

Employment Gazette

June 1990

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- **TECs push for higher standards**
- **Initial Training opens a door to jobs**





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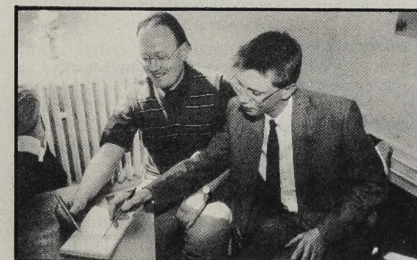
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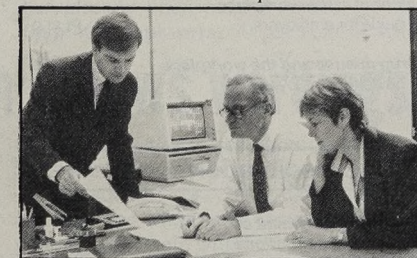
COVER PICTURE

*Advanced robotics training at Teesside
Polytechnic. Vocational training is high on
the list of priorities for Training and
Enterprise Councils. See p 293 and special
report p 299.*

Photo: Sturrock/Network



*Initial Training aims to restore confidence
and skills to help long-term unemployed
people. This new scheme's record is
examined on p 303.*



*Information technology can now give
managers a clearer idea of how their labour,
supply and demand interact.
Details on pp 306-312.*

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Employment Department Free leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to **Publications, ID6, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.**

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Training Agency or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the Employment Department.

General information

Your guide to our employment, training and enterprise programmes

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

Employment legislation

Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment

PL700

Redundancy consultation and notification

PL833 (3rd rev)

Employee's rights on insolvency of employer

PL718 (4th rev)

Employment rights for the expectant mother

PL710 (2nd rev)

Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations

PL705 (2nd rev)

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

PL703

Union membership and non-membership rights

PL871

Itemized pay statement

PL704 (1st rev)

Guarantee payments

PL724 (3rd rev)

Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking

PL699 (2nd rev)

Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay

PL711

Time off for public duties

PL702

Unfairly dismissed?

PL712 (5th rev)

Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal

PL707 (2nd rev)

Union secret ballots

PL701 (2nd rev)

Redundancy payments

PL808

Limits on payments

PL827

Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union

PL865

Trade union executive elections

PL866

Trade union funds and accounting records

PL867

Trade union political funds

PL868

The Employment Act 1988

A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions

PL854

A guide to the Employment Act 1989

PL888

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

PL752

Industrial action and the law

A guide for employees and trade union members

PL869

Industrial action and the law

A guide for employers, their customers and suppliers

PL870

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers

PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers

PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers

RPL1 (1983)

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—trade union ballots on industrial action

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Taking someone on?

A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

Fact sheets on employment law

A series giving basic details for employers and employees

Health and safety

AIDS and the workplace

A guide for employers

PL893

Alcohol in the workplace

A guide for employers

PL859

Drug misuse and the workplace

A guide for employers

PL880

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions

A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986

PL810

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

PL815

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

ITL1 (1989)

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

ITL19 (1983)

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

PL720

Sex equality

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970

PL743

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it

Information for working women

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Employers' guide to the work permit scheme

OW5 (1987)

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Training and work experience scheme

OW21 (1987)

Miscellaneous

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

PL748

The Employment Agencies Act 1973

General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services

PL594 (4th rev)

The United Kingdom in Europe—People And Progress

Fact pack on British government concerns about the 'Social Charter'

Career development loans

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

News Brief

National standard for investment in people

When the National Training Task Force was set up, it was given two jobs: to advise on TECs (Training and Enterprise Councils) and "to promote to employers the necessity of their investing in the skills of the working population."

With 71 out of 82 TECs and 16 of the 25 Scottish Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) now either operational or in development, the Task Force has turned to its second remit. Task Force chairman Brian Wolfson announced the details of the new 'action programme' last month at a national meeting of TEC/LEC chairmen.

It is being developed by the Task Force together with other key business interests, and will lead to "a national standard for effective investment in people—a quality product, tested thoroughly, widely endorsed, well publicised. A product we hope TECs can use to help themselves."

To be successful, he said, the action programme will have to demonstrate to employers that training and developing staff has costs and benefits like any other business investment, but that effective training is the key factor: "We know that employers already spend a great deal on training—£18 billion in 1987–88—but do they get a full return on that investment?"

A pilot phase of the action programme provisionally named "Investors in People") is already in operation. A set of criteria is being tested with individual firms, both those committed to developing their workforces and those who do not as yet take a planned, strategic and evaluated approach.

Once tested, these criteria will become a national standard: the planned launch date is November 29. It will then be up to the individual TEC/LECs to develop local initiatives that make the best use of the standard; some might promote it explicitly, others implicitly through, for example, codes of practice. However, the new standard for effective investment in people is intended to be a minimum requirement,



"Just how effective is your training?" asks Brian Wolfson at the TEC/LEC Conference.

so that TEC/LECs can add, but not remove, individual criteria.

In particular, achievement of the standard is to be promoted through twinning arrangements between businesses already committed to investing in people and firms seeking to improve their performance. Case studies are being compiled to demonstrate the practical business benefits of an effective training strategy, and support will be provided for TEC/LECs to carry out their own business studies.

Within the twinning arrangements, stated Brian Wolfson, there should be scope for companies to exploit self-interest by improving the performance of suppliers, of customers, or of other local businesses.

A draft version of the national standard has already been market tested on more than 400 employers, 90 per cent of whom

said it was clear and understandable. It has six criteria:

- the business should have a flexible plan for the future, including objectives for developing people;
- top management commitment to developing people should be communicated to employees;
- development needs of all employees should be assessed and reviewed regularly;
- the business plan should include a budget and systems for training and developing people;
- responsibility and authority for ensuring the appropriate development of people should be given to all line managers;
- the business benefits of investing in training and development should be evaluated.

(see also TEC Conference report on p 299)

Crackdown follows warnings to farmers

A crackdown on farmers in Cumbria and Lancashire who put their workers at risk through dangerous practices follows four fatal accidents and 55 injuries in the area last year, with many more accidents being unreported.

Last month's blitz by Health and Safety Executive inspectors checked on agricultural and forestry premises at one of

the busiest times in the farming calendar. Spring is the time when dangerous substances such as spray and silage additives are used and when most casual labour and young people help with farm work.

Harry Cavanagh, the HSE's area director, said: "Most farmers are well aware of what guards are required for their machines. They know what precautions to

take when using pesticides and other chemicals and they know what the law says about using child labour. Yet many choose to ignore these and other laws with often tragic results."

He added that the campaign was needed because farmers had often ignored repeated warnings about defective items made by agricultural inspectors.

Scope for 'sharp cuts' in Bristol jobless

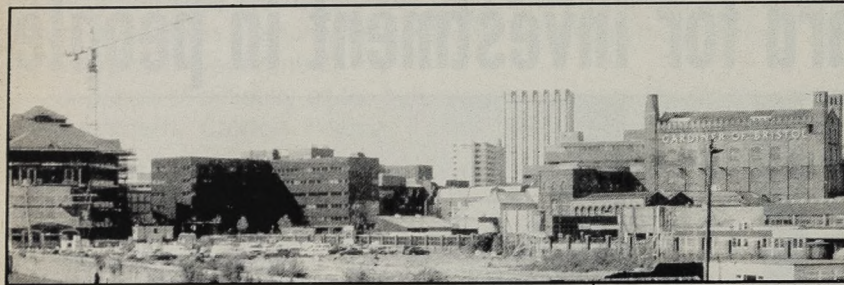


Photo: Bristol Development Corporation
Bristol's floating harbour will become a major new centre for the city with a mixture of retail, office, leisure and recreation facilities.

Unemployment in Bristol could be sharply reduced, and lack of skills need not be a barrier to finding work, says a survey commissioned by the Employment Department and the Bristol Development Corporation.

To achieve such a cut, unemployed people would have to make greater use of the Employment Service and be prepared to travel further to work every day, while employers should re-examine their view of the jobless as a source of recruits, the report says.

The Bristol Labour Market Study follows similar studies of the job market in London and the West Midlands. It consisted of surveys conducted in October last year of

1,200 unemployed people and 1,300 employers, and found that:

- the 15,000 job vacancies in the city almost matched the 16,500 people registered as unemployed;
- about a third of the jobs on offer could have been filled by unemployed people without experience or qualifications;
- while some degree of skills mismatch existed, especially in managerial/professional and clerical occupations, this barrier was not insurmountable;
- Nearly a third of the unemployed had work-related qualifications such as City and Guilds or apprenticeships, while

nearly one in ten held a degree and 14 per cent had A-levels.

- many more had experience and basic aptitudes making them suitable for training in the skills demanded by employers;
- most unemployed people had realistic earnings expectations;
- only 45 per cent of those who had been looking for work since signing on were willing to accept a journey-to-work time of more than 30 minutes.
- three-quarters of the unemployed sample had never used private employment agencies, while 40 per cent had never approached employers directly;
- only 2 per cent of employers identified the unemployed as a potential source of new recruits;

Jobcentres and Jobclubs, the report concludes, provide "a valuable resource" to both sides of the labour market, and 40 per cent of jobless people could make more extensive use of them.

Free copies of the survey are available from the Employment Intelligence Unit, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NQ.

New NACEDP chairman

Alan Smith, resources director of Formica Ltd in North Shields, has been appointed chairman of the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People (NACEDP). The Council has statutory responsibility for advising the Secretary of State for Employment on employment and training matters affecting people with disabilities. Mr Smith, who has been a member of NACEDP for nine years, has been instrumental in making his company exemplary in this area.

He will chair a council which has 25 members drawn from employers, trade unions, education and charitable organisations.

Long-term unemployed must take jobs course or lose benefit

People receiving unemployment benefit and/or income support for two years who then refuse help in finding work could be required to take a Restart course or face the loss of one week's benefit, under new regulations planned for later this year.

At present, long-term unemployed people can face loss of benefits if they fail to attend a Restart interview, but not when they refuse to attend a Restart course.

Plans for the new regulations were announced by Employment Secretary Michael Howard in a written answer in Parliament on May 11, "Given the proven track record of the Restart course, it is entirely reasonable to ask those who need help the most to invest one week of their

time in attending this course," Mr Howard added.

In 1989-90 more than 40,000 people went on Restart courses; more than nine in ten of those completing the course made a firm commitment to getting a job or taking up training. The courses are normally full-time and are open to people aged 18 and over who have been registered unemployed for six months or more.

In April, Mr Howard announced as part of a package of measures that extra counselling and advice would be provided for the 23 per cent of claimants who have been unemployed for two years or more (see *Employment Gazette*, May 1990, p 236).

More than 30 TECs bid to run credits pilots

Some 32 Training and Enterprise Councils or Local Enterprise Companies had made bids to run the ten pilot Training Credits Schemes for school leavers by the deadline of May 4.

Decisions on which bids have been

successful are due to be announced by Employment Secretary Michael Howard this month, and the first credits will be issued in March next year.

Of the bids which were received by the Training Agency, three were from

Scotland, two from Wales, and the remainder spread evenly across England.

Under the pilot scheme, up to 45,000 school leavers will receive £1,500 in Training Credits to 'buy' the training they need (see *Employment Gazette*, May 1990).

Policy statements not good enough

Much more needs to be done to develop opportunities for women in British businesses—and Training and Enterprise Councils should take the lead, say both the Equal Opportunities Commission and Business in the Community.

To spur the TECs on, they have produced *TECs and Women: Action issues*, describing why TECs should be interested in women at work and listing key objectives, as well as suggesting how TECs can tackle these objectives.

David Gwyther, chair of Somerset TEC, welcomed the report but stressed that its contents are just as relevant to any British business leader.

The report points out that only 10 per cent of senior managers and 0.5 per cent of executive directors are women, yet nearly 20 per cent of the workforce—and of British graduates—are women. It also says that 80 per cent of the women who leave work to have children will return within five years, but to a different employer.

Poor record

"Lack of investment—and in particular women's training—has caused us to be where we are today," claims Joanna Foster, chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission. Until recently women's training and role in the workforce had been seen to be of marginal importance; this error has now been realised, she says, "but is the realisation going to be developed into concrete action?"

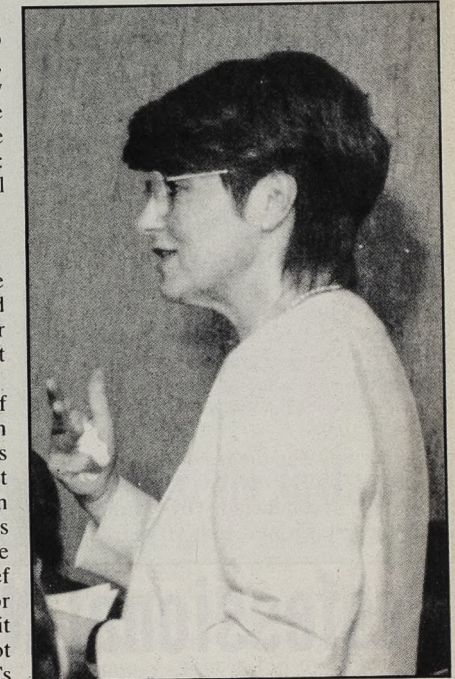
Speaking at the publication of the report, Ms Foster called for the years of neglect to be made up for with the energy, commitment and, above all, money. Policy statements are not good enough, she warned. Money and resources have to be committed in companies' business plans: "This is a mainstream issue, not a marginal issue."

Self examination

And Prue Leith, who is a member of the National Training Task Force, agreed wholeheartedly. "The hard work for companies," she said, "is discovering just how hopeless and prejudiced they are."

She emphasised the need for members of TEC boards to put their own houses in order if they were to tell other companies how to behave. She was concerned about the relatively small proportion of women on TEC boards: "I think we've got ourselves into quite a muddle." The problem was the rule that TEC members have to be chief executives. She supported this rule, for practical reasons, but regretted that it excluded many able women who were not chief executives: "Maybe when the TECs are up and running, we can improve the rules."

In the meantime, she said, the National Training Task Force was encouraging Training and Enterprise Councils to make contact with the very many women chief executives of small and medium-sized companies, who often were not as well



Joanna Foster.

Photo: Peter Tearall

known as their (mostly) male counterparts in Britain's larger organisations.

Copies of *TECs and Women: Action issues* are available from Business in the Community, 227a City Road, London EC1V 1LX.

Real-life equality toolkit

Though the YTS Equal Opportunities Code offered overall guidance, individual schemes sometimes found it difficult to see how to implement its recommendations. That should no longer be a problem with the Youth Training programme, YTS's successor, because a special *Equal Opportunities Toolkit* has been produced to translate the general guidelines Codes into real-life examples of good practice and action ideas.

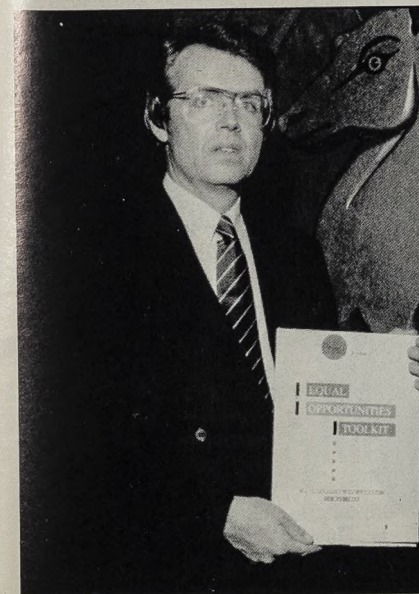
The *Toolkit* has three parts, each designed for a specific group of support staff: the *Handbook* for scheme managers and their management teams, the *Staff guide* to be used alongside it as a medium for raising awareness and promoting discussion of the particular equal opportunities issues facing individual schemes, and the *Supervisors' guide*, which is written for people in the workplace and intended to be used at review sessions, initial placement

set-up and supervisors' training sessions.

The 'equal opportunities' covered by the *Toolkit* aim to combat discrimination relating to race, sex, disability or previous criminal record.

Launching the *Toolkit*, Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls stressed that "equal opportunities practices are good for business". It is vital, he said, that employers should make full and fair use of the country's human resources; and he drew attention to some of the "very novel and enterprising ways" in which managing agents had implemented their equal opportunities policies. These are described in the *Toolkit* itself and are used as sample case studies for further discussion.

The pack was commissioned by the Training Agency and sponsored by Whitbread. It will initially be distributed to Youth Training managers and their staff throughout the country.



Patrick Nicholls with the Toolkit pack.

It's been a busy year for ACAS

A renewed awareness of the potential benefits of arbitration and mediation—from both employers and unions—are among the trends reported by ACAS in its annual report for last year.

In one of its busiest years ever, in which it received 1,164 requests for help, ACAS also made a significant contribution to resolving several complex and long running disputes in the public sector.

The service also dealt with more than 48,000 complaints involving disagreements over unfair dismissal and other statutory employment rights.

And for the first time in some years there was an increase in the number of requests for arbitration and mediation referred to ACAS—167, compared with 138 in 1988.

During 1989, the results of a survey of recent users of ACAS arbitration services conducted by Edinburgh University showed that 90 per cent of

employers and trade unions who responded were satisfied with the way their case was handled. About 70 per cent were satisfied with the outcome of the problem.

The report, which also looks back on developments in employment relations during the past decade, says that managements are now more innovative and that trade unions and their members are more ready to contemplate and accept necessary change.

However, ACAS also points out that insufficient progress has been made in involving employees in the management of change.

Looking to the future, ACAS says the new decade has begun with a better understanding of employment relations and the need to improve them; the major test, however, will be whether both management and unions, have the ability to consider and adopt new ways of approaching change.

Professional NVQs possible

Development of National Vocational Qualifications beyond Level IV so as to include 'professional' qualifications, is beginning to look a realistic possibility. Until recently it had been regarded as a theoretical aim but fraught with practical difficulties.

Now the National Council for Vocational Qualifications has announced the results of a 'consultation exercise' with some 150 UK professional bodies. Although one-third did not reply to the consultative document, nearly 50 professions expressed a willingness to take part in pilot studies to test the feasibility of extending the NVQ framework into their professional area.

Not surprisingly, perhaps, the majority of respondents proposed that they themselves

should act as Lead Bodies, while current Lead Bodies felt that this role would be a straightforward extension of the work they are already doing at lower NVQ levels.

The man given the task of sorting out these problems is Peter Gibson, formerly principal of Aylesbury College. He has been appointed by the National Council to liaise with the professional bodies in the development of NVQs beyond Level IV. Part of his job will be to identify some demonstration projects which will show what is required at Level V.

The Council has already decided that only one level above Level IV should exist until it becomes clearer how many others are needed.

Tailor-made training

More support is being given by the Training Agency for Customised Training, the tailor-made training programme for the unemployed, run by Business in the Community.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard said the Agency would invest £120,000 in the BIC Customised Training Development Unit. This will have small teams working from London, Birmingham, the East Midlands and Durham.

The Department is also providing an 0800 telephone inquiry point for employers.

Customised Training—part of the Employment Training programme is a

scheme for unemployed people which leads to a guaranteed job interview and, if they meet pre-set standards, a job.

Several pilot schemes have been operating since 1987. Among them are William Hill/Mecca Bookmakers, which recently employed 11 people as trainee managers, and a financial services consortium (including the Bank of England) which has taken on a dozen people as clerical staff. Two videos and a training manual explaining Customised Training for employers and TECs are available from Business in the Community (tel 071-253 3716).

Hats off to Catherine

A 22-year-old milliner from York became the 500,000th person to take part in the Employment Department's Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Catharine Hobb, who started her own business designing and making hats in March, was presented with an award to mark the half millionth entrant to the scheme by Employment Secretary Michael Howard at a special EAS exhibition in London's World Trade Centre.

She was among a number of exhibitors taking part, whose successful businesses ranged from cheese making to portable paths.

Mr Howard said that since the scheme was started in 1983, it had withstood its critics, particularly those that doubted that EAS businesses would survive.

The latest survey shows that of the 83 per cent of businesses completely a full year on the scheme, 65 per cent are still trading three years after start-up.

He commented that this was a remarkable achievement, as more than half of EAS participants were out of work for more than six months before they started the scheme and over a quarter were jobless for a year or longer. Mr Howard also gave some other statistics on EAS:

- Women now account for 35 per cent of the new entrants—more than double the proportion when the scheme first started.
- 8 per cent of participants have a disability or suffer from a health problem.
- 5 per cent come from ethnic minority groups.

Mr Howard added that the 500,000 people who had taken part in the EAS had contributed to the growth in self-employment, which had risen from 1.7 million in 1979 to 3.1 million last year.



Hats off to you: Catharine Cobb (centre)—the half millionth EAS participant—and two models demonstrate the range of Catharine's creations.

ET trainee's stardom gamble

Mary Mackirdy, pictured here with the other members of her band "Other People", is one of 170 trainees on the Employment Training (ET) programme who have just released their own LP—"Out of CITE".

The trainees range in age from early 20s to late 50s and were all unemployed before they joined ET. They handled everything from marketing, music direction and sound engineering to fund-raising and album-cover design—all thanks to a Music Business Enterprise Programme, run by London training managers CITE Associates Ltd.

The album features 12 tracks covering the whole range of current popular music styles. Now record companies have signed up two of the bands involved in the project, and are showing interest in a further five bands.



Trainee Mary Mackirdy with her band.

Photo: CITE Associates

Industrial tribunal orders compensation for job-share discrimination

The London Borough of Newham was ordered by an industrial tribunal to pay £5,500 compensation to a woman who claimed she was discriminated against at an interview because she wanted to work on a job-share basis.

The tribunal found that Elizabeth Short who applied for the position of a college finance manager was better qualified and more experienced than the male candidate who succeeded in his application.

According to the written decision of the tribunal, it was conceded by the employers during the hearing that if the tribunal found there had been discrimination because of the applicant's job share, this would be indirect discrimination under Section 6 of the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, as there were more women than men job-share employees.

The tribunal also said that the conduct of the interviews and the employer's conclusions "fell far short of the actions of reasonable employers".

The local government union, NALGO, claims that it is the first successful case of its kind.

Aid package for Czechs a first for Britain

A package of 'Know How' measures aimed at helping Czechoslovakia return to a market economy was agreed in Prague by the Employment Secretary, Michael Howard, and Peter Millar, Czechoslovak Minister of Labour. Mr Howard also agreed to the Czechoslovak Government's request that a senior civil servant should be appointed to its Prime Minister's office to advise on a range of issues, including privatisation.

Welcoming the measures, Mr Millar said that the new Czechoslovak government had had talks with a number of countries, including West Germany and the USA. Britain had been well ahead of the field in coming forward with a package of firm proposals. The agreement is the first of its kind with any of the newly emerging Eastern European countries.

Under the agreement:

- A Czechoslovak team will study training arrangements in the UK before working with UK experts to develop a 'menu' of proposals for projects to be mounted in Czechoslovakia.
- UK experts will work with the Czechs to draw up a programme to help promote and support the development of small firms.
- Czechoslovak teams will visit the UK to

study in detail the role and work of the Employment Service. In return, Employment Service experts will advise the Czechoslovak government on organisational strategies and programmes of help for the unemployed before setting up a training programme for Czechoslovak employment service managers.

- In the longer term Czechoslovak officials will visit Britain to study the handling of the restructuring of its coal, steel and heavy engineering industries, particularly the re-training and redeployment of workers. Detailed proposals will then be worked up to provide assistance for a project in Czechoslovakia.

Commenting on the package, Mr Howard said: "We have a great deal to offer Czechoslovakia and I am delighted that their government has asked for our help."

"I look forward to developing and building on the close ties we already have with the Czechoslovak government and seeing these proposals taken forward. "We shall now be setting up a planning group to co-ordinate assistance and to develop further proposals in the labour market area under the Government's "Know How" fund.

Nuclear emergency arrangements

A new booklet describing official plans for dealing with nuclear accidents at fixed installations or during the transport of radioactive material, has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Arrangements for Responding to Nuclear Emergencies reflects the planning improvements made in the wake of the accident at Chernobyl in April 1986. These include improved consultation arrange-

ments, locally and centrally, a national scheme for monitoring radiation, and arrangements for faster response from central government.

The booklet is published by HMSO, price £4. ISBN 0 11 885525 5.

Five places to improve the environment

The role being played by Employment Training in helping to improve the environment was outlined by Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls when he launched five Environmental Training Centres.

Mr Nicholls predicted that the long-term unemployed would be the main beneficiaries of the pilot projects, located at Colchester, Rossendale, Sheffield, Cardiff and Edinburgh.

He said that about one-seventh of the people on Employment Training programmes—about 30,000 people—were already involved in schemes involving environmental protection.

They range from trainees in Glasgow improving the back courts of housing tenements to renovating a school for use as a training centre in Doncaster.

“Such projects can be enormously effective in helping long-term unemployed

people of all abilities to return to work,” he said.

The new Centres of Excellence for Environmental Training stem from a recommendation made by a working group comprising the Department of Employment, the Department of the Environment and the Countryside Commission.

The Training Agency is providing £200,000 development funding and setting up a parallel project to evaluate and guide the five pilot centres through their first year, after which the aim is for them to become self-supporting.

The main tasks of the centres are to design and structure training projects leading to vocational qualifications and to give technical advice on the environmental aspects of projects.

They will also work with other

organisations, such as Training and Enterprise Councils and Local Enterprise Companies in Scotland, to market and promote their services.

• Litter is harming Britain’s image, said Tourism Minister Lord Strathclyde when he launched an environmental charger to help solve the problem.

The charter outlines codes of best practice for exhibition venues, attractions, hotels, restaurants and riverboats and bus and coach operators to control waste and litter effectively.

It was developed by the London Tourist Board and the Tidy Britain Group following complaints from tourists about the capital’s dirty streets and Underground.

Lord Strathclyde said that winning the anti-litter campaign would help to improve the quality of life for people as well as help the country earn more from tourism.

Re-contracting with training providers

All contracts with training providers for Employment Training have been re-negotiated in recent weeks to reflect the introduction of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs)/Local Enterprise Companies (LECs), and increased contributions from employers.

YTS contracts have also been brought to an end to allow for the introduction of the new Youth Training programme from May 29.

The overall level of government funding has been reduced for both programmes (as announced in the December 1989 issue of

Employment Gazette) but cost effectiveness is being increased.

Youth Training has much greater flexibility than the old YTS, so funding can be tailored more accurately to the needs both of individual young people and of local labour requirements. Also, youth unemployed has been falling and fewer young people are entering the labour market.

For Employment Training (ET), the drop in unemployment has meant that the target number of filled places for 1990-91 is lower than last year. There was also

considered to be a need to reduce unit costs overall and to remove over-capacity from the programme.

The re-contracting process has introduced new flexibilities into the funding and delivery of ET, allowing a much wider range of unit prices to reflect individual needs and local conditions.

Other flexibilities—in eligibility, type of training and certain terms and conditions for trainees—are also being introduced as responsibility for delivering the programmes shifts from the Government to the new TECs and LECs.

Pieda ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS

Pieda is an independent consultancy providing services in economics and planning to the public and private sector. We have 30 professional staff operating from offices in Edinburgh and Reading with a new Manchester office opening this year.

A core area of our work is labour economics. Recent assignments have included:

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- Development of training schemes and preparation of business plans for training and technology centres.
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- Research projects and evaluation studies for the Department of Employment and the Training Agency on small firm mapping, YTS, CALLMI, skill shortages and other issues.

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We are interested in hearing from candidates at all levels from recent graduates to experienced professionals. Previous consultancy experience is not essential but candidates must be self-motivated and committed. We work to strict deadlines but in a friendly environment with scope to develop research interests and progress within the company.

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TEC Conference Wembley

Special Report

by
David Mattes
Photos: Peter Tearall

International recipe for education and training

Leaders of the new Training and Enterprise Councils (England and Wales) and Local Enterprise Companies (Scotland) have asked Employment Secretary Michael Howard for a small umbrella group of TEC/LEC chairmen to be established.

This group—consisting of a representative from each of the eight English regions plus one each from Wales and Scotland—would regularly meet the Employment Secretary and other Ministers and would liaise with the National Training Task Force. It would also act as the umbrella group for any ad hoc groups the TECs may set up in the future.

Fresh thinking

At their national conference in Wembley last month, the TEC executives were briefed by a range of experts on the implications of technological innovation and global competition at national level and within the local labour market. The conference aimed to stimulate fresh thinking and provide useful information for planning and managing the new organisations.

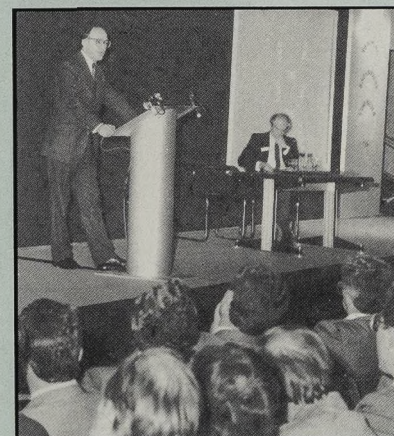
In his opening speech, Michael Howard concentrated on the TECs’ role in stimulating education and training. “Increasingly,” he said, “the margin between economic growth and stagnation is not capital; it is not infrastructure nor natural resources; it is the education, training and capacity of people.”

Britain could learn from other countries’ experiences, he said, not by adopting their approach in its entirety but by analysing the critical elements and identifying the ones most relevant to our own needs.

Seven elements

Looking at Japan, Sweden, France and West Germany, Mr Howard selected seven elements they all share:

- a broad education system that teaches to high standards and equips young people with the foundation on which to continue learning and developing through life;
- local employer commitment, individual and collective, to preparing and maintaining a skilled workforce;



Michael Howard addresses the TEC leaders.

- motivated individuals, willing to take charge of their future careers;
- a framework of recognised national standards and portable qualifications;
- an information system to guide individuals and provide the flow of information needed to plan, manage and evaluate the system;
- research and development capacity to test new concepts and assure state of the art learning; and
- a national strategic framework that commands broad-based support and provides a foundation for action

In Britain, progress has been made—and is still being made—on all these elements, Mr Howard told the conference: “We have got all the parts we need to build an education and training system that is right for Britain and that is second to none in

the world. Some of the parts need more work, but there are no missing cornerstones, no chinks in the essential infrastructure.”

He pointed to a number of imaginative and innovative developments, such as the one just announced by the Rover Group: “Operating in partnership with universities and colleges, it launched *Rover Learning Business* to co-ordinate the training needs of its 40,000 staff. As part of the programme, financial assistance will be granted to employees undertaking their own education and training.

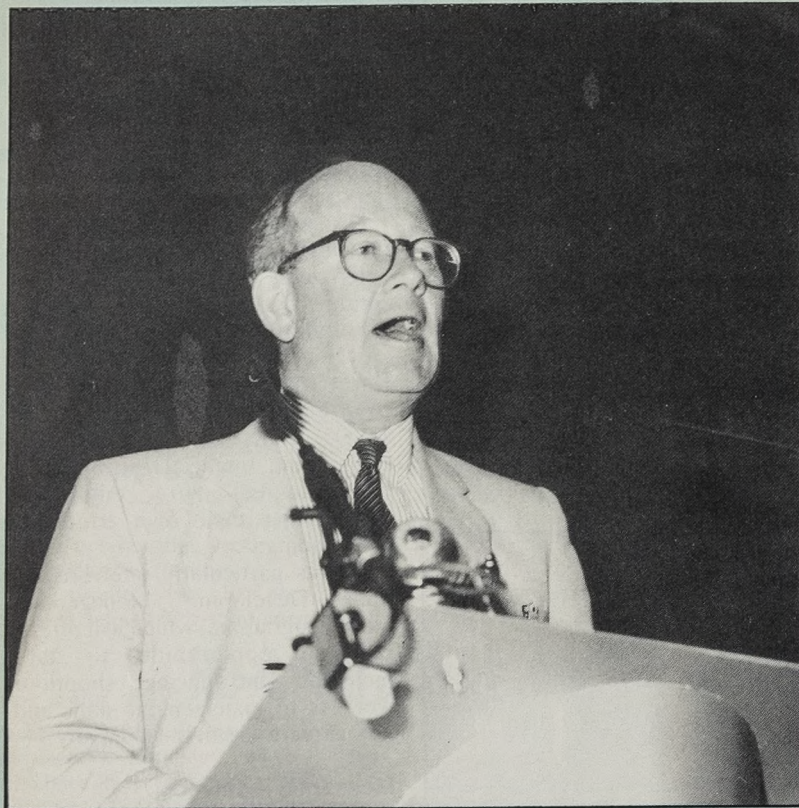
“I was particularly interested in their Developing Management Skills programme, which will offer a range of opportunities to staff, including introducing shopfloor workers to management skills and new careers within the company.”

Messages received

The Employment Secretary made it clear that he had taken on board the messages he had received from TEC directors and their staff during his various visits and discussions with them. These included:

- asking the Government to signal a continuing commitment of public funding;
- moving towards a system that frees TECs from the constraints of established processes and allows them to focus on agreed outcomes and performance;
- giving TECs an opportunity to influence the public policy-making process, particularly where it directly affects key local operations; and
- wanting to relate to an organisation that reflects “a TEC world” and not the “top-down, centrally designed and administered programmes of the 1980s”.

Mr Howard said he was already responding to these demands and was looking forward to hearing the conference’s own ideas about the best structures and mechanisms for effectively and regularly exchanging views (see first paragraph, above).



Sir John Cassels

Improvisation is not enough

“Are British managers the equal of those of other countries?” asked Sir John Cassels, former director-general of the National Economic Development Office and, before that, director of the Manpower Services Commission.

Managerial talent is hard to measure, he said, but there are some good pointers as to where we stand: 85 per cent of senior managers in Japan and the USA are graduates, in France it is 65 per cent, and in West Germany 62 per cent. In Britain the figure is 24 per cent. You don't have to be a graduate to be a good manager, he admitted, but isn't there something odd about the attitudes in this country if so few graduates are keen to become managers?

Skill shortages, he continued, are not just confined to management. In France and West Germany there are two to three times as many people trained to technician or craftsman standard as there are in the UK. Foremen and supervisors too are more qualified in other countries: 40,000 people with 'meister' qualifications in West Germany, for

instance, or there is the Japanese approach, as exemplified by Nissan in North-East England.

The same attitude applies to office workers: in France and West Germany they get much more training. In Britain “it is a matter of common observation that office workers are wasted.”

Among unemployed young people, literacy and numeracy problems are large-scale—and there are teacher shortages.

In sum, he said: “You could say we are not a nation that believes in training and we are not a nation that believes in a quality workforce.” And he referred to a remark by Sir John Egan that “You cannot make quality without a quality workforce.”

The British talent for improvisation is not enough on its

Role model

Chairman of the National Training Task Force, Brian Wolfson, remarked that, directly or indirectly, the TEC movement will be employing 8 million people, a third of the workforce, so it will have within its grasp the tools to create a role model for others to follow. It should use the opportunity to drive good standards throughout industry.

“We need to take on the poverty of desire and the poverty of ambition in our society.”

He called on the TECs for leadership to make a major impact on people's lives so as to alter the future of the nation.

own. To be successful we need much more. We have now sunk from second place to sixth place in the international table of gross national product per head (roughly equating to the standard of living).

To regain our competitive edge, said Sir John, the country needs a high level of skills, which in turn will make possible high productivity, high quality and increased flexibility. As a first step towards achieving this, he called for a Government White Paper setting out specific educational and training targets for young people and a guarantee for adults of opportunities to obtain further education/training.

Many adults, he stated, have potential and aspirations that cannot be fulfilled at present. They include people who are currently employed, who should be encouraged to leave their present employer in order to get improved education or training; this would provide “an extra zing and buzz to the labour market of a kind that is badly needed.”

The challenge of TECs, Sir John Cassels told them, is to provide opportunities leading to good qualifications in *needed* skills in sufficient quantity. In order to do so, they would need to create a high level of motivation. Employers, colleges of further education, the Careers Service, jobcentres, trade unions—all would have to be motivated to work with the TECs. And they have to be motivated now.

Know your friends

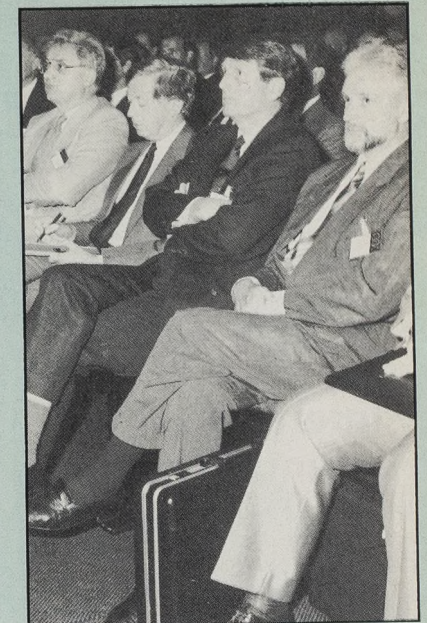
The first reaction of many business people to the world ‘consultation’ is ‘time waster, frustration and compromise’, claimed Julia Middleton, chief executive of Common Purpose. Yet it is vitally important for the business people running TECs to consult their local communities; for the community is the TEC's bottom-line, its market and its suppliers: “A TEC that ignores its market and its suppliers is dead.”

The role of TEC board members is to “find all sorts of odd people”, to nobble everyone under the sun so as to make direct contact with the community, and to work *with* people. But she warned that it may not be a pleasant experience: an essential part of a TEC director's role is to realise just how biased and prejudiced everyone is (including

the TEC directors themselves). TECs should ask themselves who their friends are—and why.

It is no good relying on instincts, she continued, “or you'll mess it up.” By way of example of how misleading instincts can be, she referred to the time the decision was made to teach YTS trainees ‘inter-personal skills’: many thought this was a waste of time but it is now recognised as one of the most important things in the programme.

Not only should TEC members listen to everybody to identify new ideas, urged Ms Middleton; they should also be on the look-out for the next generation of TEC leaders, to bring them forward and develop them so that they became more representative of the community and more talented than their predecessors.



Senior members of TECs and LECs from all parts of Great Britain came to Wembley to listen, learn and exchange views.

‘Challenge discriminatory instructions’

Ethnic minority populations of Afro-Caribbean or Asian origin are heavily concentrated in a few metropolitan areas, stated Mary Coussey, director of the Commission for Racial Equality's employment division. For that reason, different TECs will have to cater for them in different ways.

The country's ethnic minority groups have an age structure with a greater proportion of young people than the British population as a whole, and so the number of new entrants to the labour market is likely to be proportionately higher from these groups. In London, Birmingham and Leicester, she said, ethnic minorities may account for up to 25 per cent of new entrants.

But the important thing for each TEC, she stressed, is to establish the *local* benchmark, not compare local practice with the national average.

At the moment, people from ethnic minorities tend to be concentrated in lower skill jobs at lower levels of the labour market. It would be one of the jobs of TECs to ensure that this kind of discrimination disappears. The first task should be to learn about their local labour market: skill gaps, participation rates of ethnic minorities compared with others, occupations with no—or very few—people from ethnic minorities, or

job levels with over- or under-representation.

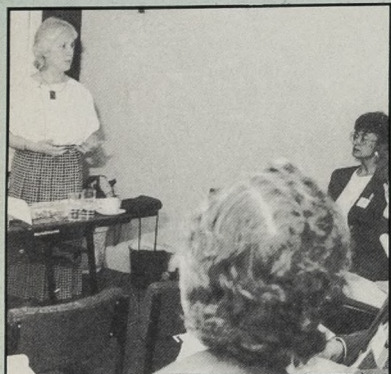
It may be that people from ethnic minorities are in some way being discouraged from applying for certain jobs, or that there is a disproportionate rejection rate among those who do apply.

Objectives

Having identified the problems, TECs should then set specific objectives for improvements. This process will involve a clear mission statement, followed by an action plan. Everyone involved must be fully briefed as to what they are expected to achieve and how; and training will be needed. TEC staff will also need to be able to challenge and overcome discriminatory instructions from a training provider. Normally people pretend it hasn't happened, Mary Coussey said. “That just makes things worse. Staff need to know how to tackle these incidents.”

There also has to be an ethnic minority input into a TEC's decision-making process, she continued. This could be either by someone on the TEC board itself or through a consultation system; but for it to work effectively, it is essential that TECs market themselves to the ethnic minority communities. Schools should not be forgotten here; often, she said, schools can reinforce people's negative expectations or self-perceptions. And TECs should also make an effort to become involved in a variety of ethnic community events.

She cited a company that had taken the right sort of positive action towards ethnic minorities: it had noticed there were very few people from ethnic minorities taking part in its factory visits and so it had deliberately targeted them. Similarly, Training and Enterprise Councils may decide to set up ‘positive action training’ to overcome, for instance, gaps in experience or qualifications of some ethnic minority job applicants (which themselves can be the result of earlier discrimination).



Olivia Grant

Interests of the voluntary sector

Defining the voluntary sector can be very difficult and getting agreement on one person to represent that sector can be even more difficult, as Olivia Grant, chief executive of Tyneside TEC, explained to the conference. However, it had been achieved by her TEC and so far was working successfully.

Developing self-employment

David Irwin, of Project North East, told delegates about some of the challenges they face in developing self-employment in their areas of the country. The UK average level of self-employment is only about half that of the European Community, he said, and many parts of the country are faced with the task of trying to develop a local enterprise culture.

But that is only the first step. Once someone has made the decision to start a small business, they will need access to support,

One pitfall to avoid, she said, was to assume that the voluntary sector and TECs had identical interests. For instance, TECs are about training and enterprise; they are not about funding temporary employ-

Complementary advertising

Roger Dawe, Director General of the Training Agency, put into context the role that Employment Department Group national advertising would have in relation to TECs' own advertising.

It was important, he stressed, that the two should complement each other, though he acknowledged that the argument would probably long continue as to what share of the budget each should have.

Apart from the special case of the campaign to explain the change from YTS to Youth Training, he expected that national advertising will in future be targeted more towards general themes than specific programmes,



Roger Dawe and Jeremy Surr

with TEC marketing related to the delivery of programmes and other services in their areas.

ment programmes, and so some needs of the voluntary sector cannot be met. On the other hand, it is all too easy to overlook the very real work opportunities that the voluntary sector can offer.

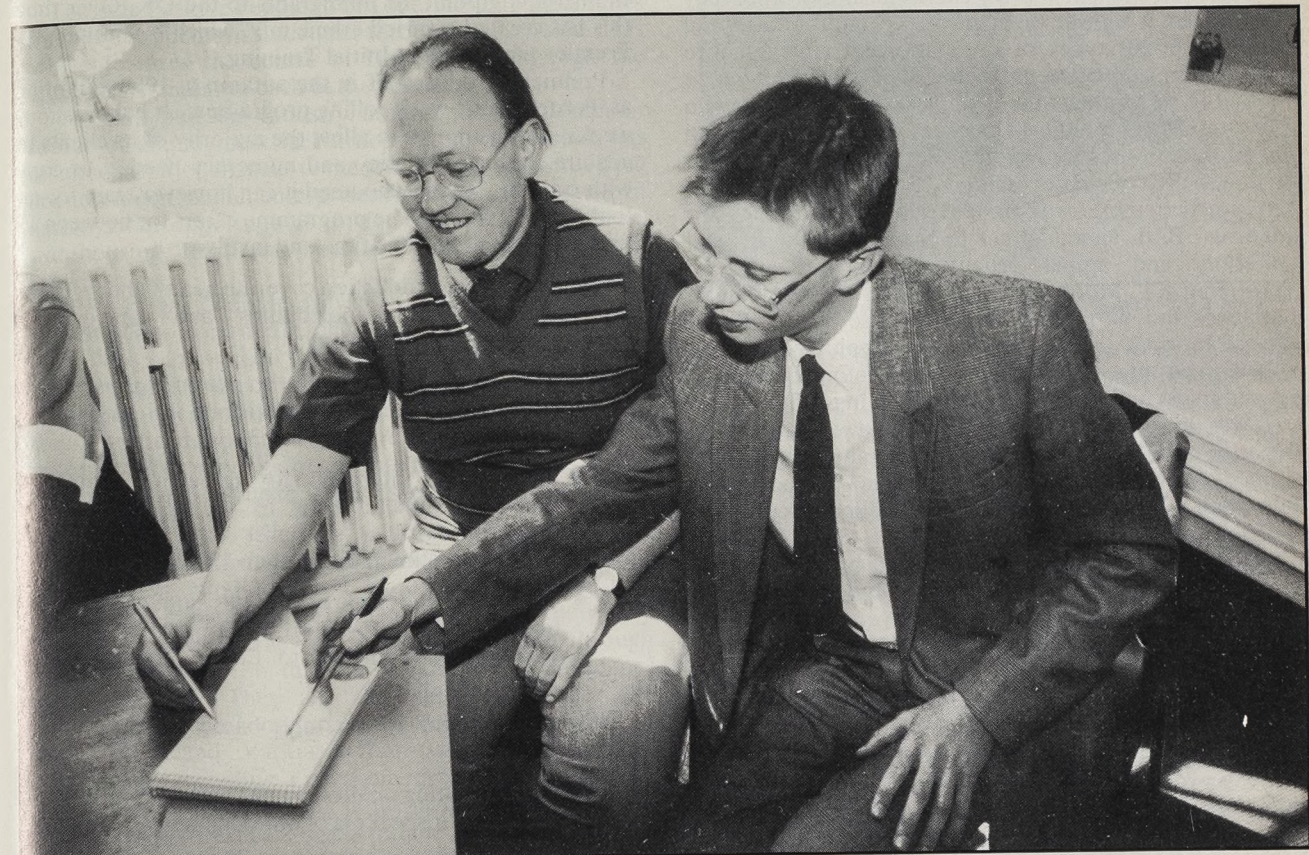
advice and information. A survey has shown that fewer than half the people setting up business seek any advice at all; and of those, more will seek advice from their accountant than from any other source—yet accountants generally, he said, are probably weak in marketing (a remark which drew murmurs of agreement from his audience). TECs have to make the market aware of the services they offer and, being new, they have the opportunity to make more impact than would otherwise be possible

with the level of resources at their disposal. One step they could take, he suggested, was to link up with local enterprise agencies in a joint marketing campaign.

One of the problems with the enterprise support system in Britain, commented Jeremy Surr, director of operations and TEC development for the Training Agency, is that it is not networking well. There is much good work but much duplication. Part of the role of TECs will be to build a national enterprise system, on a par with the training system.



David Irwin urges TEC board members to spread the enterprise culture.



Teesside Positive People's programme is tailored to the individual.

Easing the long-term jobless back into training

by David Anderson

Employment Training Branch, Training Agency

Collapsing confidence and rusty skills are just two of the problems which may prevent long-term unemployed people making the most of a full-time programme like Employment Training. Initial Training was launched to tackle these difficulties. This article shows how it is working in two very different areas: Whitechapel in London and Hartlepool in the North East.

When Employment Training (ET) was launched in 1988, the aim was to bring together the best features of existing government programmes for the long-term unemployed into a single, coherent framework. The scheme would provide a flexible, client-centred approach within a simple set of administrative arrangements.

Experience gained from previous programmes suggested that many long-term unemployed people needed time to develop the confidence and competence to cope successfully with full-time training. Some also needed time to sort out their employment aims and decide what they wanted to do.

Accordingly at the start of ET, two special initiatives were developed to cater for this group. Extended Introduction built on the success of the previous Voluntary Projects Programme, which had offered project-based training and education mainly for people on the margins of the labour market; these included lone parents, people with basic literacy and numeracy training needs, and people with severe disabilities or with medical or drug-related problems.

Further Assessment was for clients unsure of what they wanted to do. It allowed them the opportunity to 'taste' and try out different types of occupational training before making a firm commitment. It also helped those who were reasonably clear about their employment aims but who were considering a radical change in career direction and wanted first to discover whether they had an aptitude for the chosen area of employment.

In practice there was an overlap between the two initiatives. Both aimed to get to the roots of individual aspirations and prepare clients better for entry to mainstream ET. Moreover, those clients most lacking in confidence and motivation were often also those with the least clear ideas about their future employment aims. Following an internal review it was therefore decided to merge the two under the title Initial Training (IT).

IT was introduced in October 1989, with the aim of preparing people more fully for entry to training by helping them develop clear aims, appropriate attitudes and motivation as well as the basic skills needed to cope in a training environment.

Preliminary guidance has been issued by the Training Agency on how IT should be designed and managed, but the development of local schemes will very much lie with the new employer-led Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs).

The length of time a client spends in IT will vary according to individual needs. For those wanting to confirm their potential to enter a new type of job, a short period of psychological or trainability testing, or a brief job taster, may be all that is required. Others may need the maximum 12 weeks available to reach a position where they can enter mainstream ET with confidence.

Part-time

An important feature of Initial Training is that trainees can participate on a part-time basis. Clients who choose to do this can enter while continuing to receive their existing benefits, and for the first four weeks need make no minimum time commitment. Alternatively, those who choose to convert from benefits to training allowances can do so and are required to attend for a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Part-time entry is a helpful way of easing long-term unemployed people into full-time training. It offers flexibility for those who may have domestic or other commitments which need to be sorted out before the trainee can enter mainstream training. It can also help people with disabilities or those recovering from illness to come into ET on a more gradual basis.

Transition to Employment Training

A smooth progression from Initial Training to mainstream ET is of key importance for trainees. Future training needs to be planned to build on what has already been achieved. In many cases IT clients are encouraged to spend a brief trial period with their prospective ET provider before leaving the IT programme.

The remainder of this article focuses on two case studies of Initial Training programmes developed in recent months by ET providers operating in radically different local labour market conditions.

Premier Employment Training—Whitechapel

Premier Employment Training is a Training Manager based in Whitechapel in London's East End, traditionally a first stopping-point for immigrants to the UK. Over time this has created a varied ethnic mix, which has influenced Premier's approach to Initial Training.

Premier introduced IT in the autumn of 1989, adopting as its core a four-week rolling programme. It believes four weeks is long enough to allow the majority of its clients to acquire the basic literacy and numeracy needed to cope with training. Those who need it can however train for up to the full 12 weeks. The programme caters for between 15 and 20 clients at any one time and involves:

- a general introduction covering health and safety at work, equal opportunities and delivery of assessment and training;
- self-assessment activities to identify those areas clients will need to concentrate on during the programme;
- a personal interview to agree an individual four-week timetable or to set up an in-depth interview with a specialist tutor, to plan an appropriate timetable of up to 12 weeks;
- completing the range of modules agreed in a client's timetable, such as: Introduction to Information Technology, Learning to Learn, and World of Work.

Most clients follow a timetable based on one of these patterns:

- (a) concentrating on literacy and numeracy skills, and English for speakers of other languages;
- (b) concentrating on study and life skills;
- (c) a mixture of both (a) and (b).

Premier's aim in IT is to provide some help for all trainees whether they want to brush up on a skill such as written work or need to tackle considerable literacy and numeracy problems. It aims to be as flexible as possible, using regular reviews and one-to-one counselling to ensure that clients' needs are being met.

The keynote of Premier's approach is to treat people as adults and to be as honest as possible. Strong emphasis is placed on participative group work rather than a more standard classroom approach. This has proved successful in increasing client motivation—partly by allowing people to talk to each other and share problems. Ultimately Premier seeks to give clients the confidence to make their own decisions about their lives.

Premier experienced some early problems in developing its IT programme, and in particular in finding the right balance between allowing people to work at their own pace and the need for a structured timetable involving regular attendance at specified times.

It is now satisfied that its investment in IT has been successful and worthwhile. Virtually all trainees go on to mainstream ET and instructors have noted how motivated they are. One trainee commented after completing IT: "I remember my first day when we all sat there not talking to each other. I felt very unsure of myself.

I now feel more positive about myself, my relations with others and the training I am about to undertake."

Chris Lally of Premier is convinced of the importance of Initial Training's role in allowing trainees enough time to discover their capabilities. Premier is now looking ahead to find ways in which Initial Training can be developed further.

Teesside Positive People—Hartlepool

Teesside Positive People (TPP) operates IT programmes for over 100 clients in six centres throughout Teesside. This article features the centre in Hartlepool, although the approach is similar in each of the centres.

The ship building industry used to be the dominant source of employment in Hartlepool and its decline has resulted in major changes to the local labour market. There are now much smaller enterprises covering a wider range of employment opportunities in, for example, distribution, warehousing, retail and hotel and catering—all current growth areas.

TPP's Initial Training provision is named Jobs Link, a title chosen to present the scheme in a positive, job-related light. Jobs Link is seen by TPP as a means of identifying clients' qualities so it can then find the best way of using and developing these. In some cases, all people need is a few weeks on the programme to restore their confidence before entering ET or moving directly into a job.

Jobs Link can last up to 12 weeks and offers the following key elements:

- Self-assessment, usually covering the first four weeks, allows clients to identify their existing skills and, in particular, whether or not they require any literacy/numeracy training (offered either through TPP itself or through a course at Hartlepool College). They are also able to consider the employment opportunities available throughout Cleveland. Various self-assessment materials are used, including a psychometric test. These are all helpful in identifying how much work is needed in order to prepare each trainee for starting with a Training Manager.
- Visiting Training Managers followed by 'day tasters' during the main part of the programme: clients spend a day with selected Training Managers to gain a better understanding of particular jobs.

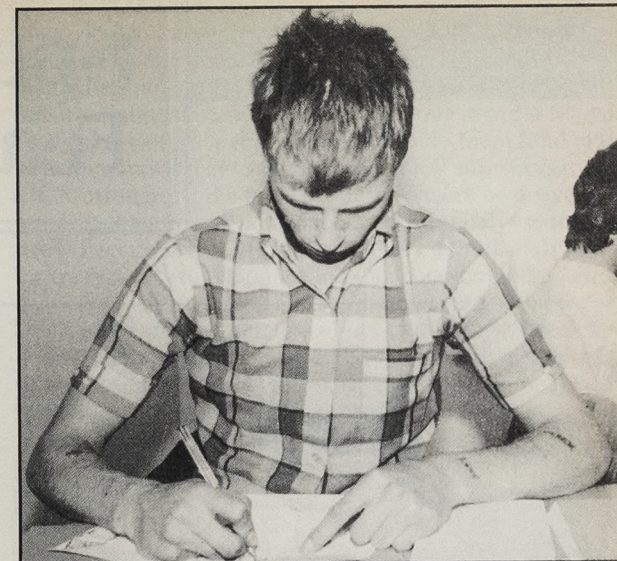
Other visits may also be organised—for example to the jobcentre and, where possible, to local employers.

These elements are supported by training in a range of areas, such as: writing CVs, self-presentation, job search/job retention skills, and literacy and numeracy, for which specialist organisations provide back-up expertise where needed.

- Deciding on an occupational direction towards the end of the programme. Once the client makes a decision, he or she undertakes a project to research what the particular job involves. This is followed by one week with the relevant Training Manager to ensure that the client is satisfied with the chosen occupational training route.

TPP's programme is tailored to the individual. A weekly interview is used to discuss each client's needs and build up agreed 'action steps', some of which will be taken by the trainee and others by TPP.

Two aspects are seen as critical to Jobs Link's success: first building up the trainee's confidence, and second, broadening horizons. One participant in Jobs Link, a



Eighty-five per cent of the trainees make a success of the scheme.

45-year-old former shipwright, explained what it had done for him: "It is a worthwhile course to take because it gives you a chance to brush up on things like basic skills and it also gives you time to think about what line of training you want to go into if you are unsure. It also helps you to build up the self-confidence that you might have lost in the past."

As in the Premier scheme in Whitechapel, another key component is the use made of group work rather than conventional classroom training, with groups drawn from a mix of different backgrounds.

All the indications are that Jobs Link is working well. Eighty-five per cent of trainees make a success of the scheme, with eight out of ten going to ET and others to further education or to a job.

A housewife, unemployed for seven years, gives Jobs Link this ringing endorsement: "I found things out about myself that I hadn't realised before. I have found it informative and interesting, especially the group work. I also found it very enjoyable, and the friendships that have been formed, since joining Jobs Link. It has made me more aware of my own ability and my potential for a future job."

TPP is now looking to develop Jobs Link in various ways. It is taking part in a pilot project to test out a US-developed audio-visual training package called *Steps to Excellence for Personal Success*, which aims to help people develop positive thinking skills. The package uses a personal workbook, video tapes and audio-cassettes to build up confidence and self-esteem. TPP is also working to set up open learning packages on particular aspects of Jobs Link at each of its centres.

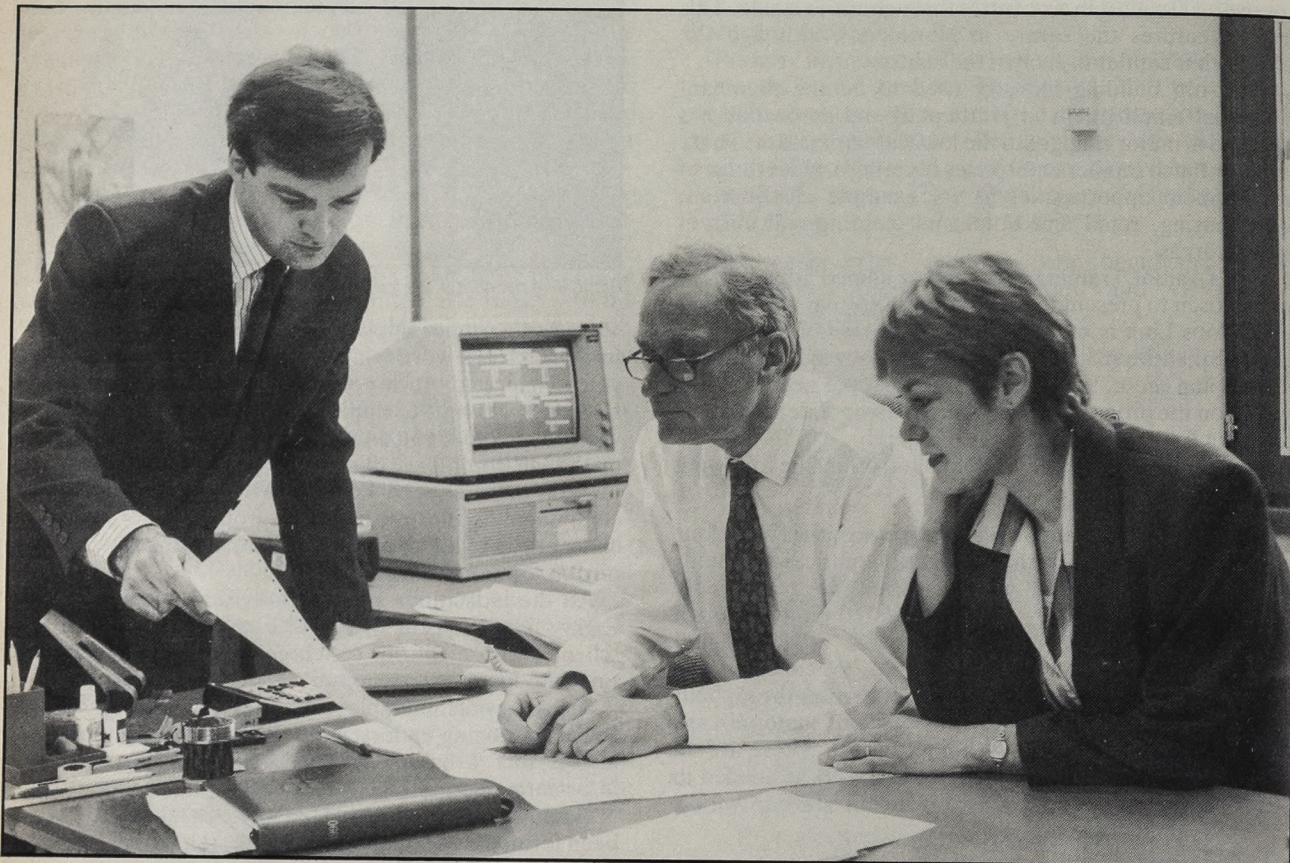
Conclusion

The IT projects in Whitechapel and Hartlepool clearly illustrate how the programme is developing with some significant local differences but also much in common. Both Premier Employment Training and Teesside Positive People believe firmly in its value and see a continued need for this type of training.

Overall, Initial Training is becoming increasingly recognised as a very effective preparation for occupational training, and its use is becoming more and more widespread as an integral component of ET. ■

Further information: Copies of a Training Agency Guide *ET Initial Training: A Design Framework* can be obtained from the Training Agency, Room W1024, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (tel 0742 594471 or 594184).

Special Feature



Job evaluation at Reuters: (left to right) marketing manager, compensations specialist and personnel manager interrogate the system.

Job evaluation: a modern day 'genie' for management information?

by Steve Spencer

Associate director, The Wyatt Company (UK) Ltd

This article suggests that very little development has taken place in determining and shaping jobs and that a clearer view is needed of how labour supply and demand interact.

Employers today are facing mounting pressure to improve the contribution of human resources to their businesses. Pressures such as the 'demographic crisis', the fragile profit performance of many sectors of our economy and, perhaps most of all, the opportunities and threats presented by an extended European market (even before the celebrated deadline of 1992) are now causing firms to

use a wide range of tools to elicit greater contribution from their workforces.

The packaging of pay, and its closer relation to performance, the conduct of attitudinal studies and the use of psychometric testing are among the tools used to enhance individual contribution. More flexible working arrangements, including work-sharing and childcare

facilities are being used, to reduce unit labour costs and to make work more attractive to those on the periphery of the labour force.

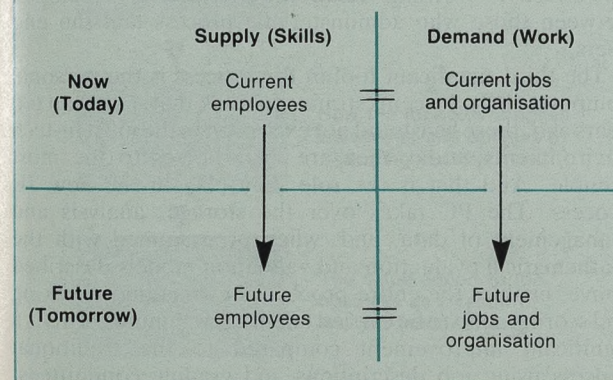
However, although a wide range of techniques are being applied to help manage the *supply* side of labour (that is employees, their characteristics and attributes), very little development has taken place to improve our understanding of the *demand* side, that is in determining and shaping jobs to be performed and the organisational context in which this takes place.

This area of study is still mostly the preserve of academics and management consultants, with only the largest corporations able to afford the specialist skills required to advise effectively on such issues. Even when specialists such as dedicated manpower planners are employed, they tend to work at a level of aggregation that makes it impractical to apply their approaches to the basic building block of organisation—the individual job.

For the most part, line managers are left to design jobs and organise work for their subordinates with few questions asked from outside the immediate management chain, providing they deliver a given level of output or service (measures of which are often themselves difficult to quantify). It is especially difficult to audit the effectiveness of job or organisation design systematically; for example, there are normally no facilities for modelling and testing optional ways in which work could be organised, in order to increase further the effective use of the human resources available.

In order to appreciate the repercussions of this, we need a clearer view of how labour supply and demand interact within an organisation. As shown in *figure 1*, the organisation's 'labour equation' can be viewed as a two-dimensional model, in which the main priority of management is to balance the supply and demand for human resources at any point in time. Too few resources of the right kind, and demand—in terms of the work to be done—will not be satisfied: production, and therefore revenues, will fall. Too many resources of the wrong kind and costs will increase.

Figure 1 A dynamic model of the organisation: supply and demand for skills



Getting the correct balance is therefore vital to the profitability of the organisation, particularly in businesses where labour represents a high proportion of total costs, or where the skill mix required by the work to be performed is a critical limiting factor of production.

Even more important than understanding the demand-supply relationship today, is being able to manage it for the future. Ensuring a consistent supply of well trained and motivated employees is the summit of ambition for many personnel managers; it will not be good enough, however, if the demand side changes

unexpectedly, and, in any case, why should all the pain of adjustment fall on one side of the equation? If a firm is fortunate enough to have a quality workforce today, why not attempt to manage the jobs to be done in order to make the best use of the people available to do them (and at the same time reward employees through job enrichment, etc)?

Unfortunately, the tools needed have not been available hitherto. Traditional approaches to job analysis, through work measurement, organisation and method study and so on are typically too detailed and too situationally specific to provide data that can be used to model and compare whole work areas and production units. What is needed is an analytical approach that is capable of identifying elements of job demand that are common throughout entire organisations, allied to a facility for validating and modelling this information.

New analytical process

What is needed is, in fact, exactly what is provided by job evaluation (JE). JE is a tool that is primarily about comparing jobs within an organisation. So-called analytical methods of JE do this by identifying common characteristics of jobs which can be used as a basis for systematically identifying those jobs that are more demanding with respect to those characteristics than other jobs.

The traditional process for carrying out JE, however, is severely handicapped because of the lack of appropriate analytical tools. JE, as practised in many organisations, is a sponge-like process; large quantities of detailed information are painstakingly assembled about each job, which then result in a single piece of information, namely a grading for the job concerned. An important piece of information, certainly, but hardly a good return on investment for those who labour to collect the input data, or for those who are responsible for executing the result.

Not surprisingly, therefore, JE has become a byword for suspicion among those involved. Line managers and employees, whose jobs are evaluated, and who have to live with the results, spend considerable amounts of time, worry and effort preparing their submissions (typically by writing narrative job descriptions). Personnel managers, along with other selected members of the organisation's higher echelons, spend equally long in debate and then pass judgements which, even when received favourably, do little to enlighten the recipients as to the organisational or business logic underlying the result.

Clearly, this process must change. There is no room in today's business for the luxury of a process which frustrates organisational well-being through such inefficiency. A solution is needed that uses people's time more effectively and that delivers more meaningful information to those who need it. It must result in more than just a stew of the bones fed into it: it must enable the simulation of a living organisation through gathering data about its skeleton and vital systems.

Most importantly, the solution must appear as an attractive aid to management, to help it design and monitor jobs that organise work appropriately. JE today is too often ambushed by managers and employees who adopt 'offensive' postures, in the expectation that, by over-stating the real requirements of jobs in their job descriptions, they will get the results they want, after being beaten back by the grading committee. Such guerilla mentality, surely, has little place in improving employee relations and the general level of productive endeavour in our post-industrial economy. But it will remain as long as the personnel function is unable to propose any substantially better alternative.

During the last decade, new tools have been developed to assist in this process. During the 1980s, first in North America, and then in the UK and other countries, an increasing number of organisations have been able to achieve real gains from their use of JE. They have been seeking a range of improvements: some have wanted to make their existing JE systems work faster with the objective of wasting less of managers' and employees' valuable time. Others have aimed to improve the consistency with which jobs are evaluated, to increase the 'felt-fairness' of the process among end-users. Still others have been looking for a way to make the JE process and the results it produces more understandable and acceptable to those affected.

Job analysis questionnaire

Whatever the objective, the solution has been designed using three common tools. First, a rigorous, structured approach to analysing jobs in accordance with agreed corporate values. Typically, after consulting representatives from different parts of the organisation, a job analysis questionnaire (JAQ) is constructed, which replaces the traditional job description as a vehicle for gathering information about jobs. The JAQ is built around a series of questions, such as the example shown in figure 2. A typical JAQ contains anywhere from 20 to 50 such questions, and generates up to 500 individual items of data, focusing on every significant issue (in the view of those involved) relevant to the assessment of the relative value of jobs. Typically, the same questionnaire is used to cover all jobs throughout the organisation, and, with some initial assistance from trained job analysts, it can be completed directly by line managers and job holders.

It can be seen immediately that the JAQ differs from the traditional job description in one important way: there is no mention at all of the specific activities carried out by the job holder. This enables the approach to focus on demand-side issues that are common to all jobs (and hence can be used directly as a basis for assessment), rather than on the detailed tasks of each employee, which are ever-changing and are not a suitable basis for rigorous comparison.

The immediate advantages of the JAQ are that it is generally easier to complete than writing a job description, and that it helps to increase the credibility of the process by making the criteria used to compare jobs explicit, and understandable to end users. The less obvious benefits, in terms of information quality, are that data are captured about jobs in a common format, leading to the formation of a jobs database which can be used for in-depth analysis of the demand side of the labour equation.

The second analytical tool directly utilises the fact that structured job data is captured in a common format about all jobs. For the first time in the field of JE, statistical analysis can be applied to explain the nature and strength of the relationships between the data components assembled and the variable to be 'predicted', which is the relative size or value of each job. Using data from a carefully controlled sample of representative jobs, statistically validated mathematical models can be designed to calculate very accurately the score of jobs, based solely on the data supplied from the JAQ. In addition, much of the data can be independently verified before being used, again through the use of statistically based checking routines.

This set of techniques provides the opportunity to remove most sources of inconsistency from the evaluation of jobs. The only remaining elements of inconsistency arise from erroneous responses to the JAQ, and these can be validated so that none has a significant effect on the

Figure 2 Example of a structured question/response format from the JAQ

SECTION III: CONTACTS & COMMUNICATIONS

11 What contacts are REQUIRED to do this job?

STEP 1 Review the groups of people listed below. Check those contacts which are REQUIRED in the job

STEP 2 Then, for those contacts checked, CIRCLE the number that BEST describes the frequency and purpose of the contact

Check ONLY those that apply

EXTERNAL CONTACTS

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Applicants | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | General Public | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Govt/Regulatory Agencies | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Media | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Clients/Customers | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Trade Associations | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Professional firms | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shareholders | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Vendors & Suppliers | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

INTERNAL CONTACTS

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 Board | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 Chairman | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 President | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 13 Mgt personnel outside dept | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 14 Mgt personnel inside dept | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 15 Non-mgt personnel outside dept | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 16 Non-mgt personnel inside dept | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 Subsidiaries | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 Field | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

assessment of a job. The use of a more rigorous assessment process also enables those whose job it is to conduct the evaluation to do so much more efficiently, by reviewing and approving results, rather than pondering individually over all the detailed information. Where appropriate, the evaluation committee can be retired altogether, providing an effective working relationship can be developed between those who administer the process and the end users.

The third significant tool in the process is the personal computer (PC). It seems strange to think that, less than ten years ago, these beasts did not exist even in the most hi-tech environments; today they are work-horses to the most humble. And that is the role they play in the new JE process. The PC takes over the storage, analysis and management of data, and, when programmed with the mathematical evaluation and validation models described above, enables the entire process of evaluating, checking and scoring a job to be carried out in a few minutes. This is a significant improvement compared to the traditional process using job descriptions and grading committees, which normally involves delays of days or weeks in the evaluation of each job.

Understanding jobs

As mentioned above, many users are seeking to be able to evaluate jobs more accurately and speedily. For others, though, this is only the first stage in a much more ambitious plan to create truly valuable information about the demand side of their organisations. For them, there has been a realisation that the long-term success of their businesses depends primarily on their ability to optimise the use of

their human resources: to ensure that all employees are challenged, but not over-stretched, by their work; to identify the need for training and development where and when it is required; and to plan for succession and career development to accommodate the needs of both the business and its workforce in future. Most significantly, they accept that these decisions cannot be made effectively on a centralised basis, because of lack of responsiveness and sensitivity to local needs.

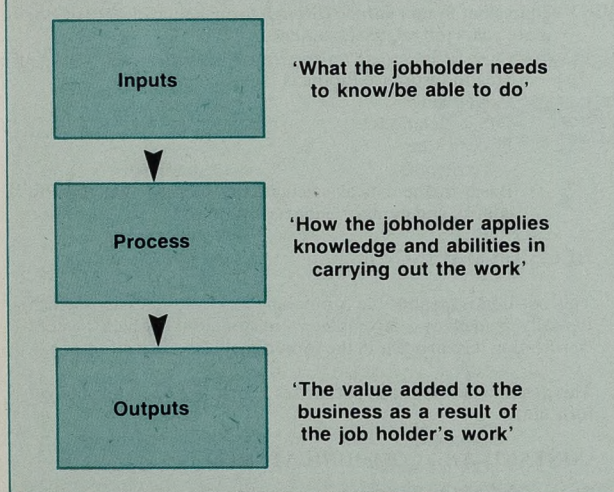
In essence, these organisations have been looking for a means to balance their needs for corporate consistency and standardisation of values, on the one hand; and for local autonomy and competitive advantage, on the other. The tools and techniques used to develop the new generation of JE systems have provided us with the foundation for just such an 'expert' facility. The question today is, just as we might ask for the genie from a magic lamp: exactly how much useable management information can we unleash from this source? Some indications can be given by considering work recently carried out by a number of organisations.

Job design

One such example is the issue of job design. By this is meant the ability to understand better how jobs are constructed, both as individual entities, and in relation to the other activities which surround them; to make the best use of human resources and to be as organisationally efficient as possible. This type of issue is often encountered right at the start of implementing a new system of JE if the organisation has never considered such issues before.

Where, for example, a fledgling business has grown very rapidly for several years, the need for a more formal approach to pay and status determination will also beg the need to consider such fundamentals as: what role do we want each job to play in the organisation? and how can we be sure we are getting value for money from the new pay

Figure 3 A structural approach to job analysis



structure? Such questions cannot be addressed, and an appropriate JE system cannot be successfully developed, without a sound conceptual platform for understanding how jobs are designed.

Such a model is outlined in figure 3. Here, the emphasis is placed on understanding the relationship between three discrete but mutually dependent stages of the job. It is assumed that the primary purpose of the job can be clearly described; if it cannot, the exercise has already been worthwhile: the job should be scrapped! The Output of the job is defined by quantifying the stated job purpose: what

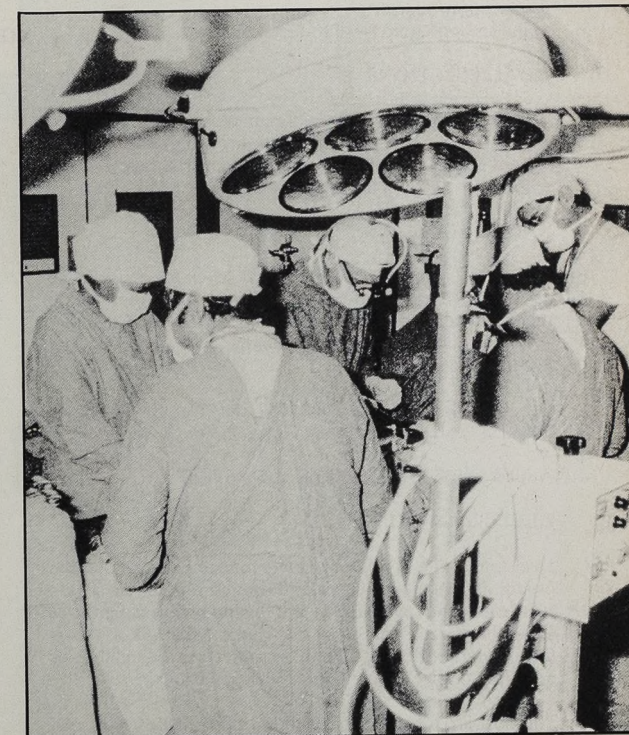
should be the expected result if the job is performed correctly, in terms of revenues generated, costs controlled or resources properly utilised?

The Process stage is defined as the things the job holder has to do in order to achieve this Output. This may be, for example, in terms of the types of problems encountered and resolved, the relationships transacted with other people, and the forms and sources of guidance provided to help the job holder. Finally, the third stage is to identify the types of knowledge, skills and abilities required by the job holder as Inputs to enable the Process of the job to be carried out.

The result of such a structured analysis across the range of jobs to be evaluated will be a list of measures which can be refined and developed as the basis for a JAQ. The main differences between this process and the development of a traditional factor-based JE system at this point are that the measures are defined, and then used, in their raw, specific form, rather than being aggregated into more generalised factor headings.

In the traditional JE process, much of the vital intensity of the source information is lost, which therefore limits the usefulness of the analytical process at subsequent stages. The conceptual framework also becomes significant, though, because the job has now been analysed in a way that is completely consistent with its real place in the organisation: as a role for one or more people to utilise their skills through tackling and resolving problems and relating to other people, in pursuit of a result that will add value to the enterprise.

The process of conceptual modelling provides an independent framework for gauging the effectiveness of the design of any individual job. For example, it should be possible to assess just how much of any given group of skills are required to perform jobs with certain complexity demands. Or, say, to estimate how much or how little guidance, and of what type, it would be appropriate to make available to a job with certain expected Output parameters. It is also possible to be extremely sensitive in identifying jobs that have been over- or under-specified in



Job evaluation provides organisations with valuable information about the relative value of different roles within each business.

terms of the level of knowledge required to support a given Process or Output, thereby avoiding inappropriate job design even before filling the post.

It is also possible to analyse the structured data collected about each job and identify particular strengths and weaknesses which may, for example lead to a reappraisal of the role of a particular job in the organisation. A life assurance company discovered during the assessment of a sample of jobs, prior to implementing its system, that there was considerable disagreement over the role of branch operations supervisors, which also affected the operational roles supporting this position in each branch. Through the use of a structured framework for job analysis, and the ability to identify key specific components using the

Figure 4 Sample output from a computerised job description

**COMPANY ABC
JOB DESCRIPTION**
FOR: Product Market Manager

JOB CODE: 1010 BUDGET NUMBER: 2182
STATUS: Exempt GRADE: 15

I. POSITION SUMMARY

Responsible for the development of overall marketing programs for assigned product or products. Coordinates the development of sales objectives, strategies, and advertising and promotional programs and ensures the execution of these programs.

II. POSITION RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Develops and recommends marketing objectives, including sales volume and profit forecasts.
2. Directs market development, sales promotion, distribution and pricing policies.
3. Maintains contacts with important customers to follow up promotional efforts and to keep informed on needs of the sales force.
4. Reviews complaints and suggestions relative to assigned product or products.
5. Manages and supervises Product Servicers.

III. QUALIFICATIONS

A Bachelor's degree is the minimum requirement preferred to perform this job. A minimum of three to five years of job related experience which includes managerial experience is required to perform this job.

IV. KNOWLEDGE

This job requires an advanced level of knowledge equivalent to formal education or four or more years of job related experience in Life Insurance Products, Customer Service, Sales Techniques, Competitor Products and Product Development.

Other areas of importance include: Health Insurance Products, Advertising, Public Relations and PC Software.

A solid mathematical ability is also required.

V. DECISION MAKING

Decisions made in this job have a moderate impact on the organization's operations, expenses and reputation. There is little guidance available except that in the form of policies and procedures. Information to make typical decisions is incomplete or difficult to find. Clarification and analysis is required to solve problems and make decisions.

This position is responsible for developing, monitoring and authorizing a complete operating budget for the Health Insurance Product lines.

JAQ, the company was able to establish a detailed specification for the role of each position in its branch job structure, which ensured that each role was 'properly' designed according to the conventions of the analytical framework, and that the roles in each structure were mutually compatible, not just in terms of overall 'size', but also with respect to individual job 'dimensions' as well.

With this common conceptual basis for job analysis, the organisation is in a position to obtain further insight from the jobs database. For example, the traditional JE process makes the production of job descriptions a time-consuming and expensive task, which is generally unpopular with job holders, managers and job analysts alike. However, there are many applications for which job descriptions can be

Figure 5 Sample candidate specification generated by computerised program

**COMPANY ABC
EMPLOYMENT SELECTION CRITERIA**
For: Product Market Manager

KNOWLEDGE:

This position requires a Bachelor's degree and three to five years job-related experience.

No specified professional licence, registration or certificate is required to perform the job.

The following knowledge areas are required:

Advanced Level of Knowledge equivalent to that obtained through formal education or four or more years job-related experience:

- Life Insurance Products
- Customer Service
- Sales techniques
- Competitor products
- Product development

Solid understanding of the principles and procedures equivalent to that earned through formal education or one or more years job related experience:

- Health Insurance Products
- Advertising
- Public Relations
- PC Software

Basic mathematical calculations, such as that used to control and monitor budgets is required.

DECISION MAKING

This position is responsible for making moderate decisions which typically involves incomplete information which needs clarification. Guidance is in the form of policies and procedures.

This position develops and authorises a complete operating budget for a unit.

CONTACTS AND COMMUNICATIONS:

This position has regular contact with clients/customers and internal management personnel

This position is responsible for the following activities on a daily basis:

- Advising, recommending, counselling
- Directing, delegating
- Negotiating, solving problems
- Selling, persuading
- Telephone communications
- Participating in meetings or group discussions
- Writing internal memoranda
- Writing letters

very helpful, such as for recruitment or induction training, or as a basis for performance assessment.

Using the JAQ, narrative job descriptions need no longer be written, as the jobs database can be used to produce a narrative by generating statements according to the structured data collected about each job. An example in figure 4 shows that narrative text can be generated about a whole range of job demands, skills requirements, responsibilities etc.

One firm has designed its job description 'generator' as an integrated suite of modular options: the entire program can be run to generate a complete picture of the job, or individual components can be selected to produce, for example, a training/induction guide, a basis for setting and assessing performance standards, or a candidate selection profile (see figure 5). Similarly flexible outputs can be designed, for example, to generate organisation charts, in order to show not only reporting lines, but the relative size or value of jobs compared with each other.

These types of facilities are of considerable value in helping line managers regard the JE system as a potential friend and advisor, and reduces the temptation to indulge in negative behaviour of the sort described above.

Planning ahead

So far this article has concentrated on what can be achieved by utilising the database to analyse or describe the *status quo*. However, this was only one aspect of the picture represented by figure 1, and fails to address management's responsibility for planning to ensure that the enterprise's future demand for human resources is as closely matched as possible.

To address this, we need to start using the computer-based JE process as a true 'expert' system. Using the three-stage conceptual model of a job as a startpoint, and interrogating the large amount of specific data at our disposal, we can begin to understand some of the key issues that determine the efficiency of individual jobs, and the effectiveness of organisation structures. We can build up an understanding, say, of how changes in reporting

relationships within the management chain manifest themselves in differences in the skills and abilities needed to cope in jobs at different levels, the need for interaction with others, need for guidance for the job holder, etc. In particular, we can analyse relationships within and across chains, as a first step toward truly effective organisation planning.

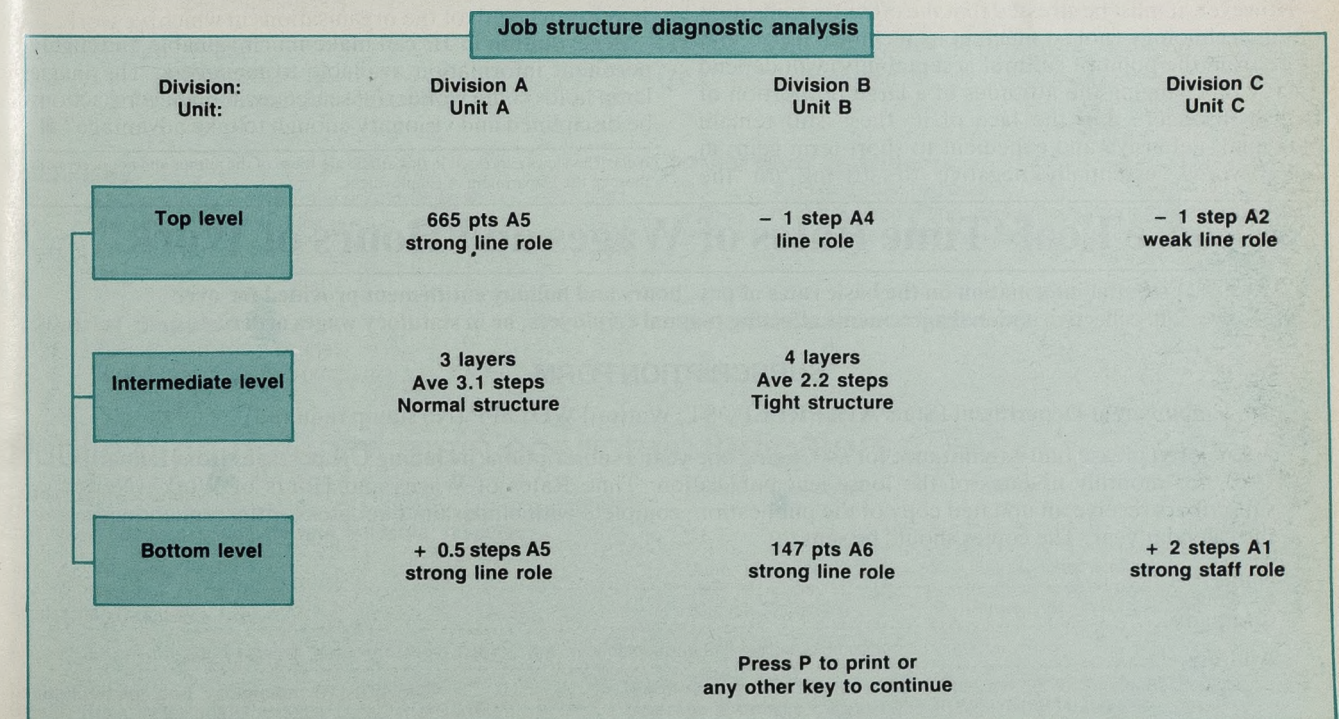
By conducting a detailed analysis of such relationships, a deep and detailed understanding can be gained of how the organisation works in a far more dynamic sense than is possible using conventional techniques. The results of these analyses can then be modelled against selected characteristics of the organisation.

One firm has recently sponsored the development of prototype systems to enable 'expert' diagnostic analysis to be made available to its personnel specialists and line managers. The new analytical modules will enable users to obtain detailed feedback on organisation design issues, involving individual jobs and organisation structures; and career and succession planning, involving the identification and prioritisation of options for moving or replacing the holders of specified jobs.

The organisation design module generates a diagnostic report (see figure 6) which can guide users to address the most critical issues affecting the functioning of individual jobs and operating units within the organisation. Once this information has been digested, users can test the results of alternative solutions on the system, allowing them to identify the optimum course of action. This not only saves time and cuts down the risk of incorrectly diagnosing organisational issues, but leads to a much more specific awareness of issues and a greater commitment to positive action by the management responsible.

The career and succession planning module enables the user to search the database for other positions which may provide a variety of types of career move for any given job holder, according to the point the individual has reached in their career (see figure 7). It also enables jobs to be identified which are likely to provide a suitable successor to the outgoing candidate.

Figure 6 Example of diagnostic report from the Organisation Design module



This approach to career planning is very different from many others available, in that it focuses entirely on the job-demand characteristics of positions. This has the unique advantage that it enables totally objective role-related criteria to be used to plan employees' movements through the organisation, rather than basing these decisions on supply-side characteristics of the individuals themselves. An important aspect is the ability this gives the user to plan career and succession issues, particularly where large groups of employees are involved. This can be of immense value in helping ensure that roles are shaped to provide appropriate challenges and support mechanisms, and also helps greatly in communicating the expectation of career progress to those within the target population.

Expert systems of the future

The development of 'expert' systems that are effective in analysing the demand side of the organisation's labour equation are still in their infancy. However, as described above, they already represent a great leap forward from the traditional processes of JE.

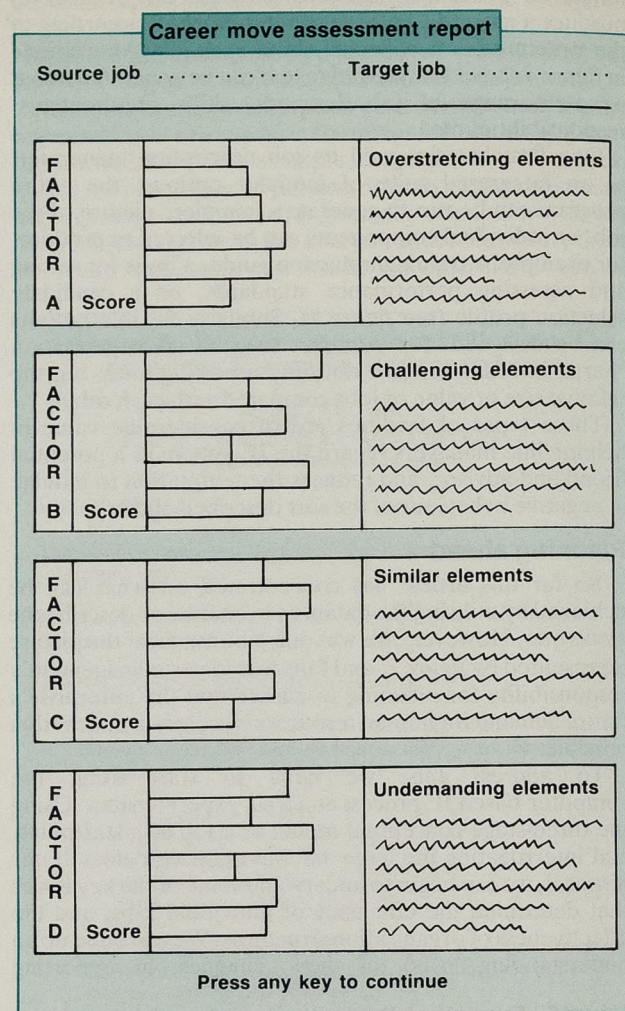
In the coming few years, we can expect to see further developments, including (but not limited to):

- more powerful software applications for extending our ability to analyse and design organisation structures;
- systems which link data about the demand-side aspects of jobs to performance/potential assessment techniques such as competency analysis, to aid job/person matching, resourcing, and the development of more specific and effective training programmes;
- 'macro' level systems which will integrate the analysis of organisation structures, corporate 'climate' or culture, and business performance as a top management aid to designing and managing businesses more effectively.

The future for senior management and the personnel function looks bright indeed if all these potential devices and processes bear fruit.

However, it must be stressed that the effective utilisation of this technology (not so much in its technical usage, but more from the point of cultural acceptability) will depend greatly on changing the attitudes of a large proportion of British managers. On the face of it, these still remain parochial, defensive and expedient to short-term gain; in other words, essentially negative to striving for the

Figure 7 Example of output from career planning module showing the comparison of candidate's current job with prospective job



long-term health of the organisations in which we work. A revolution in JE can make much valuable and highly pertinent information available to managers. The magic lamp holds some wonderful secrets; will managers' actions be disciplined and visionary enough to take advantage? ■

Note: The views expressed in this article are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Department of Employment.

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Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1990

| Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes | Retail Prices Index | Tourism |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| June 14, Thursday | June 15, Friday | July 4, Wednesday |
| July 19, Thursday | July 13, Friday | August 1, Wednesday |
| August 16, Thursday | August 17, Friday | August 29, Wednesday |

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 (Ansafoe Service).
Tourism: 071-273 5507.

Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafoe Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 815208/815214

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom increased by 151,000 in the fourth quarter of 1989, contributing to an overall increase of 728,000 in the year to December 1989. This continues the upward trend of the past six years but is the lowest annual increase since the year to September 1987.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is estimated to have fallen by 18,000 in March 1990. Employment in this sector remains on a downward trend. The numbers have fallen in 11 out of the latest 13 months and the March figure presents the largest monthly decrease since early 1989.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 1,200 between March and April 1990, the first rise since July 1986. The level in April of 1,605,600 is

1,528,000 lower than it was at its peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in April was 5.6 per cent of the workforce. The unemployment rate in February 1990 was the lowest rate since September 1980.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain for the whole economy in the year to March 1990 was 9½ per cent (provisional estimate). This is unchanged from the corresponding rate of increase for February 1990.

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the three months ending March 1990 was ¾ per cent higher than in the three months ending March 1989. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to March 1990 were 7¼ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that 5.1 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12

months to March 1990. This compares with 2.9 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending March 1989 of 9.1 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,040,000 visits to the United Kingdom in February 1990, while United Kingdom residents made about 1,540,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The latest estimate of *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) suggests that output of the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1989 was ½ per cent higher than in the third quarter and 2½ per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Output of the production industries in the three months to March 1990 is provisionally estimated to have been little

changed compared with the previous three months and was ½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to March 1990 was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and also 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were increases of 2 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry, of textiles and clothing and of 'other manufacturing'. The output of the engineering and allied industries and of food, drink and tobacco rose by 1 per cent. The output of the metals industry fell by 2 per cent and the output of 'other minerals' by 3 per cent.

Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. In the three months to March 1990, total output was 3 per cent lower than in the previous three months but unchanged on the same period a year earlier.

Revised estimates suggested that in the fourth quarter of 1989 consumers' expenditure was £68.1 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 1½ per cent above the level of spending in the third quarter of 1989 and 2½ per cent above the same period in 1988.

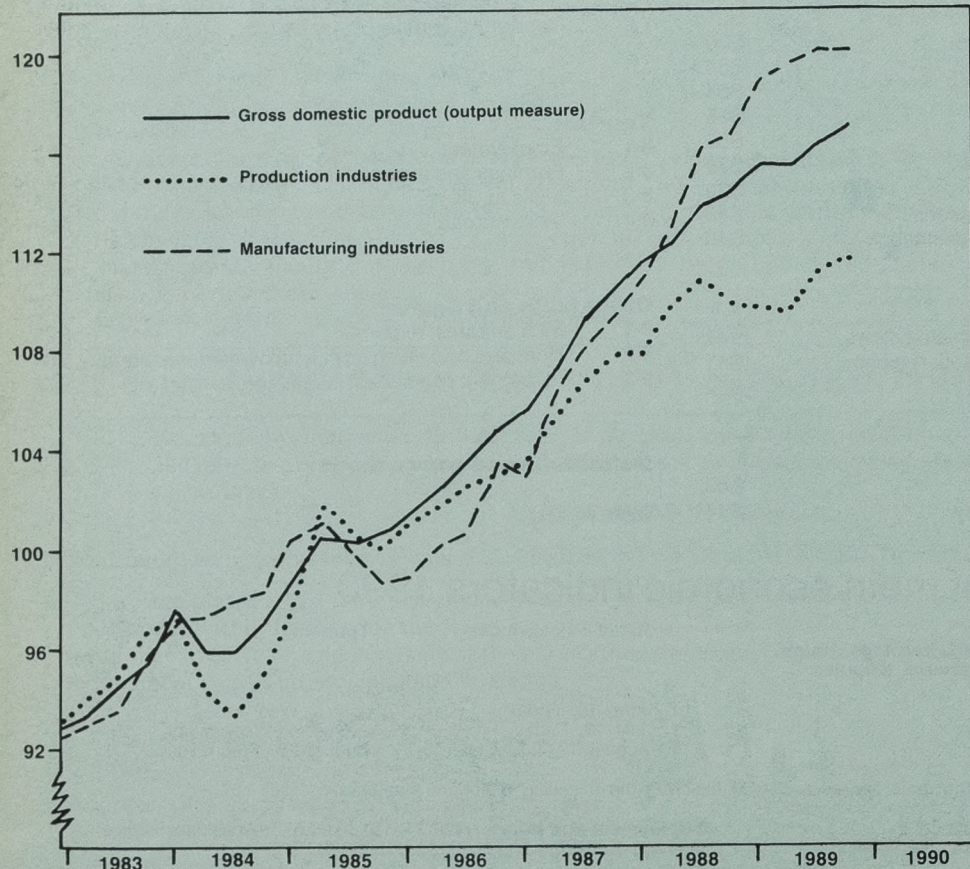
The provisional April 1990 estimate of the volume of retail sales showed a rise over the level for March. Over the period February to April 1990, sales were 1 per cent higher than in the previous 3 months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in March 1990 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £3.7 billion (seasonally adjusted), unchanged from February 1990 and close to the average level since October 1989. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the first quarter of 1990 is estimated to have been £47.3 billion (seasonally adjusted), £1.1 billion more than at the end of the fourth quarter of 1989.

Latest (fourth quarter of 1989) estimates show that fixed investment (capital expenditure), at 1985 prices, was about ½ per cent lower than the third quarter but over 1½ per cent higher than a

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom

Index
1985 = 100
Seasonally adjusted



year earlier. Provisional estimates for fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1990 indicate a level of manufacturing investment 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 9 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1989.

The stockbuilding estimate of the fourth quarter of 1989 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £642 million from the third quarter. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £258 million following an increase of £299 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £34 million following a rise of £63 million in the previous quarter and retailers' stocks fell by £20 million following a fall of £13 million. Stocks in the energy and water supply industries rose by £72 million in the fourth quarter, following a rise of £105 million in the previous quarter.

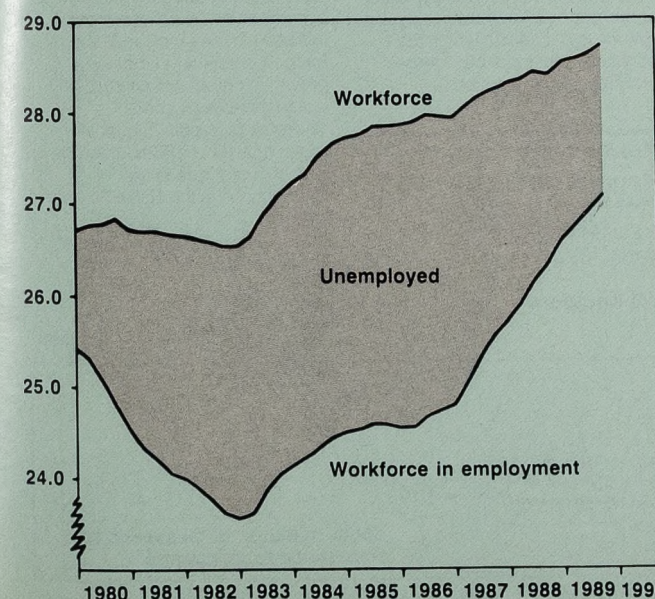
The current account of the balance of payments in the three months to April 1990 is estimated to have been in deficit by £5.2 billion, little changed on the deficit in the previous quarter.

Visible trade in the three months to April 1990 was in deficit by £5.2 billion, compared with £4.7 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0.5 billion in the three months to April while the deficit on non-oil trade rose by £0.5 billion to £5.8 billion.

The volume of exports in the three months to April 1990 was ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 13 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volume in the three months to April was 3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

Million
Seasonally adjusted



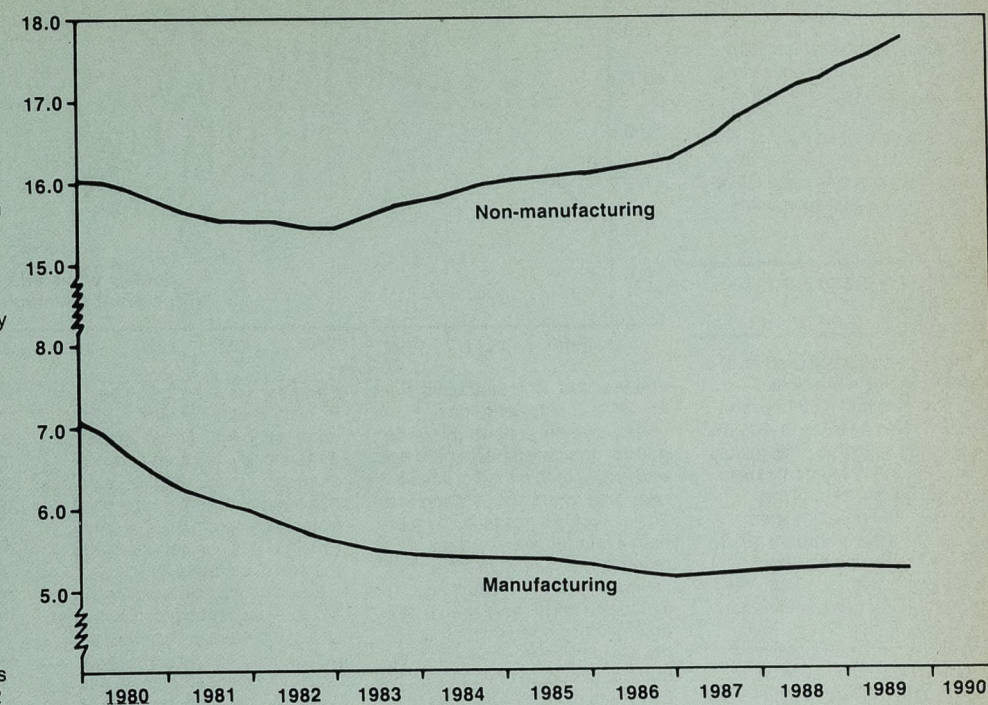
Employment

New figures are available for employees in the manufacturing and production industries in March 1990 in Great Britain. There are revisions to the estimates of employees in manufacturing in January and February incorporating data from the larger March survey. There is a small revision to the December 1989 estimate of the number of employees in the service industries, following the receipt of late information.

New figures estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 18,000 in March 1990. The numbers have fallen in 11 out of the latest 13 months and the March figure is the largest monthly decrease seen since the

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

Million
Seasonally adjusted



Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for April 1990 was little changed at 87.1 (1985=100). The currency rose by 4 per cent against the Japanese yen and by ½ per cent against the US dollar but was little changed against the deutschemark. ERI was 8½ per cent lower than in April 1989; over the period, sterling fell by 13 per cent against the deutschemark and by 4 per cent against the US dollar, but rose by 15 per cent against the yen.

The UK base lending rate increased by 1 percentage point to 15 per cent on October 5, 1989. After falling to a trough of 7½ per cent in May 1988, it had risen from that level to reach 15 per cent by October 5, 1989.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in April 1990 is provisionally estimated to have been £2.1 billion. Privatisation proceeds were negligible in April. This compares with a PSBR of £0.8 billion in April 1989 and minus £7.9 billion in the financial year 1989-90. Excluding privatisation proceeds the PSBR in 1989-90 was minus £3.7 billion, ie: a net repayment.

latest downturn began in early 1989. Over the year to March 1990, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 46,000 compared with a rise of 47,000 in the previous 12 months.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed people, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) increased by 151,000 in the fourth quarter of 1989. This continues the upward trend of the past six years but the increase of 728,000 in the year to December 1989 represents a noticeably lower increase than that of 785,000 in the year to December 1988. The annual rate of increase has been falling since March 1989 and the latest annual increase is the lowest since the year to September 1987 (661,000).

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain in March remained the same as that for February, 458,000. There has been very little change in employment in these industries over the past six months.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell to 12.62 million hours in March 1990. There has been very little change in overtime working since January 1990. This latest figure compares with 13.43 million hours in March 1989.

The number of hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell to 0.43 million hours per week in March 1990 following the exceptionally high level of 0.61 million hours in February. With the

exception of February 1990, this is the highest level seen since January 1987. Monthly figures are erratic but there is clear evidence of an underlying upward trend in hours lost.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99.5 in March 1990. The index has been falling slowly over the last six months.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom rose by 1,200 between March and April 1990 to 1,605,600, the first rise since the peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in April was 5.6 per cent of the workforce, and has remained unchanged since February 1990.

Between March and April unemployment among both men and women increased in London and the rest of the South East, East Anglia and the South West. Male unemployment showed no change over the month in the West Midlands. Unemployment among women increased in East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland. The remaining regions saw falls in both male and female unemployment, though with the exception of the North and North West, these were smaller than the falls seen a few months ago. Over the 12 months to April the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK. The largest fall in the rate over this period was in the North (2.0 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate in the year to April was 0.9 percentage points.

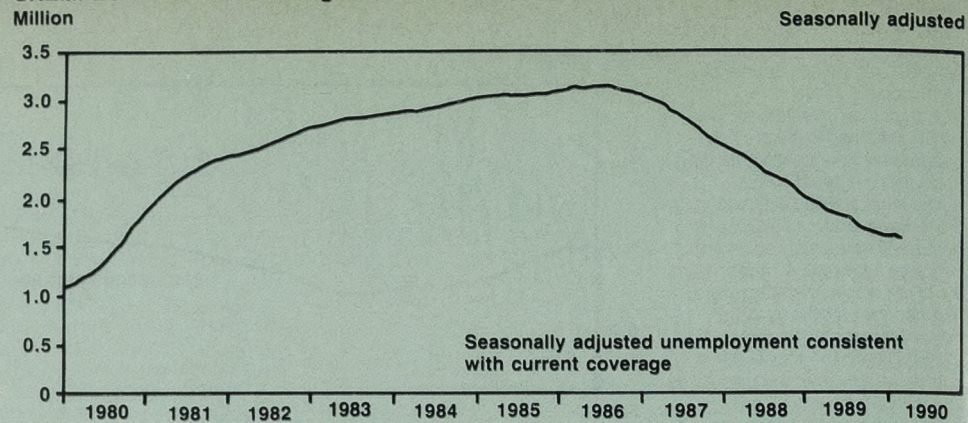
The unadjusted total of unemployed claimants in the United Kingdom was 1,626,348, in April (5.7 per cent of the workforce), a decrease of 20,217 since March.

The number of long-term unemployed (claimants unemployed for a year or more) showed a further fall of 38,000 between January and April 1990, bringing the level down to 540,000—the lowest since October 1982, when the claimant count began. Long-term unemployment has now been falling continuously for four years and is down by 800,000 since April 1986—including a fall of nearly half a million over the past two years.

Over the last 12 months all regions have experienced falls in the long-term unemployed, with the largest falls in the East Midlands (down 39 per cent), Wales and East Anglia (both down by 33 per cent) and the South West and West Midlands (down 32 per cent).

Long-term unemployment has continued to fall among both the

UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



younger and older claimants. For 18-24 year olds, long-term unemployment is down by over a quarter compared with a year ago and is less than a third of what it was three years ago. Among over-25 years olds it has fallen by more than a quarter over the past 12 months, and is now less than half of what it was three years ago. This includes a fall of more than a half among those aged over 50 over the same three-year period. The number of people unemployed for five years or more continues to fall, and has fallen by more than a quarter over the last 12 months.

The stock of vacancies at jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 4,600 in April to 200,200, but has been on a general downward trend since late 1987. Over the past six months there has been a decrease of 3,400 per month on average.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to March 1990 was 9½ per cent (provisional estimate). This is unchanged from the corresponding rate in February.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to March was 9¾ per cent, an increase of ¼ percentage point on the corresponding rate in February (which has been revised up to 9¾ per cent from 9½ per cent). Within this sector, the underlying annual increase for manufacturing was 9½ per cent, also ¼ percentage point above the revised rate for

February, (revised to 9¼ per cent following receipt of later information from firms). In the last three months the annual rate of change for manufacturing earnings has risen by 1 percentage point from December's 8½ per cent. Previously, since January 1988, the rate of increase for manufacturing had remained in the 8½ to 9 per cent band. The higher rate of increase in February and March has been brought about both by higher settlements and because bonus payments in March 1990 were higher than in March 1989. The estimated contribution of overtime working to the rate of increase in manufacturing earnings remains at -½ per cent (ie: average overtime earnings have fallen over the period). The other component of the production industries, the energy and water supply industries, recorded earnings growth at an annual rate of nearly 11 per cent in March.

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to March was 9¼ per cent. This is unchanged from the corresponding February rate. The effect of higher 1990 settlements was largely negated by a reduction in service bonuses compared to a year previously (March is a month in which the service sector pays out a large number of such bonuses).

Productivity and unit wage costs

For the three months ending March 1990, manufacturing output

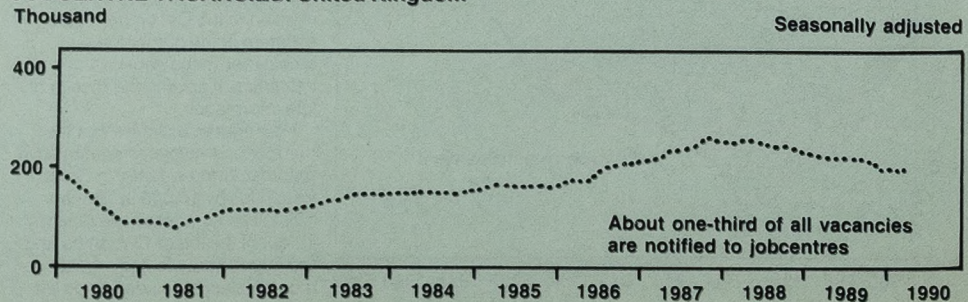
was ¾ per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1989. With employment levels falling marginally over the last year, productivity in output per head terms is growing slightly faster than output, at an annual rate of just over 1 per cent.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to March 1990 were 7¾ per cent higher than in the same three months a year earlier. Over the period the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 9 per cent but this was offset by the increase in productivity of just over 1 per cent. Because of factors such as disputes in the engineering industries, increases in manufacturing earnings and manufacturing output in the latest three months taken together were both below the underlying trend rates. The effects cancel out, however, to leave unit wage cost growth close to trend, now assessed at 8 per cent per annum.

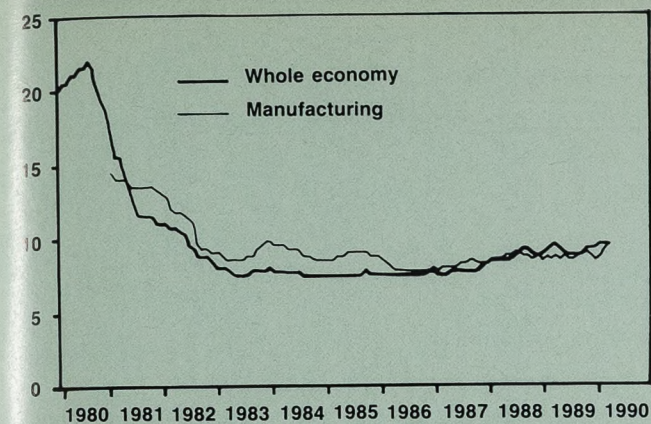
Productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the fourth quarter of 1989 was ¼ per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1988. Output rose by 2¼ per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1989, but this was accompanied by a 2½ per cent increase in the employed labour force. It is estimated that the growth in output and productivity would have been about ¼ percentage point higher in the fourth quarter of 1989 but for the loss of output due to the interruptions in the North Sea oil industry.

Unit wage cost figures for the fourth

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



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

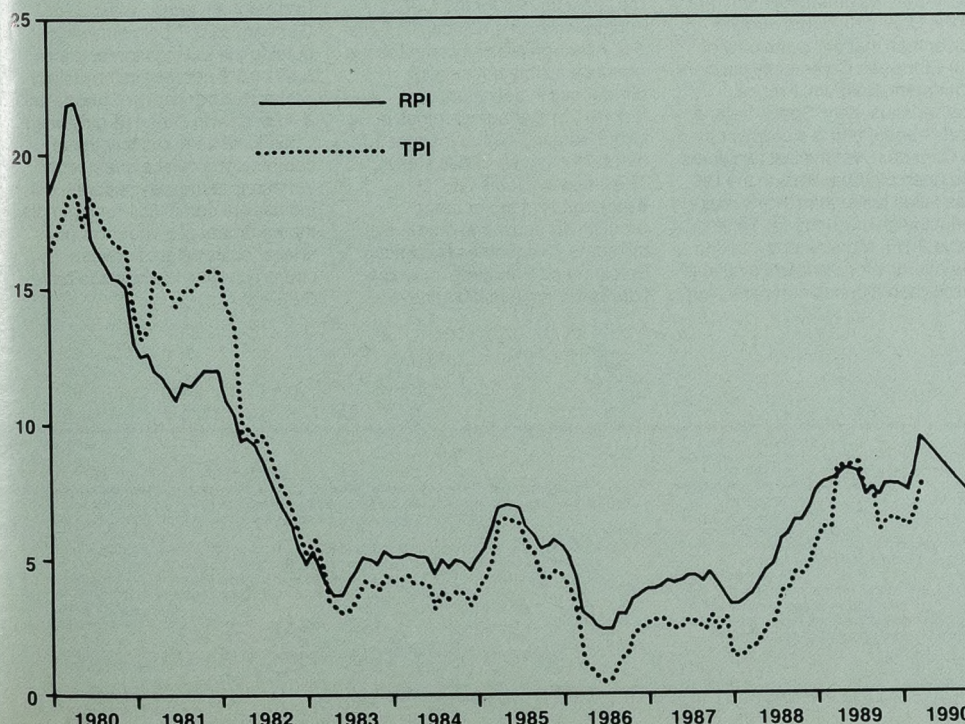


quarter of 1989 show an increase of 9 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1988. This resulted from an 8¾ per cent increase in seasonally adjusted average earnings (slightly below the 9¼ per cent underlying rate), and a ¼ per cent decrease in whole economy productivity. The rate of growth of unit wage costs would have been about ¼ percentage point lower in the fourth quarter of 1989, but for the recent oil industry interruptions. The trend rate of growth of whole economy unit wage costs over the second half of 1989 is estimated to have been about 9¼ per cent.

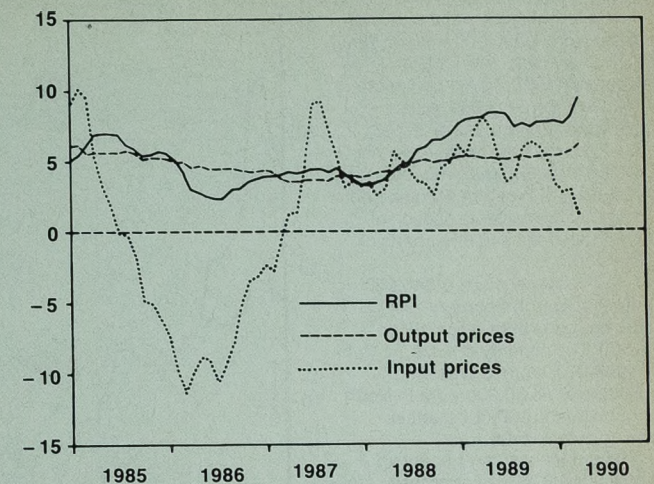
Prices

The 12-month rate of increase in the Retail Prices Index (RPI) rose

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year Per cent



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



two-thirds of the rise. There were also increases for a wide range of goods and services, including food, clothing, motor vehicles and leisure services, as well as annual rises for rents and utilities.

The annual rate of increase in the Tax and Prices Index (TPI) rose to 7.7 per cent in April from 6.8 per cent for March. The difference between the RPI and TPI annual rates has widened by nearly half a percentage point, reflecting the reduction in income tax arising from the introduction of independent taxation for husbands and wives.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is

provisionally estimated at 6.1 per cent in April. The rise in this annual rate from 5.3 per cent for February (5.6 per cent in March) largely reflects the higher excise duties announced in the Budget. The annual rate of increase in prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell to 1.1 per cent in April from 2.8 per cent in March.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 200,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in March 1990. The largest elements in this figure relate to 48,000 working days lost in the motor industry, 37,000 in medical and health services and 33,000 in the other transport equipment grouping. This March figure of 200,000 working days lost compares with 500,000 days lost in February 1990; 80,000 in March 1989 and an average of 818,000 for March during the ten-year period 1980-1989.

In the 12 months to March 1990 a provisional total of 5.1 million working days were lost compared with 2.9 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending March 1989 of 9.1 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 2.0 million days lost in the NALGO dispute.

During the 12 months to March 1990 a provisional total of 674 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 715 stoppages in the 12 months to March 1989 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending March 1989 of 1,245 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,040,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in February 1990, 19 per cent more than in February 1989, with a particularly sharp rise of 29 per cent in visits from North America. Of the total, 680,000 were by residents of Western Europe, and 180,000 by residents of each of North America and other parts of the world.

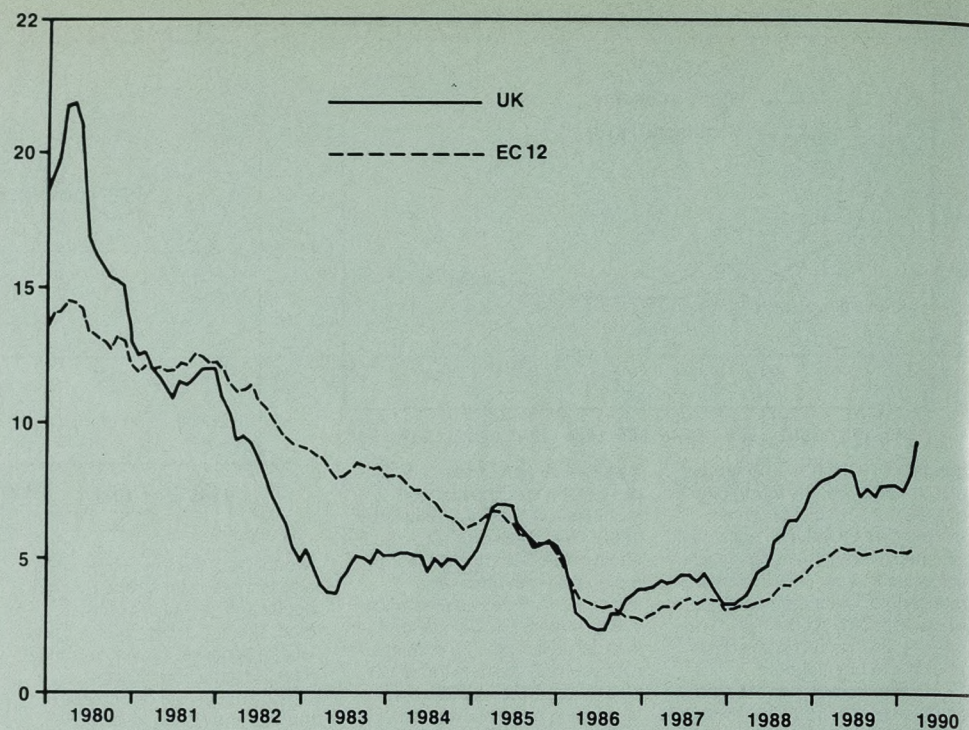
UK residents made 1,540,000 visits abroad in February 1990, 6 per cent less than in February 1989. The majority of visits, 1,260,000, were to Western Europe while 90,000 were to North America and 190,000 to other parts of the world.

Overseas residents spent an estimated £380 million in the UK in February 1990, while UK residents spent £495 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £115 million on the travel account of the balance of payments for the month.

During the first two months of 1990, overseas visitors to the UK increased in number by 15 per cent, compared with the same period of 1989, to 2,310,000. The number of UK residents going abroad remained about the same as during the first two months of 1989, at 3,350,000. For the same two-month period, it is estimated that overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 18 per cent compared with the previous year, to £845 million. UK residents spent £1,090 million abroad in the first two months of 1990, an increase of 8 per cent compared with a year earlier.

The total number of overseas visitors to the UK during the 12-month period ending in February 1990 was 17,440,000, 9 per cent more than during the 12-month period ending February 1989. Numbers of UK residents going abroad rose by 6 per cent to 31,070,000. Estimates of expenditure in the 12-month period March 1989 to February 1990 indicate that overseas visitors to the UK spent £6,980 million, 12 per cent more than in the period March 1988 to February 1989. In the

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year
Per cent



same period, UK residents abroad spent an estimated £9,455 million, 13 per cent more than in the previous 12 months.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (Denmark, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Greece) and is also lower than in Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any major industrialised country (as listed in table 2-18). More recently, taking the average for the latest available three-month period compared with

the previous three months (dates vary from country to country), the unemployment rate in the UK continued to fall while in some countries—notably Australia, Italy and Sweden—it has increased. In several countries—for example, Belgium, Spain and Denmark—the rate has also continued to fall.

The 9½ per cent underlying rate of increase in average earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to March 1990 compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries which are shown in table 5-9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than for 13 of the 15 other countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that only five of the same 13 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark, for which figures are not available) have

faster annual productivity growth than Great Britain, but Britain's high earnings growth rate means that unit wage costs in Great Britain are still higher than in most OECD countries.

The rise of 8.1 per cent in the Retail Prices Index over the 12 months to March 1990 was higher than the provisional March average for the European Community (5.3 per cent). Over the same period, consumer prices increased in France by 3.4 per cent (provisional), and in West Germany by 2.7 per cent; while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 5.2 per cent in the United States, 5.3 per cent in Canada and 3.4 per cent in Japan (provisional).

It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. For example, the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs differs between countries. (See footnotes to table 6-8).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

| | GDP average measure ^{2,15} | | Output GDP ^{3,4,15} | | | | | | Income | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|---|---|---|----------------|---|------|---|------------|------------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | | Index of output UK | | Index of production OECD countries | | Real personal disposable income | | Gross trading profits of companies ⁷ | | | | | |
| | | | 1985 = 100 | % | Production industries ^{1,5,15} | Manufacturing industries ^{1,6} | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | £ billion | % | | | | |
| 1984 | 96.2 | 1.7 | 96.6 | 2.8 | 94.9 | 5.4 | 97.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | ... | 97.1 | ... | 27.5 | ... | | |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 | ... | 100.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | ... | 36.7 | 33.5 | | |
| 1986 | 103.3 | 3.3 | 103.0 | 3.0 | 102.3r | 2.3 | 101.2r | 1.2 | 101.2 | ... | 104.0 | 4.0 | 42.1 | 14.7 | | |
| 1987 | 107.9 | 4.5 | 108.0 | 4.9 | 105.7 | 3.3 | 106.5 | 5.2 | 104.4 | 3.2 | 107.4 | 3.3 | 47.8 | 13.5 | | |
| 1988 | 112.8 | 4.5 | 113.0 | 4.6 | 109.7 | 3.8 | 114.3 | 7.3 | 110.5 | 5.8 | 113.1 | 5.3 | 58.1 | 21.5 | | |
| 1989 | 115.4 | 2.3 | 116.0 | 2.7 | 110.3 | 0.5 | 119.4 | 4.5 | 114.9 | ... | 118.5 | 4.8 | 61.5 | 5.9 | | |
| 1989 Q1 | 114.9 | 3.0 | 115.4 | 3.4 | 110.0r | 1.6 | 119.2r | 6.9 | 113.5 | 4.7 | 117.0 | 4.7 | 15.9 | 16.9 | | |
| 1989 Q2 | 114.7 | 2.3 | 115.3 | 2.7 | 109.6 | -0.1 | 119.6 | 6.1 | 114.5 | 4.6 | 117.7 | 5.7 | 15.9 | 18.7 | | |
| 1989 Q3 | 115.5 | 1.7 | 116.2 | 2.1 | 110.8 | 0.4 | 119.8 | 3.5 | 115.3 | 3.5 | 119.2 | 5.0 | 14.7 | -1.3 | | |
| 1989 Q4 | 116.3 | 2.0 | 117.0 | 2.4 | 110.8 | 0.5 | 119.1 | 1.6 | 115.7 | 2.8 | 120.3 | 3.9 | 15.1 | -6.2 | | |
| 1990 Q1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110.7 | 0.6 | 120.2 | 0.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1989 Sept | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111.1r | 0.4 | 119.5r | 3.5 | 115.1 | 3.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1989 Oct | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111.1 | 0.7 | 119.4 | 2.9 | 115.2 | 3.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1989 Nov | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110.5 | 0.4 | 118.6 | 2.1 | 115.8 | 2.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1989 Dec | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110.7 | 0.5 | 119.4 | 1.7 | 116.2 | 2.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1990 Jan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110.5 | 0.5 | 120.1 | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1990 Feb | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109.8 | 0.3 | 119.2 | 0.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1990 Mar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111.8 | 0.6 | 121.2 | 0.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Consumer expenditure 1985 prices | | Retail sales volume ¹ | | Fixed investment ⁸ | | Manufacturing industries 1985 prices ^{6,9} | | General government consumption at 1985 prices | | Stock changes 1985 prices ¹⁰ | | Base lending rates † ¹¹ | | Effective exchange rate † ^{1,12} | |
| | £ billion | % | 1985 = 100 | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | 1985 = 100 | % | | % |
| 1984 | 209.2 | 1.8 | 95.5 | 3.6 | 42.5 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 18.7 | 73.9 | 1.0 | 1.11 | ... | 9.5-9.75 | 100.6 | -4.5 | |
| 1985 | 217.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 45.5 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 15.7 | 73.9 | ... | 0.62 | 12 | 100.0 | ... | -0.6 | |
| 1986 | 229.4 | 5.7 | 105.3 | 5.3 | 45.7 | 0.4 | 9.7 | -5.8 | 75.3 | 1.9 | 0.75 | 11 | 91.5 | ... | -8.5 | |
| 1987 | 243.1 | 6.0 | 111.5 | 5.9 | 49.9 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 76.1 | 1.1 | 1.18 | 11 | 90.1 | ... | -1.5 | |
| 1988 | 260.2 | 7.0 | 119.2 | 6.9 | 56.8 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 76.4 | 0.4 | 3.92 | 10.25-10.5 | 95.5 | ... | 6.0 | |
| 1989 | 270.0 | 3.8 | 121.8r | 2.2 | 61.0 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 76.8 | 0.5 | 3.22 | 13.75-14 | 92.6 | ... | -3.0 | |
| 1989 Q1 | 67.0 | 4.7 | 121.3 | 3.7 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 2.8 | ... | 19.1 | -0.5 | 1.83 | 13 | 97.1 | ... | 3.9 | |
| 1989 Q2 | 67.6 | 5.3 | 121.9 | 2.7 | 15.2 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 19.1 | ... | 0.94 | 13.5-13.75 | 93.6 | ... | -3.1 | |
| 1989 Q3 | 67.3 | 2.9 | 121.6 | 1.2 | 15.4 | -0.6 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 1.09 | 14 | 91.7 | ... | -3.7 | |
| 1989 Q4 | 68.1 | 2.4 | 122.3 | 1.1 | 15.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 19.3 | 0.5 | -0.64 | 15 | 88.1 | ... | -8.9 | |
| 1990 Q1 | ... | ... | 123.1r | 1.5 | ... | ... | 3.1 | 10.7 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 88.1 | ... | -9.3 | |
| 1989 Oct | ... | ... | 121.8 | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 89.7 | ... | -4.8 | |
| 1989 Nov | ... | ... | 121.6 | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 87.9 | ... | -6.4 | |
| 1989 Dec | ... | ... | 123.2 | 1.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 86.5 | ... | -9.0 | |
| 1993 Jan | ... | ... | 122.1 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 87.9 | ... | -10.3 | |
| 1993 Feb | ... | ... | 124.8 | 2.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 89.6 | ... | -9.8 | |
| 1993 Mar | ... | ... | 122.6 | 1.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 87.0 | ... | -9.1 | |
| 1993 Apr | ... | ... | 123.8p | 1.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 87.1 | ... | -8.6 | |
| Visible trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Export volume ¹ | | Import volume ¹ | | Balance of payments | | Competitiveness | | Prices | | Producer prices index ^{6,14} | | | | | |
| | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | Visible balance | Current balance | Normal unit labour costs ¹³ | Jan 1987 = 100 | Tax and price index ¹⁴ | ... | Materials and fuels | | Home sales | | | |
| | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | £ billion | £ billion | 1985 = 100 | % | Jan 1987 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | 1985 = 100 | % | | |
| 1984 | 94.7 | 8.1 | 96.9 | 11.4 | -5.2 | 1.9 | 99.3 | -2.7 | 91.3 | 3.9 | ... | ... | 95.0 | ... | | |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 3.2 | -3.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 96.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | ... | 100.0 | 5.3 | | |
| 1986 | 104.0 | 4.0 | 107.1 | 7.1 | -9.4 | 0.0 | 95.2 | -4.8 | 97.9 | 1.9 | 92.4 | -7.6 | 104.3 | 4.3 | | |
| 1987 | 109.2 | 5.0 | 114.5 | 6.9 | -10.9 | -4.4 | 97.1 | 2.0 | 100.4 | 2.6 | 95.3 | 3.1 | 103.3 | -1.0 | | |
| 1988 | 110.9 | 1.6 | 129.8 | 13.4 | -20.8 | -15.0 | 108.8 | 12.0 | 103.3 | 2.9 | 98.4 | 3.2 | 113.2 | 9.6 | | |
| 1989 | 117.0 | 5.5 | 139.9 | 7.8 | -23.1 | -20.9 | 110.7 | ... | 110.6 | 7.1 | 104.0 | 5.7 | 119.0 | 5.1 | | |
| 1989 Q1 | 112.8 | 5.0 | 140.5 | 15.8 | -6.0 | -4.6 | 113.9 | 8.4 | 107.9 | 6.0 | 102.8 | 6.1 | 116.8 | 5.2 | | |
| 1989 Q2 | 113.5 | -0.1 | 140.3 | 9.5 | -6.3 | -4.9 | 112.0 | 1.9 | 110.4 | 8.3 | 104.4 | 6.7 | 118.2 | 5.0 | | |
| 1989 Q3 | 117.2 | 3.9 | 141.0 | 5.1 | -6.4 | -6.3 | 110.6 | 1.9 | 111.6 | 7.8 | 103.1 | 4.4 | 119.7 | 5.1 | | |
| 1989 Q4 | 124.4 | 13.4 | 138.0 | 1.8 | -4.4 | -5.1 | 106.4 | -4.8 | 112.5 | 6.2 | 105.8 | 5.7 | 121.2 | 5.2 | | |
| 1990 Q1 | 124.8 | 10.6 | 146.5 | 4.3 | -5.5 | -5.5p | ... | ... | 114.8 | 6.4 | 105.8p | 2.9 | 123.1p | 5.4 | | |
| 1989 Oct | 122.8 | 6.9 | 139.5 | 5.4 | -1.7 | -1.9 | ... | ... | 111.7 | 7.0 | 104.1 | 5.3 | 120.8 | 5.1 | | |
| 1989 Nov | 121.9 | 10.1 | 140.4 | 4.5 | -1.8 | -2.0 | ... | ... | 112.8 | 6.7 | 105.7 | 5.9 | 121.2 | 5.1 | | |
| 1989 Dec | 128.4 | 13.4 | 134.2 | 1.7 | -0.9 | -1.2 | ... | ... | 113.1 | 6.2 | 107.7 | 5.7 | 121.5 | 5.2 | | |
| 1990 Jan | 125.3 | 11.3 | 150.2 | 2.8 | -2.0 | -2.0p | ... | ... | 113.9 | 6.4 | 107.4 | 4.7 | 122.5 | 5.2 | | |
| 1990 Feb | 124.3 | 13.2 | 139.5 | 1.7 | -1.4 | -1.4p | ... | ... | 114.7 | 6.3 | 104.6 | 3.7 | 123.0 | 5.2 | | |
| 1990 Mar | 124.9 | 10.6 | 149.8 | 4.3 | -2.1 | -2.1p | ... | ... | 115.9 | 6.4 | 105.3p | 2.9 | 123.8p | 5.4 | | |
| 1990 Apr | 128.2 | 13.4 | 148.6 | 5.0 | -1.8 | -1.8p | ... | ... | 118.2 | 6.9 | 105.0p | 2.2 | 125.0p | 5.6 | | |

P=Provisional

R=Revised

r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.

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

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

† Not seasonally adjusted.

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.

(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, July 1984, p 72.

(4) GDP at factor cost.

(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of

stock appreciation.

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.

(9) Including leased assets.

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

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

(12) Average of daily rates.

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

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

(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimate of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce‡

THOUSAND

| Quarter | Employees in employment* | | | Self-employed (with or without employees)† | HM Forces** | Work related gov. training programmes†† | Workforce in employment‡‡ | Workforce‡ |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--|-------------|---|---------------------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | All | | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 Dec | 11,878 | 10,156 | 22,035 | 2,923 | 317 | 366 | 25,641 | 28,337 |
| 1988 Mar | 11,896 | 10,123 | 22,019 | 2,954 | 317 | 343 | 25,633 | 28,225 |
| June | 11,972 | 10,299 | 22,272 | 2,986 | 316 | 343 | 25,916 | 28,256 |
| Sept | 12,051 | 10,418 | 22,469 | 3,049 | 315 | 369 | 26,203 | 28,514 |
| Dec | 11,990 | 10,600 | 22,591 | 3,113 | 313 | 408 | 26,425 | 28,472 § |
| 1989 Mar | 11,954 | 10,623 | 22,577 | 3,177 | 312 | 448 | 26,514 | 28,474 § |
| June | 11,975 | 10,770 | 22,745 | 3,241 | 308 | 462 | 26,756 | 28,499 |
| Sept | 12,033 | 10,871 | 22,904 | 3,276 | 308 | 468 | 26,957 | 28,660 |
| Dec | 12,021 R | 11,058 R | 23,080 R | 3,311 | 306 | 456 | 27,153 R | 28,792 R § |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 Dec | 11,864 | 10,092 | 21,956 | 2,923 | 317 | 366 | 25,562 | 28,242 |
| 1988 Mar | 11,942 | 10,183 | 22,125 | 2,954 | 317 | 343 | 25,739 | 28,305 |
| June | 11,976 | 10,289 | 22,265 | 2,986 | 316 | 343 | 25,909 | 28,334 |
| Sept | 12,001 | 10,434 | 22,435 | 3,049 | 315 | 369 | 26,168 | 28,423 |
| Dec | 11,977 | 10,536 | 22,513 | 3,113 | 313 | 408 | 26,347 | 28,391 |
| 1989 Mar | 11,995 | 10,679 | 22,674 | 3,177 | 312 | 448 | 26,611 | 28,534 |
| June | 11,979 | 10,761 | 22,740 | 3,241 | 308 | 462 | 26,751 | 28,564 |
| Sept | 11,984 R | 10,888 | 22,872 | 3,276 | 308 | 468 | 26,925 | 28,619 |
| Dec | 12,008 R | 10,994 R | 23,002 R | 3,311 | 306 | 456 | 27,075 R | 28,712 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 December 1987 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, October 1989, p 560). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
 † Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1989. The provisional estimates for September 1989 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1989 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 220 of the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 | All industries and services | | Manufacturing industries | | Production industries | | Production and construction industries | | Service industries | | Other services† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|-------|-------|----------|----|----|----------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|-------|----|----|----------|--|--|--|
| | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing | Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply | Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Mechanical engineering | Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divisions or Classes | 0-9 | 2-4 | 1-4 | 1-4 | 1-5 | 6-9 | 01-03 | 11-14 | 15-17 | 21-24 | 25-26 | 32 | 33-34 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 41/42 | 43-45 | 46-48-49 | 47 | 50 | 61-63 67 | 64/65 | 66 | 71-77 | 79 | 81-85 | 91-92 | 93 | 95 | 94 96-98 | | | |
| 1982 June | 20,916 | 20,896 | 5,751 | 5,761 | 6,422 | 6,432 | 7,460 | 7,470 | 13,117 | 13,078 | 338 | 328 | 343 | 507 | 367 | 844 | 815 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 June | 20,572 | 20,556 | 5,418 | 5,430 | 6,057 | 6,069 | 7,072 | 7,086 | 13,169 | 13,130 | 330 | 311 | 328 | 462 | 345 | 768 | 788 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 June | 20,741 | 20,729 | 5,302 | 5,315 | 5,909 | 5,922 | 6,919 | 6,935 | 13,503 | 13,464 | 320 | 289 | 319 | 445 | 343 | 750 | 786 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 June | 20,920 | 20,910 | 5,254 | 5,269 | 5,836 | 5,851 | 6,830 | 6,848 | 13,769 | 13,731 | 321 | 273 | 309 | 430 | 339 | 756 | 780 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 June | 20,886 | 20,876 | 5,122 | 5,138 | 5,658 | 5,673 | 6,622 | 6,639 | 13,954 | 13,918 | 310 | 234 | 302 | 392 | 328 | 741 | 755 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 June | 21,080 | 21,070 | 5,049 | 5,064 | 5,548 | 5,563 | 6,531 | 6,547 | 14,247 | 14,213 | 302 | 203 | 297 | 365 | 320 | 737 | 740 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 Feb | | | 5,091 | 5,119 | 5,582 | 5,611 | | | | | | 194 | 298 | 361 | 320 | 750 | 746 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 21,509 | 21,614 | 5,095 | 5,122 | 5,582 | 5,609 | 6,597 | 6,625 | 14,620 | 14,685 | 292 | 190 | 297 | 361 | 320 | 751 | 744 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | | | 5,092 | 5,123 | 5,571 | 5,604 | | | | | | 183 | 296 | 360 | 319 | 754 | 743 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | 5,104 | 5,130 | 5,583 | 5,609 | | | | | | 183 | 297 | 359 | 319 | 758 | 744 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 21,760 | 21,752 | 5,116 | 5,131 | 5,595 | 5,610 | 6,613 | 6,628 | 14,853 | 14,823 | 294 | 183 | 297 | 358 | 320 | 759 | 742 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | 5,152 | 5,143 | 5,631 | 5,622 | | | | | | 183 | 296 | 363 | 324 | 764 | 748 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | | | 5,164 | 5,147 | 5,644 | 5,627 | | | | | | 182 | 297 | 363 | 324 | 770 | 749 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept | 21,955 | 21,921 | 5,181 | 5,148 | 5,661 | 5,628 | 6,677 | 6,641 | 14,959 | 14,981 | 319 | 182 | 298 | 361 | 324 | 777 | 748 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct | | | 5,178 | 5,148 | 5,655 | 5,626 | | | | | | 182 | 296 | 361 | 324 | 776 | 748 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov | | | 5,185 | 5,157 | 5,663 | 5,635 | | | | | | 181 | 297 | 360 | 325 | 779 | 748 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec | 22,073 | 21,997 | 5,188 | 5,163 | 5,665 | 5,641 | 6,682 | 6,660 | 15,095 | 15,041 | 296 | 180 | 297 | 358 | 323 | 782 | 749 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Jan | | | 5,150 | 5,171 | 5,627 | 5,648 | | | | | | 180 | 297 | 355 | 322 | 780 | 744 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | | | 5,142 | 5,171 | 5,617 | 5,646 | | | | | | 179 | 297 | 353 | 321 | 786 | 743 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 22,062 | 22,158 | 5,142 | 5,169 | 5,612 | 5,639 | 6,639 | 6,665 | 15,140 | 15,197 | 284 | 176 | 295 | 352 | 321 | 788 | 742 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | | | 5,123 | 5,157 | 5,592 | 5,625 | | | | | | 173 | 295 | 349 | 321 | 787 | 736 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | 5,120 | 5,146 | 5,587 | 5,613 | | | | | | 172 | 295 | 348 | 321 | 788 | 734 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 22,231 | 22,224 | 5,129 | 5,143 | 5,593 | 5,607 | 6,629 | 6,643 | 15,322 | 15,294 | 280 | 168 | 295 | 346 | 322 | 790 | 735 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | 5,150 | 5,141 | 5,611 | 5,602 | | | | | | 166 | 294 | 345 | 324 | 796 | 741 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | | | 5,178 | 5,161 | 5,638 | 5,622 | | | | | | 164 | 296 | 343 | 326 | 801 | 741 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept | 22,390 | 22,357 R | 5,187 | 5,154 | 5,644 | 5,611 | 6,675 | 6,639 | 15,411 | 15,435 | 303 | 160 | 297 | 342 | 325 | 807 | 741 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct | | | 5,177 | 5,147 | 5,634 | 5,605 | | | | | | 161 | 297 | 338 | 324 | 808 | 738 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov | | | 5,175 | 5,146 | 5,633 | 5,605 R | | | | | | 161 | 297 | 337 | 325 | 809 | 736 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec | 22,561 R | 22,486 R | 5,167 | 5,142 | 5,626 | 5,601 | [6,656] | [6,634] | 15,627 R | 15,573 R | 279 | 161 | 298 | 334 | 324 | 813 | 736 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 Jan | | | 5,134 R | 5,154 R | [5,593 R] | [5,613 R] | | | | | | [161] | 298 | 330 R | 321 R | 809 R | 731 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | | | 5,112 R | 5,141 R | [5,570 R] | [5,599 R] | | | | | | [161] | [297] | [324 R] | [320 R] | [809 R] | [730 R] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | | | 5,096 | 5,122 | [5,554] | [5,580] | | | | | | [159] | [299] | 324 | 318 | 808 | 727 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* See footnote to table 1.1.
 † Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce‡ 1.1 THOUSAND

| Quarter | Employees in employment* | | | | Self-employed (with or without employees) | HM Forces** | Work related gov. training programmes†† | Workforce in employment‡‡ | Workforce‡ |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---|-------------|---|---------------------------|------------|
| | Male | | Female | | | | | | |
| | All | Part-time | All | Part-time | | | | | |
| GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 Dec | 11,610 | 920 | 9,915 | 4,244 | 2,863 | 317 | 356 | 25,062 | 27,637 |
| 1988 Mar | 11,627 | 909 | 9,881 | 4,177 | 2,895 | 317 | 334 | 25,054 | 27,529 |
| June | 11,702 | 919 | 10,057 | 4,232 | 2,926 | 316 | 335 | 25,336 | 27,561 |
| Sept | 11,781 | 889 | 10,174 | 4,218 | 2,990 | 315 | 359 | 25,619 | 27,815 |
| Dec | 11,720 | 903 | 10,353 | 4,346 | 3,054 | 313 | 398 | 25,873 | 27,776 § |
| 1989 Mar | | | | | | | | | |

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry*: production industries

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN | Division class or group or AH | Mar 1989 R | | | Jan 1990 R | | | Feb 1990 R | | | Mar 1990 | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Males | Females | All | Males | Females | All | Males | Females | All | Males | Females | All |
| Production industries | 1-4 | 3,965.9 | 1,646.5 | 5,612.4 | 3,921.8 | 1,670.9 | 5,592.8 | 3,906.4 | 1,663.6 | 5,569.9 | 3,895.8 | 1,657.7 | 5,553.5 |
| Manufacturing industries | 2-4 | 3,577.2 | 1,564.7 | 5,141.9 | 3,549.6 | 1,584.1 | 5,133.7 | 3,535.1 | 1,576.7 | 5,111.7 | 3,525.0 | 1,570.8 | 5,095.7 |
| Energy and water supply | 1 | 388.7 | 81.8 | 470.5 | [372.2] | 86.9 | 459.1] | [371.3] | 86.9 | 458.2] | [370.9] | 86.9 | 457.8] |
| Coal extraction and solid fuels | 111 | 105.5 | 5.0 | 110.5 | 86.1 | 4.1 | 90.2 | 85.7 | 4.0 | 89.7 | 85.5 | 3.7 | 89.2 |
| Electricity | 161 | 113.3 | 29.8 | 143.1 | 112.1 | 31.5 | 143.6 | [112.1] | 31.6 | 143.7] | [112.1] | 31.6 | 143.8] |
| Gas | 162 | 58.8 | 22.8 | 81.6 | 57.6 | 23.6 | 81.2 | 57.7 | 23.6 | 81.3 | 57.9 | 23.7 | 81.6 |
| Other mineral and ore extraction, etc | 2 | 514.0 | 159.0 | 673.0 | 493.8 | 157.7 | 651.4 | 488.4 | 155.7 | 644.1 | 487.0 | 155.2 | 642.2 |
| Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals | 21-23 | 142.4 | 21.1 | 163.5 | 128.6 | 20.4 | 149.1 | 128.6 | 19.9 | 148.5 | 126.7 | 19.7 | 146.5 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 24 | 144.3 | 44.1 | 188.3 | 137.4 | 43.5 | 181.0 | 133.1 | 42.3 | 175.5 | 134.6 | 42.8 | 177.4 |
| Chemical industry/man made fibres | 25/26 | 227.3 | 93.9 | 321.2 | 227.7 | 93.7 | 321.4 | 226.7 | 93.5 | 320.1 | 225.7 | 92.7 | 318.4 |
| Basic industrial chemicals | 251 | 95.1 | 20.9 | 116.0 | 93.5 | 21.4 | 114.9 | 93.4 | 21.4 | 114.8 | 93.4 | 21.3 | 114.7 |
| Other chemical products and preparations | 255-259/260 | 132.3 | 72.9 | 205.2 | 134.2 | 72.4 | 206.5 | 133.2 | 72.1 | 205.3 | 132.3 | 71.4 | 203.7 |
| Metal goods, engineering and vehicles | 3 | 1,840.5 | 516.0 | 2,356.6 | 1,842.5 | 518.4 | 2,360.8 | 1,840.0 | 517.5 | 2,357.5 | 1,833.1 | 515.5 | 2,348.6 |
| Metal goods, nes | 31 | 261.9 | 74.4 | 336.4 | 261.5 | 72.4 | 333.9 | 259.7 | 71.4 | 331.1 | 256.1 | 70.7 | 326.8 |
| Mechanical engineering | 32 | 656.2 | 132.2 | 788.4 | 672.0 | 137.2 | 809.2 | 671.9 | 137.4 | 809.4 | 669.8 | 138.0 | 807.8 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 320 | 95.6 | 12.6 | 108.2 | 103.5 | 13.7 | 117.2 | 104.3 | 14.1 | 118.5 | 104.2 | 14.2 | 118.4 |
| Mining and construction machinery, etc | 325 | 65.7 | 10.0 | 75.8 | 66.0 | 10.5 | 76.4 | 65.1 | 10.6 | 75.7 | 64.6 | 10.5 | 75.2 |
| Other machinery and mechanical equipment | 321-324/326-329 | 494.9 | 109.6 | 604.5 | 502.6 | 113.0 | 615.5 | 502.5 | 112.7 | 615.2 | 501.0 | 113.3 | 614.3 |
| Office machinery, data processing equipment | 33 | 58.8 | 27.6 | 86.4 | 56.8 | 28.1 | 84.9 | 56.7 | 28.2 | 84.9 | 56.9 | 28.3 | 85.2 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | 34 | 363.7 | 189.3 | 553.0 | 357.4 | 188.1 | 545.6 | 357.2 | 188.5 | 545.7 | 355.3 | 186.9 | 542.3 |
| Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment | 341/342/343 | 141.6 | 60.8 | 202.4 | 141.3 | 60.4 | 201.7 | 142.0 | 61.1 | 203.1 | 141.6 | 60.2 | 201.9 |
| Telecommunication equipment | 344 | 109.6 | 51.8 | 161.4 | 106.9 | 50.6 | 157.5 | 106.3 | 50.4 | 156.7 | 104.8 | 49.9 | 154.7 |
| Other electronic and electrical equipment | 345-348 | 112.6 | 76.6 | 189.2 | 109.2 | 77.2 | 186.3 | 108.9 | 76.9 | 185.8 | 108.9 | 76.8 | 185.7 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 35 | 237.4 | 30.7 | 268.1 | 237.4 | 29.8 | 267.1 | 237.0 | 29.8 | 266.8 | 236.9 | 29.4 | 266.3 |
| Other transport equipment | 36 | 195.5 | 26.7 | 222.1 | 193.4 | 26.5 | 219.8 | 193.7 | 26.4 | 220.1 | 194.3 | 26.5 | 220.8 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing | 361 | 41.5 | 4.3 | 45.8 | 37.0 | 4.0 | 40.9 | 37.3 | 4.0 | 41.2 | 37.8 | 4.0 | 41.8 |
| Aerospace and other transport equipment | 362-365 | 153.9 | 22.4 | 176.3 | 156.4 | 22.5 | 178.9 | 156.4 | 22.5 | 178.9 | 156.4 | 22.5 | 179.0 |
| Instrument engineering | 37 | 67.0 | 35.1 | 102.1 | 63.9 | 36.3 | 100.2 | 63.8 | 35.8 | 99.6 | 63.8 | 35.6 | 99.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 4 | 1,222.7 | 889.7 | 2,112.4 | 1,213.4 | 908.0 | 2,121.4 | 1,206.7 | 903.5 | 2,110.1 | 1,204.8 | 900.0 | 2,104.9 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 41/42 | 319.1 | 228.5 | 547.6 | 316.3 | 235.7 | 552.1 | 315.0 | 234.9 | 549.9 | 314.3 | 233.7 | 547.9 |
| Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats | 411/412 | 57.7 | 39.6 | 97.3 | 56.0 | 39.3 | 95.3 | 55.3 | 39.4 | 94.8 | 55.2 | 40.1 | 95.2 |
| All other food and drink manufacture | 413-423 | 195.6 | 162.3 | 357.9 | 196.7 | 170.5 | 367.2 | 196.4 | 169.0 | 365.4 | 196.1 | 167.2 | 363.3 |
| Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture | 424-429 | 65.8 | 26.6 | 92.4 | 63.7 | 25.9 | 89.6 | 63.2 | 26.5 | 89.7 | 63.0 | 26.4 | 89.4 |
| Textiles | 43 | 117.4 | 101.1 | 218.5 | 114.9 | 98.3 | 213.1 | 113.3 | 96.6 | 209.9 | 113.2 | 96.1 | 209.2 |
| Footwear and clothing | 45 | 81.9 | 215.5 | 297.4 | 79.4 | 213.6 | 293.0 | 78.3 | 211.8 | 290.1 | 78.8 | 211.8 | 290.6 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 46 | 192.3 | 51.7 | 244.0 | 192.5 | 53.1 | 245.6 | 190.9 | 53.1 | 244.0 | 190.3 | 53.7 | 244.0 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 47 | 311.4 | 177.6 | 489.0 | 310.8 | 186.6 | 497.4 | 310.4 | 185.6 | 496.0 | 309.9 | 185.8 | 495.7 |
| Pulp, paper, board and derived products | 471/472 | 97.5 | 43.0 | 140.5 | 97.0 | 44.1 | 141.1 | 96.6 | 43.9 | 140.5 | 97.3 | 43.4 | 140.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 475 | 213.9 | 134.6 | 348.5 | 213.8 | 142.5 | 356.3 | 213.8 | 141.7 | 355.5 | 212.6 | 142.3 | 354.9 |
| Rubber and plastics | 48 | 149.6 | 68.7 | 218.3 | 150.3 | 69.3 | 219.5 | 149.8 | 69.1 | 218.9 | 150.2 | 69.6 | 219.8 |
| Other manufacturing | 49 | 39.6 | 37.8 | 77.4 | 38.5 | 42.5 | 81.0 | 38.3 | 42.1 | 80.4 | 37.5 | 40.3 | 77.8 |

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.8

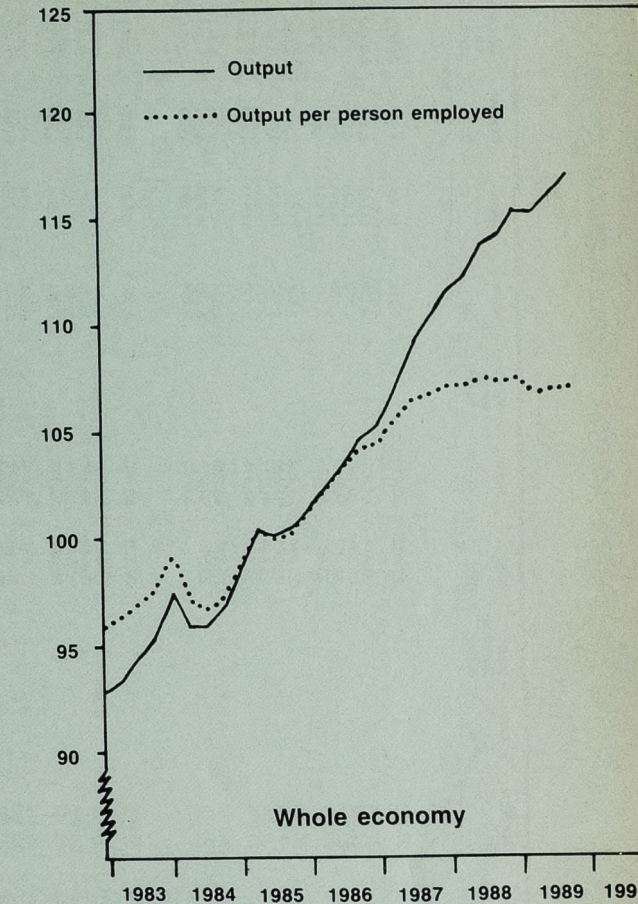
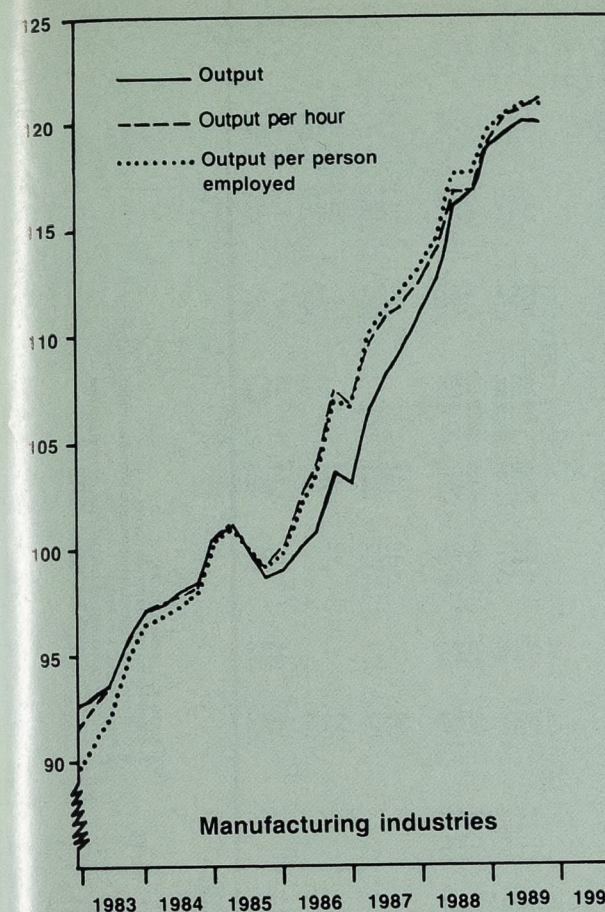
Indices of output, employment and productivity

(1985 = 100)

Seasonally adjusted

(1985 = 100)

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Central Statistical Office

| UNITED KINGDOM | Whole economy | | | Production industries Divisions 1 to 4 | | | Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4 | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Output† | Employed labour force* | Output per person employed* | Output | Employed labour force* | Output per person employed* | Output | Employed labour force* | Output per person employed* |
| 1984 | 96.6 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 94.9 | 100.8 | 94.1 | 97.6 | 100.5 | 97.1 |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1986 | 103.0 | 100.1 | 102.9 | 102.1 | 97.3 | 105.0 | 101.2 R | 97.9 | 103.3 R |
| 1987 | 108.0 | 101.9 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 96.0 | 110.2 | 106.5 R | 97.0 | 109.8 R |
| 1988 | 113.0 | 105.3 | 107.4 | 109.6 | 97.1 | 112.8 | 114.3 R | 98.7 | 115.8 R |
| 1989 | 116.0 | 108.2 | 107.2 | 110.4 | 97.5 | 113.3 | 119.4 R | 99.4 | 120.2 R |
| 1984 Q1 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 97.2 | 101.1 | 96.1 | 97.0 | 100.6 | 96.4 |
| Q2 | 95.9 | 98.7 | 97.2 | 94.3 | 100.9 | 93.5 | 97.3 | 100.5 | 96.8 |
| Q3 | 95.9 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 93.2 | 100.7 | 92.6 | 97.9 | 100.7 | 97.2 |
| Q4 | 96.9 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 94.9 | 100.6 | 94.4 | 98.3 | 100.4 | 97.9 |
| 1985 Q1 | 98.8 | 99.8 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 100.4 | 97.3 | 100.5 R | 100.3 | 100.3 |
| Q2 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 100.2 | 101.6 | 101.1 R | 100.1 | 100.9 |
| Q3 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 99.9 | 100.6 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| Q4 | 100.6 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 100.5 | 98.6 | 99.7 | 99.0 |
| 1986 Q1 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 99.8 |
| Q2 | 102.4 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 101.8 | 97.6 | 104.3 | 100.6 R | 98.2 | 102.5 R |
| Q3 | 103.6 | 100.1 | 103.5 | 102.6 | 96.8 | 106.1 | 101.2 R | 97.3 | 104.1 R |
| Q4 | 104.7 | 100.4 | 104.3 | 103.0 | 96.2 | 107.0 | 103.8 R | 97.0 | 107.1 R |
| 1987 Q1 | 105.5 | 100.7 | 104.7 | 103.6 | 95.7 | 108.2 | 103.1 R | 96.5 | 106.8 R |
| Q2 | 107.2 | 101.4 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 95.8 | 109.8 | 105.7 R | 96.8 | 109.2 R |
| Q3 | 109.1 | 102.3 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 96.1 | 110.9 | 108.2 R | 97.2 | 111.3 R |
| Q4 | 110.3 | 103.2 | 106.9 | 107.7 | 96.4 | 111.6 | 109.0 R | 97.6 | 111.7 R |
| 1988 Q1 | 111.6 | 104.1 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 96.8 | 111.5 | 111.5 R | 98.2 | 113.5 R |
| Q2 | 112.3 | 104.8 | 107.2 | 109.7 | 97.0 | 113.2 | 112.7 R | 98.4 | 114.5 R |
| Q3 | 113.8 | 105.7 | 107.6 | 110.8 | 97.2 | 113.9 | 115.8 R | 98.9 | 117.1 R |
| Q4 | 114.3 | 106.4 | 107.4 | 109.9 | 97.6 | 112.6 | 117.2 R | 99.2 | 118.1 R |
| 1989 Q1 | 115.4 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 109.7 | 97.7 | 112.2 | 119.2 R | 99.5 | 119.8 R |
| Q2 | 115.3 | 107.9 | 106.9 | 109.5 | 97.4 | 112.4 | 119.6 R | 99.2 | 120.5 R |
| Q3 | 116.2 | 108.5 | 107.1 | 111.1 | 97.4 | 114.2 | 119.8 R | 99.3 | 120.6 R |
| Q4 | 117.0 | 109.2 | 107.1 | 111.4 | 97.3 | 114.5 | 119.1 R | 99.3 | 120.0 R |
| 1990 Q1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120.2 | 99.2 | 121.1 |

* The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

1.6

| | United Kingdom (1) (2) (3) | Australia (4) | Austria (2) (5) | Belgium (3) (6) | Canada | Denmark (6) | France (8) (12) | Germany (FR) | Greece (6) (7) | Irish Republic (6) (9) | Italy (10) | Japan (5) | Netherlands (6) (11) | Norway (5) | Spain | Sweden (5) | Switzerland (2) (5) (6) | United States |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 Q4 | 27,624 | 7,633 | 3,394 | .. | 12,790 | .. | .. | 27,560 | .. | .. | 23,433 | 60,310 | .. | 2,112 | 13,899 | 4,387 | 3,438 | 118,548 |
| 1987 Q1 | 27,599 | 7,668 | 3,418 | .. | 12,902 | .. | .. | 27,618 | .. | .. | 23,414 | 60,507 | .. | 2,126 | 14,034 | 4,412 | 3,457 | 119,085 |
| Q2 | 27,739 | 7,708 | 3,420 | .. | 12,989 | .. | .. | 27,692 | .. | .. | 23,331 | 60,760 | .. | 2,133 | 14,323 | 4,417 | 3,460 | 119,714 |
| Q3 | 27,850 | 7,764 | 3,436 | .. | 13,034 | .. | .. | 27,733 | .. | .. | 23,456 | 60,888 | .. | 2,139 | 14,455 | 4,419 | 3,464 | 120,046 |
| Q4 | 27,925 | 7,765 | 3,432 | .. | 13,118 | .. | .. | 27,774 | .. | .. | 23,462 | 61,163 | .. | 2,145 | 14,532 | 4,439 | 3,469 | 120,552 |
| 1988 Q1 | 27,988 | 7,837 | 3,438 | .. | 13,204 | .. | .. | 28,918 | .. | .. | 23,594 | 61,402 | .. | 2,145 | 14,590 | 4,459 | 3,496 | 121,045 |
| Q2 | 28,018 | 7,916 | 3,418 | .. | 13,236 | .. | .. | 29,021 | .. | .. | 23,891 | 61,609 | .. | 2,142 | 14,624 | 4,467 | 3,499 | 121,352 |
| Q3 | 28,108 | 7,964 | 3,423 | .. | 13,304 | .. | .. | 29,058 | .. | .. | 23,836 | 61,727 | .. | 2,171 | 14,696 | 4,470 | 3,501 | 121,881 |
| Q4 | 28,078 | 8,013 | 3,440 | .. | 13,353 | .. | .. | 29,078 | .. | .. | 23,550 | 61,919 | .. | 2,136 | 14,623 | 4,490 | 3,505 | 122,388 |
| 1989 Q1 | 28,222 | 8,111 | 3,427 | .. | 13,447 | .. | .. | 29,014 | .. | .. | 23,576 | 62,222 | .. | 2,124 | 14,705 | 4,503 | 3,533 | 123,291 |
| Q2 | 28,256 | 8,215 | 3,454 | .. | 13,468 | .. | .. | 29,118 | .. | .. | 23,550 | 62,610 | .. | 2,126 | 14,768 | 4,524 | 3,502 | 123,790 |
| Q3 | 28,311 | 8,271 | .. | .. | 13,528 | .. | .. | 29,153 | .. | .. | .. | 62,843 | .. | 2,134 | 14,884 | 4,529 | 3,534 | 124,005 |
| Q4 | 28,406 R | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Civilian employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 Q4 | 24,410 | 6,999 | 3,281 | .. | 11,589 | .. | 20,929 | 25,388 | .. | .. | 20,700 | 58,630 | .. | 2,068 | 10,937 | 4,272 | 3,414 | 110,428 |
| 1987 Q1 | 24,472 | 7,036 | 3,283 | .. | 11,676 | .. | 20,954 | 25,442 | .. | .. | 20,657 | 58,761 | .. | 2,077 | 11,075 | 4,323 | 3,434 | 111,233 |
| Q2 | 24,747 | 7,076 | 3,289 | .. | 11,815 | .. | 21,100 | 25,467 | .. | .. | 20,542 | 58,946 | .. | 2,091 | 11,357 | 4,331 | 3,434 | 112,200 |
| Q3 | 25,014 | 7,142 | 3,303 | .. | 11,905 | .. | 21,059 | 25,488 | .. | .. | 20,570 | 59,189 | .. | 2,099 | 11,493 | 4,334 | 3,439 | 112,843 |
| Q4 | 25,245 | 7,146 | 3,311 | .. | 12,049 | .. | 21,020 | 25,505 | .. | .. | 20,567 | 59,505 | .. | 2,097 | 11,594 | 4,362 | 3,447 | 113,475 |
| 1988 Q1 | 25,422 | 7,262 | 3,320 | .. | 12,171 | .. | 21,089 | 26,717 | .. | .. | 20,694 | 59,792 | .. | 2,094 | 11,684 | 4,384 | 3,474 | 114,152 |
| Q2 | 25,593 | 7,326 | 3,297 | .. | 12,224 | .. | 21,243 | 26,753 | .. | .. | 20,968 | 60,092 | .. | 2,073 | 11,719 | 4,395 | 3,475 | 114,688 |
| Q3 | 25,853 | 7,405 | 3,300 | .. | 12,261 | .. | 21,253 | 26,794 | .. | .. | 20,967 | 60,165 | .. | 2,105 | 11,811 | 4,398 | 3,479 | 115,202 |
| Q4 | 26,035 | 7,472 | 3,318 | .. | 12,320 | .. | 21,264 | 26,843 | .. | .. | 20,700 | 60,408 | .. | 2,046 | 11,895 | 4,423 | 3,487 | 115,843 |
| 1989 Q1 | 26,299 | 7,585 | 3,335 | .. | 12,431 | .. | 21,333 | 27,012 | .. | .. | 20,683 | 60,822 | .. | 2,017 | 12,053 | 4,442 | 3,518 | 116,900 |
| Q2 | 26,443 | 7,698 | 3,337 | .. | 12,445 | .. | 21,469 | 27,074 | .. | .. | 20,662 | 61,181 | .. | 2,017 | 12,208 | 4,463 | 3,483 | 117,290 |
| Q3 | 26,616 | 7,782 | .. | .. | 12,530 | .. | .. | 27,111 | .. | .. | .. | 61,411 | .. | 2,033 | 12,379 | 4,471 | 3,516 | 117,504 |
| Q4 | 26,769 R | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1988 unless stated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force: Male | 16,115 | 4,698 | 2,040 | 2,413 | 7,422 | 1,485 | 13,337 | 17,564 | 2,490 | 898 | 14,885 | 36,930 | 3,742 | 1,175 | 9,577 | 2,324 | 2,066 | 66,927 |
| Female | 11,858 | 3,209 | 1,390 | 1,713 | 5,853 | 1,280 | 10,250 | 11,441 | 1,394 | 407 | 8,832 | 24,730 | 2,088 | 973 | 5,057 | 2,147 | 1,230 | 54,742 |
| All | 27,973 | 7,910 | 3,430 | 4,126 | 13,275 | 2,765 | 23,587 | 29,005 | 3,884 | 1,306 | 23,717 | 61,660 | 5,830 | 2,148 | 14,633 | 4,471 | 3,297 | 121,669 |
| Civilian employment: Male | 14,434 | 4,383 | 1,973 | 2,223 | 6,876 | 1,413 | 12,254 | 16,365 | 2,362 | 722 | 13,645 | 36,020 | 3,422 | 1,139 | 8,109 | 2,287 | 2,054 | 63,273 |
| Female | 11,114 | 2,959 | 1,335 | 1,437 | 5,368 | 1,196 | 8,890 | 10,398 | 1,236 | 352 | 7,187 | 24,080 | 1,829 | 940 | 3,672 | 2,112 | 1,218 | 51,696 |
| All | 25,548 | 7,341 | 3,308 | 3,660 | 12,245 | 2,609 | 21,144 | 26,763 | 3,598 | 1,074 | 20,832 | 60,110 | 5,251 | 2,079 | 11,780 | 4,399 | 3,273 | 114,968 |
| Civilian employment: proportions by sector | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per cent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 3.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 6.3 | .. | .. | .. | 22.6 | .. | 9.9 | 6.9 | .. | 8.3 | 15.4 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 4.1 |
| Industry | 40.5 | 34.9 | 48.9 | 38.0 | 34.2 | .. | .. | .. | 33.6 | .. | 37.8 | 38.6 | .. | 38.3 | 39.6 | 43.3 | 46.9 | 36.1 |
| Services | 36.2 | 58.1 | 43.8 | 58.6 | 59.5 | .. | .. | .. | 43.8 | .. | 52.4 | 54.5 | .. | 53.4 | 45.0 | 51.1 | 45.4 | 59.7 |
| Female: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1.0 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | 35.4 | .. | 9.9 | 9.4 | .. | 4.1 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 1.4 |
| Industry | 16.9 | 13.7 | 21.1 | 13.6 | 13.4 | .. | .. | .. | 17.2 | .. | 22.7 | 27.5 | .. | 12.0 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 21.5 | 15.7 |
| Services | 82.0 | 82.0 | 69.5 | 84.9 | 83.8 | .. | .. | .. | 47.4 | .. | 67.3 | 63.2 | .. | 83.8 | 70.9 | 83.4 | 73.8 | 82.9 |
| All: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 2.3 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.8 | .. | 27.0 | 15.3 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 2.9 |
| Industry | 30.2 | 26.4 | 37.7 | 28.4 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 30.4 | .. | 28.0 | 27.8 | 32.6 | 34.1 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 32.5 | 29.5 | 37.4 | 26.9 |
| Services | 67.4 | 67.7 | 54.2 | 68.9 | 69.8 | 66.1 | 62.9 | .. | 45.0 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 58.0 | 68.2 | 67.1 | 53.1 | 66.6 | 56.0 | 70.2 |

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1967-1987" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation and international comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes: 1 For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportion by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.
2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
3 Annual figures relate to June.
4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.

6 Annual figures relate to 1987.
7 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
8 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
9 Annual figures relate to April.
10 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
11 Annual figures relate to January.
12 Unadjusted figures.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

| GREAT BRITAIN | OVERTIME | | | | | SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours of overtime worked | | | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of week | | | Stood off for whole or part of week | | | | |
| | | | Average per operative working overtime | Actual (million) | Seasonally adjusted | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost | | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours lost | | |
| | | | | | | | | | (Thou) | Average per operative working part of the week | | | Actual (Thou) | Seasonally adjusted | Average per operative on short-time |
| 1985 | 1,329 | 34.0 | 9.0 | 11.98 | | 4 | 165 | 24 | 241 | 10.2 | 28 | 0.7 | 416 | 15.1 | |
| 1986 | 1,304 | 34.2 | 9.0 | 11.72 | | 5 | 192 | 29 | 293 | 10.1 | 34 | 0.9 | 485 | 14.4 | |
| 1987 | 1,350 | 36.0 | 9.4 | 12.63 | | 4 | 149 | 20 | 199 | 10.0 | 24 | 0.6 | 348 | 14.6 | |
| 1988 | 1,413 | 37.9 | 9.5 | 13.42 | | 3 | 101 | 15 | 143 | 9.8 | 17 | 0.5 | 244 | 14.4 | |
| 1989 | 1,392 | 37.6 | 9.6 | 13.38 | | 3 | 119 | 19 | 183 | 9.6 | 22 | 0.6 | 302 | 13.7 | |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 Feb 13 | 1,387 | 37.2 | 9.3 | 12.86 | 13.09 | 2 | 85 | 21 | 227 | 11.0 | 12 | 0.6 | 312 | 257 | 13.7 |
| Mar 12 | 1,398 | 37.5 | 9.3 | 13.02 | 13.11 | 2 | 75 | 17 | 179 | 10.4 | 19 | 0.5 | 254 | 219 | 13.3 |
| Apr 16 | 1,386 | 37.3 | 9.1 | 12.63 | 12.96 | 2 | 80 | 18 | 161 | 9.1 | 20 | 0.5 | 241 | 214 | 12.2 |
| May 14 | 1,443 | 38.7 | 9.3 | 13.39 | 13.26 | 2 | 81 | 16 | 159 | 9.8 | 18 | 0.5 | 240 | 232 | 13.2 |
| June 11 | 1,378 | 36.9 | 9.4 | 12.95 | 13.04 | 2 | 60 | 16 | 143 | 9.2 | 17 | 0.5 | 203 | 256 | 11.9 |
| July 16 | 1,392 | 37.3 | 9.7 | 13.54 | 13.57 | 4 | 148 | 12 | 133 | 11.1 | 16 | 0.4 | 281 | 284 | 17.8 |
| Aug 13 | 1,309 | 35.0 | 9.6 | 12.53 | 13.46 | 3 | 111 | 12 | 118 | 10.1 | 14 | 0.4 | 229 | 264 | 15.9 |
| Sept 10 | 1,385 | 36.9 | 9.6 | 13.28 | 13.36 | 2 | 97 | 10 | 86 | 8.8 | 12 | 0.3 | 183 | 231 | 15.1 |
| Oct 15 | 1,509 | 40.3 | 9.7 | 14.68 | 13.92 | 3 | 138 | 13 | 110 | 8.8 | 16 | 0.4 | 248 | 259 | 15.5 |
| Nov 12 | 1,525 | 40.7 | 9.8 | 14.87 | 13.87 | 3 | 126 | 13 | 125 | 9.8 | 16 | 0.4 | 251 | 230 | 15.7 |
| Dec 10 | 1,515 | 40.5 | 9.9 | 14.98 | 14.04 | 2 | 95 | 13 | 119 | 9.4 | 15 | 0.4 | 214 | 252 | 14.2 |
| 1989 Jan 14 | 1,375 | 37.0 | 9.4 | 12.91 | 13.87 | 2 | 88 | 19 | 205 | 10.7 | 21 | 0.6 | 293 | 234 | 13.7 |
| Feb 11 | 1,439 | 38.9 | 9.4 | 13.51 | 13.75 | 3 | 133 | 23 | 228 | 10.0 | 26 | 0.7 | 360 | 288 | 13.8 |
| Mar 11 | 1,391 | 37.6 | 9.5 | 13.26 | 13.43 | 3 | 104 | 25 | 258 | 10.3 | 28 | 0.7 | 362 | 311 | 13.1 |
| Apr 15 | 1,400 | 38.1 | 9.5 | 13.30 | 13.64 | 3 | 135 | 24 | 250 | 10.3 | 28 | 0.7 | 384 | 335 | 14.0 |
| May 13 | 1,405 | 38.3 | 9.6 | 13.47 | 13.35 | 3 | 135 | 23 | 230 | 10.2 | 26 | 0.7 | 365 | 353 | 14.1 |
| June 10 | 1,367 | 37.1 | 9.6 | 13.17 | 13.31 | 2 | 94 | 15 | 134 | 9.2 | 17 | 0.5 | 228 | 295 | 13.5 |
| July 15 | 1,347 | 36.5 | 9.8 | 13.17 | 13.18 | 4 | 145 | 14 | 117 | 8.7 | 17 | 0.5 | 262 | 269 | 15.3 |
| Aug 19 | 1,319 | 35.6 | 9.8 | 12.92 | 13.85 | 2 | 79 | 12 | 102 | 8.7 | 14 | 0.4 | 181 | 216 | 13.3 |
| Sept 16 | 1,395 | 37.5 | 9.7 | 13.54 | 13.65 | 3 | 136 | 16 | 158 | 9.9 | 19 | 0.5 | 294 | 390 | 15.2 |
| Oct 14 | 1,445 | 38.9 | 9.7 | 13.97 | 13.16 | 3 | 100 | 18 | 165 | 9.0 | 21 | 0.6 | 266 | 287 | 12.7 |
| Nov 11 | 1,442 | 38.9 | 9.7 | 13.93 | 12.91 | 4 | 148 | 18 | 162 | 8.9 | 22 | 0.6 | 310 | 295 | 14.2 |
| Dec 16 | 1,375 | 37.2 | 9.8 | 13.43 | 12.47 | 3 | 135 | 21 | 187 | 8.9 | 24 | 0.7 | 321 | 391 | 13.2 |
| 1990 Jan 12 R | 1,281 | 34.9 | 9.1 | 11.71 | 12.62 | 4 | 158 | 24 | 205 | 8.6 | 28 | 0.8 | 363 | 288 | 13.0 |
| Feb 9 R | 1,335 | 34.6 | 9.3 | 12.39 | 12.64 | 11 | 449 | 32 | 316 | 10.0 | 43 | 1.2 | 764 | 613 | 7.8 |
| Mar 9 | 1,321 | 36.3 | 9.4 | 12.40 | 12.61 | 6 | 238 | 28 | 255 | 9.2 | 34 | 0.9 | 493 | 427 | 14.7 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 9, 1990 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal manufacturing | 25.2 | 34.2 | 9.9 | 2.5 | | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 11.7 | |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 55.1 | 38.1 | 9.9 | 0.5 | | 1.3 | 50.9 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 30.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 57.4 | 38.6 | |
| Chemical industry | 63.3 | 30.7 | 10.1 | 0.6 | | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 17.3 | |
| Basic industrial chemicals (251) | 21.6 | 27.1 | 11.2 | 0.2 | | | 1.2 | | 0.5 | 12.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 23.3 | |
| Metal goods nes | 114.6 | 43.8 | 9.7 | 1.1 | | 0.2 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 13.4 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 21.3 | 11.5 | |
| Hand tools, finished metal goods (316) | 57.9 | 38.3 | 9.5 | 0.5 | | 0.2 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 20.2 | |
| Mechanical engineering | 262.2 | 48.6 | 9.6 | 2.5 | | 0.4 | 16.8 | 1.9 | 17.9 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 34.8 | 15.3 | |
| Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328) | 131.2 | 46.8 | 9.3 | 1.2 | | 0.4 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 17.2 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 32.3 | 14.7 | |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | 117.4 | 34.3 | 9.4 | 1.1 | | 0.5 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 24.1 | 23.1 | |
| Telecommunication equipment (344) | 27.6 | 34.0 | 8.1 | 0.2 | | | 0.1 | | | 1.3 | | | 0.1 | 6.8 | |
| Motor vehicles | 80.3 | 39.3 | 8.4 | 0.7 | | 0.2 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 44.5 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 53.1 | 12.1 | |
| Motor vehicles and engines (351) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other transport equipment | 61.1 | 45.2 | 10.1 | 0.6 | | | 0.8 | | | | | | 0.8 | 40.0 | |
| Aerospace equipment (364) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Instrument engineering | 19.3 | 28.9 | 7.7 | 0.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco (411-429) | 149.2 | 34.7 | 9.5 | 1.4 | | 1.8 | 73.3 | 2.1 | 16.7 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 90.1 | 23.1 | |
| Textile industry | 52.9 | 28.0 | 9.0 | 0.5 | | 0.3 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 38.5 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 49.0 | 9.2 | |
| Footwear and clothing | 32.5 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 0.2 | | 0.7 | 28.6 | 8.5 | 76.3 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 104.8 | 11.3 | |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 73.6 | 41.7 | 9.3 | 0.7 | | 0.1 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 23.8 | 17.8 | |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 102.2 | 32.2 | 9.5 | 1.0 | | | 1.8 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 9.1 | |
| Paper and paper products (471, 472) | 33.3 | 31.7 | 9.4 | 0.3 | | | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 8.3 | |
| Printing and publishing (475) | 68.9 | 32.5 | 9.5 | 0.7 | | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 9.0 | |
| Rubber and plastics | 58.8 | 36.3 | 9.4 | 0.6 | | 0.2 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 14.8 | 14.0 | |
| Other manufacturing | 12.5 | 20.7 | 8.2 | 0.1 | | | | | 0.3 | 18.9 | | | 0.3 | 18.9 | |
| All manufacturing | 1,321.4 | 36.3 | 9.4 | 12.4 | | 5.9 | 238.0 | 27.6 | 255.0 | 9.2 | 33.6 | 0.9 | 493.0 | 14.7 | |

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

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

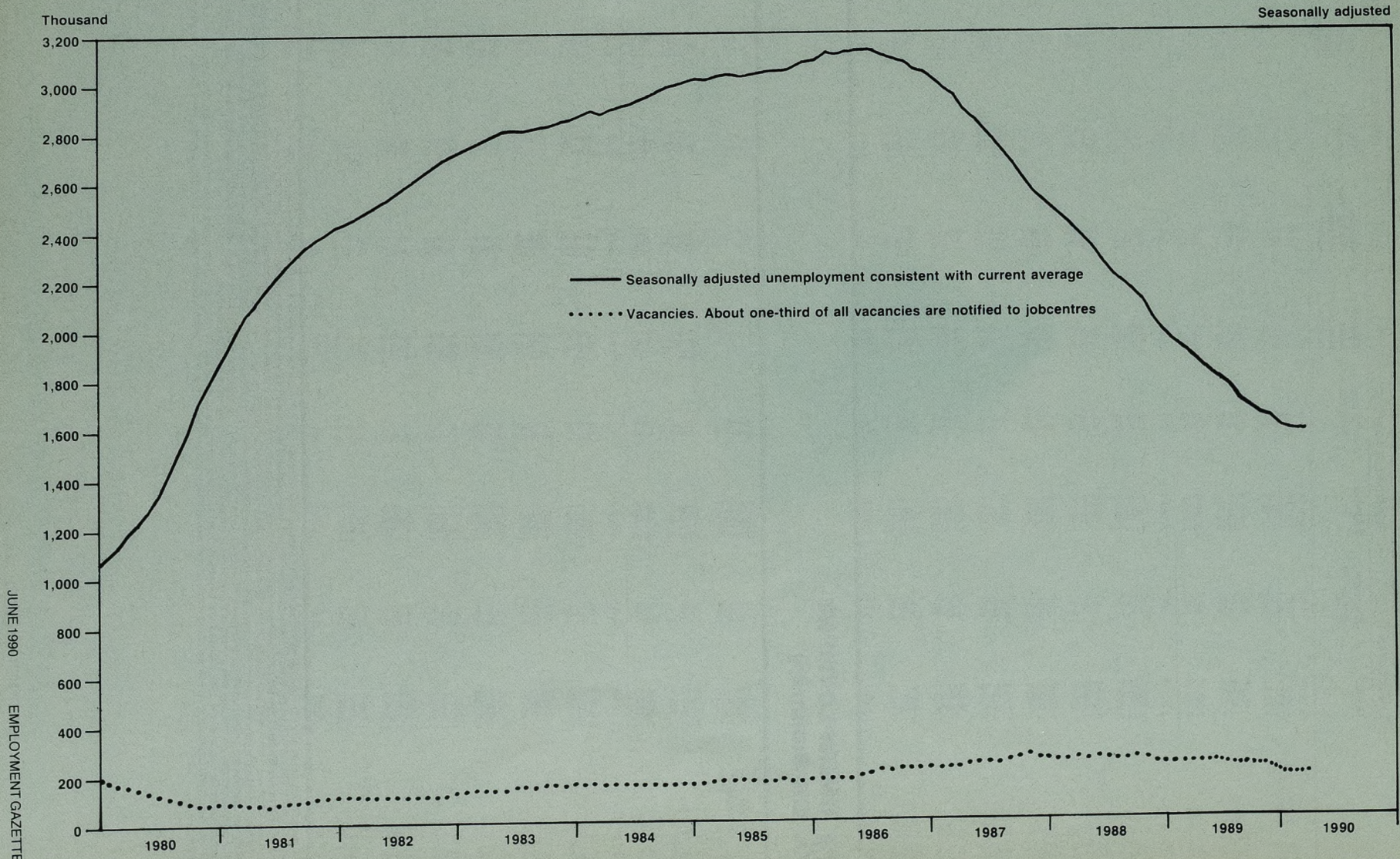
| GREAT BRITAIN | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* | | | | | INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| | All manu- facturing industries | Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361 | Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361 | Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing | Food drink, tobacco | All manu- facturing industries | Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361 | Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361 | Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco |
| SIC 1980 classes | 21-49 | | | 43-45 | 41, 42 | 21-49 | | | 43-45 | 41, 42 |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1986 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 96.5 | 99.0 | 97.6 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.6 |
| 1987 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 101.1 | 100.2 | 99.6 |
| 1988 | 97.6 | 101.1 | 95.6 R | 97.4 | 97.6 R | 101.0 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 99.2 | 99.6 |
| 1989 | 96.9 | 98.1 | 94.4 | 93.3 | 97.1 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 102.4 | 98.6 | 98.6 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 Nov 14 | 96.9 | | | | | 100.7 | | | | |
| Dec 12 | 97.0 | 99.2 | 96.9 | 98.9 | 97.8 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 100.2 | 99.7 |
| 1988 Jan 16 | 97.1 | | | | | 101.1 | | | | |
| Feb 13 | 97.1 | | | | | 100.7 | | | | |
| Mar 12 | 97.5 | 99.5 | 95.9 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 99.5 | 99.8 |
| Apr 16 | 97.3 | | | | | 100.8 | | | | |
| May 14 | 97.5 | | | | | 101.0 | | | | |
| June 11 | 97.4 | 100.2 | 95.2 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 101.2 | 98.9 | 99.8 |
| July 16 | 98.1 | | | | | 101.1 | | | | |
| Aug 13 | 97.7 | | | | | 100.9 | | | | |
| Sept 10 | 97.5 | 102.2 | 94.7 | 97.1 R | 97.4 R | 100.8 | 100.1 | 101.2 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| Oct 15 | 97.9 | | | | | 101.2 | | | | |
| Nov 12 | 98.0 | | | | | 101.1 | | | | |
| Dec 10 | 98.1 | 102.6 | 96.6 R | 96.3 R | 97.7 R | 101.2 | 101.6 | 103.6 | 99.0 | 99.3 |
| 1989 Jan 14 | 97.3 | | | | | 100.6 | | | | |
| Feb 11 | 97.3 | | | | | 100.4 | | | | |
| Mar 11 | 97.2 | 99.8 R | 95.1 R | 94.8 R | 96.9 R | 100.2 | 100.4 | 102.7 | 98.7 R | 98.5 R |
| Apr 15 | 97.1 | | | | | 100.4 | | | | |
| May 13 | 96.8 | | | | | 100.2 | | | | |
| June 10 | 96.7 | 98.0 R | 93.9 R | 93.3 R | 97.0 R | 100.1 | 100.2 | 101.9 R | 98.7 R | 98.8 R |
| July 15 | 96.8 | | | | | 100.1 | | | | |
| Aug 19 | 97.4 | | | | | 100.4 | | | | |
| Sept 16 | 96.9 | 97.8 R | 95.8 R | 93.0 | 97.0 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 103.6 R | 98.6 R | 98.4 R |
| Oct 14 | 96.5 | | | | | 99.9 | | | | |
| Nov 11 | 96.4 | | | | | 99.7 | | | | |
| Dec 16 | 96.0 | 96.6 R | 92.9 R | 91.9 R | 97.4 R | 99.5 | 100.4 | 101.3 R | 98.3 R | 98.5 R |
| 1990 Jan 13 | 96.0 R | | | | | 99.7 R | | | | |
| Feb 10 | 95.6 R | | | | | 99.6 R | | | | |
| Mar 10 | 95.6 | 94.1 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 96.6 | 99.5 | 100.4 | 102.0 | 97.9 | 97.5 |

1.13 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in March 1990: regions

| Week ended March 9, 1990 | OVERTIME | | | SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|----------------------|--|------|
| | Opera- tives (Thou) | Percent- age of all opera- tives | Average per opera- tive working over- time (Thou) | Hours of overtime worked | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of week | | Stood off for whole or part of week | | | | |
| | | | | (Thou) | Opera- tives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Opera- tives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Opera- tives (Thou) | Percent- age of all opera- tives | Hours lost (Thou) | Average per opera- tive on short- time | |
| | Analysis by region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 337.4 | 39.6 | 9.1 | 3,072.7 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 2.2 | 27.7 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 41.7 | 16.0 |
| Greater London * | 143.2 | 46.2 | 8.7 | 1,243.6 | 0.3 | 65.8 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 77.8 | 24.3 |
| East Anglia | 46.4 | 37.1 | 10.3 | 477.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 16.3 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 18.8 | 10.4 |
| South West | 97.0 | 38.4 | 9.7 | 937.9 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 4.1 | 34.5 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 47.4 | 10.8 |
| West Midlands | 194.9 | 37.6 | 8.9 | 1,738.1 | 0.3 | 13.0 | 4.9 | 36.6 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 49.6 | 9.5 |
| East Midlands | 125.6 | 35.5 | 9.3 | 1,170.4 | 0.3 | 43.2 | 4.3 | 38.3 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 81.4 | 15.3 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 141.5 | 37.9 | 10.0 | 1,421.7 | 1.1 | 20.5 | 4.8 | 54.9 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 75.4 | 14.3 |
| North West | 159.8 | 33.4 | 9.3 | 1,492.4 | 0.5 | 37.4 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 50.4 | 17.9 |
| North | 63.0 | 29.3 | 9.8 | 618.4 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 14.0 | 18.8 |
| Wales | 49.8 | 28.5 | 8.9 | 442.2 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 1.6 | 16.0 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 36.1 | 17.0 |
| Scotland | 106.0 | 35.8 | 9.7 | 1,028.3 | 0.5 | | | | | | | | |

* Included in South East.



2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

| | | MALE AND FEMALE | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED †† | | UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | UNEMPLOYED | | 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 |
| | | Number | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | | | | | |
| 1986* | Annual averages | 3,289.1 | 11.8 | 3,107.3 | 11.2 | | | | | |
| 1987 | | 2,953.4 | 10.6 | 2,822.3 | 10.1 | | | | | |
| 1988** | | 2,370.4 | 8.4 | 2,293.9 | 8.1 | | | | | |
| 1989 | | 1,798.7 | 6.3 | 1,796.6 | 6.3 | | | | | |
| 1988 | Apr 14 | 2,536.0 | 9.0 | 2,408.4 | 8.5 | -51.0 | -38.8 | 256 | 2,235 | 46 |
| | May 12 | 2,426.9 | 8.6 | 2,366.7 | 8.4 | -39.1 | -40.4 | 207 | 2,176 | 44 |
| | June 9 | 2,340.8 | 8.3 | 2,322.0 | 8.2 | -39.7 | -43.3 | 206 | 2,093 | 42 |
| | July 14 | 2,326.7 | 8.2 | 2,262.8 | 8.0 | -56.8 | -45.2 | 283 | 2,003 | 41 |
| | Aug 11 | 2,291.2 | 8.1 | 2,220.9 | 7.9 | -41.7 | -46.1 | 237 | 2,013 | 40 |
| | Sept 8** †† | 2,311.0 | 8.2 | 2,189.3 | 7.7 | -33.9 | -44.1 | 266 | 2,005 | 40 |
| | Oct 13 | 2,118.9 | 7.5 | 2,151.7 | 7.6 | -33.8 | -36.5 | 241 | 1,839 | 39 |
| | Nov 10 | 2,066.9 | 7.3 | 2,101.8 | 7.4 | -52.7 | -40.1 | 224 | 1,805 | 37 |
| | Dec 8 | 2,046.5 | 7.2 | 2,038.3 | 7.2 | -67.8 | -51.4 | 212 | 1,797 | 37 |
| 1989 | Jan 12 | 2,074.3 | 7.3 | 1,995.0 | 7.0 | -49.6 | -56.7 | 215 | 1,822 | 37 |
| | Feb 9 | 2,018.2 | 7.1 | 1,951.9 | 6.8 | -39.1 | -52.2 | 221 | 1,763 | 35 |
| | Mar 9 | 1,960.2 | 6.9 | 1,920.5 | 6.7 | -32.1 | -40.3 | 200 | 1,726 | 34 |
| | Apr 13 | 1,883.6 | 6.6 | 1,860.1 | 6.5 | -58.6 | -43.3 | 189 | 1,663 | 32 |
| | May 11 | 1,802.5 | 6.3 | 1,839.1 | 6.5 | -22.2 | -37.6 | 174 | 1,598 | 30 |
| | June 8 | 1,743.1 | 6.1 | 1,811.3 | 6.4 | -25.5 | -35.4 | 170 | 1,544 | 29 |
| | July 13 | 1,771.4 | 6.2 | 1,785.1 | 6.3 | -23.1 | -23.6 | 248 | 1,495 | 28 |
| | Aug 10 | 1,741.1 | 6.1 | 1,742.7 | 6.1 | -41.9 | -30.2 | 214 | 1,501 | 27 |
| | Sept 14 † | 1,702.9 | 6.0 | 1,692.7 | 5.9 | -51.0 | -38.7 | 222 | 1,455 | 26 |
| | Oct 12 † | 1,635.8 | 5.7 | 1,674.5 | 5.9 | -19.4 | -37.4 | 214 | 1,397 | 25 |
| | Nov 9 † | 1,612.4 | 5.7 | 1,652.0 | 5.8 | -22.9 | -31.1 | 209 | 1,379 | 24 |
| | Dec 14 † | 1,639.0 | 5.8 | 1,634.6 | 5.7 | -17.4 | -19.9 | 207 | 1,407 | 25 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 † | 1,687.0 | 5.9 | 1,612.1 | 5.7 | -22.5 | -20.8 | 214 | 1,448 | 25 |
| | Feb 8 † | 1,675.7 | 5.9 | 1,610.4 | 5.6 | -1.7 | -13.9 | 227 | 1,425 | 24 |
| | Mar 8 | 1,646.6 | 5.8 | 1,604.4 | 5.6 | -6.0 | -10.1 | 206 | 1,416 | 24 |
| | Apr 12 P | 1,626.3 | 5.7 | 1,605.6 | 5.6 | 1.2 | -2.2 | 216 | 1,387 | 24 |

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

| | | UNEMPLOYED | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over |
|--------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1986* | Annual averages | 3,161.3 | 11.7 | 2,984.6 | 11.0 | | | | | |
| 1987 | | 2,826.9 | 10.4 | 2,700.2 | 9.9 | | | | | |
| 1988** | | 2,254.7 | 8.2 | 2,180.7 | 7.9 | | | | | |
| 1989 | | 1,693.0 | 6.1 | 1,691.1 | 6.1 | | | | | |
| 1988 | Apr 14 | 2,417.7 | 8.8 | 2,293.7 | 8.3 | -50.8 | -38.2 | 247 | 2,126 | 44 |
| | May 12 | 2,310.7 | 8.4 | 2,252.2 | 8.2 | -39.2 | -40.2 | 200 | 2,068 | 42 |
| | June 9 | 2,225.1 | 8.1 | 2,208.0 | 8.0 | -39.1 | -43.0 | 197 | 1,987 | 41 |
| | July 14 | 2,208.5 | 8.0 | 2,149.6 | 7.8 | -56.5 | -44.9 | 272 | 1,896 | 40 |
| | Aug 11 | 2,173.7 | 7.9 | 2,108.5 | 7.7 | -40.8 | -45.5 | 230 | 1,905 | 39 |
| | Sept 8** †† | 2,195.2 | 8.0 | 2,077.7 | 7.5 | -32.7 | -43.3 | 257 | 1,899 | 39 |
| | Oct 13 | 2,008.4 | 7.3 | 2,041.1 | 7.4 | -32.8 | -35.4 | 232 | 1,738 | 38 |
| | Nov 10 | 1,958.0 | 7.1 | 1,991.1 | 7.2 | -52.7 | -39.4 | 217 | 1,705 | 36 |
| | Dec 8 | 1,938.5 | 7.0 | 1,929.1 | 7.0 | -66.3 | -50.6 | 206 | 1,697 | 36 |
| 1989 | Jan 12 | 1,963.2 | 7.1 | 1,885.1 | 6.8 | -50.2 | -56.4 | 207 | 1,721 | 36 |
| | Feb 9 | 1,908.1 | 6.9 | 1,842.3 | 6.6 | -39.0 | -51.8 | 213 | 1,662 | 34 |
| | Mar 9 | 1,851.9 | 6.7 | 1,811.5 | 6.5 | -31.7 | -40.3 | 193 | 1,626 | 32 |
| | Apr 13 | 1,776.0 | 6.4 | 1,752.1 | 6.3 | -57.4 | -42.7 | 182 | 1,563 | 31 |
| | May 11 | 1,697.1 | 6.1 | 1,732.0 | 6.2 | -21.2 | -36.8 | 168 | 1,501 | 29 |
| | June 8 | 1,638.9 | 5.9 | 1,705.4 | 6.1 | -24.3 | -34.3 | 163 | 1,448 | 27 |
| | July 13 | 1,663.6 | 6.0 | 1,679.3 | 6.0 | -23.1 | -22.9 | 237 | 1,399 | 27 |
| | Aug 10 | 1,634.1 | 5.9 | 1,638.1 | 5.9 | -40.8 | -29.4 | 206 | 1,402 | 26 |
| | Sept 14 † | 1,596.8 | 5.7 | 1,589.7 | 5.7 | -49.3 | -37.7 | 212 | 1,360 | 25 |
| | Oct 12 † | 1,534.0 | 5.5 | 1,572.2 | 5.7 | -18.7 | -36.3 | 206 | 1,304 | 24 |
| | Nov 9 † | 1,513.2 | 5.4 | 1,550.8 | 5.6 | -21.8 | -29.9 | 202 | 1,288 | 23 |
| | Dec 14 † | 1,539.9 | 5.6 | 1,534.2 | 5.5 | -16.6 | -18.5 | 200 | 1,316 | 23 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 † | 1,586.6 | 5.7 | 1,512.9 | 5.4 | -21.3 | -19.8 | 206 | 1,357 | 24 |
| | Feb 8 † | 1,576.8 | 5.7 | 1,511.7 | 5.4 | -1.2 | -13.0 | 219 | 1,335 | 23 |
| | Mar 8 | 1,549.0 | 5.6 | 1,505.9 | 5.4 | -8.8 | -9.4 | 199 | 1,326 | 23 |
| | Apr 12 P | 1,528.7 | 5.5 | 1,507.6 | 5.4 | 1.7 | -1.8 | 208 | 1,298 | 23 |

* Due to a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics to remove over-recording (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pp107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average.
† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1989 for 1989 and 1990 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These national and regional unemployment rates have been up-dated to incorporate revisions to the workforce estimates arising from the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.
** Unadjusted figures are affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.
†† The unadjusted figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 55,000, because of the postal strike in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected). (Outflows between August and September were understated with a compensating effect between September and October). An allowance for this distortion has been made in the seasonally adjusted figures for September.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK Summary

THOUSAND

| | | MALE | | FEMALE | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED †† | | MARRIED | |
|--------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | | UNEMPLOYED | Per cent workforce † | UNEMPLOYED | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † |
| 1986* | Annual averages | 2,252.5 | 13.7 | 1,036.6 | 9.1 | 959.0 | 8.4 | 1986* | Annual averages |
| 1987 | | 2,045.8 | 12.5 | 907.6 | 7.8 | 851.3 | 7.3 | 1987 | |
| 1988** | | 1,650.5 | 10.1 | 719.9 | 6.1 | 686.8 | 5.8 | 1988** | |
| 1989 | | 1,290.8 | 7.9 | 507.9 | 4.2 | 507.0 | 4.2 | 1989 | |
| 1988 | Apr 14 | 1,765.7 | 10.8 | 770.3 | 6.5 | 728.7 | 6.1 | 316.0 | 1988 |
| | May 12 | 1,692.1 | 10.3 | 734.8 | 6.2 | 713.8 | 6.0 | 301.6 | May 12 |
| | June 9 | 1,632.0 | 10.0 | 708.7 | 6.0 | 697.9 | 5.9 | 291.8 | June 9 |
| | July 14 | 1,606.3 | 9.8 | 720.4 | 6.1 | 678.1 | 5.7 | 287.7 | July 14 |
| | Aug 11 | 1,576.5 | 9.6 | 714.6 | 6.0 | 662.4 | 5.6 | 286.9 | Aug 11 |
| | Sept 8** †† | 1,594.4 | 9.7 | 716.6 | 6.0 | 650.3 | 5.5 | 287.9 | Sept 8** †† |
| | Oct 13 | 1,484.2 | 9.1 | 634.6 | 5.3 | 635.4 | 5.3 | 265.2 | Oct 13 |
| | Nov 10 | 1,454.8 | 8.9 | 612.2 | 5.1 | 620.5 | 5.2 | 254.9 | Nov 10 |
| | Dec 8 | 1,451.5 | 8.9 | 595.1 | 5.0 | 599.3 | 5.0 | 249.9 | Dec 8 |
| 1989 | Jan 12 | 1,473.2 | 9.0 | 601.1 | 4.9 | 584.1 | 4.8 | 248.7 | 1989 |
| | Feb 9 | 1,434.9 | 8.8 | 583.3 | 4.8 | 570.7 | 4.7 | 239.5 | Jan 12 |
| | Mar 9 | 1,399.4 | 8.6 | 560.9 | 4.6 | 557.1 | 4.6 | 229.3 | Feb 9 |
| | Apr 13 | 1,350.8 | 8.3 | 532.8 | 4.4 | 536.5 | 4.4 | 216.9 | Mar 9 |
| | May 11 | 1,297.1 | 8.0 | 505.5 | 4.1 | 526.3 | 4.3 | 204.7 | Apr 13 |
| | June 8 | 1,256.6 | 7.7 | 486.6 | 4.0 | 513.7 | 4.2 | 195.7 | May 11 |
| | July 13 | 1,261.6 | 7.7 | 509.8 | 4.2 | 501.2 | 4.1 | 196.1 | June 8 |
| | Aug 10 | 1,238.4 | 7.6 | 502.7 | 4.0 | 482.0 | 3.9 | 193.3 | July 13 |
| | Sept 14 † | 1,218.8 | 7.5 | 484.1 | 4.0 | 463.7 | 3.8 | 183.0 | Aug 10 |
| | Oct 12 † | 1,181.3 | 7.2 | 454.5 | 3.7 | 458.1 | 3.8 | 172.9 | Sept 14 † |
| | Nov 9 † | 1,172.7 | 7.2 | 439.7 | 3.6 | 450.2 | 3.7 | 165.0 | Oct 12 † |
| | Dec 14 † | 1,204.8 | 7.4 | 434.2 | 3.6 | 440.2 | 3.6 | 162.5 | Nov 9 † |
| 1990 | Jan 11 † | 1,239.3 | 7.6 | 447.7 | 3.7 | 431.8 | 3.5 | 164.2 | 1990 |
| | Feb 8 † | 1,232.2 | 7.6 | 443.5 | 3.6 | 430.0 | 3.5 | 160.2 | Jan 11 † |
| | Mar 8 | 1,213.5 | 7.4 | 433.1 | 3.5 | 428.1 | 3.5 | 155.8 | Feb 8 † |
| | Apr 12 P | 1,198.2 | 7.4 | 428.1 | 3.5 | 430.1 | 3.5 | 154.8 | Mar 8 |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2 GB Summary

| | | UNEMPLOYED | Per cent workforce † | Number | Per cent workforce † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over |
|--------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1986* | Annual averages | 2,159.6 | 13.5 | 2,058.7 | 12.9 | 1,001.7 | 9.0 | 926.0 | 8.3 | 1986* |
| 1987 | | 1,953.8 | 12.3 | 1,881.8 | 11.8 | 873.1 | 7.7 | 818.4 | 7.2 | 1987 |
| 1988** | | 1,566.1 | 9.8 | 1,524.4 | 9.6 | 688.6 | 5.9 | 656.3 | 5.7 | 1988** |
| 1989 | | 1,213.1 | 7.6 | 1,212.0 | 7.6 | 479.9 | 4.0 | 479.0 | 4.0 | 1989 |
| 1988 | Apr 14 | 1,678.9 | 10.5 | 1,595.9 | 10.0 | 738.8 | 6.4 | 697.8 | 6.0 | 302.5 |
| | May 12 | 1,606.8 | 10.1 | 1,569.3 | 9.8 | 703.9 | 6.1 | 682.9 | 5.9 | 288.3 |
| | June 9 | 1,547.7 | 9.7 | 1,540.9 | 9.7 | 677.5 | 5.8 | 667.1 | 5.7 | 278.6 |
| | July 14 | 1,521.5 | 9.5 | 1,502.1 | 9.4 | 687.0 | 5.9 | 647.5 | 5.6 | 273.7 |
| | Aug 11 | 1,492.5 | 9.4 | 1,476.5 | 9.3 | 681.2 | 5.9 | 632.0 | 5.4 | 272.8 |
| | Sept 8** †† | 1,511.0 | 9.5 | 1,457.5 | 9.1 | 684.3 | 5.9 | 620.2 | 5.3 | 274.4 |
| | Oct 13 | 1,404.1 | 8.8 | 1,435.5 | 9.0 | 604.3 | 5.2 | 605.6 | 5.2 | 252.1 |
| | Nov 10 | 1,375.3 | 8.6 | | | | | | | |

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | PER CENT WORKFORCE † | | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent work-force † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female | | |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* } Annual averages | 784.7 | 524.7 | 260.0 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 750.3 | 8.3 | | | 505.2 | 245.0 | | |
| 1987 } averages | 680.5 | 460.8 | 219.7 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 657.9 | 7.2 | | | 448.3 | 209.7 | | |
| 1988** } averages | 508.6 | 346.8 | 161.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 495.9 | 5.3 | | | 339.9 | 156.1 | | |
| 1989 } averages | 367.4 | 259.6 | 107.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 367.0 | 3.9 | | | 259.3 | 107.6 | | |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 380.3 | 268.2 | 112.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 376.3 | 4.0 | -12.5 | -10.2 | 263.2 | 113.1 | | |
| May 11 | 365.5 | 258.6 | 106.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 374.5 | 4.0 | -1.5 | -6.9 | 262.8 | 111.7 | | |
| June 8 | 355.2 | 251.9 | 103.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 370.0 | 3.9 | -3.4 | -5.8 | 260.7 | 109.3 | | |
| July 13 | 363.3 | 255.3 | 108.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 363.8 | 3.8 | -5.6 | -3.5 | 257.9 | 105.9 | | |
| Aug 10 | 356.8 | 250.1 | 106.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 352.3 | 3.7 | -11.8 | -6.9 | 251.7 | 100.6 | | |
| Sept 14 | 349.7 | 246.9 | 102.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 345.2 | 3.6 | -7.3 | -8.2 | 247.3 | 97.9 | | |
| Oct 12 | 337.2 | 240.4 | 96.9 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 343.0 | 3.6 | -2.3 | -7.1 | 246.6 | 96.4 | | |
| Nov 9 | 332.7 | 239.0 | 93.7 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 342.7 | 3.6 | -0.4 | -3.3 | 246.8 | 95.9 | | |
| Dec 14 | 342.9 | 249.3 | 93.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 342.1 | 3.6 | -0.6 | -1.0 | 247.6 | 94.5 | | |
| 1990 Jan 11 | 348.7 | 254.5 | 94.2 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 338.4 | 3.6 | -3.7 | -1.5 | 245.7 | 92.7 | | |
| Feb 8 | 349.9 | 255.5 | 94.4 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 338.0 | 3.6 | -0.4 | -1.6 | 245.7 | 92.3 | | |
| Mar 8 | 346.5 | 252.9 | 93.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 338.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | -1.3 | 245.2 | 92.9 | | |
| Apr 12 P | 349.1 | 254.4 | 94.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 345.0 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 250.0 | 95.0 | | |
| GREATER LONDON (included in South East) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* } Annual averages | 407.1 | 280.9 | 126.1 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 391.3 | 9.2 | | | 272.0 | 119.4 | | |
| 1987 } averages | 363.8 | 254.4 | 109.4 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 353.0 | 8.2 | | | 248.3 | 104.7 | | |
| 1988** } averages | 291.9 | 205.1 | 86.7 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 285.3 | 6.6 | | | 201.5 | 83.8 | | |
| 1989 } averages | 218.2 | 156.5 | 61.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 218.0 | 5.0 | | | 156.4 | 61.7 | | |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 225.1 | 161.7 | 63.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 224.1 | 5.1 | -6.8 | -6.2 | 160.2 | 63.9 | | |
| May 11 | 218.3 | 157.1 | 61.2 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 221.8 | 5.1 | -2.3 | -4.8 | 158.5 | 63.3 | | |
| June 8 | 214.2 | 154.5 | 59.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 218.8 | 5.0 | -2.3 | -3.8 | 156.8 | 62.0 | | |
| July 13 | 219.5 | 156.7 | 62.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 216.8 | 4.9 | -1.8 | -2.1 | 155.7 | 61.1 | | |
| Aug 10 | 215.0 | 152.9 | 62.1 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 210.2 | 4.8 | -6.6 | -3.6 | 151.5 | 58.7 | | |
| Sept 14 | 211.2 | 150.8 | 60.4 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 206.1 | 4.7 | -4.2 | -4.2 | 148.9 | 57.2 | | |
| Oct 12 | 202.5 | 145.7 | 56.9 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 204.3 | 4.7 | -1.8 | -4.2 | 147.9 | 56.4 | | |
| Nov 9 | 198.1 | 143.2 | 54.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 203.3 | 4.6 | -1.2 | -2.4 | 147.2 | 56.1 | | |
| Dec 14 | 200.8 | 146.1 | 54.7 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 201.3 | 4.6 | -2.0 | -1.6 | 146.1 | 55.2 | | |
| 1990 Jan 11 | 199.5 | 145.8 | 53.7 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 198.8 | 4.5 | -2.5 | -1.8 | 144.5 | 54.3 | | |
| Feb 8 | 199.5 | 145.8 | 53.7 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 197.5 | 4.5 | -1.3 | -1.9 | 144.0 | 53.5 | | |
| Mar 8 | 198.2 | 145.0 | 53.3 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 196.5 | 4.5 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 142.9 | 53.6 | | |
| Apr 12 P | 201.2 | 146.7 | 54.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 199.8 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 145.1 | 54.7 | | |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* } Annual averages | 83.4 | 53.9 | 29.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 78.8 | 8.5 | | | 51.4 | 27.4 | | |
| 1987 } averages | 72.5 | 47.4 | 25.1 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 69.4 | 7.3 | | | 45.8 | 23.6 | | |
| 1988** } averages | 52.0 | 33.6 | 18.5 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 50.3 | 5.2 | | | 32.6 | 17.7 | | |
| 1989 } averages | 35.2 | 24.0 | 11.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 35.1 | 3.6 | | | 24.0 | 11.2 | | |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 37.4 | 25.1 | 12.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 35.7 | 3.7 | -1.2 | -1.0 | 23.7 | 12.0 | | |
| May 11 | 35.1 | 23.7 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 35.2 | 3.6 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 23.6 | 11.6 | | |
| June 8 | 32.9 | 22.4 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 35.1 | 3.6 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 23.8 | 11.3 | | |
| July 13 | 33.1 | 22.4 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 34.7 | 3.6 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 23.8 | 10.9 | | |
| Aug 10 | 32.7 | 22.2 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 33.9 | 3.5 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 23.5 | 10.4 | | |
| Sept 14 | 31.8 | 21.9 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 33.2 | 3.4 | -0.8 | -0.6 | 23.3 | 9.9 | | |
| Oct 12 | 31.2 | 21.7 | 9.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 33.5 | 3.4 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 23.7 | 9.8 | | |
| Nov 9 | 31.7 | 22.4 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 33.4 | 3.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 23.7 | 9.7 | | |
| Dec 14 | 33.7 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 33.4 | 3.4 | | 0.1 | 24.0 | 9.4 | | |
| 1990 Jan 11 | 36.0 | 25.9 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 33.0 | 3.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 23.8 | 9.2 | | |
| Feb 8 | 36.9 | 26.7 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 33.6 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 9.5 | | |
| Mar 8 | 37.0 | 26.8 | 10.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 34.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 24.7 | 9.6 | | |
| Apr 12 P | 36.7 | 26.5 | 10.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 35.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 25.2 | 9.8 | | |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* } Annual averages | 205.7 | 131.6 | 74.2 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 195.8 | 9.5 | | | 126.1 | 69.7 | | |
| 1987 } averages | 178.9 | 115.0 | 63.9 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 172.3 | 8.1 | | | 111.4 | 60.9 | | |
| 1988** } averages | 137.6 | 88.5 | 49.1 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 133.7 | 6.2 | | | 86.5 | 47.3 | | |
| 1989 } averages | 98.1 | 66.1 | 31.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 98.0 | 4.5 | | | 66.1 | 31.9 | | |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 103.5 | 69.5 | 34.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 101.9 | 4.7 | -2.9 | -2.4 | 67.5 | 34.4 | | |
| May 11 | 96.5 | 65.1 | 31.4 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 101.0 | 4.6 | -0.9 | -1.8 | 67.3 | 33.7 | | |
| June 8 | 90.5 | 61.3 | 29.2 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4.6 | -0.8 | -1.5 | 66.9 | 33.1 | | |
| July 13 | 91.7 | 61.7 | 30.0 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 97.7 | 4.5 | -2.0 | -1.2 | 65.9 | 31.8 | | |
| Aug 10 | 91.1 | 61.5 | 29.7 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 94.8 | 4.4 | -2.8 | -1.9 | 64.8 | 30.0 | | |
| Sept 14 | 89.6 | 60.8 | 28.8 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 91.4 | 4.2 | -3.6 | -2.8 | 62.8 | 28.6 | | |
| Oct 12 | 87.7 | 60.1 | 27.6 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 90.1 | 4.1 | -1.6 | -2.7 | 62.3 | 27.8 | | |
| Nov 9 | 88.8 | 61.2 | 27.5 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 88.4 | 4.1 | -1.7 | -2.3 | 61.6 | 26.8 | | |
| Dec 14 | 92.5 | 65.1 | 27.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 88.1 | 4.0 | -0.3 | -1.1 | 62.1 | 26.0 | | |
| 1990 Jan 11 | 96.8 | 68.3 | 28.5 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 87.4 | 4.0 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 61.9 | 25.5 | | |
| Feb 8 | 96.7 | 68.1 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 88.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 | | 62.5 | 26.0 | | |
| Mar 8 | 95.1 | 67.1 | 28.1 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 89.7 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 63.2 | 26.5 | | |
| Apr 12 P | 91.3 | 64.6 | 26.7 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 90.0 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 63.1 | 26.9 | | |

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | PER CENT WORKFORCE † | | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------|--------|----------------------|------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent work-force † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* } Annual averages | 346.7 | 236.8 | 108.0 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 10.6 | 327.7 | 12.9 | | | 228.1 | 99.6 | | |
| 1987 } averages | 305.9 | 211.1 | 94.8 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 9.2 | 292.1 | 11.4 | | | 203.5 | 88.6 | | |
| 1988** } averages | 238.0 | 163.0 | 75.0 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 230.1 | 8.9 | | | 158.7 | 71.4 | | |
| 1989 } averages | 168.5 | 118.8 | 49.7 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 168.4 | 6.6 | | | 118.7 | 49.6 | | |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 175.2 | 123.2 | 52.1 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 174.4 | 6.8 | -6.8 | -5.9 | 121.7 | 52.7 | | |
| May 11 | 167.9 | 118.3 | 49.6 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 172.4 | 6.7 | -2.6 | -5.0 | 120.8 | 51.6 | | |
| June 8 | 163.4 | 115.5 | 47.8 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 169.2 | 6.6 | -3.0 | -4.1 | 119.0 | 50.2 | | |
| July 13 | 166.0 | 116.4 | 49.6 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 4.6 | 165.7 | 6.5 | -2.9 | -2.8 | 117.2 | 48.5 | | |
| Aug 10 | 162.1 | 113.6 | 48.5 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 159.9 | 6.3 | -5.9 | -3.9 | 113.6 | 46.3 | | |
| Sept 14 † | 159.9 | 112.5 | 47.4 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 154.5 | 6.0 | -5.7 | -4.8 | 110.7 | 43.8 | | |
| Oct 12 † | 152.9 | 108.5 | 44.3 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 155.1 | 6.1 | 0.6 | -3.7 | 110.8 | 44.3 | | |
| Nov 9 † | 149.8 | 107.1 | 42.7 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 154.4 | 6.0 | -0.6 | -1.9 | 110.4 | 44.0 | | |
| Dec 14 † | 151.6 | 109.8 | 41.8 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 152.9 | 6.0 | -1.5 | | | | | |

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

| | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | PER CENT WORKFORCE † | | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | |
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce † | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| NORTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* | 234.9 | 167.3 | 67.6 | 16.4 | 19.6 | 11.7 | 221.5 | 15.4 | | | 159.6 | 61.9 |
| 1987 | 213.1 | 155.1 | 58.0 | 14.9 | 18.4 | 9.9 | 203.9 | 14.3 | | | 149.6 | 54.2 |
| 1988** | 179.4 | 130.7 | 48.7 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 173.9 | 12.1 | | | 127.5 | 46.4 |
| 1989 | 141.9 | 105.7 | 36.2 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 6.1 | 141.8 | 10.0 | | | 105.6 | 36.2 |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 151.8 | 113.2 | 38.6 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 6.5 | 148.9 | 10.5 | -4.9 | -2.8 | 110.3 | 38.6 |
| May 11 | 145.0 | 108.2 | 36.8 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 6.2 | 146.4 | 10.4 | -2.9 | -3.3 | 108.4 | 38.0 |
| June 8 | 140.0 | 104.6 | 35.5 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 6.0 | 143.7 | 10.2 | -2.7 | -3.5 | 106.7 | 37.0 |
| July 13 | 138.9 | 102.8 | 36.0 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 140.8 | 10.0 | -2.6 | -2.7 | 104.9 | 35.9 |
| Aug 10 | 135.5 | 100.3 | 35.2 | 9.6 | 12.2 | 6.0 | 138.0 | 9.8 | -2.9 | -2.9 | 103.5 | 34.5 |
| Sept 14 † | 132.4 | 97.6 | 34.8 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 132.6 | 9.4 | -5.4 | -3.6 | 99.4 | 33.2 |
| Oct 12 † | 127.3 | 94.9 | 32.4 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 130.6 | 9.2 | -2.1 | -3.5 | 98.0 | 32.6 |
| Nov 9 † | 124.9 | 93.9 | 31.0 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 127.3 | 9.0 | -3.3 | -3.6 | 95.6 | 31.7 |
| Dec 14 † | 124.7 | 94.4 | 30.3 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 124.8 | 8.8 | -2.5 | -2.6 | 93.8 | 31.0 |
| 1990 Jan 11 † | 129.1 | 97.2 | 31.9 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 123.0 | 8.7 | -1.8 | -2.5 | 92.2 | 30.8 |
| Feb 8 † | 126.8 | 95.4 | 31.3 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 121.9 | 8.6 | -1.1 | -1.8 | 91.6 | 30.3 |
| Mar 8 | 124.9 | 94.3 | 30.5 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 121.1 | 8.6 | -0.8 | -1.2 | 91.1 | 30.0 |
| Apr 12 P | 122.3 | 92.6 | 29.7 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 5.0 | 119.6 | 8.5 | -1.5 | -1.1 | 89.9 | 29.7 |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* | 179.0 | 126.1 | 52.9 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 10.9 | 169.3 | 13.6 | | | 120.5 | 48.8 |
| 1987 | 157.0 | 111.8 | 45.2 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 9.0 | 149.9 | 12.1 | | | 107.6 | 42.3 |
| 1988** | 130.0 | 92.9 | 37.1 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 125.7 | 10.0 | | | 90.3 | 35.3 |
| 1989 | 97.0 | 70.9 | 26.2 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 96.9 | 7.4 | | | 70.8 | 26.1 |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 103.2 | 75.2 | 28.0 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 101.5 | 7.8 | -3.5 | -2.8 | 73.3 | 28.2 |
| May 11 | 97.8 | 71.5 | 26.4 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 7.6 | -1.5 | -2.4 | 72.5 | 27.5 |
| June 8 | 92.8 | 68.0 | 24.8 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 4.6 | 98.5 | 7.5 | -1.4 | -2.1 | 71.5 | 27.0 |
| July 13 | 93.3 | 67.5 | 25.7 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 96.1 | 7.4 | -2.3 | -1.7 | 70.1 | 26.0 |
| Aug 10 | 91.1 | 65.8 | 25.3 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 93.4 | 7.1 | -2.7 | -2.1 | 68.6 | 24.8 |
| Sept 14 † | 90.6 | 66.0 | 24.6 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 90.1 | 6.9 | -3.3 | -2.8 | 65.7 | 23.4 |
| Oct 12 † | 86.5 | 63.9 | 22.6 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 88.7 | 6.8 | -1.5 | -2.5 | 65.9 | 22.8 |
| Nov 9 † | 85.7 | 63.8 | 21.9 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 86.6 | 6.6 | -2.1 | -2.3 | 64.4 | 22.2 |
| Dec 14 † | 87.2 | 65.6 | 21.6 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 85.7 | 6.6 | -0.9 | -1.5 | 64.1 | 21.6 |
| 1990 Jan 11 † | 90.3 | 67.7 | 22.6 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 84.6 | 6.5 | -1.1 | -1.4 | 63.3 | 21.3 |
| Feb 8 † | 88.9 | 66.7 | 22.1 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 84.2 | 6.4 | -0.4 | -0.8 | 63.2 | 21.0 |
| Mar 8 | 86.6 | 65.4 | 21.3 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 83.8 | 6.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 63.0 | 20.8 |
| Apr 12 P | 84.6 | 63.9 | 20.7 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 83.0 | 6.3 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 62.3 | 20.7 |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* | 359.8 | 248.1 | 111.8 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 11.0 | 332.7 | 13.4 | | | 232.1 | 100.6 |
| 1987 | 345.8 | 241.9 | 103.8 | 14.0 | 16.7 | 10.1 | 323.4 | 13.1 | | | 228.9 | 94.5 |
| 1988** | 293.6 | 207.2 | 86.4 | 11.8 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 280.1 | 11.3 | | | 199.3 | 80.8 |
| 1989 | 234.7 | 169.5 | 65.2 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 234.3 | 9.3 | | | 169.3 | 65.0 |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 245.6 | 178.0 | 67.6 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 6.3 | 243.3 | 9.7 | -7.2 | -4.4 | 175.1 | 68.2 |
| May 11 | 235.2 | 171.2 | 63.9 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 6.0 | 240.0 | 9.6 | -3.8 | -4.6 | 173.1 | 66.9 |
| June 8 | 228.2 | 166.1 | 62.1 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 235.4 | 9.4 | -4.5 | -5.2 | 170.3 | 65.1 |
| July 13 | 232.4 | 165.6 | 66.7 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 6.2 | 233.0 | 9.3 | -2.2 | -3.5 | 169.0 | 64.0 |
| Aug 10 | 229.9 | 163.5 | 66.4 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 6.2 | 230.8 | 9.2 | -1.8 | -2.8 | 167.6 | 63.2 |
| Sept 14 † | 219.9 | 158.7 | 61.3 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 224.7 | 9.0 | -6.2 | -3.4 | 162.9 | 61.8 |
| Oct 12 † | 214.1 | 155.3 | 58.8 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 219.5 | 8.7 | -5.2 | -4.4 | 159.2 | 60.3 |
| Nov 9 † | 211.7 | 153.8 | 57.9 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 214.8 | 8.6 | -4.8 | -5.4 | 155.8 | 59.0 |
| Dec 14 † | 212.9 | 155.5 | 57.3 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 210.5 | 8.4 | -4.3 | -4.7 | 153.0 | 57.5 |
| 1990 Jan 11 † | 219.2 | 159.9 | 59.3 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 5.5 | 207.1 | 8.3 | -3.4 | -4.1 | 150.6 | 56.5 |
| Feb 8 † | 215.7 | 157.3 | 58.4 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 5.4 | 206.4 | 8.2 | -0.7 | -2.8 | 150.4 | 56.0 |
| Mar 8 | 210.1 | 153.8 | 56.3 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 204.8 | 8.2 | -1.6 | -1.9 | 149.5 | 55.3 |
| Apr 12 P | 205.9 | 151.0 | 54.9 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 204.0 | 8.1 | -0.8 | -1.0 | 148.6 | 55.4 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986* | 127.8 | 92.9 | 34.9 | 18.1 | 21.7 | 12.5 | 122.6 | 17.4 | | | 89.6 | 33.0 |
| 1987 | 126.5 | 92.0 | 34.5 | 17.8 | 21.5 | 12.3 | 122.1 | 17.2 | | | 89.2 | 32.9 |
| 1988** | 115.7 | 84.3 | 31.3 | 16.4 | 20.0 | 11.0 | 113.2 | 16.0 | | | 82.7 | 30.5 |
| 1989 | 105.7 | 77.7 | 28.0 | 15.1 | 18.8 | 9.8 | 105.6 | 15.1 | | | 77.6 | 27.9 |
| 1989 Apr 13 | 107.6 | 79.3 | 28.3 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 9.9 | 108.0 | 15.5 | -1.2 | -0.6 | 79.0 | 29.0 |
| May 11 | 105.4 | 77.9 | 27.5 | 15.1 | 18.8 | 9.7 | 107.1 | 15.3 | -1.0 | -0.9 | 78.5 | 28.6 |
| June 8 | 104.2 | 76.9 | 27.3 | 14.9 | 18.6 | 9.6 | 105.9 | 15.2 | -1.2 | -1.1 | 77.9 | 28.0 |
| July 13 | 107.8 | 78.0 | 29.7 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 10.5 | 105.8 | 15.2 | | | 77.8 | 28.0 |
| Aug 10 | 107.0 | 77.4 | 29.7 | 15.3 | 18.7 | 10.4 | 104.6 | 15.0 | -1.1 | -0.8 | 77.1 | 27.5 |
| Sept 14 † | 106.1 | 77.1 | 29.0 | 15.2 | 18.7 | 10.2 | 103.0 | 14.8 | -1.7 | -0.9 | 76.2 | 26.8 |
| Oct 12 † | 101.9 | 74.8 | 27.1 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 9.5 | 102.3 | 14.7 | -0.7 | -1.2 | 75.7 | 26.6 |
| Nov 9 † | 99.2 | 73.7 | 25.5 | 14.2 | 17.8 | 9.0 | 101.2 | 14.5 | -1.1 | -1.2 | 75.1 | 26.1 |
| Dec 14 † | 99.1 | 74.4 | 24.7 | 14.2 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 100.4 | 14.4 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 74.7 | 25.7 |
| 1990 Jan 11 | 100.4 | 75.6 | 24.8 | 14.4 | 18.3 | 8.7 | 99.2 | 14.2 | -1.2 | -1.0 | 74.0 | 25.2 |
| Feb 8 | 98.9 | 74.7 | 24.2 | 14.2 | 18.1 | 8.5 | 98.7 | 14.1 | -0.5 | -0.8 | 73.8 | 24.9 |
| Mar 8 | 97.6 | 73.9 | 23.7 | 14.0 | 17.9 | 8.3 | 98.5 | 14.1 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 73.7 | 24.8 |
| Apr 12 P | 97.7 | 73.7 | 23.9 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 8.4 | 98.0 | 14.0 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 73.4 | 24.6 |

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

| | ASSISTED REGIONS † | | | | UNASSISTED REGIONS | | | | GREAT BRITAIN | | | | TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS* | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | All | Rate** | Male | Female | All | Rate** | Male | Female | All | Rate** | Male | Female | All | Rate** |
| | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent employees and unemployed |
| ASSISTED REGIONS † | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South West | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Areas | 5,073 | 2,072 | 7,145 | 11.7 | Bury St Edmunds | 611 | 294 | 905 | 2.6 | (2.2) | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Areas | 9,446 | 3,971 | 13,417 | 7.6 | Buxton | 607 | 301 | 908 | 4.2 | (3.3) | | | | | | |
| Unassisted | 50,072 | 20,691 | 70,763 | 4.5 | Calderdale | 3,598 | 1,499 | 5,097 | 6.5 | (5.6) | | | | | | |
| All | 64,591 | 26,734 | 91,325 | 5.0 | Cambridge | 2,313 | 904 | 3,217 | 2.3 | (1.9) | | | | | | |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Areas | 88,815 | 32,691 | 121,506 | 7.8 | Canterbury | 1,819 | 582 | 2,401 | 5.0 | (4.2) | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Areas | 19,355 | 7,851 | 27,206 | 4.2 | Carlisle | 1,901 | 846 | 2,747 | 5.2 | (4.4) | | | | | | |
| Unassisted | 108,170 | 40,542 | 148,712 | 6.7 | Castleford and Pontefract | 3,207 | 1,149 | 4,356 | 8.5 | (7.4) | | | | | | |
| All | 216,340 | 81,084 | 297,424 | 6.7 | Chard | 213 | 104 | 317 | 3.1 | (2.6) | | | | | | |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Areas | 1,102 | 477 | 1,579 | 5.7 | Chelmsford and Braintree | 2,281 | 1,014 | 3,295 | 3.0 | (2.6) | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Areas | 2,047 | 946 | 2,993 | 5.8 | Cheltenham | 1,808 | 670 | 2,478 | 3.2 | (2.8) | | | | | | |
| Unassisted | 67,072 | 25,726 | 92,798 | 5.8 | Cirencester | 178 | 97 | 275 | 2.1 | (1.7) | | | | | | |
| All | 70,221 | 27,149 | 97,370 | 5.8 | Cirencester | 178 | 97 | 275 | 2.1 | (1.7) | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Areas | 12,876 | 4,295 | 17,171 | 10.9 | Clacton | 1,390 | 447 | 1,837 | 10.2 | (7.5) | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Areas | 60,645 | 20,006 | 80,651 | 9.3 | Cliitheroe | 142 | 107 | 249 | 2.5 | (2.0) | | | | | | |
| Unassisted | 44,481 | 16,365 | 60,846 | 6.3 | Colchester | 2,122 | 984 | 3,106 | 4.0 | (3.4) | | | | | | |
| All | 118,002 | 40,666 | 158,668 | 8.0 | Corby (D) | 1,051 | 452 | 1,503 | 5.5 | (4.9) | | | | | | |
| North West | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Areas | 79,713 | 26,350 | 106,063 | 12.1 | Coventry and Hinckley (I) | 11,352 | 4,949 | 16,301 | 7.0 | (6.1) | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Areas | 53,129 | 17,510 | 70,639 | 7.6 | Crawley | 2,096 | 774 | 2,870 | 1.4 | (1.2) | | | | | | |
| Unassisted | 42,295 | 15,109 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

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

| | Male | | Female | | All | | Rate ** | | | Male | | Female | | All | | Rate ** | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--|
| | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | |
| Melton Mowbray | 539 | 220 | 759 | 3.7 | (3.0) | Wigan and St Helens (D) | 12,632 | 4,943 | 17,575 | 10.4 | (8.9) | | | | | | |
| Middlesbrough (D) | 12,247 | 3,304 | 15,551 | 12.8 | (11.1) | Winchester and Eastleigh | 975 | 372 | 1,347 | 1.6 | (1.4) | | | | | | |
| Milton Keynes | 1,894 | 722 | 2,616 | 3.0 | (2.7) | Windsor | 79 | 37 | 116 | 1.5 | (1.1) | | | | | | |
| Minhead | 353 | 155 | 508 | 5.4 | (4.1) | Wirral and Chester (D) | 15,677 | 5,229 | 20,906 | 10.2 | (8.9) | | | | | | |
| Morpeth and Ashington (I) | 3,730 | 1,175 | 4,905 | 10.0 | (8.7) | Wisbech | 894 | 296 | 1,190 | 7.8 | (5.9) | | | | | | |
| Newark | 1,051 | 381 | 1,432 | 6.4 | (5.2) | Wolverhampton (I) | 9,262 | 3,330 | 12,592 | 9.6 | (8.4) | | | | | | |
| Newbury | 587 | 188 | 775 | 1.8 | (1.6) | Woodbridge and Leiston | 329 | 133 | 462 | 2.5 | (1.9) | | | | | | |
| Newcastle upon Tyne (D) | 26,631 | 8,154 | 34,785 | 9.6 | (8.6) | Worcester | 1,948 | 707 | 2,655 | 4.2 | (3.6) | | | | | | |
| Newmarket | 648 | 317 | 965 | 3.8 | (3.0) | Workington (D) | 1,604 | 787 | 2,391 | 8.1 | (6.8) | | | | | | |
| Newquay (D) | 722 | 361 | 1,083 | 13.0 | (9.7) | Worksop | 1,538 | 524 | 2,062 | 8.0 | (7.1) | | | | | | |
| Newton Abbot | 766 | 299 | 1,065 | 4.7 | (3.7) | Worthing | 1,699 | 546 | 2,245 | 3.0 | (2.4) | | | | | | |
| Northallerton | 323 | 148 | 471 | 2.9 | (2.4) | Yeovil | 1,032 | 545 | 1,577 | 3.8 | (3.1) | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 2,621 | 1,079 | 3,700 | 3.2 | (2.8) | York | 3,171 | 1,266 | 4,437 | 5.0 | (4.2) | | | | | | |
| Northwich | 1,801 | 763 | 2,564 | 5.3 | (4.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norwich | 4,799 | 1,651 | 6,450 | 4.7 | (4.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nottingham | 17,097 | 5,764 | 22,861 | 7.1 | (6.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Okehampton | 144 | 71 | 215 | 4.3 | (3.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oldham | 4,742 | 1,919 | 6,660 | 7.8 | (6.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oswestry | 436 | 245 | 681 | 5.3 | (4.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford | 3,389 | 1,152 | 4,541 | 2.5 | (2.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pendle | 1,284 | 479 | 1,763 | 5.6 | (4.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penrith | 209 | 113 | 322 | 2.3 | (1.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penzance and St Ives (D) | 1,510 | 588 | 2,098 | 13.5 | (9.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peterborough | 3,694 | 1,186 | 4,880 | 5.3 | (4.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pickering and Helmsley | 137 | 74 | 211 | 3.2 | (2.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth (I) | 7,276 | 2,953 | 10,229 | 7.8 | (6.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poole | 1,752 | 630 | 2,382 | 3.8 | (3.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portsmouth | 6,221 | 2,080 | 8,301 | 5.5 | (4.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preston | 6,527 | 2,353 | 8,880 | 5.8 | (5.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading | 2,392 | 755 | 3,147 | 2.0 | (1.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Redruth and Camborne (D) | 1,745 | 613 | 2,358 | 11.9 | (9.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retford | 946 | 460 | 1,406 | 7.1 | (5.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmondshire | 330 | 230 | 560 | 4.9 | (3.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ripon | 185 | 110 | 295 | 3.0 | (2.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rochdale | 4,024 | 1,423 | 5,447 | 8.5 | (7.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotherham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Mexborough (D) | 9,074 | 3,067 | 12,141 | 12.9 | (11.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rugby and Daventry | 1,192 | 655 | 1,847 | 3.7 | (3.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury | 982 | 451 | 1,433 | 3.5 | (2.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarborough and Filey | 1,563 | 598 | 2,161 | 7.0 | (5.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scunthorpe (D) | 3,105 | 1,008 | 4,113 | 7.8 | (6.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Settle | 87 | 61 | 148 | 2.8 | (1.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shaftesbury | 280 | 158 | 438 | 3.1 | (2.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield (I) | 17,818 | 6,156 | 23,974 | 9.6 | (8.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 1,230 | 527 | 1,757 | 4.1 | (3.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sittingbourne and Sheerness | 1,788 | 692 | 2,480 | 6.5 | (5.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skegness | 1,131 | 391 | 1,522 | 14.3 | (10.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skipton | 219 | 99 | 318 | 3.2 | (2.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sleaford | 350 | 202 | 552 | 5.0 | (3.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slough | 3,148 | 1,314 | 4,462 | 2.5 | (2.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Molton | 127 | 64 | 191 | 4.9 | (3.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Tyneside (D) | 6,511 | 1,841 | 8,352 | 16.5 | (14.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southampton | 6,919 | 2,083 | 9,002 | 4.9 | (4.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southend | 9,603 | 3,749 | 13,352 | 5.5 | (4.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spalding and Holbeach | 614 | 278 | 892 | 3.8 | (2.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St Austell | 1,106 | 528 | 1,634 | 7.7 | (6.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stafford | 1,643 | 661 | 2,304 | 3.4 | (2.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stafford | 400 | 184 | 584 | 3.6 | (2.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stockton-on-Tees (D) | 5,971 | 2,026 | 7,997 | 11.5 | (10.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stoke | 6,672 | 2,592 | 9,264 | 4.8 | (4.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroud | 992 | 464 | 1,456 | 3.7 | (3.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudbury | 482 | 210 | 692 | 4.7 | (3.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunderland (D) | 15,580 | 4,732 | 20,312 | 12.6 | (11.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swindon | 2,586 | 1,029 | 3,615 | 3.5 | (3.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunton | 1,259 | 492 | 1,751 | 4.1 | (3.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telford and Bridgnorth (I) | 2,747 | 1,093 | 3,840 | 6.0 | (5.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thanet | 2,696 | 940 | 3,636 | 10.1 | (7.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thetford | 822 | 339 | 1,161 | 5.6 | (4.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thirsk | 158 | 87 | 245 | 5.1 | (3.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tiverton | 292 | 156 | 448 | 4.3 | (3.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torbay | 2,613 | 990 | 3,603 | 8.2 | (6.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torrington | 164 | 99 | 263 | 5.3 | (3.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totnes | 301 | 113 | 414 | 5.8 | (4.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trowbridge and Frome | 1,251 | 603 | 1,854 | 4.0 | (3.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Truro | 923 | 409 | 1,332 | 5.5 | (4.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunbridge Wells | 1,212 | 452 | 1,664 | 1.7 | (1.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uttoxeter and Ashbourne | 232 | 120 | 352 | 3.1 | (2.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wakefield and Dewsbury | 6,519 | 2,217 | 8,736 | 7.6 | (6.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walsall (I) | 7,841 | 2,822 | 10,663 | 7.3 | (6.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wareham and Swanage | 176 | 88 | 264 | 2.7 | (2.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warminster | 191 | 132 | 323 | 4.9 | (3.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warrington | 3,267 | 1,131 | 4,398 | 5.6 | (5.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warwick | 1,776 | 763 | 2,539 | 3.1 | (2.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Watford and Luton | 7,483 | 2,576 | 10,059 | 3.0 | (2.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wellingborough and Rushden | 1,205 | 572 | 1,777 | 3.6 | (3.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wells | 601 | 293 | 894 | 3.9 | (3.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weston-super-Mare | 1,631 | 718 | 2,349 | 6.0 | (4.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitby (D) | 554 | 177 | 731 | 10.1 | (7.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitchurch and Market Drayton | 451 | 199 | 650 | 4.4 | (3.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitehaven | 1,412 | 683 | 2,095 | 6.0 | (5.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Widnes and Runcorn (D) | 3,976 | 1,351 | 5,327 | 9.6 | (8.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

| | Male | | Female | | All | | Rate ** | | | Male | | Female | | All | | Rate ** | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|--|---------|--|
| | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | | | |
| Irvine (D) | 4,679 | 1,705 | 6,384 | 12.8 | (11.0) | Stranraer (I) | 568 | 264 | 832 | 11.3 | (8.8) | | | | | | |
| Islay/Mid Argyll | 251 | 129 | 380 | 8.9 | (7.0) | Sutherland (I) | 347 | 189 | 536 | 13.8 | (10.7) | | | | | | |
| Keith | 230 | 120 | 350 | 7.4 | (5.8) | Thurso | 418 | 146 | 564 | 8.1 | (6.8) | | | | | | |
| Keiso and Jedburgh | 181 | 79 | 260 | 4.7 | (3.8) | Western Isles (I) | 996 | 321 | 1,317 | 12.3 | (9.5) | | | | | | |
| Kilmarnock (D) | 2,603 | 942 | 3,545 | 11.5 | (9.8) | Wick (I) | 431 | 131 | 562 | 11.9 | (9.3) | | | | | | |
| Kirkcaldy (I) | 4,825 | 1,946 | 6,771 | 11.2 | (9.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lanarkshire (D) | 13,837 | 4,518 | 18,355 | 12.4 | (10.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lochaber (I) | 501 | 253 | 754 | 9.1 | (7.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lockerbie | 158 | 103 | 261 | 6.5 | (4.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newton Stewart (I) | 315 | 190 | 505 | 17.6 | (11.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North East Fife | 692 | 362 | 1,054 | 6.2 | (5.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oban | 323 | 146 | 469 | 6.3 | (4.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orkney Islands | 317 | 142 | 459 | 6.6 | (4.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peebles | 225 | 101 | 326 | 7.3 | (5.8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perth | 1,352 | 528 | 1,880 | 6.3 | (5.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peterhead | 583 | 302 | 885 | 7.6 | (6.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shetland Islands | 311 | 152 | 463 | 4.5 | (3.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skye and Wester Ross (I) | 479 | 214 | 693 | 11.6 | (8.6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stewartry (I) | 365 | 219 | 584 | 7.9 | (5.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stirling | 1,883 | 774 | 2,657 | 8.0 | (6.9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
* Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. See also footnote † to table 2.1.
† Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
** Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

| UNITED KINGDOM | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and over | | | | All ages * | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----|----------------|--------|--|--|------------|--|--|--|
| | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 2 | | | | | | |

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: April 12, 1990

Regions

| Duration of unemployment in weeks | MALE | | | | | | | | FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|-------------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and over | | | | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and over | | | |
| | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages | | | | |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 2 or less | 6,413 | 12,036 | 4,011 | 22,514 | 3,701 | 5,723 | 1,308 | 10,763 | 3,029 | 4,223 | 1,327 | 8,607 | 1,627 | 1,748 | 343 | 3,740 | 2,304 | 3,072 | 653 | 6,055 | 1,131 | 1,139 | 177 | 2,463 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 5,058 | 8,612 | 2,103 | 15,802 | 2,809 | 3,463 | 601 | 6,884 | 2,304 | 3,072 | 653 | 6,055 | 1,131 | 1,139 | 177 | 2,463 | 1,666 | 2,166 | 486 | 4,318 | 744 | 744 | 107 | 2,463 |
| Over 4 | 8,144 | 15,161 | 3,822 | 27,162 | 4,580 | 5,818 | 1,199 | 11,628 | 3,753 | 5,122 | 1,236 | 10,131 | 1,793 | 1,851 | 326 | 3,991 | 3,753 | 5,122 | 1,236 | 10,131 | 1,793 | 1,851 | 326 | 3,991 |
| Over 8 | 8,146 | 15,705 | 4,043 | 27,914 | 4,376 | 5,759 | 1,153 | 11,298 | 4,032 | 5,649 | 1,278 | 10,967 | 1,945 | 1,935 | 336 | 4,224 | 4,032 | 5,649 | 1,278 | 10,967 | 1,945 | 1,935 | 336 | 4,224 |
| Over 13 | 11,720 | 25,591 | 7,490 | 44,816 | 5,444 | 8,265 | 2,009 | 15,736 | 6,916 | 10,165 | 2,653 | 19,739 | 3,158 | 3,362 | 641 | 7,167 | 6,916 | 10,165 | 2,653 | 19,739 | 3,158 | 3,362 | 641 | 7,167 |
| Over 26 | 10,622 | 25,546 | 8,475 | 44,653 | 5,427 | 9,664 | 2,311 | 17,417 | 6,840 | 10,262 | 3,542 | 20,651 | 2,972 | 3,756 | 881 | 7,611 | 6,840 | 10,262 | 3,542 | 20,651 | 2,972 | 3,756 | 881 | 7,611 |
| Over 52 | 5,344 | 17,371 | 6,090 | 28,808 | 2,136 | 4,587 | 2,060 | 8,783 | 4,048 | 8,340 | 3,172 | 15,560 | 1,400 | 2,235 | 997 | 4,632 | 4,048 | 8,340 | 3,172 | 15,560 | 1,400 | 2,235 | 997 | 4,632 |
| Over 104 | 1,673 | 6,939 | 3,324 | 11,936 | 700 | 1,354 | 1,186 | 3,512 | 1,133 | 3,410 | 1,996 | 6,539 | 392 | 833 | 706 | 1,931 | 1,133 | 3,410 | 1,996 | 6,539 | 392 | 833 | 706 | 1,931 |
| Over 156 | 741 | 3,724 | 2,599 | 7,064 | 293 | 637 | 1,012 | 2,170 | 518 | 1,907 | 1,606 | 4,031 | 178 | 423 | 576 | 1,177 | 518 | 1,907 | 1,606 | 4,031 | 178 | 423 | 576 | 1,177 |
| Over 208 | 402 | 2,811 | 2,382 | 5,595 | 167 | 381 | 945 | 1,709 | 286 | 1,549 | 1,440 | 3,275 | 137 | 307 | 558 | 1,002 | 286 | 1,549 | 1,440 | 3,275 | 137 | 307 | 558 | 1,002 |
| Over 260 | 423 | 8,876 | 8,855 | 18,154 | 170 | 885 | 3,031 | 4,748 | 392 | 6,283 | 5,772 | 12,447 | 182 | 935 | 1,611 | 2,728 | 392 | 6,283 | 5,772 | 12,447 | 182 | 935 | 1,611 | 2,728 |
| Over All | 58,686 | 142,372 | 53,194 | 254,418 | 29,803 | 46,536 | 16,815 | 94,648 | 33,251 | 59,982 | 24,675 | 118,002 | 14,915 | 18,524 | 7,152 | 40,666 | 33,251 | 59,982 | 24,675 | 118,002 | 14,915 | 18,524 | 7,152 | 40,666 |
| GREAT BRITAIN (Included in South East) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 2 or less | 3,131 | 6,209 | 1,850 | 11,222 | 1,862 | 3,125 | 731 | 5,732 | 4,041 | 5,502 | 1,550 | 11,122 | 2,101 | 2,572 | 560 | 5,249 | 4,041 | 5,502 | 1,550 | 11,122 | 2,101 | 2,572 | 560 | 5,249 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 2,620 | 4,469 | 954 | 8,059 | 1,442 | 1,906 | 309 | 3,663 | 3,149 | 3,886 | 839 | 7,898 | 1,494 | 1,444 | 272 | 3,237 | 3,149 | 3,886 | 839 | 7,898 | 1,494 | 1,444 | 272 | 3,237 |
| Over 4 | 4,317 | 8,042 | 1,777 | 14,149 | 2,433 | 3,199 | 609 | 6,260 | 5,529 | 7,184 | 1,652 | 14,386 | 2,666 | 2,605 | 502 | 5,783 | 5,529 | 7,184 | 1,652 | 14,386 | 2,666 | 2,605 | 502 | 5,783 |
| Over 8 | 4,419 | 8,595 | 1,894 | 14,915 | 2,402 | 3,226 | 551 | 6,187 | 5,864 | 7,650 | 1,824 | 15,356 | 2,716 | 2,740 | 525 | 5,994 | 5,864 | 7,650 | 1,824 | 15,356 | 2,716 | 2,740 | 525 | 5,994 |
| Over 13 | 6,177 | 13,425 | 3,380 | 22,991 | 2,907 | 4,528 | 1,028 | 8,473 | 10,075 | 13,995 | 3,435 | 27,518 | 4,447 | 4,595 | 977 | 10,028 | 10,075 | 13,995 | 3,435 | 27,518 | 4,447 | 4,595 | 977 | 10,028 |
| Over 26 | 6,741 | 15,931 | 4,457 | 27,138 | 3,612 | 5,853 | 1,331 | 10,808 | 10,256 | 15,090 | 4,345 | 29,693 | 4,693 | 5,365 | 1,399 | 11,462 | 10,256 | 15,090 | 4,345 | 29,693 | 4,693 | 5,365 | 1,399 | 11,462 |
| Over 52 | 3,718 | 11,767 | 3,575 | 19,061 | 1,555 | 3,020 | 1,222 | 5,797 | 7,265 | 14,326 | 4,001 | 25,502 | 2,224 | 3,401 | 1,467 | 7,092 | 7,265 | 14,326 | 4,001 | 25,502 | 2,224 | 3,401 | 1,467 | 7,092 |
| Over 104 | 1,304 | 5,222 | 1,967 | 8,513 | 556 | 1,151 | 657 | 2,364 | 2,296 | 6,391 | 2,309 | 10,996 | 669 | 1,247 | 977 | 2,893 | 2,296 | 6,391 | 2,309 | 10,996 | 669 | 1,247 | 977 | 2,893 |
| Over 156 | 576 | 2,808 | 1,508 | 4,892 | 224 | 610 | 558 | 1,392 | 855 | 3,368 | 1,949 | 6,172 | 311 | 641 | 839 | 1,791 | 855 | 3,368 | 1,949 | 6,172 | 311 | 641 | 839 | 1,791 |
| Over 208 | 305 | 2,130 | 1,400 | 3,835 | 128 | 433 | 512 | 1,073 | 539 | 2,662 | 1,691 | 4,892 | 205 | 431 | 745 | 1,381 | 539 | 2,662 | 1,691 | 4,892 | 205 | 431 | 745 | 1,381 |
| Over 260 | 313 | 6,503 | 5,156 | 11,972 | 109 | 1,007 | 1,584 | 2,700 | 715 | 12,404 | 8,483 | 21,602 | 238 | 1,426 | 2,395 | 4,059 | 715 | 12,404 | 8,483 | 21,602 | 238 | 1,426 | 2,395 | 4,059 |
| Over All | 33,621 | 85,101 | 27,938 | 146,747 | 17,230 | 28,058 | 9,092 | 54,449 | 50,584 | 92,368 | 32,078 | 175,137 | 21,764 | 26,467 | 10,658 | 58,969 | 50,584 | 92,368 | 32,078 | 175,137 | 21,764 | 26,467 | 10,658 | 58,969 |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 2 or less | 820 | 1,272 | 400 | 2,500 | 431 | 629 | 132 | 1,201 | 2,064 | 3,380 | 976 | 6,442 | 1,057 | 1,250 | 199 | 2,516 | 2,064 | 3,380 | 976 | 6,442 | 1,057 | 1,250 | 199 | 2,516 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 618 | 891 | 215 | 1,728 | 343 | 337 | 79 | 762 | 1,565 | 2,302 | 520 | 4,404 | 732 | 790 | 132 | 1,666 | 1,565 | 2,302 | 520 | 4,404 | 732 | 790 | 132 | 1,666 |
| Over 4 | 1,038 | 1,552 | 426 | 3,023 | 574 | 633 | 123 | 1,332 | 2,834 | 4,357 | 1,043 | 8,249 | 1,246 | 1,380 | 233 | 2,865 | 2,834 | 4,357 | 1,043 | 8,249 | 1,246 | 1,380 | 233 | 2,865 |
| Over 8 | 1,152 | 1,751 | 541 | 3,446 | 517 | 599 | 138 | 1,257 | 2,996 | 4,448 | 990 | 8,443 | 1,413 | 1,454 | 284 | 3,154 | 2,996 | 4,448 | 990 | 8,443 | 1,413 | 1,454 | 284 | 3,154 |
| Over 13 | 1,605 | 2,996 | 976 | 5,581 | 790 | 954 | 235 | 1,979 | 5,205 | 7,857 | 1,797 | 14,863 | 2,412 | 2,566 | 523 | 5,506 | 5,205 | 7,857 | 1,797 | 14,863 | 2,412 | 2,566 | 523 | 5,506 |
| Over 26 | 1,148 | 2,282 | 924 | 4,356 | 535 | 873 | 214 | 1,623 | 5,164 | 7,467 | 2,278 | 14,915 | 2,261 | 2,662 | 638 | 5,564 | 5,164 | 7,467 | 2,278 | 14,915 | 2,261 | 2,662 | 638 | 5,564 |
| Over 52 | 448 | 1,289 | 572 | 2,310 | 163 | 394 | 208 | 765 | 3,906 | 7,043 | 2,318 | 13,268 | 995 | 1,720 | 743 | 3,458 | 3,906 | 7,043 | 2,318 | 13,268 | 995 | 1,720 | 743 | 3,458 |
| Over 104 | 92 | 443 | 350 | 885 | 36 | 136 | 145 | 317 | 1,005 | 2,757 | 1,394 | 5,156 | 255 | 568 | 504 | 1,327 | 1,005 | 2,757 | 1,394 | 5,156 | 255 | 568 | 504 | 1,327 |
| Over 156 | 49 | 245 | 269 | 563 | 29 | 69 | 128 | 226 | 375 | 1,549 | 1,120 | 3,044 | 131 | 302 | 470 | 903 | 375 | 1,549 | 1,120 | 3,044 | 131 | 302 | 470 | 903 |
| Over 208 | 26 | 184 | 204 | 414 | 13 | 39 | 108 | 160 | 233 | 1,236 | 895 | 2,364 | 79 | 184 | 387 | 650 | 233 | 1,236 | 895 | 2,364 | 79 | 184 | 387 | 650 |
| Over 260 | 34 | 732 | 950 | 1,716 | 25 | 167 | 315 | 507 | 283 | 6,225 | 4,947 | 11,455 | 131 | 700 | 1,291 | 2,122 | 283 | 6,225 | 4,947 | 11,455 | 131 | 700 | 1,291 | 2,122 |
| Over All | 7,030 | 13,637 | 5,827 | 26,522 | 3,456 | 4,830 | 1,825 | 10,129 | 25,630 | 48,621 | 18,278 | 92,603 | 10,712 | 13,576 | 5,404 | 29,731 | 25,630 | 48,621 | 18,278 | 92,603 | 10,712 | 13,576 | 5,404 | 29,731 |
| NORTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 2 or less | 820 | 1,272 | 400 | 2,500 | 431 | 629 | 132 | 1,201 | 2,064 | 3,380 | 976 | 6,442 | 1,057 | 1,250 | 199 | 2,516 | 2,064 | 3,380 | 976 | 6,442 | 1,057 | 1,250 | 199 | 2,516 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 618 | 891 | 215 | 1,728 | 343 | 337 | 79 | 762 | 1,565 | 2,302 | 520 | 4,404 | 732 | 790 | 132 | 1,666 | 1,565 | 2,302 | 520 | 4,404 | 732 | 790 | 132 | 1,666 |
| Over 4 | 1,038 | 1,552 | 426 | 3,023 | 574 | 633 | 123 | 1,332 | 2,834 | 4,357 | 1,043 | 8,249 | 1,246 | 1,380 | 233 | 2,865 | 2,834 | 4,357 | 1,043 | 8,249 | 1,246 | 1,380 | 233 | 2,865 |
| Over 8 | 1,152 | 1,751 | 541 | 3,446 | 517 | 599 | 138 | 1,257 | 2,996 | 4,448 | 990 | 8,443 | 1,413 | 1,454 | 284 | 3,154 | 2,996 | 4,448 | 990 | 8,443 | 1,413 | 1,454 | 284 | 3,154 |
| Over 13 | 1,605 | 2,996 | 976 | 5,581 | 790 | 954 | 235 | 1,979 | 5,205 | 7,857 | 1,797 | 14,863 | 2,412 | 2,566 | 523 | 5,506 | 5,205 | 7,857 | 1,797 | 14,863 | 2,412 | 2,566 | 523 | 5,506 |
| Over 26 | 1,148 | 2,282 | 924 | 4,356 | 535 | 873 | 214 | 1,623 | 5,164 | 7,467 | 2,278 | 14,915 | 2,261 | 2,662 | 638 | 5,564 | 5,164 | 7,467 | 2,278 | 14,915 | 2,261 | 2,662 | 638 | 5,564 |
| Over 52 | 448 | 1,289 | 572 | 2,310 | 163 | 394 | 208 | 765 | 3,906 | 7,043 | 2,318 | 13,268 | 995 | 1,720 | 743 | 3,458 | 3,906 | 7,043 | 2,318 | 13,268 | 995 | 1,720 | 743 | 3,458 |
| Over 104 | 92 | 443 | 350 | 885 | 36 | 136 | 145 | 317 | 1,005 | 2,757 | 1,394 | 5,156 | 255 | 568 | 504 | 1,327 | 1, | | | | | | | |

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

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

| | Male | Female | All | Rate † | | Male | Female | All | Rate † | | Male | Female | All | Rate † | | per cent employees and unemployed | per cent workforce | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Dorset | 7,348 | 2,744 | 10,092 | 4.3 | (3.5) | South Kesteven | 1,148 | 515 | 1,663 | | West Lindsey | 1,237 | 530 | 1,767 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bournemouth | 2,761 | 906 | 3,667 | | | Northamptonshire | 6,104 | 2,725 | 8,829 | 3.6 | (3.1) | Corby | 1,001 | 426 | 1,427 | | | | | | | | | |
| Christchurch | 370 | 131 | 501 | | | Daventry | 392 | 251 | 643 | | | East Northamptonshire | 457 | 253 | 710 | | | | | | | | | |
| East Dorset | 507 | 217 | 724 | | | Kettering | 761 | 313 | 1,074 | | | Northampton | 2,345 | 944 | 3,289 | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dorset | 267 | 126 | 393 | | | Mansfield | 2,700 | 924 | 3,624 | | | South Northamptonshire | 340 | 177 | 517 | | | | | | | | | |
| Poole | 1,534 | 526 | 2,060 | | | Wellingborough | 808 | 361 | 1,169 | | | Nottinghamshire | 23,928 | 8,040 | 31,968 | 7.2 | (6.3) | | | | | | | |
| Purbeck | 245 | 128 | 373 | | | Ashfield | 2,441 | 775 | 3,216 | | | Bassetlaw | 2,310 | 933 | 3,243 | | | | | | | | | |
| West Dorset | 636 | 295 | 931 | | | Broxtove | 1,462 | 613 | 2,075 | | | Gedling | 1,592 | 651 | 2,243 | | | | | | | | | |
| Weymouth and Portland | 1,028 | 415 | 1,443 | | | Mansfield | 2,700 | 924 | 3,624 | | | Newark | 1,909 | 666 | 2,575 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloucestershire | 5,930 | 2,387 | 8,317 | 3.7 | (3.2) | YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | | | Nottingham | 10,291 | 3,005 | 13,296 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheltenham | 1,351 | 443 | 1,794 | | | Humberside | 22,925 | 7,496 | 30,421 | 8.9 | (7.6) | Beverley | 1,216 | 610 | 1,826 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotswold | 356 | 210 | 566 | | | Boothferry | 1,157 | 425 | 1,582 | | | Cleethorpes | 1,850 | 578 | 2,428 | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest of Dean | 867 | 406 | 1,273 | | | East Yorkshire | 1,371 | 481 | 1,852 | | | Glanford | 1,175 | 452 | 1,627 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloucester | 1,688 | 529 | 2,217 | | | Great Grimsby | 3,562 | 894 | 4,456 | | | Holderness | 717 | 336 | 1,053 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroud | 1,011 | 477 | 1,488 | | | Kingston-upon-Hull | 10,109 | 3,242 | 13,351 | | | Scunthorpe | 1,768 | 478 | 2,246 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tewkesbury | 657 | 322 | 979 | | | North Yorkshire | 8,644 | 3,719 | 12,363 | 4.7 | (3.7) | Craven | 350 | 191 | 541 | | | | | | | | | |
| Somerset | 5,278 | 2,471 | 7,749 | 4.6 | (3.7) | Hambleton | 752 | 360 | 1,112 | | | Harrogate | 1,071 | 474 | 1,545 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mendip | 992 | 475 | 1,467 | | | Richmondshire | 333 | 237 | 570 | | | Ryedale | 696 | 376 | 1,072 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sedgemoor | 1,449 | 690 | 2,139 | | | Scarborough | 2,099 | 763 | 2,862 | | | Selby | 1,007 | 547 | 1,554 | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunton Deane | 1,221 | 466 | 1,687 | | | Sheffield | 16,738 | 5,638 | 22,376 | | | York | 2,336 | 771 | 3,107 | | | | | | | | | |
| West Somerset | 411 | 184 | 595 | | | South Yorkshire | 39,900 | 13,569 | 53,469 | 10.7 | (9.2) | Barnsley | 6,745 | 2,099 | 8,844 | | | | | | | | | |
| Yeovil | 1,205 | 656 | 1,861 | | | Doncaster | 8,894 | 3,089 | 11,983 | | | Rotherham | 7,523 | 2,743 | 10,266 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wiltshire | 5,417 | 2,463 | 7,880 | 3.4 | (3.0) | Sheffield | 16,738 | 5,638 | 22,376 | | | Sheffield | 16,738 | 5,638 | 22,376 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennet | 447 | 235 | 682 | | | West Yorkshire | 46,533 | 15,882 | 62,415 | 7.1 | (6.1) | Bradford | 11,946 | 3,693 | 15,639 | | | | | | | | | |
| North Wiltshire | 783 | 446 | 1,229 | | | Calderdale | 3,598 | 1,499 | 5,097 | | | Kirkstall | 7,208 | 2,630 | 9,838 | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury | 950 | 429 | 1,379 | | | Leeds | 16,266 | 5,392 | 21,658 | | | Leeds | 16,266 | 5,392 | 21,658 | | | | | | | | | |
| Thamesdown | 2,210 | 815 | 3,025 | | | Wakefield | 7,515 | 2,668 | 10,183 | | | NORTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Wiltshire | 1,027 | 538 | 1,565 | | | Cheshire | 16,873 | 6,318 | 23,191 | 5.9 | (5.1) | Chester | 2,269 | 802 | 3,071 | | | | | | | | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | Congleton | 861 | 431 | 1,292 | | | Crewe and Nantwich | 1,661 | 760 | 2,421 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hereford and Worcester | 7,799 | 3,103 | 10,902 | 4.4 | (3.6) | Ellesmere Port and Neston | 1,910 | 654 | 2,564 | | | Halton | 3,807 | 1,236 | 5,043 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromsgrove | 1,040 | 459 | 1,499 | | | Macclesfield | 1,414 | 552 | 1,966 | | | Vale Royal | 1,684 | 752 | 2,436 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hereford | 826 | 348 | 1,174 | | | Warrington | 3,267 | 1,131 | 4,398 | | | Greater Manchester | 68,688 | 23,123 | 91,811 | 7.9 | (6.9) | Bolton | 6,623 | 2,236 | 8,859 | | | |
| Leominster | 378 | 139 | 517 | | | Cheshire | 16,873 | 6,318 | 23,191 | | | Bury | 2,716 | 1,171 | 3,887 | | | | | | | | | |
| Malvern Hills | 801 | 259 | 1,060 | | | Chester | 2,269 | 802 | 3,071 | | | Manchester | 20,700 | 5,838 | 26,538 | | | | | | | | | |
| Redditch | 945 | 404 | 1,349 | | | Congleton | 861 | 431 | 1,292 | | | Oldham | 5,201 | 2,133 | 7,334 | | | | | | | | | |
| South Herefordshire | 491 | 186 | 677 | | | Crewe and Nantwich | 1,661 | 760 | 2,421 | | | Rochdale | 5,206 | 1,839 | 7,045 | | | | | | | | | |
| Worcester | 1,462 | 491 | 1,953 | | | Ellesmere Port and Neston | 1,910 | 654 | 2,564 | | | Salford | 7,737 | 2,052 | 9,789 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wyche | 712 | 331 | 1,043 | | | Halton | 3,807 | 1,236 | 5,043 | | | Stockport | 4,309 | 1,594 | 5,903 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wyre Forest | 1,144 | 486 | 1,630 | | | Macclesfield | 1,414 | 552 | 1,966 | | | Tameside | 4,535 | 1,783 | 6,318 | | | | | | | | | |
| Shropshire | 5,146 | 2,184 | 7,330 | 5.1 | (4.1) | Vale Royal | 1,684 | 752 | 2,436 | | | Trafford | 4,401 | 1,453 | 5,854 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgnorth | 414 | 226 | 640 | | | Warrington | 3,267 | 1,131 | 4,398 | | | Wigan | 7,260 | 3,024 | 10,284 | | | | | | | | | |
| North Shropshire | 508 | 221 | 729 | | | Lancashire | 27,404 | 9,852 | 37,256 | 6.8 | (5.7) | Blackburn | 3,816 | 1,140 | 4,956 | | | | | | | | | |
| Oswestry | 383 | 219 | 602 | | | Blackburn | 3,816 | 1,140 | 4,956 | | | Blackpool | 4,277 | 1,373 | 5,650 | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 1,138 | 474 | 1,612 | | | Burnley | 2,032 | 764 | 2,796 | | | Burnley | 2,032 | 764 | 2,796 | | | | | | | | | |
| South Shropshire | 316 | 155 | 471 | | | Chorley | 1,374 | 675 | 2,049 | | | Chorley | 1,374 | 675 | 2,049 | | | | | | | | | |
| The Wrekin | 2,387 | 889 | 3,276 | | | Fylde | 612 | 193 | 805 | | | Fylde | 612 | 193 | 805 | | | | | | | | | |
| Staffordshire | 14,691 | 6,234 | 20,925 | 5.2 | (4.5) | Hyndburn | 1,245 | 501 | 1,746 | | | Hyndburn | 1,245 | 501 | 1,746 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannock Chase | 1,429 | 599 | 2,028 | | | Lancaster | 2,700 | 1,020 | 3,720 | | | Lancaster | 2,700 | 1,020 | 3,720 | | | | | | | | | |
| East Staffordshire | 1,491 | 655 | 2,146 | | | Pendle | 1,284 | 479 | 1,763 | | | Pendle | 1,284 | 479 | 1,763 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lichfield | 1,004 | 511 | 1,515 | | | Preston | 3,688 | 1,032 | 4,720 | | | Preston | 3,688 | 1,032 | 4,720 | | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1,563 | 635 | 2,198 | | | Ribble Valley | 287 | 187 | 474 | | | Ribble Valley | 287 | 187 | 474 | | | | | | | | | |
| South Staffordshire | 1,410 | 699 | 2,109 | | | Rossendale | 937 | 375 | 1,312 | | | Rossendale | 937 | 375 | 1,312 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stafford | 1,231 | 509 | 1,740 | | | South Ribble | 1,342 | 608 | 1,950 | | | South Ribble | 1,342 | 608 | 1,950 | | | | | | | | | |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 863 | 434 | 1,297 | | | West Lancashire | 2,422 | 990 | 3,412 | | | West Lancashire | 2,422 | 990 | 3,412 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 4,330 | 1,502 | 5,832 | | | Wyre | 1,388 | 515 | 1,903 | | | Wyre | 1,388 | 515 | 1,903 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tamworth | 1,370 | 690 | 2,060 | | | Merseyside | 62,172 | 19,676 | 81,848 | 13.9 | (12.2) | Knowsley | 8,901 | 2,600 | 11,501 | | | | | | | | | |
| Warwickshire | 5,517 | 2,748 | 8,265 | 4.2 | (3.6) | Liverpool | 27,221 | 8,234 | 35,455 | | | Liverpool | 27,221 | 8,234 | 35,455 | | | | | | | | | |
| North Warwickshire | 693 | 405 | 1,098 | | | Sefton | 8,900 | 3,035 | 11,935 | | | Sefton | 8,900 | 3,035 | 11,935 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuneaton and Bedworth | 1,860 | 919 | 2,779 | | | St Helens | 5,627 | 2,005 | 7,632 | | | St Helens | 5,627 | 2,005 | 7,632 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rugby | 932 | 507 | 1,439 | | | Wirral | 11,523 | 3,802 | 15,325 | | | Wirral | 11,523 | 3,802 | 15,325 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 652 | 367 | 1,019 | | | NORTH | | | | | | Cleveland | 21,820 | 6,406 | 28,226 | 12.9 | (11.4) | Hartlepool | 3,796 | 1,144 | 4,940 | | | |
| Warwick | 1,380 | 550 | 1,930 | | | Cleveland | 21,820 | 6,406 | 28,226 | | | Langbaugh | 5,178 | 1,476 | 6,654 | | | | | | | | | |
| West Midlands | 75,017 | 26,273 | 101,290 | 8.2 | (7.3) | Derbyshire | 16,926 | 6,541 | 23,467 | 6.2 | (5.3) | Amber Valley | 1,433 | 671 | 2,104 | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 34,812 | 11,232 | 46,044 | | | Bolsover | 1,706 | 590 | 2,296 | | | Bolsover | 1,706 | 590 | 2,296 | | | | | | | | | |
| Coventry | 8,453 | 3,464 | 11,917 | | | Chesterfield | 2,512 | 946 | 3,458 | | | Chesterfield | 2,512 | 946 | 3,458 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dudley | 5,592 | 2,202 | 7,794 | | | Derby | 5,306 | 1,770 | 7,076 | | | Derby | 5,306 | 1,770 | 7,076 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandwell | 8,508 | 3,054 | 11,562 | | | Erewash | 1,671 | 644 | 2,315 | | | Erewash | 1,671 | 644 | 2,315 | | | | | | | | | |
| Solihull | 3,135 | 1,384 | 4,519 | | | High Peak | 1,102 | 550 | 1,652 | | | High Peak | 1,102 | 550 | 1,652 | | | | | | | | | |
| Walsall | 6,202 | 2,054 | 8,256 | | | North East Derbyshire | 1,812 | 776 | 2,588 | | | North East Derbyshire | 1,812 | 776 | 2,588 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wolverhampton | 8,315 | 2,883 | 11,198 | | | South Derbyshire | 738 | 291 | 1,029 | | | South Derbyshire | 738 | 291 | 1,029 | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | West Derbyshire | 646 | 303 | 949 | | | West Derbyshire | 646 | 303 | 949 | | | | | | | | | |
| Derbyshire | 16,926 | 6,541 | 23,467 | 6.2 | (5.3) | Leicestershire | 12,940 | 5,664 | 18,604 | 4.7 | (4.1) | Blaby | 621 | 370 | 991 | | | | | | | | | |
| Amber Valley | 1,433 | 671 | 2,104 | | | Blaby | 621 | 370 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 12, 1990

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | |
| Bedfordshire | | | | Newham North West | 2,561 | 794 | 3,355 |
| Luton South | 2,075 | 663 | 2,738 | Newham South | 2,554 | 772 | 3,326 |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 734 | 369 | 1,103 | Norwood | 3,218 | 1,204 | 4,422 |
| North Bedfordshire | 1,522 | 511 | 2,033 | Old Bexley and Sidcup | 464 | 240 | 704 |
| North Luton | 1,174 | 442 | 1,616 | Orpington | 743 | 290 | 1,033 |
| South West Bedfordshire | 860 | 342 | 1,202 | Peckham | 3,540 | 1,196 | 4,736 |
| Berkshire | | | | Putney | 1,238 | 501 | 1,739 |
| East Berkshire | 916 | 377 | 1,293 | Ravensbourne | 578 | 268 | 846 |
| Newbury | 648 | 209 | 857 | Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes | 745 | 351 | 1,096 |
| Reading East | 1,039 | 301 | 1,340 | Romford | 733 | 283 | 1,016 |
| Reading West | 716 | 181 | 897 | Ruislip-Northwood | 422 | 172 | 594 |
| Slough | 1,367 | 568 | 1,935 | Southwark and Bermondsey | 3,343 | 905 | 4,248 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 665 | 286 | 951 | Streatham | 2,591 | 1,020 | 3,611 |
| Wokingham | 474 | 204 | 678 | Surbion | 384 | 195 | 579 |
| Buckinghamshire | | | | Sutton and Cheam | 677 | 290 | 967 |
| Aylesbury | 749 | 296 | 1,045 | Tooting | 2,069 | 829 | 2,898 |
| Beaconsfield | 439 | 195 | 634 | Tottenham | 4,948 | 1,647 | 6,595 |
| Buckingham | 581 | 221 | 802 | Twickenham | 643 | 283 | 926 |
| Chesham and Amersham | 351 | 163 | 514 | Upminster | 749 | 283 | 1,032 |
| Milton Keynes | 1,492 | 574 | 2,066 | Uxbridge | 806 | 277 | 1,083 |
| Wycombe | 982 | 308 | 1,290 | Vauxhall | 4,168 | 1,399 | 5,567 |
| East Sussex | | | | Walthamstow | 1,768 | 627 | 2,395 |
| Bexhill and Battle | 584 | 242 | 826 | Wanstead and Woodford | 734 | 332 | 1,066 |
| Brighton Kemptown | 2,012 | 574 | 2,586 | Westminster North | 2,181 | 877 | 3,058 |
| Brighton Pavilion | 1,791 | 592 | 2,383 | Wimbledon | 744 | 339 | 1,083 |
| Eastbourne | 1,006 | 402 | 1,408 | Woolwich | 2,689 | 993 | 3,682 |
| Hastings and Rye | 1,609 | 516 | 2,125 | Hampshire | | | |
| Hove | 1,711 | 667 | 2,378 | Aldershot | 807 | 311 | 1,118 |
| Lewes | 882 | 366 | 1,248 | Basingstoke | 1,228 | 321 | 1,549 |
| Wealden | 401 | 216 | 617 | East Hampshire | 660 | 317 | 977 |
| Essex | | | | Eastleigh | 1,256 | 450 | 1,706 |
| Basildon | 1,799 | 729 | 2,528 | Fareham | 885 | 349 | 1,234 |
| Billerica | 986 | 456 | 1,442 | Gosport | 1,058 | 475 | 1,533 |
| Braintree | 943 | 429 | 1,372 | Havant | 1,659 | 517 | 2,176 |
| Brentwood and Ongar | 655 | 250 | 905 | New Forest | 828 | 304 | 1,132 |
| Castle Point | 939 | 392 | 1,331 | North West Hampshire | 501 | 219 | 720 |
| Chelmsford | 998 | 422 | 1,420 | Portsmouth North | 1,499 | 486 | 1,985 |
| Epping Forest | 819 | 386 | 1,205 | Portsmouth South | 2,621 | 887 | 3,508 |
| Harlow | 1,368 | 559 | 1,927 | Romsey and Waterside | 1,120 | 415 | 1,535 |
| Harwich | 1,783 | 590 | 2,373 | Southampton Itchen | 2,383 | 721 | 3,104 |
| North Colchester | 1,159 | 504 | 1,663 | Southampton Test | 2,056 | 541 | 2,597 |
| Rochford | 803 | 324 | 1,127 | Winchester | 558 | 205 | 763 |
| Saffron Walden | 521 | 265 | 786 | Hertfordshire | | | |
| South Colchester and Maldon | 1,154 | 570 | 1,724 | Broxbourne | 907 | 461 | 1,368 |
| Southend East | 1,689 | 559 | 2,248 | Hertford and Stortford | 588 | 248 | 836 |
| Southend West | 1,132 | 378 | 1,510 | Hertsmere | 808 | 275 | 1,083 |
| Thurrock | 1,550 | 619 | 2,169 | North Hertfordshire | 1,024 | 419 | 1,443 |
| Greater London | | | | South West Hertfordshire | 524 | 211 | 735 |
| Barking | 1,353 | 410 | 1,763 | St Albans | 578 | 201 | 779 |
| Battersea | 2,386 | 812 | 3,198 | Stevenage | 977 | 434 | 1,411 |
| Beckenham | 1,124 | 465 | 1,589 | Watford | 938 | 304 | 1,242 |
| Bethnal Green and Stepney | 3,901 | 892 | 4,793 | Welwyn Hatfield | 731 | 285 | 1,016 |
| Bexleyheath | 812 | 375 | 1,187 | West Hertfordshire | 749 | 250 | 999 |
| Bow and Poplar | 3,716 | 1,092 | 4,808 | Isle of Wight | | | |
| Brent East | 2,304 | 843 | 3,147 | Isle of Wight | 2,579 | 1,033 | 3,612 |
| Brent North | 1,082 | 485 | 1,567 | Kent | | | |
| Brent South | 2,347 | 899 | 3,246 | Ashford | 1,012 | 402 | 1,414 |
| Brentford and Isleworth | 1,351 | 538 | 1,889 | Canterbury | 1,382 | 455 | 1,837 |
| Carshalton and Wallington | 950 | 334 | 1,284 | Dartford | 1,108 | 413 | 1,521 |
| Chelsea | 945 | 440 | 1,385 | Dartford | 1,108 | 413 | 1,521 |
| Chingford | 931 | 373 | 1,304 | Dover | 1,403 | 530 | 1,933 |
| Chipping Barnet | 638 | 273 | 911 | Faversham | 1,725 | 671 | 2,396 |
| Chislehurst | 747 | 342 | 1,089 | Folkestone and Hythe | 1,689 | 568 | 2,257 |
| City of London | | | | Gillingham | 1,246 | 564 | 1,810 |
| and Westminster South | 1,222 | 483 | 1,705 | Gravesham | 1,480 | 591 | 2,071 |
| Croydon Central | 1,209 | 394 | 1,603 | Maidstone | 827 | 324 | 1,151 |
| Croydon North East | 1,282 | 630 | 1,912 | Medway | 1,270 | 578 | 1,848 |
| Croydon North West | 1,311 | 531 | 1,842 | Mid Kent | 1,176 | 505 | 1,681 |
| Croydon South | 507 | 221 | 728 | North Thanet | 1,864 | 643 | 2,507 |
| Dagenham | 1,134 | 449 | 1,583 | Sovereigns | 659 | 250 | 909 |
| Dulwich | 1,819 | 738 | 2,557 | South Thanet | 1,400 | 470 | 1,870 |
| Ealing North | 1,350 | 511 | 1,861 | Tonbridge and Malling | 715 | 267 | 982 |
| Ealing Acton | 1,696 | 691 | 2,387 | Tunbridge Wells | 546 | 189 | 735 |
| Ealing Southall | 1,755 | 667 | 2,422 | Oxfordshire | | | |
| Edmonton | 1,847 | 692 | 2,539 | Banbury | 922 | 415 | 1,337 |
| Eltham | 1,427 | 501 | 1,928 | Henley | 380 | 164 | 544 |
| Enfield North | 1,348 | 644 | 1,992 | Oxford East | 1,303 | 381 | 1,684 |
| Enfield Southgate | 1,028 | 401 | 1,429 | Oxford West and Abingdon | 822 | 283 | 1,105 |
| Erith and Crayford | 1,436 | 641 | 2,077 | Wantage | 510 | 197 | 707 |
| Feltham and Heston | 1,415 | 559 | 1,974 | Witney | 597 | 241 | 838 |
| Finchley | 873 | 463 | 1,336 | Surrey | | | |
| Fulham | 1,905 | 823 | 2,728 | Chertsey and Walton | 432 | 158 | 590 |
| Greenwich | 1,930 | 674 | 2,604 | East Surrey | 372 | 132 | 504 |
| Hackney North and Stoke Newington | 4,291 | 1,468 | 5,759 | Epsom and Ewell | 504 | 187 | 691 |
| Hackney South and Shoreditch | 4,990 | 1,556 | 6,546 | Esher | 334 | 139 | 473 |
| Hammersmith | 2,734 | 915 | 3,649 | Guildford | 518 | 173 | 691 |
| Hampstead and Highgate | 1,942 | 836 | 2,778 | Mole Valley | 346 | 121 | 467 |
| Harrow East | 1,041 | 456 | 1,497 | North West Surrey | 493 | 187 | 680 |
| Harrow West | 656 | 285 | 941 | Reigate | 574 | 207 | 781 |
| Hayes and Harlington | 718 | 280 | 998 | South West Surrey | 379 | 142 | 521 |
| Hendon North | 1,025 | 422 | 1,447 | Spelthorne | 486 | 212 | 698 |
| Hendon South | 914 | 369 | 1,283 | Woking | 628 | 193 | 821 |
| Holborn and St Pancras | 3,122 | 1,106 | 4,228 | West Sussex | | | |
| Hornchurch | 675 | 292 | 967 | Arundel | 847 | 245 | 1,092 |
| Hornsey and Wood Green | 3,102 | 1,361 | 4,463 | Chichester | 568 | 197 | 765 |
| Ilford North | 1,177 | 379 | 1,556 | Crawley | 658 | 234 | 892 |
| Ilford South | 1,320 | 485 | 1,805 | Horsham | 481 | 179 | 660 |
| Islington North | 3,485 | 1,359 | 4,844 | Mid Sussex | 379 | 127 | 506 |
| Islington South and Finsbury | 3,111 | 1,289 | 4,400 | Shoreham | 435 | 122 | 557 |
| Kensington | 1,675 | 695 | 2,370 | Worthing | 922 | 293 | 1,215 |
| Kingston-upon-Thames | 682 | 286 | 968 | EAST ANGLIA | | | |
| Lewisham East | 1,820 | 713 | 2,533 | Cambridgeshire | | | |
| Lewisham West | 2,194 | 828 | 3,022 | Cambridge | 1,168 | 393 | 1,561 |
| Lewisham Deptford | 3,491 | 1,225 | 4,716 | Huntingdon | 970 | 442 | 1,412 |
| Leyton | 2,433 | 841 | 3,274 | North East Cambridgeshire | 1,342 | 511 | 1,853 |
| Milcham and Morden | 1,390 | 477 | 1,867 | Peterborough | 2,782 | 767 | 3,549 |
| Newham North East | 2,767 | 873 | 3,640 | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 12, 1990

| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Norfolk | | | | Warwickshire | | | |
| Great Yarmouth | 2,474 | 904 | 3,378 | North Warwickshire | 1,300 | 715 | 2,015 |
| Mid Norfolk | 829 | 364 | 1,193 | Nuneaton | 1,328 | 670 | 1,998 |
| North Norfolk | 1,059 | 385 | 1,444 | Rugby and Kenilworth | 998 | 522 | 1,520 |
| North West Norfolk | 1,766 | 611 | 2,377 | Stratford-on-Avon | 652 | 367 | 1,019 |
| Norwich North | 1,360 | 457 | 1,817 | Warwick and Leamington | 1,239 | 474 | 1,713 |
| Norwich South | 2,306 | 723 | 3,029 | West Midlands | | | |
| South Norfolk | 920 | 425 | 1,345 | Aldridge-Brownhills | 1,173 | 534 | 1,707 |
| South West Norfolk | 1,336 | 579 | 1,915 | Birmingham Edgbaston | 2,150 | 772 | 2,922 |
| Suffolk | | | | Birmingham Erdington | 3,125 | 1,017 | 4,142 |
| Bury St Edmunds | 953 | 480 | 1,433 | Birmingham Hall Green | 2,084 | 763 | 2,847 |
| Central Suffolk | 930 | 382 | 1,312 | Birmingham Ladywood | 2,911 | 908 | 3,819 |
| Ipswich | 1,595 | 478 | 2,073 | Birmingham Northfield | 4,343 | 1,278 | 5,621 |
| South Suffolk | 932 | 467 | 1,399 | Birmingham Northfield | 3,265 | 1,094 | 4,359 |
| Suffolk Coastal | 687 | 279 | 966 | Birmingham Perry Barr | 3,155 | 1,041 | 4,196 |
| Waveney | 1,839 | 898 | 2,737 | Birmingham Small Heath | 4,744 | 1,263 | 6,007 |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | Birmingham Sparkbrook | 4,026 | 1,081 | 5,107 |
| Avon | | | | Birmingham Yardley | 1,634 | 660 | 2,294 |
| Bath | 1,406 | 520 | 1,926 | Birmingham Selly Oak | 2,516 | 890 | 3,406 |
| Bristol East | 2,499 | 706 | 3,205 | Coventry North East | 3,072 | 1,157 | 4,229 |
| Bristol North West | 1,710 | 558 | 2,268 | Coventry North West | 1,614 | 804 | 2,418 |
| Bristol South | 2,698 | 947 | 3,645 | Coventry South East | 2,378 | 831 | 3,209 |
| Bristol South West | 2,543 | 940 | 3,483 | Coventry South West | 1,389 | 672 | 2,061 |
| Kingswood | 1,143 | 490 | 1,633 | Dudley East | 2,559 | 919 | 3,478 |
| Northavon | 903 | 537 | 1,440 | Dudley West | 1,738 | 744 | 2,482 |
| Wansdyke | 774 | 388 | 1,162 | Halesowen and Stourbridge | 1,295 | 539 | 1,834 |
| Weston-super-Mare | 1,390 | 583 | 1,973 | Meriden | 2,324 | 898 | 3,222 |
| Woodspring | 803 | 417 | 1,220 | Solihull | 811 | 486 | 1,297 |
| Cornwall | | | | Sutton Coldfield | 859 | 465 | 1,324 |
| Falmouth and Camborne | 2,189 | 789 | 2,978 | Walsall North | 2,601 | 739 | 3,340 |
| North Cornwall | 1,753 | 804 | 2,557 | Walsall South | 2,428 | 781 | 3,209 |
| South East Cornwall | 2,238 | 630 | 2,868 | Warley East | 2,160 | 813 | 2,973 |
| St Ives | 2,244 | 964 | 3,208 | Warley West | 1,691 | 604 | 2,295 |
| Truro | 1,745 | 790 | 2,535 | West Bromwich East | 2,105 | 810 | 2,915 |
| Devon | | | | West Bromwich West | 2,552 | 827 | 3,379 |
| Exeter | 1,606 | 547 | 2,153 | Wolverhampton North East | 3,351 | 1,012 | 4,363 |
| Honiton | 792 | 321 | 1,113 | Wolverhampton South East</ | | | |

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 12, 1990

| | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-----|
| South Yorkshire | | | | | | |
| Barnsley Central | 2,479 | 698 | 3,177 | | | |
| Barnsley East | 2,232 | 626 | 2,858 | | | |
| Barnsley West and Penistone | 2,034 | 775 | 2,809 | | | |
| Don Valley | 2,641 | 929 | 3,570 | | | |
| Doncaster Central | 3,075 | 1,121 | 4,196 | | | |
| Doncaster North | 3,178 | 1,039 | 4,217 | | | |
| Rother Valley | 2,080 | 888 | 2,968 | | | |
| Rotherham | 2,843 | 960 | 3,803 | | | |
| Sheffield Central | 4,593 | 1,326 | 5,919 | | | |
| Sheffield Attercliffe | 2,272 | 811 | 3,083 | | | |
| Sheffield Brightside | 3,340 | 1,020 | 4,360 | | | |
| Sheffield Hallam | 1,585 | 693 | 2,278 | | | |
| Sheffield Heeley | 2,955 | 927 | 3,882 | | | |
| Sheffield Hillsborough | 1,993 | 861 | 2,854 | | | |
| Wentworth | 2,600 | 895 | 3,495 | | | |
| West Yorkshire | | | | | | |
| Batley and Spennings | 1,852 | 633 | 2,485 | | | |
| Bradford North | 3,376 | 950 | 4,326 | | | |
| Bradford South | 2,353 | 740 | 3,093 | | | |
| Bradford West | 3,747 | 1,021 | 4,768 | | | |
| Calder Valley | 1,270 | 592 | 1,862 | | | |
| Colne Valley | 1,331 | 583 | 1,914 | | | |
| Dewsbury | 1,721 | 616 | 2,337 | | | |
| Elmet | 1,181 | 471 | 1,652 | | | |
| Halifax | 2,328 | 907 | 3,235 | | | |
| Hemsworth | 2,127 | 700 | 2,827 | | | |
| Huddersfield | 2,304 | 798 | 3,102 | | | |
| Keighley | 1,399 | 573 | 1,972 | | | |
| Leeds Central | 3,561 | 952 | 4,513 | | | |
| Leeds East | 3,163 | 837 | 4,000 | | | |
| Leeds North East | 1,842 | 647 | 2,489 | | | |
| Leeds North West | 1,378 | 503 | 1,881 | | | |
| Leeds West | 2,239 | 788 | 3,027 | | | |
| Morley and Leeds South | 1,678 | 590 | 2,268 | | | |
| Normanton | 1,308 | 595 | 1,903 | | | |
| Pontefract and Castleford | 2,251 | 786 | 3,037 | | | |
| Pudsey | 910 | 467 | 1,377 | | | |
| Shipley | 1,071 | 409 | 1,480 | | | |
| Wakefield | 2,143 | 724 | 2,867 | | | |
| NORTH WEST | | | | | | |
| Cheshire | | | | | | |
| City of Chester | 1,932 | 617 | 2,549 | | | |
| Congleton | 910 | 469 | 1,379 | | | |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 1,612 | 722 | 2,334 | | | |
| Eddisbury | 1,394 | 637 | 2,031 | | | |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 2,070 | 750 | 2,820 | | | |
| Halton | 2,885 | 1,007 | 3,892 | | | |
| Macclesfield | 875 | 383 | 1,258 | | | |
| Tatton | 1,006 | 373 | 1,379 | | | |
| Warrington North | 2,283 | 727 | 3,010 | | | |
| Warrington South | 1,906 | 633 | 2,539 | | | |
| Greater Manchester | | | | | | |
| Altrincham and Sale | 1,024 | 452 | 1,476 | | | |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 1,758 | 662 | 2,420 | | | |
| Bolton North East | 2,219 | 658 | 2,877 | | | |
| Bolton South East | 2,647 | 864 | 3,511 | | | |
| Bolton West | 1,757 | 714 | 2,471 | | | |
| Bury North | 1,279 | 522 | 1,801 | | | |
| Bury South | 1,437 | 649 | 2,086 | | | |
| Cheadle | 719 | 328 | 1,047 | | | |
| Davyhulme | 1,679 | 550 | 2,229 | | | |
| Denton and Reddish | 2,011 | 773 | 2,784 | | | |
| Eccles | 2,279 | 640 | 2,919 | | | |
| Hazel Grove | 894 | 383 | 1,277 | | | |
| Heywood and Middleton | 2,211 | 815 | 3,026 | | | |
| Leigh | 2,106 | 779 | 2,885 | | | |
| Littleborough and Saddleworth | 1,166 | 601 | 1,767 | | | |
| Makerfield | 1,816 | 940 | 2,756 | | | |
| Manchester Central | 5,902 | 1,392 | 7,294 | | | |
| Manchester Blackley | 3,248 | 998 | 4,246 | | | |
| Manchester Gorton | 3,285 | 956 | 4,241 | | | |
| Manchester Withington | 2,884 | 1,026 | 3,910 | | | |
| Manchester Wythenshawe | 3,154 | 715 | 3,869 | | | |
| Oldham Central and Royton | 2,574 | 940 | 3,514 | | | |
| Oldham West | 1,819 | 759 | 2,578 | | | |
| Rochdale | 2,637 | 857 | 3,494 | | | |
| Salford East | 3,763 | 868 | 4,631 | | | |
| Stalybridge and Hyde | 1,970 | 727 | 2,697 | | | |
| Stockport | 1,492 | 504 | 1,996 | | | |
| Stretford | 3,925 | 1,202 | 5,127 | | | |
| Wigan | 2,807 | 1,086 | 3,893 | | | |
| Worsley | 2,226 | 763 | 2,989 | | | |
| Lancashire | | | | | | |
| Blackburn | 3,298 | 886 | 4,184 | | | |
| Blackpool North | 2,156 | 691 | 2,847 | | | |
| Blackpool South | 2,121 | 682 | 2,803 | | | |
| Burnley | 2,032 | 764 | 2,796 | | | |
| Chorley | 1,445 | 730 | 2,175 | | | |
| Fylde | 756 | 250 | 1,006 | | | |
| Hyndburn | 1,245 | 501 | 1,746 | | | |
| Lancaster | 1,182 | 438 | 1,620 | | | |
| Morecambe and Lunesdale | 1,607 | 619 | 2,226 | | | |
| Pendle | 1,284 | 479 | 1,763 | | | |
| Preston | 3,265 | 855 | 4,120 | | | |
| Ribble Valley | 566 | 307 | 873 | | | |
| Rossendale and Darwen | 1,455 | 629 | 2,084 | | | |
| South Ribble | 1,342 | 698 | 2,040 | | | |
| West Lancashire | 2,351 | 935 | 3,286 | | | |
| Wyre | 1,299 | 478 | 1,777 | | | |
| Merseyside | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead | 4,950 | 1,384 | 6,334 | | | |
| Bootle | 5,265 | 1,423 | 6,688 | | | |
| Crosby | 2,063 | 929 | 2,992 | | | |
| Knowsley North | 4,566 | 1,296 | 5,862 | | | |
| Knowsley South | 4,335 | 1,304 | 5,639 | | | |
| Liverpool Broadgreen | 4,257 | 1,397 | 5,654 | | | |
| Liverpool Garston | 3,691 | 1,063 | 4,754 | | | |
| Liverpool | | | | | | |
| Liverpool Mossley Hill | 3,704 | 1,285 | 4,989 | | | |
| Liverpool Riverside | 5,587 | 1,525 | 7,112 | | | |
| Liverpool Walton | 5,385 | 1,667 | 7,052 | | | |
| Liverpool West Derby | 4,597 | 1,297 | 5,894 | | | |
| Southport | 1,572 | 683 | 2,255 | | | |
| St Helens North | 2,514 | 881 | 3,395 | | | |
| St Helens South | 3,113 | 1,124 | 4,237 | | | |
| Wallasey | 3,397 | 1,185 | 4,582 | | | |
| Wirral South | 1,470 | 577 | 2,047 | | | |
| Wirral West | 1,706 | 656 | 2,362 | | | |
| NORTH | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | | | | | | |
| Hartlepool | 3,796 | 1,144 | 4,940 | | | |
| Langbaugh | 3,024 | 961 | 3,985 | | | |
| Middlesbrough | 4,716 | 1,148 | 5,864 | | | |
| Redcar | 3,715 | 948 | 4,663 | | | |
| Stockton North | 3,597 | 1,139 | 4,736 | | | |
| Stockton South | 2,972 | 1,066 | 4,038 | | | |
| Cumbria | | | | | | |
| Barrow and Furness | 1,386 | 675 | 2,061 | | | |
| Carlisle | 1,464 | 610 | 2,074 | | | |
| Copeland | 1,491 | 712 | 2,203 | | | |
| Penrith and the Border | 773 | 458 | 1,231 | | | |
| Westmorland | 429 | 208 | 637 | | | |
| Workington | 1,500 | 708 | 2,208 | | | |
| Durham | | | | | | |
| Bishop Auckland | 2,331 | 808 | 3,139 | | | |
| City of Durham | 1,838 | 674 | 2,512 | | | |
| Darlington | 2,436 | 809 | 3,245 | | | |
| Easington | 1,491 | 743 | 2,234 | | | |
| North Durham | 2,440 | 806 | 3,246 | | | |
| North West Durham | 2,181 | 701 | 2,882 | | | |
| Sedgefield | 1,604 | 599 | 2,203 | | | |
| Northumberland | | | | | | |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 1,490 | 547 | 2,037 | | | |
| Blyth Valley | 1,998 | 724 | 2,722 | | | |
| Hexham | 707 | 402 | 1,109 | | | |
| Wansbeck | 2,238 | 717 | 2,955 | | | |
| Tyne and Wear | | | | | | |
| Blaydon | 2,002 | 643 | 2,645 | | | |
| Gateshead East | 2,847 | 818 | 3,665 | | | |
| Houghton and Washington | 3,147 | 1,047 | 4,194 | | | |
| Jarrow | 3,164 | 851 | 4,015 | | | |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 2,627 | 894 | 3,521 | | | |
| Newcastle upon Tyne East | 3,246 | 961 | 4,207 | | | |
| Newcastle upon Tyne North | 2,601 | 834 | 3,435 | | | |
| South Shields | 3,347 | 990 | 4,337 | | | |
| Sunderland North | 5,069 | 1,310 | 6,379 | | | |
| Sunderland South | 3,809 | 1,161 | 4,970 | | | |
| Tyne Bridge | 4,748 | 1,117 | 5,865 | | | |
| Tynemouth | 2,484 | 820 | 3,304 | | | |
| Wallsend | 3,038 | 978 | 4,016 | | | |
| WALES | | | | | | |
| Clwyd | | | | | | |
| Alyn and Deeside | 1,215 | 455 | 1,670 | | | |
| Clwyd North West | 1,963 | 675 | 2,638 | | | |
| Clwyd South West | 1,083 | 434 | 1,517 | | | |
| Delyn | 1,235 | 438 | 1,673 | | | |
| Wrexham | 1,583 | 643 | 2,226 | | | |
| Dyfed | | | | | | |
| Carmarthen | 1,390 | 540 | 1,930 | | | |
| Ceredigion and Pembroke North | 1,198 | 479 | 1,677 | | | |
| Llanelli | 1,817 | 628 | 2,445 | | | |
| Pembroke | 2,361 | 926 | 3,287 | | | |
| Gwent | | | | | | |
| Blaenau Gwent | 2,270 | 598 | 2,868 | | | |
| Islwyn | 1,367 | 448 | 1,815 | | | |
| Monmouth | 1,003 | 409 | 1,412 | | | |
| Newport East | 1,750 | 563 | 2,313 | | | |
| Newport West | 1,952 | 602 | 2,554 | | | |
| Torfaen | 1,955 | 663 | 2,618 | | | |
| Gwynedd | | | | | | |
| Caernarfon | 1,657 | 547 | 2,204 | | | |
| Conwy | 1,650 | 586 | 2,236 | | | |
| Meirionnydd Nant Conwy | 703 | 319 | 1,022 | | | |
| Ynys Mon | 1,874 | 791 | 2,665 | | | |
| Mid Glamorgan | | | | | | |
| Bridgend | 1,382 | 515 | 1,897 | | | |
| Caerphilly | 2,306 | 637 | 2,943 | | | |
| Cynon Valley | 1,983 | 512 | 2,495 | | | |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 2,565 | 707 | 3,272 | | | |
| Ogmore | 1,768 | 513 | 2,281 | | | |
| Pontypridd | 1,731 | 568 | 2,299 | | | |
| Rhondda | 2,300 | 566 | 2,866 | | | |
| Powys | | | | | | |
| Brecon and Radnor | 714 | 329 | 1,043 | | | |
| Montgomery | 516 | 221 | 737 | | | |
| South Glamorgan | | | | | | |
| Cardiff Central | 2,470 | 791 | 3,261 | | | |
| Cardiff North | 943 | 321 | 1,264 | | | |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | 2,304 | 555 | 2,859 | | | </ |

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

| | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr 13 | 349 | 268 | 13 | 41 | 107 | 68 | 76 | 158 | 50 | 75 | 216 | 1,153 | — | 1,153 |
| May 11 | 316 | 249 | 11 | 36 | 120 | 70 | 77 | 153 | 47 | 67 | 205 | 1,102 | — | 1,102 |
| June 8 | 509 | 378 | 35 | 89 | 286 | 170 | 241 | 412 | 198 | 133 | 2,010 | 4,083 | 1,559 | 5,642 |
| July 13 | 11,488 | 6,040 | 1,310 | 3,944 | 8,081 | 5,115 | 9,006 | 12,962 | 5,840 | 6,624 | 13,853 | 78,223 | 6,550 | 84,773 |
| Aug 10 | 12,618 | 6,993 | 1,230 | 3,904 | 7,677 | 4,936 | 8,579 | 13,037 | 5,338 | 6,094 | 13,949 | 77,362 | 6,961 | 84,323 |
| Sept 14 | 13,115 | 6,856 | 1,414 | 4,121 | 8,392 | 5,715 | 9,635 | 14,362 | 6,645 | 7,079 | 13,204 | 83,682 | 7,665 | 91,347 |
| Oct 12 | 1,814 | 1,230 | 108 | 315 | 850 | 469 | 970 | 1,163 | 402 | 501 | 1,248 | 7,840 | — | 7,840 |
| Nov 9 | 604 | 472 | 24 | 70 | 189 | 111 | 117 | 280 | 68 | 72 | 226 | 1,761 | — | 1,761 |
| Dec 14 | 499 | 407 | 23 | 47 | 138 | 80 | 88 | 188 | 62 | 46 | 163 | 1,334 | — | 1,334 |
| 1990 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 11 | 366 | 300 | 16 | 30 | 96 | 54 | 85 | 139 | 37 | 47 | 119 | 989 | — | 989 |
| Feb 8 | 319 | 250 | 22 | 26 | 74 | 37 | 68 | 126 | 34 | 38 | 88 | 832 | — | 832 |
| Mar 8 | 327 | 252 | 28 | 26 | 70 | 40 | 71 | 118 | 35 | 37 | 80 | 832 | — | 832 |
| Apr 12 | 338 | 248 | 24 | 38 | 77 | 68 | 89 | 146 | 64 | 62 | 160 | 1,066 | — | 1,066 |

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

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

| | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr 13 | 132 | 101 | 183 | 40 | 394 | 825 | 1,161 | 1,216 | 349 | 262 | 1,513 | 6,075 | 1,876 | 7,951 |
| May 11 | 172 | 150 | 233 | 26 | 4,339 | 674 | 956 | 197 | 213 | 271 | 1,237 | 8,318 | 1,534 | 9,852 |
| June 8 | 114 | 85 | 28 | 14 | 270 | 434 | 341 | 177 | 117 | 228 | 1,250 | 2,973 | 1,590 | 4,563 |
| July 13 | 214 | 139 | 10 | 22 | 112 | 301 | 279 | 281 | 59 | 127 | 1,142 | 2,547 | 1,053 | 3,600 |
| Aug 10 | 124 | 56 | 6 | 11 | 98 | 257 | 342 | 176 | 87 | 117 | 842 | 2,060 | 916 | 2,976 |
| Sept 14 | 80 | 49 | 20 | 33 | 164 | 360 | 369 | 350 | 85 | 198 | 1,155 | 2,814 | 736 | 3,550 |
| Oct 12 | 87 | 55 | 11 | 17 | 283 | 588 | 438 | 417 | 76 | 139 | 1,011 | 3,067 | 963 | 4,030 |
| Nov 9 | 79 | 46 | 11 | 12 | 195 | 453 | 303 | 282 | 196 | 159 | 956 | 2,646 | 724 | 3,370 |
| Dec 14 | 110 | 44 | 36 | 22 | 417 | 1,540 | 516 | 352 | 106 | 117 | 1,235 | 4,451 | 694 | 5,145 |
| 1990 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 11 | 80 | 61 | 69 | 27 | 484 | 1,672 | 523 | 232 | 139 | 126 | 2,088 | 5,440 | 847 | 6,287 |
| Feb 8 | 173 | 90 | 58 | 20 | 524 | 1,672 | 860 | 265 | 173 | 154 | 2,066 | 4,460 | 1,408 | 5,868 |
| Mar 8 | 148 | 81 | 52 | 32 | 391 | 487 | 439 | 297 | 163 | 192 | 1,979 | 4,180 | 1,287 | 5,467 |
| Apr 12 | 107 | 71 | 43 | 50 | 551 | 508 | 566 | 176 | 128 | 186 | 1,287 | 3,602 | 944 | 4,546 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

PER CENT

| UNITED KINGDOM | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | All ages* |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 18.5 | 15.8 | 13.1 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 11.1 |
| July | 17.0 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 10.4 |
| Oct | 16.4 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 11.1 | 4.4 | 9.8 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 16.2 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 9.6 |
| Apr | 14.3 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 9.0 |
| July | 13.0 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 8.2 |
| Oct | 12.6 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 7.5 |
| 1989 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 12.0 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 7.3 |
| Apr | 10.5 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| July | 9.8 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 6.2 |
| Oct | 9.5 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 5.7 |
| 1990 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 9.8 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| Apr | 9.3 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 20.8 | 17.9 | 14.2 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 13.2 |
| July | 19.0 | 17.2 | 13.1 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 12.3 |
| Oct | 18.2 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 14.0 | 6.2 | 11.6 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 17.8 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 5.9 | 11.6 |
| Apr | 15.7 | 14.7 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 10.8 |
| July | 14.2 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 4.8 | 9.8 |
| Oct | 13.8 | 12.7 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 4.7 | 9.1 |
| 1989 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 13.8 | 13.2 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 4.3 | 9.0 |
| Apr | 12.2 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 8.3 |
| July | 11.3 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 7.7 |
| Oct | 10.9 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 7.2 |
| 1990 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 11.6 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 7.6 |
| Apr | 11.0 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 7.4 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 16.0 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 8.2 |
| July | 14.7 | 13.0 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 7.7 |
| Oct | 14.5 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 7.3 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 14.4 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 7.0 |
| Apr | 12.6 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 6.5 |
| July | 11.5 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 6.1 |
| Oct | 11.2 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 5.3 |
| 1989 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 10.0 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 4.9 |
| Apr | 8.5 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 4.4 |
| July | 8.1 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 4.2 |
| Oct | 7.9 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 3.7 |
| 1990 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 7.9 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 |
| Apr | 7.5 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 3.5 |

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1989 for 1989 and 1990 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 as they have been updated to June 1989 following the publication of the 1989 Labour Force Survey results.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

| | United Kingdom* | Australia §§ | Austria † | Belgium † | Canada §§ | Denmark † | Finland †† | France † | Germany † (FR) | Greece** |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 1,884 | 516 | 148 | 366 | 1,105 | 275 | 93 | 2,486 | 2,035 | 125 |
| May | 1,803 | 519 | 129 | 358 | 1,027 | 257 | 86 | 2,413 | 1,948 | 106 |
| June | 1,743 | 477 | 112 | 349 | 944 | 247 | 83 | 2,375 | 1,915 | 97 |
| July | 1,771 | 483 | 113 | 368 | 1,008 | 238 | 88 | 2,438 | 1,973 | 103 |
| Aug | 1,741 | 469 | 115 | 370 | 971 | 257 | 82 | 2,517-0 | 1,940 | 92 |
| Sept | 1,703 | 501 | 119 | 353 | 901 | 254 | 80 | 2,588-0 | 1,881 | 89 |
| Oct | 1,636 | 457 | 138 | 350 | 906 | 259 | 68 | 2,599-0 | 1,874 | 103 |
| Nov | 1,612 | 447 | 161 | 347 | 985 | 260 | 84 | 2,578-0 | 1,950 | 124 |
| Dec | 1,639 | 502 | 189 | 353 | 1,005 | 259 | 83 | 2,586-0 | 2,052 | 147 |
| 1990 Jan | 1,687 | 550 | 211 | 362 | 1,164 | 293 | 91 | 2,601-0 | 2,191 | 164 |
| Feb | 1,675 | 594 | 200 | 357 | 1,131 | .. | .. | 2,552-0 | 2,153 | 163 |
| Mar | 1,647 | .. | .. | .. | 1,104 | .. | .. | .. | 2,013 | .. |
| Apr | 1,626 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,914 | .. |
| Percentage rate: latest month | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 3.6 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 7.9 |
| latest three months: change on a year ago | -0.9 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -1.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -0.2 | -0.5 | +0.6 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 3,036 | 597 | 140 | 478 | 1,329 | 245 | 163 | 2,425 | 2,305 | 89 |
| 1986 | 3,107 | 611 | 152 | 443 | 1,236 | 214 | 161 | 2,517 | 2,223 | 110 |
| 1987 | 2,822 | 629 | 165 | 435 | 1,172 | 217 | 130 | 2,623 | 2,233 | .. |
| 1988 | 2,295 | 574 | 159 | 395 | 1,046 | 242 | 115 | 2,570 | 2,237 | .. |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 1,858 | 497 | 143 | 364 | 1,046 | 257 | 92 | 2,534 | 2,038 | .. |
| May | 1,836 | 516 | 152 | 362 | 1,037 | 266 | 92 | 2,517 | 2,052 | .. |
| June | 1,810 | 489 | 152 | 362 | 987 | 268 | 82 | 2,526 | 2,035 | .. |
| July | 1,787 | 507 | 157 | 365 | 1,007 | 264 | 89 | 2,547 | 2,023 | .. |
| Aug | 1,745 | 492 | 156 | 372 | 1,001 | 270 | 92 | 2,533 | 2,011 | .. |
| Sept | 1,694 | 505 | 156 | 361 | 987 | 270 | 86 | 2,532 | 2,004 | .. |
| Oct | 1,675 | 494 | 153 | 355 | 1,002 | 269 | 67 | 2,525 | 2,002 | .. |
| Nov | 1,652 | 491 | 153 | 354 | 1,032 | 262 | 88 | 2,524 | 2,019 | .. |
| Dec | 1,635 | 497 | 161 | 351 | 1,048 | 259 | 83 | 2,509 | 1,991 | .. |
| 1990 Jan | 1,611 | 514 | 152 | 348 | 1,065 | 255 | 77 | 2,492 | 1,959 | .. |
| Feb | 1,610 | 542 | 141 | 345 | 1,049 | .. | .. | 2,494 | 1,928 | .. |
| Mar | 1,604 | .. | .. | .. | 975 | .. | .. | 2,504 | 1,891 | .. |
| Apr | 1,604 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,910 | .. |
| Percentage rate: latest month | 5.6 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 6.4 | .. |
| latest three months: change on previous three months | -0.2 | +0.3 | -0.1 | -0.4 | N/C | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | .. |
| OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latest month | Mar | Mar | .. | Mar | Mar | .. | Feb | Feb | Feb | .. |
| Per cent | 6.2 | 6.1 | .. | 7.8 | 7.1 | .. | 2.8 | 9.4 | 5.2 | .. |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND

| | Italy †† | Japan§ | Luxembourg † | Netherlands † | Norway † | Portugal † | Spain** | Sweden §§ | Switzerland † | United States §§ |
|---|----------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 3,945 | 1,560 | 2.2 | 664 | 80 | 313 | 2,653 | 67 | 15.8 | 6,229 |
| May | 3,878 | 1,500 | 2.0 | 647 | 76 | 309 | 2,580 | 50 | 14.8 | 6,158 |
| June | 3,860 | 1,340 | 2.1 | 674 | 85 | 302 | 2,533 | 44 | 13.9 | 6,850 |
| July | 3,870 | 1,320 | 2.2 | 686 | 86 | 298 | 2,475 | 57 | 13.8 | 6,736 |
| Aug | 3,878 | 1,400 | 2.2 | 692 | 90 | 297 | 2,455 | 67 | 13.5 | 6,352 |
| Sept | 3,882 | 1,380 | 2.3 | 688 | 80 | 298 | 2,418 | 66 | 13.2 | 6,330 |
| Oct | 3,898 | 1,370 | 2.3 | 678 | 79 | 302 | 2,431 | 67 | 13.4 | 6,222 |
| Nov | 3,911 | 1,330 | 2.3 | 679 | 80 | 309 | 2,423 | 59 | 14.4 | 6,250 |
| Dec | 3,905 | 1,220 | 2.4 | 690 | 88 | 309 | 2,427 | 58 | 15.4 | 6,300 |
| 1990 Jan | .. | 1,410 | 2.5 | .. | 102 | 318 | 2,444 | .. | 16.5 | 7,256 |
| Feb | .. | 1,420 | 2.2 | .. | 99 | 323 | 2,442 | .. | 16.1 | 7,134 |
| Mar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,697 |
| Apr | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,457 |
| Percentage rate: latest month | 17.4 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 5.1 |
| latest month: change on a year ago | -1.2 | +0.3 | -0.2 | N/C | -0.1 | +0.6 | -0.3 | +0.2 | -0.1 | +0.1 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 2,959 | 1,566 | .. | 762 | 52 | .. | 2,643 | 124 | 27.0 | 8,312 |
| 1986 | 3,173 | 1,667 | .. | 712 | 36 | .. | 2,759 | 98 | 22.8 | 8,237 |
| 1987 | 3,294 | 1,731 | .. | 686 | 32 | 319 | 2,924 | 84 | .. | 7,410 |
| 1988 | 3,848 | 1,552 | .. | .. | 50 | 304 | 2,869 | .. | 19.6 | 6,692 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 3,918 | 1,450 | 2.2 | .. | 80 | 312 | 2,618 | .. | 15.6 | 6,546 |
| May | 3,908 | 1,470 | 2.2 | .. | 90 | 316 | 2,604 | .. | 15.3 | 6,395 |
| June | 3,930 | 1,380 | 2.3 | .. | 97 | 317 | 2,598 | .. | 15.3 | 6,561 |
| July | 3,960 | 1,390 | 2.3 | 680 | 92 | 317 | 2,562 | 62 | 15.1 | 6,497 |
| Aug | 3,972 | 1,400 | 2.4 | 682 | 88 | 318 | 2,548 | 50 | 15.2 | 6,421 |
| Sept | 3,950 | 1,400 | 2.3 | 683 | 85 | 317 | 2,476 | 51 | 14.9 | 6,584 |
| Oct | 3,911 | 1,420 | 2.3 | 679 | 85 | 314 | 2,440 | 70 | 14.7 | 6,561 |
| Nov | .. | 1,410 | 2.3 | 681 | 84 | 312 | 2,392 | 59 | 14.5 | 6,590 |
| Dec | .. | 1,350 | 2.2 | 677 | 86 | 308 | 2,373 | 61 | 14.3 | 6,658 |
| 1990 Jan | .. | 1,380 | 2.2 | .. | 85 | 305 | 2,348 | .. | 13.2 | 6,535 |
| Feb | .. | 1,360 | 2.0 | .. | .. | 308 | 2,344 | .. | 14.2 | 6,594 |
| Mar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,495 |
| Apr | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,770 |
| Percentage rate: latest month | 16.7 | 16.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 15.7 | 1.4 | 5.3 |
| latest three months: change on previous three months | -0.2 | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.5 | -0.1 | N/C | -0.2 | -0.4 | +0.2 | N/C |
| OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latest month | .. | Feb | .. | Feb | Nov | Nov | Nov | Mar | .. | Mar |
| Per cent | .. | 2.1 | .. | 7.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 16.6 | 1.3 | .. | 5.1 |

† Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 ‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 †† Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
 ††† Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 § Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 §§ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 N/C no change.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

| UNITED KINGDOM | | INFLOW † | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|
| Month ending | | Male and Female | | Male | | Female | | Married |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | |
| 1989 | Apr 13 | 247.5 | -76.4 | 165.7 | -44.6 | 81.8 | -31.8 | 34.8 |
| | May 11 | 230.8 | -45.9 | 157.2 | -23.2 | 73.6 | -22.7 | 30.3 |
| | June 8 | 225.0 | -48.8 | 153.0 | -25.2 | 72.0 | -23.6 | 29.1 |
| | July 13 | 293.8 | -53.7 | 187.6 | -27.3 | 106.2 | -26.4 | 33.9 |
| | Aug 10 | 276.8 | -34.7 | 180.3 | -14.1 | 96.6 | -20.6 | 35.0 |
| | Sept 14 | 281.2 | -46.2 | 184.6 | -25.2 | 96.6 | -21.0 | 33.3 |
| | Oct 12 | 281.1 | -38.5 | 190.5 | -15.9 | 90.6 | -22.6 | 31.6 |
| | Nov 9 | 273.8 | -24.0 | 188.8 | -7.3 | 84.9 | -16.7 | 30.6 |
| | Dec 14 | 255.3 | -14.6 | 182.1 | -3.0 | 73.2 | -11.6 | 26.6 |
| | 1990 | Jan 11 | 270.0 | +0.5 | 180.3 | +4.8 | 89.7 | -4.3 |
| Feb 8 | | 294.0 | +4.0 | 201.7 | +9.4 | 92.3 | -5.4 | 33.8 |
| Mar 8 | | 271.4 | +7.4 | 187.4 | +8.6 | 84.0 | -1.2 | 31.5 |
| Apr 12 | | 269.8 | +22.4 | 184.8 | +19.2 | 85.0 | +3.2 | 32.9 |

| UNITED KINGDOM | | OUTFLOW † | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|
| Month ending | | Male and Female | | Male | | Female | | Married |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | |
| 1989 | Apr 13 | 313.9 | -58.6 | 207.8 | -35.0 | 106.1 | -23.7 | 45.5 |
| | May 11 | 318.6 | -76.3 | 215.4 | -44.8 | 103.2 | -31.5 | 43.6 |
| | June 8 | 289.3 | -77.7 | 196.9 | -46.3 | 92.5 | -31.4 | 38.8 |
| | July 13 | 269.3 | -90.4 | 183.2 | -53.9 | 86.1 | -36.4 | 33.6 |
| | Aug 10 | 309.6 | -40.4 | 205.4 | -21.2 | 104.2 | -19.2 | 38.0 |
| | Sept 14 | 314.3 | +8.4 | 201.6 | +11.2 | 112.7 | -2.8 | 42.3 |
| | Oct 12 | 353.8 | -132.3 | 231.1 | -70.8 | 122.7 | -61.6 | 42.5 |
| | Nov 9 | 299.2 | -54.9 | 198.2 | -29.8 | 100.9 | -25.0 | 39.2 |
| | Dec 14 | 232.3 | -59.7 | 154.3 | -34.3 | 78.0 | -25.4 | 28.7 |
| | 1990 | Jan 11 | 217.9 | -27.5 | 142.8 | -13.8 | 75.1 | -13.7 |
| Feb 8 | | 306.3 | -44.5 | 209.4 | -24.4 | 96.9 | -20.1 | 38.1 |
| Mar 8 | | 302.9 | -23.8 | 207.6 | -9.7 | 95.3 | -14.2 | 36.3 |
| Apr 12 | | 287.4 | -26.5 | 198.1 | -9.7 | 89.3 | -16.8 | 33.8 |

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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.
 See also footnote ‡ to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

| INFLOW | | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| Month ending | | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages |
| MALE | 1989 Nov 9 | 0.6 | 21.2 | 45.6 | 31.3 | 20.4 | 29.6 | 21.1 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 182.9 |
| | Dec 14 | 0.6 | 20.1 | 43.5 | 30.8 | 20.3 | 29.8 | 20.0 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 176.7 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 43.0 | 30.8 | 20.3 | 29.8 | 20.0 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 174.3 |
| | Feb 8 | 0.6 | 23.3 | 48.8 | 34.0 | 22.3 | 32.2 | 21.6 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 195.5 |
| | Mar 8 | 0.8 | 20.8 | 43.7 | 31.7 | 21.1 | 30.3 | 20.7 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 181.3 |
| | Apr 12 | 1.1 | 19.7 | 42.7 | 30.6 | 20.4 | 29.8 | 21.2 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 178.9 |
| FEMALE | 1989 Nov 9 | 0.5 | 13.7 | 23.3 | 13.6 | 7.2 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 2.8 | — | 81.4 |
| | Dec 14 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 19.6 | 11.9 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 2.2 | — | 70.5 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | 0.4 | 14.2 | 24.3 | 14.1 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 2.9 | — | 85.9 |
| | Feb 8 | 0.6 | 15.6 | 24.6 | 15.0 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 9.4 | 2.6 | — | 88.8 |
| | Mar 8 | 0.6 | 13.4 | 21.7 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 2.6 | — | 80.7 |
| | Apr 12 | 0.8 | 12.7 | 21.3 | 13.4 | 7.6 | 12.8 | 10.0 | 3.0 | — | 81.6 |

| Changes on a year earlier | | 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 | 1989 Nov 9 | -0.8 | -1.4 | -3.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -7.5 |
| | Dec 14 | -0.5 | -1.1 | -2.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -3.1 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | -1.0 | -1.1 | 5.0 |
| | Feb 8 | -0.2 | — | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 9.2 |
| | Mar 8 | — | 0.2 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 7.8 |
| | Apr 12 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 18.6 |
| FEMALE | 1989 Nov 9 | -0.6 | -1.8 | -5.1 | -3.1 | -1.7 | -2.5 | -1.2 | -0.5 | — | -16.4 |
| | Dec 14 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -3.5 | -2.3 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -0.5 | -0.5 | — | -11.4 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -3.5 | -2.3 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -0.5 | -0.5 | — | -11.4 |
| | Feb 8 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -2.0 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -0.3 | 0.2 | -0.2 | — | -5.0 |
| | Mar 8 | — | 0.3 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 0.5 | -0.1 | — | -1.2 |
| | Apr 12 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | — | -0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | — | 3.4 |

| 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 | 1989 Nov 9 | 0.4 | 18.2 | 44.9 | 30.2 | 19.9 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 176.7 |
| | Dec 14 | 0.3 | 14.4 | 34.9 | 23.4 | 15.9 | 24.2 | 16.9 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 140.6 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | 0.5 | 12.2 | 31.0 | 21.5 | 14.4 | 21.5 | 14.8 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 126.3 |
| | Feb 8 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 46.2 | 33.4 | 22.5 | 32.9 | 21.4 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 188.5 |
| | Mar 8 | 0.5 | 19.2 | 47.1 | 33.7 | 22.6 | 32.5 | 21.4 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 189.7 |
| | Apr 12 | 0.4 | 17.7 | 44.0 | 31.4 | 21.0 | 30.5 | 20.8 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 178.9 |
| FEMALE | 1989 Nov 9 | 0.4 | 13.9 | 26.5 | 15.6 | 8.7 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 2.9 | — | 91.1 |
| | Dec 14 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 20.9 | 12.4 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 2.3 | — | 70.7 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 18.2 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 2.3 | — | 66.7 |
| | Feb 8 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 24.9 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 12.9 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 87.6 |
| | Mar 8 | 0.4 | 12.9 | 24.5 | 15.4 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 87.3 |
| | Apr 12 | 0.4 | 12.2 | 22.8 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 80.7 |

| Changes on a year earlier | | 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 | 1989 Nov 9 | -1.5 | -3.4 | -7.7 | -2.8 | -2.5 | -4.1 | -1.6 | -0.8 | -1.6 | -25.9 |
| | Dec 14 | -0.8 | -3.3 | -7.9 | -3.7 | -2.5 | -4.4 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -1.8 | -27.6 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | -0.4 | -0.8 | -2.6 | -3.7 | -2.5 | -4.4 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -1.8 | -27.6 |
| | Feb 8 | -0.4 | -1.8 | -5.1 | -1.2 | -1.1 | -2.7 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -16.4 |
| | Mar 8 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -2.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | -0.9 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -4.9 |
| | Apr 12 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 0.4 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -4.7 |
| FEMALE | 1989 Nov 9 | -1.2 | -3.3 | -7.1 | -3.9 | -2.1 | -3.0 | -0.9 | -0.6 | — | -22.1 |
| | Dec 14 | -0.6 | -3.7 | -7.0 | -3.5 | -2.3 | -3.1 | -1.4 | -0.5 | — | -22.1 |
| 1990 | Jan 11 | -0.6 | -3.7 | -7.0 | -3.5 | -2.3 | -3.1 | -1.4 | -0.5 | — | -22.1 |
| | Feb 8 | -0.3 | -1.7 | -5.0 | -4.0 | -2.4 | -2.3 | -0.9 | -0.4 | — | -17.0 |
| | Mar 8 | -0.1 | -0.9 | -3.9 | -2.3 | -1.8 | -1.7 | -0.4 | -0.3 | — | -11.4 |
| | Apr 12 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -4.0 | -3.2 | -2.2 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -0.5 | — | -14.1 |

* Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 † The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.
 See also footnote ‡ to table 2.1.

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

| | South East | Greater London** | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | England | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain |
|----------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|----------|---------------|
| 1987 | 19,850 | 12,246 | 2,168 | 13,553 | 12,648 | 14,974 | 15,866 | 23,244 | 13,910 | 116,213 | 5,089 | 22,833 | 144,135 |
| 1988 | 13,007 | 7,191 | 1,637 | 9,471 | 5,365 | 10,521 | 14,751 | 19,565 | 12,132 | 86,449 | 7,170 | 14,311 | 107,930 |
| 1989 | 12,569 | 3,712 | 3,767 | 3,644 | 7,787 | 10,081 | 12,824 | 19,140 | 9,850 | 79,662 | 8,786 | 15,350 | 103,798 |
| 1988 Q4 | 2,726 | 1,219 | 300 | 1,635 | 906 | 2,273 | 1,745 | 4,731 | 2,262 | 16,578 | 1,345 | 3,759 | 21,682 |
| 1989 Q1 | 2,537 | 1,247 | 157 | 1,410 | 1,478 | 3,325 | 975 | 5,312 | 3,725 | 18,919 | 2,765 | 5,578 | 27,262 |
| Q2 | 2,955 | 608 | 621 | 1,634 | 1,817 | 2,624 | 2,552 | 6,167 | 2,627 | 20,997 | 2,359 | 3,615 | 26,971 |
| Q3 | 3,721 | 1,193 | 2,216 | 445 | 1,977 | 2,460 | 4,781 | 3,784 | 1,617 | 21,001 | 2,623 | 3,651 | 27,275 |
| Q4 | 3,356 | 664 | 773 | 155 | 2,515 | 1,672 | 4,516 | 3,877 | 1,881 | 18,745 | 1,039 | 2,506 | 22,290 |
| 1989 Apr | 762 | 66 | 205 | 900 | 852 | 849 | 478 | 1,642 | 852 | 6,540 | 931 | 1,225 | 8,696 |
| May | 872 | 232 | 217 | 147 | 372 | 515 | 915 | 1,698 | 790 | 5,526 | 668 | 1,302 | 7,496 |
| June | 1,321 | 310 | 199 | 587 | 593 | 1,260 | 1,159 | 2,827 | 985 | 8,931 | 760 | 1,088 | 10,779 |
| July | 1,235 | 330 | 1,449 | 188 | 584 | 469 | 1,005 | 1,217 | 744 | 6,891 | 453 | 1,693 | 9,037 |
| Aug | 1,251 | 398 | 62 | 231 | 778 | 1,496 | 2,565 | 1,149 | 478 | 8,010 | 1,647 | 1,046 | 10,703 |
| Sept | 1,235 | 465 | 705 | 26 | 615 | 495 | 1,211 | 1,418 | 395 | 6,100 | 523 | 912 | 7,535 |
| Oct | 745 | 223 | 328 | 37 | 352 | 271 | 626 | 1,161 | 491 | 4,011 | 152 | 674 | 4,837 |
| Nov | 591 | 79 | 23 | 561 | 563 | 1,888 | 909 | 1,888 | 526 | 5,140 | 184 | 723 | 6,047 |
| Dec | 2,020 | 351 | 366 | 95 | 1,602 | 838 | 2,002 | 1,807 | 864 | 9,594 | 703 | 1,109 | 11,406 |
| 1990 Jan | 988 | 130 | 309 | 626 | 827 | 231 | 1,230 | 1,457 | 686 | 6,354 | 262 | 336 | 6,952 |
| Feb | 602 | 158 | 241 | 876 | 861 | 560 | 1,179 | 1,820 | 796 | 6,935 | 655 | 1,428 | 9,018 |
| Mar* | 1,221 | 174 | 318 | 428 | 1,082 | 764 | 620 | 1,270 | 758 | 6,461 | 866 | 1,309 | 8,636 |
| Apr* | 714 | 35 | 193 | 312 | 326 | 180 | 114 | 959 | 501 | 3,299 | 551 | 847 | 4,697 |

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

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Industry

| GREAT BRITAIN | Division | Class | 1988 | 1989 | 1988 Q4 | 1989 Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 1990 Feb | Mar* | Apr* |
|---|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | | 169 | 127 | 34 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Coal extraction and coke | | 11-12 | 10,933 | 13,869 | 694 | 4,940 | 3,395 | 4,866 | 668 | 18 | 17 | 45 |
| Mineral oil and natural gas | | 13-14 | 203 | 178 | 20 | 55 | 114 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Electricity, gas, other energy and water | | 15-17 | 527 | 495 | 94 | 199 | 74 | 193 | 29 | 12 | 44 | 0 |
| Energy and water supply industries | 1 | | 11,663 | 14,542 | 808 | 5,194 | 3,583 | 5,060 | 705 | 70 | 61 | 45 |
| Extraction of other minerals and ores | | 21-23 | 314 | 169 | 21 | 9 | 27 | 52 | 81 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Metal manufacture | | 22 | 1,649 | 1,712 | 381 | 415 | 270 | 286 | 741 | 143 | 487 | 155 |
| Manufacture of non-metallic products | | 24 | 1,501 | 1,559 | 194 | 330 | 242 | 354 | 633 | 164 | 169 | 362 |
| Chemicals and man-made fibres | | 25-26 | 1,941 | 1,516 | 342 | 561 | 396 | 287 | 272 | 135 | 26 | 0 |
| Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals | 2 | | 5,405 | 4,956 | 938 | 1,315 | 935 | 979 | 1,727 | 458 | 682 | 517 |
| Manufacture of metal goods | | 31 | 2,043 | 2,338 | 441 | 520 | 476 | 631 | 711 | 413 | 86 | 29 |
| Mechanical engineering | | 32 | 16,127 | 8,163 | 2,767 | 1,966 | 2,068 | 1,652 | 2,477 | 567 | 1,238 | 525 |
| Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment | | 33 | 410 | 1,574 | 86 | 598 | 669 | 295 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | | 34 | 6,800 | 7,563 | 1,348 | 1,550 | 2,284 | 1,895 | 1,834 | 600 | 961 | 253 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles | | 35 | 1,517 | 2,190 | 358 | 492 | 512 | 380 | 806 | 164 | 163 | 235 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | | 36 | 5,200 | 3,737 | 705 | 2,508 | 682 | 429 | 118 | 29 | 95 | 0 |
| Instrument engineering | | 37 | 505 | 1,014 | 124 | 235 | 323 | 259 | 197 | 81 | 167 | 31 |
| Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries | 3 | | 32,602 | 26,579 | 5,829 | 7,869 | 7,014 | 5,541 | 6,155 | 1,854 | 2,710 | 1,073 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | | 41-42 | 10,639 | 6,782 | 2,409 | 1,204 | 2,296 | 2,207 | 1,075 | 830 | 718 | 303 |
| Textiles | | 43 | 4,859 | 6,896 | 2,333 | 1,483 | 1,690 | 1,067 | 2,656 | 1,113 | 512 | 313 |
| Leather, footwear and clothing | | 44-45 | 3,969 | 4,822 | 1,095 | 1,178 | 1,662 | 968 | 1,014 | 895 | 407 | 294 |
| Timber and furniture | | 46 | 1,610 | 1,954 | 270 | 286 | 440 | 735 | 493 | 540 | 201 | 259 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | | 47 | 3,983 | 3,353 | 836 | 634 | 1,440 | 628 | 651 | 351 | 246 | 152 |
| Other manufacturing | | 48-49 | 2,533 | 2,729 | 695 | 552 | 622 | 485 | 1,070 | 395 | 144 | 222 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 4 | | 27,593 | 26,536 | 7,638 | 5,337 | 8,150 | 6,090 | 6,959 | 4,124 | 2,228 | 1,543 |
| Construction | 5 | | 7,784 | 6,426 | 1,502 | 2,140 | 1,197 | 888 | 2,201 | 347 | 431 | 172 |
| Wholesale distribution | | 61-63 | 3,378 | 2,902 | 698 | 559 | 1,053 | 809 | 481 | 319 | 404 | 125 |
| Retail distribution | | 64-65 | 6,324 | 3,953 | 784 | 599 | 1,389 | 915 | 1,050 | 412 | 495 | 192 |
| Hotel and catering | | 66 | 1,234 | 797 | 177 | 215 | 186 | 145 | 251 | 21 | 7 | 63 |
| Repair of consumer goods and vehicles | | 67 | 84 | 454 | 14 | 240 | 21 | 137 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs | 6 | | 11,020 | 8,106 | 1,673 | 1,613 | 2,649 | 2,006 | 1,838 | 752 | 906 | 380 |
| Transport | | 71-77 | 4,841 | 4,068 | 1,334 | 1,707 | 867 | 835 | 659 | 662 | 212 | 70 |
| Telecommunications | | 79 | 197 | 69 | 56 | 28 | 20 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Transport and communication | 7 | | 5,038 | 4,137 | 1,390 | 1,735 | 887 | 856 | 659 | 662 | 232 | 70 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 8 | | 1,151 | 1,802 | 92 | 207 | 642 | 477 | 476 | 212 | 400 | 47 |
| Public administration and defence | | 91-94 | 3,782 | 7,293 | 1,354 | 1,086 | 1,121 | 4,441 | 645 | 407 | 680 | 835 |
| Medical and other health services | | 95 | 773 | 1,701 | 361 | 476 | 189 | 509 | 527 | 97 | 192 | 5 |
| Other services nes | | 96-99,00 | 950 | 1,593 | 63 | 214 | 604 | 428 | 347 | 35 | 97 | 10 |
| Other services | 9 | | 5,505 | 10,587 | 1,778 | 1,776 | 1,914 | 5,378 | 1,519 | 539 | 969 | 850 |
| All production industries | 1-4 | | 77,263 | 72,613 | 15,213 | 19,715 | 19,682 | 17,670 | 15,546 | 6,506 | 5,681 | 3,178 |
| All manufacturing industries | 2-4 | | 65,600 | 58,071 | 14,405 | 14,521 | 16,099 | 12,610 | 14,841 | 6,436 | 5,620 | 3,133 |
| All service industries | 6-9 | | 22,714 | 24,632 | 4,933 | 5,331 | 6,092 | 8,717 | 4,492 | 2,165 | 2,507 | 1,347 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | 0-9 | | 107,930 | 103,798 | 21,682 | 27,262 | 26,971 | 27,275 | 22,290 | 9,018 | 8,636 | 4,697 |

* Provisional figures as at May 1, 1990; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in April.
† Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Employment Service figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

| UNITED KINGDOM | UNFILLED VACANCIES | | | INFLOW | | OUTFLOW | | PLACINGS | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | Level | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | Average change over 3 months ended | Level | Average change over 3 months ended |
| 1985 | 162.1 | | | 201.6 | | 200.5 | | 154.6 | |
| 1986 | 188.8 | | | 212.2 | | 208.3 | | 157.4 | |
| 1987 | 235.4 | | | 226.4 | | 222.3 | | 159.5 | |
| 1988 | 248.6 | | | 231.2 | | 232.7 | | 159.0 | |
| 1989 | 219.4 | | | 226.0 | | 229.1 | | 158.4 | |
| 1988 Apr | 256.8 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 232.1 | 0.8 | 229.2 | -1.3 | 158.7 | -1.7 |
| May | 256.3 | -0.5 | 1.7 | 232.8 | 0.2 | 229.7 | -2.3 | 158.6 | -1.4 |
| June | 253.6 | -2.7 | 0.8 | 229.9 | -1.3 | 231.2 | -0.8 | 157.1 | -1.1 |
| July | 250.3 | -3.3 | -2.2 | 231.7 | -0.1 | 232.8 | 1.2 | 157.7 | -0.3 |
| Aug | 245.2 | -5.1 | -3.7 | 229.4 | -1.1 | 234.3 | 1.5 | 158.3 | -0.1 |
| Sept | 242.4 | -2.8 | -3.7 | 228.7 | -0.4 | 230.4 | -0.3 | 157.0 | - |
| Oct | 244.8 | 2.4 | -1.8 | 231.4 | -0.1 | 230.9 | -0.6 | 155.4 | -0.8 |
| Nov | 241.5 | -3.3 | -1.2 | 232.1 | 0.9 | 239.4 | 1.7 | 161.4 | 1.0 |
| Dec | 237.6 | -3.7 | -1.5 | 230.2 | 0.5 | 231.5 | 0.4 | 157.2 | 0.1 |
| 1989 Jan | 230.9 | -6.9 | -4.6 | 223.1 | -2.8 | 230.4 | -0.2 | 158.3 | 1.0 |
| Feb | 229.9 | -1.0 | -3.9 | 231.7 | -0.1 | 236.5 | -1.0 | 164.4 | 1.0 |
| Mar | 224.9 | -5.0 | -4.3 | 226.5 | -1.2 | 231.7 | 0.1 | 161.1 | 1.3 |
| Apr | 223.2 | -1.7 | -2.6 | 222.5 | -0.2 | 224.3 | -2.0 | 155.6 | -0.9 |
| May | 219.5 | -3.7 | -3.5 | 223.0 | -2.9 | 224.6 | -4.0 | 155.3 | -3.0 |
| June | 224.4 | 4.9 | -0.2 | 230.4 | 1.3 | 223.8 | -2.6 | 156.0 | -1.7 |
| July | 220.6 | -3.8 | -0.9 | 228.0 | 1.8 | 229.4 | 1.7 | 158.6 | 1.0 |
| Aug | 219.5 | -1.1 | - | 228.7 | 1.9 | 229.3 | 1.6 | 159.0 | 1.2 |
| Sept | 220.7 | 1.2 | -1.2 | 232.3 | 0.6 | 234.1 | 3.4 | 161.0 | 1.7 |
| Oct | 214.6 | -6.0 | -2.0 | 230.2 | 0.7 | 236.6 | 2.4 | 160.9 | 0.8 |
| Nov | 209.5 | -5.2 | -3.3 | 222.2 | -2.2 | 231.7 | 0.8 | 159.5 | 0.2 |
| Dec | 195.4 | -14.0 | -8.4 | 213.4 | -6.3 | 217.1 | -5.7 | 151.5 | -3.2 |
| 1990 Jan | 199.3 | 3.9 | -5.1 | 205.4 | -8.3 | 205.3 | -10. | | |

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom | |
| Vacancies at jobcentres: total † | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986) | Annual | 62.3 | 26.6 | 5.8 | 16.1 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 16.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 14.6 | 160.5 | 1.2 | 161.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987) | averages | 70.8 | 30.0 | 6.2 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 19.0 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 16.3 | 186.8 | 1.4 | 188.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988) | | 90.7 | 37.7 | 8.0 | 19.7 | 21.1 | 12.2 | 15.6 | 24.2 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 18.8 | 233.2 | 1.6 | 234.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989) | | 95.1 | 32.2 | 9.7 | 20.4 | 24.1 | 13.8 | 15.5 | 23.9 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 20.0 | 245.9 | 2.0 | 247.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989) | | 71.7 | 23.6 | 8.3 | 18.5 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 24.4 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 21.7 | 215.8 | 2.6 | 218.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | Apr | 72.4 | 24.0 | 8.5 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 23.1 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 20.2 | 214.3 | 2.5 | 216.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | May | 74.0 | 24.0 | 8.4 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 24.5 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 21.5 | 223.0 | 2.5 | 225.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | June | 79.5 | 25.2 | 9.3 | 23.0 | 20.8 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 23.3 | 238.0 | 2.6 | 240.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | July | 75.0 | 23.5 | 8.9 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 24.9 | 11.4 | 15.5 | 23.1 | 225.6 | 2.7 | 228.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aug | 69.6 | 21.9 | 8.3 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 24.7 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 22.7 | 214.6 | 2.6 | 217.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sept | 75.8 | 24.2 | 9.1 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 28.6 | 11.7 | 15.6 | 24.5 | 235.1 | 3.1 | 238.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oct | 77.6 | 26.1 | 9.1 | 18.8 | 22.2 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 29.2 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 25.2 | 238.6 | 3.5 | 242.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nov | 69.5 | 23.5 | 7.8 | 16.9 | 20.6 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 26.4 | 10.4 | 13.9 | 25.3 | 217.5 | 3.1 | 220.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dec | 56.9 | 19.2 | 6.4 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 21.5 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 21.9 | 178.3 | 2.7 | 181.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | Jan | 52.8 | 17.4 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 20.5 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 19.8 | 168.8 | 2.6 | 171.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Feb | 52.2 | 17.7 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 20.5 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 19.2 | 167.9 | 2.8 | 170.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mar | 52.9 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 20.7 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 20.5 | 172.4 | 2.9 | 175.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apr | 55.8 | 17.6 | 6.4 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 22.6 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 22.9 | 190.1 | 3.5 | 193.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vacancies at careers offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985) | | 6.0 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 10.8 | 0.7 | 11.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986) | Annual | 7.6 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 12.8 | 0.6 | 13.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987) | averages | 11.8 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 19.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988) | | 16.0 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 25.2 | 1.0 | 26.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989) | | 14.4 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 25.5 | 1.3 | 26.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | Apr | 13.7 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 23.7 | 1.4 | 25.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | May | 14.7 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 26.1 | 1.3 | 27.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | June | 19.6 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 33.9 | 1.3 | 35.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | July | 19.3 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 33.1 | 1.2 | 34.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aug | 17.2 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 30.4 | 1.3 | 31.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sept | 14.9 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 28.6 | 1.5 | 30.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oct | 13.2 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 25.4 | 1.5 | 26.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nov | 11.5 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 22.3 | 1.5 | 23.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dec | 10.4 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 19.1 | 1.3 | 20.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | Jan | 9.9 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 19.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Feb | 9.6 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 1.1 | 19.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mar | 9.5 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 1.1 | 19.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apr | 9.7 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 21.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
 * Included in South East.
 † Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1. Previously, up to August 1988, unadjusted vacancy figures have additionally been provided including Community Programme vacancies. With the introduction of Employment Training from September 1988, there are no longer any C.P. vacancies. E.T. places are training opportunities determined according to the individual needs of unemployed people and therefore cannot be considered as vacancies or counted as such.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

| United Kingdom | 12 months to March 1989 | | | 12 months to March 1990 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Stop-pages | Workers involved | Working days lost | Stop-pages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal extraction | 153 | 23,800 | 38,000 | 155 | 29,300 | 51,000 |
| Coke, mineral oil and natural gas | 1 | 100 | 1,000 | 1 | 200 | 1,000 |
| Electricity, gas, other energy and water | 5 | 1,700 | 7,000 | 5 | 9,000 | 12,000 |
| Metal processing and manufacture | 11 | 1,900 | 12,000 | 11 | 2,600 | 18,000 |
| Mineral processing and manufacture | 10 | 1,400 | 7,000 | 7 | 800 | 4,000 |
| Chemicals and man-made fibres | 6 | 1,900 | 20,000 | 1 | — | — |
| Metal goods nes | 19 | 3,200 | 23,000 | 17 | 2,500 | 24,000 |
| Engineering | 65 | 26,300 | 92,000 | 55 | 23,500 | 200,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 52 | 39,900 | 40,000 | 50 | 56,400 | 514,000 |
| Other transport equipment | 31 | 46,600 | 804,000 | 17 | 18,000 | 558,000 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 22 | 8,100 | 40,000 | 10 | 3,600 | 32,000 |
| Textiles | 15 | 13,400 | 69,000 | 3 | 800 | 5,000 |
| Footwear and clothing | 12 | 2,800 | 14,000 | 7 | 1,800 | 27,000 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 7 | 800 | 4,000 | 4 | 600 | 2,000 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 6 | 500 | 4,000 | 15 | 2,600 | 34,000 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 16 | 3,400 | 9,000 | 10 | 1,300 | 3,000 |
| Construction | 21 | 5,300 | 26,000 | 36 | 18,000 | 116,000 |
| Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services | 15 | 1,100 | 5,000 | 12 | 3,600 | 9,000 |
| Supporting and misc. transport services | 87 | 290,200 | 1,387,000 | 77 | 104,300 | 473,000 |
| Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing | 3 | 600 | 1,000 | 4 | 1,700 | 2,000 |
| Public administration, education and health services | 126 | 156,200 | 237,000 | 165 | 422,800 | 2,698,000 |
| Other services | 15 | 3,400 | 16,000 | 8 | 12,000 | 154,000 |
| All industries and services | 715 ** | 638,900 | 2,869,000 | 674 ** | 732,600 | 5,079,000 |

* Less than 500 working days lost.
 † Less than 50 workers involved.
 ** Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Stoppages: March 1990

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Stoppages in progress | 89 | 41,000 | 200,000 |
| of which, stoppages: | | | |
| Beginning in month | 71 | 15,000* | 37,000 |
| Continuing from earlier months | 18 | 26,000** | 163,000 |

* Includes 13,600 directly involved.
 ** Includes 200 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures from 1989 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

| United Kingdom | 12 months to March 1990 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels | 215 | 593,500 | 3,912,000 |
| —extra-wage and fringe benefits | 21 | 5,000 | 32,000 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 18 | 12,200 | 612,000 |
| Redundancy questions | 29 | 24,200 | 160,000 |
| Trade union matters | 29 | 10,400 | 108,000 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 75 | 26,100 | 58,000 |
| Manning and work allocation | 232 | 51,000 | 170,000 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 55 | 10,200 | 26,000 |
| All causes | 674 | 732,600 | 5,079,000 |

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending March 31, 1990

| Industry and location | Date when stoppage | | Number of workers involved † | | Number of working days lost | Cause or object |
|---|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Began in quarter | Ended | Directly | Indirectly | | |
| Metal processing and manufacturing | | | | | | |
| South Yorkshire | 28.02.90 | cont'd | 200 | - | 5,000 | Alleged under manning |
| Other transport equipment | | | | | | |
| Various areas in England and Scotland | 29.10.89 | cont'd | 8,800 | - | 286,000 | Over claim for 35 hour working week |
| Mechanical Engineering | | | | | | |
| Scotland | 06.02.90 | 22.02.90 | 600 | - | 8,000 | In support of a pay claim |
| Tyne and Wear | 20.03.90 | cont'd | 900 | - | 6,000 | Suspension & dismissal of shop stewards for misconduct |
| Motor Vehicles | | | | | | |
| Various areas in England and Wales | 06.11.89 | 18.01.90 | 1,400 | - | 7,000 | For improved pay award |
| Various areas in England, Wales and N.Ireland | 15.01.90 | 05.03.90 | 7,600 | 8,700 | 377,000 | Over differentials following pay award |
| Food, drink tobacco | | | | | | |
| Suffolk | 13.02.90 | 13.03.90 | 1,300 | - | 14,000 | Over manning levels and working practices |
| Footwear and Clothing | | | | | | |
| Strathclyde | 23.02.90 | 30.03.90 | 800 | - | 21,000 | Over waiting time pay reduction |
| Other transport, communication | | | | | | |
| Greater London | 28.02.90 | 09.03.90 | 2,000 | - | 11,000 | Objections over change to start times |
| Public administration, education | | | | | | |
| Various areas in England and Over staffing levels | | | | | | |
| Scotland | 07.08.89 | 20.03.90 | 500 | - | 7,000 | Over staffing levels |
| Greater London | 30.10.89 | cont'd | 100 | - | 6,000 | Dispute over regrading |
| Lanarkshire | 05.03.90 | 19.03.90 | 500 | - | 5,000 | Over manning and work allocation |
| Medical and health services | | | | | | |
| Various areas in England and Wales | 24.10.89 | 16.03.90 | 7,000 | - | 316,000 | For an improved pay award |

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

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES † Stoppages of work: summary

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | | Number of workers (Thou) | | Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou) | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | Beginning in period | In progress in period | Beginning involvement in period in any dispute | All involved in period | All industries and services | All manufacturing industries |
| 1980 | 1,330 | 1,348 | 830 * | 834 * | 11,964 | 10,896 |
| 1981 | 1,338 | 1,344 | 1,512 | 1,513 | 4,266 | 2,292 |
| 1982 | 1,528 | 1,538 | 2,101 * | 2,103 * | 5,313 | 1,919 |
| 1983 | 1,352 | 1,364 | 573 * | 574 * | 3,754 | 1,776 |
| 1984 | 1,206 | 1,221 | 1,436 * | 1,464 * | 27,135 | 2,658 |
| 1985 | 887 | 903 | 643 | 791 | 6,402 | 912 |
| 1986 | 1,053 | 1,074 | 538 | 720 | 1,920 | 1,069 |
| 1987 | 1,004 | 1,016 | 884 | 887 | 3,546 | 595 |
| 1988 | 770 | 781 | 759 | 790 | 3,702 | 1,639 |
| 1989 | 693 | 701 | 727 | 727 | 4,128 | 751 |
| 1988 Mar | 70 | 99 | 32 | 49 | 259 | 167 |
| Apr | 45 | 55 | 15 | 18 | 66 | 11 |
| May | 65 | 78 | 36 | 41 | 140 | 54 |
| June | 73 | 89 | 34 | 43 | 306 | 270 |
| July | 51 | 71 | 18 | 37 | 349 | 307 |
| Aug | 51 | 62 | 135 | 151 | 106 | 36 |
| Sept | 53 | 63 | 161 | 163 | 1,115 | 45 |
| Oct | 73 | 83 | 26 | 33 | 53 | 32 |
| Nov | 70 | 85 | 134 | 152 | 183 | 34 |
| Dec | 33 | 49 | 12 | 18 | 38 | 8 |
| 1989 Jan | 53 | 61 | 13 | 13 | 42 | 11 |
| Feb | 75 | 92 | 26 | 29 | 64 | 30 |
| Mar | 63 | 75 | 26 | 27 | 80 | 51 |
| Apr | 56 | 74 | 37 | 46 | 106 | 36 |
| May | 83 | 100 | 32 | 55 | 184 | 82 |
| Jun | 65 | 93 | 76 | 105 | 259 | 28 |
| Jul | 58 | 89 | 389 | 479 | 2424 | 25 |
| Aug | 58 | 67 | 6 | 23 | 99 | 24 |
| Sept | 69 | 78 | 26 | 26 | 71 | 30 |
| Oct | 49 | 61 | 61 | 68 | 162 | 52 |
| Nov | 43 | 55 | 26 | 45 | 341 | 229 |
| Dec | 21 | 36 | 8 | 51 | 297 | 151 |
| 1990 Jan | 38 | 48 | 28 | 42 | 438 | 277 |
| Feb | 45 | 55 | 19 | 41 | 500 | 356 |
| Mar | 71 | 89 | 15 | 41 | 200 | 129 |

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

| United Kingdom | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Mining and quarrying | Metal manufacture and metal goods nes | Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Textiles, clothing and footwear | All other manufacturing industries | Construction | Transport and communication | All other non-manufacturing industries |
| SIC 1968 | (II) | (VI and XIII) | (VII, VIII and IX) | (X) | (XI) | (XIII-XV) | (III-V, XVI-XIX) | (XX) | (XXII) | (I, XXI, XXIII-XXVII) |
| 1979 | 128 | 1,910 | 13,341 | 303 | 4,836 | 110 | 2,053 | 834 | 1,419 | 4,541 |
| 1980 | 166 | 8,884 | 195 | 490 | 698 | 253 | 367 | | | |
| 1981 | 237 | 113 | 433 | 230 | 956 | 39 | 522 | 86 | 359 | 1,293 |
| 1982 | 374 | 199 | 486 | 116 | 656 | 66 | 395 | 44 | 1,675 | 1,301 |
| SIC 1980 | (11-14) | (21,22,31) | (32-34,37) | (35) | (36) | (43-45) | (23-26,41,42, 44,46-49) | (50) | (71-79) | (01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00) |
| 1982 | 380 | 197 | 538 | 551 | 172 | 61 | 400 | 41 | 1,675 | 1,299 |
| 1983 | 591 | 177 | 507 | 545 | 191 | 32 | 324 | 68 | 295 | 1,024 |
| 1984 | 22,484 | 90 | 422 | 1,046 | 497 | 66 | 537 | 334 | 666 | 992 |
| 1985 | 4,143 | 109 | 155 | 70 | 256 | 31 | 291 | 50 | 197 | 1,100 |
| 1986 | 143 | 152 | 108 | 411 | 38 | 136 | 136 | 33 | 190 | 486 |
| 1987 | 217 | 36 | 197 | 158 | 67 | 50 | 88 | 22 | 1,705 | 1,007 |
| 1988 | 222 | 47 | 76 | 530 | 803 | 90 | 93 | 17 | 1,490 | 335 |
| 1989 | 52 | 37 | 204 | 134 | 279 | 16 | 80 | 128 | 625 | 2,573 |
| 1988 Mar | 6 | 8 | 6 | 127 | 1 | 6 | 19 | - | 57 | 29 |
| Apr | 1 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 42 | 7 |
| May | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 65 | 17 |
| June | 3 | 6 | 8 | - | 216 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 10 |
| July | 2 | - | 1 | - | 281 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 24 | 15 |
| Aug | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 269 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 134 | 8 |
| Sept | 6 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,036 | 27 |
| Oct | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 9 | - | 5 | - | 6 | 14 |
| Nov | 5 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 3 | - | 21 | 123 |
| Dec | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 15 | 5 |
| 1989 Jan | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 9 |
| Feb | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Mar | 4 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 8 | - | 15 | 6 | 20 | 20 |
| Apr | 6 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 7 | - | 7 | 22 | - | 23 |
| May | 6 | 7 | 48 | 21 | 1 | - | 15 | 15 | 38 | 47 |
| Jun | 2 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 154 | 52 |
| Jul | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 29 | 339 | 2,020 | |
| Aug | 4 | 2 | 9 | - | 11 | 1 | - | 15 | 57 | |
| Sept | 4 | - | 9 | - | 7 | - | 15 | 5 | 17 | |
| Oct | 3 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 11 | - | 14 | 9 | 2 | 96 |
| Nov | 8 | 6 | 44 | 49 | 130 | - | 2 | 5 | 8 | 89 |
| Dec | 1 | 2 | 22 | 18 | 101 | - | 8 | - | 12 | 133 |
| 1990 Jan | 1 | - | 4 | 136 | 132 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 158 |
| Feb | 3 | 2 | 13 | 205 | 124 | 3 | 10 | - | 6 | 135 |
| Mar | 6 | 11 | 12 | 48 | 33 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 48 |

* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
† See 'Definitions' page at end of Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. The figures from 1989 are provisional.

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 | Whole economy (Divisions 0-9) | | Manufacturing Industries (Divisions 2-4) | | Production Industries (Divisions 1-4) | | Service Industries (Divisions 6-9) | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| 1988=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 Annual averages | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | | | | |
| 1989 Annual averages | 109.1 | | 108.7 | | 109.1 | | 108.9 | | | | | |
| 1988 Jan | 95.4 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 96.6 | | | | |
| Feb | 95.5 | 96.9 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 97.1 | | | | |
| Mar | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | | | | |
| Apr | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 97.3 | 97.6 | | | | |
| May | 98.4 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.0 | 98.3 | | | | |
| June | 99.8 | 99.2 | 100.6 | 99.3 | 100.4 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.8 | | | | |
| July | 101.3 | 100.2 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 100.0 | | | | |
| Aug | 100.3 | 100.1 | 99.5 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 99.7 | | | | |
| Sept | 100.9 | 101.1 | 100.2 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 100.6 | 100.5 | | | | |
| Oct | 101.7 | 102.2 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 101.9 | 102.6 | 101.2 | 101.7 | | | | |
| Nov | 103.7 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.1 | 103.7 | 103.1* | 103.6 | 103.7 | | | | |
| Dec | 106.9 | 105.8 | 105.5 | 104.6 | 105.3 | 104.6 | 107.9 | 106.3 | | | | |
| 1989 Jan | 104.2 | 105.4 | 9.2 | 9 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 8.8 | 8 3/4 | 104.2 | 105.5 | 9.2 | 9 |
| Feb | 104.6 | 106.1 | 9.5 | 9 1/4 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 9.9 | 8 1/2 | 104.9 | 105.6 | 8.8 | 9 1/4 |
| Mar | 107.3 | 107.3 | 9.3 | 9 1/2 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 7.9 | 8 3/4 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 8.4 | 9 1/2 |
| Apr | 107.3 | 107.4 | 9.7 | 9 1/4 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 9.2 | 8 1/2 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 9.1 | 8 3/4 |
| May | 107.5 | 107.6 | 9.2 | 9 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 8.8 | 8 3/4 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 8.6 | 8 3/4 |
| June | 109.1 | 108.4 | 9.3 | 8 3/4 | 109.4 | 108.0 | 8.8 | 8 1/2 | 109.6 | 108.2 | 9.1 | 8 3/4 |
| July | 110.3 | 109.1 | 8.9 | 8 3/4 | 110.3 | 109.2 | 9.2 | 8 1/2 | 110.8 | 109.5 | 9.3 | 9 |
| Aug | 109.1 | 108.9 | 8.8 | 8 3/4 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 8.9 | 8 3/4 | 109.2 | 110.0 | 9.3 | 9 1/4 |
| Sept | 110.7 | 110.9 | 9.7 | 9 | 109.5 | 110.5 | 9.2 | 8 3/4 | 109.8 | 110.8 | 9.3 | 9 |
| Oct | 111.7 | 112.2 | 9.8 | 9 1/4 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 8.6 | 9 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 9.0 | 9 1/4 |
| Nov | 113.2 | 112.8 | 9.2 | 9 1/4 | 112.2 | 111.6 | 8.2 | 8 3/4 | 112.9 | 112.2 | 8.8 | 9 |
| Dec | 114.7 | 113.5 | 7.3 | 9 1/4 | 113.8 | 112.9 | 7.9 | 8 1/2 | 114.3 | 113.5 | 8.5 | 9 |
| 1990 Jan | 113.8 | 115.1 | 9.2 | 9 1/2 R | 112.7 | 113.2 | 8.1 | 8 3/4 R | 113.2 | 113.6 | 8.6 | 9 1/4 R |
| Feb | 114.0 | 115.6 | 9.0 | 9 1/2 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 8.4 | 9 1/4 | 114.3 | 115.0 | 8.9 | 9 1/4 |
| [Mar] | 117.2 | 117.2 | 9.2 | 9 1/2 | 116.7 | 116.6 | 10.4 | 9 1/2 | 116.9 | 116.7 | 10.3 | 9 1/4 |

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

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 | Whole economy (Divisions 0-9) | | Manufacturing Industries (Divisions 2-4) | | Production Industries (Divisions 1-4) | | Service Industries (Divisions 6-9) | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| 1985=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 Annual averages | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | | | | |
| 1986 Annual averages | 107.9 | | 107.7 | | 107.7 | | 107.7 | | | | | |
| 1987 Annual averages | 116.3 | | 116.3 | | 116.3 | | 116.0 | | | | | |
| 1988 Annual averages | 126.4 | | 126.2 | | 126.5 | | 126.2 | | | | | |
| 1988 Jan | 120.4 | 121.8 | 8.7 | 8 1/2 | 121.1 | 121.7 | 8.5 | 8 1/2 | 121.3 | 121.7 | 8.0 | 8 1/2 |
| Feb | 120.3 | 122.0 | 8.2 | 8 1/2 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 7.1 | 8 1/2 | 119.9 | 120.7 | 6.3 | 8 1/2 |
| Mar | 124.0 | 124.0 | 9.5 | 8 1/2 | 123.3 | 123.2 | 8.8 | 8 1/2 | 123.4 | 123.1 | 8.6 | 8 1/4 |
| Apr | 124.3 | 124.4 | 8.9 | 8 1/2 | 124.7 | 125.2 | 9.4 | 8 3/4 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 9.6 | 8 1/2 |
| May | 124.1 | 124.2 | 7.6 | 8 1/2 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 8.9 | 8 3/4 | 125.5 | 126.0 | 9.4 | 8 1/2 |
| June | 125.9 | 125.1 | 8.1 | 8 3/4 | 126.6 | 125.0 | 8.0 | 9 | 126.8 | 125.3 | 8.3 | 9 |
| July | 128.3 | 126.9 | 8.5 | 9 | 127.9 | 126.6 | 8.3 | 9 | 128.4 | 127.0 | 8.6 | 9 |
| Aug | 126.8 | 126.6 | 8.1 | 9 1/4 | 125.6 | 126.7 | 8.3 | 8 3/4 | 126.4 | 127.2 | 8.1 | 9 |
| Sept | 127.3 | 127.6 | 8.7 | 9 1/4 | 126.4 | 127.6 | 8.0 | 8 3/4 | 127.1 | 128.3 | 8.2 | 8 3/4 |
| Oct | 128.9 | 129.5 | 9.0 | 9 | 128.7 | 129.2 | 8.2 | 8 1/2 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 8.5 | 8 3/4 |
| Nov | 131.2 | 130.7 | 8.7 | 8 3/4 | 130.8 | 130.2 | 8.7 | 8 3/4 | 131.2 | 130.4 | 8.6 | 8 3/4 |
| Dec | 135.7 | 134.3 | 11.0 | 8 3/4 | 133.5 | 132.4 | 9.1 | 8 3/4 | 133.4 | 132.5 | 9.1 | 9 |
| 1989 Jan | 131.8 | 133.3 | 9.4 | 9 | 132.6 | 133.2 | 9.4 | 9 | 132.7 | 133.2 | 9.4 | 9 |
| Feb | 132.0 | 133.8 | 9.7 | | | | | | | | | |

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 | Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply | Metal processing and manufacturing | Mineral extraction and manufacturing | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Mechanical engineering | Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering | Motor vehicles and parts | Other transport equipment | 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 averages | 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 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 |
| 1989 Feb | 89.2 | 86.0 | 92.2 | 94.7 | 91.1 | 96.8 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 83.7 | 98.9 | 96.8 | 95.0 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 Apr | 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 |
| 1989 May | 95.2 | 98.5 | 100.5 | 101.2 | 93.8 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 100.4 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 100.5 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 Apr | 102.1 | 112.3 | 105.9 | 105.4 | 116.3 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 111.7 | 106.5 | 111.6 | 111.6 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 Nov | 111.6 | 122.2 | 120.5 | 114.9 | 104.2 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 112.2 | 115.5 | 111.3 | 111.3 | 113.4 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1990 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 |
| 1990 Mar | 103.8 | 124.4 | 120.5 | 115.0 | 107.7 | 115.6 | 117.5 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 122.9 | 123.8 | 114.7 | 115.4 |

Previous series (1985=100)

| GREAT BRITAIN 1985 100 | Agri-culture and forestry* | Coal and coke | Mineral oil and natural gas | Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply | Metal processing and manufacturing | Mineral extraction and manufacturing | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Mechanical engineering | Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering | Motor vehicles and parts | Other transport equipment | Metal goods n.e.s. | Food, drink and tobacco |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| SIC 1980 CLASS | (01-02) | (11-12) | (14) | (15-17) | (21-22) | (23-24) | (25-26) | (32) | (33-34) | (35) | (36) | (31, 37) | (41-42) |
| 1985 Annual averages | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1986 Jan | 105.5 | 113.3 | 109.5 | 106.9 | 106.5 | 107.8 | 107.9 | 106.9 | 108.0 | 108.7 | 107.9 | 107.4 | 108.7 |
| 1986 Feb | 112.2 | 121.6 | 120.0 | 115.0 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 114.7 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.9 |
| 1986 Mar | 117.7 | 135.8 | 133.0 | 122.0 | 128.0 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 125.3 | 128.5 | 129.0 | 120.0 | 126.3 | 126.3 |
| 1988 Jan | 106.1 | 128.1 | 127.0 | 116.0 | 126.2 | 120.6 | 121.3 | 120.2 | 124.6 | 120.0 | 118.8 | 120.7 | 121.2 |
| 1988 Feb | 105.0 | 116.8 | 125.8 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 121.3 | 120.3 | 121.4 | 125.7 | 102.5 | 119.0 | 123.2 | 121.2 |
| 1988 Mar | 108.0 | 131.9 | 126.9 | 116.0 | 117.6 | 123.5 | 120.5 | 124.6 | 126.1 | 132.9 | 119.9 | 122.7 | 121.2 |
| 1988 Apr | 112.4 | 141.9 | 129.6 | 120.2 | 136.5 | 123.9 | 125.1 | 122.9 | 128.5 | 127.1 | 118.9 | 124.3 | 124.8 |
| 1988 May | 112.1 | 134.2 | 138.8 | 123.5 | 120.1 | 126.3 | 125.1 | 124.3 | 126.5 | 129.9 | 119.0 | 125.7 | 126.6 |
| 1988 June | 115.2 | 133.1 | 128.2 | 122.5 | 124.0 | 127.9 | 126.8 | 123.9 | 129.1 | 137.0 | 112.5 | 126.3 | 128.6 |
| 1988 July | 118.7 | 139.7 | 134.2 | 125.5 | 141.7 | 127.9 | 126.0 | 126.7 | 128.7 | 135.8 | 114.3 | 128.0 | 125.7 |
| 1988 Aug | 128.8 | 138.5 | 131.2 | 125.8 | 129.8 | 124.8 | 125.9 | 124.9 | 127.1 | 129.5 | 111.6 | 127.1 | 125.0 |
| 1988 Sept | 134.4 | 140.9 | 131.4 | 124.0 | 123.4 | 127.4 | 126.1 | 125.4 | 128.0 | 128.5 | 121.8 | 127.3 | 126.0 |
| 1988 Oct | 136.9 | 141.8 | 134.6 | 124.9 | 142.9 | 126.1 | 128.4 | 127.4 | 130.7 | 129.0 | 124.5 | 128.2 | 127.0 |
| 1988 Nov | 116.1 | 142.1 | 147.2 | 125.3 | 124.2 | 127.9 | 139.2 | 129.5 | 131.7 | 136.3 | 126.1 | 131.3 | 133.2 |
| 1988 Dec | 119.2 | 140.7 | 141.0 | 124.2 | 134.1 | 136.3 | 138.5 | 132.6 | 135.1 | 139.4 | 134.0 | 130.5 | 135.2 |
| 1989 Jan | 113.5 | 144.8 | 143.7 | 123.0 | 138.4 | 129.6 | 131.3 | 132.7 | 135.3 | 137.0 | 131.8 | 132.8 | 130.6 |
| 1989 Feb | 112.1 | 145.7 | 141.3 | 124.2 | 126.3 | 131.6 | 130.6 | 133.0 | 134.8 | 139.8 | 132.1 | 133.2 | 130.4 |
| 1989 Mar | 115.9 | 151.1 | 137.9 | 129.6 | 127.8 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 134.8 | 138.2 | 141.4 | 136.7 | 132.9 | 134.2 |
| 1989 Apr | 120.2 | 152.6 | 142.5 | 128.9 | 150.0 | 133.3 | 135.9 | 136.3 | 138.1 | 137.6 | 135.0 | 134.3 | 138.3 |
| 1989 May | 121.9 | 149.6 | 152.1 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 135.1 | 136.7 | 135.1 | 139.6 | 141.4 | 135.6 | 136.5 | 138.5 |
| 1989 June | 121.5 | 150.6 | 145.4 | 134.2 | 129.8 | 140.3 | 136.0 | 136.9 | 141.6 | 143.4 | 142.1 | 138.0 | 137.8 |
| 1989 July | 130.1 | 152.6 | 156.8 | 139.6 | 156.5 | 137.9 | 137.0 | 139.2 | 141.9 | 145.1 | 138.1 | 140.0 | 139.7 |

* England and Wales only.
 Note: Figures for years 1980-7, inclusive, were published in *Employment Gazette*, February 1989.
 The 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989 and is printed here for reference purposes. It has been superseded by the 1988=100 series which begins in January 1988 and is given in full above.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

| GREAT BRITAIN April of each year | Manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| April 1970=100 | Weights | 1982 | 1983† | 1984† | 1985† | 1986† | 1987† | 1988† | 1989† |
| FULL-TIME ADULTS* | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 689 | 506.2 | 547.3 | 604.5 | 657.5 | 724.7 | 776.8 | 853.3 | 939.4 |
| Women | 311 | 625.3 | 681.4 | 743.9 | 807.2 | 869.4 | 947.0 | 1,039.4 | 1,162.5 |
| Men and women | 1,000 | 525.6 | 569.3 | 627.3 | 682.0 | 748.4 | 804.6 | 883.7 | 975.9 |

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

| Textiles | Leather footwear and clothing | Paper products, printing and publishing | Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing | Construction | Distribution and repairs | Hotels and catering | Transport and communication† | Banking, finance and insurance business services | Public administration | 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 | 1988 Annual averages |
| 107.4 | 107.1 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 111.8 | 108.6 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 111.3 | 1989 Jan |
| 96.2 | 97.0 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 97.3 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 93.0 | 97.8 | 1989 Feb |
| 96.3 | 97.5 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 93.9 | 96.1 | 95.1 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.2 | 93.5 | 95.9 | 1989 Mar |
| 98.7 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 100.1 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 1989 Apr |
| 98.6 | 100.6 | 97.7 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 96.6 | 94.1 | 96.8 | 1989 May |
| 98.9 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 96.9 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 97.9 | 94.5 | 99.0 | 1989 June |
| 101.7 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 101.5 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 100.3 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 100.6 | 1989 July |
| 102.6 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 102.5 | 101.7 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.9 | 101.6 | 103.6 | 102.2 | 1989 Aug |
| 99.8 | 100.6 | 101.3 | 100.2 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 100.2 | 102.8 | 100.2 | 1989 Sept |
| 100.6 | 99.3 | 102.1 | 101.1 | 102.1 | 101.0 | 100.5 | 102.2 | 98.6 | 100.5 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 1989 Oct |
| 101.3 | 100.2 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 101.2 | 102.4 | 102.3 | 98.6 | 103.4 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 1989 Nov |
| 103.5 | 101.0 | 102.6 | 102.5 | 106.1 | 102.1 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 106.1 | 105.9 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 1989 Dec |
| 101.6 | 101.5 | 102.4 | 104.1 | 107.8 | 106.3 | 109.9 | 102.8 | 106.0 | | | | |

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

| GREAT BRITAIN | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES* | | | | | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|------|
| | Weekly earnings (£) | | Hours | Hourly earnings (£) | | Weekly earnings (£) | | Hours | Hourly earnings (£) | |
| | Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | | | | | Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | | | | |
| | 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 | | |
| April of each year | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADULTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 130.0 | 135.0 | 42.9 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 129.5 | 132.7 | 43.1 | 3.08 | 3.00 |
| 1984 | 141.0 | 146.8 | 43.5 | 3.37 | 3.28 | 139.0 | 143.0 | 43.5 | 3.29 | 3.20 |
| 1985 | 153.5 | 159.2 | 43.7 | 3.64 | 3.51 | 149.1 | 153.0 | 43.7 | 3.51 | 3.40 |
| 1986 | 163.9 | 168.6 | 43.7 | 3.88 | 3.75 | 159.5 | 163.2 | 43.6 | 3.75 | 3.63 |
| 1987 | 175.2 | 181.1 | 43.8 | 4.13 | 3.99 | 169.4 | 173.5 | 43.8 | 3.98 | 3.85 |
| 1988 | 188.7 | 195.5 | 44.3 | 4.41 | 4.24 | 182.2 | 187.2 | 44.2 | 4.25 | 4.11 |
| 1989 | 204.1 | 212.1 | 44.5 | 4.76 | 4.58 | 197.6 | 203.2 | 44.4 | 4.59 | 4.44 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 167.1 | 168.5 | 38.5 | 4.30 | 4.28 | 157.7 | 159.1 | 37.5 | 4.16 | 4.14 |
| 1984 | 184.1 | 186.1 | 38.7 | 4.73 | 4.71 | 170.5 | 172.2 | 37.6 | 4.49 | 4.47 |
| 1985 | 200.0 | 201.5 | 38.8 | 5.11 | 5.08 | 182.9 | 184.6 | 37.7 | 4.79 | 4.76 |
| 1986 | 220.3 | 221.6 | 38.7 | 5.61 | 5.58 | 199.1 | 200.9 | 37.7 | 5.22 | 5.19 |
| 1987 | 235.7 | 237.6 | 38.8 | 5.99 | 5.97 | 215.0 | 217.4 | 37.8 | 5.63 | 5.60 |
| 1988 | 258.4 | 260.3 | 38.9 | 6.52 | 6.49 | 237.9 | 240.7 | 37.9 | 6.22 | 6.19 |
| 1989 | 284.3 | 286.5 | 39.0 | 7.19 | 7.17 | 261.9 | 264.9 | 37.9 | 6.89 | 6.83 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 142.2 | 147.0 | 41.4 | 3.52 | 3.47 | 144.5 | 147.4 | 40.1 | 3.63 | 3.60 |
| 1984 | 155.2 | 160.8 | 41.9 | 3.81 | 3.75 | 155.8 | 159.3 | 40.3 | 3.90 | 3.87 |
| 1985 | 169.2 | 174.7 | 41.9 | 4.12 | 4.05 | 167.4 | 171.0 | 40.4 | 4.17 | 4.13 |
| 1986 | 183.1 | 188.6 | 41.9 | 4.44 | 4.38 | 181.2 | 184.7 | 40.4 | 4.51 | 4.47 |
| 1987 | 196.0 | 202.0 | 42.0 | 4.74 | 4.68 | 194.9 | 198.9 | 40.4 | 4.85 | 4.81 |
| 1988 | 212.7 | 219.4 | 42.3 | 5.09 | 5.02 | 213.6 | 218.4 | 40.6 | 5.29 | 5.26 |
| 1989 | 231.7 | 239.5 | 42.5 | 5.55 | 5.48 | 234.3 | 239.7 | 40.7 | 5.81 | 5.79 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 141.0 | 145.5 | 43.6 | 3.33 | 3.26 | 138.4 | 141.6 | 43.8 | 3.23 | 3.15 |
| 1984 | 153.6 | 158.9 | 44.4 | 3.58 | 3.49 | 148.8 | 152.7 | 44.3 | 3.45 | 3.36 |
| 1985 | 167.5 | 172.6 | 44.6 | 3.87 | 3.74 | 159.8 | 163.6 | 44.5 | 3.68 | 3.57 |
| 1986 | 178.4 | 183.4 | 44.5 | 4.12 | 3.99 | 170.9 | 174.4 | 44.5 | 3.93 | 3.81 |
| 1987 | 191.2 | 195.9 | 44.7 | 4.38 | 4.24 | 182.0 | 185.5 | 44.6 | 4.17 | 4.04 |
| 1988 | 206.8 | 212.3 | 45.2 | 4.69 | 4.52 | 196.3 | 200.6 | 45.0 | 4.46 | 4.32 |
| 1989 | 223.8 | 230.6 | 45.5 | 5.06 | 4.89 | 212.9 | 217.8 | 45.3 | 4.81 | 4.66 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 191.4 | 192.9 | 39.1 | 4.87 | 4.87 | 190.6 | 191.8 | 38.4 | 4.95 | 4.94 |
| 1984 | 211.7 | 213.5 | 39.3 | 5.38 | 5.37 | 207.3 | 209.0 | 38.5 | 5.37 | 5.36 |
| 1985 | 230.7 | 232.0 | 39.3 | 5.82 | 5.81 | 223.5 | 225.0 | 38.6 | 5.75 | 5.73 |
| 1986 | 254.4 | 255.7 | 39.3 | 6.41 | 6.40 | 243.4 | 244.9 | 38.6 | 6.27 | 6.26 |
| 1987 | 271.9 | 273.7 | 39.4 | 6.84 | 6.84 | 263.9 | 265.9 | 38.7 | 6.80 | 6.79 |
| 1988 | 299.1 | 300.5 | 39.4 | 7.45 | 7.44 | 292.1 | 294.1 | 38.7 | 7.49 | 7.48 |
| 1989 | 329.6 | 331.5 | 39.6 | 8.22 | 8.23 | 321.3 | 323.6 | 38.8 | 8.23 | 8.24 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 156.4 | 161.2 | 42.2 | 3.78 | 3.75 | 161.1 | 164.7 | 41.4 | 3.93 | 3.91 |
| 1984 | 171.2 | 176.8 | 42.8 | 4.10 | 4.06 | 174.3 | 178.8 | 41.7 | 4.23 | 4.21 |
| 1985 | 187.2 | 192.6 | 42.9 | 4.44 | 4.39 | 187.9 | 192.4 | 41.9 | 4.53 | 4.50 |
| 1986 | 202.3 | 207.8 | 42.9 | 4.79 | 4.74 | 203.4 | 207.5 | 41.8 | 4.89 | 4.87 |
| 1987 | 217.0 | 222.3 | 43.0 | 5.11 | 5.07 | 219.4 | 224.0 | 41.9 | 5.27 | 5.26 |
| 1988 | 236.3 | 242.3 | 43.3 | 5.50 | 5.44 | 240.6 | 245.8 | 42.1 | 5.74 | 5.73 |
| 1989 | 257.3 | 264.6 | 43.6 | 5.98 | 5.94 | 263.5 | 269.5 | 42.3 | 6.28 | 6.29 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 86.7 | 90.4 | 39.7 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 85.8 | 88.1 | 39.3 | 2.25 | 2.23 |
| 1984 | 91.9 | 96.0 | 39.9 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 90.8 | 93.5 | 39.4 | 2.38 | 2.35 |
| 1985 | 100.1 | 104.5 | 40.0 | 2.62 | 2.57 | 98.2 | 101.3 | 39.5 | 2.57 | 2.53 |
| 1986 | 107.0 | 111.6 | 40.0 | 2.79 | 2.75 | 104.5 | 107.5 | 39.5 | 2.73 | 2.69 |
| 1987 | 113.8 | 119.6 | 40.3 | 2.97 | 2.92 | 111.4 | 115.3 | 39.7 | 2.92 | 2.87 |
| 1988 | 121.2 | 127.9 | 40.5 | 3.16 | 3.10 | 118.8 | 123.6 | 39.8 | 3.11 | 3.06 |
| 1989 | 131.2 | 138.2 | 40.4 | 3.42 | 3.35 | 129.7 | 134.9 | 39.9 | 3.39 | 3.33 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 106.2 | 107.0 | 37.2 | 2.85 | 2.84 | 115.1 | 116.1 | 36.5 | 3.13 | 3.12 |
| 1984 | 115.8 | 117.2 | 37.4 | 3.11 | 3.09 | 123.0 | 124.3 | 36.5 | 3.34 | 3.33 |
| 1985 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 37.4 | 3.37 | 3.35 | 132.4 | 133.8 | 36.6 | 3.59 | 3.58 |
| 1986 | 135.8 | 136.7 | 37.4 | 3.63 | 3.61 | 144.3 | 145.7 | 36.7 | 3.91 | 3.89 |
| 1987 | 147.7 | 149.1 | 37.5 | 3.92 | 3.89 | 155.4 | 157.2 | 36.8 | 4.18 | 4.16 |
| 1988 | 161.6 | 163.3 | 37.6 | 4.30 | 4.28 | 172.9 | 175.5 | 36.9 | 4.68 | 4.65 |
| 1989 | 181.3 | 182.8 | 37.6 | 4.82 | 4.80 | 192.5 | 195.0 | 36.9 | 5.22 | 5.20 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 94.7 | 97.9 | 38.6 | 2.53 | 2.51 | 107.6 | 109.5 | 37.2 | 2.91 | 2.90 |
| 1984 | 101.7 | 105.5 | 38.8 | 2.71 | 2.69 | 114.9 | 117.2 | 37.2 | 3.10 | 3.09 |
| 1985 | 110.6 | 114.7 | 38.8 | 2.94 | 2.92 | 123.9 | 126.4 | 37.3 | 3.34 | 3.32 |
| 1986 | 119.2 | 123.2 | 38.8 | 3.16 | 3.13 | 134.7 | 137.2 | 37.3 | 3.63 | 3.61 |
| 1987 | 128.2 | 133.4 | 39.0 | 3.39 | 3.36 | 144.9 | 148.1 | 37.5 | 3.88 | 3.86 |
| 1988 | 138.4 | 144.3 | 39.2 | 3.66 | 3.62 | 160.1 | 164.2 | 37.6 | 4.31 | 4.29 |
| 1989 | 152.7 | 159.1 | 39.1 | 4.04 | 4.00 | 178.1 | 182.3 | 37.6 | 4.80 | 4.78 |

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

| | Total labour costs (pence per hour) | Percentage shares of labour costs* | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | | Total wages and salaries | of which holiday, sickness and maternity pay | National insurance | Redundancy payments | Voluntary social welfare payments | All other labour costs† | |
| Manufacturing | 1975 | 161.68 | 88.1 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| | 1978 | 244.54 | 84.3 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
| | 1981 | 394.34 | 82.1 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 1.6 |
| | 1984 | 509.80 | 84.0 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 2.0 |
| | 1985 | 554.20 | 84.7 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 2.0 |
| | 1986 | 597.60 | 84.2 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
| | 1987 | 643.90 | 84.5 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 2.1 |
| | 1988 | 696.80 | 84.7 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 2.1 |
| | 1989 | 750.00 | 84.7 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 2.1 |
| | Energy (excl. coal) and water supply** | 1975 | 217.22 | 82.9 | 11.1 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 8.5 |
| 1978 | 324.00 | 78.2 | 11.2 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 12.2 | 2.2 | |
| 1981 | 595.10 | 75.8 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 13.1 | 2.2 | |
| 1984 | 811.41 | 77.7 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 12.1 | 2.8 | |
| 1985 | 880.60 | 78.6 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 2.8 | |
| 1986 | 964.60 | 75.4 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 11.7 | 2.7 | |
| 1987 | 1,009.50 | 77.6 | 11.7 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 12.2 | 2.8 | |
| 1988 | 1,062.00 | 79.0 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 2.8 | |
| 1989 | 1,115.00 | 79.0 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 2.8 | |
| Construction | 1975 | 156.95 | 90.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| | 1978 | 222.46 | 86.8 | 6.8 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| | 1981 | 357.43 | 85.0 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| | 1984 | 475.64 | 86.0 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| | 1985 | 511.20 | 86.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| | 1986 | 552.00 | 86.5 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| | 1987 | 594.50 | 86.7 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| | 1988 | 657.60 | 86.8 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| | 1989 | 720.00 | 86.8 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| | SIC 1980 | | | | | | | |
| Labour costs per unit of output § | | | Per cent change over a year earlier | | | | Per cent change over a year earlier | |
| 1985 = 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 83.9 | 22.2 | 106.3 | 89.0 | 83.5 | 87.6 | 78.0 | 22.9 |
| 1981 | 91.8 | 9.3 | 112.6 | 95.5 | 87.2 | 95.2 | 86.6 | 11.0 |
| 1982 | 95.0 | 3.5 | 111.6 | 97.3 | 83.8 | 96.4 | 90.2 | 4.2 |
| 1983 | 93.8 | -1.2 | 104.8 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 92.6 | 2.7 |
| 1984 | 95.7 | 2.0 | 89.5 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 95.6 | 3.2 |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 |
| 1986 | 104.6 | 4.6 | 96.6 | 102.3 | 106.1 | 102.9 | 104.9 | 4.9 |
| 1987 | 105.2 | 0.6 | 94.8 | 104.0 | 110.3 | 105.3 | 108.8 | 3.7 |
| 1988 | 106.3 | 1.0 | 94.8 | 104.0 | 110.3 | 105.3 | 108.8 | 3.7 |
| 1989 | 110.5 | 4.0 | 94.8 | 104.0 | 110.3 | 105.3 | 108.8 | 6.6 |
| Q4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105.9 | 3.6 |
| 1987 Q1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106.8 | 3.0 |
| Q2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108.1 | 3.3 |
| Q3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109.0 | 3.6 |

EARNINGS

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

5.9

| | Great Britain | Austria | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany (FR) | Greece | Irish Republic | Italy | Japan | Netherlands | Norway | Spain | Sweden | United States |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| | (1) (2) | (2) (5) (6) | (7) (8) | (8) | (6) (8) | (4) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (4) | (2) (5) | (4) | (3) (8) | (2) (8) (9) | (6) (8) | (8) (10) |
| Indices 1985 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 61.5 | 76.2 | 75 | 70 | 70.9 | 59.8 | 82 | 33 | 56 | 47.0 | .. | 83 | 65 | .. | 66.0 | 76 |
| 1981 | 69.6 | 80.9 | 83 | 79 | 77.7 | 67.2 | 86 | 41 | 65 | 57.8 | .. | 86 | 72 | .. | 72.9 | 84 |
| 1982 | 77.4 | 85.9 | 88 | 88 | 85.4 | 78.9 | 90 | 55 | 74 | 67.7 | .. | 92 | 79 | .. | 78.7 | 89 |
| 1983 | 84.4 | 89.8 | 92 | 92 | 91.0 | 87.8 | 93 | 66 | 83 | 80.9 | .. | 94 | 86 | .. | 84.9 | 92 |
| 1984 | 91.7 | 94.3 | 96 | 96 | 95.3 | 94.6 | 96 | 83 | 92 | 90.2 | 97.0 | 95 | 93 | 90.9 | 93.0 | 96 |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 1986 | 107.7 | 104.5 | 102 | 103 | 104.5 | 104.3 | 104 | 113 | 107 | 104.8 | 101.6 | 102 | 110 | 110.9 | 107.4 | 102 |
| 1987 | 116.3 | 107.7 | 104 | 106 | 114.5 | 107.6 | 108 | 124 | 113 | 111.5 | 103.2 | 103 | 128 | 119.3 | 114.3 | 104 |
| 1988 | 126.2 | 111.8 | 105 | 111 | 122.0 | 111.0 | 113 | 146 | 118 | 118.3 | 107.7 | 104 | 135 | 129.2 | 123.4 | 107 |
| 1989 | 137.2 | .. | .. | 117 | 128.2 | 115.3 | 117 | .. | .. | 125.6 | 113.5 | 106 | 12. | .. | 136.7 | 110 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 Q3 | 127.0 | 111.7 | 105 | 111 | 123.2 | 111.0 | 114 | 146 | 117 | 119.2 | 108.0 | 105 | 135 | 129.4 | 123.7 | 107 |
| Q4 | 130.6 | 113.5 | 109 | 113 | 124.7 | 111.9 | 114 | 157 | 118 | 120.6 | 109.4 | 105 | 136 | 136.7 | 126.4 | 108 |
| 1989 Q1 | 132.8 | 114.4 | 109 | 115 | 125.2 | 112.8 | 114 | 167 | 120 | 122.4 | 111.5 | 105 | 137 | 134.0 | 131.6 | 109 |
| Q2 | 136.1 | 116.0 | 109 | 116 | 128.5 | 114.3 | 117 | .. | 121 | 124.7 | 113.1 | 106 | 145 | 135.9 | 135.5 | 109 |
| Q3 | 138.5 | 115.9 | 110 | 117 | 128.6 | 115.2 | 118 | .. | .. | 126.5 | 114.1 | 106 | 143 | 136.9 | 136.5 | 110 |
| Q4 | 141.4 | .. | 115 | 120 | 130.3 | 116.4 | 119 | .. | .. | 128.5 | 115.4 | 106 | 143 | .. | 139.2 | 111 |
| 1989 Mar | 132.9 | 117.2 | 109 | 115 | 125.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122.8 | 111.5 | 105 | .. | .. | 134.5 | 109 |
| Apr | 136.6 | 110.4 | .. | 116 | 128.1 | 114.3 | 117 | .. | .. | 123.0 | 112.0 | 105 | .. | .. | 134.7 | 109 |
| May | 135.8 | 116.3 | .. | 115 | 129.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125.5 | 112.6 | 106 | .. | .. | 136.7 | 109 |
| June | 136.0 | 121.2 | 109 | 116 | 128.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125.8 | 114.6 | 106 | .. | .. | 135.1 | 109 |
| July | 138.2 | 114.3 | .. | 116 | 130.6 | 115.2 | 118 | .. | .. | 126.3 | 113.1 | 106 | .. | .. | 137.3 | 110 |
| Aug | 137.9 | 115.8 | .. | 117 | 126.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126.5 | 115.6 | 106 | .. | .. | 135.1 | 109 |
| Sept | 139.4 | 117.4 | 110 | 118 | 128.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126.8 | 113.5 | 106 | .. | .. | 137.3 | 111 |
| Oct | 140.4 | 116.9 | .. | 119 | 129.5 | 116.4 | 119 | .. | .. | 126.8 | 113.4 | 106 | .. | .. | 138.3 | 110 |
| Nov | 141.0 | .. | .. | 120 | 129.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129.1 | 115.3 | 106 | .. | .. | 138.5 | 111 |
| Dec | 142.9 | .. | 115 | 120 | 131.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129.7 | 117.5 | 106 | .. | .. | 140.9 | 112 |
| 1990 Jan | 143.2 | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117.1 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 111 |
| Feb | 144.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113.8 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 112 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 27 | 22 | 22 | .. | 4 | 10 | .. | 9 | 9 |
| 1981 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 24 | 16 | 23 | .. | 4 | 11 | .. | 10 | 4 |
| 1982 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 34 | 14 | 17 | .. | 7 | 10 | .. | 8 | 6 |
| 1983 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 19 | .. | 2 | 9 | .. | 8 | 3 |
| 1984 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 26 | 11 | 11 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 10 | 4 |
| 1985 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| 1986 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 2 |
| 1987 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 1988 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| 1989 | 9 | .. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | .. | 11 | 3 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 Q3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| Q4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| 1989 Q1 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Q2 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| Q3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| Q4 | 8 | .. | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | .. | 10 | 3 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Mar | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 3 |
| Apr | 9 | 2 | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 3 |
| May | 9 | 6 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| June | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| July | 9 | 4 | .. | 6 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| Aug | 9 | 2 | .. | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 3 |
| Sept | 9 | 6 | .. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 4 |
| Oct | 9 | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| Nov | 8 | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| Dec | 8 | .. | 6 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| 1990 Jan | 8 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Feb | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

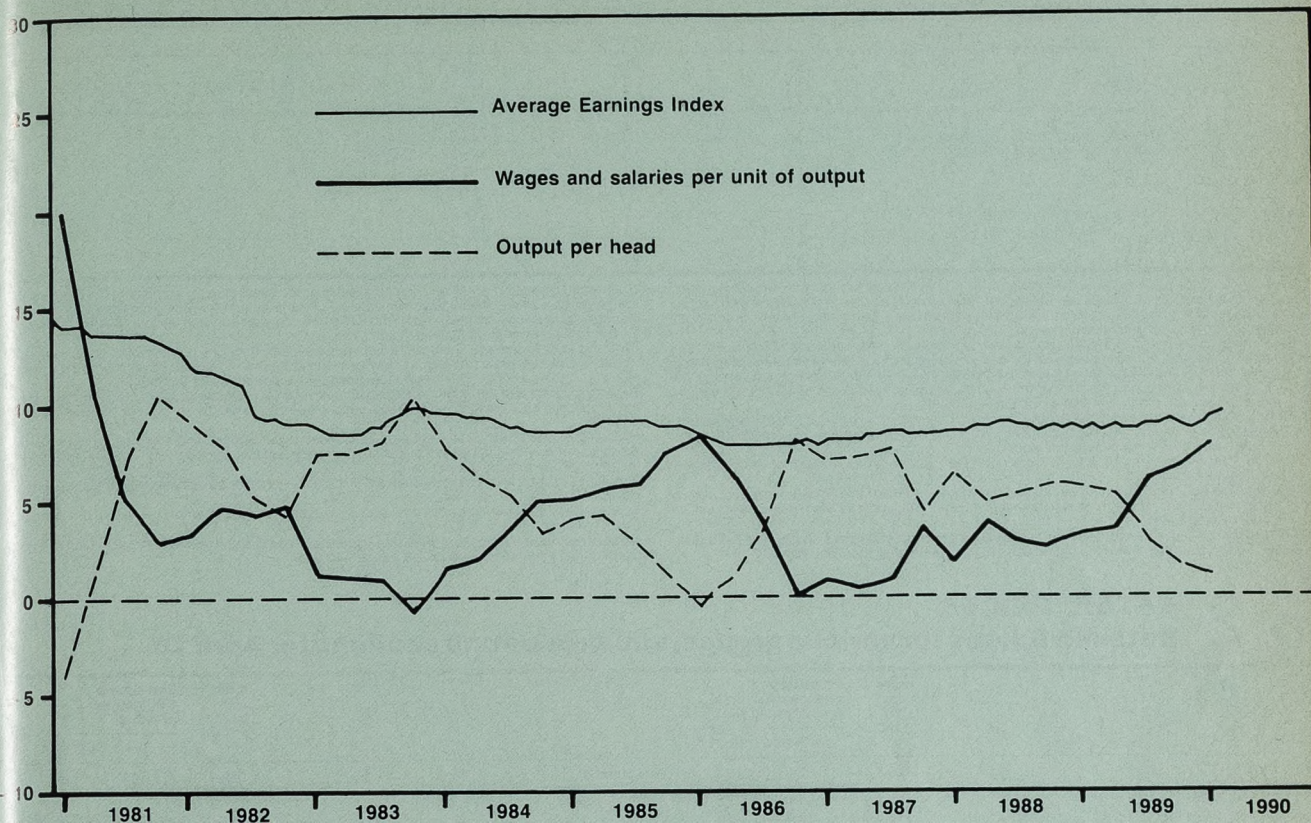
Notes: 1. Wages and salaries excluding overtime payments. 2. Seasonally adjusted. 3. Hourly wage rates. 4. Hourly earnings. 5. Including mining. 6. Including mining. 7. Including mining and transport. 8. Hourly earnings. 9. All industries. 10. Production workers.

EARNINGS

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

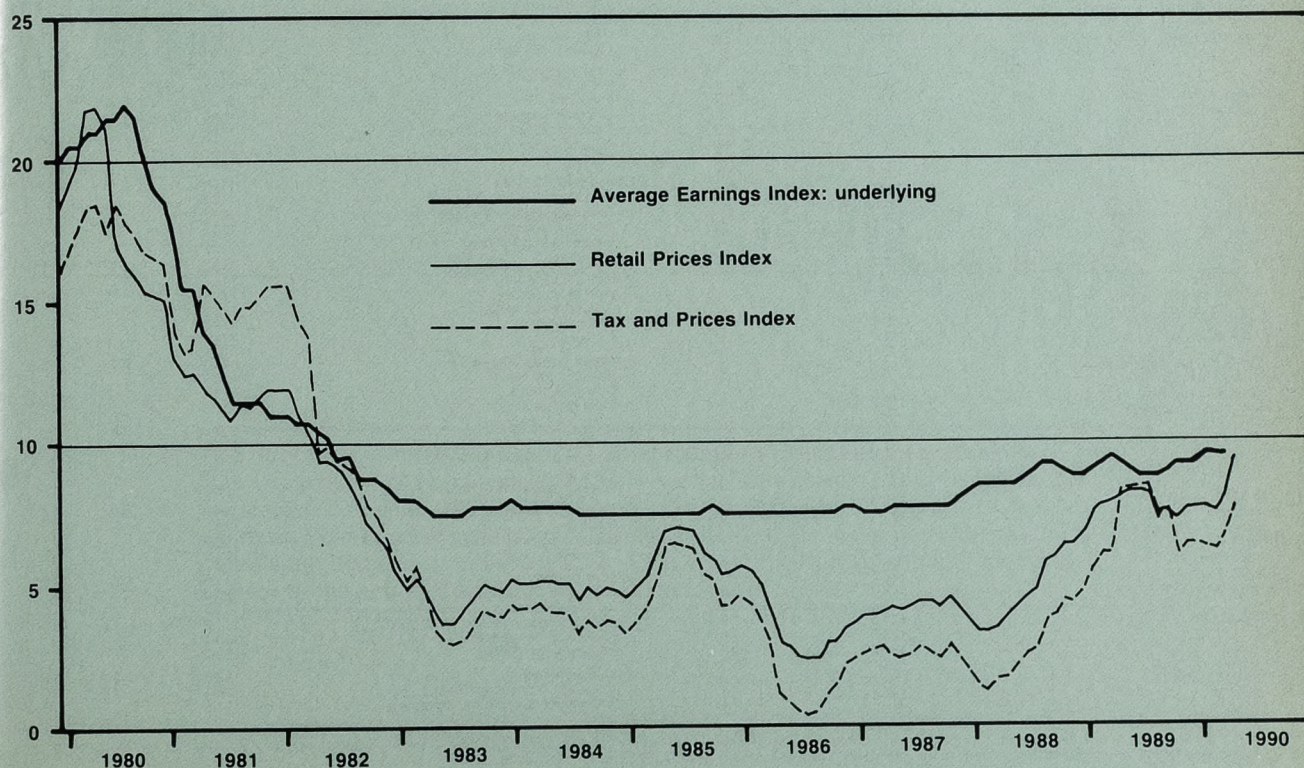
C2

Per cent



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year

Per cent



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

| | All Items | | | | All Items except seasonal foods | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Index Jan 13 1987 = 100 | Percentage change over | | | Index Jan 13 1987 = 100 | Percentage change over | | |
| | | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months | | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months |
| 1989 Apr | 114.3 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 114.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 | |
| May | 115.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 115.1 | 0.6 | 4.4 | |
| Jun | 115.4 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 115.6 | 0.4 | 4.6 | |
| July | 115.5 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 115.9 | 0.3 | 4.2 | |
| Aug | 115.8 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 116.2 | 0.3 | 3.8 | |
| Sept | 116.6 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 117.0 | 0.7 | 4.1 | |
| Oct | 117.5 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 117.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | |
| Nov | 118.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 118.9 | 0.8 | 3.3 | |
| Dec | 118.8 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 119.0 | 0.1 | 2.9 | |
| 1990 Jan | 119.5 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 119.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | |
| Feb | 120.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 120.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | |
| Mar | 121.4 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 121.4 | 0.9 | 3.8 | |
| Apr | 125.1 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 9.4 | 125.1 | 3.0 | 6.1 | |

The increase in the index between March and April largely reflects the increase in payments for local authority services, duty increases for alcohol, tobacco and petrol as announced in the Budget, as well as annual increases for rents and utilities. There were also some price rises for food, clothing, motor vehicles and leisure services.

Food: There were increases in the prices of a wide variety of seasonal foods which pushed up their index by 3.2 per cent. Increases in the prices of a number of non-seasonal foods, particularly soft drinks, biscuits and cakes, bacon and delivered milk, caused the index for non-seasonal foods to rise by 0.6 per cent during the period. For food as a whole, the index rose by 0.9 per cent in the month, to stand 8.4 per cent higher than in April 1989.

Catering: There were increases throughout this group. Its index rose by 1.2 per cent in the month.

Alcoholic drinks: The duty increases announced in the Budget were the main reason that the group index rose by 3.1 per cent in the month.

Tobacco: The group index rose by 3.7 per cent over the month as a result of the increases announced in the Budget.

Housing: The housing index rose by 9.5 per cent between March and April, mainly because of the Community Charge (compared with domestic rates in England and Wales) and increases in rents and water charges.

Fuel and light: Recent increases in gas and electricity prices, phased in as customers have their meters read, meant that the group index was 1.5 per cent higher than last month.

Household goods: There were rises across this group, leading to an increase of 0.4 per cent for the group as a whole. There were some sales for furniture and furnishings in April.

Household services: Increases in the cost of some domestic services led to a rise of 0.3 per cent for this group between March and April.

Clothing and footwear: There were further price rises throughout this group, particularly for women's and children's clothing, as new seasons stocks were introduced, although there were also some sales in April. The group index rose by 1.5 per cent over the month.

Personal goods and services: Increases across the group, notably for chemists goods, including the effects of higher prescription charges, caused its index to rise by 0.7 per cent between March and April.

Motoring expenditure: Duty increases announced in the Budget, and some additional rises for petrol, together with increases in the cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles, meant that the group index rose by 2.4 per cent.

Fares and other travel costs: Some small increases in other travel costs meant that the group index went up by 0.2 per cent.

Leisure goods: Small increases throughout the group resulted in an overall rise of 0.5 per cent over the month.

Leisure services: Increases in television licence fees and in entertainment and recreation charges pushed this group's index up by 2.3 per cent in April.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 10

| | Index Jan 1987 = 100 | Percentage change over (months) | | Index Jan 1987 = 100 | Percentage change over (months) | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | 12 |
| | | ALL ITEMS | 125.1 | | 3.0 | 9.4 |
| Food and catering | 119.9 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 112.5 | 6 | 6 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 118.6 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 111.4 | 7 | 7 |
| Housing and household expenditure | 138.5 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 165.4 | 9.5 | 23.4 |
| Personal expenditure | 117.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 136.7 | 12 | 12 |
| Travel and leisure | 118.0 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 208.3 | 33 | 33 |
| All items excluding seasonal food | 125.1 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 171.6 | 11 | 11 |
| All items excluding food | 126.3 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 148.4 | 8 | 8 |
| Seasonal food | 123.4 | 3.2 | 14.3 | 121.8 | 7 | 7 |
| Food excluding seasonal | 118.0 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 119.3 | 8 | 8 |
| All items excluding housing | 117.6 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 173.5 | 7 | 7 |
| All items exc mortgage interest | 121.1 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 105.7 | 1.5 | 6.0 |
| Consumer durables | 111.0 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 111.7 | 3 | 3 |
| Food | 118.8 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 115.6 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Bread | 120.1 | 5 | 5 | 115.6 | 5 | 5 |
| Cereals | 122.9 | 6 | 3 | 115.5 | 3 | 3 |
| Biscuits and cakes | 117.7 | 6 | 1 | 105.7 | 1 | 1 |
| Beef | 125.1 | 5 | 7 | 118.3 | 7 | 7 |
| Lamb | 118.6 | 10 | 7 | 122.7 | 7 | 7 |
| of which, home-killed lamb | 121.6 | 10 | 5 | 108.9 | 5 | 5 |
| Pork | 121.8 | 13 | 4 | 117.1 | 0.3 | 4.8 |
| Bacon | 123.8 | 17 | 6 | 112.6 | 6 | 6 |
| Poultry | 112.9 | 11 | 5 | 105.8 | 5 | 5 |
| Other meat | 114.9 | 12 | 3 | 125.5 | 9 | 9 |
| Fish | 115.0 | 8 | 3 | 124.5 | 3 | 3 |
| of which, fresh fish | 126.7 | 17 | 7 | 115.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 |
| Butter | 120.3 | 5 | 5 | 115.0 | 5 | 5 |
| Oil and fats | 114.9 | 7 | 4 | 111.7 | 4 | 4 |
| Cheese | 116.4 | 5 | 2 | 116.6 | 2 | 2 |
| Eggs | 117.6 | 16 | 6 | 118.3 | 6 | 6 |
| Milk fresh | 121.0 | 7 | 6 | 115.7 | 6 | 6 |
| Milk products | 123.7 | 8 | 6 | 121.1 | 0.7 | 7.1 |
| Tea | 125.5 | 15 | 3 | 106.9 | 3 | 3 |
| Coffee and other hot drinks | 90.5 | -5 | 9 | 124.1 | 9 | 9 |
| Soft drinks | 133.6 | 9 | 8 | 131.6 | 8 | 8 |
| Sugar and preserves | 123.2 | 6 | 3 | 118.8 | 2.4 | 4.0 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 106.9 | 3 | 1 | 115.9 | 1 | 1 |
| Potatoes | 121.7 | 16 | 9 | 125.1 | 9 | 9 |
| of which, unprocessed potatoes | 127.6 | 22 | 7 | 116.5 | 7 | 7 |
| Vegetables | 127.0 | 11 | 3 | 126.3 | 3 | 3 |
| of which, other fresh vegetables | 129.1 | 14 | 3 | 121.8 | 0.2 | 7.4 |
| Fruit | 116.9 | 10 | 9 | 128.3 | 9 | 9 |
| of which, fresh fruit | 118.6 | 10 | 6 | 124.6 | 7 | 7 |
| Other foods | 117.7 | 8 | 6 | 114.7 | 6 | 6 |
| Catering | 123.9 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 111.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| Restaurant meals | 124.8 | 8 | 8 | 90.0 | -1 | -1 |
| Canteen meals | 123.5 | 8 | 1 | 99.6 | 1 | 1 |
| Take-aways and snacks | 122.8 | 8 | 5 | 113.2 | 5 | 5 |
| Alcoholic drink | 121.5 | 3.1 | 9.0 | 128.4 | 10 | 10 |
| Beer | 123.8 | 9 | 7 | 123.0 | 7 | 7 |
| on sales | 124.7 | 10 | 5 | 122.8 | 2.3 | 8.2 |
| off sales | 117.1 | 5 | 6 | 110.1 | 6 | 6 |
| Wines and spirits | 118.2 | 8 | 7 | 131.5 | 9 | 9 |
| on sales | 122.2 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| off sales | 115.2 | 7 | | | | |
| Tobacco | 112.4 | 3.7 | 6.2 | | | |
| Cigarettes | 112.5 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Tobacco | 111.4 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Housing | 165.4 | 9.5 | 23.4 | | | |
| Rent | 136.7 | 12 | 12 | | | |
| Mortgage interest payments | 208.3 | 33 | 33 | | | |
| Rates and community charges | 171.6 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Water and other payments | 148.4 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Repairs and maintenance charges | 121.8 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Do-it yourself materials | 119.3 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Dwelling insurance & ground rent | 173.5 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Fuel and Light | 115.7 | 1.5 | 6.0 | | | |
| Coal and solid fuels | 105.7 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Electricity | 116.9 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Gas | 108.5 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Oil and other fuels | 105.6 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Household goods | 114.5 | 0.5 | 4.6 | | | |
| Furniture | 115.6 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Furnishings | 115.5 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Electrical appliances | 105.7 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Other household equipment | 118.3 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Household consumables | 122.7 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Pet care | 108.9 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Household services | 117.1 | 0.3 | 4.8 | | | |
| Postage | 112.6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Telephones, telemessages, etc | 105.8 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Domestic services | 125.5 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Fees and subscriptions | 124.5 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Clothing and footwear | 115.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | | | |
| Men's outerwear | 115.0 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Women's outerwear | 111.7 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Children's outerwear | 116.6 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Other clothing | 118.3 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Footwear | 115.7 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Personal goods and services | 121.1 | 0.7 | 7.1 | | | |
| Personal articles | 106.9 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Chemists goods | 124.1 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Personal services | 131.6 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Motoring expenditure | 118.8 | 2.4 | 4.0 | | | |
| Purchase of motor vehicles | 115.9 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Maintenance of motor vehicles | 125.1 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Petrol and oil | 116.5 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Vehicles tax and insurance | 126.3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Fares and other travel costs | 121.8 | 0.2 | 7.4 | | | |
| Rail fares | 128.3 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Bus and coach fares | 124.6 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Other travel costs | 114.7 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Leisure goods | 111.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 | | | |
| Audio-visual equipment | 90.0 | -1 | -1 | | | |
| Records and tapes | 99.6 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Toys, photographic and sport goods | 113.2 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Books and newspapers | 128.4 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Gardening products | 123.0 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Leisure services | 122.8 | 2.3 | 8.2 | | | |
| Television licences and rentals | 110.1 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Entertainment and other recreation | 131.5 | 9 | 9 | | | |

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

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on April 10 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

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

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

Average prices on April 10, 1990

| 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) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Beef: home-killed | | | | Butter | | | |
| Best beef mince | 320 | 158 | 128-199 | Home produced, per 250g | 292 | 61 | 55-71 |
| Topside | 302 | 264 | 229-305 | New Zealand, per 250g | 261 | 59 | 55-65 |
| Brisket (without bone) | 242 | 195 | 159-219 | Danish, per 250g | 273 | 70 | 68-76 |
| Rump steak * | 306 | 371 | 299-399 | Margarine | | | |
| Stewing steak | 307 | 181 | 158-220 | Soft 500g tub | 270 | 37 | 30-72 |
| Lamb: home-killed | | | | Low fat spread | 501 | 49 | 38-59 |
| Loin (with bone) | 282 | 265 | 199-328 | Lard, per 250g | 253 | 17 | 16-24 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 276 | 132 | 99-169 | Cheese | | | |
| Leg (with bone) | 269 | 225 | 179-275 | Cheddar type | 299 | 145 | 99-188 |
| Lamb: imported (frozen) | | | | Eggs | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 151 | 189 | 154-219 | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 262 | 119 | 97-140 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 147 | 94 | 79-139 | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 223 | 110 | 89-128 |
| Leg (with bone) | 155 | 175 | 149-204 | Milk | | | |
| Pork: home-killed | | | | Pasteurised, per pint | 320 | 30 | 26-30 |
| Leg (foot off) | 260 | 131 | 96-189 | Skimmed, per pint | 288 | 29 | 25-30 |
| Belly * | 287 | 105 | 88-119 | Tea | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 311 | 174 | 149-199 | loose, per 125g | 299 | 50 | 39-64 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 214 | 151 | 115-172 | Tea bags, per 250g | 309 | 119 | 86-135 |
| Bacon | | | | Coffee | | | |
| Streaky * | 275 | 131 | 110-158 | Pure, instant, per 100g | 609 | 130 | 94-169 |
| Gammon * | 274 | 209 | 165-259 | Ground (filter fine), per 8oz | 266 | 143 | 109-209 |
| Back, vacuum packed | 206 | 210 | 165-255 | Sugar | | | |
| Back, not vacuum packed | 244 | 198 | 164-238 | Granulated, per kg | 302 | 59 | 58-61 |
| Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz | 285 | 73 | 54-92 | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Sausages | | | | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Pork | 313 | 98 | 82-122 | White | 230 | 17 | 10-24 |
| Beef | 241 | 96 | 75-114 | Red | 113 | 18 | 12-26 |

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

| UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100 | ALL ITEMS | All items except food | All items except seasonal food | Nationalised industries | Food | | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | Alcoholic drink | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|--|-----------------|-------|
| | | | | | All | Seasonal † | | | |
| | | | | | All | Non-seasonal food | | | |
| Weights 1974 | 1,000 | 747 | 951.2-925.5 | 80 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 51 | 70 |
| 1975 | 1,000 | 768 | 961.9-966.3 | 77 | 232 | 33.7-38.1 | 193.9-198.3 | 48 | 82 |
| 1976 | 1,000 | 772 | 958.0-960.8 | 90 | 228 | 39.2-42.0 | 186.0-188.8 | 47 | 81 |
| 1977 | 1,000 | 753 | 953.3-955.8 | 91 | 247 | 44.2-46.7 | 200.2-202.9 | 45 | 83 |
| 1978 | 1,000 | 767 | 966.5-969.6 | 96 | 233 | 30.4-33.5 | 199.5-202.6 | 51 | 85 |
| 1979 | 1,000 | 768 | 964.0-966.6 | 93 | 232 | 33.4-36.0 | 196.0-198.6 | 51 | 77 |
| 1980 | 1,000 | 786 | 966.8-969.6 | 93 | 214 | 30.4-33.2 | 180.9-183.6 | 41 | 82 |
| 1981 | 1,000 | 793 | 969.2-971.9 | 104 | 207 | 28.1-30.8 | 176.2-178.9 | 42 | 79 |
| 1982 | 1,000 | 794 | 965.7-967.6 | 99 | 206 | 32.4-34.3 | 171.7-173.6 | 38 | 77 |
| 1983 | 1,000 | 797 | 971.5-974.1 | 109 | 203 | 25.9-28.5 | 174.5-177.1 | 39 | 78 |
| 1984 | 1,000 | 799 | 966.1-968.7 | 102 Feb-Nov 87 Dec-Jan | 201 | 31.3-33.9 | 167.1-169.8 | 36 | 75 |
| 1985 | 1,000 | 810 | 970.3-973.2 | 85 | 190 | 26.8-29.7 | 160.3-163.2 | 45 | 75 |
| 1986 | 1,000 | 815 | 973.3-976.0 | 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan | 185 | 24.0-26.7 | 158.3-161.0 | 44 | 82 |
| 1974) | 108.5 | 109.3 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 106.1 | 103.0 | 106.9 | 108.2 | 109.7 |
| 1975) | 134.8 | 135.3 | 135.1 | 147.5 | 133.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 132.4 | 135.2 |
| 1976) | 157.1 | 156.4 | 156.5 | 185.4 | 159.9 | 177.7 | 156.8 | 157.3 | 159.3 |
| 1977) | 182.0 | 179.7 | 181.5 | 208.1 | 190.3 | 197.0 | 189.1 | 185.7 | 183.4 |
| 1978) | 197.1 | 195.2 | 197.8 | 227.3 | 203.8 | 180.1 | 208.4 | 207.8 | 196.0 |
| 1979) | 223.5 | 222.2 | 224.1 | 246.7 | 228.3 | 211.1 | 231.7 | 239.9 | 217.1 |
| 1980) | 263.7 | 265.9 | 265.3 | 307.9 | 255.9 | 224.5 | 262.0 | 290.0 | 261.8 |
| 1981) | 295.0 | 299.8 | 296.9 | 368.0 | 277.5 | 244.7 | 283.9 | 318.0 | 306.1 |
| 1982) | 320.4 | 326.2 | 322.0 | 417.6 | 299.3 | 276.9 | 303.5 | 341.7 | 341.4 |
| 1983) | 335.1 | 342.4 | 337.1 | 440.9 | 308.8 | 282.8 | 313.8 | 364.0 | 366.5 |
| 1984) | 351.8 | 358.9 | 353.1 | 454.9 | 326.1 | 319.0 | 327.8 | 390.8 | 387.7 |
| 1985) | 373.2 | 383.2 | 375.4 | 478.9 | 336.3 | 314.1 | 340.9 | 412.1 | 413.3 |
| 1986) | 385.9 | 396.4 | 387.9 | 496.6 | 347.3 | 336.0 | 350.0 | 439.5 | 430.6 |
| 1975 Jan 14 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 121.1 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 118.2 |
| 1976 Jan 13 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.6 | 172.8 | 158.6 | 146.6 | 146.2 | 149.0 | 149.0 |
| 1977 Jan 18 | 172.4 | 169.3 | 170.9 | 198.7 | 172.3 | 177.1 | 172.3 | 173.7 | 173.7 |
| 1978 Jan 17 | 189.5 | 187.6 | 190.2 | 220.1 | 196.1 | 173.9 | 200.4 | 199.5 | 188.9 |
| 1979 Jan 16 | 207.2 | 204.3 | 207.3 | 217.5 | 207.6 | 219.5 | 219.5 | 198.9 | 198.9 |
| 1980 Jan 15 | 245.3 | 246.5 | 246.5 | 274.7 | 244.8 | 223.6 | 248.9 | 267.8 | 241.4 |
| 1981 Jan 13 | 277.3 | 280.3 | 279.3 | 348.9 | 266.7 | 225.8 | 274.7 | 307.5 | 277.7 |
| 1982 Jan 12 | 310.6 | 314.6 | 311.5 | 387.0 | 296.1 | 287.6 | 297.5 | 321.8 | 321.8 |
| 1983 Jan 11 | 325.9 | 332.6 | 328.5 | 441.4 | 301.8 | 256.8 | 310.3 | 353.7 | 353.7 |
| 1984 Jan 10 | 342.6 | 348.9 | 343.5 | 445.8 | 319.8 | 321.3 | 319.8 | 378.5 | 376.1 |
| 1985 Jan 15 | 359.8 | 367.8 | 361.8 | 465.9 | 330.6 | 306.9 | 335.6 | 401.8 | 397.9 |
| 1986 Jan 14 | 379.7 | 390.2 | 381.9 | 489.7 | 341.1 | 322.8 | 344.9 | 426.7 | 423.8 |
| 1987 Jan 13 | 394.5 | 405.6 | 396.4 | 502.1 | 354.0 | 347.3 | 355.9 | 454.8 | 440.7 |

| UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100 | ALL ITEMS | All items except food | All items except seasonal food † | All items except housing | All items except mortgage interest | Nationalised industries ** | Consumer durables | Food | | Catering | Alcoholic drink | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | All | Seasonal † | | | |
| | | | | | | | | All | Non-seasonal food | | | |
| Weights 1987 | 1,000 | 833 | 974 | 843 | 956 | 57 | 139 | 167 | 26 | 141 | 46 | 76 |
| 1988 | 1,000 | 837 | 975 | 840 | 958 | 54 | 141 | 163 | 25 | 138 | 50 | 78 |
| 1989 | 1,000 | 846 | 977 | 825 | 940 | 46 | 135 | 154 | 23 | 131 | 49 | 83 |
| 1990 | 1,000 | 842 | 976 | 815 | 925 | — | 132 | 158 | 24 | 134 | 47 | 77 |
| 1987 Annual averages | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 102.8 | 101.7 |
| 1988 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 103.7 | 104.6 | 102.4 | 105.0 | 109.6 | 106.9 |
| 1989 | 115.2 | 116.1 | 115.5 | 111.5 | 112.9 | — | 107.2 | 110.5 | 105.0 | 111.6 | 116.5 | 112.9 |
| 1987 Jan 13 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1988 Jan 12 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 101.2 | 102.9 | 103.7 | 102.7 | 106.4 | 103.7 |
| 1988 Apr 19 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 104.4 | 105.9 | 104.9 | 103.0 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 108.5 | 106.1 |
| 1988 May 17 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 106.0 | 104.1 | 104.7 | 106.9 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 106.6 |
| 1988 June 14 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 106.6 | 105.9 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 109.5 | 106.8 |
| 1988 July 19 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 103.1 | 104.0 | 107.0 | 109.7 | 107.1 | 107.1 |
| 1988 Aug 16 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.1 | 106.4 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 107.5 | 110.4 | 110.4 | 107.7 |
| 1988 Sept 13 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 106.9 | 107.8 | 109.0 | 104.3 | 104.8 | 107.2 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 108.4 |
| 1988 Oct 18 | 109.5 | 110.4 | 109.8 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 109.2 | 105.3 | 104.9 | 107.1 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 109.1 |
| 1988 Nov 15 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 110.3 | 107.8 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 107.0 | 112.1 | 112.1 | 109.1 |
| 1988 Dec 13 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 108.0 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 105.9 | 106.5 | 101.5 | 107.4 | 112.4 | 108.9 |
| 1989 Jan 17 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 111.2 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 104.5 | 107.4 | 103.2 | 108.2 | 113.1 | 109.9 |
| 1989 Feb 14 | 111.8 | 112.5 | 111.9 | 109.0 | 109.9 | 110.9 | 105.3 | 107.7 | 103.4 | 108.5 | 113.5 | 110.5 |
| 1989 Mar 14 | 112.3 | 113.0 | 112.4 | 109.4 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 105.8 | 108.3 | 104.8 | 108.9 | 114.1 | 110.9 |
| 1989 Apr 18 | 114.3 | 115.2 | 114.4 | 110.6 | 112.2 | 114.2 | 107.0 | 109.6 | 108.0 | 109.9 | 115.0 | 111.5 |
| 1989 May 16 | 115.0 | 115.9 | 115.1 | 111.3 | 112.9 | 114.7 | 107.5 | 110.3 | 109.9 | 110.4 | 115.6 | 111.9 |
| 1989 June 13 | 115.4 | 116.3 | 115.6 | 111.6 | 113.2 | 115.9 | 107.6 | 110.7 | 109.3 | 111.0 | 116.2 | 112.2 |
| 1989 July 18 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 115.9 | 111.6 | 113.2 | 116.5 | 106.5 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 111.9 | 116.8 | 112.9 |
| 1989 Aug 15 | 115.8 | 116.9 | 116.2 | 111.8 | 113.4 | 116.8 | 106.7 | 110.6 | 108.8 | 112.3 | 117.4 | 114.0 |
| 1989 Sept 12 | 116.6 | 117.6 | 117.0 | 112.5 | 114.1 | 116.9 | 107.9 | 111.3 | 110.7 | 113.2 | 118.0 | 114.7 |
| 1989 Oct 17 | 117.5 | 118.5 | 117.9 | 113.3 | 114.9 | 117.2 | 108.8 | 112.4 | 101.5 | 114.4 | 118.9 | 115.5 |
| 1989 Nov 14 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 118.9 | 113.8 | 115.3 | 117.4 | 109.3 | 113.5 | 106.2 | 114.8 | 119.5 | 115.4 |
| 1989 Dec 12 | 118.8 | 119.7 | 119.0 | 114.0 | 115.5 | — | 109.5 | 114.5 | 111.1 | 115.1 | 120.1 | 115.5 |
| 1990 Jan 16 | 119.5 | 120.2 | 119.6 | 114.6 | 116.1 | — | 108.0 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 121.2 | 116.3 |
| 1990 Feb 13 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 115.3 | 116.7 | — | 109.1 | 117.0 | 118.7 | 116.7 | 121.8 | 117.1 |
| 1990 Mar 13 | 121.4 | 122.1 | 121.4 | 115.9 | 117.3 | — | 109.9 | 117.7 | 119.6 | 117.3 | 122.4 | 117.8 |
| 1990 Apr 10 | 125.1 | 126.3 | 125.1 | 117.6 | 121.1 | — | 111.0 | 118.8 | 123.4 | 118.0 | 123.9 | 121.5 |

† 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 Industry index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

| Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Miscellaneous goods | Transport and vehicles | Services | |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | | | | Weights | 1974 |
| 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 63 | 135 | 54 | 1974 |
| 46 | 108 | 53 | 70 | 89 | 71 | 149 | 52 | 1975 |
| 46 | 112 | 56 | 75 | 84 | 74 | 140 | 57 | 1976 |
| 46 | 112 | 58 | 63 | 82 | 71 | 139 | 54 | 1977 |
| 48 | 113 | 60 | 64 | 80 | 70 | 140 | 56 | 1978 |
| 44 | 120 | 59 | 64 | 82 | 69 | 143 | 59 | 1979 |
| 40 | 124 | 59 | 69 | 84 | 74 | 151 | 62 | 1980 |
| 36 | 135 | 62 | 65 | 81 | 75 | 152 | 66 | 1981 |
| 41 | 144 | 62 | 64 | 77 | 72 | 154 | 65 | 1982 |
| 39 | 137 | 69 | 64 | 74 | 75 | 159 | 63 | 1983 |
| 36 | 149 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 76 | 158 | 65 | 1984 |
| 37 | 153 | 65 | 65 | 75 | 77 | 156 | 62 | 1985 |
| 40 | 153 | 62 | 63 | 75 | 81 | 157 | 58 | 1986 |
| 115.9 | 105.8 | 110.7 | 107.9 | 109.4 | 111.2 | 111.0 | 106.8 | (1974 |
| 147.7 | 125.5 | 147.4 | 131.2 | 125.7 | 138.6 | 143.9 | 135.5 | (1975 |
| 171.3 | 143.2 | 162.4 | 144.2 | 139.4 | 161.3 | 166.0 | 159.5 | (1976 |
| 209.7 | 161.8 | 211.3 | 166.8 | 157.4 | 188.3 | 190.3 | 173.3 | (1977 |
| 228.2 | 173.4 | 227.5 | 182.1 | 171.0 | 206.7 | 207.2 | 192.0 | (1978 |
| 247.6 | 208.9 | 250.5 | 201.9 | 187.2 | 236.4 | 243.1 | 213.9 | (1979 |
| 290.1 | 269.5 | 313.2 | 226 | | | | | |

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

| 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 | Miscellaneous goods | Transport and vehicles | Services |
|----------------|-----------|------|--|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 1974 Jan 15 | 12.0 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 13.5 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 12.2 |
| 1975 Jan 14 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 24.0 | 10.3 | 24.9 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 25.2 | 30.3 | 15.8 |
| 1976 Jan 13 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 23.2 | 26.1 | 31.1 | 22.2 | 35.1 | 19.0 | 12.9 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 33.0 |
| 1977 Jan 18 | 16.6 | 23.5 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 17.8 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 8.3 |
| 1978 Jan 17 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 15.8 | 8.8 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 11.8 |
| 1979 Jan 16 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 8.3 |
| 1980 Jan 15 | 18.4 | 12.6 | 22.5 | 21.4 | 16.5 | 24.8 | 18.9 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 19.6 | 22.8 | 22.2 |
| 1981 Jan 13 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 20.1 | 28.4 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 17.1 |
| 1982 Jan 12 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 7.2 | 15.9 | 32.2 | 22.8 | 13.0 | 3.7 | -0.2 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 12.6 |
| 1983 Jan 11 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 8.7 | -0.5 | 16.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 3.7 |
| 1984 Jan 10 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 2.1 | -0.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| 1985 Jan 15 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| 1986 Jan 14 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 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 expenditure | Fares and other travel costs | Leisure goods | Leisure services |
|--------------|-----------|------|----------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1988 Jan 12 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.9 | -1.7 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| 1988 Apr 19 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | -0.8 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 6.7 |
| 1988 May 17 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 7.2 |
| 1988 June 14 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| 1988 July 19 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 6.8 |
| 1988 Aug 16 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 7.0 |
| 1988 Sept 13 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 8.5 |
| 1988 Oct 18 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 15.1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| 1988 Nov 15 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 15.6 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 7.6 |
| 1988 Dec 13 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 7.8 |
| 1989 Jan 17 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 19.9 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 8.2 |
| 1989 Feb 14 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 21.8 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 8.2 |
| 1989 Mar 14 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 22.0 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 8.2 |
| 1989 Apr 18 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 21.9 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| 1989 May 16 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 23.1 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 5.4 |
| 1989 June 13 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 23.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| 1989 July 18 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 24.0 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 6.4 |
| 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1989 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 |
| 1990 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 |
| 1990 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 |
| 1990 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 |

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

| UNITED KINGDOM | One-person pensioner households | | | | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices (excl. housing) | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| JAN 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 101.1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 114.2 | 101.1 | 105.8 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 101.5 | 107.5 | 110.7 | 116.1 |
| 1975 | 121.3 | 134.3 | 139.2 | 145.0 | 121.0 | 134.0 | 139.1 | 144.4 | 123.5 | 134.5 | 140.7 | 145.7 |
| 1976 | 152.3 | 158.3 | 161.4 | 171.3 | 151.5 | 157.3 | 160.5 | 170.2 | 151.4 | 156.6 | 160.4 | 168.0 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 186.9 | 191.1 | 194.2 | 178.9 | 186.3 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 176.8 | 184.2 | 187.6 | 190.8 |
| 1978 | 197.5 | 202.5 | 205.1 | 207.1 | 195.8 | 200.9 | 203.6 | 205.9 | 194.6 | 199.3 | 202.4 | 205.3 |
| 1979 | 214.9 | 220.6 | 231.9 | 239.8 | 213.4 | 219.3 | 231.1 | 238.5 | 211.3 | 217.7 | 233.1 | 239.8 |
| 1980 | 250.7 | 262.1 | 268.9 | 275.0 | 248.9 | 260.5 | 266.4 | 271.8 | 249.6 | 261.6 | 267.1 | 271.8 |
| 1981 | 283.2 | 292.1 | 297.2 | 304.5 | 280.3 | 290.3 | 295.6 | 303.0 | 279.3 | 289.8 | 295.0 | 300.5 |
| 1982 | 314.2 | 322.4 | 323.0 | 327.4 | 311.8 | 319.4 | 319.8 | 324.1 | 305.9 | 314.7 | 316.3 | 320.2 |
| 1983 | 331.1 | 334.3 | 337.0 | 342.3 | 327.5 | 331.5 | 334.4 | 339.7 | 323.2 | 328.7 | 332.0 | 335.4 |
| 1984 | 346.7 | 353.6 | 353.8 | 357.5 | 343.8 | 351.4 | 351.3 | 355.1 | 337.5 | 344.3 | 345.3 | 348.5 |
| 1985 | 363.2 | 371.4 | 371.3 | 374.5 | 360.7 | 369.0 | 368.7 | 371.8 | 353.0 | 361.8 | 362.6 | 365.3 |
| 1986 | 378.4 | 382.8 | 382.6 | 384.3 | 375.4 | 379.6 | 379.9 | 382.0 | 367.4 | 371.0 | 372.2 | 375.3 |
| 1987 January | 386.5 | | | | 384.2 | | | | 377.8 | | | |
| JAN 13, 1987 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 100.3 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 102.3 | 100.3 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 102.9 |
| 1988 | 102.8 | 104.6 | 105.3 | 106.6 | 103.1 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 106.8 | 103.6 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 107.7 |
| 1989 | 108.0 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 113.2 | 108.2 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 113.7 |
| 1990 | 115.2 | | | | 115.3 | | | | 115.4 | | | |

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6.7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

| UNITED KINGDOM | All Items (excluding housing) | Food | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Miscellaneous goods | Transport and vehicles | Services | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|--|-----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|-------|
| INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 336.2 | 300.7 | 358.2 | 366.7 | 441.6 | 462.3 | 255.3 | 215.3 | 393.9 | 422.3 | 311.5 | |
| 1984 | 352.9 | 320.2 | 384.3 | 386.6 | 489.8 | 479.2 | 263.0 | 215.5 | 417.3 | 438.3 | 321.3 | |
| 1985 | 370.1 | 330.7 | 406.8 | 410.2 | 533.3 | 502.4 | 274.3 | 223.4 | 451.6 | 458.6 | 343.1 | |
| 1986 | 382.0 | 340.1 | 432.7 | 428.4 | 587.2 | 510.4 | 281.3 | 231.0 | 468.4 | 472.1 | 357.0 | |
| 1987 January | 386.5 | 344.6 | 448.5 | 438.4 | 605.5 | 510.5 | | 231.7 | | | | |
| INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 333.3 | 296.7 | 358.2 | 377.3 | 440.6 | 461.2 | 257.4 | 223.8 | 383.9 | 393.1 | 320.6 | |
| 1984 | 350.4 | 315.6 | 384.3 | 399.9 | 488.5 | 479.2 | 264.3 | 223.9 | 405.8 | 407.0 | 331.1 | |
| 1985 | 367.6 | 325.1 | 406.7 | 425.5 | 531.6 | 503.1 | 275.8 | 232.4 | 438.1 | 429.9 | 353.8 | |
| 1986 | 379.2 | 334.6 | 432.9 | 445.3 | 584.4 | 511.3 | 281.2 | 239.5 | 456.0 | 428.5 | 368.4 | |
| 1987 January | 384.2 | 338.8 | 448.8 | 456.0 | 602.3 | 512.2 | | 240.5 | | | | |
| GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 329.8 | 308.8 | 364.0 | 366.5 | 440.9 | 465.4 | 250.4 | 214.8 | 345.6 | 366.3 | 342.9 | |
| 1984 | 343.9 | 326.1 | 390.8 | 387.7 | 489.0 | 478.8 | 256.7 | 214.6 | 364.7 | 374.7 | 357.3 | |
| 1985 | 360.7 | 336.3 | 413.3 | 412.1 | 532.5 | 499.3 | 263.9 | 222.9 | 392.2 | 392.5 | 381.3 | |
| 1986 | 371.5 | 347.3 | 439.5 | 430.6 | 584.9 | 506.0 | 266.7 | 229.2 | 409.2 | 390.1 | 400.5 | |
| 1987 January | 377.8 | 354.0 | 454.8 | 440.7 | 602.9 | 506.1 | | 230.8 | | | | |
| INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 102.1 | 101.1 | 102.3 | 102.9 | 103.5 | 100.4 |
| 1988 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 109.7 | 106.4 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 106.2 | 104.5 | 109.1 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 109.3 |
| 1989 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 116.7 | 111.9 | 106.5 | 106.8 | 110.9 | 109.1 | 119.3 | 115.1 | 114.9 | 116.2 |
| INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 100.1 | 99.1 | 102.2 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 102.3 | 103.4 | 100.5 |
| 1988 | 105.0 | 104.7 | 109.6 | 106.7 | 103.4 | 101.4 | 106.1 | 103.8 | 108.8 | 107.4 | 108.7 | 109.4 |
| 1989 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 116.5 | 112.4 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 110.5 | 107.9 | 118.3 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 116.3 |
| GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 100.1 | 99.1 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 101.5 | 101.6 |
| 1988 | 105.8 | 104.6 | 109.6 | 106.9 | 103.4 | 101.6 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 108.1 |
| 1989 | 111.5 | 110.5 | 116.5 | 112.9 | 106.4 | 107.3 | 110.1 | 112.5 | 109.9 | 114.0 | 115.2 | 115.1 |

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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:

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

| | United Kingdom | European Community (12) | Belgium | Denmark | Germany (FR) | Greece | Spain | France | Irish Republic | Italy | Luxembourg |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1986 | 103.4 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 103.6 | 99.9 | 123.0 | 108.8 | 102.7 | 103.8 | 105.8 | 100.3 |
| 1987 | 107.7 | 106.9 | 102.9 | 107.8 | 100.1 | 143.2 | 114.5 | 105.9 | 107.1 | 110.9 | 100.2 |
| 1988 | 113.0 | 110.7 | 104.1 | 112.7 | 101.4 | 162.5 | 120.0 | 108.7 | 109.4 | 116.5 | 101.7 |
| 1989 | 121.8 | 116.4 | 107.3 | 118.1 | 104.2 | 184.9 | 128.2 | 112.5 | 113.9 | 123.8 | 105.1 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 120.8 | 115.6 | 106.8 | 117.4 | 104.1 | 180.4 | 126.1 | 111.9 | .. | 122.6 | 104.3 |
| May | 121.6 | 116.0 | 106.9 | 118.2 | 104.3 | 181.0 | 126.3 | 112.3 | 113.1 | 123.2 | 104.7 |
| June | 122.0 | 116.3 | 107.1 | 117.9 | 104.4 | 183.9 | 127.0 | 112.5 | .. | 123.7 | 105.0 |
| July | 122.1 | 116.6 | 107.5 | 117.9 | 104.3 | 183.6 | 129.0 | 112.8 | .. | 123.9 | 105.3 |
| Aug | 122.4 | 116.8 | 107.8 | 118.6 | 104.2 | 184.1 | 129.3 | 113.0 | 114.8 | 124.2 | 105.5 |
| Sept | 123.3 | 117.4 | 108.4 | 119.0 | 104.3 | 190.7 | 130.7 | 113.2 | .. | 124.8 | 105.8 |
| Oct | 124.2 | 118.1 | 108.5 | 119.7 | 104.7 | 194.6 | 131.2 | 113.7 | .. | 125.8 | 106.4 |
| Nov | 125.3 | 118.5 | 108.4 | 120.2 | 104.9 | 196.3 | 131.5 | 114.0 | 115.6 | 126.5 | 106.6 |
| Dec | 125.6 | 118.9 | 108.8 | 120.2 | 105.2 | 199.9 | 132.0 | 114.1 | .. | 127.0 | 106.7 |
| 1990 Jan | 126.3 | 119.6 R | 109.2 | 119.5 | 105.8 | 201.3 | 133.2 | 114.4 | .. | 128.2 R | 107.5 |
| Feb | 127.1 | 120.2 P | 109.4 | 119.7 | 106.2 | 201.4 | 134.0 | 114.6 | 116.7 | 129.1 P | 107.6 |
| Mar | 128.3 | 120.8 P | 109.7 | 120.2 | 106.3 | 209.0 | 134.5 | 115.0 P | .. | 129.6 P | 107.6 |
| Apr | 132.3 | .. | 110.2 | .. | 106.5 | 212.6 | 134.9 | .. | .. | 130.2 P | 108.0 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 19.3 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 4.1 |
| 1986 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 3.6 | -0.3 | 23.0 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 0.3 |
| 1987 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 16.4 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.8 | -0.1 |
| 1988 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 1.5 |
| 1989 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 3.3 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 8.0 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | .. | 6.3 | 3.2 |
| May | 8.3 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 13.1 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 3.5 |
| June | 8.3 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 13.4 | 7.1 | 3.6 | .. | 6.5 | 3.6 |
| July | 8.2 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 3.5 | .. | 6.5 | 3.4 |
| Aug | 7.3 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| Sept | 7.6 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 14.3 | 6.8 | 3.4 | .. | 6.3 | 3.6 |
| Oct | 7.3 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 13.8 | 7.1 | 3.6 | .. | 6.3 | 3.9 |
| Nov | 7.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 14.0 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 3.8 |
| Dec | 7.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 14.8 | 6.9 | 3.6 | .. | 6.3 | 3.9 |
| 1990 Jan | 7.7 | 5.3 R | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 6.8 | 3.4 | .. | 6.6 R | 4.0 |
| Feb | 7.5 | 5.2 P | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 6.4 P | 3.8 |
| Mar | 8.1 | 5.3 P | 3.4 | 3.0 P | 2.7 | 17.8 | 7.0 | 3.4 P | .. | 6.2 P | 3.5 |
| Apr | 9.4 | .. | 3.2 | .. | 2.3 | 17.9 | 7.0 | .. | .. | 6.2 P | 3.4 |

Source: Eurostat

P Provisional

R Revised

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

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

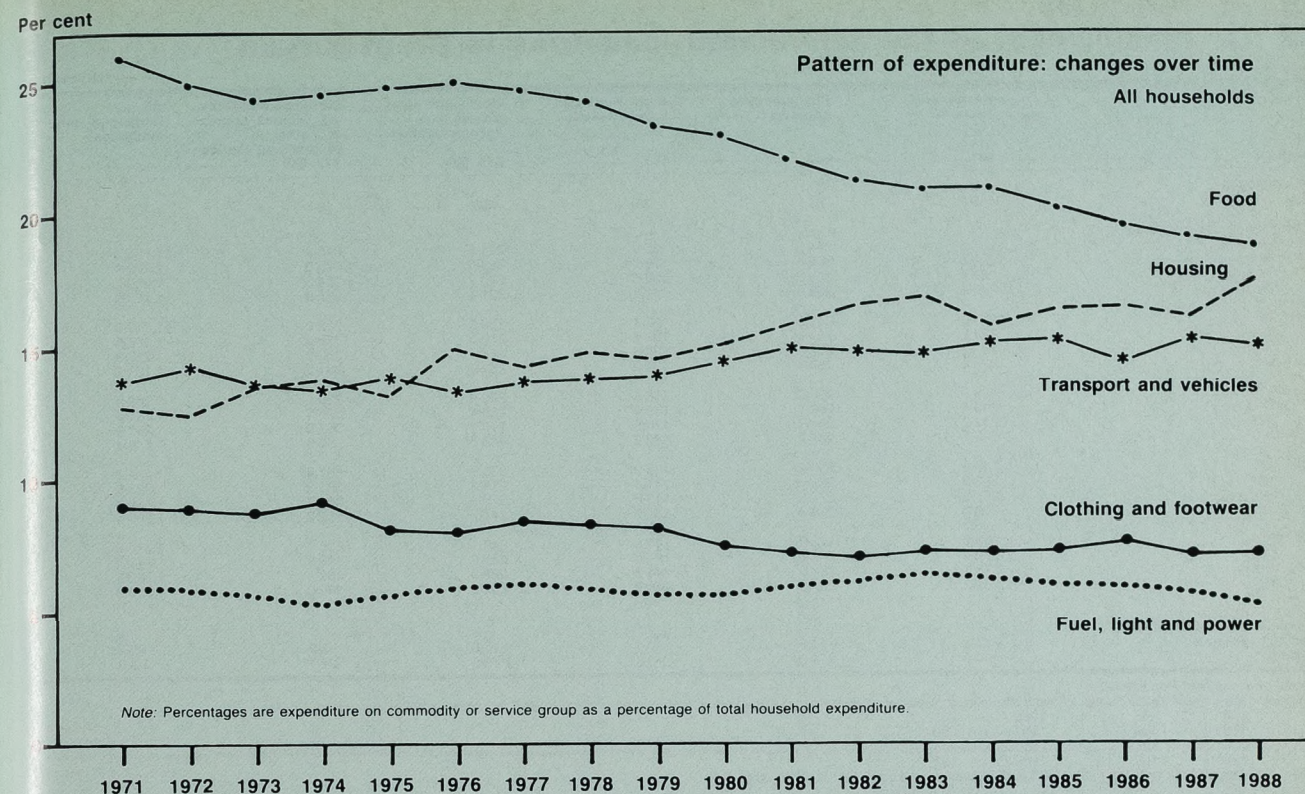
RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

| | Netherlands | Portugal | United States | Japan | Switzerland | Austria | Norway | Sweden | Finland | Canada |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1986 | 100.2 | 111.7 | 101.9 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 101.7 | 107.2 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 104.1 |
| 1987 | 99.8 | 122.2 | 105.7 | 100.7 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 116.5 | 108.6 | 107.1 | 108.7 |
| 1988 | 100.6 | 133.9 | 110.0 | 101.4 | 104.2 | 105.1 | 124.3 | 114.9 | 112.6 | 113.1 |
| 1989 | 101.7 | 150.8 | 115.3 | 103.7 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 130.0 | 122.3 | 120.0 | 118.7 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 101.6 | 148.2 | 114.5 | 103.7 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 129.4 | 121.3 | 119.1 | 117.1 |
| May | 101.6 | 148.5 | 115.1 | 104.3 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 129.8 | 121.8 | 119.5 | 118.3 |
| June | 101.5 | 149.5 | 115.4 | 104.2 | 107.1 | 107.6 | 130.6 | 122.2 | 120.6 | 118.9 |
| July | 101.7 | 151.0 | 115.7 | 104.0 | 106.9 | 108.9 | 130.7 | 122.2 | 120.5 | 119.7 |
| Aug | 102.0 | 153.6 | 115.9 | 103.9 | 107.3 | 109.3 | 130.3 | 122.7 | 120.6 | 119.8 |
| Sept | 102.5 | 153.9 | 116.2 | 104.8 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 131.4 | 123.7 | 121.9 | 120.0 |
| Oct | 102.6 | 154.7 | 116.8 | 105.6 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 131.6 | 124.7 | 122.4 | 120.4 |
| Nov | 102.6 | 156.3 | 117.1 | 104.5 | 109.4 | 108.1 | 131.6 | 125.0 | 122.3 | 120.8 |
| Dec | 102.6 | 158.0 | 117.3 | 104.6 | 110.2 | 108.5 | 131.5 | 125.4 | 123.0 | 120.7 |
| 1990 Jan | 102.4 | 160.7 | 118.5 | 104.8 | 110.8 | 109.2 | 132.5 | 129.4 | 124.8 | 121.8 |
| Feb | 102.8 | 164.4 | 119.0 | 105.1 P | 111.2 | 110.0 | 133.0 | 130.0 | 125.3 | 122.5 |
| Mar | 103.2 | 165.4 | 119.6 | 105.4 P | 111.6 | 110.1 | 134.5 | 133.6 | 125.7 | 122.9 |
| Apr | 103.7 | 167.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 2.3 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 4.2 |
| 1986 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| 1987 | -0.4 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| 1988 | 0.8 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| 1989 | 1.1 | 12.6 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Apr | 1.1 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 4.6 |
| May | 1.0 | 13.0 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.0 |
| June | 1.0 | 13.2 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| July | 1.1 | 13.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| Aug | 1.1 | 13.7 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Sept | 1.3 | 12.7 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 5.2 |
| Oct | 1.3 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| Nov | 1.2 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.2 |
| Dec | 1.3 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.1 |
| 1990 Jan | 2.0 | 12.1 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 5.5 |
| Feb | 2.1 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 3.6 P | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 5.4 |
| Mar | 2.1 | 12.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 P | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Apr | 2.1 | 12.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

| UNITED KINGDOM | Average weekly expenditure per household | | | | Average weekly expenditure per person | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | At current prices | | At constant prices | | At current prices | | At constant prices | |
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Percentage increase on a year earlier | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted | Percentage increase on a year earlier |
| | £ | £ | Index (1980=100) | £ | £ | Index (1980=100) | £ | £ |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 162.50 | 6.5 | 103.2 | 1.7 | 62.60 | 8.0 | 107.9 | 2.7 |
| 1986 | 178.10 | 9.6 | 108.9 | 5.5 | 69.74 | 11.4 | 115.7 | 7.2 |
| 1987 | 188.62 | 5.9 | 111.1 | 2.0 | 74.47 | 6.8 | 119.0 | 2.9 |
| 1988 | 204.41 | 8.4 | 114.9 | 3.5 | 81.24 | 9.1 | 124.0 | 4.2 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 Q3 | 180.15 | 9.8 | 182.6 | 111.3 | 68.97 | 9.9 | 70.3 | 116.3 |
| Q4 | 190.18 | 10.6 | 182.6 | 110.3 | 73.45 | 11.0 | 70.5 | 115.6 |
| 1987 Q1 | 178.70 | 7.4 | 185.3 | 110.5 | 69.52 | 5.4 | 72.4 | 117.1 |
| Q2 | 191.34 | 9.2 | 190.0 | 112.7 | 74.25 | 5.5 | 73.0 | 117.5 |
| Q3* | 179.97 | -0.1 | 182.2 | 107.0 | 72.23 | 4.7 | 73.6 | 117.2 |
| Q4 | 204.73 | 7.7 | 196.8 | 114.2 | 82.22 | 11.9 | 78.9 | 124.2 |
| 1988 Q1 | 188.32 | 5.4 | 195.0 | 111.9 | 73.03 | 5.1 | 76.1 | 118.4 |
| Q2 | 200.89 | 5.0 | 199.9 | 113.2 | 81.30 | 9.5 | 80.2 | 123.3 |
| Q3 | 209.78 | 16.6 | 212.1 | 118.4 | 83.00 | 14.9 | 84.4 | 127.9 |
| Q4 | 218.81 | 6.9 | 210.3 | 116.1 | 88.01 | 7.1 | 84.3 | 126.4 |
| 1989 Q1 | 210.46 | 11.8 | 218.0 | 119.9 | 82.79 | 13.4 | 86.4 | 128.8 |
| Q2 | 220.32 | 9.7 | 219.1 | 118.5 | 88.40 | 8.7 | 87.2 | 128.0 |

Source: Family Expenditure Survey—For a brief note on the Survey see the article on p 71 of *Employment Gazette*, February 1990.
* A note in Topics in *Employment Gazette*, April 1989 (p 211) and the article on p 249 of *Employment Gazette*, May 1989, discuss the annual results for 1987 and those for Quarter 3 of 1987.



7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

| UNITED KINGDOM | ALL ITEMS | £ per week per household | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | Housing* | | Fuel, light and power | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Clothing and footwear | Durable household goods | Other† goods |
| | | Gross | Net | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 162.50 | 30.18 | 26.63 | 9.95 | 32.70 | 7.95 | 4.42 | 11.92 | 11.61 | 12.59 |
| 1986 | 178.10 | 33.70 | 29.92 | 10.43 | 34.97 | 8.21 | 4.55 | 13.46 | 13.83 | 13.87 |
| 1987 | 188.62 | 34.35 | 30.42 | 10.55 | 35.79 | 8.70 | 4.67 | 13.32 | 13.32 | 13.32 |
| 1988 | 204.41 | 39.10 | 35.81 | 10.48 | 38.28 | 9.19 | 4.45 | 14.52 | 14.52 | 14.52 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 Q3 | 180.15 | 35.75 | 31.89 | 9.61 | 35.36 | 8.52 | 4.65 | 13.49 | 13.47 | 12.87 |
| Q4 | 190.18 | 34.79 | 30.83 | 9.41 | 37.09 | 9.57 | 4.89 | 17.32 | 14.92 | 17.44 |
| 1987 Q1 | 178.70 | 33.21 | 29.23 | 11.38 | 34.88 | 8.19 | 4.81 | 10.73 | 10.73 | 10.73 |
| Q2 | 191.34 | 35.48 | 31.59 | 12.04 | 36.40 | 8.83 | 4.72 | 12.84 | 12.84 | 12.84 |
| Q3‡ | 179.97 | 33.91 | 29.87 | 9.54 | 35.22 | 8.29 | 4.60 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.51 |
| Q4 | 204.73 | 34.81 | 31.01 | 9.15 | 36.70 | 9.52 | 4.55 | 17.33 | 17.33 | 17.33 |
| 1988 Q1 | 188.32 | 36.93 | 33.29 | 11.21 | 37.49 | 8.53 | 4.38 | 11.88 | 11.88 | 11.88 |
| Q2 | 200.89 | 37.53 | 34.20 | 11.25 | 37.90 | 9.00 | 4.44 | 13.56 | 13.56 | 13.56 |
| Q3 | 209.78 | 42.32 | 39.05 | 9.69 | 38.09 | 8.58 | 4.49 | 14.08 | 14.08 | 14.08 |
| Q4 | 218.81 | 39.60 | 36.69 | 9.75 | 39.65 | 10.67 | 4.49 | 18.60 | 18.60 | 18.60 |
| 1989 Q1 | 210.46 | 39.75 | 35.85 | 11.56 | 39.97 | 8.16 | 4.71 | 12.77 | 12.77 | 12.77 |
| Q2 | 220.32 | 42.97 | 39.39 | 11.42 | 40.94 | 9.16 | 4.67 | 14.63 | 14.63 | 14.63 |
| Standard error** per cent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Q2 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | ... | ... |
| Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 5.9 |
| 1986 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 19.1 | 10.2 |
| 1987 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 2.6 | -1.0 | ... | ... |
| 1988 | 8.4 | 13.8 | 17.7 | -0.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | -4.7 | 9.0 | ... | ... |
| 1986 Q3 | 9.8 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 19.3 | 30.1 | 5.7 |
| Q4 | 10.6 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 9.1 | 10.4 |
| 1987 Q1 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 4.3 | ... | ... |
| Q2 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 14.1 | 3.1 | 1.9 | ... | ... |
| Q3‡ | -0.1 | -5.2 | -6.3 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -2.7 | -1.1 | -7.3 | ... | ... |
| Q4 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | -2.8 | -1.1 | -0.5 | -7.0 | -0.6 | ... | ... |
| 1988 Q1 | 5.4 | 11.2 | 13.9 | -1.5 | 7.5 | 4.2 | -8.9 | 10.7 | ... | ... |
| Q2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 1.9 | -5.9 | 5.6 | ... | ... |
| Q3 | 16.6 | 24.8 | 30.7 | 1.6 | 8.2 | 3.5 | -2.4 | 12.6 | ... | ... |
| Q4 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 18.3 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 12.1 | -1.3 | 7.3 | ... | ... |
| 1989 Q1 | 11.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 6.6 | -4.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | ... | ... |
| Q2 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 7.9 | ... | ... |
| Percentage of total expenditure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 100 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 6.1 | 20.1 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| 1986 | 100 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 5.9 | 19.6 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| 1987 † | 100 | 18.1 | 16.1 | 5.6 | 19.0 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 7.1 | ... | ... |
| 1988 | 100 | 19.5 | 17.5 | 5.1 | 18.7 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 7.1 | ... | ... |

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.
* Housing figures are given in terms of gross expenditure (ie: before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates) and net expenditure. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.
** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the FES Report 1988.
† See * footnote to table 7.1.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2 Composition of expenditure

| UNITED KINGDOM | £ per week per household | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Transport and vehicles | Services† | Household goods† | Household services | Personal goods and services | Motoring‡ expenditure | Fares and other travel costs | Leisure goods | Leisure services | Miscellaneous |
| | Annual averages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 4.56 | 19.48 | 13.67 | 8.50 | 6.48 | 21.22 | 4.21 | 8.54 | 13.18 | 0.74 |
| 1986 | 5.43 | 22.67 | 13.48 | 8.23 | 7.02 | 23.80 | 4.60 | 9.03 | 18.11 | 0.88 |
| 1987 | ... | ... | 15.01 | 9.80 | 8.13 | 25.31 | 4.88 | 9.65 | 18.13 | 0.78 |
| 1988 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 Q3 | 5.76 | 23.73 | 13.08 | 8.08 | 6.27 | 21.01 | 4.75 | 7.93 | 14.71 | 0.81 |
| Q4 | 6.70 | 21.08 | 14.90 | 8.10 | 7.88 | 22.71 | 3.99 | 10.56 | 12.00 | 0.93 |
| 1987 Q1 | ... | ... | 14.15 | 7.81 | 6.02 | 23.05 | 4.46 | 8.49 | 14.59 | 0.91 |
| Q2 | ... | ... | 12.22 | 7.91 | 6.46 | 24.55 | 4.80 | 8.64 | 19.61 | 0.73 |
| Q3‡ | ... | ... | 12.61 | 7.85 | 6.38 | 22.93 | 4.63 | 7.91 | 16.97 | 0.66 |
| Q4 | ... | ... | 14.95 | 9.38 | 9.27 | 24.68 | 4.52 | 11.11 | 21.35 | 1.21 |
| 1988 Q1 | ... | ... | 13.99 | 8.59 | 6.88 | 23.24 | 4.72 | 8.78 | 14.50 | 0.84 |
| Q2 | ... | ... | 15.12 | 9.38 | 6.87 | 25.73 | 4.51 | 8.87 | 19.40 | 0.67 |
| Q3 | ... | ... | 14.89 | 10.70 | 7.66 | 27.88 | 5.53 | 8.97 | 19.52 | 0.67 |
| Q4 | ... | ... | 16.06 | 10.54 | 11.14 | 24.38 | 4.75 | 11.99 | 19.16 | 0.95 |
| 1989 Q1 | ... | ... | 19.40 | 9.02 | 7.70 | 29.50 | 4.90 | 9.76 | 16.43 | 0.72 |
| Q2 | ... | ... | 18.96 | 8.71 | 7.34 | 28.87 | 5.20 | 9.37 | 20.77 | 0.90 |
| Standard error** per cent | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 Q2 | ... | ... | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 14.5 |
| Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 7.9 | 11.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.1 |
| 1986 | 3.5 | 16.4 | -1.4 | -3.2 | 8.3 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 37.4 | 8.8 |
| 1987 | ... | ... | 11.4 | 19.1 | 15.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 0.1 | -11.4 |
| 1988 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1986 Q3 | -1.4 | 12.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -12.0 |
| Q4 | 5.1 | 21.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.3 |
| 1987 Q1 | ... | ... | 0.5 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 27.4 | 7.5 | 17.6 | 36.4 |
| Q2 | ... | ... | -2.8 | -24.9 | 3.7 | 22.8 | 4.6 | 12.2 | 43.5 | 30.4 |
| Q3‡ | ... | ... | -3.6 | -2.9 | 1.8 | 9.1 | -2.5 | -0.3 | 15.4 | -18.5 |
| Q4 | ... | ... | 0.3 | 15.8 | 17.6 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 5.2 | 77.9 | 30.1 |
| 1988 Q1 | ... | ... | -1.1 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 3.4 | -0.6 | 7.7 |
| Q2 | ... | ... | 23.7 | 18.6 | 6.3 | 4.8 | -6.1 | 2.7 | -1.1 | -8.8 |
| Q3 | ... | ... | 17.9 | 36.3 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 13.4 | 15.0 | -1.5 |
| Q4 | ... | ... | 7.4 | 12.4 | 20.2 | -1.2 | 5.1 | 7.9 | -10.3 | -21.5 |
| 1989 Q1 | ... | ... | 38.7 | 5.0 | 11.9 | 26.9 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 13.3 | -14.3 |
| Q2 | ... | ... | 25.4 | -7.1 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 15.3 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 34.3 |
| Percentage of total expenditure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 15.1 | 12.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.4 |
| 1986 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 0.4 |
| 1987 † | ... | ... | 7.1 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 12.6 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 0.5 |
| 1988 | ... | ... | 7.3 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 0.4 |

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

8.1 TOURISM

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

| SIC group | 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 977, 979 | All tourism-related industries |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Self-employed* | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 48.0 | 51.7 | 1.6 | 36.4 | 18.4 | 156.1 |
| Employees in employment | | | | | | |
| 1985 Mar | 207.5 | 254.8 | 136.2 | 221.6 | 316.6 | 1,136.7 |
| June | 222.8 | 266.4 | 139.7 | 268.5 | 373.0 | 1,270.4 |
| Sept | 226.1 | 259.3 | 139.3 | 270.1 | 364.3 | 1,259.2 |
| Dec | 220.8 | 258.5 | 141.2 | 231.4 | 325.8 | 1,177.8 |
| 1986 Mar | 215.3 | 249.9 | 137.1 | 226.5 | 322.0 | 1,150.8 |
| June | 229.2 | 259.8 | 138.2 | 270.5 | 370.9 | 1,268.6 |
| Sept | 227.7 | 264.3 | 138.5 | 268.4 | 362.0 | 1,260.9 |
| Dec | 225.2 | 263.4 | 139.2 | 232.3 | 331.2 | 1,191.2 |
| 1987 Mar | 223.8 | 257.0 | 138.4 | 220.9 | 328.5 | 1,168.6 |
| June | 240.4 | 263.1 | 136.9 | 265.4 | 375.1 | 1,280.9 |
| Sept | 242.2 | 264.1 | 139.9 | 270.1 | 367.0 | 1,283.3 |
| Dec | 243.7 | 266.7 | 143.6 | 243.5 | 350.9 | 1,248.4 |
| 1988 Mar | 240.9 | 258.8 | 139.9 | 236.9 | 357.8 | 1,234.3 |
| June | 258.6 | 266.1 | 141.4 | 275.2 | 381.3 | 1,322.6 |
| Sept | 257.2 | 273.6 | 140.6 | 279.3 | 384.7 | 1,335.4 |
| Dec | 258.9 | 274.4 | 146.3 | 241.7 | 359.2 | 1,230.5 |
| 1989 Mar | 255.2 | 269.9 | 141.6 | 247.1 | 358.7 | 1,272.6 |
| June | 272.4 | 279.8 | 141.8 | 283.9 | 393.6 | 1,371.5 |
| Sept | 273.1 | 282.9 | 144.3 | 288.3 | 401.2 | 1,389.8 |
| Dec | 271.2 | 287.0 | 145.9 | 257.3 | 369.0 | 1,330.2 |
| Change Dec 1989 on Dec 1988 | | | | | | |
| Absolute (thousands) | +12.3 | +12.6 | -0.4 | +15.6 | +9.8 | +49.7 |
| Percentage | +4.8 | +4.6 | -0.3 | +6.5 | +2.7 | +3.9 |

* Based on Census of Population.

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

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

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

8.2 TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

| | Overseas visitors to the UK (a) | | UK residents abroad (b) | | Balance (a) less (b) | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1981 | 2,970 | | 3,272 | | -302 | |
| 1982 | 3,188 | | 3,640 | | -452 | |
| 1983 | 4,003 | | 4,090 | | -87 | |
| 1984 | 4,614 | | 4,663 | | -49 | |
| 1985 | 5,442 | | 4,871 | | +571 | |
| 1986 | 5,553 | | 6,083 | | -530 | |
| 1987 | 6,260 | | 7,280 | | -1,020 | |
| 1988 | 6,193 | | 8,228 | | -2,035 | |
| 1989 (e) | 6,850 | | 9,380 | | -2,530 | |
| Percentage change 1989/1988 | +11 | | +14 | | | |
| | Overseas visitors to the UK | | UK residents abroad | | Balance | |
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1988 Q1 | 1,048 | 1,524 | 1,350 | 2,023 | -302 | -499 |
| Q2 | 1,465 | 1,547 | 1,973 | 2,009 | -508 | -462 |
| Q3 | 2,233 | 1,501 | 3,216 | 2,033 | -983 | -532 |
| Q4 | 1,447 | 1,621 | 1,688 | 2,163 | -241 | -540 |
| 1989 P Q1 | 1,190 | 1,725 | 1,591 | 2,377 | -401 | -652 |
| Q2 | 1,499 | 1,611 | 2,124 | 2,160 | -625 | -549 |
| Q3 | 2,517 | 1,681 | 3,717 | 2,271 | -1,200 | -590 |
| Q4 (e) | 1,645 | 1,834 | 1,945 | 2,570 | -300 | -736 |
| 1989 P Jan | 412 | 527 | 486 | 757 | -74 | -230 |
| Feb | 305 | 555 | 527 | 876 | -222 | -321 |
| Mar | 473 | 643 | 579 | 744 | -162 | -101 |
| Apr | 486 | 532 | 598 | 726 | -162 | -194 |
| May | 484 | 537 | 638 | 692 | -154 | -155 |
| June | 579 | 542 | 888 | 742 | -309 | -200 |
| July | 866 | 574 | 1,035 | 724 | -169 | -150 |
| Aug | 901 | 554 | 1,369 | 774 | -468 | -220 |
| Sept | 750 | 553 | 1,313 | 773 | -563 | -220 |
| Oct (e) | 630 | 567 | 975 | 820 | -345 | -253 |
| Nov (e) | 465 | 588 | 525 | 832 | -60 | -244 |
| Dec (e) | 550 | 679 | 445 | 918 | +105 | -239 |
| 1990 P Jan (e) | 465 | 594 | 595 | 957 | -130 | -363 |
| Feb (e) | 380 | 699 | 495 | 833 | -115 | -134 |

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

TOURISM 8.3

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

THOUSAND

| | All areas | | North America | Western Europe | Other areas |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | |
| 1977 | 12,281 | | 2,377 | 7,770 | 2,134 |
| 1978 | 12,646 | | 2,475 | 7,865 | 2,306 |
| 1979 | 12,486 | | 2,196 | 7,873 | 2,417 |
| 1980 | 12,421 | | 2,082 | 7,910 | 2,429 |
| 1981 | 11,452 | | 2,105 | 7,055 | 2,291 |
| 1982 | 11,636 | | 2,135 | 7,082 | 2,418 |
| 1983 | 12,464 | | 2,836 | 7,164 | 2,464 |
| 1984 | 13,644 | | 3,330 | 7,551 | 2,763 |
| 1985 | 14,449 | | 3,797 | 7,870 | 2,782 |
| 1986 | 13,897 | | 2,843 | 8,355 | 2,699 |
| 1987 | 15,566 | | 3,394 | 9,317 | 2,855 |
| 1988 | 15,798 | | 3,272 | 9,668 | 2,859 |
| 1989 (e) | 17,150 | | 3,440 | 10,580 | 3,130 |
| 1988 Q1 | 2,777 | 3,966 | 519 | 1,735 | 524 |
| Q2 | 4,013 | 3,782 | 846 | 2,485 | 683 |
| Q3 | 5,547 | 3,824 | 1,201 | 3,303 | 1,043 |
| Q4 | 3,461 | 4,226 | 706 | 2,146 | 609 |
| 1989 P Q1 | 3,363 | 4,518 | 550 | 2,220 | 593 |
| Q2 | 4,144 | 4,118 | 941 | 2,540 | 664 |
| Q3 | 5,972 | 4,145 | 1,229 | 3,546 | 1,197 |
| Q4 (e) | 3,670 | 4,369 | 720 | 2,270 | 680 |
| 1989 P Jan | 1,140 | 1,462 | 190 | 717 | 233 |
| Feb | 877 | 1,446 | 140 | 567 | 169 |
| Mar | 1,346 | 1,446 | 220 | 936 | 191 |
| Apr | 1,270 | 1,610 | 200 | 902 | 168 |
| May | 1,348 | 1,409 | 314 | 791 | 243 |
| June | 1,527 | 1,338 | 428 | 847 | 253 |
| July | 2,075 | 1,397 | 461 | 1,245 | 369 |
| Aug | 2,261 | 1,357 | 420 | 1,403 | 439 |
| Sept | 1,636 | 1,391 | 348 | 810 | 389 |
| Oct (e) | 1,410 | 1,405 | 310 | 810 | 290 |
| Nov (e) | 1,150 | 1,484 | 220 | 710 | 220 |
| Dec (e) | 1,110 | 1,480 | 190 | 750 | 170 |
| 1990 P Jan (e) | 1,270 | 1,669 | 260 | 750 | 260 |
| Feb (e) | 1,040 | 1,728 | 180 | 680 | 180 |

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

| | All areas | | North America | Western Europe | Other areas |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | |
| 1977 | 11,525 | | 619 | 9,866 | 1,040 |
| 1978 | 13,443 | | 782 | 11,517 | 1,144 |
| 1979 | 15,466 | | 1,087 | 12,959 | 1,420 |
| 1980 | 17,507 | | 1,382 | 14,455 | 1,670 |
| 1981 | 19,046 | | 1,514 | 15,862 | 1,671 |
| 1982 | 20,611 | | 1,299 | 17,625 | 1,687 |
| 1983 | 20,994 | | 1,023 | 18,229 | 1,743 |
| 1984 | 22,072 | | 919 | 19,371 | 1,781 |
| 1985 | 21,610 | | 914 | 18,944 | 1,752 |
| 1986 | 24,949 | | 1,167 | 21,877 | 1,905 |
| 1987 | 27,447 | | 1,559 | 23,678 | 2,210 |
| 1988 | 28,828 | | 1,823 | 24,519 | 2,486 |
| 1989 (e) | 31,080 | | 2,170 | 26,240 | 2,670 |
| 1988 Q1 | 4,470 | 7,237 | 250 | 3,557 | 662 |
| Q2 | 7,343 | 6,890 | 440 | 6,334 | 568 |
| Q3 | 11,020 | 7,102 | 665 | 9,668 | 687 |
| Q4 | 5,996 | 7,599 | 468 | 4,959 | 569 |
| 1989 P Q1 | 5,420 | 8,257 | 330 | 4,327 | 763 |
| Q2 | 7,701 | 7,410 | 531 | 6,571 | 599 |
| Q3 | 11,637 | 7,476 | 819 | 10,107 | 710 |
| Q4 (e) | 6,320 | 7,935 | 490 | 5,230 | 600 |
| 1989 P Jan | 1,728 | 2,850 | 128 | 1,324 | 276 |
| Feb | 1,631 | 2,785 | 85 | 1,314 | 232 |
| Mar | 2,060 | 2,622 | 117 | 1,689 | 254 |
| Apr | 2,138 | 2,465 | 146 | 1,739 | 253 |
| May | 2,401 | 2,473 | 167 | 2,075 | 159 |
| June | 3,163 | 2,472 | 219 | 2,757 | 187 |
| July | 3,358 | 2,411 | 207 | 2,970 | 180 |
| Aug | 4,397 | 2,455 | 284 | 3,857 | 256 |
| Sept | 3,882 | 2,470 | 328 | 3,280 | 275 |
| Oct (e) | 3,140 | 2,644 | 250 | 2,660 | 230 |
| Nov (e) | 1,720 | 2,545 | 130 | 1,400 | 190 |
| Dec (e) | 1,460 | 2,746 | 110 | 1,170 | 180 |
| 1990 P Jan (e) | 1,810 | 3,126 | 110 | 1,400 | 300 |
| Feb (e) | 1,540 | 2,655 | 90 | 1,260 | 190 |

Notes: See table 8.2.

9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

YTS entrants: regions

| Provisional figures | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------|-------|----------|---------------|
| | South East | London | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands and Eastern | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | Northern | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain |
| Planned entrants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1989-March 1990 | 29.7 | 18.8 | 20.8 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 31.0 | 40.0 | 20.6 | 17.4 | 40.5 | 285.5 |
| Entrants to training | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1989 - March 1990 | 29.7 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 31.9 | 32.6 | 31.5 | 42.8 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 35.5 | 280.4 |
| Total in training | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 31 1990 | 38.6 | 20.7 | 28.0 | 39.4 | 42.6 | 41.2 | 53.4 | 27.8 | 22.7 | 45.1 | 359.5 |

Note: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.

9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

| Measure | Great Britain | | Scotland | | Wales | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | April | March | April | March | April | March |
| Community Industry | 6,649 | 7,056 | 1,715 | 1,798 | 816 | 812 |
| Enterprise Allowance Scheme | 69,491 | 70,669 | 6,253 | 6,310 | 4,812 | 4,896 |
| Job Release Scheme | 3,299 | 3,555 | 174 | 186 | 141 | 150 |
| Jobshare | 194 | 194 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 12 |
| Jobstart Allowance | 3,146* | 3,279† | 429* | 457† | 343* | 360† |
| Restart interviews | | | | | | |
| (cumulative total) | 2,075,533** | 1,871,540 †† | 279,545** | 252,570 †† | 132,341** | 119,419 †† |

* Live cases as at March 30, 1990.
† Live cases as at February 23, 1990.
** April 1, 1989 to March 30, 1990.
†† April 1, 1989 to February 23, 1990.

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

| | |
|--|---------|
| Employment registrations* taken at jobcentres, March 5, 1990 to April 6, 1990 | 9,280 |
| Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, March 5, 1990 to April 6, 1990 † | 3,516 |
| Placed into open and sheltered employment by jobcentre advisory service, January 8, 1990 to April 6, 1990: into open employment | 8,300 |
| into sheltered employment | 1,000 |
| Registered as disabled on April 17, 1990 ‡ | 355,591 |

* For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.
† Not including placings through displayed vacancies.
‡ 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.
Note: Some of the information in table 9.3 and 9.4 is no longer available. Table 9.4 has been discontinued.

DEFINITIONS

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

Regularly published statistics

| Employment and workforce | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page | Earnings and hours (cont.) | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Workforce GB and UK | | | | Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) | | | |
| Quarterly series | M (Q) | June 90: | 1-1 | Manufacturing and certain other industries | | | |
| Labour force estimates, projections | | Apr 89: | 159 | Summary (Oct) | B (A) | May 90: | 5-4 |
| Employees in employment | | | | Detailed results | A | May 90: | 244 |
| Industry: GB | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
| All industries: by Division class or group | Q | May 90: | 1-4 | International comparisons | M | June 90: | 5-9 |
| Time series, by order group | M | June 90: | 1-2 | Agriculture | A | May 90: | 253 |
| Manufacturing: by Division class or group | M | June 90: | 1-3 | Coal-mining | A | May 90: | 253 |
| Occupation | | | | Average earnings: non-manual employees | M (A) | June 90: | 5-5 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing | A | Dec 89: | 1-10 | Overtime and short-time: manufacturing | | | |
| Local authorities manpower | Q | Apr 90: | 1-7 | Latest figures: industry | M | June 90: | 1-11 |
| Region: GB | | | | Region: summary | Q | June 90: | 1-13 |
| Sector: numbers and indices, self-employed: by region | Q | May 90: | 1-5 | Hours of work: manufacturing | M | May 90: | 1-12 |
| by industry | | | | | | | |
| Census of Employment: | | | | Output per head | | | |
| GB and regions by industry (Sept 1987) | | Nov 89: | 624 | Output per head: quarterly and annual indices | M (Q) | June 90: | 1-8 |
| UK and regions by industry (Sept 1987) | | Oct 89: | 540 | Wages and salaries per unit of output | | | |
| International comparisons | M | June 90: | 1-9 | Manufacturing index, time series | M | June 90: | 5-7 |
| Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries | A | Aug 89: | 1-14 | Quarterly and annual indices | M | June 90: | 5-7 |
| Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries | A | Aug 89: | 1-15 | Labour costs | | | |
| Employment measures | M | June 90: | 9-2 | Survey results 1984 | Quadrennial | June 86: | 212 |
| Registered disabled in the public sector | A | Feb 90: | 7-9 | Per unit of output | M | June 90: | 5-7 |
| Labour turnover in manufacturing | D | Apr 90: | 1-6 | Retail prices | | | |
| Trade union membership | A | May 90: | 259 | General index (RPI) | | | |
| Unemployment | | | | Latest figures: detailed indices | M | June 90: | 6-2 |
| Summary: UK | M | June 90: | 2-1 | percentage changes | M | June 90: | 6-2 |
| GB | M | June 90: | 2-2 | Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods | M | June 90: | 6-1 |
| Age and duration: UK | M (Q) | June 90: | 2-5 | Main components: time series and weights | M | June 90: | 6-4 |
| Broad category: UK | M | June 90: | 2-1 | Changes on a year earlier: time series | M | June 90: | 6-5 |
| Broad category: GB | M | June 90: | 2-2 | Annual summary | A | May 89: | 242 |
| Detailed category: GB, UK | Q | June 90: | 2-6 | Revision of weights | A | Apr 89: | 197 |
| Region: summary | Q | June 90: | 2-6 | Pensioner household indices | | | |
| Age time series UK | M (Q) | June 90: | 2-7 | All items excluding housing | M (Q) | June 90: | 6-6 |
| estimated rates | M | June 90: | 2-15 | Group indices: annual averages | M (A) | June 90: | 6-7 |
| Duration: time series UK | M (Q) | June 90: | 2-8 | Revision of weights | A | July 89: | 387 |
| Region and area | | | | Food prices | M | June 90: | 6-3 |
| Time series summary: by region | M | June 90: | 2-3 | London weighting: cost indices | D | May 82: | 267 |
| assisted areas, travel-to-work areas | M | June 90: | 2-4 | International comparisons | M | June 90: | 6-8 |
| counties, local areas | M | June 90: | 2-9 | Household spending | | | |
| Parliamentary constituencies | M | June 90: | 2-10 | All expenditure: per household | Q | June 90: | 7-1 |
| Age and duration: summary | Q | June 90: | 2-6 | per person | Q | June 90: | 7-1 |
| Flows: | | | | Composition of expenditure | | | |
| GB, time series | D | May 84: | 2-19 | quarterly summary | Q | June 90: | 7-2 |
| UK, time series | M | June 90: | 2-19 | in detail | Q (A) | Feb 90: | 7-3 |
| GB, Age time series | M | June 90: | 2-20 | Household characteristics | Q (A) | Feb 90: | 7-3 |
| GB, Regions and duration | D | Oct 88: | 2-23/24/26 | Industrial disputes: stoppages of work | | | |
| GB, Age and duration | D | Oct 88: | 2-21/22/25 | Summary: latest figures | M | June 90: | 4-1 |
| Students: by region | M | June 90: | 2-13 | time series | M | June 90: | 4-2 |
| Disabled jobseekers: GB | M | June 90: | 9-3 | Latest year and annual series | A | July 89: | 349 |
| International comparisons | M | June 90: | 2-18 | Monthly: Broad sector: time series | M | June 90: | 4-1 |
| Ethnic origin | | Mar 90: | 125 | Annual Detailed | A | July 89: | 349 |
| Temporarily stopped: UK | | | | Prominent stoppages | A | July 89: | 380 |
| Latest figures: by region | M | June 90: | 2-14 | Main causes of stoppage | | | |
| Vacancies | | | | Cumulative | M | June 90: | 4-1 |
| UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted | M | June 90: | 3-1 | Latest year for main industries | A | July 89: | 357 |
| Region unfilled seasonally adjusted | M | June 90: | 3-2 | Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry | A | July 89: | 356 |
| Region unfilled unadjusted | M | June 90: | 3-3 | International comparisons | A | June 89: | 309 |
| Redundancies | | | | Tourism | | | |
| Confirmed: GB latest month | M | June 90: | 2-30 | Employment in tourism: industries GB | M | June 90: | 8-1 |
| Regions | M | June 90: | 2-30 | Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure | M | June 90: | 8-2 |
| Industries | M | June 90: | 2-31 | Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents | M | June 90: | 8-3 |
| Advance notifications | S (M) | May 90: | 287 | Visits abroad by UK residents | M | June 90: | 8-4 |
| Payments: GB latest quarter | D | July 86: | 284 | Overseas travel and tourism | | | |
| Earnings and hours | | | | Visits to the UK by country of residence | Q | Apr 90: | 8-5 |
| Average earnings | | | | Visits abroad by country visited | Q | Apr 90: | 8-6 |
| Whole economy (new series) index | | | | Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit | Q | Apr 90: | 8-7 |
| Main industrial sectors | M | June 90: | 5-1 | Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit | Q | Apr 90: | 8-8 |
| Industry | M | June 90: | 5-3 | Visitor nights | Q | Apr 90: | 8-9 |
| Underlying trend | Q (M) | Mar 90: | 165 | YTS | | | |
| New Earnings Survey (April estimates) | | | | YTS entrants: regions | M | June 90: | 9-1 |
| Latest key results | A | Nov 89: | 600 | | | | |
| Time series | M (A) | June 90: | 5-6 | | | | |
| Basic wage rates: manual workers | | | | | | | |
| Normal weekly hours | A | May 90: | 245 | | | | |
| Holiday entitlements | A | Apr 90: | 228 | | | | |

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

A Annual. S Six-monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

Special Feature



Retail prices index: updating of weights

Weighting of the RPI and pensioner price indices

Every year the weighting of the retail prices index and of the pensioner price indices is updated in the light of the latest information on expenditure patterns. This article gives the weights being used in 1990.

The retail prices index (RPI), which was formerly compiled by the Employment Department and is now the responsibility of the Central Statistical Office, measures the change from month to month in the cost of a representative 'basket' of goods and services of the sort bought by a typical household. The 'weights' governing the relative importance given to each component of the basket are derived from the results of the continuous Family Expenditure Survey (FES).

The expenditure pattern underlying the RPI weights is based on that of a typical household, and is obtained by averaging the expenditures of all the households covered by the FES apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution (with gross weekly income above about £700 per week) and, at the opposite extreme,

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

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

The weights for both the general and the pensioner indices are revised at the beginning of each year and the accompanying table shows the weights being used in 1990 (in constructing the indices for February 1990 to January 1991 inclusive). In the case of the general index the

| | Weights out of 1,000 | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | General index of retail prices | Index for one-person pensioner households | Index for two-person pensioner households |
| Food | 158 | 320 | 330 |
| Bread | 8 | 23 | 21 |
| Cereals | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| Biscuits and cakes | 9 | 21 | 20 |
| Beef | 9 | 19 | 23 |
| Lamb | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| of which Home-killed lamb | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Pork | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Bacon | 4 | 9 | 12 |
| Poultry | 7 | 11 | 12 |
| Other meat | 10 | 23 | 25 |
| Fish | 5 | 14 | 17 |
| of which Fresh fish | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Butter | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Oils and fats | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Cheese | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Eggs | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Milk | 11 | 32 | 28 |
| Milk products | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Tea | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Coffee and other hot drinks | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Soft drinks | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Sugar and preserves | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 13 | 8 | 7 |
| Potatoes | 6 | 10 | 15 |
| of which Unprocessed potatoes | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Vegetables | 12 | 22 | 19 |
| of which Fresh vegetables | 8 | 15 | 13 |
| Fruit | 9 | 23 | 17 |
| of which Fresh fruit | 7 | 15 | 13 |
| Other foods | 12 | 13 | 19 |
| Catering | 47 | 31 | 26 |
| Restaurant meals | 24 | 18 | 17 |
| Canteen meals | 7 | — | — |
| Take-away meals and snacks | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| Alcoholic drink | 77 | 28 | 38 |
| Beer | 47 | 14 | 23 |
| of which On sales | 41 | 11 | 19 |
| of which Off sales | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Wines and spirits | 30 | 14 | 15 |
| of which On sales | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| of which Off sales | 17 | 11 | 11 |
| Tobacco | 34 | 28 | 36 |
| Cigarettes | 30 | 26 | 32 |
| Other tobacco | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Housing | 185 | — | — |
| Rent | 32 | — | — |
| Mortgage interest payments | 75 | — | — |
| Rates and Community Charge | 40 | — | — |
| Water and sewerage charges | 7 | — | — |
| Repair and maintenance charges | 8 | — | — |
| Do-it-yourself materials | 15 | — | — |
| Dwelling insurance and ground rent | 8 | — | — |



| | Weights out of 1,000 | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | General index of retail prices | Index for one-person pensioner households | Index for two-person pensioner households |
| Fuel and light | 50 | 173 | 124 |
| Coal and solid fuels | 4 | 21 | 17 |
| Electricity | 24 | 85 | 58 |
| Gas | 19 | 54 | 39 |
| Oil and other fuels | 3 | 13 | 10 |
| Household goods | 71 | 90 | 89 |
| Furniture | 14 | 11 | 8 |
| Furnishings | 11 | 18 | 14 |
| Electrical appliances | 13 | 17 | 18 |
| Other household equipment | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Household consumables | 16 | 30 | 26 |
| Pet care | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Household services | 40 | 82 | 53 |
| Postal charges | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Telephone charges | 15 | 40 | 30 |
| Domestic services | 8 | 21 | 10 |
| Fees and subscriptions | 15 | 16 | 8 |
| Clothing and footwear | 69 | 61 | 67 |
| Men's outerwear | 14 | 7 | 14 |
| Women's outerwear | 22 | 20 | 15 |
| Children's outerwear | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Other clothing | 11 | 16 | 19 |
| Footwear | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| Personal goods and services | 39 | 58 | 56 |
| Personal articles | 12 | 5 | 12 |
| Chemists' goods | 17 | 21 | 19 |
| Personal services | 10 | 32 | 25 |
| Motoring expenditure | 131 | 22 | 90 |
| Purchase of motor vehicles | 58 | 4 | 18 |
| Maintenance of motor vehicles | 20 | 4 | 14 |
| Petrol and oil | 33 | 8 | 35 |
| Vehicle tax and insurance | 20 | 6 | 23 |
| Fares and other travel costs | 21 | 21 | 16 |
| Rail fares | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Bus and coach fares | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Other travel costs | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Leisure goods | 48 | 49 | 49 |
| Audio-visual equipment | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| Records and tapes | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Toys, photographic and sports goods | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Books and newspapers | 15 | 36 | 32 |
| Gardening products | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Leisure services | 30 | 37 | 26 |
| Television licences and rentals | 9 | 33 | 22 |
| Entertainment and recreation | 21 | 4 | 4 |

weights are mostly based on FES data for the latest available 12-month period (mid-1988 to mid-1989) while for the pensioner indices they are based on the latest three-year period (mid-1986 to mid-1989). However, for a few types of expenditure three-year weights are used for the general index (because of large sampling errors in a single year's FES) and for certain others the amounts recorded in the Survey are adjusted for suspected under-recording.

All expenditures used for weighting are valued at the price level of January 1990 so the results can be used to combine proportionate price movements measured from that date.

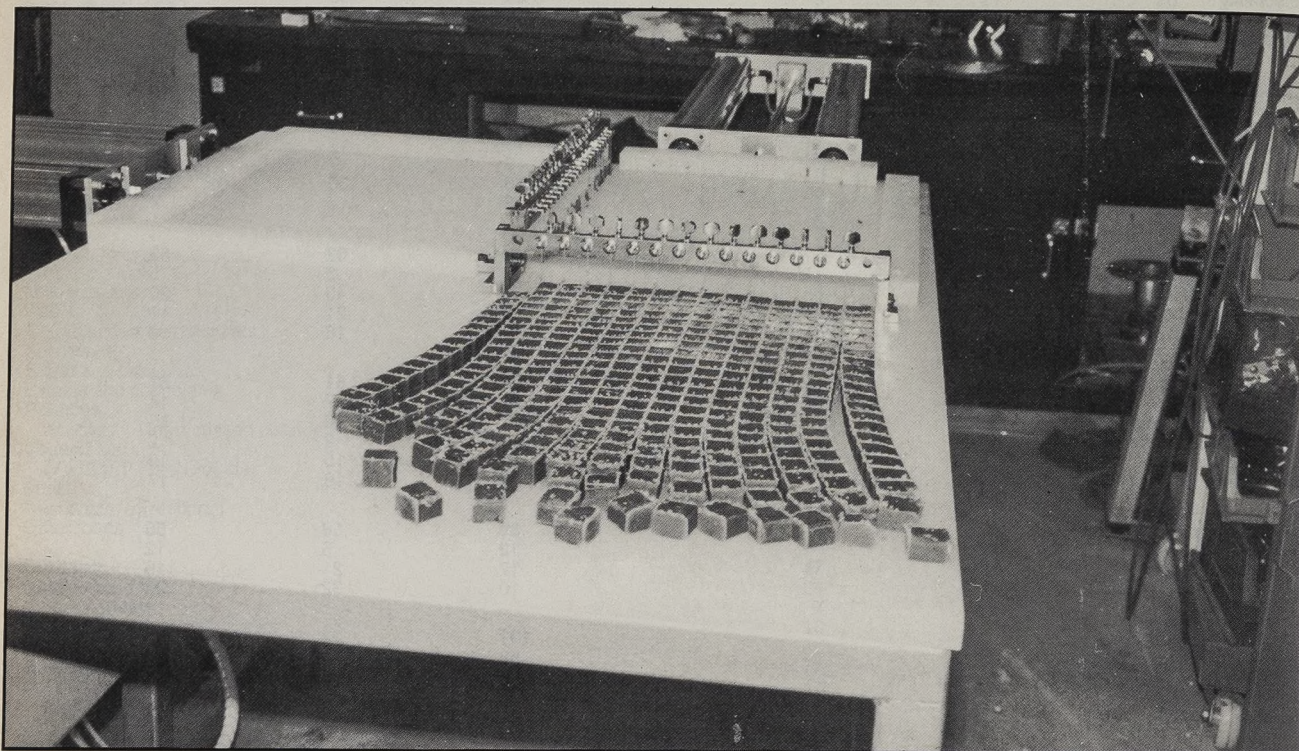
The only significant change in the structure of the RPI in the last year is that, following recommendations of the RPI Advisory Committee, the Community Charge has been introduced in place of domestic rates (except in respect of Northern Ireland). The weight for *Rates and Community Charge* being used in 1990 is based on expenditure in the year to mid-1989 on rates and (for Scotland in the second quarter of 1989) the Community Charge.

Further information about the construction of the indices can be obtained by writing to the Central Statistical Office (Branch E2), Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU. ■

**Employment advice
and information**

**Employment Department
Inquiry office:
Telephone 071-273 6969**

Special Feature



Fudge waiting to be wrapped. Cut in 20 seconds instead of three minutes thanks to the new machine pioneered by the RDC.

Fudging the issue

By Rani King
Rural Development Commission

The Rural Development Commission's Productivity Centre, now 15 years old, is a consultancy service which offers a unique opportunity to a wide variety of small rural businesses.

The small red button beside the machine was pushed after only slight hesitation. Instantly the long plastic arm resting against a slab of creamy fudge moved with faultless precision, pushing the slab against the tautly strung piano wire and slicing it into uniform rows. With hardly a shudder, an identical arm pushed the mass in the opposite direction, neatly dissecting it into small uniform chunks.

A ragged cheer rose from the onlookers around the new fudge-cutting machine, and Maurice Spalding, manager of the Rural Development Commission's Productivity Centre breathed again. "That's the worst moment, when you actually find out if all the hard work was worth it or whether

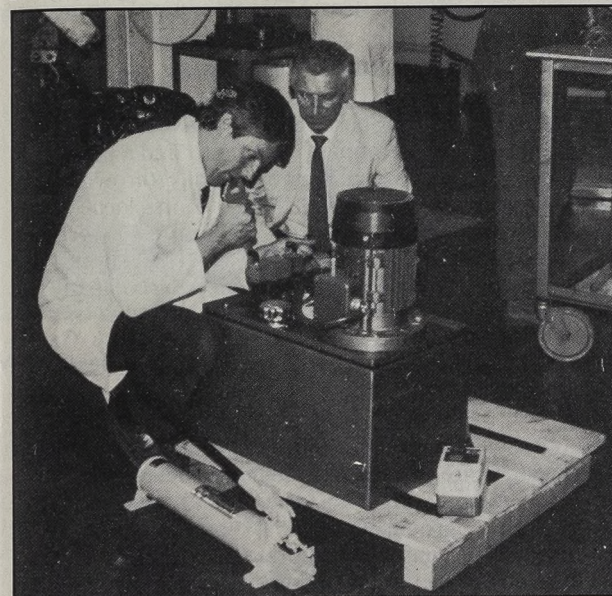
it is back to the drawing board." This one was chalked up a definite success.

The Rural Development Commission is the Government's rural development agency and concerned with all aspects of the economic and social development of rural England. The Commission provides rural businesses with advice, training and workspace, believing that people who live in the countryside should have opportunities to work there.

One bar to expansion (and ultimately the creation of more jobs) for small firms is the lack of production management expertise and the consequent inability to adapt existing machinery to meet new production tasks.

Specialist machines cost many thousands of pounds and are usually way beyond the reach of small companies, who often tend to make do with inefficient manufacturing processes.

Because of the need for a suitable consultancy service, the Productivity Centre at the Commission's Salisbury office was set up 15 years ago and now offers small rural businesses a unique opportunity. Its engineering staff there can design, manufacture and install press tools, jigs, fixtures and special purpose machines of all descriptions, setting their skills and talents to work on what seems at first glance to be unsurmountable problems.



Maurice Spalding (right) leads a dedicated team.

The seven staff led by Maurice Spalding and Bob Mackrell have notched up notable successes. Every year they tackle some 70-75 new projects. In its short history the group has had several designs published in prestigious engineering and design magazines, such as *Machinery and Production Engineering* and *Eureka*. In 1984 they won the first Machinery Award for Innovation in Product Engineering—an award much prized in their profession. Three of their new and innovative products have been featured on the television programme, *Tomorrow's World*. One of these, the MARTEK drill sharpener, is now being produced at a rate of over 10,000 per week, and exported to 32 countries throughout the world.

The Productivity Centre sets a charge for its service, aiming to recover its costs. Its main strength is the ability to offer lateral thinking from its staff. Maurice Spalding says: "We deal with problems or manufacturing procedures which have been referred to us by one of our business advisers. We sit around bouncing ideas and processes, until eventually one of us strikes gold.

"Because of our long history with different manufacturing processes, we have the skills and experience to make the device or machine without going through the detailed design and drawing stage. We can think of alternative component parts which—while novel and unconventional—suit the purpose. This combination is rarely available in the private sector, and what is available is usually beyond the reach of small firms. For example, the fudge cutter, mentioned above, was developed for only £3,000. The only alternative on the market today costs almost ten times that!"

The help which small companies gratefully attribute to the Centre fill many books in unsolicited testimonials:

"We are writing to say that the press tool which you made for us is excellent and that we are now producing a thousand instead of 50 units a day." **G & B Engineering**

"It is so refreshing to find a organisation which has a genuine interest in helping small industry."

Hillcrest Engineering

"I am glad to be able to report that this undertaking was a great success and enabled us to manufacture a component which looks better, works better and actually costs less than the die-casting it replaced."

Cubestore Ltd

"The tool is absolutely fantastic in the way it works. . . ."

Thermal Engineering Systems

"Your solution to our drilling problem is like a wonderful light at the end of a very dark tunnel . . . this problem has always been chronic."

Randal and Juli Marr

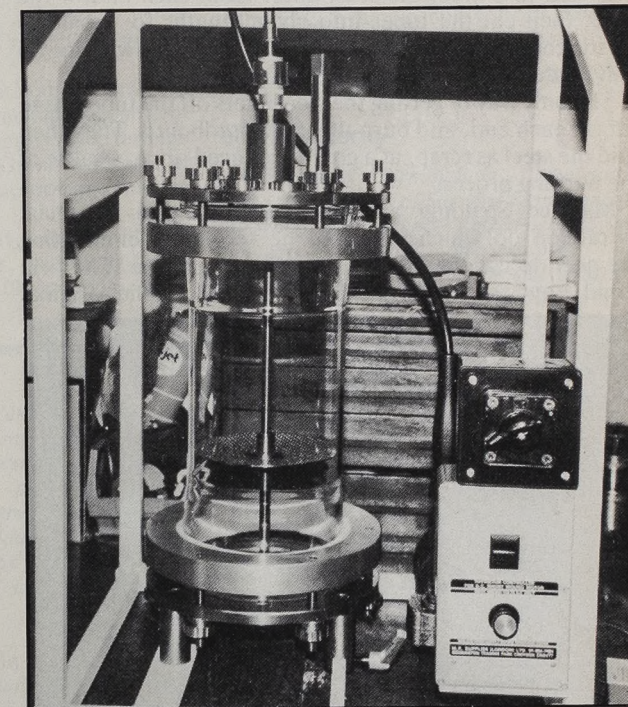
The range of tools manufactured is very broad: from single tools like a herb mixer or a candle dipper up to variations on hydraulic presses and pneumatically operated special purpose machinery.

Greening the Commission's work

Although widespread concern for the environment and the world about us is a relatively new phenomenon, the Rural Development Commission has always been aware of the delicate balance between creating jobs to stimulate life in rural communities and the effect on the environment in which these jobs are based. Its aims are actively directed in helping many 'green' clients.

Silage bio-reactor

The Biotechnology Division of the firm April Computing Executive in Cheshire has already won two SMART (DTI's Small Firms Merit Awards for Research and Technology) Awards, and has again been shortlisted for 1990. The company is pioneering work on a purifying plant for silage effluent. They were referred to the Rural Development Commission by Cheshire County Council



The revolutionary bio-reactor silage purifying plant developed by April/UMIST/RDC.

after they started to look for outside consultants for specialist advice.

The resultant product, a unique unit which combines effluent treatment and solids separation in one operation, is now undergoing trials. The division's objective is to treat agricultural and industrial effluents 'at source' by developing packaged, low cost effluent treatment plants, utilising its patented technology.

Julio Faria, April's managing director explains: "Silage is a prime source of winter fodder for cattle, and Britain's farmers spend over £30 million a year on silage additives, used to enhance the fermentation process. But silage produces effluent which is 300 times more polluting than domestic sewage.

"This system treats the effluent and recycles naturally occurring micro-organisms. This should give even the smallest farmer the chance to take environmental protection measures and still save money on the purchase of silage additives.

"We have piloted the technology on a Cheshire farm. The next step is for us to demonstrate the technology at full scale, an extremely expensive process which will involve the co-operation of the water authorities and/or large organisations who supply effluent treatment equipment.

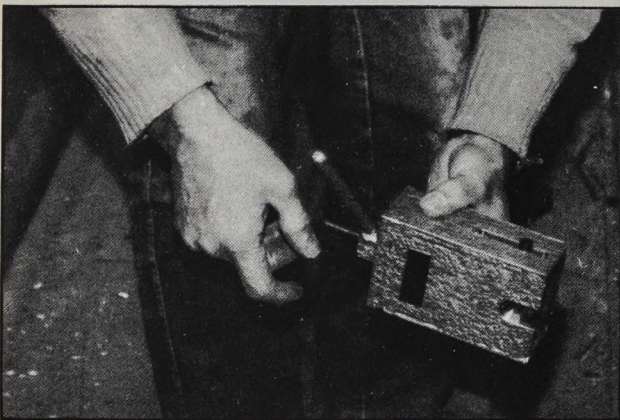
"The Rural Development Commission has been a great help to us; their Productivity Centre at Salisbury built a prototype bio-reactor in partnership with the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), and a substantial Rural Development Commission loan helped to purchase and convert a redundant farm building into our modern head office. Our aim is to become a significant player in the rapidly expanding international market for effluent treatment equipment and services."

Cardboard enterprise

B and J Hiscox is a small, family-run business based in Staffordshire which has been going for nine years. Bryan Hiscox called in the Centre's team to try and develop a way of recycling cardboard tubes, the type used in paper production, which were normally thrown out or burnt. His firm had to extract the steel liners from each end of the tube, then cut the tubes into given lengths for resale to plastic companies which used them as a core for winding on polythene sheets.

The only way of getting the steel liners off the tube was to cut off each end, and burn the inner cardboard. They then sold the steel as scrap, at a greatly reduced price because of the burning process.

Maurice Spalding and his team invented a special extraction tool which pulled out the steel liners, eliminating the need to cut the tube or burn the inner core. The firm could now resell the steel liners back to the original



The portable nail extractor made for 'Wood n' things' Staffordshire.

manufacturers—and it also meant longer off-cuts from each cardboard tube. Installed over five years ago, the device has earned the company many thousands of pounds due to the speed with which it extracts the steel liners, and the cutting down of waste.

Bryan Hiscox says: "We immediately doubled our workforce because of the machine. Manufacturers are becoming increasingly concerned about saving natural resources and we find we never have to advertise. Our business has grown from a £10,000 annual turnover to close on £½ million on word of mouth only. We now find ourselves fashionable, and owe a great deal of our initial success to the help the Rural Development Commission gave us five years ago."

Charcoal dust to leather harnesses

Coppice Products of Totnes, Devon, won an award for charcoal manufacturing based on alternative uses of a small rural woodland. The company wanted to find a method of converting waste charcoal dust (normally thrown away) into compact briquettes. It went to its local Rural Development Commission office for business advice and was referred to the Productivity Centre. The Centre came up with plans for a press. A local engineering company was then called in to build the press—but it didn't work properly. Puzzled, the staff at the Productivity Centre decided to build a working model themselves. This time it worked perfectly, and has been highly successful ever since.

Another client of the Centre is Tedman Harness of Buckinghamshire, which uses a newly developed hand-operated hydraulic press to form leather harnesses. The Centre also produced special burners for glass manufacturer Hamilton Laboratories of Kent; while furniture maker Devacraft of Somerset has benefited from the Centre's expertise in designing a purpose-built cramping frame.

Maurice Spalding is a man dedicated to his work, leading a quite unique team who lend their extraordinary talents for the good of small companies throughout rural England. He says: "Engineering and technical advice was provided to small rural firms from the start of the Rural Industries Bureau back in the 1920s, though it was not until 1950 that an engineering section was formed.

"This group concentrated on giving welding advice, with training and projects carried out in experimental workshops. Over the years, it began to work on plastics, ceramics and electrics and then the Engineering Projects Group was established in 1975. From my visits to small firms, I quickly realised that many of them needed special purpose machinery to make their products more competitive, and that this was out of reach for most of them. Commercial organisations charge too much, and are unable to offer the diversity of experience we can. For example, we helped one company to make fragrant pot pourri in large quantities. Even though we knew nothing about essential oils or flower drying, we were able to increase their productivity by designing a tumbler and sieving machine, which considerably speeded up the process."

The essence of the Productivity Centre is having good manufacturing facilities, backed up by necessary design and technical capability. Although unseen and often unfeted by those other than their very grateful clients, this arm of the Rural Development Commission works tirelessly to reach out to rural firms and give them the tools to expand and compete effectively against rivals in more urban localities. ■

For further details contact: Rural Development Commission, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 3TP (tel 0722 336255).

Questions in



Parliament

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



Department of Employment Ministers
Secretary of State: Michael Howard
Minister of State: Tim Eggar
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:
Patrick Nicholls and Lord Strathclyde

Youth training

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total expenditure in both cash and real terms on youth training excluding Community Industry in each of the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 and the planned expenditure in each of the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 for Great Britain and each of the standard regions.

Patrick Nicholls: Expenditure on YTS and planned expenditure on Youth Training for Great Britain are as follows:

| | COL 1 Real prices | COL 2 Cash prices |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1987-88 | £1,137.7m | £987.8m |
| 1988-89 | £1,063.4m | £993.8m |
| 1989-90 | £ 983.0m | £983.0m |
| 1990-91 | £ 836.0m | £878.2m |
| 1991-92 | £ 728.4m | £778.5m |
| 1992-93 | £ 679.5m | £732.8m |

The figures shown in col 1 are at constant (estimated) 1989-90 prices and were calculated by use of the GDP Deflator Index shown in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement.

The figures exclude Community Industry (included under the heading 'Youth Training' in the Public Expenditure White Paper), evaluation, research and development and marketing.

This information is not available by standard regions.

(April 24)

Ron Brown (Edinburgh, Leith) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many individuals under the age of 21 years are currently being trained under Government-sponsored schemes; and if he will make a statement.

Michael Howard: There are about 371,500 trainees on YTS and about 6,200 on Community Industry. They are all under

the age of 21. In addition, 656,000 young people are being educated and trained in the 29 Inner City Compacts and the 3,000 schools and colleges involved in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative. I have no information on the number of the 210,000 people on ET who are under 21.

(April 24)

Training Credits

Robert G Hughes (Harrow West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what additional funds the Government is making available to fund the Training Credit pilot schemes announced on March 27.

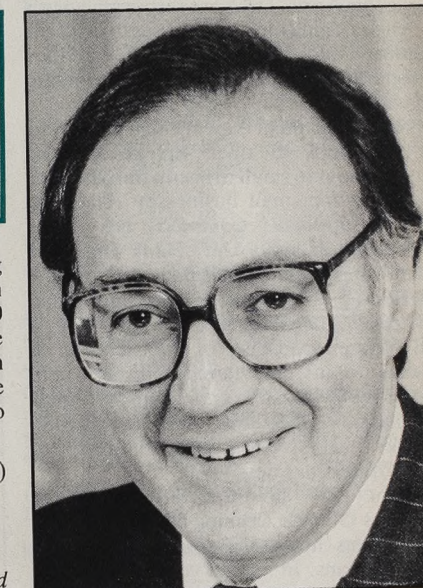
Tim Eggar: Training Credit pilot schemes will be funded through:

- planned resources for Youth Training;
- transfer to the Training Agency of relevant provision previously made through the Revenue Support Grant in respect of part-time courses of education and training for 16-18 year olds;
- Additional funding available specifically for credit arrangements, amounting to £12 million in 1991-92 and £25 million per year in subsequent years.

(April 24)

David Hincliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will ensure that every young person reserving a training place under the announced pilot schemes for Training Credits will have any additional costs met by either his employer or by the local Training and Enterprise Council; and if he will make a statement.

Michael Howard: In the Prospectus: Training Credits for Young People, in which I invite Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) to bid to run pilot credit schemes, I have made clear that any training costs



Michael Howard

additional to those shown on the face of the credit are to be met either by the employer or the TEC. Young people will not have to meet such additional costs themselves.

(April 24)

Social security

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment in what circumstances an unemployed claimant, following the changes in regulations under the 1989 Social Security Act, will have good cause for refusing to take a temporary or a short-term job offered by the Employment Service, and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: The 1989 Social Security provision on refusal of employment makes no distinction between long-term, short-term or temporary work. If a job is offered to an unemployed person by the Employment Service which they can reasonably be expected to do, it is for the person to show good cause for refusal. The temporary or short-term nature of the job would only be a factor to be considered by the independent adjudicating authorities, in the event of refusal, with any other reasons put forward by the claimant.

(April 25)

Small firms

Jacques Arnold (Gravesham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will list the principal measures taken by his department since June 1987 to assist small firms.

Tim Eggar: Since June 1987 my department has introduced several new measures to assist small firms and improve on the existing range of fiscal, financial, training and advisory measures.

The principal Departmental measures include:

- The first of the new network of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) came into being this April. TECs are responsible both for encouraging more businesses to invest in training and for enterprise activities designed to strengthen local economic growth.
- The Department is giving high priority to its campaign to open up government procurement to small firms. In the past year the guide for small businesses *Tendering for Government Contracts* has been updated, and a booklet 'Think Big, Buy Small' has been published and widely distributed to Government purchasing officers. My department is also supporting a purchasing specialist in the Treasury's Central Unit of Purchasing to help government departments improve their purchasing procedures and to provide greater access for small firms to Government business.
- April 1989 saw the introduction of Business Growth Training (BGT), offering small firms help for better business and training plans. In its first year of operation BGT provided assistance to 83,000 clients.
- This January the Training Agency sponsored the launch of the Small Business Programme, an open learning initiative backed by the Open University and Cranfield School of Management.
- Two years ago the booklet, 'Prompt Payment Please', was published in conjunction with an initiative to encourage good payment practice in both large and small firms. This has been welcomed by both the public and private sectors as a valuable guide to avoiding late payment of bills, which can particularly effect small firms.
- The Local Enterprise Agency Project Scheme (LEAPS) was introduced in April 1988 as part of the Action for Cities initiative. Financial support is available to enterprise projects run by approved enterprise agencies in any of the 57 urban programme authority areas. To date over £900,000 has been given in support of 136 projects. This complements the Local Enterprise Agency Grant Scheme (LEAGs) which continues to contribute to enterprise agency core funding costs. Between them, both schemes have encouraged private sector sponsors to donate nearly £15 million over the past three years to support LEA work in advising small firms.
- The Loan Guarantee Scheme was improved in 1988 by simplifying the application procedure for loans up to

£15,000, and in April 1989 by increasing the upper limit on loans to £100,000. As a result, applications now average over 270 per month, compared to 100 a month two years ago.

• Additionally, clients in the 16 inner city task force areas have had a greater proportion of their loan guaranteed since 1988, and from April 1990 their premium has been reduced. Both changes are in recognition of the particular difficulties faced by inner city residents trying to raise seed capital. In the three years to the end of this March over 6,800 loans were guaranteed to the value of £215 million.

These and other existing measures, such as the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and the Small Firms Service, have been successful in creating and maintaining a framework for enterprise and growth of the small business sector. During the last year alone my department dealt with over 625,000 enquiries, counselling sessions and training activities for small firms at a cost of £237 million. In addition the 500,000th person has been helped to set up in business by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(May 17)



Tim Eggar

Michael Grylls (Surrey North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many small firms have received loans under the Loan Guarantee Scheme since its inception; what is the total value so far of these loans; and if he will state the average value of the loans and the estimated cost per job created.

Tim Eggar: Between 1981 and March 31, 1990 the Loan Guarantee Scheme has guaranteed 24,797 loans to more than 21,000 small firms. The total value of this lending has been £812 million, and the average amount of each loan was £32,700. The net exchequer cost of the Scheme per person leaving the unemployment count is estimated to be of the order of £450.

(May 3)

Release of genetically manipulated organisms

Malcolm Bruce (Gordon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, pursuant to his answer to the hon member for Gordon of March 15, Official Report, column 342, if he will list the locations of: (a) the three centres at which he is reviewing applications for the release of genetically manipulated organisms to the environment and (b) the eight centres where releases have already taken place.

Patrick Nicholls: The eight centres which have notified the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) of proposals to release genetically manipulated organisms to the environment and whose proposals have been reviewed by HSE are:

- Natural Environment Research Council, Institute of Virology, Oxford
- Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden
- Institute for Plant Science Research, Cambridge
- Scottish Crops Research Institute, Invergowrie and Pentlandsfield
- Shell Research Ltd, Sittingbourne
- ICI, Jealott's Hill, Berkshire
- British Fermentation Products Ltd/Gist Brocades, Felixstowe
- Nickerson International Seeds Co Ltd, Cambridge

For the three centres whose notifications are currently under review, it would be inappropriate to provide this information.

(March 23)

Unemployment benefit

Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what powers unemployment benefit officers have to suspend claimants' unemployment benefit and/or income support once an Employment Service counsellor has raised doubts about the claimant: (i) being available, (ii) actively seeking work, or (iii) the claimant is suspected of voluntary unemployment, prior to the decision of an adjudication officer.

Tim Eggar: Employment Service officials only have the power to make arrangements for payment where there is no doubt about entitlement. Where doubts arise, they must refer the matter to an independent adjudication officer for a decision on whether unemployment benefit should be paid. Pending the adjudication officer's decision, it would be wrong to pay benefit if entitlement is in doubt. The only exception concerns cases where doubts arise about the availability for work of claimants already being paid unemployment benefit; regulations provide specifically for payment to continue under those circumstances. Entitlement to income support is a matter for the Department of Social Security.

(May 8)

National Council for Vocational Qualifications

Andrew Mitchell (Gedling) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement about the work of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

Tim Eggar: The Government established the Council to spearhead the drive to create a coherent and comprehensive system of vocational qualifications. Such a system is a key component of the training framework Britain needs to meet the employment demands of the 1990s.

In the three years the Council has been operating it has many achievements to its credit. Work is now under way in many organisations, including over 150 groups of employers, to develop new vocational qualifications. It is now time to take stock of progress and to consider how relationships between all the various partners are developing.

With the agreement of the Secretaries of State for Education, Wales and Northern Ireland, the Employment Department will undertake a review of the Council's progress and make a full report of its findings.

(May 17)

Skills Training Agency

Tim Janman (Thurrock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will make a further statement about the sale of the Skills Training Agency.

Tim Eggar: The sale of the majority of the businesses to Astra Training Services Limited was completed on April 30. As a result 42 Skillcentre businesses, the STA Head Office, Mobile Training Service, sales teams, and colleges and the staff employed in them, have transferred to the private sector. The sale of the gas and water safety training business at Letchworth Skillcentre to Mr James was also completed on April 30. The sales to Astra of the businesses at four other centres, and the sales to other successful bidders, are planned for completion shortly.

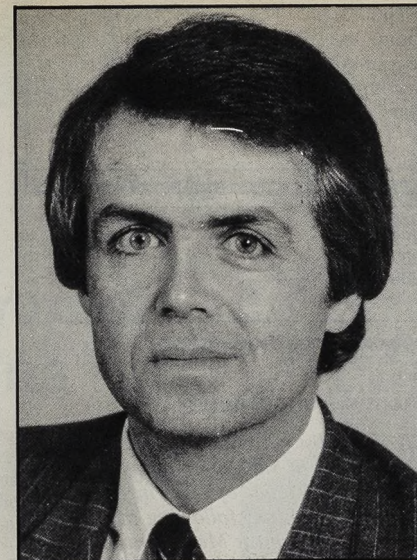
(May 2)

Phillip Oppenheim (Amber Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will make a further statement about the sale of the Skills Training Agency.

Michael Howard: The business at Chesterfield Skillcentre will not now transfer to Astra Training Services Limited as originally planned. The transfer relied upon the assignment of the lease at the Skillcentre to Astra, but the landlords, Chesterfield Borough Council, have refused to make the premises available to Astra.

As a consequence of the Council's decision, there is no option but for the business to close. Ten jobs will be lost and a valuable training facility will disappear.

(April 24)



Patrick Nicholls

Where possible staff at the Skillcentre will be redeployed; action will be taken to find alternative training provision for the trainees.

(May 14)

Bob Cryer (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the Skillcentre sites sold other than to Astra Training Services Ltd; giving each purchaser and the sites acquired.

Tim Eggar: The following list includes details of training businesses sold to purchasers other than Astra.

To METEL (Merseyside Education Training Enterprise Ltd): Liverpool Skillcentre. The purchaser acquired the freehold of the site.

To the consortium headed by Mr C Lakin: Cumbria, East Lancs, St Helens and Ipswich. The consortium purchased the freehold of Cumbria Skillcentre, and was granted leases on the other sites.

To the Training Business: Lambeth Skillcentre. The purchaser acquired the leasehold interest of the site.

(May 15)

Employment Training

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many Training Agents and Training Managers are involved in Employment Training; and how many of them meet approved training organisation criteria.

Patrick Nicholls: On March 31 there were 194 training agents and 1,378 training managers involved in Employment Training. They are required to achieve approved training organisation status by the end of a two-year assessment. Those providers who started Employment Training in September 1988 are due to achieve approved training organisation status by September 1990.

(April 24)

Career Development Loans

Malcolm Moss (North-East Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many applications have been approved for Career Development Loans.

Tim Eggar: Since the Career Development Loans became available nationally in July 1988 over 8,300 people have taken advantage of Career Development Loans to pay for their own vocational training. These loans had a total value of over £20 million.

(April 24)

Equal pay

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he intends to take to shorten the time taken through the Employment Appeal Tribunal procedure for equal pay for equal value cases to be dealt with.

Patrick Nicholls: Appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal in equal pay cases come to a hearing in the same time as other cases and there is no reason for such appeals to be given precedence. However, the Government is concerned to remedy any unreasonable delays and after consultation with the Lord Chancellor and the senior judiciary it has now been agreed that additional judge time will be provided. This should enable the Employment Appeal Tribunal to reduce the time taken for all cases.

(April 30)

Action Credits

Dawn Primarolo (Bristol South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give: (a) the full cost of the research being carried out into the viability of extending action credit to the five employment service areas, including employment service staff hours, (b) the full amount that has, and is to be paid for administering and monitoring the existing three action credit pilots including the three month extension, and (c) on what grounds he took the decision to fund new research before the initial research into the pilots was finished.

Tim Eggar: The cost of the research carried out into the viability of extending action credit to Employment Service areas was £35,466. The involvement of Employment Service staff was minimal.

The contracted cost of administering and monitoring the existing three action credit pilots, including the three month extension, is £100,025. Currently there are no plans which would increase the total cost of the three pilots.

The existing pilots are targeted only at those leaving Employment Training. The new research was therefore commissioned to give an insight into the reactions of all long-term unemployed people to the concept of action credit.

(May 15)

Technician and Vocational Education Initiative

Phillip Oppenheim (Amber Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the total expenditure planned by the Government on the Technical and Vocational Educational Initiative over the next ten years.

Patrick Nicholls: The Government currently plans to spend £801 million on the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) over the financial years 1990-91 to 1997-98. £421 million has already been spent on the pilot/preparatory phase and on extending TVEI to all schools and colleges.

(April 24)

Training bodies

David Madel (South West Bedfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he has any proposals to establish a training body at every workplace in the United Kingdom.

Patrick Nicholls: No. Employers are best placed to determine the most appropriate arrangements to ensure that the training they undertake meets their needs and the needs of their employees. Anything else would be as bureaucratic as it would be impracticable.

(April 24)

People with disabilities

Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps his department has taken to ensure that three per cent of its workforce are registered disabled people.

Tim Eggar: The Employment Department Group has developed a number of initiatives to attract, retain and develop more staff with disabilities both registered and unregistered. Specific measures include guaranteed interviews for registered disabled people with the minimum educational qualifications; surveys of the needs of staff with disabilities and appropriate remedial action; new guidance for management; the improvement of outreach to organisations of and for people with disabilities; the development of arrangements for staff with severe mobility difficulties to work at home; the routine consideration of access to buildings, training and developmental opportunities; and the provision in operational plans for special aids and equipment.

(April 5)

John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many severely disabled people have received help under the Business on Own Account Scheme in each of the last five years for which figures are available.

Tim Eggar: The information requested about the number of severely disabled people helped under the Business on Own Account Scheme for each of the last five years is given in the following table:

| | Number of approvals |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1985-86 | 5 |
| 1986-87 | 1 |
| 1987-88 | 6 |
| 1988-89 | 8 |
| 1989-90 | 7 |

(April 18)

Channel Tunnel safety

Dave Nellist (Coventry South East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the outcome of his meeting with Transmanche Link, following the death of William Cartman on May 7; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: My rt hon and learned Friend met Mr Jack Lemley, Chief Executive of Transmanche Link (TML) who assured him that the highest priority would be given to safeguarding the health and safety of workers employed on the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

My rt hon and learned Friend reminded TML that although the Health and Safety Commission and Executive have extensive powers which they have used and will continue to use to enforce UK safety legislation, the prime responsibility for safety at the site rested with the management, as with any contract.

HSE inspectors will continue to monitor safety standards at the site and will not hesitate to take any enforcement action they consider necessary.

(May 14)

Coal mining

Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his most up-to-date assessment of the progress being made in reducing the number of accidents in the United Kingdom coal-mining industry.

Patrick Nicholls: The British coal mining industry is the safest in the world. The total accident rate continues to decline each year.

The latest published British Coal 'all accident rate' of 32.35 per 100,000 manshifts is the lowest figure ever recorded. This is the clearest indication of the continuing progress in reducing accidents achieved by British Coal in co-operation with the workforce, workers' representatives and HM Mines Inspectorate.

There were two fatal and 25 major injuries at licensed mines in 1988-89. The annual figures have changed little in recent years. The Health and Safety Executive's Mines Inspectorate has met with the owners and operators and given advice on ways of improving safety in this sector.

(May 14)



Lord Strathclyde

European Social Fund

Tony Worthington (Clydebank and Milngavie) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he will issue application forms to voluntary organisations for the European Social Fund programme starting in 1990.

Tony Worthington (Clydebank and Milngavie) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he has any proposals for improving the administration of ESF applications for voluntary organisations.

Tim Eggar: This is the first year of operation of the major reform of the Community's structural funds including the European Social Fund, and entirely new application procedures are being developed. My department has been working with the European Commission and applicant organisations to determine these new procedures and hopes to be able to issue project application forms and guidance within the next month. As the new procedures are implemented they will be reviewed in the light of experience.

(May 8)

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the amount of financial assistance currently being made available to voluntary sector organisations by the European Social Fund.

Tim Eggar: Arrangements are currently being made to pay those outstanding voluntary organisation final claims for 1988, cleared by the Commission. £1.826 million has been received to date this financial year for this purpose.

Final claims for 1989 projects are in the process of being received and checked, before being forwarded to the Commission for clearance and payment authority.

No decisions have yet been announced on the amount of European Social Fund (ESF) money to be allocated to any organisation in 1990.

(May 17)

Topics

Minders for mini mandarins

The Hertford office of the Department of Social Security echoes to the sounds of young children at play, only a few rooms away from their working mother or father.

The scene is the first Civil Service workplace nursery, set up in response to an idea raised by staff a little over a year ago.

At the end of 1988, the Hertford DSS office was faced with increasing problems of recruitment and retention. No less than five of the office's 75 staff were about to leave to have babies. In such a high mortgage area local women were keen to work, but uncompetitive DSS pay levels and lack of childcare provision generally in the area were disincentives to returners. So when the idea of a workplace nursery was raised, it was followed up enthusiastically by both staff and management.

A valid business case for a viable crèche was made out and put to the DSS board in August 1989 and now, with the support of successive office managers and practical help and advice from local social services, the nursery is up and running.

The nursery occupies space within the local office itself. Thus parents have the reassurance of knowing their children are close if problems arise, and the DSS did

not have to look for suitable outside premises.

The costs of converting and refitting the nursery area and reorganising office staff elsewhere—some £9,500—were met by the employer. Running costs of £7,500 a year for heating, light, water and other overheads are also met by the DSS, though as the space was already in use these have been discounted in budgeting.

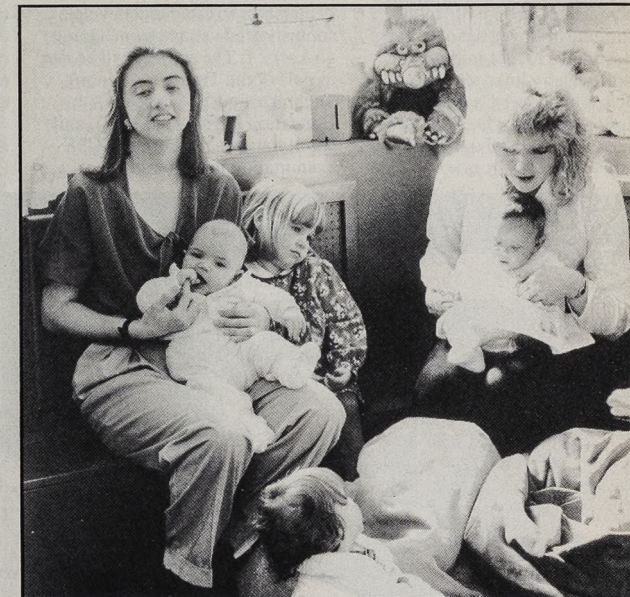
Parents pay £9 a day for childcare which is provided from 8am to 5pm by 'Bonnie Babies'—in the form of trained nursery nurse and small business entrepreneur, Bridget Ilett, who has a contract with the DSS.

She employs two full-time staff and also has a YTS trainee. This staffing level allows up to 12 nursery places.

Chris Thallon, Hertford DSS nursery spokesperson, said they had been overwhelmed by the publicity interest the crèche has generated. She stressed three factors that had helped the Hertford initiative get off the ground:

- support and commitment of managers;
- advice and help from local authorities; and
- enthusiasm and energy from everyone.

Civil service staff may also



Crèche staff at Bonnie Babies.

Photo: The Guardian

benefit from local council initiatives in setting up partnership nurseries—where local employers and local authorities team up to share costs and facilities. Thamesdown Borough Council, in Swindon, has three projects at the planning stage. As well as hoping to set up a 36-place in-house nursery for its own employees, plans are well advanced for two partnership nurseries.

The first will be based in a local community centre and will offer 18 places to three to five-year-old children of local employees.

The second will have 36 places for children aged up to five years. Premises are being provided by Swindon College—one of the participating employers—and will be available to staff of the college, four research councils, the Midland Bank and the Employment Service.

While all parents will benefit from subsidised places, the actual level will be set separately by each employer. The partnership nursery will be staffed and run by the college, which also offers nursery training as part of its syllabus. □

Wide brief for ILO conference

This year's International Labour Conference, meeting in Geneva on June 6-27, is due to be addressed by the Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki; and Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs from many of the International Labour Organisation's 150 member states. The plenary discussion will be on 'Environment and the World of Work', which the Director General has chosen as the theme for his report to the conference. UK Employment Secretary Michael Howard will describe recent British initiatives on the environment and on health and safety. He is also expected to focus on the key roles of self-employment and small firms in economic regeneration and job creation, particularly for the democracies of Eastern Europe.

Technical committees—with employer, worker and government representatives—will continue the discussions they began in 1989 on safety in the use of chemicals at work and on night work; and, for the first time, will discuss working conditions in hotels and restaurants, and the general issue of self-employment.

An ILO report, *The promotion of self-employment*, has been produced as a background to these discussions. It looks at recent world trends, special measures to promote self-employment—and regulations that may restrict it—as well as working hours, earnings and social security provisions relating to self-employment. Priced at £7.70, the report is available from the ILO, 99 Marsham Street, London SW1. □

Tourism trends to be clarified

The UK's four national tourist boards have jointly sponsored the first of what will become an annual series of surveys measuring trends in UK residents' tourism.

Launched in 1989, the United Kingdom Tourist Survey (UKTS)—sponsored by the English, Northern Ireland, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards—shows that most British people take tourist trips in the UK rather than go abroad.

English Tourist Board chief executive John East said that the four boards had pooled their resources to invest in a more comprehensive and sophisticated survey to give a much clearer picture of the industry, particularly on the spending side.

Statistics for earlier years published by the tourist boards

were drawn from other surveys, which are not directly comparable with UKTS.

UKTS is a sample survey measuring all trips of one night or more away from home by British adults (aged 15+) and by children accompanying them.

More Britons than ever intend to take a holiday this year—64 per cent (about 28.6 million people)—up 1 per cent on 1989, according to an English Tourist Board's 'Holiday Intentions Survey'.

The numbers planning to go abroad have dropped by 1 per cent.

Meanwhile, figures from the British Tourist Authority show that almost three-quarters—73 per cent—of the 17.2 million overseas visitors to Britain in 1989 were making a repeat visit. □

Youngsters to get taste of car industry

More than 7,000 school pupils will get a practical taste of life in the motor industry over the next two years—thanks to a £1 million school-industry links scheme launched by Rover Cars.

Under the Rover Dealer Career Challenge, groups of up to 20 fourth-year pupils from some 360

schools will link up with Rover dealerships to build and develop a sophisticated vehicle from a basic go-kart kit. The project will be run as part of the Training Agency's Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), and count towards the pupils' GCSE examination in technology.

Students will also be invited to undertake practical work experience at the Rover dealerships. Rover Cars hope that many will then consider the motor industry as a career.

Welcoming the scheme, Employment Secretary Michael Howard said it would give young

people "a real taste of the world of work, a chance to be enterprising and to use their initiative." It represented, he said, a clear sign of the commitment of one of British industry's giants to the training of young people and the need to address the skills of the workforce of 1992 and beyond. □



Jobcentre help for homeless

A special system devised by the Mortimer Street Jobcentre in London's West End to help the homeless find work, is already proving a success.

Among those to benefit from the scheme devised by staff at the Jobcentre were Martin Legg, 19, and Anthony Walterit, 20 (above) who were found jobs at a Lake District hotel.

Both had been living in a shelter they had built in a derelict warehouse and had initially been, given casual work in London hotels and restaurants.

Jobcentre manager Paul Carlisle said: "We have a special system which we started ourselves. We get the homeless casual work in hotels or restaurants where they will be indoors all day and given food.

This also gives them experience which helps them find permanent jobs."

The jobcentre put Martin and Anthony forward for interview when the hotel asked for help in recruiting staff.

Both of them were successful and their new employer is paying all their travelling costs to the Lake District. □

Switch off says HSE

Switch off before working on electrical equipment—even if it is at a low voltage. That is now the rule for anyone working on electrical equipment, under regulations which came into force this spring.

The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 extended coverage to include employers, employees and the self-employed working on electrical systems in farms, research establishments, schools and domestic premises, as well as in industrial situations.

The regulations set out basic electrical safety principles, rather than detailed requirements, in order to give the flexibility necessary to keep abreast of future technical changes.

HSE has issued advice on the new regulations, and the earlier legislation they replace. □

Memorandum of guidance on the electricity at work regulations 1989 is available from HMSO, price £4.

Personnel gets self-audit

"Do we give value for money?" and "How do we measure up against the opposition?" are two questions which personnel managers may have had difficulty in answering till now.

But help is at hand in the shape of a self-audit pack now available from London-based MCP Management Consultants in association with the Institute of Personnel Management.

The Audit of Personnel Activities and Costs (APAC) allows managers to measure factors such as: staff, space and operating costs; productivity; the extent to which external influences such as demographic trends and legal and regulatory changes are taken into account; and forward planning.

Subscribers returning the pack to MCP can take part, without further charge, in the development of a database against which they can

judge their own relative performance.

"Personnel departments are overhead cost-centres which constantly have to prove their worth," says MCP partner Derek Burn. "This package is a confidence-building exercise which personnel managers can use to sell their services to line management."

The package has already been marketed to merchant banks, and by mid-May, six local authorities had expressed an interest in APAC.

Charges for the pack range from just under £60 to £172 for departments up to 50-strong, and are by arrangement for departments bigger than this.

Further details are available from Derek Burn, MCP Management Consultants, 11 John Street, London WC1N 2EB (tel 071-242 3655). □

Toddler tag

Six students from Hatfield Polytechnic plan to set up a company to promote a new device which won them a nationwide new business ideas competition.

The Toddler Tag—an electronic wrist-band that lets parents 'keep an ear' on wandering children—took the £3,500 top prize in this year's industrial Society/Touche Ross Student Innovation for Business Award.

The Tag is a simple wrist-mounted bleeper that parents can activate if toddlers wander away.

The award was presented by Alistair Graham, director of the Industrial Society, who said schools need to do more to build enterprise into the curriculum and not treat it as just a 'bolt on extra.'

He added: "Much more needs to be done to ensure that the spirit of enterprise is bedded into the culture of this country." □



Top idea: Hatfield Polytechnic team member Philippa Jones with the award winning Toddler Tag on two and a half year old Anna Burns.

Diary dates

- *'Designing surveys to make change work'* is a half-day seminar organised by Askridge Management Development Services to be held on Wednesday, June 27, at 17 Portland Place, London W2. The seminar (fee £86.25 including VAT, coffee and lunch) will explore how companies can maximise the benefits of involving staff in the change process while avoiding leaving them disillusioned. For further information contact Kate Charlton 044284 3491 or Rebecca Nelson 0727 50761.

- *'Switch on to engineering'* will highlight the advantages of what the Engineering Council describe as a unique work experience scheme. A seminar and an exhibition, it is targeted at engineering employers and students. The seminar will be chaired by Denis Filer, director general of the Engineering Council. Main speakers will be Patrick Nicholls, Employment Minister; Jacqui Porter, INMOS Ltd; and Professor Harry Marsh, University of Durham. The seminar will be held on June 21 at the National Westminster Hall and admission details can be obtained from Dr John Williams, The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER.

- *'Manpower 2001'* on June 20-22 at the Heathland Hotel, Bournemouth, is a conference at which managers and consultants will look at the options available for reviewing strategies towards the year 2001. Intended for anyone involved in the planning and utilisation of human resources. Organised by the Manpower Society, the seminar costs £345 + VAT Members, £385 non-members (including meals and accommodation). Enquiries to Jenny Mann, Quadrilect, 46 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP.

- *'The Green Show'* takes place on June 20-24 at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, with the theme 'Helping to shape a better tomorrow today'. Entrance costs £3 for adults.

Inquiries to The Green Show, Radcliffe House, Blenheim Court, Solihull, West Midlands B91 2BG (tel 021-705 6707).

- *'National Insurance Contributions'* is the subject of a one-day workshop organised by Professional Conferences and Training Services. It takes place on June 28 at the London Press Centre and is designed to give practical guidelines on rules and regulations covering National Insurance Contributions. Fee including VAT: £270.25. Inquiries to Professional Conferences and Training Services Ltd, Ground Floor, 72 Lady Margaret Road, London NW5 2ND (tel 071-284 0470).

- *'Local labour markets: research and analysis'* is a seminar designed for all those involved in the analysis of local labour markets and the developments of local economic and employment policy (June 25-27, fee £360). *'Labour market policy and the completion of the internal market'* explores the impact of the 1992 programme on the labour market at local, regional and national level (November 12-13, fee £230). Both events are organised by the Schools for advanced urban studies, Redness Lodge, Grange Road, Bristol BS8 4AE (tel 0272 741117).

- *'Performance appraisal'* (June 21) is a one-day course aimed at personnel managers and other managers considering introducing performance appraisal into their organisations. Course fee: £120 members and £135 non-members. *'Trainer training for occasional trainers'* is a two-day course (June 18-19) designed for those only occasionally required to be trainers but who wish to present themselves in a professional and effective way. Course fee: £210 members, £240 non-members. Both courses are being held at the Royal Institute of Public Administration, 3 Birdcage Walk, London, SW1H 9JH (tel 071-222 2248 and ask for Julie Senior or Lynne Neill).



Combat training is to be translated into meaningful civilian skills

Soldiers skill-up for civvy street

Question: when is taking part in a military attack more than just an attempt to beat the enemy?

Answer: when it also means 'working as a member of a team'—a skill area which will now be recognised as part of an accredited National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) offered by the Army with City and Guilds.

The idea behind the new level one NVQ 'Foundation Skills Army' is to translate the non-specialist tasks that ordinary squaddies do into skills and competences that mean something

in civilian life and work.

The qualification covers eight basic skill areas, including health and safety, map reading and first aid. It will be followed by further level one NVQs for technical and specialist skills such as driving and mechanical maintenance.

More advanced qualification levels are also planned to reflect the higher level management, supervisory and technical skills achieved by more senior soldiers—all part of the Army's plan to offer recruits a chance to gain a civilian qualification. □

Car buffs' carcinogens

Vintage car buffs take warning—deadly blue asbestos may have been used in parts of some old cars' bodywork. The warning comes from the Health and Safety Executive, after it was notified of a contract to remove blue asbestos from a 1936 Armstrong Siddeley touring saloon. The asbestos was probably used to deaden sound and reduce fire risk: it lined the vehicle body panels, floor and bulkheads in sufficient quantity to pose a health risk to anyone attempting to remove it without taking proper precautions.

The problem is not likely to be confined to this particular model of car: asbestos may have been used by a number of car manufacturers in the first half of the century. The HSE's advice to anyone finding unknown fibrous material is to arrange for a laboratory to analyse it or to contact a specialist asbestos removal contractor. □

Third travel centre

A new British Travel Centre—the third of its kind—has been opened in Dublin by the British Ambassador Sir Nicholas Fenn.

The centre follows the one recently opened in Brussels and the first BTC in London's Regent Street. In addition to a complete information service, customers can also book theatre, opera and ballet tickets for venues all over Britain.

British Rail, London Transport and American Express will also be offering their services at the new centre in Lower Baggot Street. □

Garden festival to boost training

Temporary workers at Gateshead's garden festival, in jobs ranging from gardening to steam engine maintenance, will benefit from a £4 million job training initiative.

Announcing the special scheme, Employment Minister Tim Eggar said: "Jobs with training will enable

a large number of people to achieve universally recognised qualifications and give them a far greater chance of finding permanent work after the festival closes." The money will compensate staff for working shifts and weekends. The training will be

assessed by City and Guilds, the RSA and the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board.

Those already recruited under the Employment Training programme will have the option of switching to the new scheme, which will give them employed status. □

How dodgy are the dodgems?

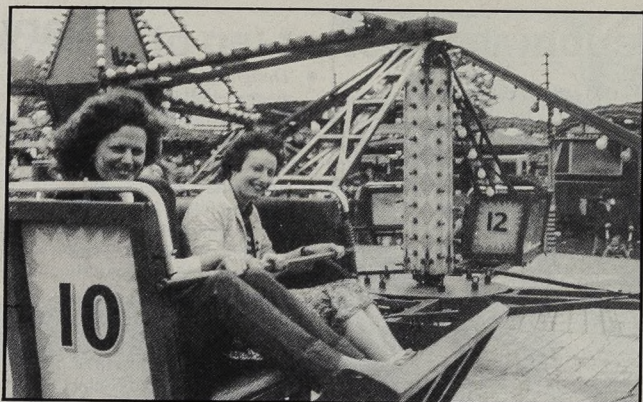
Taking a ride at a fair is likely to be less risky than the journey to get to the fairground itself.

In a typical session of ten fairground rides, the risks of death or serious injury have been calculated as 0.04 and 0.6 chances per million respectively.

According to a study published by the Health and Safety Executive, these risks are substantially lower than those incurred in a typical car or bicycle journey to and from a fair, and about the same as going on foot.

For fairground workers the chances of being killed at work are slightly lower than in the construction industry and about the same as in metal manufacturing.

The study concludes that while risks are small in absolute terms, there are areas where current safety practices could be improved.



Fairground rides are statistically less risky than riding a bicycle, according to the HSE, but fairground workers themselves stand a considerably higher chance of being injured.

- Recommendations include:
- making special checks on older fairground rides;
 - checks after setting up rides in travelling fairs;
 - training for operators and attendants;
 - uniforms to allow ride attendants to be identified; and
 - setting up a professional body to

test ride-examiners. This last recommendation has already been taken on board by the industry. *An Assessment of Risks at Fairground Rides* by the Safety and Reliability Directorate of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, for the HSE, is available from HMSO, price £5. □

Changes in average earnings —1st quarter 1990

Average earnings for the whole economy in the first quarter of 1990, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 9.1 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the underlying increase for the quarter of 9½ per cent because of disputes during the period. The growth rate of 9½ per cent is ¼ percentage point above the rate for the previous quarter.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was 9¼ per cent in the first quarter. This is

over ½ per cent higher than the 8½ to 8¾ per cent range of increases which had prevailed since the first quarter of 1988. Previously, reduced levels of overtime working had largely counter-balanced increases in earnings from higher settlements. In the first quarter of 1990 overtime working was still lower than a year earlier, but settlement levels and bonus payments were higher than in 1989. In service industries the increase was about 9¼ per cent, which was also ¼ per

cent higher than the underlying rate in the fourth quarter of 1989. It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings made a negative contribution of ¼ percentage point to the increase in average earnings in the whole economy during the first quarter of 1990, and a negative contribution of ½ percentage point to average manufacturing earnings. □

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the first quarter of 1990.

The table sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period during 1989 and 1990.

The derived underlying index and the recent restructuring exercise were described in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 606-612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette* page 674.

These notes appear quarterly.

| | Seasonally Adjusted | Further adjustments (index points) | | Underlying index | Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| | | Arrears | Timings* etc | | |
| 1989 Jan | 105.4 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 104.8 | 9 |
| Feb | 106.1 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 106.0 | 9½ |
| Mar | 107.3 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 106.5 | 9½ |
| Apr | 107.4 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 107.5 | 9¼ |
| May | 107.6 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 107.5 | 9 |
| Jun | 108.4 | -0.7 | 0.1 | 107.8 | 8¾ |
| July | 109.1 | -0.5 | 0.4 | 109.0 | 8¾ |
| Aug | 108.9 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 109.9 | 8¾ |
| Sept | 110.9 | -0.6 | 0.6 | 110.9 | 9 |
| Oct | 112.2 | -1.1 | 0.7 | 111.8 | 9¼ |
| Nov | 112.8 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 112.8 | 9¼ |
| Dec | 113.4 | -0.3 | 1.2 | 114.3 | 9¼ |
| 1990 Jan | 115.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 114.7 | 9½ |
| Feb | 115.6 | -0.2 | 0.6 | 116.0 | 9½ |
| (Mar) | 117.2 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 116.7 | 9½ |

(*) Provisional
* Includes the effect of industrial action
Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

Record fine for explosives firm

Nobels Explosives, a wholly owned subsidiary of ICI, has been fined the record sum of £250,000 plus £92,000 costs by Peterborough Crown Court. The company was prosecuted by the Health and Safety Executive after a van carrying fuseheads blew up on the Fengeat Industrial Estate, Peterborough.

Fireman John Humphries was killed by the blast and over 100 people were injured. The explosion, in March last year, occurred after the van bounced over a speed check ramp while it was carrying 8,000 tightly packed fuseheads, instead of the 500 it was safe to do.

This prosecution follows an earlier case where the company was fined over £100,000 for explosives accidents in which two workers died (*Employment Gazette*, May 1990, p 236).

Commenting on the outcome, an HSE spokesperson said: "Where potentially hazardous materials such as explosives are concerned, the intention of companies must be matched by their actions."

Nobels Explosives has now revised its safety standards and procedures. □

Mine safety

As part of the Health and Safety Executive's programme to review and update mine safety legislation, it has issued proposals on the management and administration of safety and health at mines.

Based on a consultation exercise carried out in May 1989, the package includes:

- proposals for new regulations;
- a draft code of practice; and
- a draft appendix to the code of practice, covering first aid in mines.

Comments on the proposals should be sent to Mr D G Lloyd, SHD C1, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF (tel 071-243 6388) by July 2, 1990.

Free copies of the consultative document, *The Management and Administration of Safety and Health at Mines: Regulations and Approved Codes of Practice*, are available from: Sir Robert Jones Memorial Workshops, Units 3 and 5-9, Grain Industrial Estate, Harlow Street, Liverpool L8 4UH (tel 051-709 1354/5/6). □

Drinks on the house plan

Pub regulars are to be recruited as "ambassadors for Britain" in a marketing ploy to encourage more overseas visitors to stay at inns.

York-based Wayfarer Inns, a recently created division of Consort Hotels, intends to use what it describes as "folk power" to encourage tourists to sample inn hospitality.

During the trial scheme, each regular will be given a free pint for every foreign guest he meets and talks to for at least half an hour.

During the conversation, which is expected to be "folksy" and "country" in flavour, the regular must show visitors how to play dominoes or darts, teach a number of dialect words, give a recipe for a favourite family dish and be willing to be photographed.

He must also give the visitors the

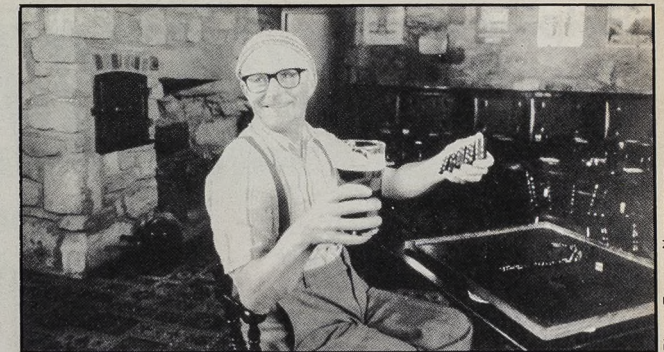
chance to sit in his favourite corner, describe local beauty spots and relay the main items of gossip and local news.

Two of the six regulars, with such colourful local names as Tommy the Hat, Unc and Ow's Ter Doin', have already started 'work' at inns in Amble, Northumberland and Carnforth, Lancashire.

Others will follow at inns in Goldaming, Surrey; Harrogate, North Yorkshire; Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria; Dorchester, Dorset and York.

Wayfarer Inns Director David Hayes said: "Our research shows that the main reason for staying in an inn is to discover the 'real' Britain, and who better to give the introduction than a genuine British character."

Mr Hayes claims that the



'Tommy the Hat' actively seeks business with tourists at his local in Amble, Northumberland.

research carried out among two dozen US travel agents confirmed that nearly three-quarters of their clients would be interested in staying at inns as part of the "British experience."

He said there was a gap in the

transatlantic market for small, top-quality inns. American agents thought the average price their clients would pay for a double room with breakfast in an inn "with character and hotel standards" was £75 a night. □

Scotland's tourism progress

Latest statistics from the Scottish Tourist Board indicate that the tourism industry in Scotland is making progress in persuading visitors to stay at all times of the year.

The hotel sector showed a 2 per cent increase in occupancy in 1989 compared with 1988. However



Auchen Castle Hotel, Moffat.

January, February and March figures were up by 8, 4 and 4 per cent respectively, while October, November and December increases were 5, 7 and 5 per cent.

Meanwhile the self-catering sector improved its annual occupancy by 7 per cent and the caravan industry returned its best figures for four years—a 2 per cent average increase over 1988. □

Rabbit, rabbit, rabbit

A report *Tomorrow calling Today* published by BYPS

Communications, a Barclays, Philips and Shell consortium, says that over 12 million people will be using some form of portable communication by 1995. Women are predicted to be a prime user of this form of communication, mainly for personal security reasons and as a way of

maintaining social contact with family and friends without seriously disrupting their work. The changing face of the workforce, as more women join it, will mean that flexible communications will have a key role to play in meeting the 'new' woman's needs.

"Until now portable 'phones

have been used almost exclusively as a business tool, and each of the services has been marketed as such," says Peter Wright, managing director of BYPS.

"Telepoint will take the portable 'phone to the public at large. Hence we have developed a brand which avoids the 'technospeak' trap. The service will be simply known as 'Rabbit'. The system will be much cheaper to buy than current portable 'phones, and BYPS believes this will open up the market. However, Telepoint at present only accommodates outgoing calls and a paging system for incoming calls. The company is working on developing a limited two-way communications system. □



The Telepoint handset.

For further information contact John Dodds, BYPS Press Office, Westbrook Centre, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 1YH (tel 0223 467422).

Action needed to recruit more black solicitors, says report

Action to make recruitment to the legal profession fairer to black and Asian students should be taken by law colleges and solicitors' practices, says a report commissioned by the Law Society and the Commission for Racial Equality.

The recommendation is based on a survey which found that ethnic minority students applying for solicitors' articles had to make almost twice as many applications for an interview as their white counterparts, and were much less successful at the interview itself. Proportionately fewer ethnic minority students found articles in commercial law firms, where a third of the articulated clerks were

Oxford or Cambridge graduates. Among the report's main recommendations are that:

- universities and polytechnics should place less emphasis on A-level grades as the entry qualification for law degree courses;
- more part-time and day-release study and evening classes should be available for law degrees and Law Society Finals courses;
- solicitors should re-examine the way in which they select articulated clerks, considering the use of summer placements or 'mini-articles' to assess performance in the job itself rather than relying on informal,

unstructured interviews;

- The Law Society should introduce a code of practice or model interview guide to minimise the influence of racial prejudice on selection decisions.

In a separate move to end the 'isolation and alienation' experienced within the profession by black and Asian barristers, 11 sets of non-white barristers' chambers have each been 'twinned' with two mainstream practices, one criminal and one civil, to encourage informal contacts.

The report, *Ethnic Minorities and Recruitment to the Solicitors' Profession*, is available from the Law Society, price £4.95. □

Helping small businesses start up

Hundreds of organisations provide information, advice or finance to get a new small business off to a flying start. But picking out the right one at the right time can be a daunting task.

Help for the prospective small business is now at hand from the *Small Business Programme Handbook*, which has been produced to complement the Open University's eponymous business training programme. The handbook sets out a wealth of sources of information, advice and hard cash in a logical progression. It starts by looking at where to get the basic market data necessary to persuade potential backers (or yourself) that the business idea is viable and then proceeds through financial, training, export/import and legal matters met on the way.



The Small Business Programme handbook: information to help the growing business, by Cranfield School of Management/Open Business School is published by Paul Chapman Publishing Ltd, 144 Liverpool Road, London N1 1LA. Price £8.95, ISBN 1 85396 125 6. □

Unhappy supervisors

Supervisors "have seen their role change radically," suggests a survey from EPIC human resource consultants. More is now demanded of them, as decision-making and accountability move "closer to the coal-face"; but for many supervisors, their lot is not a happy one, as they are not receiving the back-up support they need to work effectively under new pressures.

The survey is the eighteenth in a series of snapshots of the opinions of industrial relations practitioners, based on responses from over 350 managers and trade unionists, with a sprinkling of academics. □

Industrial Relations Opinion Survey 1989-90 by the EPIC Consultancy Ltd is published in conjunction with *Personnel Today*. H303, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey, (tel 081-661 3947). Price £70. ISBN 0 951586408.

REVIEWS

Three approaches to employment law

Newspaper headlines and the cry of "stop the front (or back) page" could well be applied to the crop of new books on employment law.

As each new Employment Bill is published and consequently becomes an Act, book publishers must be agonising over whether to bring out a new publication, a revised edition or to hang on until the changes are entered onto the statute book.

The recent changes are reflected in three new books on the subject. They are *Bowers on Employment Law* by John Bowers, *Butterworths Employment Law Guide* and *Employer and Employee* by G. Barrie Marsh.

While all three cover in varying detail the 1989 Employment Act and how it has affected legislation, *Bowers on Employment Law* is the only one to cover in detail (three pages) the 1989 Employment Bill (expected to become law by late summer) while *Employer and Employee* makes a passing reference to the proposed changes.

Butterworths fails to mention the proposals at all.

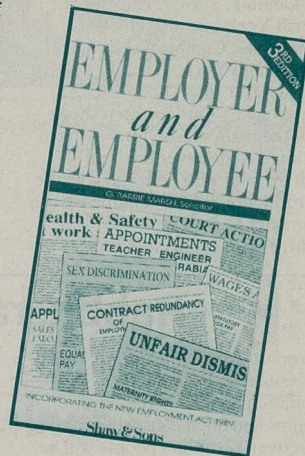
Having said that, all three books have their merits.

The most readable is *Employer and Employee*, which is now in its third edition. The original format of the book—tracing the employment relationship from the very outset to its termination—has been retained. But the continuing changes in legislation have obviously been reflected in the size of the book—from less than 400 pages in 1977 to 700 in the latest edition.

Unlike the two other books—which are strictly for the lawyers—this book is a practical guide for a wide range of people, including trade union officials, personnel managers, and company directors as well as employees.

Butterworths Employment Law Guide takes a different approach, with four experts writing about their own specialities under general editor Christopher Osman.

This really is a comprehensive A-Z guide to the subject which packs into its 593 pages an immense amount of detail. Christopher Osman describes the



book as occupying the middle ground as law books go, being a useful companion of Harvey.

The European dimensions is covered under equal pay and discrimination and it also has a useful appendix, reproducing many of the forms in daily use by various employment/employee organisations.

Bowers on Employment Law is in effect the third edition of *A Practical Approach to Employment Law* (although the author states that the name and publisher have changed!)

John Bowers says he intends it to be read together with two of his other specialist works (*Industrial Tribunal Procedure* and *The Modern Law of Strikes*).

While all three new books are works of references, John Bowers' also gives some interesting and useful background to current legislation, although it is a little heavy going at times.

Like the other books, it covers rights and obligations of employer and employee; equal pay and maternity rights, unfair dismissals, trade unions, strikes and picketing. □

Employer and Employee by G. Barrie Marsh is published by Shaw and Sons. Price £37.50. ISBN 0 7219 0742 3.

Butterworths Employment Law Guide, is published by Butterworth Law Publishers. Price £35. ISBN 0 406 13579 7.

Bowers on Employment Law by John Bowers is published by Blackstone Press. Price £25. ISBN 1 85431 043 7.

'Show you care'

One in 20 people suffer from a speech or language problem, but their difficulties are exacerbated by a large degree of ignorance and misunderstanding from others.

Someone with a speech difficulty may be wrongly seen as being drunk or mentally deficient, while in fact any of over 20 different problems may have impaired their speech. These range from physical problems present at birth, such as irregularity of mouth, ears or palate, to learning difficulties, stammering, or problems acquired later through stroke, injury or illness.

A new video, "Show you care", illustrates the nature of speech problems. Through a series of case studies, the film shows how everyday situations can prove a nightmare for speech-impaired people.

The video has been sponsored by British Telecom, who are making copies available at no charge for employers to use as part of an employee training package, which is particularly geared for the retail and service sectors. The package gives guidelines to help trainers lead a discussion session after the video has been shown and includes background notes on the case studies as well as materials suitable for duplicating for in-company use.

Details of the "Show you care" package are available from Simon Evans, British Telecom Centre, 81 Newgate Street, London, EC1A 7AJ (tel 071-356 5000). □

Complacency challenged

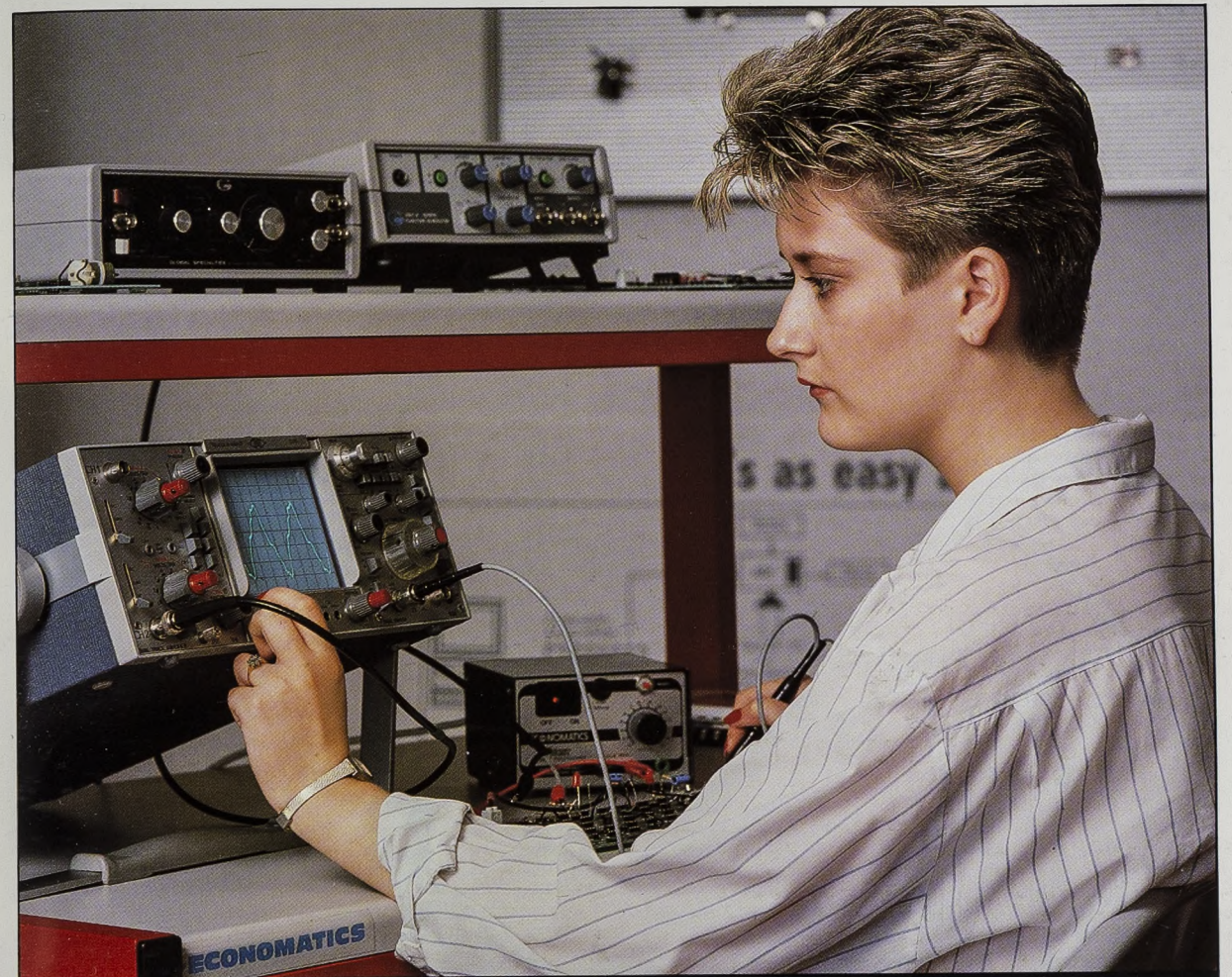
Training For the Future relates the history of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) from its inception in 1973 until its transformation into the Training Commission in 1988. It chronicles the historical development of the MSC and traces the far-reaching influences of its ideas and policies on the labour market.

The book describes how the MSC's influence extended into education and how it presented a challenge to 'complacent attitudes towards training and British industry'.

Co-authored by Patrick Ainley and Mark Corney the book is aimed at students of educational and labour market trends and public administration. □

Training For the Future. Published by Cassell. Price £10.95. ISBN 0 304 31861 2.

TRAINING



AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE

It is becoming increasingly difficult for people - whether they are employed or unemployed, young or old, running a small business or thinking of starting one - to succeed in today's competitive atmosphere. Large organisations are also suffering from acute skills shortages.

The Training Agency aims to create a more positive environment in which the

skills of Britain's workforce can be significantly up-graded in keeping with industry's requirements.

If you would like more information on the programmes available, contact your local Training Agency Office.



TRAINING AGENCY



RESEARCH PAPERS

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

No 64: The Distribution of Earnings 1973 to 1986

Mark Adams, Employment Department

Many have commented on the apparent widening of the distribution of earnings in the 1980s and contrasted it with the narrowing during the 1970s. This paper examines the causes of these trends, and shows that the reversal of the trend in the 1980s was due to a combination of the unwinding of incomes policy, job losses around the middle of the distribution, and rapid job growth among highly paid occupations. The paper includes evidence from the annual New Earnings Survey.

No 65: Female Entrepreneurs: a study of female business owners; their motivations, experiences and strategies for success

Sara Carter and Tom Cannon, Scottish Enterprise Foundation, University of Stirling

Although many significant studies have been undertaken looking at small firms from economic and sociological perspectives, the bulk of the work has, *de facto*, concentrated upon male-owned enterprises. This study, based on case study investigations of 60 female owner-managers and 10 former entrepreneurs in London, Glasgow and Nottingham, investigates the problems and barriers which women face when starting in business and documents the strategies successful women use to overcome gender and non-gender related obstacles.

No 66: Consultation with Small Business

Keith MacMillan, James Curran, Stephen J Downing and Ian D Turner, Henley—The Management College

This paper reports the findings from a research project designed to identify the ways in which government can establish and improve direct communication with small business in relation to consultation exercises about regulatory or legislative changes. The research is based on discussions with many groups in close touch with small businesses, and on both interviews and panel discussions with small business owners themselves.

No 67: Fast Growth Small Businesses: case studies of 40 small firms in north east England

David Storey, University of Warwick, Robert Watson, UMIST, and Pooran Wyncarczyk, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Presenting results from a two-part study of small firms in North East England. The aim of the study was to examine whether there are any characteristics of the ownership and management of fast growth small firms which distinguish them from the vast majority of small firms.

The first part of the study involved analysis of an existing financial and employment database of around 630 companies. The second part used interview data to compare the characteristics of 20 fast growing businesses with those of a second set of firms of broadly similar age, sector and ownership structure.

No 68: The occupations, earnings and work histories of young adults—who gets the good jobs?

Peter Elias, University of Warwick and David Blanchflower, University of Surrey

This paper considers the relative importance of factors which influence whether young people obtain jobs with above average earnings. The data relate to over 12,000 23-year-olds who have been the subjects of the National Child Development Study since their birth in 1958. The report concludes that, of various influential factors, the single best guide as to whether a person had a 'good job' was their performance in a standard English and mathematics test at the age of 11.

No 71: Barriers to business start-up: a study of the flow into and out of self-employment

Julie Bevan, RSGB Ltd, George Clark, Nitya Banerji and Catherine Hakim, Employment Department

This report presents the main findings from a national interview survey of new, lapsed and potential self-employed workers. The research examines the factors which influence individuals to become self-employed, and looks at the constraints or incentives to setting up in business which they either experienced or envisaged.

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