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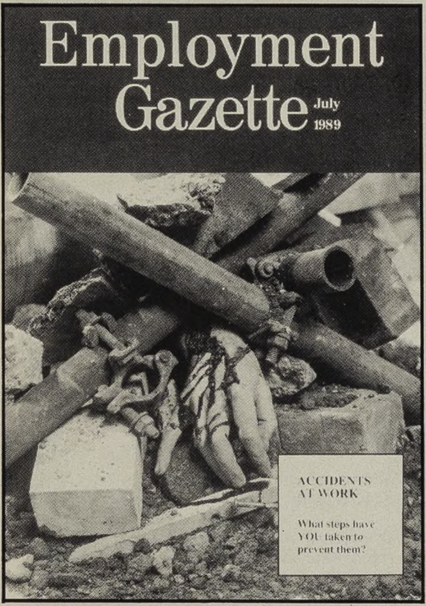
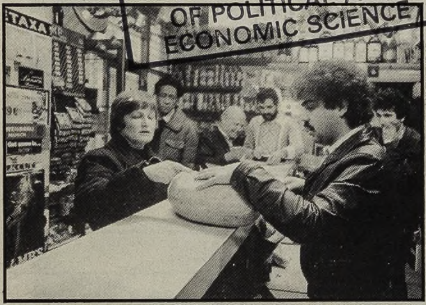


COVER PICTURE
Accidents at work: too many managers wait for disasters. An effective policy makes for more profit; see special feature on p 371. Photo: RoSPA

Last year's industrial stoppages are analysed on p 349.



Who are Britain's self-employed? The national profile of those who have opted to be their own boss—p 376.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to **Publications, Information 4, Department of Employment, 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 Department of Employment.

General information

Your guide to our employment training and enterprise progammes
Details of the extensive range of DE employment and training programmes and business help PL856

Action for jobs
The above booklet translated into:

Bengali	PL843 (Bengali)
Cantonese	PL843 (Cantonese)
Gujerati	PL843 (Gujerati)
Hindi	PL843 (Hindi)
Punjabi	PL843 (Punjabi)
Urdu	PL843 (Urdu)
Vietnamese	PL843 (Vietnamese)

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

1 ***Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment*** PL700 (1st rev)

2 ***Redundancy consultation and notification*** PL833 (3rd rev)

3 ***Employee's rights on insolvency of employer*** PL718 (4th rev)

4 ***Employment rights for the expectant mother*** PL710 (1st rev)

5 ***Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations*** PL705 (1st rev)

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

8 ***Itemized pay statement*** PL704 (1st rev)

9 ***Guarantee payments*** PL724 (3rd rev)

10 ***Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking*** PL699 (2nd rev)

11 ***Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay*** PL711

12 ***Time off for public duties*** PL702

13 ***Unfairly dismissed?*** PL712 (5th rev)

14 ***Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal*** PL707 (2nd rev)

15 ***Union secret ballots*** PL701 (1st rev)

16 ***Redundancy payments*** PL808

Limits on payments PL827

Union membership and non-membership rights PL871

The Employment Act 1988
A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions PL854

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

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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 RPLI (1983)

Code of practice—picketing

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 of ten, giving basic details for employers and employees

Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union PL865

Trade union executive elections PL866

Trade union funds and accounting records PL867

Trade union political funds PL868

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK
Employers' guide to the work permit scheme OW5

Employment of overseas workers in the UK
Training and work experience scheme OW21(1982)

A guide for workers from abroad
Employment in the UK OW17

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 (1986)

Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974 ITL19

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 PL739

Miscellaneous

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers PL748

Jobshare
A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

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

Prompt payment please
A guide for suppliers and buyers PL832 (1st rev)

A.I.D.S. and employment
An attempt to answer the major questions asked about employment aspects of A.I.D.S. but also part of a wider public information campaign PL811

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

Alcohol in the workplace
A guide for employers PL859

Drug misuse and the workplace
A guide for employers PL880

Working for yourself
What you need to know

No bovver with this hover

Tourists visiting Tower Bridge in June must have believed they were watching the filming of a new James Bond movie.

They watched entranced as a helicopter manoeuvred breathtakingly close to the 95-year-old steel and stone structure to enable long camera lenses to focus on the man who had clambered onto the narrow, open-meshed and 'out of bounds' walkway.

It was, however, to provide the nation's press with an unusual photo opportunity that an intrepid Small Firms Minister John Cope was persuaded to go where few (save pre-1910 suicides and workmen) had gone before.

He was promoting three new publications which offer essential advice to people setting up their own businesses.

Two booklets *Starting and running your own business* and *Services for small business*, and an information pack *Working for yourself — what you need to know*, have been designed to encourage people to take the plunge of going it alone.

The author of *Starting and running your own business*, Dennis Millar, a counselling adviser for the Small Firms Service, described setting up in business as "an obstacle course, half of it a minefield."

He starts by asking readers to examine honestly whether they have what it takes to set up in business and whether their product or business idea is good enough. If they can answer yes, then the rest of the booklet provides a way through the obstacle course — including the minefield.

Services for small business identifies organisations and sources which offer help and guidance to small firms, such as raising money, finding training and premises, and employing people.

The starter pack *Working for yourself — what you need to know* advises on tax, VAT and national insurance.

Mr Cope said: "New firms are flexible and innovative. They are closer to the customer and the market and are able to identify and provide products and services that the public want long before larger firms have even noticed."

The booklets *Starting and running your own business* and *Services for small business* are available free from the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service. The information pack *Working for yourself — what you need to know* is widely available through local enterprise agencies, Government Business Shops, Inland Revenue Mobile Advice Centres, the Small Firms Service and other Government offices.

(Inset, top right). Within range: The helicopter, carrying press photographers, homes in.

(Main picture). On target: Three yachts, built by Sadler International Ltd, pass beneath Tower Bridge.

(Inset, left). Mission accomplished: John Cope promotes the product to the nation's press.

Tourism comes of age

Photo: BTA

Dance in. Young people take part in the International Eisteddfod in Llangollen.

The UK campaign for European Tourism Year 1990 is under way.

European Tourism Year (ETY) is intended to highlight the importance of the industry to Europe's economic future, and promote travel as an aid to greater understanding among Europeans prior to the completion of the Single European Market in 1992.

Tourism Minister John Lee, together with European tourism colleagues, designated the year in Brussels last December. Launching the UK campaign, he said: "European Tourism Year means that the tourism and hospitality industry has come of age."

The British Tourist Authority is to co-ordinate plans for the year in Britain, promote ETY events and submit requests for European Commission grants to assist ETY projects.

Main aims

The main aims of ETY are to:

- create greater understanding of European cultures, particularly among the young;
- lengthen the tourist season and spread tourism;
- aid travel within, and to, Europe.

"While undoubtedly having a major European dimension, the Year provides a great opportunity to raise the profile of the UK's tourism industry. It will encourage people to 'think European', bearing in mind that over 60 per cent of our overseas visitors come from Western Europe," the Minister said.

"1990 is an ideal platform from which

(continued from first column)

the UK industry can market itself. Its success will depend upon the commitment of the industry."

With tourism poised to be the world's largest industry by 2000, Mr Lee also stressed the need to improve still further Britain's quality, its standards and its welcome to visitors.

"Ultimately the industry will be judged by the quality it offers," said Mr Lee. "I want 1990 to be a demonstration to the rest of Europe, and indeed the world, of the very best in UK tourism."

Among the events planned for ETY are:

- 1,500 special exhibitions, celebrity concerts, arts festivals and European sporting competitions to celebrate Glasgow as the 1990 European City of Culture.
- The National Garden Festival at Gateshead—the largest in Europe, with two million trees already planted.
- Full floodlighting of the Forth Rail Bridge to mark its centenary, along with an exhibition.
- Thomas Hardy's 150th anniversary, involving special tours and events in the author's native Wessex and a memorial service in Westminster Abbey.
- Centenary of Agatha Christie's birthday, including a 'Mystery on the English Riviera' festival which incorporates the world Cluedo championships and a crime writers' convention.
- Sports events to support Manchester's Olympic bid.
- Bi-centenary of Weymouth's baptism as a bathing resort by King George III—reputedly the first monarch to take a sea bathe.
- Tidy Britain Year campaign by the Tidy Britain Group.
- Centenary of Worthing as a holiday resort.

Warmer welcome

A warmer welcome to foreign visitors is one plan by the British Tourist Authority to make European Tourism Year 1990 a year to remember.

Its marketing director, Alan Jefferson, called for ten metropolitan authorities to organise weekly tea parties for European visitors in the mayor's parlour, 'at home' schemes to invite overseas tourists into people's houses, and 'exiles' clubs. They are also being asked to follow Birmingham's example and provide their street cleaners with local maps and events lists.

Ten towns are being sought to organise a European Tourism Week and another ten to run more 'at home' schemes.

The British Resorts' Association is challenged to go for a bumper crop of European 'Blue Flag' clean beach awards next year and there is a call for 'hyperactivity' from town twinning associations throughout the country.

Among other proposals to improve standards and Britain's welcome for overseas visitors are:

- ETY welcome banners at airports and seaports;
- aperitifs or flowers to welcome hotel and restaurant guests;
- shop assistants to welcome Europeans in their own language;
- name badges for staff indicating languages spoken;
- more fixed price menus;
- flowers in public lavatories at holiday resorts.

"Every region, city, town and village must play its part in European Tourism Year by raising standards and giving an especially warm welcome to visitors," said Mr Jefferson.

YTS trainees' literacy/numeracy needs

Photo: Jack Fisher

Digital. A numeracy lesson in progress.

Nearly ¼ million people are being trained in literacy and numeracy, and over 10,000 are learning English as a second language through Department of Employment programmes.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU), Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said this was a major achievement, but there was still more to do.

A working group had been set up with ALBSU and the Department of Education and Science to study literacy and numeracy needs in the YTS. Through YTS managing agents it had learned that 26 per cent of trainees needed help with numeracy, and 17 per cent needed literacy assistance. This meant that 100,000 YTS trainees have numeracy problems while 70,000 have literacy difficulties. The range covers minor shortcomings to total illiteracy and innumeracy.

Mr Fowler said: "This is a significant challenge. Research commissioned by the group found inadequacies in the means of assessment of trainees' needs, and weaknesses in provision. Accordingly, the group recommended that all trainees' literacy and numeracy needs should be assessed on entry, and that appropriate provision should be made available."

He added that about 35,000 were receiving literacy and numeracy help through Employment Training, which was integrated with skills training.

"We need not only more effective training for young people, but also training and retraining for unemployed people and those returning to work, as well as updating the skills of those in employment. It means help for older workers, and for those with learning difficulties. There are many people, both unemployed and employed, who can benefit from training in basic skills to give them the adaptability and the ability to move into and around the labour market. The new Training and Enterprise Councils can and will encourage this to happen."

Tribunals power plan

The jurisdiction of industrial tribunals may be extended to cases involving breach of employment contract in certain circumstances.

Plans to extend the courts' powers have been announced and Employment Minister John Cope is now seeking views on the matter.

The change would be brought about by implementing section 131 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. Claims for compensation for breach of contract of employment can at the moment be pursued only through the civil courts.

It is proposed that both the conditions stipulated in section 131 should be met for a tribunal to have jurisdiction in such cases. These are, first, that an employee's employment must have been terminated and, second, that the employee must also have another claim arising in the same circumstances, for example, for unfair dismissal before an industrial tribunal.

Never too old

Older workers are to be helped back into work through a new programme, 50-PLUS Jobstart.

People aged over 50 who have been out of work for a year or more are being encouraged to take up part-time jobs by the offer of a £20 a week allowance.

To qualify they must work at least ten hours a week and be paid not more than £2.57 an hour.

The programme, which started at the end of June, is being piloted in the Lothian and Borders region of Scotland, in Dudley and Sandwell, Leeds and South London.

It is an extension of the existing Jobstart programme which applies to full-time jobs paying up to £90 a week.

Evidence

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "There is evidence that some older workers who have difficulty getting full-time jobs feel that part-time work would give them a stepping stone to the full-time jobs they want.

"It will give older workers the flexibility to consider part-time jobs—and the number of these is expanding—and will improve their chances of competing for, and getting, full-time jobs."

The 50-PLUS Jobstart programme will be tested for a year to see whether those people concerned are able to move into full-time jobs.

Enterprise echo

The growth in small businesses has echoed around the country according to the latest figures. All areas of the UK saw a significant growth in the numbers of business during the period of 1980-87 with the largest increases occurring in the South East and East Anglia of 24 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

Changes

"During this time we have seen remarkable changes in attitudes towards enterprise and in particular towards small businesses," said Small Firms Minister John Cope.

"With this has come a change in the understanding of the contribution of small businesses to the economy. It is the small entrepreneur who responds more quickly to changing markets, who innovates and seizes new businesss opportunities. They bring choice to the consumer and create new jobs. In short they make an essential contribution to the vitality and prosperity of the country."

Contact makes enterprise work

Enterprise Works—the local enterprise agency network's new marketing campaign—aims to double private sector sponsorship to £30 million by 1991.

Currently, the private sector provides 41 per cent of the agencies' resources, with central and local government (35 and 24 per cent respectively) supplying the remainder. In 1988 the agencies claim to have created some 110,000 new jobs.

Razzamatazz

The campaign was launched on Enterprise Day (June 19) at the new London Arena in Docklands and featured a razzamatazz of celebrations to commemorate ten years of the enterprise agency movement: just a few hours after fleets of Rolls Royces had whisked away the last of the opera lovers from a Luciano Pavarotti concert, the Arena had been transformed into a huge enterprise birthday party. Introduced by newscaster Jan Leeming and with boxing promoter turned entrepreneur, Frank Warren, keeping a watchful eye on proceedings in the background, the event was attended by enterprise agency staff and sponsors from all over the country, including major business leaders such as the chairmen of Grand Metropolitan, United Biscuits and the Midland Bank. The party's guest of honour was the Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher emphasised the importance of personal contact in promoting enterprise—not just financial help but secondment of high quality staff to help small businesses get off the ground.

Ten years ago, she remarked, the local enterprise agencies had started as an 'act of faith' and though government has helped stimulate the enterprise culture through legislative and tax changes, Urban Development Corporations and Enterprise Zones, a great deal of the 'new spirit' was due to the enthusiasm and co-operation of the sponsor businesses involved in setting up and running enterprise agencies. Both public and private sectors had played important roles.

"We're celebrating ten years of enterprise," she said, "and you'll forgive me if I say that the phrase 'ten years' sounds faintly familiar!"

New direction

Looking towards the future, Allen Sheppard, Grand Metropolitan's chairman and a member of the National Training Taskforce (responsible for overseeing the introduction of Training and Enterprise Councils) called for a new direction in the way enterprise agency resources are targeted.

Up to now it has been feasible for agencies to seek out any small firm wishing to start up or expand. But, with the enterprise culture safely flourishing, agencies ought now to take the luxury of targeting their activities on three particular types of firm—the ones he saw as most likely to help the nation's economy:

- Businesses seeking to grow—by no means all small firms wish to; some are happy to remain small.
- Exporters and firms responsible for import substitution.
- Specialist businesses seeking to exploit new markets and/or technological breakthroughs.

It will be the job of local enterprise agencies to seek these firms out, he stressed. "We've achieved much in the 1980s, but we have much to achieve."

5,000th SPS worker

The 5,000th severely disabled person helped into employment under the Sheltered Placement Scheme has received an award from Employment Minister John Lee.

George Angus, 46, of Nelson, Lancashire, met the Minister at a special ceremony in Reedley, near Burnley.

After working for Coloroll Ltd for many years, his arthritis became so severe he could no longer achieve the same productive output.

Coloroll was unhappy at the prospect of losing an experienced and valuable employee, so the Sheltered Placement Scheme provided some financial support for the company to allow Mr Angus to continue working to the limit of his ability and still be paid the same as his non-disabled colleagues.

The SPS involves a sponsor which employs the disabled person and a host firm which provides the work. The Minister presented a plaque to the host firm, Coloroll, and to the sponsor, Lancashire County Council.

Contribution

Said Mr Lee: "The rapid expansion of SPS over the past four years reflects the real contribution which people with severe disabilities are making to the economic life of this country.

"For them, the chance of employment means independence and self-esteem and for many the opportunity—perhaps for the first time—to be appreciated for their abilities rather than be judged on their disabilities."

Lancashire County Council is the country's largest local authority SPS sponsor with 185 placements at present.

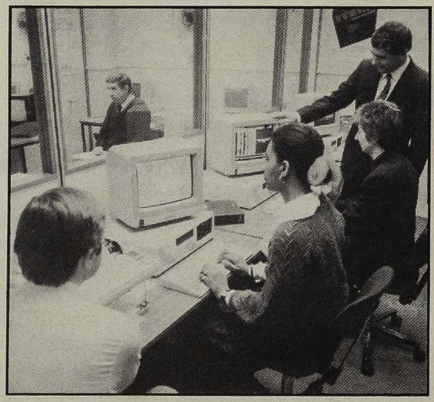
Nottingham employers offered cash for computer training

Course fees and a contribution towards salaries for employees under 18 years of age wishing to train in information technology, are to be offered to employers by Nottingham Information Technology Centre (ITEC).

The new scheme offers vocational and intensive courses in computer training, and employers will be paid a minimum of £10 per week towards their employee's salary. Grants include all course fees.

To qualify for the ITEC scheme employees should have current or expected involvement with computers and/or electronics. Places will be limited although in some cases 18 year olds may be eligible. Vocational training is offered over a one or two-year programme at the end of which there will be a nationally recognised qualification.

Also on offer is a five-day, intensive package relevant to the employer's specific needs. Alternatively, the employer can opt for up to five days support in order to carry out an IT project in a relevant area. Materials are supplied by the ITEC.



Computer training for local employers.

"In a nutshell," says Nottingham ITEC manager Ros Lovesy, "we are paying the employer to make an investment for the future while saving money in the present. Either way the dividends are good. The only immediate cost to the employer is time, because the employee has to be released to us for one day a week.

"We can only accept applications for places while the fund lasts. That is a harsh business reality although it doesn't rule out further funds being available at a later date. This country presently counts its skilled employee shortfall for computers in terms of tens of thousands. It's no good an employer advertising for someone who isn't there; that person has to be trained."

Public Accounts report welcomed

"Useful pointers" have been given by the Public Accounts Committee report on government assistance to small firms, according to Small Firms Minister John Cope.

Mr Cope said: "We are always looking for improvements and ways of encouraging more people to take advantage of the schemes. Small businesses need sound advice and practical help: we can offer both of these and more."

For its eighth report, 1988-89, the committee looked at the four main areas of the Employment Department's assistance to small firms:

Assistance

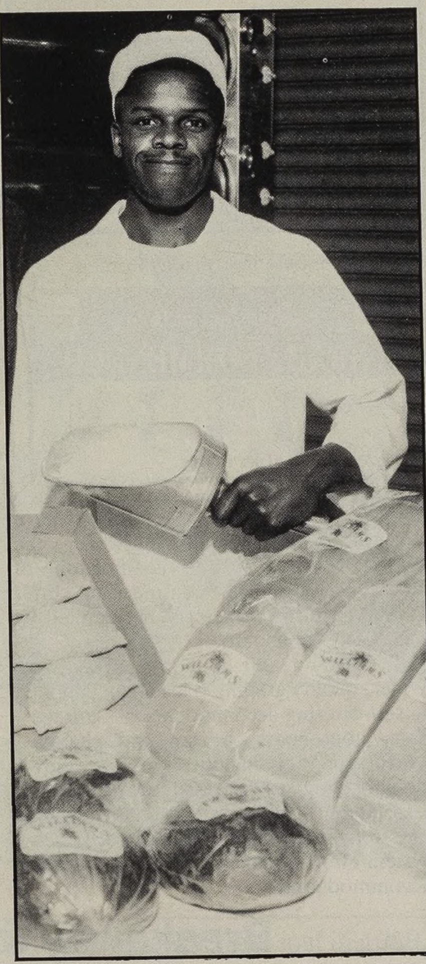
Enterprise Allowance Scheme. The Department had encouraged people to seek advice before setting up in business and had improved their procedures for making people aware of the difficulties and risks involved. These moves were welcomed by the Committee as was the Department's commitment to look at ways of reducing the business failure rate.

The Department and the Training Agency were about to review their monitoring arrangements, evaluate the pilot projects on business plans and consider the results of the research commissioned on displacement of firms: these results are expected next year.

Loan Guarantee Scheme. The DE will continue to monitor demand for this highly successful scheme. It conducts annual surveys of borrowers and intends to mount a further major study, in the next two years. Ministers will also consider the committee's recommendations for targeting loans under the scheme.

Training for enterprise. The Department and the Training Agency will continue to commission research on effectiveness and the links between training and success for businesses of all sizes. This will meet the Committee's wish for an independent assessment in this area.

Information and advisory services In addition to the Small Firms Service computerised database and the Government's pilot one-stop shops study, the Department has announced further measures, which should lead to greater coherence in supporting small businesses, since its evidence was given to the Committee. These include the new Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) which will be responsible for small firms' counselling. The TECs will also take over delivery of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and Business Growth Training schemes.



A £2,000 New Business Grant from the Wolverhampton Task Force helped the Williams' family to start their own bakery business. Now, Mr and Mrs Williams and their three sons Barry, Leroy and Lester (in picture) specialise in Caribbean baked goods.

Demographic 'shockwave'

Employers in the West of England will be faced with a 25 per cent reduction in the number of 16-24 year olds by the year 2001, and a major shortfall of technical, scientific, managerial and professional people over the next decade, according to management consultants Peat Marwick McLintock.

"The 1990s will be a sellers' market—employees will be choosing you more than you are choosing them," Wiltshire and Avon employers were told at a seminar.

The seminar—*the Demographic Shockwave—Competing for Staff* was designed to highlight the impact of a falling birth rate and worsening staff shortage on a region with low unemployment, strong local growth, and a stream of companies relocating from around the UK.

"The staffing scenario for the future is a changing one—but certainly not bleak," said Chris Garcia, head of Peat Marwick McLintock's management consultancy in the West. "We not only wanted to impress on local businesses the ways in which they will be affected, but also to present some solutions to the problem."

Speakers included Joanna Foster, chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission; Peter Herriott, occupational psychologist and recruitment expert; and Robin Dudney, president of the Swindon Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Each focused on the female workforce and the need to redefine traditional career patterns and selection procedures.

Joanna Foster asked the audience to recognise the role women can—and will—play in the future, and to examine their own organisation's attitudes to equal opportunities.

'High tech' in Hackney

A growing number of ethnic minority businesses in the Hackney area are leading a move away from traditional activities into high technology fields and manufacturing, bringing more opportunities in business and commerce, according to Small Firms Minister, John Cope.

At the opening of the Hackney office of the Employment Department's Small Firms Service—the first in an inner London borough—the Minister noted that "Hackney is well served with organisations providing help to businesses which are just starting up, but there is little assistance for those beyond the start-up stage. The Inner City Business Advisor Initiative will build upon and complement the services which already exist." In this way, he explained, new firms will be helped and guided as they grow.

Through the Small Firms Service Hackney representative, Elsa Redwood, Hackney area businesses now have direct access to a team of 35 experienced business counsellors and a comprehensive information service.

The Inner City Business Initiative is to be extended to Tower Hamlets, and the recruitment process is continuing in Liverpool, Nottingham and Leeds. The SFS has six other inner city sub-offices.

The office is located at the North London Business Development Agency, 35-37 Blackstock Road, London N4 (tel 01-354 4918); or dial 100 and ask for Freefone Enterprise.

Crowned with quality

Following in the footsteps of their Scottish colleagues (rivals?), the tourist boards for England and Wales are introducing a quality grading scheme for hotels and other accommodation. At present they operate only the crown classification system, which describes the range of facilities available but does not say how good or bad they are.

To make the difference between the crown and grading criteria clear to the consumer, the word "Facilities" will appear beneath the crown symbols on all artwork.

The new system, due to come into operation for 1991, retains the crown classification categories but adds the words "Highly Commended", "Commended" or "Approved" ("Merit" in Wales). Thus a "Listed" or "One Crown" bed and breakfast establishment can earn a "Highly Commended" grading, and a "Five Crown" hotel may not even qualify for an "Approved" grading.

The quality grading scheme has been operating in Scotland for the past four years and, according to Jim Moran, director of visitor services for the Scottish Tourist Board, has played a major part in raising the quality of accommodation and hence of Scottish holidays. Today there are 3,600 Scottish establishments within the scheme and the tourist information offices have reported a rising demand from tourists for classified accommodation.

The grading scheme will be unified throughout Great Britain, with regular exchanges of inspectors between the three

national tourist boards in order to achieve consistency of standards. However, the Wales Tourist Board classification of crown facilities will continue to differ slightly from the criteria being applied by the other two boards.

In England and Scotland, though not Wales, quality grading is also being applied to self-catering accommodation—cottages, flats, houseboats, houses and chalets—which are not included in the crown classification system. Instead of crowns, self-catering facilities will be classified with one to five keys. Wales already operates a system of one to five ticks for self-catering accommodation.

Drugs at work

Almost one-third of illicit drug users are believed to be in work, Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls revealed when launching a booklet giving employers practical advice on tackling the problem of drug misuse in the workplace.

Drug Misuse and the Workplace—A guide for employers will be sent to 12,000 businesses with more than 200 employees throughout Britain and also to organisations representing smaller firms.

Mr Nicholls said: "We have produced this booklet because we feel it is important for employers to think seriously about the implications of drug misuse within their companies."

He added that while many employers had a policy on alcohol abuse, comparatively few have given much thought to the problem of drug or substance misuse.

The booklet would help them to keep experienced and trained staff as well as reduce the costs of sickness and absenteeism or poor quality work and lower productivity.

"The guide cannot provide a detailed blueprint to suit the needs of every individual company. But what it does is highlight the issues employers should consider and the principles they should follow in formulating a policy."

The booklet outlines the key elements—drugs and the law, prevention, recognition, help for individuals, implementation, and monitoring.

Catering for mums

"Term-time" contracts to encourage mothers of school-age children to take up jobs in the hotel industry have been introduced by the Thistle Hotel Group.

Offering the same terms of employment which apply to other permanently contracted full-time and part-time employees, they allow job continuity and unpaid leave during school holidays.

Term-time employees working full-time are able to take part in the company's non-contributory pension plan and use its non-contributory life assurance facility.

Chris Riper, personnel director, said: "We are responding to new demands on the labour market being brought about by the expansion of the hotel and catering industry at a time of falling unemployment."

He said he was expecting a positive reaction to the scheme from those looking for short-term employment as well as from those considering a longer-term career.

The scheme is concentrating on the group's nine London hotels where the recruitment problem is the most severe, but is available generally.

Breakaway for a career

Employees are being offered the chance to take time away from work to care for children while still maintaining a long-term career with Shell UK Ltd.

They will be able to retain contracts with the company to protect their rights to re-employment and to key benefits.

Intended to help with the recruitment and retention of staff with management potential or with scarce or specialist skills, the scheme allows up to three breaks as long as the total time taken does not exceed five years. The break, which is unpaid, would not normally exceed two years.

The scheme applies to 17,000 Shell employees in the UK, 3,340 of whom are women, and is part of a major updating of the company's equal opportunities policy.

Ian Thornley, personnel director, said: "The improvement of what we have been doing up to now with career breaks is a recognition of the vital importance of women to our future."

He added that it was available to men as well, "but we do not expect a large take-up from them.

"The over-riding principle is that we must make it more attractive for women to take a break to look after their children and then come back to us."

Periods of work for the company within the break will count as pensionable service.

Photo: Shell UK Ltd.

Shell geophysicists work with the results of three-dimensional seismic surveys.

Undelivered mail at a sorting office during the postal workers' strike

Photo: Michael Stephens/PA

Industrial stoppages in 1988

A total of 3·7 million working days were lost in 1988 through stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom—a third of the average in the previous ten years and equivalent to about one-sixth of a day for every employee in employment. This annual article looks at the coverage of the statistics, the figures for recent years, and for 1988 presents detailed analyses by industry, region, cause and size of dispute.

- **There were 3·7 million working days lost through stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes in 1988. This was slightly above the 3·5 million lost in 1987 and is substantially less than the annual average of 10·3 million for the ten years 1978–87.**
- **Two disputes accounted for half the number of working days lost in the year. The largest dispute in 1988 in terms of working days lost was the postal workers' nationwide strike over the employment of casuals in September in which 1·0 million working days were lost (28 per cent of the 1988 total). The second largest was in the shipbuilding industry (0·8 million working days lost, 22 per cent of the 1988 total).**
- **As in previous years a relatively small number of stoppages accounted for a majority of working days lost. There were 45 prominent stoppages, which involved the loss of 5,000 or more working days; they accounted for 88 per cent of the total working days lost in 1988.**
- **Stoppages over pay issues accounted for half (51 per cent) of working days lost.**
- **There were 781 stoppages recorded as in progress in 1988, compared with 1,016 in 1987 and a ten-year average of 1,443 for the period 1978–87. Just under two-thirds of stoppages lasted less than four working days.**

Coverage of the statistics

Information about stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the UK is collected on a voluntary basis, through the Department of Employment's local

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in 1987 and 1988

United Kingdom

Stoppages	1988	1987
In progress in year	781	1,016
Beginning in year	770	1,004
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	790,300	887,400
of which: directly involved	*735,000*	*848,900*
indirectly involved	*55,300*	*38,400*
Beginning in year	759,300	883,500
of which: directly involved	*704,000*	*845,100*
indirectly involved	*55,300*	*38,400*
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year*	3,702,000	3,546,000
Beginning inyear†	3,358,000	3,517,000

* Stoppages which began in 1987 and continued into 1988 accounted for 345,000 of the days lost in 1988, of which 335,000 occurred in the first two months of 1988. Stoppages which began in 1986 accounted for 29,000 of the days lost in 1987.
† In addition, stoppages beginning in 1988 and continuing into 1989 resulted in a loss of 8,000 days in 1989.

unemployment benefit office network and other sources. These include centralised returns from certain nationalised industries, public bodies and large firms, from press reports and, in the case of some larger stoppages, from the employers or trade unions involved.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular of short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Primarily because of these difficulties, stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeds 100.

This limitation has much more effect on the estimates of the number of stoppages than on the figure of working days lost. This can be seen in *table 7* where recorded stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for 42 per cent of all recorded stoppages, but for less than 6 per cent of all the recorded working days lost. The number of working days lost is therefore a more comprehensive indicator as well as being a better measure of the impact of industrial disputes than the simple number of stoppages. A more detailed description of the coverage of the statistics appears in the *technical note* at the end of this article.

Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1968–88

United Kingdom

Year	Working days lost (thousands)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees*	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
1968	4,690	207	2,258	2,390
1969	6,846	303	1,665	3,146
1970	10,980	489	1,801	3,943
1971	13,551	612	1,178	2,263
1972	23,909	1,080	1,734	2,530
1973	7,197	317	1,528	2,902
1974	14,750	647	1,626	2,946
1975	6,012	265	809	2,332
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498
1979	29,474	1,273	4,608	2,125
1980	11,964	521	834	1,348
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221
1985	6,402	298	791	903
1986	1,920	89	720	1,074
1987	3,546	162	887	1,016
1988	3,702	164	790	781

* Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

National Union of Seamen's leader, Sam McCluskie, addressing a mass picket at Dover docks.

This article presents the final figures for 1988. A brief commentary on more recent figures (which are given in *tables 4·1* and *4·2* in the Labour Market Data section) can be found in the Trends in Labour Statistics Commentary section of this issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp S2–S6).

Working days lost

The number of working days recorded as being lost as a result of industrial stoppages in 1988 is shown in *table 1* together with the corresponding figures for 1987. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving details both for stoppages in progress in the year (which includes stoppages continuing from 1987) and also for stoppages beginning in the year.

The 1988 total of 3·7 million days lost compares with 3·5 million in 1987, 1·9 million in 1986 and a ten-year average for 1978–87 of 10·3 million days lost. Stoppages which began in 1987 and continued into 1988 accounted for 345,000 of the 3·7 million days lost in 1988. The remainder of this article concentrates on the year's 'in progress' figures, (i.e. all stoppages covered by the Department's statistics).

Workers involved

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1988 was 0·79 million. This compares with 0·89 million in 1987, 0·72 million in 1986 and an annual average of 1·45 million during the ten-year period 1978–87.

Number of stoppages

The number of stoppages recorded as being in progress in 1988 was 781, which compares with 1,016 in 1987, 1,074 in 1986 and an annual average of 1,443 over the ten-year period 1978–87. The total of 781 stoppages in progress in 1988 was the lowest figure for any year since 1935, when 564 stoppages were recorded. However, because of the difficulties referred to in the section on coverage, comparisons over time must be interpreted with caution.

Review of 1968–88

Time series of the recorded number of stoppages due to individual disputes, the number of workers involved, working days lost and working days lost per thousand employees in employment, since 1968 are given in *table 2*. The figure of 3·7 million days lost in 1988 compares with a 20-year average for 1968–87 of 10·2 million. Apart from the figures for 1986 and 1987, the 1988 figure is the lowest since 1976, when 3·3 million days were recorded as lost. Working days lost per thousand employees averaged 164 in 1988, which is virtually the same as in 1987 which had an average of 162.

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1988 by industry

United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	Working days lost (thousands)	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
All industries and services		**3,702**	**790·3**	**781**
Energy and water (Div 1)		*238*	*94·5*	*160*
Manufacturing (Divs 2 to 4)		*1,639*	*175·3*	*285*
Services (Divs 6 to 9)		*1,809*	*516·8*	*326*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01–03	—	—	—
Coal extraction	11	222	92·4	154
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12–14	—	0·1	1
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	16	2·0	5
Metal processing and manufacture	21, 22	11	1·8	10
Mineral processing and manufacture	23, 24	8	1·2	8
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	25	2·5	11
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	36	4·1	21
Mechanical engineering	32	48	15·7	41
Electrical engineering and equipment	33, 34	27	5·5	23
Instrument engineering	37	1	0·8	4
Motor vehicles	35	530	76·1	56
Other transport equipment	36	803	39·0	38
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	48	8·2	25
Textiles	43	75	14·1	13
Footwear and clothing	45	16	3·2	14
Timber and wooden furniture	46	2	0·4	6
Paper, printing and publishing	47	3	0·5	4
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48 and 49	7	2·2	13
Construction	50	17	4·0	16
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61–67	3	0·7	14
Railways	71	12	3·9	6
Other inland transport	72	35	15·7	47
Sea transport	74	184	11·4	10
Other transport and communication	75, 79	1,242	278·7	86
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	76, 77	18	11·7	27
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81–85	1	0·6	2
Public administration, sanitary services and education	91–94	254	160·5	104
Medical and health services	95	36	30·7	21
Other services	96–99	26	2·5	15

— Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).
Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2 Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

The high figures of working days lost in certain years, for example 1979 and 1984, were heavily influenced by particularly large individual stoppages. The largest disputes over the ten-year period from 1979 are as follows:

1979—a strike by **engineering workers** accounted for 16·0 million (54 per cent) of the total of 29·5 million working days lost in that year;
1980—the national **steel** strike accounted for 8·8 million (74 per cent) of the total of 12·0 million working days lost;
1984—the days lost as a result of the **miners'** strike in protest over pit closures accounted for 22·4 million (83 per cent) of the total of 27·1 million working days lost;
1985—the continuation of the **miners'** strike accounted for 4·0 million (63 per cent) of the 6·4 million days lost;
1987—a strike in the **telecommunications** industry accounted for 1·5 million (41 per cent) of the 3·5 million days lost;
1988—a **postal workers'** strike accounted for 1·0 million (28 per cent) of the 3·7 million days lost;

The examples above show that it is important to consider the size of major stoppages in each period when making comparisons between individual years. The effect is also illustrated by *figure 1*, which presents annual figures for total working days lost in 1968–88, divided between those for individual stoppages which involved a loss of 500,000 working days or more, and smaller stoppages.

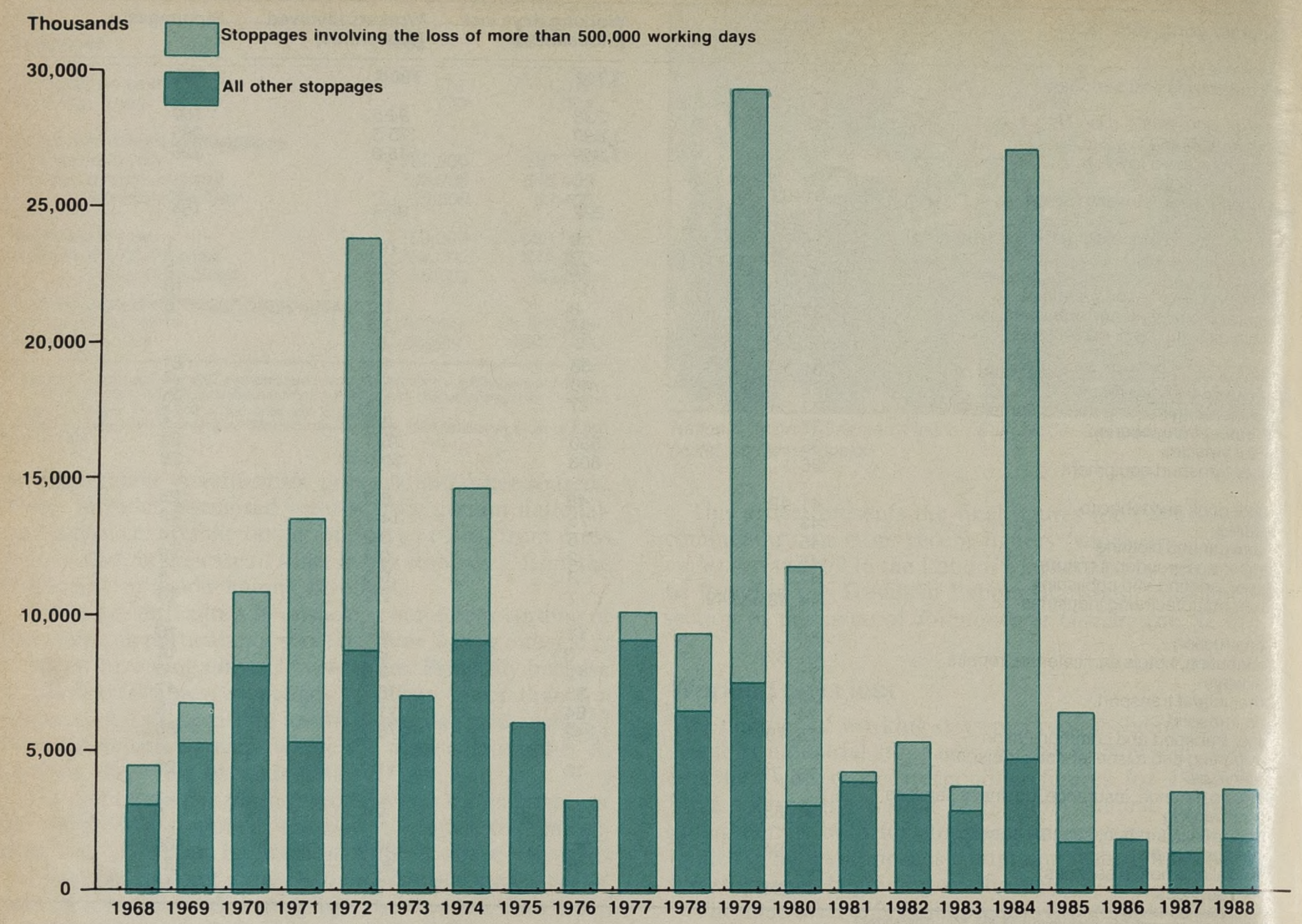
The figure shows that peak years are associated with very large stoppages. The three peak years for days lost during the 21-year span 1968–88 are, in descending order, 1979, 1984 and 1972. If the stoppages involving a loss of more than 500,000 working days are discounted, then only 1972 would have been in the top three. The respective order would have been fifth, eleventh and third.

Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1988 by 30 industry groups (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification). The industry group 'other transport and communication' experienced the largest number of working days lost (1,242,000)—reflecting the postal workers' dispute—followed by 'other transport equipment' (803,000) and then 'motor vehicles' (530,000).

However, this comparison of the aggregate figures of working days lost does not allow for the considerable variation in numbers employed in the different industries. A more useful comparison can be gained from incidence rates which take industry size into account by expressing the numbers of days lost per thousand employees in each industry. Such incidence rates for 1987 and 1988 are given in *table 4*. On this basis, in 1988 the industry group 'sea transport' recorded the highest rate of working days lost

Figure 1 Working days lost due to stoppages through industrial disputes



per 1,000 employees (9,500—or an average of nine and a half days for each employee). This was followed by 'other transport equipment' (3,188) and 'other transport and communication' (2,350).

'Public administration, sanitary services and education', which was fourth highest in terms of working days lost, was ranked fifteenth using the incidence rate as a basis for comparison.

It should be noted that these comparisons between industries may also be affected by other factors than the overall size of the industry. For example, it is more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics, and that workers indirectly affected at the workplace of the stoppage will be counted as well as those directly involved. In addition, better arrangements exist for the reporting of industrial stoppages for some industries than for others.

Regional analysis

A breakdown of industrial stoppages in 1988 by region and by 11 broad industry groups is given in *table 5*. Incidence rates calculated as the total number of working days lost per thousand employees are also given for each region. In interpreting the figures it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of the region is an important factor influencing the scale of industrial disputes it experiences. The regions recording the lowest incidence rates were East Anglia, South West, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The highest incidence rates were recorded in North, North West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside.

Causes of stoppages

A breakdown of stoppages of work by the principal cause and broad industry group is set out in *table 6*. Stoppages over pay accounted for the highest proportion of working days lost (51 per cent, compared with 82 per cent in 1987). Disputes over manning and work allocation were responsible for the second highest proportion of days lost (33 per cent; 5 per cent in 1987), followed by redundancy (7 per cent; just under 5 per cent in 1987).

Disputes over pay accounted for 42 per cent of the total number of stoppages in 1988, compared with 36 per cent in 1987. The second most important cause was manning and work allocation issues (26 per cent; 26 per cent in 1987), working conditions (11 per cent; 15 per cent in 1987) and dismissal and other disciplinary measures (11 per cent; 11 per cent in 1987).

Nurses and ancillary staff prepare their placards. Photo: PA

Table 4 Incidence rates from stoppages of work in progress in 1987 and 1988.

United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees*	
	1988	1987
All industries and services	**164**	**162**
Energy and water	*505*	*453*
Manufacturing	*313*	*115*
Services	*117*	*182*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—
Coal extraction	1,691	1,413
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	53	30
Metal processing and manufacture	67	65
Mineral processing and manufacture	30	53
Chemicals and man-made fibres	69	28
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	119	85
Mechanical engineering	66	223
Electrical engineering and equipment	41	52
Instrument engineering	13	33
Motor vehicles	2,165	652
Other transport equipment	3,188	255
Food, drink and tobacco	86	70
Textiles	318	75
Footwear and clothing	50	104
Timber and wooden furniture	8	7
Paper, printing and publishing	7	36
Other manufacturing industries	20	18
Construction	16	21
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	1	1
Railways	88	17
Other inland transport	73	201
Sea transport	9,500	109
Other transport and communication	2,350	3,204
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	71	56
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	—	—
Public administration, sanitary services and education	64	243
Medical and health services	27	5
Other services	16	32

* Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees.

Duration and size of stoppages

Tables 7, 8 and *9* show recorded stoppages in progress in 1988, analysed by duration and size of stoppage (working days lost and numbers of workers involved).

Table 7 shows that more than half (57 per cent) of the stoppages in progress in 1988 lasted not more than two working days. This involved 36 per cent of the total number of workers taking part but only accounted for 8 per cent of all working days lost.

Table 8 shows that stoppages in which less than 500 days were lost accounted for almost two-thirds (61 per cent) of the total number of stoppages and involved 6 per cent of the total number of workers but accounted for less than 2 per cent of the days lost.

Only 6 per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 5,000 or more working days, but these in aggregate accounted for 88 per cent of all the days lost. *Table 9* shows that 17 stoppages involved 5,000 or more workers and accounted for 80 per cent of all days lost; in contrast, disputes involving fewer than 250 workers accounted for 69 per cent of all stoppages but only 5 per cent of the days lost.

Lorry drivers on the M20 near Folkestone vote to end the blockade of ferry berths. Photo: PA

Prominent stoppages

Table 10 gives the main details of the 45 stoppages in progress in 1988 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 53 such stoppages in 1987 and 54 in 1986. These stoppages accounted for 88 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1988.

A stoppage in the postal industry accounted for the largest loss of working days (1·0 million or 28 per cent of the total of 3·7 million days lost).

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Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF

Table 5 Stoppages in progress in 1988 by region and broad industry group.

Industry (SIC 1980)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Working days lost (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	6	79	109	2	17	4	4	—	222
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	2	—	11
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	26	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	36
Engineering	4	2	5	12	13	9	9	14	2	6	1	76
Motor vehicles	201	—	—	186	12	—	98	—	26	1	6	530
Other transport equipment	—	—	5	10	—	—	9	764	—	7	7	803
Textiles, footwear and clothing	—	—	8	3	5	2	62	—	1	2	8	90
All other manufacturing industries	20	3	1	20	7	8	19	3	5	6	2	93
Construction	2	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	4	1	—	17
Transport and communication	666	40	93	95	70	101	218	38	56	94	18	1,490
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	117	1	8	36	4	8	37	20	12	79	13	335
All industries and services	**1,009**	**47**	**121**	**396**	**192**	**244**	**459**	**860**	**116**	**205**	**54**	**3,702**
Days lost per 1,000 employees all industries and services	**130**	**55**	**74**	**185**	**121**	**132**	**198**	**762**	**130**	**106**	**108**	**164**
Workers involved (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	5	21	46	1	14	2	4	—	92
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Engineering	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	—	3	1	22
Motor vehicles	25	—	—	28	1	—	19	—	2	—	1	76
Other transport equipment	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	15	—	1	15	39
Textiles, footwear and clothing	—	—	1	—	1	1	12	—	—	1	1	17
All other manufacturing industries	1	1	—	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	—	15
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Transport and communication	139	10	25	20	17	23	45	9	10	19	4	321
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	52	1	6	12	3	6	18	12	9	64	14	197
All industries and services	**220**	**14**	**35**	**75**	**47**	**81**	**107**	**56**	**26**	**95**	**36**	**790**
Stoppages												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	—	—	3	16	120	2	6	9	5	—	155
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	—	10
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	1	10	1	2	4	1	1	1	—	21
Engineering	8	3	5	10	4	7	12	7	3	8	2	68
Motor vehicles	19	—	—	20	2	—	15	—	2	2	1	56
Other transport equipment	1	—	5	4	—	1	5	9	—	6	7	38
Textiles, footwear and clothing	—	—	2	4	4	5	4	—	3	2	4	27
All other manufacturing industries	9	3	3	10	5	9	17	4	5	9	1	65
Construction	2	2	1	—	—	3	2	3	1	2	—	16
Transport and communication	77	9	13	10	10	27	40	9	10	18	6	175
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	54	3	12	15	8	12	43	13	12	21	6	158
All industries and services	**169**	**20**	**41**	**86**	**50**	**188**	**143**	**51**	**48**	**75**	**27**	**781**

—Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.

2 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for all regions, all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region, have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry group do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.

Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1988 by principal cause and broad industry group

United Kingdom

Industry (SIC 1980)	Pay: All	Pay: of which Wage rates and earnings levels	Pay: of which Extra wage and fringe benefits	Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Manning and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes
Working days lost (thousands)										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	157	157	—	—	1	2	7	14	40	222
Metal processing and manufacture	10	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	27	27	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	36
Engineering	56	54	2	1	9	2	4	2	3	76
Motor vehicles	490	482	8	1	—	11	6	15	7	530
Other transport equipment	779	25	754	—	3	1	7	7	6	803
Textiles, footwear and clothing	88	88	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	90
All other manufacturing industries	74	73	1	—	3	—	—	10	6	93
Construction	9	9	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	17
Transport and communication	174	167	7	8	188	11	4	1,087	18	1,490
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	39	37	1	2	58	114	13	99	10	335
All industries and services	**1,903**	**1,126**	**777**	**17**	**266**	**143**	**44**	**1,236**	**93**	**3,702**
Workers involved (thousands)										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	58	58	—	—	1	1	3	11	18	92
Metal processing and manufacture	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Engineering	12	11	1	—	5	2	1	1	1	22
Motor vehicles	49	42	7	1	—	2	6	11	7	76
Other transport equipment	24	10	14	—	7	—	4	3	1	39
Textiles, footwear and clothing	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
All other manufacturing industries	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	15
Construction	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Transport and communication	144	141	2	2	18	5	3	141	9	321
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	14	13	1	3	55	96	7	21	2	197
All industries and services	**332**	**307**	**25**	**6**	**87**	**107**	**25**	**191**	**43**	**790**
Stoppages										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	42	42	—	2	1	4	26	75	5	155
Metal processing and manufacture	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12	11	1	2	—	2	1	2	2	21
Engineering	46	44	2	1	7	2	2	4	6	68
Motor vehicles	19	18	1	2	—	3	11	11	10	56
Other transport equipment	19	17	2	—	4	1	3	5	6	38
Textiles, footwear and clothing	24	24	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	27
All other manufacturing industries	44	42	2	—	3	1	—	9	8	65
Construction	8	8	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	16
Transport and communication	64	60	4	4	2	9	15	54	27	175
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	45	40	5	4	22	6	23	42	16	158
All industries and services	**327**	**309**	**18**	**16**	**39**	**27**	**84**	**204**	**84**	**781**

—Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

2 The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown do not sum to the total for all industries and services, as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups, have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

3 This table gives figures for stoppages in progress and is not strictly comparable with the "beginning in" figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles covering 1984 and previous years.

Table 7 Stoppages in progress in 1988 by duration in working days

United Kingdom

Working days: Over	Not more than	Stoppages in progress in 1988	Per cent off all stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost
—	1	331	42·4	232	29·4	220	5·9
1	2	113	14·5	49	6·2	66	1·9
2	3	62	7·9	20	2·5	38	1·0
3	4	44	5·6	19	2·4	54	1·5
4	5	37	4·7	61	7·7	178	4·8
5	10	89	11·4	280	35·4	1,394	37·7
10	15	35	4·5	15	1·9	96	2·6
15	20	25	3·2	4	0·5	64	1·7
20	30	17	2·2	22	2·8	222	6·0
30	50	12	1·5	57	7·2	378	10·2
50	—	16	2·0	32	4·1	992	26·8
All stoppages		**781**	**100·0**	**790**	**100·0**	**3,702**	**100·0**

Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2 This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress, is not strictly comparable with the "beginning in" figures published in the corresponding table in the 1984 and previous annual articles.
3 Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figures for days lost include only those days lost in 1988.
4 The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage times the number of workers involved because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute. See technical note.

Table 8 Stoppages in progress in 1988 by number of working days lost

United Kingdom

Number of working days lost	Stoppages in progress in 1988	Per cent of all stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 250	383	49·0	29	3·7	33	0·9
250 and under 500	95	12·2	20	2·5	34	0·9
500 and under 1,000	114	14·6	41	5·2	78	2·1
1,000 and under 5,000	144	18·4	109	13·8	310	8·4
5,000 and under 25,000	33	4·2	121	15·3	325	8·8
25,000 and under 50,000	4	0·5	31	3·9	127	3·4
50,000 and over	8	1·0	438	55·4	2,795	75·5
All stoppages	**781**	**100·0**	**790**	**100·0**	**3,702**	**100·0**

Notes: See footnotes to *table 7.*

Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1988 by number of workers involved

United Kingdom

Number of workers	Stoppages in progress in 1988	Per cent of all stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 25	117	15·0	2	0·3	7	0·2
25 and under 50	99	12·7	3	0·4	19	0·5
50 and under 100	121	15·5	8	1·0	44	1·2
100 and under 250	202	25·9	32	4·1	130	3·5
250 and under 500	90	11·5	31	3·9	115	3·1
500 and under 1,000	79	10·1	51	6·5	182	4·9
1,000 and under 2,500	40	5·1	58	7·3	130	3·5
2,500 and under 5,000	16	2·0	56	7·1	118	3·2
5,000 and under 10,000	6	0·8	39	4·9	368	9·9
10,000 and over	11	1·4	510	64·6	2,589	69·9
All stoppages	**781**	**100·0**	**790**	**100·0**	**3,702**	**100·0**

Notes: See footnotes (1) and (2) to *table 7.*

Table 10 Stoppages in 1988 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date when stoppage: Began	Ended	Numbers of workers involved: Directly	Indirectly	Number of working days lost in 1988	Type of worker involved: Directly	Indirectly	Cause or subject
Coal extraction								
Yorkshire	4.1.88	11.1.88	15,300		38,000	Miners		Over disciplining of miners for insufficient output
Various areas in England and Scotland	1. 2.88	29. 2.88	18,800	29,000	135,000	Miners	Miners	Rejection of pay and conditions offer
Yorkshire	24. 2.88	4. 3.88	1,000		6,000	Miners		Over incentive payments
Electricity, gas, other energy and water								
West Midlands, Staffordshire and Worcestershire	25. 1.88	5. 2.88	1,500		15,000	Distribution workers		Against feared reduction in earnings
Mineral processing and manufacturing								
Various areas in England and Wales	12. 9.88	5.10.88	700		5,000	Quarrymen and drivers		For pay negotiations at national level
Chemicals and man-made fibres								
Essex	6. 7.88	5. 8.88	800		18,000	Production workers		Over wage claim and shift allowance
Metal goods not elsewhere specified								
West Midlands	21. 2.88	15. 4.88	700		14,000	Production workers		Over non-payment of incentive bonuses
Mechanical engineering								
Tyne and Wear	22. 9.88	30. 9.88	700		5,000	Boilermakers		Over pay claim and dismissal of workers
Electrical engineering								
Nottinghamshire	22. 8.88	2. 9.88	900		7,000	Assembly workers, machine operators, storemen and others		Over introduction of work measurement
Motor vehicles								
Various areas in England, Wales and Northern Ireland	2.11.87	19. 2.88	29,100		318,000 (Total days lost 365,000)	Supervisory, maintenance and production workers		For improved pay award
Bedfordshire	3. 2.88	7. 3.88	700		6,000	Production and ancillary workers		For improved pay award
Cheshire	4. 2.88	15. 3.88	6,800		8,000	Production and clerical workers		Disagreement over pension scheme
West Midlands	22. 2.88	25. 3.88	6,100		149,000	Production workers, drivers and contract cleaners		For improved pay award
West Midlands	5.10.88	6.10.88	3,500		5,000	Assembly workers		Over transfer of worker
West Midlands	4.11.88	11.11.88	200	2,000	11,000	Stores workers	Production workers	Over dismissal of shop steward
Other transport equipment								
Cumbria	17. 5.88	2. 9.88	500		9,000	Welders		Over pay rate for working in hot conditions
Cumbria	8. 6.88	26. 8.88	12,100	1,200	754,000	Shipyard workers and caterers	Trainees	Over proposal for fixed holdiays
West Midlands	23. 9.88	7.11.88	300	8,000		Production workers and clerical staff		Pay dispute, leading to suspensions
Food, drink and tobacco								
Shropshire	22. 2.88	14. 3.88	1,300		20,000	Process workers		For improved pay award

Table 10 (contd) Stoppages in 1988 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date when stoppage		Numbers of workers involved		Number of working days lost in 1988	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		Directly	Indirectly	
Yorkshire	24. 6.88	4. 7.88	200	1,000	5,000	Packers and truck drivers	Production workers	Over transfer of workers
Textiles								
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10. 5.88	15. 7.88	7,400	400	30,000	Machinists, weavers, winders and others	Catering, clerical and maintenance workers	For improved pay award
Lancashire and Yorkshire	31. 5.88	10. 6.88	3,500		30,000	Production workers		For improved pay award
Footwear and clothing								
Devon	9. 9.88	25. 9.88	10	500	5,000	Process workers	Production workers	Over change in payment systems
Railways								
Various areas in Great Britain	4. 7.88	25. 7.88	3,100		11,000	Signal and telegraph engineers		Objection to new grading system
Sea transport								
Various areas in United Kingdom	2. 2.88	6. 2.88	3,200		11,000	Seamen		In support of dismissed workers
Various areas in United Kingdom	2. 2.88	22. 6.88	4,700	1,800	168,000	Seamen	Officers	For 'no redundancy' guarantee and week-on week-off rota
Other transport and communication								
Greater London	23. 5.88	27. 5.88	1,500		6,000	Engineers		Protest over dismissal of shop steward
Greater London	27. 6.88	4. 7.88	1,200		5,000	Postmen		Over work breaks
Greater London	1. 7.88	5. 7.88	2,100		6,000	Postmen, cleaners, caterers and engineers		Over manning and work allocation
Greater Manchester	9. 8.88	13. 8.88	4,100		7,000	Postmen		Objection to employment of casuals
Various areas in United Kingdom	31. 8.88	31. 8.88	120,100		120,000	Postmen		For incentive payments to be made nationwide
Various areas in Great Britain	1. 9.88	9. 9.88	118,500		1,036,000	Postmen		Objection to employment of casuals
Various areas in United Kingdom	12.10.88	12.12.88	11,600		20,000	Clerical staff		Over fear of redundancy due to proposed down-grading
Nottinghamshire	11.11.88	24.11.88	700		6,000	Postmen		Over introduction of new duties on a seniority basis
Public administration and education								
Avon and Greater London	4. 1.88	30. 3.88	4,600		29,000	Civil servants		Inadequate staffing levels
Greater London	9. 2.88	9. 2.88	5,100		5,000	Teachers		Over feared redundancy due to budget cuts
Greater London	18. 2.88	24. 6.88	6,400		8,000	Civil servants		Against employment of a particular worker
Greater Manchester	16. 5.88	3. 6.88	700		9,000	Refuse collectors and drivers		Over shortage of drivers
Greater London	30. 7.88	12. 9.88	200		7,000	Prison officers		Inadequate staffing levels
Various areas in United Kingdom	30. 9.88	19.11.88	97,000		115,000	Civil servants		Over dismissal of workers for refusing to give up union membership
Various areas in Scotland	1.11.88	1.11.88	20,800		21,000	Teachers		Feared redundancy following government education reforms
Medical and health services								
Various areas in Scotland	15. 1.88	30. 4.88	24,800	1,000	23,000	Ancillary and nursing staff	Laundry workers and porters	Over privatisation of hospital services
Various areas in England and Wales	2. 2.88	31. 3.88	11,200		10,000	Nurses, ancillary staff and other workers		Dissatisfaction with pay and conditions
Other services								
Strathclyde	7. 7.88	26. 7.88	400		6,000	Librarians		Against employment of part-time workers
Greater London	23.11.87	8. 8.88	200		15,000 (Total days lost 22,000)	Technicians		Over refusal to accept new manning levels

Technical note

Definition of stoppages

The statistics relate to stoppages of work in the United Kingdom due to industrial disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment.

Disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*, are not included in the statistics, as their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving *fewer than ten workers* or *lasting less then one day* are excluded from statistics unless the total number of workers days lost in the dispute is greater than 100.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and conditions* are excluded from the statistics though in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1985 only two stoppages (one a sympathy stoppage in the media industry, which was judged to be political, the other by workers in the coal-mining industry in protest at prison sentences imposed on their colleagues) were excluded from the statistics and in total amounted to less than 1,000 lost working days. In 1986 only one stoppage (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) was excluded from the figures and again the total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. There were no such stoppages excluded from the statistics in respect of 1987 or 1988.

The statistics include *lock-outs* (that is, where the employer prevents his employees from working by locking the place of work) and *unlawful strikes*. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages principally because of the practical difficulty in determining the category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between *official* and *unofficial* disputes was no longer made after 1981.

Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the *basic working week*. Overtime work is not included, and neither is weekend working where it is not regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and operates two or more four or five-day shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. Allowance is not normally made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave, unless this information is readily available. Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents, as are days lost by part-time workers. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is in general less than the total obtained by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where an employer dismisses his employees and subsequently reinstates them, the working days lost figure includes days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

Disputes where an employer dismisses his employees and replaces them with another workforce can present particular difficulties, as the statistics cannot assume that working days are being lost by the sacked workers *ad infinitum*. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce; for example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to a total workforce of 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be recorded as 200 and will then be progressively reduced on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce target of 300 has been achieved.

Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied in the recording process, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of industrial disputes than the simple number of recorded stoppages. This point is more fully explained in the main text of the article.

Workers involved

The figures for workers involved relate to people both *directly and indirectly involved* at the establishments where the disputes occurred. Workers indirectly involved cover those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are unable to work as a result of the dispute; workers at other sites who are indirectly affected because of, for example, a shortage of materials or temporary lack of demand, are excluded entirely. This is partly because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year will be included in the statistics for each stoppage in which they participated. Part-time workers are counted as whole units.

The statistics attempt to record the numbers of all workers involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, if in a three-day strike there were 200 workers involved on the first day and 300 on the second day, of whom 100 were involved for the first time; and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time, then the number of workers involved at any one time in the dispute is 350—the sum of all those involved on the first day and those joining for the first time on the subsequent days. However, the number of workers joining industrial action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained and in such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Taking another example, where there are 200 workers recorded as being involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three, it may be necessary to assume that a total of 200 workers were involved, although it is possible, although unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the number of workers involved in a dispute may be under-recorded. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost will, of course, be unaffected by this consideration.

Special Feature

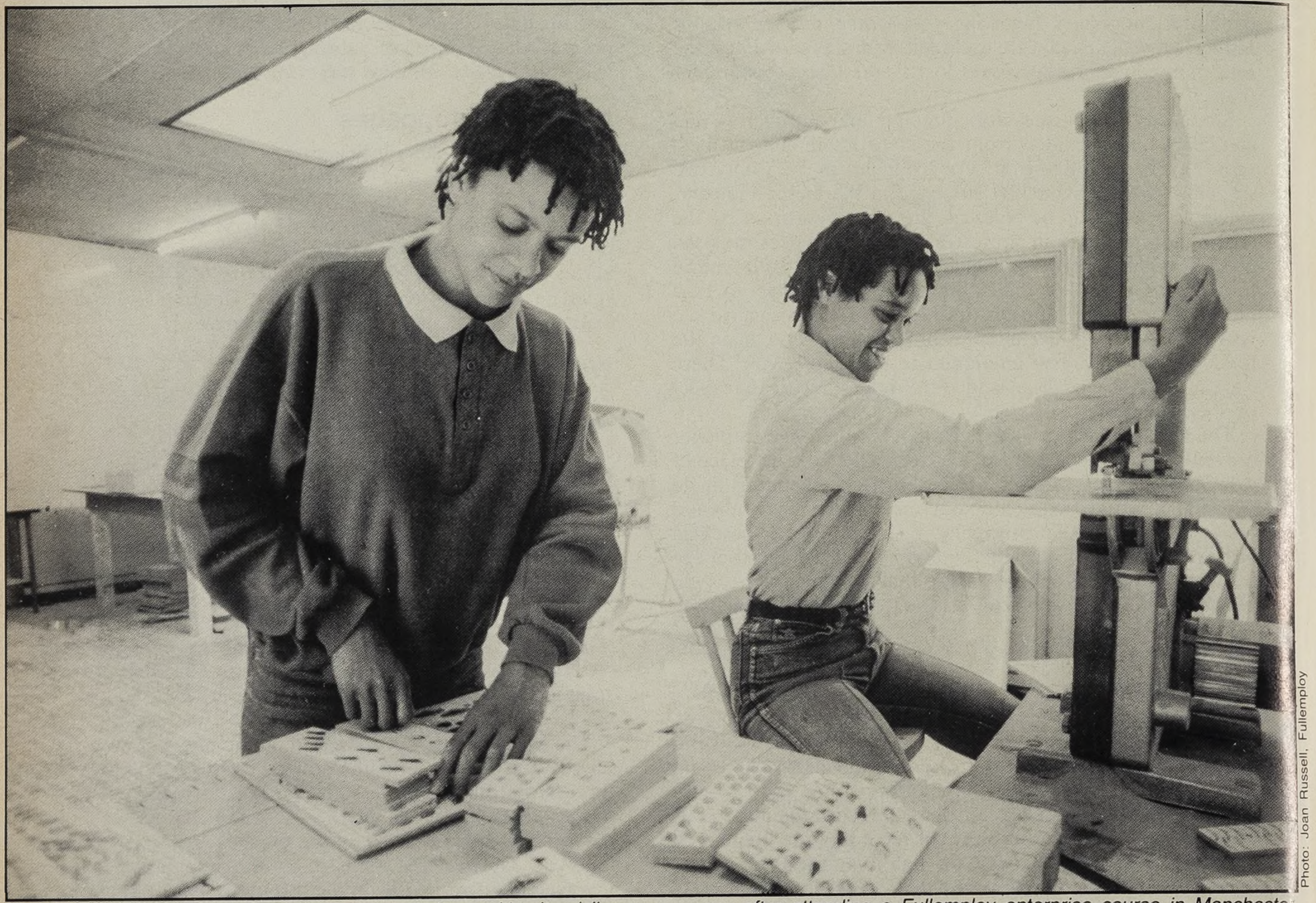


Photo: Joan Russell, Fullemploy

Olive Spence and Debra Ormiston who started a multi-cultural jigsaw company after attending a Fullemploy enterprise course in Manchester

Minding the gap

by Brian McGavin

Employment problems of minority communities in Britain have been the focus of much attention. Fullemploy is an organisation whose attitudes, achievements and ideas for the future are working to change the face of employment opportunities for the black community.

The Fullemploy Group is an organisation with a mission. From humble beginnings in the mid-1970s as a small training unit set up to tackle inner-city employment issues, it has grown into a national organisation dedicated to improving the economic base of minority ethnic communities in the UK.

To achieve these aims Fullemploy has set itself practical objectives. First, to develop programmes which promote equality of opportunity in employment; and second, to involve minority ethnic communities more effectively in the economic life of the UK.

Originally Fullemploy operated as a single company—called Project Fullemploy but the growth of the organisation, and the need to become more responsive to both the needs of minority communities and employers, have prompted some recent structural changes. Last year, it refocused its efforts into a new development plan, establishing a number of limited companies each addressing distinct but complementary issues affecting the economic well-being of the black community.

The Fullemploy Group, the holding company, is a registered charity limited by guarantee, with an annual operating expenditure of £7 million. Its operating companies are now:

- Fullemploy Training Ltd which provides vocational education and training principally to adults of minority ethnic origin;
- Fullemploy Enterprises which operates as a business network for black entrepreneurs;
- Fullemploy Wales Ltd which provides a business and organisational development service in Butetown to potential and existing minority ethnic businesses and community organisations;
- Fullemploy Consultancy Ltd which offers management consultancy in the context of racial equality; and
- Fullemploy Publications Ltd which provides a focus for Fullemploy's curriculum development work and places educational and training packages for commercial publication.

57 per cent of Fullemploy's income is earned (33 per cent fees from the Training Agency, the rest from other sources). 25 per cent is represented by grants from central and local government, with a further 18 per cent corporate and charitable donations. The group operates its programmes in partnership with the voluntary sector, central and local government and private companies.

Government programmes

Prior to the introduction of Employment Training (ET) in September last year, Fullemploy's main training involvement on government funded programmes was with the adult training sector, where schemes like the Wider Opportunities Programme and Training for Enterprise constituted 45 per cent of course activities.

YTS, by contrast, only figured in 1 per cent of Fullemploy's activities during 1987–88, with Restart and Jobclub programmes absorbing a further 6 per cent. The remainder of government funded training activities were taken up in the Voluntary Projects Programme (39 per cent). This did not involve set courses, but advice and 'action' learning for clients when they needed it. For instance, arts graduates thinking of setting up a rug-making business were able to receive business training while building up stock—the outcome being a business plan presented for funding. The remaining training operations drew on funding available through Inner City 'Task Force' and non-training agency sources.

Since the introduction of ET, 94 per cent of all Fullemploy's training has been through the new programme, with 1 per cent still devoted to YTS, 3 per cent to running Jobclubs and 2 per cent to the new Business Growth Training programme.

Changing attitudes

Linbert Spencer, the group's chief executive who joined Fullemploy in 1985, is emphatic that employer practices, underpinned by prejudice in the wider society, are still a major problem for black people both in and out of employment. To help combat this, Fullemploy set up the consultancy organisation as part of its new structure, offering employers a range of personnel and marketing advice relating to multi-ethnic issues. The group hopes this will positively influence employers' attitudes towards minority communities, both in their approach to recruitment and in their awareness of the potential of locating their businesses in areas with large minority ethnic communities. As with training, the consultancy, by charging fees for its services, also generates income for the group, and contributes to Fullemploy's long-term strategy to become less dependent on Government funding.

Photo: Joan Russell

Linbert Spencer (left) with two enterprise course members.

Another element in the development plan is the formation of "Fullemploy enterprises", where the group's resources and growing network of business contacts can be used to help market the goods and services of black entrepreneurs.

However, the bulk of Fullemploy's income and effort is invested in its vocational training division, with 18 centres in nine cities around the country, all with large ethnic minority communities. Here it has already enjoyed considerable success.

Job-related skills

Most of the training offered is in 'office skills' (keyboard and word-processing, vocational literacy and numeracy) and 'enterprise' (business start-up, owner-manager training, market research, finance and business law), though they also offer some courses on design, printing, photography and retailing.

The majority of trainees (around 60 per cent) are of Afro-Caribbean or Asian origin and most of the adults had previously been unemployed for nearly two years prior to joining a course. The surprising fact is the much higher response rate among women, possibly reflected by the emphasis on office skills training. As many as 65 per cent of Fullemploy's course members are female.

Fullemploy trainees have experienced significantly better than average placements into jobs compared with most people leaving adult training schemes. On completing their course, 65 per cent of participants reported 'positive outcomes': employment, self-employment or further training. This compares with a national average of 52 per cent 'positive outcomes', for respondents who participated in the largest of the adult training programmes prior to the setting up of Employment Training.

Minding the gap

A guiding principle throughout Fullemploy's organisation is the gap that still exists between black and white people seeking work. Unemployment among black people is around twice the average for the population as a whole.

A principal aim in Fullemploy is to reduce this implied discrimination. Linbert Spencer explained: "In order to succeed, black unemployed people must ensure that they compete more effectively in the job market; that their training experience is significantly better, and that they try to offer more to employers than equivalent white applicants for jobs. 'Closing the Gap'—the economic opportunity gap between the Black and White communities—is the central theme in the organisation's policy. Unemployment may remain a significant factor, but at least the burden on people should be equitably spread. However, equalising unemployment levels would only be a partial success.

"Fullemploy exists to improve the economic base of the ethnic communities in the UK; and while they remain at an economic disadvantage, Fullemploy will have a continuing role to play," added Spencer.

Educational support

Over a number of years Fullemploy has invested in curriculum development and packs have been produced in vocational literacy and numeracy, office simulation, keyboard skills, personal effectiveness, retail and enterprise.

This process starts when training staff perceive there are no materials on the market to fulfil a particular training need. With support from Fullemploy's central curriculum development unit, new materials are organised and extensively piloted at Fullemploy centres. If they work, the new material is then placed with a commercial publisher or produced in-house.

Experience has shown that traditional classroom-based techniques often do not equip students for work in the 'real' world, because these methods fail to help them make connections between different areas of training.

With this in mind, Fullemploy set about developing an office initiative pack called 'A4 Plus'—which went on to win a National Training Award in 1988. The pack, which leads to a Royal Society of Arts accreditation, provides all the materials for trainees to set up a simulated office for 'A4 Plus'—an office supplies company. Through the simulation, participants learn how to deal with telephone inquiries, produce a promotional company brochure, set up filing systems, organise a business trip, prepare invoices, pay bills, and more.

In December, Education Secretary Kenneth Baker visited the Lilian Baylis School in London, where fifth-formers had been using the pack prior to gaining work experience at the offices of the Department of Education and Science. The project, a joint venture between the DES and Fullemploy, highlighted the type of constructive activity which gives youngsters a head-start into the world of work. The training package itself is available for use within secondary schools and further education colleges.

Fullemploy Publications has now been set up to expand upon the group's curriculum development activities. The new company will continue to place educational and training packages for commercial publication. Its broader aim is to improve the representation of minority ethnic groups in the media, including books, to involve more black people in media-related activities and to bring race equality issues to the attention of a wider public.

Business development

A vital part of Fullemploy's strategy is to encourage more entrepreneurial activity within minority communities. To this end, enterprise training and advice is available at many of Fullemploy's centres. A good example is at Clerkenwell, London, where courses are run through Employment Training and other programmes.

Centre manager Anne Engel felt it was important that would-be entrepreneurs already had a business idea before coming to them even though, in practice, 60 per cent of the participants needed to have their ideas re-shaped to have a chance of succeeding.

To date, Fullemploy's experience is that 70 per cent of course members (currently 300 per year at Clerkenwell) actually complete the course, and of these, one in five set up in business immediately they leave the course. Experience has shown that the highest rate of business failures comes where the business requires expensive high street premises. However, a feature of the centre many participants appreciate is the continuing support provided at Clerkenwell for course-graduates—a real 'open door' policy which many find a great help in the first months of struggling to run a new business.

Outreach work to minority communities is another feature. Designed to implant ideas and confidence-building personal development, the approach takes people from a very basic stage to thinking about credible possibilities for self-employment.

Several women-only courses are also offered, where the emphasis is on juggling domestic obligations with work, although cultural factors, with Muslim women, are a further reason for running such courses.

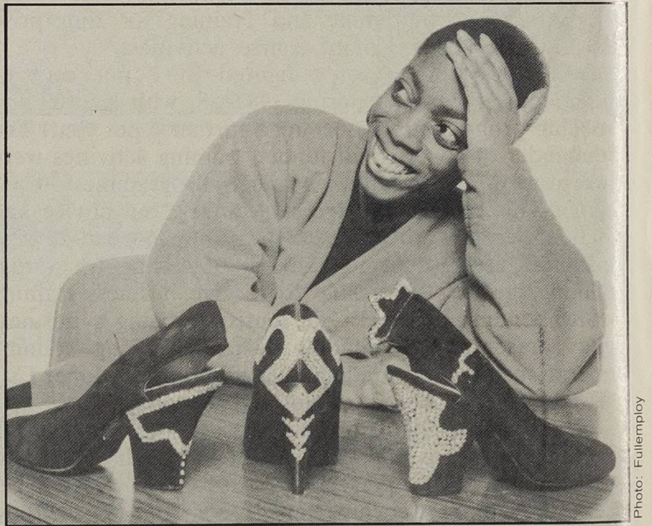


Photo: Fullemploy

Charmaine Watkins—set for success after her Fullemploy course.

Enterprise has shown results at Fullemploy—like the case of shoe designer Charmaine Watkins who, after training, set up a business making hand-made shoes, and has already sold samples to Japan. To add to this, Charmaine also won an award from the Prince's Youth Business Trust and has now set her sights on the European Trade Fair. Interestingly, she finds trade fairs, publicity in magazines and word of mouth more helpful than advertising at this stage in her business career.

Nottinghamshire experience

Despite Fullemploy's commitment to the value of enterprise development, Linbert Spencer remains sceptical that self-employment alone is a panacea for the employment problems of minority communities.

Early in 1988, Fullemploy was invited by Nottinghamshire County Council to undertake a study of Afro-Caribbean and Asian business development in the county.

The study found that successful businesses were most likely to be started by people with many years' experience in relevant employment, rather than by the long-term unemployed[1]. (Fullemploy's own enterprise centres also tend to support this observation, finding their clients over 25 were generally more adept at establishing themselves in self-employment.)

In Nottinghamshire, Afro-Caribbeans and Asians were more than twice as likely to be unemployed as white people (25 per cent as against 11 per cent). However, people of Asian origin were more likely to run their own business than white people, but in the main these businesses were over-concentrated in the retail sector, only marginally profitable and relied on family members for staffing, with low levels of family income. In contrast, Afro-Caribbeans were less likely than white people to own a business, which in any case tended to be smaller than either Asian or white businesses. In addition, they had most difficulty in raising finance.

The study concluded that the exclusion of a significant percentage of the black community from mainstream employment and the relative poverty experienced by black people combine to make it unlikely that black entrepreneurs would be able to generate a sufficient 'critical' mass of fully competitive businesses. What was needed was a range of short, medium and long-term initiatives. Suggestions included:

(a) establishing a new agency to acquire and sub-let existing businesses and franchises on a lease/purchase basis;

(b) the County Council should set targets for increasing the proportion of people from minority communities employed by them;

(c) the report also recommended that measures were needed to facilitate the wider development of management skills within the minority ethnic community.

Private sector

Fullemploy does not confine itself to working with public agencies. Its consultancy operation is just as much aimed at private sector involvement and the group has deliberately sought company support—financially, through work experience, and through secondment of specialist staff to teach alongside Fullemploy instructors.

New ways of working are now emerging. The Save and Prosper Group helped sponsor the development of new educational software, and Fullemploy's consultancy has helped major employers tackle their inner city and equal opportunity recruitment policies. When J Sainsbury plc sought to recruit for a new inner city store in London, Fullemploy ran seven 12-day courses offering local people an introduction to retailing. Sainsbury's provided a secondee and guaranteed an inteview to all who finished the course. Of the 59 recruited, 49 completed the course,

Photo: Joan Russell

Fullemploy graduate Abdul Latif has started his own company producing sew-on and peel off labels.

38 were offered jobs, and 25 started at the new store. Of these, three are now section managers.

Strategies for growth

In March this year Fullemploy put forward a blueprint for successful black business development. This took on board experience gained from the Nottinghamshire study, as well as many of the themes discussed at Fullemploy's annual conference in November 1988 in which Trade and Industry Minister, Tony Newton, took part.

The report takes its title from the conference—*Business Development: a serious option for the Black community*[2]. It concludes that attitudes must change if black people are fully to realise their potential and is critical of the negative stereotypes of Afro-Caribbean and Asian people held by financial institutions and authorities—'culture rating'. Specifically, it recommends more imaginative support of black businesses if they are to play a part in bridging the economic opportunity gap between black people and the majority of whites. Key proposals put forward in the report include:

- The establishment of a new venture capital fund targeted at minority ethnic businesses, providing loans and enquity;
- the development of purchasing policies directed at local black businesses by government departments and local councils;
- local resource units funded by central government, to help black businesses apply and compete for contracts.

The Fullemploy Group has set what it believes to be attainable goals and argued its case for new ideas and policies. Although not the only organisation involved in trying to uprate employment opportunities for the black community, it has developed a national presence and a diverse, flexible approach.

[1] It should be noted, however, that some 30 per cent of people entering self-employment through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme have been unemployed for over a year.

[2] The report is available from Fullemploy Group, County House, 190 Great Dover Street, London SE1 4YB. Price £5.50 incl p and p.

Linbert Spencer has a record of working with the establishment. Recently, he was appointed as a member of the National Training Task Force—which oversees the development of local employer-led Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). He is cautious but practical on this; happy to work with institutions where he feels useful progress can result. Commenting on the reservations that others have voiced about Employment Training, he criticises their stance as counter-productive. "Fullemploy's work has always been rooted in the adult training programme and ET offers a better deal for both course members and providers," he said.

Speaking about ET at a local government conference in February this year, Spencer outlined Fullemploy's experience of running the programme at its training centres over the past six months. He cited specific areas for improvement:

- Eligibility rules are already being relaxed, but need to be more flexible in order to reach more people in need and different groups of unemployed people.
- The quality of ET should be improved by making more funds available to support on-the-job training, which is resource intensive.

These suggestions, and others from elsewhere, are being considered as part of the ongoing process of monitoring the scheme's success.

Looking ahead

Spencer stressed that Fullemploy was not about creating short-term job opportunities but that good vocational training and entrepreneurial activity were important factors in the group's activities.

Looking to the future he saw the coming demographic changes as a "window of opportunity" for black people to improve their employment position. Over the next five

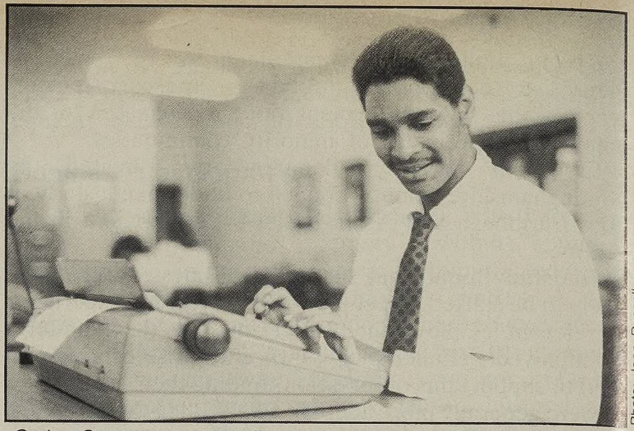


Photo: Joan Russell

Carlos Sampson on an office skills course in Manchester.

years he is keen to see the number of Fullemploy centre expand, but this would take a lower priority for the grou than improving its existing centres.

As part of its new strategy for the nineties[1] the Group i exploring the potential of a Fullemploy Centre for th Performing Arts, designed to provide opportunities fo training and education and a range of resources for th development of multi-ethnics arts in the UK. Also unde consideration is a plan for Fullemploy Education, whic would assist minority ethnic communities to play a mor effective role in the management and delivery o education.

Finally, he hoped to take on board some experience from the United States, where he had recently been on fact-finding trip. Schools-industry compacts, for exampl are well advanced there, as is the role of powerf well-resourced foundations to support minority issues

Overall, Spencer is cautiously optimistic. One leave Fullemploy with the impression that they mean busine and are prepared to work constructively with other bodie to achieve their goals. Whether Fullemploy and other will still have to 'mind the gap' in ten years time remain to be seen. ■

[1] *Into the Nineties: The Fullemploy Group Strategic Plan.* £4.75 including postage and packing. Available from The Fullemploy Group, County House, 190 Great Dover Street, London, SE1 4YB.

Special Feature

Photo: Jim Stagg

On the cards. Pupils at a Solihull school consult Careers Service advice.

Young people leaving school

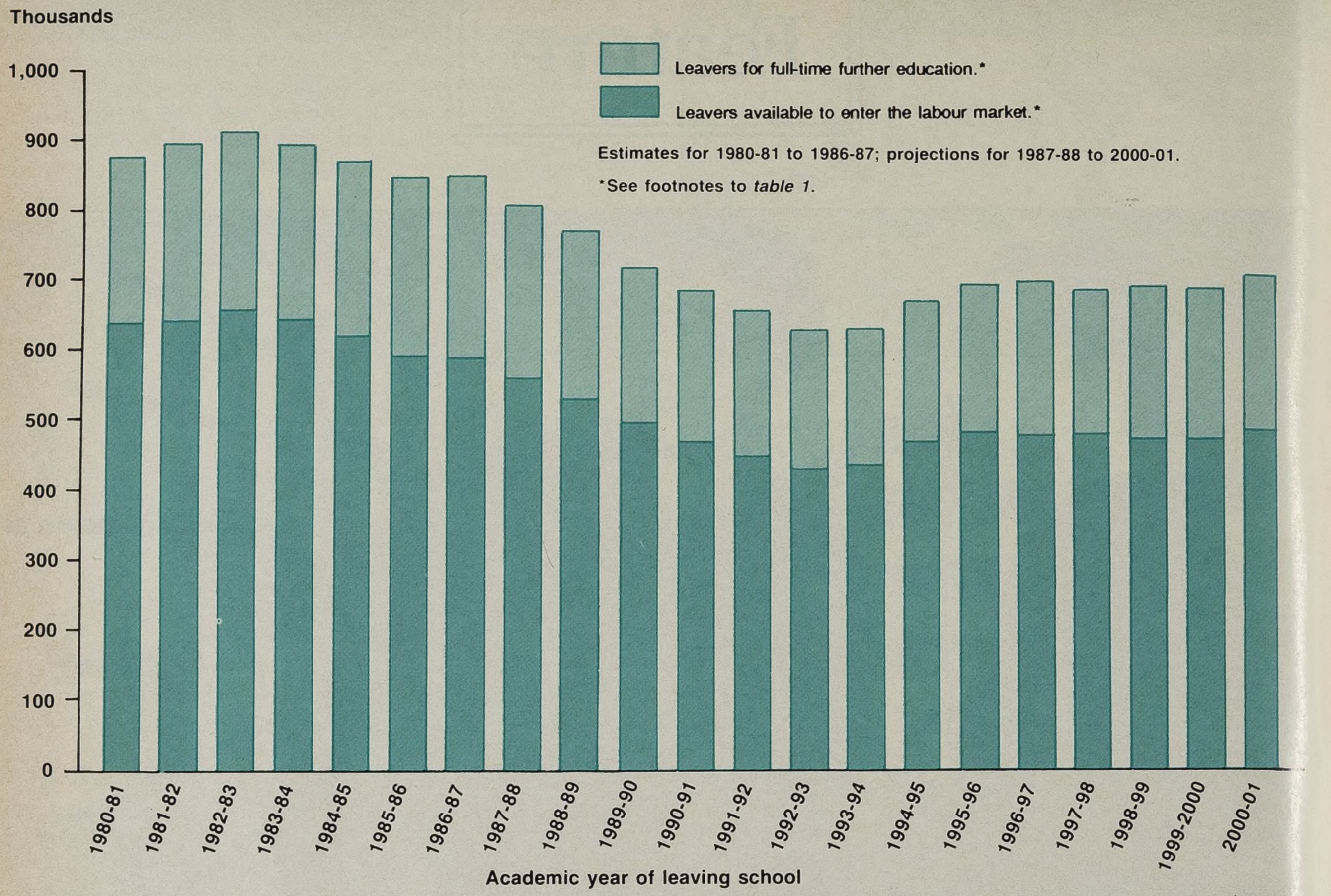
This article presents estimates and projections to the year 2000–01[1] of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain, distinguishing those available to enter the labour market. The figures show a steady fall in the numbers of school leavers after 1982–83, with the annual total expected to be about a third lower by 1992–93 and 1993–94. The projected numbers of leavers available to enter the labour market follow a similar pattern.

Estimates and projections to the year 2001 (based mainly on extrapolation of past trends) of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain, distinguishing those assessed by their schools[2] as available to enter the labour market, have been obtained from information supplied by the Department of Education and Science (DES), the Scottish Education Department and the Welsh Office.

The estimates and projections presented in this article extend and revise those published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1985 (pp 322–325) and September 1986 (p 391). Other recent articles in *Employment Gazette* which have explored the future supply of labour include

[1] Dates quoted in this article relate to academic years ending August 31.
[2] In Scotland, information on the destinations of school leavers is obtained from surveys of individual students and individual further education records.

Figure 1 Numbers of school leavers in Great Britain analysed by destination



"New entrants to the labour market in the 1990s" (May 1988, pp 267–274) and "Labour force outlook to the year 2000" (April 1989, pp 159–172).

It should be noted that the latest year for which actual data are shown is 1986-87 and that the projections make no allowance as yet for the effects of the introduction of the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) and the National Curriculum[1].

The results for school leavers of all ages are given in summary in *figure 1* and in more detail in *table 1*. They show a small rise in the number of school leavers between 1980–81 (876,000[2]) and 1982–83 (911,000), followed by a decline until 1992–93 and 1993–94. The total in those years (628,000 or so) is expected to be only just over two-thirds of the 1982–83 peak, with most of the decline taking place after 1986–87.

After 1993–94, the number of school leavers is projected to rise modestly for two years, reaching 690,000 in 1995–96, and thereafter to remain broadly static until the end of the projection period in 2000–01.

Numbers projected to enter full-time further or higher education are also expected to be at their lowest in 1992–93 and 1993–94 (at or just below 200,000), but the proportionate fall is much less and occurs after 1986–87 (259,000), the latest year for which estimates are available. *Table 1* shows that, as a proportion of all leavers, those leaving for full-time further (or higher) education rose from 27 per cent in 1980–81 to 31 per cent in 1986–87, and are projected to rise further in the next

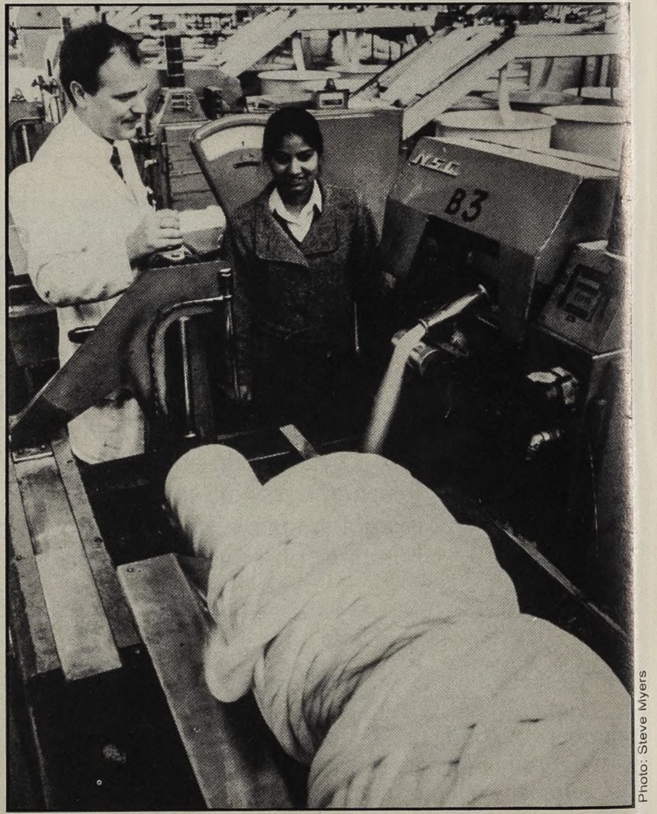
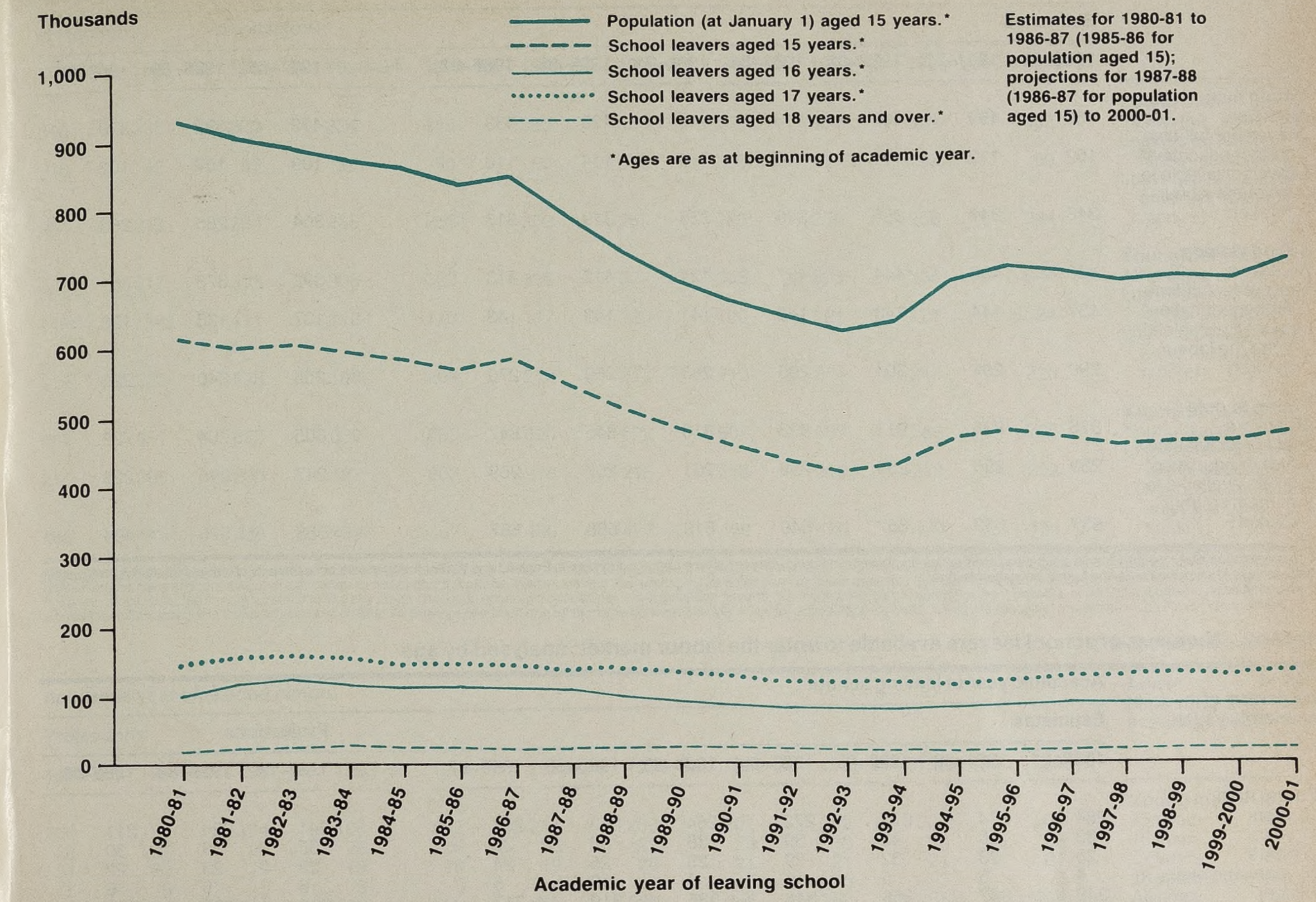


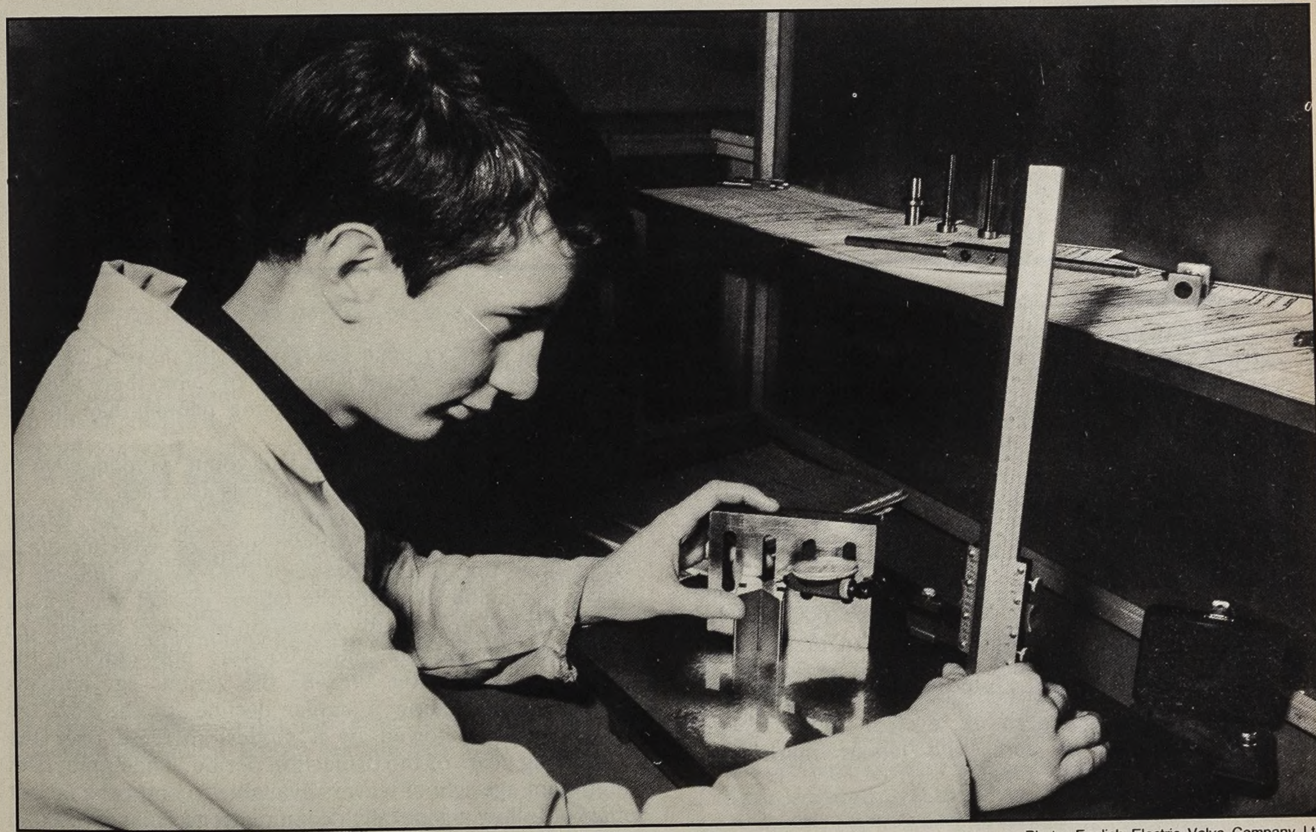
Photo: Steve Myers

No woolly thinking here as pupil Shazia Rashid studies local industry. Peter Leach, production manager of Woolcombers (Processors) Ltd, explains the wool combing process.

[1] See also the separate panel on the basis of the projections.
[2] Results are quoted to the nearest thousand, but see footnote to *table 1* on rounding.

Figure 2 Population aged 15 in Great Britain, and numbers leaving school analysed by age





Measuring up. A young employee comes to grips with the world of industry.

Photo: English Electric Valve Company Ltd.

Table 1 Numbers of school leavers analysed by destination

Thousands, Great Britain

	Academic year of leaving school									
	Estimates							Projections		
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
Young men										
All leavers	450	459	467	456	446	433	433	413	392	370
Leavers for full-time further education*	102	112	111	110	110	114	116	109	107	102
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	348	347	356	346	335	319	317	304	285	269
Young women										
All leavers	426	436	444	437	424	412	413	392	373	351
Leavers for full-time further education*	137	144	143	143	141	143	143	137	133	126
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	290	292	301	295	283	269	270	255	240	225
Young people										
All leavers	876	895	911	893	870	845	847	805	764	722
Leavers for full-time further education*	239	256	254	253	251	257	259	247	240	228
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	637	639	657	640	619	588	587	558	525	494

Academic year of leaving school											
Projections											
1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	
											Young men
350	335	323	324	343	355	355	352	354	353	362	All leavers
96	92	89	88	90	93	95	96	97	97	99	Leavers for full-time further education*
254	243	234	236	253	262	260	256	256	256	264	Leavers available to enter the labour market†
											Young women
332	317	305	306	323	336	337	333	335	335	344	All leavers
119	114	111	110	113	117	120	120	121	121	124	Leavers for full-time further education*
212	202	195	196	209	218	217	213	214	214	220	Leavers available to enter the labour market†
											Young people
682	651	628	629	665	690	692	685	689	688	706	Young leavers
215	206	200	197	203	210	215	216	219	218	222	Leavers for full-time further education*
466	445	428	432	462	480	477	469	470	470	484	Leavers available to enter the labour market†

* Those entering either full-time further education or temporary employment pending entry to full-time further education. In England and Wales, from schools' assessments of leavers' intentions. In Scotland from surveys of school leavers, and further education records.
† The remainder.

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

Table 2 Numbers of school leavers available to enter the labour market* analysed by age

Thousands, Great Britain

Age at beginning of academic year†	Academic year of leaving school									
	Estimates							Projections		
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
Young men										
15 years	284	274	277	272	264	253	254	241	224	211
16 years	33	40	42	39	38	36	35	35	33	30
17 years	25	28	32	29	28	25	24	23	23	22
18 years and over	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
All ages	348	347	356	346	335	319	317	304	285	269
Young women										
15 years	217	209	214	214	208	200	205	192	179	168
16 years	40	47	49	45	43	40	36	36	34	31
17 years	29	32	34	31	29	25	24	23	24	22
18 years and over	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
All ages	290	292	301	295	283	269	270	255	240	225
Young people										
15 years	503	483	491	487	472	453	459	432	403	379
16 years	73	86	91	84	81	76	71	71	66	61
17 years	54	60	66	60	56	49	48	46	47	44
18 years and over	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
All ages	637	639	657	640	619	588	587	558	525	494

Academic year of leaving school											Age at beginning of academic year†
Projections											
1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	
											Young men
200	191	184	188	205	211	206	201	202	202	209	15 years
28	27	26	25	26	28	29	29	28	28	28	16 years
21	20	19	19	18	19	20	21	21	21	21	17 years
5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	18 years and over
254	243	234	236	253	262	260	256	256	256	264	All ages
											Young women
159	152	146	149	162	168	164	160	161	161	166	15 years
29	27	26	25	26	29	30	29	29	29	29	16 years
21	20	19	19	18	19	20	21	21	21	22	17 years
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18 years and over
212	202	195	196	209	218	217	213	214	214	220	All ages
											Young people
360	343	330	336	349	359	370	361	363	363	376	15 years
56	54	53	50	49	53	59	58	57	57	57	16 years
41	39	38	37	35	36	41	42	42	42	43	17 years
9	9	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	18 years and over
466	445	428	432	462	480	477	469	470	470	484	All ages

* See footnotes to *table 1*.
† Ages at August 31.
Note on rounding: See note to *table 1*.

few years (albeit at a slower rate), reaching 32 per cent in 1992–93. Factors behind this trend include the recent growth in tertiary college provision, recent youth labour market developments and longer-term changes in the age and qualification mix of leavers.

Consequently, the projected numbers in the remaining group of school leavers, those leaving to become available to enter the labour market, show a relatively steep decline of more than a third between 1982–83 and 1992–93 (from 657,000 to 428,000) and of more than a quarter between 1986–87 and 1992–93 (from 587,000 to 428,000). *Table 1* also shows that the projected numbers of these leavers becoming available to enter the labour market in the current year 1988–89 (525,000) are already a fifth below the 1982–83 peak. Furthermore, even in 2000–01, when numbers available to enter the labour market are projected to have been rising from the lowest levels of 1992–93 and 1993–94 for a number of years, there will still be some 40,000 fewer such young people than in the current year.

The figures for young men and young women given in *table 1* show broadly similar trends for each sex.

Numbers of leavers available to enter the labour market, classified additionally by age, are given in *table 2*. This shows that the rise between 1980–81 and 1982–83 in leavers available to enter the labour market was among those who had previously stayed on at school beyond the minimum leaving age[1] and who were now entering the labour market. After 1982–83 the various age and sex series generally show a similar decline for the next ten years or so, followed by a modest increase over the remaining years of the projection period. The numbers of minimum age school leavers available to enter the labour market follow a generally declining trend from 503,000 in 1980–81 to 403,000 in 1988–89 and 330,000 in 1992–93, before rising to 359,000 in 1995–96 and slightly higher levels in subsequent years.

Trends in numbers of school leavers are strongly influenced by trends in the total numbers in the age groups eligible to leave school but are also affected by the proportion staying on at school. This is illustrated in *figure 2*, which shows numbers of school leavers by age and, for comparison, the total numbers eligible to leave school at the minimum age[1]. It is readily seen that changes in the number of minimum age school leavers to a large extent reflect changes in the numbers eligible to leave. However, changes in the proportion opting to stay at school after reaching minimum leaving age also have an effect, as seen most noticeably in the changes between 1981–82 and 1982–83.

Figure 2 illustrates that the proportion of young people reaching minimum school leaving age who stay on at school beyond that minimum age (which fell from 34 per cent in 1980–81 to 31 per cent in 1986–87) is projected to rise steadily from current levels of around 31 per cent to nearly 35 per cent by 2000–01. Numbers of older leavers becoming available to enter the labour market are also affected by changes in the proportion of leavers going into full-time further education.

The basis of the projections reported in this article is discussed in the separate panel overleaf, while further information about the series is available on request from Department of Employment, Statistics Division C5, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 01-273 5588). Information for England only, including series on qualifications attained, is available from Department of Education and Science, Statistics Branch Schools Projection Team, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH (tel 01–934 9063/9062), who are also able to provide contact addresses for Wales and Scotland, and for Northern Ireland. The DES team are further able to advise on the availability of sub-national estimates (but not projections) in the series for England.

[1] Minimum age school leavers are those 15 years old at the beginning of their academic year of leaving.

[1] The population aged 15 series shown in *figure 2* has been produced by the DES using estimates and projections from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD).

Basis of the projections

In England and Wales, the destination of each leaver is assessed by their school when supplying data for the annual survey of leavers. This information is, of course, uncertain. Indeed, past data on college enrolments, collected each autumn by DES, have suggested that some 25–30,000 young leavers (in England alone) assessed as available to enter the labour market subsequently entered full-time further education. No attempt has been made to adjust these estimates and projections for the resulting over-estimation of leavers available to enter the labour market. In Scotland, information on the destinations of school leavers is obtained from surveys of individual students and individual further eduation records. It does not, therefore, over-estimate leavers entering the labour market in the same way as that for England and Wales.

Assumptions about future staying-on rates are inevitably uncertain. The projections of the numbers leaving school in England take account of expected changes in the social class mix of the eligible age groups. In future years these groups are likely to contain proportionately more from the higher such classes and hence result in higher staying-on rates in schools. Past trends in staying-on rates have also reflected fluctuations in factors related to unemployment and the youth labour market, but these factors are treated neutrally in assessing future trends. For Scotland, staying-on rates are projected in a similar manner, but using control information on parental education rather than social class. For Wales, these projections assume future staying-on rates unchanged from the latest known level.

The projections of the numbers leaving school to enter full-time further education assume, in the main, that the proportions of leavers in given age/sex/qualification groups going into full-time further education remain constant at recent levels.

However, because the projected increases[1] in the staying-on rate change the age and qualification mix of leavers, the overall proportion of those leaving school who go into full-time further education has increased slightly (for example, because of improvements in school leavers' qualifications) and is projected to continue doing so. In addition, the past increase can also be partly attributed to recent increases in tertiary college provision. As a result of the underlying trend, although the total numbers of leavers have declined significantly since 1982–83, the numbers of leavers entering full-time further education have remained relatively constant, at least until the later years of the decade. The underlying trend explains also for the most part why between 1986–87 and 1993–94 the fall in leavers projected to enter full-time further education is less pronounced than that in the overall number of school leavers.

In these projections, which are based mainly on extrapolation of past trends evident in the estimates available for years up to 1986–87, only limited allowance has been made for changes in the proportions of each age group becoming available to enter the labour market. In particular, some allowance has been made for the effects of the YTS (introduced initially as a one-year scheme and available currently as a two-year scheme) on young people's attitudes towards continuing their education (either at school or in colleges of further education), but none for the impact of changing future economic circumstances which may also influence these attitudes. Further, no allowance is made in the projections for the effects of the recent Education Reform Act, of changes in regulations governing school-leaving age, unemployment benefits or occupational training, or of developments in curriculum or examination arrangements, including the introduction of the GCSE and the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI). The DES is currently revising its projections of the numbers staying in full-time education, in the light of increased staying-on rates following the introduction of the GCSE and expected further rises following the introduction of the National Curriculum.

In these estimates and projections, school leavers are classified either as students continuing in full-time further or higher education or as leavers available to enter the labour market, with students in full-time further or higher education who take part-time employment included in the former category rather than the latter.

The estimates and projections relating to school leavers in Great Britain are derived by the Department of Employment by simple aggregation of the series for England, Scotland and Wales provided by the respective Education Departments. The estimates and projections used in *figure 2* for the population of 15 year olds in Great Britain are, however, produced by the DES. They are based on revised mid-year population estimates and birth occurrences by month up to mid-1987 from OPCS, and mid–1987 principal population and birth projections for mid-1988 and subsequent years (not modified by known births in the last half of 1987) from the GAD.

Estimates and projections relating to young people leaving school in England, Scotland and Wales have been regularly produced by the Education Departments for a number of recent years, and the assumptions and methodology involved are refined from time to time as, for example, data sources change. However, a more comprehensive review of the assumptions and methods is now planned, which will explore how best to take account of a wider range of relevant educational and labour market developments and indicators. As a result of this review, future series of the type presented here should be more reliable than those produced with the current procedures.

[1] Except for Wales, as noted. Projections for Wales by destination follow the pattern established for England. Projections for Scotland are derived using broadly similar methods to those for England, but with some differences such as the use of parental education data from the Scottish Young People's Surveys.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1989

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
July 13, Thursday	July 14, Friday	August 2, Wednesday
August 17, Thursday	August 18, Friday	August 30, Wednesday
September 14, Thursday	September 15, Friday	October 4, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5532.
Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service).
Tourism: 01-273 5507
Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 815208/815214

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Manufacturing employment (seasonally adjusted) is estimated to have fallen by 18,000 in April, following a fall of 5,000 over the first quarter of 1989.

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom rose by an estimated 139,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1988, and by 638,000 in the year to December 1988.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by nearly 23,000 between April and May, to reach 1,835,200, the lowest level since December 1980. The unemployment rate fell to 6·4 per cent of the workforce. Unemployment has now fallen by 1·298 million over 34 consecutive months since the peak in July 1986.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April 1989 was 9¼ per cent (provisional estimate). This is the same as the corresponding rates for February and March 1989.

Latest productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1987.

The rate of inflation was 8·3 per cent in May, compared with 8·0 per cent in April. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments rose slightly from 5·9 per cent to 6·0 per cent.

It is provisionally estimated that 2·9 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to April 1989. This compares with 2·2 million days lost in the previous 12-month period, and an annual average of 10·2 million days over the ten-year period ending April 1989.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1·33 million visits to the United Kingdom in March 1989, while United Kingdom residents made about 1·96 million visits abroad.

Economic background

Provisional estimates of *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* suggest that the level of economic activity in the first quarter of 1989 was 1½ per cent higher than in the same period of 1988.

In the first quarter of 1989 the average measure of GDP at constant factor cost was 1½ per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1988. However, this estimate is affected by the erratic quarterly paths of the expenditure and income measures of GDP. On this occasion a more informative comparison may be between the latest half year (the fourth quarter of 1988 and first quarter of 1989 combined) and the corresponding period a year earlier: over this period the average measure of GDP grew by 2½ per cent.

Between the fourth quarter of 1988 and the first quarter of 1989 the average measure of GDP increased ½ per cent. The output based measure, GDP(O), which is usually the most reliable indicator of short-term change, was unchanged in the first quarter of 1989 compared with the previous quarter, following an increase of ½ per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1988.

Output of the production industries in the three months to April 1989 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by ½ per cent compared with the previous three months but was still 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the three months to April was little changed from the previous three months and 6½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were increases of 3 per cent in the output of the metals industry, 2 per cent in the output of 'other manufacturing' industries, and 1 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry and of 'other minerals'. The output of the engineering and allied industries, of food, drink and tobacco, and of textiles and clothing fell by 1 per cent. Output of the energy sector in the three months to April, which was affected by the loss of production from Piper Alpha, its associated fields and other interruptions to oil extraction, fell by 3 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 11½ per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

At constant prices, consumers' expenditure increased ½ per cent in the first quarter of 1989, compared with the previous quarter, and was 4½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

The latest provisional figures for *retail sales* show an increase between April and May. In the three months March to May the level of sales was 1½ per cent above that in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and nearly 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The recent underlying level of sales now appears to be slightly above the level for the latter half of 1988, although the rate of growth has clearly slowed down since last summer.

The revised estimate of *capital expenditure* by the manufacturing, construction, distribution, and financial industries in the first quarter of 1989 was marginally higher than that for the preceding quarter, and over 13 per cent higher than that for the first quarter of 1988. Within the total, investment (including leased assets) by manufacturing industry fell by ½ per cent between the latest two quarters, but was 3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1988. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries (excluding leasing to manufacturers) was almost ½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and nearly 19 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1988.

Provisional figures indicate that the level of *stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers* fell by £108 million, at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1989. Retailers and wholesalers reduced their stocks by £267 million and £46 million respectively, while the stock level of the manufacturing sector rose by £205 million.

First quarter figures for other industries are not yet available. During 1988 as a whole the level of stocks held by UK industry (all sectors) rose by £1,964 million at 1985 prices—over 2 per cent of the level at the start of the year.

The current account of the *balance of payments* in the three months ended April 1989 is estimated to have been in deficit by £4·5 billion, compared with a £4·6 billion deficit in the previous three months. Visible trade in the same period was in deficit by £6·0 billion, following a £5·6 billion deficit in the previous period. In the latest three months a surplus on trade in oil of £0·2 billion was offset by a deficit on non-oil trade of £6·2 billion. The volume of exports fell by 1½ per cent between the three months ended January 1989 and the latest three months but was 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Total import volume in the latest three months was 2½ per cent hgher than in the previous three months and 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

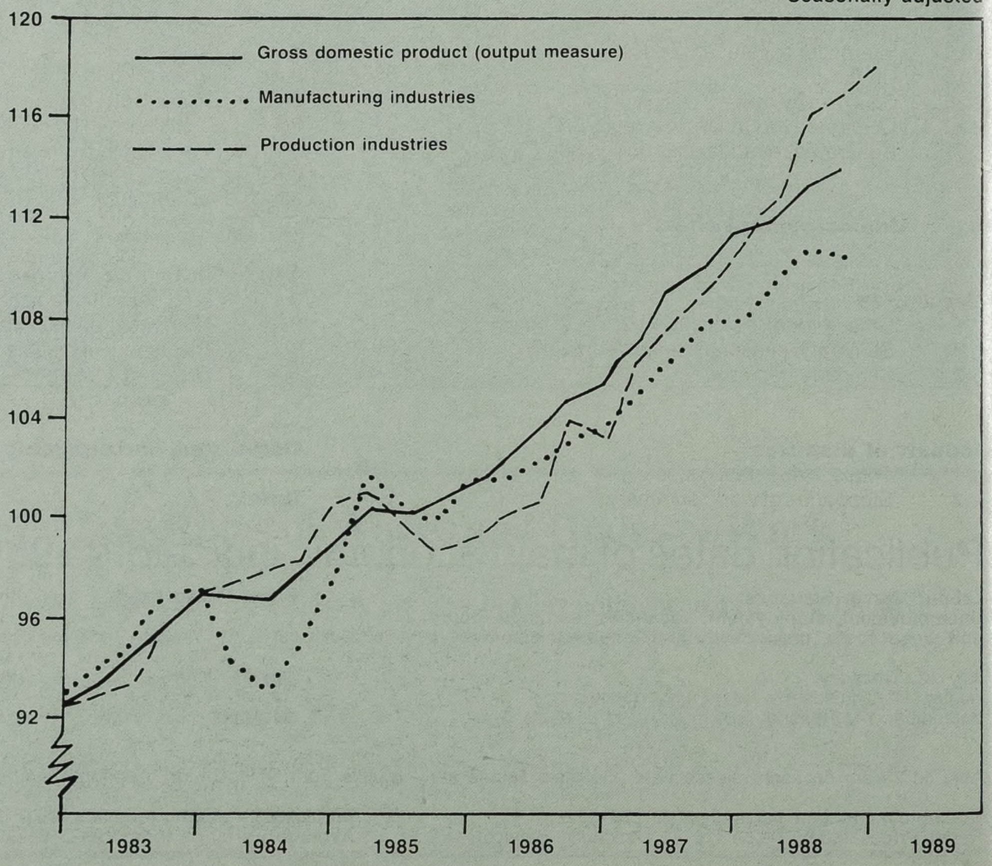
The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in May 1989 is provisionally estimated to have been £0·3 billion bringing the total for the first two months of 1989–90 to minus £0·5 billion (ie: a net repayment). In the first two months of 1988–89 the PSBR was minus £1·7 billion. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero in May. PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated to have been £1·3 billion in the first two months of 1989–90, compared with £1·1 billion in the first two months of 1988–89.

Sterling's effective *exchange rate index* (ERI) for May 1989 fell by 1 per cent to 94·3 (1985 = 100). The currency fell by 4 per cent against the $US and by ½ per cent against the deutschmark while remaining little changed against the yen. ERI was 3½ per cent lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier; over the period, sterling was little changed against the deutschmark but fell by 13 per cent against the $US and by 3½ per cent against the yen.

The UK *base lending rate* increased by 1 percentage point to 14 per cent on May 24, 1989. It was 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, fell to a trough of 7½ per cent by May 17, and then increased to reach 13 per cent on November 25, 1988, before moving to its present level.

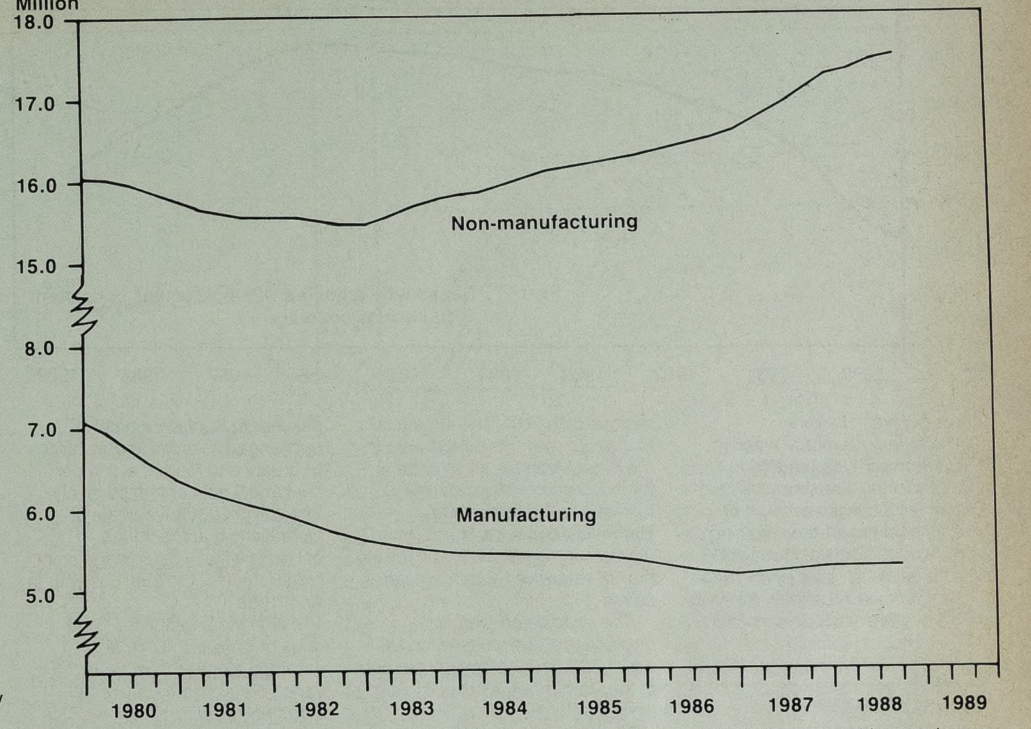
OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom

1985 = 100 Seasonally adjusted



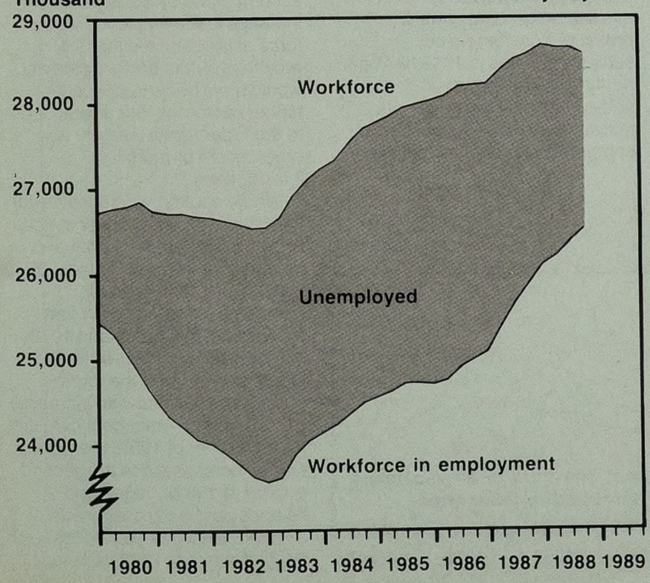
MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

Million Seasonally adjusted



WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

Thousand Seasonally adjusted



Employment

The new figures available this month relate to employees in the *production industries*, ie: the manufacturing and energy and water supply industries, in Great Britain in April 1989.

The number of *employees employed in manufacturing industry* in Great Britain is estimated to have fallen by 18,000 in April, compared with a fall of 5,000 over the first quarter of 1989. Month-to-month changes can be erratic and the April figures are based on a small sample survey of employers and will be revised in the light of results from the larger June survey. It is therefore more appropriate to consider trends over a longer period. Over the year to April 1989, numbers in employment in manufacturing industries fell by an estimated 22,000, compared with a rise of 103,000 in the previous 12 months and a fall of 149,000 in the year to April 1987.

In the energy and water supply industries employment continues on a downward trend, falling by 5,000 in April and by 19,000 in the year to April.

Figures for *employees in the rest of the economy* and the *workforce in employment* (which comprises employees in employment, self-employed people, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) in the United Kingdom remain essentially as reported last month except for small revisions reflecting some late data now available. The estimated increase in the workforce in employed was 139,000 in the fourth quarter of 1988, 638,000 in the year to December 1988 and 2,948,000 between March 1983, when the upward trend began, and December 1988.

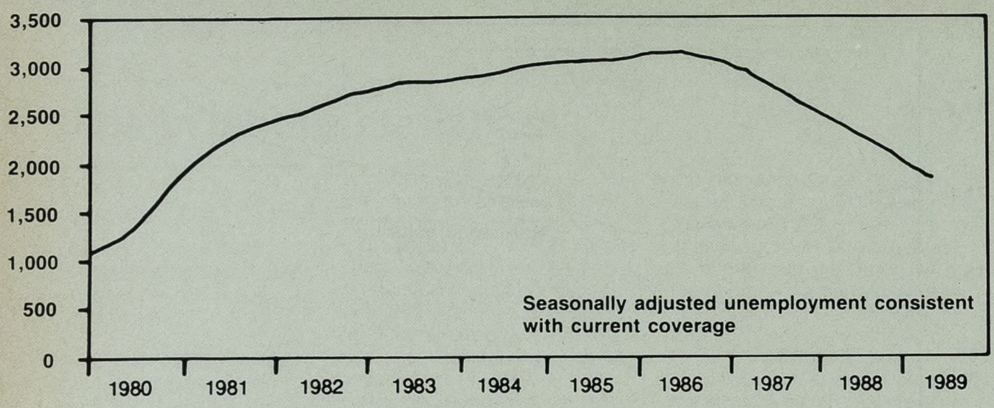
Overtime working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose a little to an estimated 14·09 million hours per week in April, compared with 13·80 million hours per week in March and 13·43 million hours per week in April 1988. Despite the increase, the amount of overtime worked has not regained the exceptionally high levels seen during the winter months.

Hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing in Great Britain remain low at 0·37 million

UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

Thousand

Seasonally adjusted



hours per week in April.

The *index of average weekly hours* worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain (which takes account of overtime and short-time working as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 101·0 for April (1985 = 100), compared with an average 101·3 over the first quarter of 1989.

Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted level of unemployment* in the United Kingdom fell by a further 22,800 between April and May to 1,835,200, 6·4 per cent of the total workforce. On a consistent basis the continuous fall since July 1986 has now reached 1,298,000 over 34 consecutive months, the longest and largest sustained fall since the Second World War.

Unemployment is now at its lowest level for nearly 8½ years. The fall of 22,800 in the month to May was the smallest monthly fall since April 1987, when a small fall was followed by a large fall the following month. The relatively small fall in May this year is likely to have been in part a rebound from the large erratic fall in April and is not inconsistent with a continuing average fall of around 40,000 per month.

Over the 12 months to May the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in the West Midlands and Wales (both 2·5 percentage points), followed by Yorkshire and Humberside and the North (both 2·1 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate was 1·9 percentage points.

The *unadjusted total of unemployed claimants* in the UK was 1,802,519 in May (6·3 per cent of the workforce), a fall of 81,000 since April.

The stock of *vacancies at jobcentres* (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 3,900 to 218,200 in the month to May, the majority of the fall being concentrated in the South East. Some regions showed small increases in vacancy stocks. The numbers of new vacancies being notified to jobcentres rose slightly to 221,400, still high relative to recent years and an indication of a continuing buoyant labour market.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in *average earnings* in Great Britain for the year to April 1989 was 9¼ per cent (provisional estimate). This is the same as the corresponding rates for February and March 1989.

In the *production industries* and within this sector in *manufacturing*, the provisional underlying increases in average earnings in the year to April were both unchanged from the figures for February and March, at 9¼ per cent and 9 per cent respectively. The current underlying rate of increase in manufacturing earnings was ¼ percentage point higher than for the previous year to April 1988.

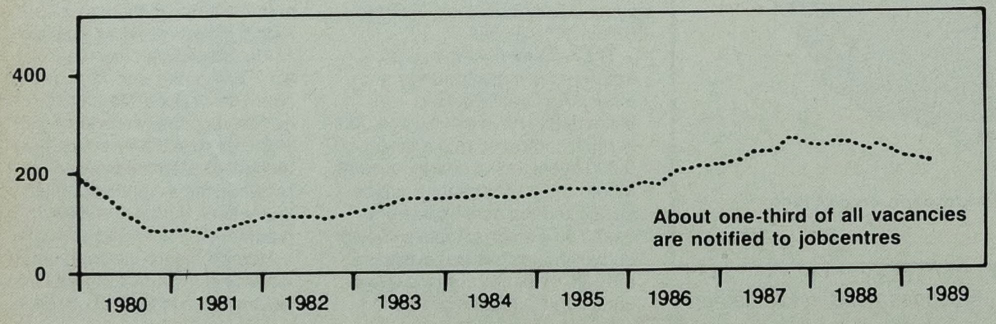
Within manufacturing, trend rates of increase in actual earnings, derived from *table 5.3*, varied considerably between industrial groups. 'Motor vehicles' production and the production of 'other transport equipment' both showed trend rates of earnings growth about 2 percentage points higher than in April 1988 (allowing for the effect of disputes during 1988), while, at the other extreme, earnings growth for 'textiles' was about 2½ points lower than in April 1988. Outside manufacturing, trend growth rates were about 4½ percentage points higher than a year earlier in the coal mining industry, reflecting productivity increases, and about 2½ points higher in the construction industry.

In the *service industries* the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to April was 9¼ per cent, an increase of a quarter of a percentage point on the figure for the year to March. In this sector, general upward pressure from increased settlement levels in 1989 has been partly offset by the lower settlement level for nurses and midwives in 1989 (6·8 per cent compared with 17·9 per cent in 1988). The majority of nurses received their increase in April, whereas their 1988 increase was spread over the latter part of the year. Within the sector, trend estimates of the rate of growth in actual earnings were about 2 percentage points higher than in April 1988 in 'public administration' and 'hotels and catering', but over 3 per cent lower in 'banking and finance' and 2 per cent lower in 'transport and communications'.

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom

Thousand

Seasonally adjusted



Productivity and unit wage costs

For the three months ending April 1989, *manufacturing output* was 6½ per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1988, a little above the estimated trend. With employment levels barely rising over the last year, manufacturing *productivity* is growing at about the same rate as output, and for each of the past eight months the annual rate of increase has been close to 6 per cent.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to April 1989 were just under 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. Over this 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 6 per cent. The April increase in unit wage costs in manufacturing is in line with the current trend rate of growth of 3 to 3½ per cent per year.

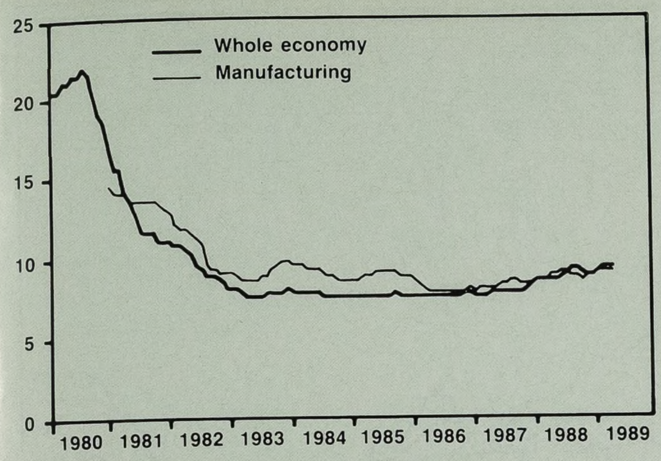
Latest productivity figures for the *whole economy* have been revised from those given last month and show that *output per head* in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 1 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1987, the same rate of growth as in the previous two quarters. Output rose by 3½ per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1988, 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 ½ per cent higher but for the loss of output due to the Piper Alpha disaster and other recent oil industry interruptions.

Whole economy productivity for the year 1988 was 1·3 per cent up on 1987. The average annual increase for the period 1980–88 was 2·5 per cent, and still compares favourably with that achieved in the 1960s and 1970s.

Unit wage cost figures for the *whole economy* for the fourth quarter of 1988 show an increase of more than 7½ per cent over the fourth quarter of 1987, the highest rate of increase since the second quarter of 1981. Wages and salaries per head rose by about 8½ per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1988, but were only slightly offset by the ½ per cent increase in whole economy productivity.

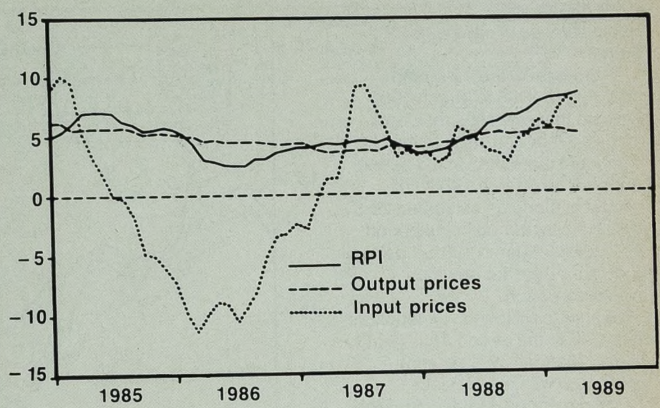
AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX—UNDERLYING: Great Britain, increases over previous year

Per cent



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

Per cent



Prices

The *annual rate of inflation*, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 8·3 per cent for May, compared with the 8·0 per cent recorded for April. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments rose slightly, from 5·9 per cent to 6·0 per cent.

Between April and May the overall level of prices increased by 0·6 per cent, compared with an increase of 0·4 per cent over the corresponding months last year. The more notable contributions to the monthly rise came from increases in housing costs and in the prices of food and petrol. There were also increases in the prices of newspapers and clothing and further effects of the recent rise in electricity charges. In contrast there was a reduction in the price of coal as summer discounts were offered.

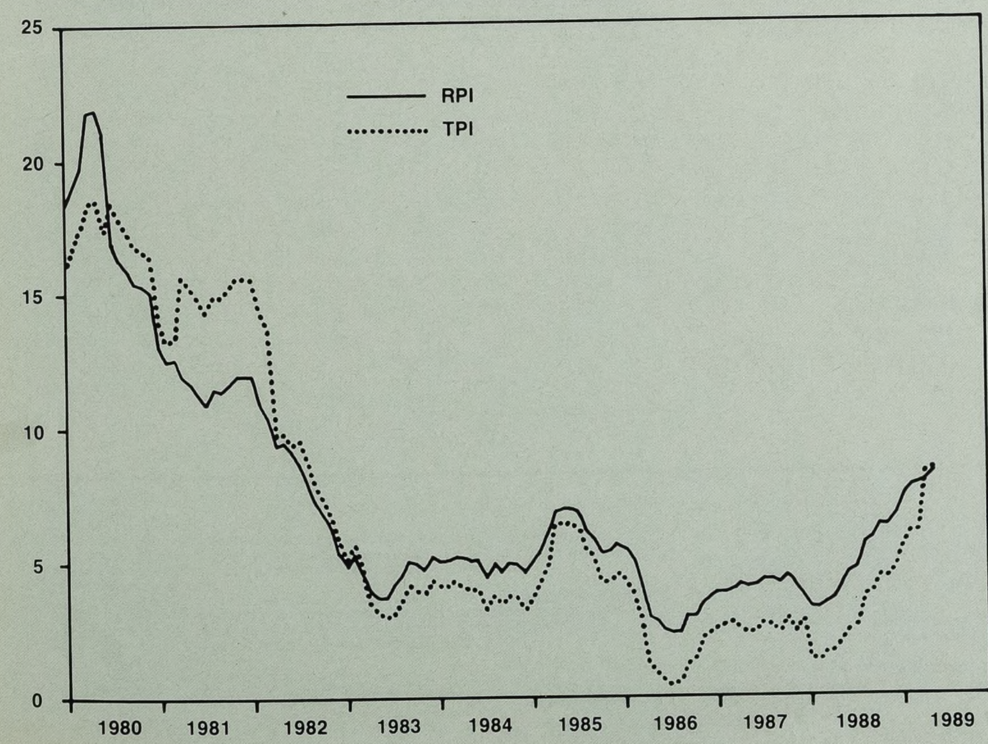
The *Tax and Price Index* increased by 8·4 per cent in the year to May, compared with 8·3 per cent in the year to April.

The annual increase in the price index for *home sales of manufactured products* was provisionally estimated at 4·9 per cent for May and 5·0 per cent for April. The annual rate of increase in the index has been around 5 per cent since last summer.

Prices for *materials and fuels purchased by manfacturing industry* are provisionally estimated to have risen, on average, 7·2 per cent in the year to May after having risen 7·9 per cent in the year to April. There was a monthly rise of 0·8 per cent, following increases of 1·5 per cent in April and 0·5 per cent in March. The increase for May mainly reflected higher prices for food manufacturing materials, petroleum products, metals and other imported non-food materials.

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year

Per cent



Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 82,000 working days were lost through *stoppages of work due to industrial disputes* in April 1989. The three largest stoppages occurred in the 'other inland transport' industry grouping (13,000 days lost), in 'other services' (9,000), and 'other transport equipment' (7,000). The April 1989 total compares with 74,000 working days lost in March 1989, 259,000 lost in April 1988, and an average of 654,000 for March during the ten-year period 1979–88.

In the 12 months to April 1989 a provisional total of 2·9 million working days were lost, compared to 2·2 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending April 1988 of 10·2 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 1·2 million days lost by postal workers, and 0·8 million days in the shipbuilding industry.

During the 12 months to April 1989 a provisional total of 699 *stoppages* has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 903 stoppages over the 12 months to April 1988 and an annual average over the ten-year period ending April 1988 of 1,414 stoppages in progress.

Tourism

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 1·33 million *visits to the UK* in March 1989, of which 0·93 million were by Western European residents, 0·22 million by North American residents and 0·18 million by residents of other areas.

In the same month an estimated 1·96 million *visits abroad* were made by UK residents. This total was made up of 1·62 million visits to Western Europe, 0·11 million visits to North America and 0·23 million visits to other parts of the world.

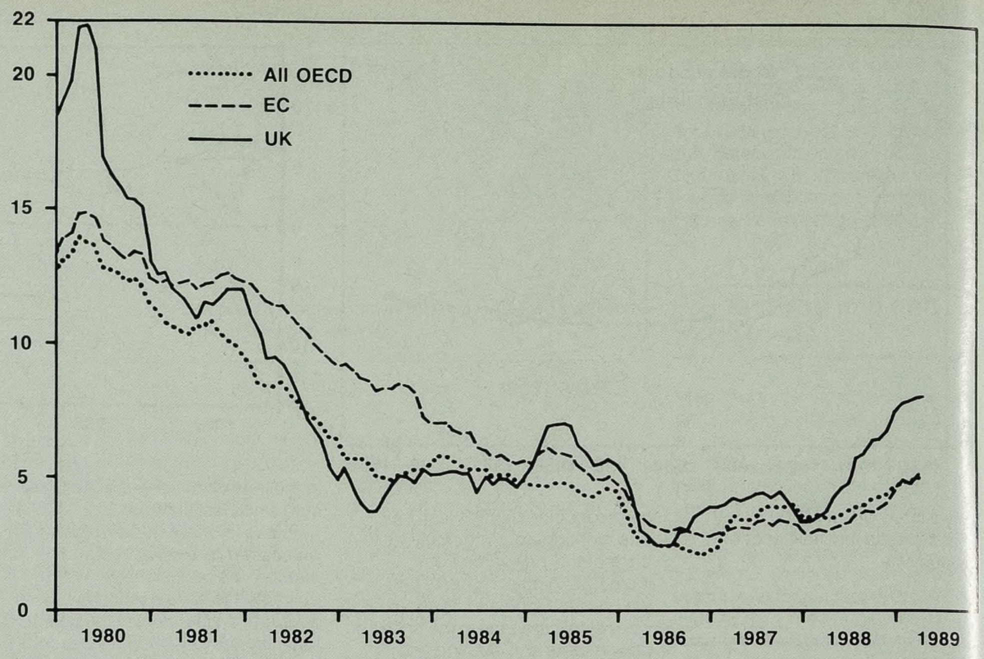
Overseas residents spent an

estimated £450 million in the UK in March 1989, while UK residents spent £550 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £100 million on the *travel account of the balance of payments* for the month.

Estimates for the 12-month period April 1988 to March 1989 indicate that overseas residents made 16·4 million visits to the UK, 4 per cent more than in the period April 1987 to March 1988. UK residents made an estimated 29·5 million visits abroad in the period April 1988 to March 1989, 7 per cent more than the previous 12-month period.

Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in the period April 1988 to March 1989 fell by 1 per cent compared with the previous 12-month period, to £6,194 million. UK residents spent £8,308 million abroad, an increase of 10 per cent. The resulting estimated deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the 12-month period was £2,114 million, compared with a deficit of £1,256 million for the previous 12 months.

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year
Per cent



International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of *unemployment* show that the unemployment rate in the UK remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece and Ireland) and is also lower than in Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other 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), unemployment has fallen faster in the UK than in any other industrial country, except Spain. In some countries the unemployment rate has been rising; for example, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

The increase of 8·0 per cent in United Kingdom *consumer prices* in the 12 months to April was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole (5·1 per cent) and the OECD countries (5·0 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer prices in France rose by 3·6 per cent in the 12 months to April, while in West Germany the rise was 3·0 per cent. Over the same period consumer prices inflation in the United States and Canada (5·1 and 4·6 per cent respectively) was also less than in the United Kingdom while in Japan prices rose by 2·4 per cent. In making these comparisons it should, however, be noted that the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs varies between countries (see footnote (2) to *table 6.8*).

The underlying increase in *average earnings* for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to April 1989, at 9 per cent, 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 the increase in all but one of the other countries shown (recent figures for Switzerland are not yet available). The latest available OECD estimates of *manufacturing productivity* show that only two of the 14 countries (ie: excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) had slower growth over the latest 12 months than Great Britain. Following on from this, *unit wage costs* in Great Britain are now rising faster than in nearly all the other OECD countries.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

		GDP average measure[2]		Output: GDP[3,4]		Output: Index of output UK: Production industries[1,5]		Output: Index of output UK: Manufacturing industries[1,6]		Output: Index of production OECD countries[1]		Income: Real personal disposable income		Income: Gross trading profits of companies[7]	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1983		94.7	3.7	94.0	3.4	94.7	..	93.7	..	..	..	95.5	2.8	24.7	16.0
1984		96.4r	1.8	97.0	3.2	94.9	0.2	97.6	4.2	..	..	97.4	2.0	27.7	12.1
1985		100.0	3.7	100.0	3.1	100.0	5.4	100.0	2.5	100.0	..	100.0	2.7	37.4	35.0
1986		103.0	3.0	102.9	2.9	102.2	2.2	101.0	1.0	101.2	1.2	103.1	3.1	43.2	15.5
1987		107.5	4.4	107.8	4.8	105.8	3.5	106.6	5.5	104.4	3.2	106.5	3.3	51.6	19.4
1988		111.5	3.7	112.6R	4.5	109.6R	3.6	114.1R	7.0	110.4	5.7	111.6	4.8	61.8	19.8
1988	Q1	111.1r	5.4	111.4r	5.5	107.9	3.9	110.9r	7.7	108.4	..	110.5	5.0	15.8	30.6
	Q2	111.4	4.1	111.9	4.6	109.4	4.1	112.6	6.0	109.2	..	110.4	3.9	14.7	14.0
	Q3	111.4	2.4	113.3	4.1	110.7R	4.0	116.1	7.6	111.2	..	111.1	4.8	16.1	19.3
	Q4	112.3	3.1	113.9	3.5	110.5	2.5	117.1	7.1	112.7	..	114.4	5.3	15.2	16.0
1989	Q1	112.7P	1.4	114.1P	2.4	109.1	1.1	118.2	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988	Oct	..	..	..	..	110.3r	3.5	116.6r	7.2	111.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	..	..	..	..	110.9	3.4	117.2	7.4	113.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..	..	..	..	110.1	2.4	117.5	7.1	113.4	..	..	..	..	..
1989	Jan	..	..	..	..	109.2	1.9	118.5	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	..	..	..	..	108.9	1.6	117.8	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	..	..	..	..	109.3	1.1	118.2	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	..	..	..	..	109.9	1.2	118.1	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

		Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Expenditure: Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[8]: Whole economy 1985 prices		Fixed investment[8]: Manufacturing industries 1985 prices[6,9]		Fixed investment[8]: Construction, distribution and financial industries[10,11] 1985 prices		General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices[12]	Base lending rates † [13]
		£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1983		204.3	4.4	92.2	4.8	38.49r	3.1	7.5	–0.8	11.2	2.7	73.3	2.1	1.31	9
1984		207.9	1.8	95.5	3.6	42.53	10.5	8.9	18.3	13.1	17.2	73.9	0.8	1.07	9.5–9.75
1985		215.5	3.7	100.0	4.7	45.38	6.7	10.3	15.0	14.8	12.7	74.0	0.1	0.57	11.5
1986		227.7r	5.7	105.3	5.3	45.30	–0.2	9.6	–6.7	15.4	4.1	75.4	1.9	0.69	11
1987		240.0	5.4	111.5	5.9	49.34	8.9	10.1	4.9	19.1	24.0	76.2	1.1	0.92	11
1988		255.0	6.3	119.2	6.9	55.58	12.6	11.6	15.4	22.7	18.8	76.6	0.5	1.95R	10.25–10.5
1988	Q1	62.9r	8.1	117.0	8.3	13.41r	13.9	2.7	15.9	5.1	15.9	19.1	2.7	0.11	9
	Q2	62.8	6.1	118.7	7.0	13.97	14.8	3.0	17.5	5.8	26.1	19.2	0.5	0.59	8.5
	Q3	64.2	5.9	120.1	6.4	13.87	12.9	3.0	15.7	5.6	19.1	19.1	–1.0	–0.25	11.5
	Q4	65.2	5.7	121.0	5.9	14.34	9.4	2.8	8.8	6.1	13.0	19.2R	..	1.52	12.5–12.75
1989	Q1	65.5	4.1	121.5	3.8	..	..	2.8R	3.7	6.1R	19.6	19.3	1.0	..	13
1988	Nov	..	..	120.7	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Dec	..	..	121.1	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
1989	Jan	..	..	119.5	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Feb	..	..	122.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Mar	..	..	122.6	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Apr	..	..	120.9	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	May	..	..	123.9P	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

		Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Visible trade: Import volume[1]		Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Current balance	Balance of payments: Effective exchange rate†[1,14]		Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[1,15]		Prices: Tax and price index†[16]		Producer prices index†[6,16]: Materials and fuels		Producer prices index†[6,16]: Home sales	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1983		87.6	2.3	87.0	8.6	–1.1	3.9	105.3	–7.4	101.7	–6.1	87.9	3.9	..	..	..	..
1984		94.7	8.1	96.9	11.4	–4.6	2.1	100.6	–4.5	99.2	–2.5	91.3	3.9	..	..	95.0	..
1985		100.0	5.6	100.0	3.2	–2.3	3.4	100.0	–0.6	100.0	0.8	96.1	5.3	100.0	..	100.0	5.3
1986		103.6	3.6	106.9	6.9	–8.7	0.2	91.5	–8.5	95.4	–4.6	97.9	1.9	92.4	–7.6	104.3	4.3
1987		109.0	5.2	114.4	7.0	–10.2	–2.9	90.1	–1.5	97.7	2.4	100.4	2.6	95.3	3.1	103.3	–1.0
1988		108.4	–0.6	129.0	12.8	–20.6	–14.7	95.5	6.0	109.0	11.6	103.3	2.9	98.4	3.2	113.2	9.6
1988	Q1	106.2	–2.4	119.8	10.5	–4.0	–3.0	93.5	7.8	105.5	14.1	101.8	1.4	96.9	1.8	111.0	3.8
	Q2	111.4	3.7	127.7	14.1	–4.5	–2.7	96.6	6.9	111.4	13.9	101.9	2.1	97.8	3.7	112.6	4.3
	Q3	109.3	–0.5	133.7	13.6	–5.7	–3.4	95.2	5.2	108.7	11.1	103.5	3.5	98.8	3.7	113.9	4.9
	Q4	106.6	–3.1	135.0	13.0	–6.3	–5.5	96.7	4.3	110.3	7.6	105.9	4.5	100.1	3.8	115.2	4.9
1989	Q1	110.8R	4.3	140.7R	17.4	–5.9R	–4.4P	97.1	3.9	..	..	107.9	6.0	102.8	6.1	116.8	5.2
1988	Nov	107.1	–1.9	131.5	13.5	–1.9	–1.6	96.6	4.2	..	..	106.0	4.4	99.8	4.4	115.2	4.9
	Dec	109.1	–3.1	133.8	13.0	–1.8	–1.5	97.7	4.2	..	..	106.3	4.8	102.6	4.8	115.4	4.9
1989	Jan	115.0r	1.2	145.4r	13.6	–2.0R	–1.5P	97.9	4.5	..	..	107.1	5.6	104.0	6.0	116.4	5.2
	Feb	104.1	2.3	138.2	15.5	–2.2	–1.7P	97.3	5.1	..	..	108.0	6.1	101.9	5.3	116.8	5.2
	Mar	113.2	4.3	138.3	17.4	–1.7	–1.2P	95.9	3.9	..	..	108.5	6.1	102.4	7.0	117.2	5.2
	Apr	108.4	0.9	143.5	15.2	–2.2	–1.7P	95.4	1.4	..	..	109.8	8.3	103.9P	7.9	117.8P	5.0
	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.3	–1.6	..	..	110.5	8.4	104.7P	7.2	118.1P	4.9

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
* For some 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
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(11) Excluding assets leased to manufacturers.
(12) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(13) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(14) Average of daily rates.
(15) 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.
(16) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(17) Series re-based.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce‡

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male	Female	All	Self-employed (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Work related govt. training programmes††	Workforce in employment‡‡	Workforce‡
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1986 Dec	11,866	9,852	21,718	2,744	320	278	25,060	28,289
1987 Mar	11,800	9,775	21,575	2,802	320	255	24,952	28,095
June	11,929	9,959	21,889	2,861	319	311	25,379	28,284
Sept	12,079	10,026	22,105	2,892	319	383	25,699	28,569
Dec	12,127	10,225	22,352	2,923	317	366	25,958 R	28,654
1988 Mar	12,155	10,204	22,358	2,954 R	317	343	25,972 R	28,564 R
June	12,235	10,332	22,567	2,986	316	343	26,211	28,552
Sept	12,321	10,395	22,716	3,017	315	369	26,416 R	28,727 R
Dec	12,287 R	10,541 R	22,828 R	3,048	313	412	26,600 R	28,646 §R
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1986 Dec	11,850	9,786	21,637	2,743 R	320	278	24,978	28,192
1987 Mar	11,860	9,838	21,698	2,802	320	255	25,074	28,201
June	11,933	9,945	21,878	2,860 R	319	311	25,368 R	28,360 R
Sept	12,019	10,038	22,057	2,891 R	319	383	25,651 R	28,486 R
Dec	12,111	10,154	22,266	2,923	317	366	25,872 R	28,552
1988 Mar	12,213	10,266	22,478	2,954 R	317	343	26,092 R	28,659
June	12,238	10,320	22,558	2,986	316	343	26,202 R	28,627 R
Sept	12,261	10,408	22,670	3,017	315	369	26,370 R	28,627 R
Dec	12,272 R	10,466	22,738 R	3,048	313	412	26,510 R	28,552 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 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, p 31). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1988 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1988. The provisional estimates from September 1988 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1988 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 182 of the April 1989 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: All employees	All industries and services: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries: All employees	Manufacturing industries: Seasonally adjusted	Production industries: All employees	Production industries: Seasonally adjusted	Production and construction industries: All employees	Production and construction industries: Seasonally adjusted	Service industries: All employees	Service industries: 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
Divisions or Classes	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
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	21,006	20,995	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,833	6,850	13,851	13,814	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
1986 June	21,088	21,076	5,133	5,146	5,663	5,676	6,630	6,645	14,149	14,113	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
1987 April			5,021	5,048	5,508	5,535						194	293	417	341	699	739
May			5,038	5,063	5,525	5,550						194	293	415	343	704	738
June	21,398	21,386	5,066	5,079	5,556	5,569	6,543	6,557	14,553	14,518	302	197	293	417	344	708	745
July			5,087	5,081	5,574	5,568						194	293	419	345	707	747
Aug			5,103	5,087	5,590	5,574						193	293	422	347	710	752
Sept	21,612	21,564	5,125	5,090	5,614	5,579	6,620	6,581	14,663	14,675	329	195	294	425	348	710	755
Oct			5,131	5,101	5,616	5,585						192	293	426	349	709	755
Nov			5,140	5,112	5,624	5,596						190	294	427	348	713	755
Dec	21,856	21,772	5,140	5,116	5,624	5,601	6,632	6,609	14,916	14,856	307	191	294	427	349	713	757
1988 Jan			5,110	5,133	5,591	5,613						186	295	426	347	715	750
Feb			5,116	5,144	5,592	5,620						183	293	428	349	716	752
Mar	21,863	21,982	5,126	5,150	5,599	5,622	6,617	6,643	14,954	15,034	292	181	291	429	350	715	756
April			5,123	5,151	5,586	5,614						172	291	429	350	715	753
May			5,127	5,152	5,588	5,613						171	290	429	350	720	750
June	22,070	22,061	5,137	5,150	5,599	5,613	6,619	6,632	15,158	15,126	294	173	290	430	352	720	748
July			5,159	5,153	5,618	5,612						170	289	433	355	725	752
Aug			5,170	5,155	5,630	5,614						170	290	435	358	727	755
Sept	22,218	22,172	5,185	5,150	5,645	5,610	6,662	6,624	15,237	15,250	319	171	289	436	357	733	754
Oct			5,171	5,141	5,627	5,597						168	288	435	357	729	754
Nov			5,173	5,144	5,628	5,599						168	288	436	358	731	753
Dec	22,327 R	22,240 R	5,177	5,152	5,633	5,608	[6,649]	[6,624]	[15,383 R]	[15,319 R]	296	168	288	436	358	734	752
1989 Jan			5,141	5,162	5,593	5,615						165	287	434	356	735	746
Feb			5,128	5,155	5,578	5,606						164	[287]	433	356	736	745
Mar			5,123	5,147	5,572	5,595						162	[286]	433·	356	737	745
Apr			5,102	5,130	5,545	5,573						158	[286]	431	358	736	738

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

EMPLOYMENT 1·1
Workforce‡

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male: All	Male: Part-time	Female: All	Female: Part-time	All	Self-employed (with or without employees)	HM Forces**	Work related govt training programmes††	Workforce in employment‡‡	Workforce‡
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1986Dec	11,604	866	9,620	4,237	21,224	2,684	320	268	24,49666	27,596
1987 Mar	11,541	869	9,544	4,207	21,084	2,742	320	245	24,392	27,408
June	11,669	888	9,728	4,266	21,398	2,801	319	303	24,819	27,599
Sept	11,818	882	9,794	4,217	21,612	2,832	319	373	25,136	27,876
Dec	11,866	921 R	9,990	4,327	21,856	2,863	317	356	25,392	27,968
1988 Mar	11,894	914	9,969	4,283	21,863	2,895	317	334	25,408	27,883
June	11,973	935	10,097	4,329	22,070	2,926	316	335	25,647	27,872
Sept	12,059	956 R	10,159	4,301	22,218	2,957	315	359	25,849	28,044
Dec	12,026 R	879 R	10,301	4,418	22,327 R	2,988	313	401	26,029 R	27,967 §R
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1986 Dec	11,590		9,556		21,145	2,684	320	268	24,417	27,501
1987 Mar	11,599		9,607		21,206	2,742	320	245	24,513	27,513
June	11,672		9,714		21,386	2,801	319	303	24,808	27,673
Sept	11,759		9,805		21,564	2,832	319	373	25,088	27,798
Dec	11,852		9,920		21,772	2,863	317	356	25,309	27,867
1988 Mar	11,951		10,031		21,982	2,895	317	334	25,527	27,975
June	11,976		10,085		22,061	2,926	316	335	25,637	27,944
Sept	12,000		10,171		22,172	2,957	315	359	25,803	27,946
Dec	12,011 R		10,228		22,240 R	2,988	313	401	25,941 R	27,874 R

†† Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) plus participants in new JTS (up to September 1988) and ET participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
‡‡ Workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to the presentation of employment statistics see page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette.*
§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see *tables 2·1* and *2·2* and their footnotes.

EMPLOYMENT 1·2
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services; veterinary services	Other services†
	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	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985 June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,903	1,559	1,262	1,487
1986 June	252	268	302	552	549	488	474	967	1,184	2,068	1,070	892	429	2,174	1,928	1,597	1,260	1,549
1987 Apr	238	253	292	537	528	494	482											
May	239	251	296	544	529	497	484											
June	239	252	296	545	533	500	486	987	1,217	2,079	1,097	892	440	2,309	1,987	1,649	1,270	1,614
July	239	251	299	549	536	507	488											
Aug	239	251	297	549	538	510	489											
Sept	242	252	300	552	537	515	489	1,006	1,228	2,092	1,115	907	448	2,372	2,017	1,588	1,279	1,618
Oct	244	253	298	554	539	517	488											
Nov	244	251	299	555	539	518	491											
Dec	244	250	301	551	538	521	490	1,008	1,236	2,212	1,085	909	452	2,417	2,030	1,695	[1,286]	1,595
1988 Jan	242	248	300	543	535	517	488											
Feb	242	248	300	536	535	522	488											
Mar	242	247	300	540	536	524	489	1,018	1,248	2,124	1,082	918	456	2,457	2,046	1,716	[1,294]	1,612
April	242	243	298	539	537	529	488											
May	242	242	300	540	534	530	489											
June	242	241	299	546	535	532	491	1,019	1,270	2,116	1,157	927	463	2,499	2,055	1,702	[1,299]	1,670
July	242	238	297	551	537	536	493											
Aug	241	235	298	552	533	540	495											
Sept	242	238	299	553	532	544	497	1,016	1,280	2,139	1,169	940	476	2,564	2,060	1,625	[1,302]	1,682
Oct	242	235	299	554	528	542	495											
Nov	242	234	300	551	526	547	496											
Dec	241	233	300	549	526	549	500	1,015	1,292	2,230	1,149	942	473	2,601	[2,012]	1,714	[1,306]	1,662
1989 Jan	239	232	296	538	521	545	499											
Feb	240	229	296	534	517	544	497											
Mar	240	228	295	532	513	547	499											1,655
Apr	240	228	292	532	505	541	500		1,294	2,166	1,136							

‡ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *table 1.7.*

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	Apr 1988 R Males	Females	All	Feb 1989 Males	Females	All	Mar 1989 Males	Females	All	[Apr 1989] Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,964·0	1,621·8	5,585·8	[3,946·4	1,362·0	5,578·4]	[3,944·1	1,627·6	5,571·7]	3,924·7	1,620·6	5,545·3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,574·0	1,549·3	5,123·3	3,568·6	1,559·2	5,127·7	3,568·9	1,554·5	5,123·4	3,554·1	1,547·6	5,101·8
Energy and water supply	1	390·0	72·5	462·5	[377·8	72·8	450·7]	[375·2	73·1	448·3]	370·6	72·9	443·5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	126·8	4·8	131·6	121·2	3·2	124·4	118·5	3·1	121·6	115·3	3·0	118·3
Electricity	161	116·4	29·0	145·4	116·3	29·7	146·0	[116·2	29·7	145·9]	116·3	29·7	146·0
Gas	162	59·8	21·8	81·6	58·2	22·0	80·2	[58·2	22·0	80·2]	58·2	22·0	80·2
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	595·3	183·7	779·0	600·5	188·2	788·7	600·4	188·3	788·7	601·1	188·3	789·4
Metal manufacturing	22	144·6	21·1	165·7	141·4	21·0	162·3	141·6	20·6	162·2	140·5	20·6	161·1
Non-metallic mineral products	24	181·4	54·3	235·7	187·7	56·9	244·6	187·3	56·9	244·2	187·3	56·7	244·1
Chemical Industry/man-made fibres	25/26	244·8	104·9	349·8	249·0	106·9	355·9	248·7	107·5	356·1	250·3	107·9	358·2
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105·8	21·8	127·6	108·1	22·5	130·6	108·1	22·6	130·8	109·5	23·2	132·7
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/260	139·0	83·1	222·2	140·9	84·3	225·3	140·5	84·8	225·4	140·8	84·7	225·4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,771·1	480·1	2,251·2	1,760·1	486·5	2,246·7	1,759·5	484·6	2,244·1	1,753·9	480·7	2,234·5
Metal goods nes	31	231·7	66·3	298·0	230·1	65·5	295·6	230·5	64·1	294·6	228·4	64·3	292·7
Mechanical engineering	32	600·6	114·5	715·1	615·2	120·7	735·9	615·0	121·5	736·5	615·3	120·9	736·2
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66·3	7·7	74·0	71·4	7·9	79·4	70·9	8·0	78·9	71·2	7·8	79·0
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64·9	9·4	74·3	66·8	9·8	76·6	66·9	9·8	76·7	66·9	9·9	76·7
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/327/328	435·1	88·4	523·4	442·2	93·6	535·7	442·4	94·2	536·6	442·5	93·9	536·4
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	71·2	31·4	102·5	72·9	33·8	106·7	73·7	33·7	107·4	71·3	32·9	104·2
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	373·5	173·8	547·3	363·9	172·5	536·4	363·9	171·9	535·9	363·2	169·0	532·1
Wire, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	138·3	55·1	193·4	135·6	54·7	190·4	135·3	54·7	190·0	137·4	53·7	191·1
Telecommunication equipment	344	110·3	50·9	161·2	109·8	51·2	160·9	110·4	51·6	162·0	109·5	51·7	161·2
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345/348	124·9	67·7	192·6	118·5	66·6	185·1	118·2	65·7	183·9	116·3	63·6	179·8
Motor vehicles and parts	35	210·5	31·3	241·8	208·2	32·1	240·3	208·6	31·3	239·9	209·1	31·3	240·4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	81·6	8·9	90·5	78·6	9·1	87·8	78·6	9·1	87·7	78·6	9·0	87·6
Bodies, trailers caravans and parts	352/353	128·9	22·4	151·3	129·6	22·9	152·5	129·9	22·2	152·1	130·5	22·3	152·8
Other transport equipment	36	212·5	30·5	243·0	200·6	28·8	229·4	199·4	29·1	228·5	198·6	29·1	227·7
Aerospace equipment	364	132·5	20·9	153·4	125·0	19·3	144·2	124·5	19·5	144·0	124·6	19·6	144·1
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	80·1	9·6	89·6	75·6	9·5	85·2	74·9	9·6	84·5	74·0	9·6	83·6
Instrument engineering	37	71·1	32·4	103·5	69·1	33·2	102·3	68·4	33·0	101·4	67·9	33·2	101·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,207·6	885·5	2,093·1	1,207·9	884·5	2,092·3	1,209·0	881·6	2,090·6	1,199·2	878·7	2,077·9
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	314·0	225·2	539·2	310·2	224·3	534·5	309·1	223·0	532·2	308·2	223·4	531·7
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	54·6	38·1	92·7	53·8	37·4	91·1	54·0	37·1	91·1	53·6	36·6	90·2
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	66·6	24·6	91·2	64·7	24·7	89·4	64·5	25·0	89·5	64·9	25·2	90·1
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/429	192·9	162·4	355·3	191·7	162·2	354·0	190·7	160·9	351·5	189·7	161·6	351·4
Textiles	43	113·5	109·1	222·6	108·2	101·7	209·9	107·6	101·0	208·6	106·6	100·0	206·6
Footwear and clothing	45	77·1	219·4	296·5	78·1	213·2	291·3	76·7	212·6	289·3	73·6	209·5	283·0
Timber and wooden furniture	46	175·7	42·1	217·8	176·9	42·3	219·1	177·9	42·5	220·4	173·1	41·3	214·4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	314·0	173·7	487·7	314·0	183·3	497·3	315·2	183·4	498·6	314·5	185·4	499·9
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	96·9	45·0	141·9	96·6	46·0	142·6	96·5	45·9	142·4	96·2	46·0	142·2
Printing and publishing	475	217·2	128·7	345·9	217·4	137·3	354·7	218·6	137·5	356·2	218·3	139·4	357·7
Rubber and plastics	48	154·7	68·1	222·8	159·6	71·7	231·3	159·7	71·0	230·8	160·1	70·1	230·3
Other manufacturing	49	50·3	38·5	88·8	54·4	39·2	93·5	56·1	39·4	95·4	56·7	39·6	96·3

* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.

EMPLOYMENT 1·4
Employees in employment*: Mar 1989

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Mar 1988 R Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Dec 1988 R Male	Female	All	Mar 1989 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,894·1	913·5	9,968·8	4,283·5	21,862·9	12,025·8	10,301·2	22,327·1	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	218·0	29·5	73·8	26·0	291·8	217·1	78·7	295·9	..	..	..	..	..
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,880·2	72·9	1,736·9	343·1	6,617·1	4,874·1	1,774·6	6,648·7	..	..	..	..	..
Index of production industries	1-4	3,982·1	58·7	1,616·7	290·4	5,598·8	3,979·4	1,653·9	5,633·3	[3,944·1	61·3	1,627·6	292·5	5,571·7]
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,582·4	57·5	1,544·0	276·7	5,126·3	3,596·4	1,580·9	5,177·3	3,568·9	60·1	1,554·5	278·8	5,123·4
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,795·9	811·1	8,158·1	3,914·4	14,954·0	6,934·6	8,447·9	15,382·5	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	218·0	29·5	73·8	26·0	291·8	217·1	78·7	295·9	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture and horticulture	01	203·3	28·9	71·3	25·1	274·6	202·4	76·2	278·6	..	..	..	..	..
Energy and water supply	1	399·7	1·2	72·8	13·7	472·5	383·0	73·0	456·0	[375·2	1·2	73·1	13·7	448·3]
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	134·5	0·1	5·1	1·3	139·6	123·8	3·5	127·3	118·5	0·1	3·1	1·1	121·6
Electricity	161	115·9	0·4	28·5	6·4	144·4	116·3	29·6	145·9	[116·2	0·4	29·7	6·7	145·9]
Gas	162	60·0	0·1	21·8	3·9	81·8	58·0	21·8	79·8	[58·2	0·1	22·0	4·1	80·2]
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	596·8	4·6	181·6	26·4	778·4	604·4	189·3	793·7	600·4	4·6	188·3	26·9	788·7
Metal manufacturing	22	144·9	0·9	20·9	2·6	165·8	143·1	21·2	164·3	141·6	0·9	20·6	2·3	162·2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	181·0	1·3	53·2	10·1	234·3	188·5	56·5	245·0	187·3	1·7	56·9	10·3	244·2
Chemical industry	25	239·7	..	103·5	12·5	343·2	244·6	107·8	352·4	244·2	..	107·0	12·8	351·2
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105·6	..	21·6	2·7	127·2	108·2	22·6	130·8	108·1	..	22·6	2·8	130·8
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	134·1	..	81·9	9·8	216·0	136·4	85·2	221·6	136·0	..	84·4	10·1	220·4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,778·0	16·8	480·9	68·9	2,258·9	1,770·8	488·7	2,259·5	1,759·5	17·5	484·6	68·8	2,244·1
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	233·7	3·4	66·0	11·5	299·7	234·0	65·7	299·7	230·5	4·0	64·1	10·7	294·6
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	118·1	1·7	40·5	5·4	158·6	116·8	40·2	157·0	113·6	1·7	38·8	5·3	152·4
Other metal goods	311-314	115·6	1·6	25·5	6·1	141·2	117·1	25·5	142·7	116·9	2·3	25·3	5·5	142·2
Mechanical engineering	32	599·1	7·0	115·9	24·2	715·0	612·6	121·0	733·6	615·0	6·3	121·5	25·1	736·5
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	68·0	..	7·8	1·9	75·8	70·4	8·1	78·5	70·9	..	8·0	2·0	78·9
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	150·4	..	30·0	7·2	180·4	154·3	32·3	186·6	154·6	..	31·8	8·1	186·4
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64·1	..	9·5	1·6	73·5	66·1	9·6	75·7	66·9	..	9·8	1·8	76·7
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	282·2	3·3	59·5	12·8	341·7	287·1	61·7	348·8	287·8	3·2	62·4	12·4	350·2
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	70·7	..	31·0	1·6	101·7	72·9	32·6	105·5	73·7	..	33·7	1·8	107·4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	376·6	..	173·8	19·8	550·3	368·5	175·2	543·7	363·9	..	171·9	19·9	535·9
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	139·3	..	54·3	7·2	193·6	136·9	55·3	192·2	135·3	..	54·7	8·0	190·0
Telecommunication equipment	344	110·4	..	51·3	4·3	161·7	111·2	51·4	162·5	110·4	..	51·6	4·6	162·0
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	126·8	..	68·2	8·3	195·0	120·4	68·6	189·0	118·2	..	65·7	7·3	183·9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	210·9	1·4	30·8	2·1	241·7	209·7	31·5	241·3	208·6	1·2	31·3	2·2	239·9
Motor vehicles and engines	351	81·1	..	8·7	0·4	89·8	80·4	9·3	89·7	78·6	..	9·1	0·4	87·7
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	129·7	..	22·1	1·8	151·9	129·3	22·2	151·6	129·9	..	22·2	1·8	152·1
Other transport equipment	36	216·2	1·1	30·6	3·3	246·8	203·8	29·3	233·1	199·4	1·5	29·1	2·9	228·5
Aerospace equipment	364	132·9	..	20·9	1·1	153·8	126·0	19·8	145·7	124·5	..	19·5	0·8	144·0
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	83·3	..	9·7	2·2	93·0	77·8	9·5	87·3	74·9	..	9·6	2·1	84·5
Instrument engineering	37	70·7	1·0	32·8	6·2	103·6	69·4	33·2	102·6	68·4	1·4	33·0	6·1	101·4
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,207·6	36·2	881·4	181·4	2,089·0	1,221·3	902·9	2,124·2	1,209·0	38·0	881·6	183·1	2,090·6
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	315·4	8·8	224·7	74·0	540·1	316·0	232·8	548·7	309·1	10·3	223·0	74·7	532·2
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	54·4	..	38·0	9·9	92·4	54·6	39·2	93·8	54·0	..	37·1	9·7	91·1
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	62·9	..	67·7	32·4	130·6	62·3	67·8	130·1	61·6	..	66·9	32·8	128·5
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	66·8	..	24·3	3·9	91·0	66·6	25·7	92·3	64·5	..	25·0	3·8	89·5
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-418/420-423/429	131·4	..	94·7	27·7	226·0	132·4	100·1	232·5	129·1	..	94·0	28·4	223·1
Textiles	43	114·3	2·2	108·8	13·9	223·1	110·9	106·1	217·0	107·6	1·9	101·0	11·7	208·6
Footwear and clothing	45	78·2	..	218·3	22·7	296·5	77·3	215·7	293·0	76·7	..	212·6	23·0	289·3
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	41·7	..	171·9	17·4	213·6	41·1	169·2	210·3	41·3	..	167·3	17·8	208·6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	175·9	3·5	42·0	8·6	217·8	178·6	43·3	221·9	177·9	3·1	42·5	7·3	220·4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	314·1	14·1	174·7	35·3	488·9	316·9	183·5	500·4	315·2	12·9	183·4	36·1	498·6
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	96·8	..	45·7	7·6	142·5	97·7	46·5	144·2	96·5	..	45·9	7·5	142·4
Printing and publishing	475	217·4	..	129·1	27·7	346·4	219·2	137·0	356·1	218·6	..	137·5	28·6	356·2
Rubber and plastics	48	152·7	2·6	67·1	12·8	219·8	160·4	72·6	233·0	159·7	3·6	71·0	13·5	230·8
Other manufacturing	49	49·1	1·8	36·9	13·7	86·0	54·2	39·9	94·1	56·1	3·1	39·4	16·6	95·4
Construction	5	898·1	14·2	120·1	52·7	1,018·3	894·6	120·7	1,015·3	..	..	..	..	..
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,013·4	332·0	2,441·2	1,387·5	4,454·6	2,086·9	2,584·8	4,671·7	2,068·9	336·7	2,527·2	1,422·5	4,596·0
Wholesale distribution	61	632·3	..	307·8	92·7	940·1	648·5	325·6	974·1	649·6	..	324·8	97·0	974·4
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	89·6	..	33·1	7·6	122·7	88·7	34·3	123·0	88·5	..	34·5	8·4	123·0
Timber and building materials	613	101·3	..	30·5	9·3	131·9	102·9	31·9	134·7	103·3	..	31·8	9·2	135·1
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	133·6	..	49·6	11·2	183·2	137·1	53·3	190·4	139·4	..	53·4	11·9	192·8
Food, drink and tobacco	617	164·5	11·2	86·2	32·3	250·8	170·2	89·8	259·9	169·8	9·4	88·8	32·8	258·5
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/618/619	143·2	..	108·4	32·3	251·6	149·7	116·3	266·0	148·7	..	116·3	34·7	265·0

1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: Mar 1989

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Mar 1988 R Male All	Mar 1988 R Male Part-time§	Mar 1988 R Female All	Mar 1988 R Female Part-time	Mar 1988 R All	Dec 1988 R Male	Dec 1988 R Female	Dec 1988 R All	Mar 1989 Male All	Mar 1989 Male Part-time§	Mar 1989 Female All	Mar 1989 Female Part-time	Mar 1989 All
Retail distribution	64/65	782·6	150·4	1,341·6	790·9	2,124·2	807·7	1,422·7	2,230·3	797·0	152·8	1,169·1	804·1	2,166·1
Food	641	219·4	60·2	388·0	264·5	607·4	223·5	400·7	624·2	220·2	61·8	399·3	273·3	619·5
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	35·6	16·0	100·0	73·7	135·6	38·4	103·0	141·4	36·9	16·2	98·6	72·4	135·6
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17·5	5·5	96·2	52·9	113·7	19·1	99·9	118·9	17·0	4·5	100·0	56·2	117·0
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	56·3	11·1	199·6	118·9	255·9	55·2	218·6	273·8	55·4	9·8	206·5	123·3	261·9
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	110·3	..	100·2	51·0	210·4	112·1	112·1	224·1	113·2	..	110·1	55·4	223·3
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	170·4	15·4	68·4	24·7	238·8	178·4	69·1	247·5					
Other retail distribution	653-656	162·4	29·4	378·3	200·7	540·7	170·9	408·3	579·1	163·2	29·9	372·1	195·5	535·3
Hotels and catering	66	361·8	144·3	720·2	472·8	1,082·0	387·7	761·2	1,148·9	378·8	149·7	757·2	488·4	1,136·1
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	92·6	33·8	143·1	93·7	235·7	98·6	153·8	252·4	90·8	36·0	152·5	99·3	243·3
Public houses and bars	662	77·0	44·3	203·9	166·1	280·9	87·1	212·8	299·9	85·0	44·7	209·2	169·2	294·2
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	56·5	35·4	96·1	79·2	152·6	61·3	101·5	162·8	61·2	38·1	99·3	81·2	160·5
Canteens and messes	664	33·8	5·0	105·2	51·2	139·0	35·9	109·7	145·7	36·5	6·1	111·9	51·6	148·[illegible]
Hotel trade	665	93·5	24·2	164·4	79·0	257·9	97·8	176·5	274·2	96·9	23·1	175·0	82·8	271·[illegible]
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	203·4	8·8	54·6	27·0	257·9	209·3	56·7	266·0	209·4	8·1	57·9	29·1	267·[illegible]
Motor vehicles	671	178·3	..	46·5	23·2	224·8	186·1	48·7	234·8	186·5	..	49·6	24·6	236·[illegible]
Transport and communication	7	1,082·5	32·3	291·6	68·5	1,374·1	1,105·7	309·5	1,415·1					
Railways	71	127·7	0·2	10·5	0·4	138·2	121·1	9·7	130·8					
Other inland transport	72	403·6	19·2	62·2	20·6	465·6	422·9	66·6	489·5	423·7	20·2	66·6	21·4	490·[illegible]
Road haulage	723	219·3	..	34·0	13·2	253·2	232·3	36·6	268·9	234·0	..	36·7	13·4	270·[illegible]
Other	721/722/726	184·4	..	28·0	7·5	212·3	190·6	30·0	220·6	189·7	..	29·8	7·9	219·5
Sea transport	74	13·2	0·2	6·0	1·0	19·2	10·9	6·2	17·2					
Air transport	75	34·3	0·5	18·6	3·9	52·9	36·0	21·9	57·9					
Supporting services to transport	76	74·5	1·3	13·2	1·4	87·7	75·2	13·4	88·6					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	83·3	2·8	71·4	15·9	154·7	83·2	75·2	158·5	81·1	2·0	75·7	17·8	156·8
Postal services and telecommunications	79	345·8	8·2	109·9	25·3	455·8	356·4	116·4	472·7					
Postal services	7901	177·8	7·6	43·2	16·2	221·0	180·0	46·1	226·1					
Telecommunications	7902	168·0	0·6	66·8	9·1	234·8	176·3	70·3	246·6					
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,234·9	67·5	1,222·3	318·0	2,457·1	1,301·8	1,300·2	2,602·0					
Banking and finance	81	263·5	16·9	323·9	73·9	587·5	272·4	342·9	615·2					
Banking and bill discounting	814	204·1	11·4	231·8	49·2	435·9	212·9	242·8	455·7					
Other financial institutions	815	59·5	5·5	92·1	24·8	151·6	59·4	100·1	159·5	60·6	5·5	101·8	27·4	162·[illegible]
Insurance, except social security	82	131·3	2·3	124·9	16·8	256·3	134·6	133·5	268·1	136·4	2·3	135·7	18·3	272·[illegible]
Business services	83	687·7	36·5	682·4	189·8	1,370·1	729·7	727·5	1,457·2	730·4	38·4	741·7	206·3	1,472·[illegible]
Professional business services	831-837	403·6	..	421·8	113·8	825·4	423·0	438·6	861·6	428·2	..	444·5	119·1	872·[illegible]
Other business services	838/839	284·1	..	260·7	76·0	544·7	306·6	289·0	595·6					
Renting of movables	84	81·5	2·7	31·7	12·6	113·2	89·7	32·9	122·6	89·9	2·6	33·1	13·3	122·9
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	70·8	9·1	59·3	24·7	130·1	75·5	63·3	138·9	76·1	7·7	67·4	29·7	143·5
Other services	9	[2,465·1	379·3	4,203·0	2,140·3	6,668·2]	[2,440·2	4,253·5	6,693·7]					
Public administration and defence†	91	893·0	73·0	740·3	257·8	1,633·3	855·6	728·1	1,583·8					
National government n.e.s./ Social security**	9111/919	261·0	20·6	308·8	74·9	569·9	[259·8	309·2	569·0]					
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	299·8	..	314·6	156·7	614·3	259·2	301·3	560·5					
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	251·8	19·5	78·4	22·2	330·2	255·9	79·5	335·3					
National defence	915	80·5	1·2	38·4	4·0	118·9	80·8	38·1	118·9					
Sanitary services	92	163·4	44·0	248·8	213·2	412·2	169·6	259·0	428·6					
Education	93	534·6	115·2	1,181·9	688·8	1,716·5	528·0	1,185·7	1,713·6					
Research and development	94	77·9	1·3	31·0	4·7	108·9	75·9	31·2	107·2	75·7	1·3	31·2	4·5	106·9
Medical and other health services	95	[260·4	33·9	1,033·5	465·0	1,293·9]	[262·3	1,043·8	1,306·2]					
Other services	96	212·1	54·0	605·0	353·8	817·1	224·2	632·6	856·8	215·6	46·7	627·1	345·8	842·7
Social welfare, etc	9611	132·2	32·7	531·0	311·9	663·2	140·4	552·6	693·0	139·7	27·3	555·7	315·0	695·4
Recreational and cultural services	97	266·4	49·2	224·9	108·1	491·3	267·3	227·9	495·1	274·8	55·2	224·3	104·8	499·1
Personal services ‡	98	57·3	8·7	137·6	48·9	194·9	57·3	145·2	202·4	58·7	5·7	147·1	56·7	205·8

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.
* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.
† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in *table 1·7* on a quarterly basis.
‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.
§ The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.
** Since the creation of the Employment Service in October 1987 it is no longer possible to produce separate estimates of employment in AH's 9111 and 9190 since the functions of Unemployment Benefit Offices (previously included in AH 9190) cannot be separated from other Employment Service functions (included in AH 9111).

EMPLOYMENT 1·7
Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England — Service	Sept 12, 1987 Full-time	Sept 12, 1987 Part-time	Sept 12, 1987 FT (c) equivalent	(Dec 12, 1987) Full-time	(Dec 12, 1987) Part-time	(Dec 12, 1987) FT (c) equivalent	(Mar 12, 1988) Full-time	(Mar 12, 1988) Part-time	(Mar 12, 1988) FT (c) equivalent
Education–Lecturers and teachers	465,879	115,107	495,130	469,202	185,242	506,167	470,966	192,759	509,891
–Others	175,017	460,885	375,620	176,214	479,437	385,141	176,358	479,502	385,713
Construction	106,026	732	106,359	105,631	719	105,960	104,396	737	104,735
Transport**	3,072	95	3,113	3,027	102	3,071	2,843	76	2,876
Social Services	147,495	184,778	226,186	147,772	186,710	227,340	149,300	186,900	229,055
Public libraries and museums	23,889	18,711	33,189	23,597	18,726	32,915	23,616	18,981	33,070
Recreation, parks and baths	68,390	26,096	79,820	64,276	25,381	75,431	63,778	25,055	74,781
Environmental health	19,418	1,592	20,117	19,031	1,545	19,713	18,813	1,532	19,490
Refuse collection and disposal	36,017	221	36,115	35,303	227	35,404	35,154	239	35,259
Housing	53,295	14,017	59,534	53,768	14,096	60,044	54,399	14,028	60,656
Town and country planning	20,579	836	21,015	20,670	879	21,129	20,617	931	21,103
Fire Service–Regular	34,451	2	34,452	34,410	2	34,411	34,364	2	34,365
–Others (a)	4,733	2,147	5,663	4,686	2,168	5,625	4,735	2,177	5,679
Miscellaneous services	215,718	43,576	235,085	214,881	44,041	234,465	213,729	43,523	233,136
All above	**1,373,979**	**868,795**	**1,731,398**	**1,372,468**	**959,275**	**1,746,816**	**1,373,068**	**966,442**	**1,749,809**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	116,877	—	116,877	117,235	—	117,235	117,758	—	117,758
–Others (b)	41,341	5,870	43,874	41,827	5,911	44,378	41,902	5,974	44,480
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	19,805	6,576	23,026	19,900	6,688	23,186	19,632	6,970	23,042
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**1,552,002**	**881,241**	**1,915,175**	**1,551,430**	**971,874**	**1,931,615**	**1,552,360**	**979,386**	**1,935,089**
TABLE B Wales									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	30,223	4,917	31,353	30,567	7,131	31,926	30,724	7,578	32,127
–Others	10,268	29,053	22,585	10,437	30,072	23,220	10,462	30,198	23,307
Construction	7,933	17	7,940	7,803	20	7,812	7,659	22	7,669
Transport**	39	—	39	39	—	39	38	—	38
Social Services	8,894	12,324	14,065	8,857	12,421	14,078	9,036	12,463	14,265
Public libraries and museums	1,138	841	1,551	1,113	821	1,516	1,121	826	1,526
Recreation, parks and baths	4,817	2,294	5,802	4,285	2,060	5,170	4,190	2,099	5,091
Environmental health	1,264	239	1,363	1,224	242	1,325	1,228	230	1,323
Refuse collection and disposal	1,793	7	1,796	1,746	7	1,749	1,768	7	1,771
Housing	2,274	619	2,558	2,281	603	2,557	2,343	598	2,616
Town and country planning	1,398	46	1,421	1,403	37	1,421	1,423	39	1,443
Fire Service–Regular	1,818	—	1,818	1,788	—	1,788	1,804	—	1,804
–Others (a)	255	151	319	272	152	336	249	157	316
Miscellaneous services	17,059	3,264	18,448	16,960	3,228	18,335	16,969	3,253	18,354
All above	**89,173**	**53,772**	**111,058**	**88,775**	**56,794**	**111,272**	**89,014**	**57,470**	**111,650**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	6,406	—	6,406	6,430	—	6,430	6,462	—	6,462
–Others (b)	1,804	376	1,966	1,829	371	1,989	1,858	367	2,016
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,090	287	1,225	1,092	290	1,229	1,075	301	1,215
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**98,473**	**54,435**	**120,655**	**98,126**	**57,455**	**120,920**	**98,409**	**58,138**	**121,343**
TABLE C Scotland (e) (f)									
Education–Lecturers and teachers (d)	56,820	5,475	59,010	57,518	6,005	59,920	57,498	6,367	60,045
–Others (c)	22,584	39,991	41,614	22,536	40,789	41,948	22,554	40,817	42,004
Construction	17,530	71	17,565	17,101	52	17,126	16,588	59	16,617
Transport*	627	48	650	630	27	644	627	29	641
Social Services	20,289	27,127	33,068	20,525	26,893	33,203	20,577	27,036	33,329
Public Libraries and Museums	3,279	1,714	4,183	3,196	1,688	4,090	3,224	1,712	4,131
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,372	2,805	13,711	11,127	2,545	12,343	10,998	2,635	12,258
Environmental health	2,272	546	2,527	2,202.	472	2,423	2,183	475	2,405
Cleansing	9,498	169	9,576	9,117	173	9,257	9,076	179	9,159
Housing	6,173	483	6,415	6,397	481	6,637	6,375	489	6,621
Physical planning	1,718	49	1,744	1,702	41	1,725	1,774	42	1,797
Fire Service–Regular	4,487	—	4,487	4,511	—	4,511	4,546	—	4,546
–Others (a)	482	176	564	482	177	564	479	181	563
Miscellaneous services	35,375	3,424	37,037	35,168	3,346	36,793	35,551	3,400	37,206
All above	**193,506**	**82,078**	**232,151**	**192,272**	**82,689**	**231,184**	**192,050**	**83,241**	**231,322**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	13,509	—	13,509	13,478	—	13,478	13,492	—	13,492
–Others (b)	3,444	2,596	4,644	3,446	2,598	4,647	3,416	2,602	4,619
Administration of District Courts	129	14	136	126	13	133	124	14	132
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**210,588**	**84,688**	**250,440**	**209,322**	**85,300**	**249,442**	**209,082**	**86,037**	**249,565**

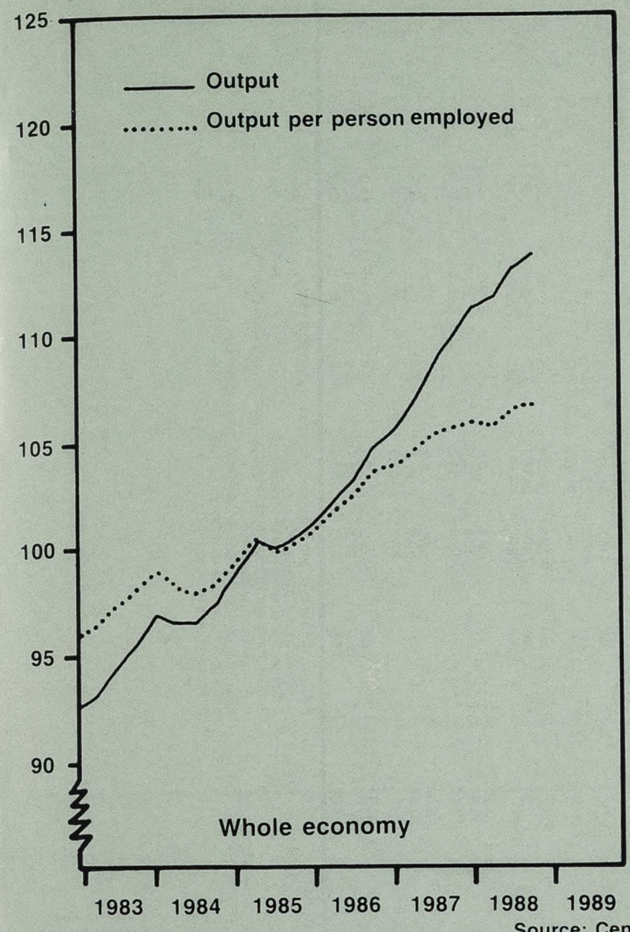
Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
(b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
(c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0·11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0·53. Manual employees 0·41.
(d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
(e) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0·40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0·59; (0·58) manual employees 0·45.
(f) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.
* As a consequence of the creation of the public transport companies in October 1986, the following numbers of staff were transferred out of this category:
Full-time employees—5,940
Part-time employees—44
Full-time equivalent—5,961
** The reduction in numbers of employees in Transport reflects the creation of public transport companies in October 1986, (buses) and April 1987 (airports).

Manpower in the local authorities

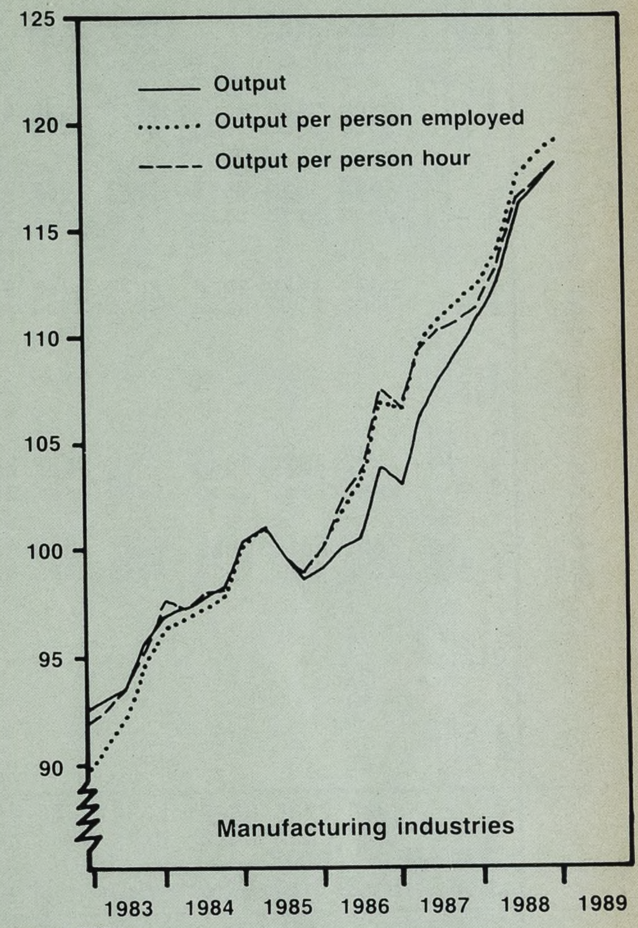
TABLE A England (continued)	(June 11, 1988)			(Sept 10, 1988)			(Dec 10, 1988)		
Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education–Lecturers and teachers	469,065	181,586	506,761	461,595	123,412	493,223	464,178	188,199	502,932
–Others	174,355	475,750	382,286	173,506	456,049	372,623	174,962	474,243	382,543
Construction	102,402	728	102,736	101,301	762	101,652	100,025	728	100,359
Transport**	2,855	79	2,889	2,619	79	2,653	2,558	78	2,592
Social Services	149,491	186,141	229,031	149,870	185,934	229,340	149,745	187,128	229,836
Public libraries and museums	23,535	19,439	33,215	23,678	19,494	33,380	23,440	19,584	33,216
Recreation, parks and baths	66,786	26,742	78,520	66,922	27,213	78,878	62,719	26,914	74,550
Environmental health	18,778	1,558	19,467	18,838	1,601	19,548	18,447	1,529	19,130
Refuse collection and disposal	34,729	238	34,834	34,724	234	34,828	34,003	239	34,109
Housing	54,291	14,145	60,599	54,513	14,171	60,838	54,630	14,145	60,957
Town and country planning	20,532	967	21,036	20,792	1,009	21,319	21,058	1,052	21,607
Fire Service–Regular	34,366	1	34,367	34,180	1	34,181	34,208	1	34,209
–Others (a)	4,653	2,205	5,610	4,704	2,246	5,680	4,702	2,260	5,685
Miscellaneous services	212,520	43,919	232,144	213,092	44,104	232,828	212,262	44,646	232,258
All above	**1,368,358**	**953,498**	**1,743,495**	**1,360,334**	**876,309**	**1,720,971**	**1,356,937**	**960,746**	**1,733,983**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	118,084	—	118,084	118,276	—	118,276	118,249	—	118,249
–Others (b)	41,899	5,936	44,461	42,134	5,929	44,693	42,312	5,937	44,874
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	19,866	6,926	23,269	20,155	6,838	23,516	20,199	6,939	23,606
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**1,548,207**	**966,360**	**1,929,309**	**1,540,899**	**889,076**	**1,907,456**	**1,537,697**	**973,622**	**1,920,712**
TABLE B Wales *(continued)*									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	30,490	6,783	31,825	30,094	5,405	31,277	30,582	7,371	31,982
–Others	10,431	29,749	23,062	10,356	28,944	22,643	10,298	30,251	23,166
Construction	7,682	24	7,692	7,596	21	7,605	7,412	28	7,424
Transport**	37	—	37	29	—	29	39	1	40
Social Services	9,028	12,396	14,235	8,995	12,631	14,308	9,260	12,757	14,623
Public libraries and museums	1,123	844	1,537	1,132	835	1,542	1,139	850	1,556
Recreation, parks and baths	4,619	2,296	5,607	4,751	2,298	5,737	4,283	2,212	5,231
Environmental health	1,253	230	1,349	1,280	231	1,376	1,230	231	1,326
Refuse collection and disposal	1,779	6	1,782	1,793	7	1,796	1,745	8	1,748
Housing	2,397	574	2,659	2,425	585	2,690	2,453	567	2,712
Town and country planning	1,421	46	1,444	1,441	47	1,464	1,465	46	1,488
Fire Service–Regular	1,813	—	1,813	1,788	—	1,788	1,790	—	1,790
–Others (a)	249	158	316	260	155	326	271	155	337
Miscellaneous services	16,934	3,371	18,371	17,008	3,347	18,437	16,650	3,327	18,074
All above	**89,256**	**56,477**	**111,729**	**88,948**	**54,506**	**111,018**	**88,617**	**57,804**	**111,497**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	6,451	—	6,451	6,450	—	6,450	6,457	—	6,457
–Others (b)	1,874	361	2,030	1,871	361	2,027	1,867	357	2,021
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,097	301	1,239	1,107	300	1,250	1,099	291	1,237
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**98,678**	**57,139**	**121,449**	**98,376**	**55,167**	**120,745**	**98,040**	**58,452**	**121,212**
TABLE C Scotland (e) (f) *(continued)*									
Education–Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,033	6,205	59,515	56,162	5,331	58,294	56,978	6,679	59,650
–Others (c)	22,444	40,632	41,813	22,470	40,718	41,892	22,421	41,144	42,053
Construction	16,262	54	16,289	15,758	55	15,785	15,557	60	15,586
Transport*	648	38	667	596	33	611	590	33	605
Social Services	20,794	26,821	33,450	21,331	27,293	34,220	21,373	27,350	34,301
Public libraries and museums	3,257	1,713	4,165	3,274	1,725	4,188	3,260	1,761	4,194
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,568	2,868	13,939	12,189	2,872	13,563	11,190	2,604	12,441
Environmental health	2,208	531	2,455	2,262	516	2,502	2,203	446	2,412
Cleansing	9,268	188	9,355	9,087	183	9,173	8,795	186	8,883
Housing	6,431	496	6,682	6,460	495	6,710	6,518	520	6,781
Physical planning	1,779	86	1,826	1,764	53	1,792	1,749	71	1,790
Fire Service–Regular	4,575	—	4,575	4,554	—	4,554	4,599	—	4,599
–Others (a)	479	182	564	473	186	559	474	188	562
Miscellaneous services	35,912	3,463	37,596	36,978	3,540	38,696	36,785	3,485	38,482
All above	**193,658**	**83,277**	**232,891**	**193,358**	**83,000**	**232,539**	**192,492**	**84,527**	**232,339**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	13,546	—	13,546	13,478	—	13,478	13,542	—	13,542
–Others (b)	3,419	2,620	4,632	3,450	2,617	4,662	3,441	2,623	4,656
Administration of District Courts	137	10	142	129	12	135	131	13	138
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**210,760**	**85,907**	**251,211**	**210,415**	**85,629**	**250,814**	**209,606**	**87,163**	**250,675**

Indices of output, employment and productivity

(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



Source: Central Statistical Office

Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output per person hour
1983	94·0	96·9	97·0	94·7	102·8	92·1	93·7	102·0	91·9	93·4
1984	97·0	98·6	98·0	94·9	100·8	94·1	97·6	100·5	97·2	97·7
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	102·9	100·6	102·3	102·2	97·3	105·0	101·0	98·0	103·0	103·3
1987	107·8	102·8	104·9	105·8	96·1	110·1	106·6	97·2	109·7	109·3
1988	112·6 R	106·0	106·3 R	109·7	97·0	113·1	114·1 R	98·7	115·6	114·7
1983 Q1	92·6	96·5	96·0	93·0	104·2	89·2	92·5	103·3	89·5	91·9
Q2	93·2	96·6	96·5	94·0	103·1	91·2	93·0	102·3	90·9	92·5
Q3	94·5	97·0	97·4	94·9	102·2	92·9	93·6	101·5	92·3	93·5
Q4	95·6	97·5	98·1	96·7	101·6	95·2	95·7	100·9	94·9	95·4
1984 Q1	97·0	98·0	99·0	97·2	101·1	96·1	97·0	100·5	96·5	97·7
Q2	96·6	98·3	98·2	94·3	100·9	93·5	97·3	100·4	96·9	97·3
Q3	96·6	98·7	97·9	93·2	100·6	92·6	97·9	100·6	97·3	97·9
Q4	97·6	99·2	98·4	94·9	100·6	94·4	98·3	100·4	98·0	98·1
1985 Q1	98·9	99·6	99·3	97·9	100·4	97·5	100·5	100·2	100·3	100·4
Q2	100·4	99·9	100·5	101·6	100·2	101·4	101·1	100·1	101·0	101·1
Q3	100·1	100·2	99·9	100·5	99·9	100·6	99·8	100·0	99·8	99·8
Q4	100·6	100·3	100·3	100·0	99·4	100·6	98·6	99·7	98·9	98·8
1986 Q1	101·3	100·3	101·0 R	101·4	98·7	102·8	99·1	99·1	100·0	100·0
Q2	102·3	100·4	101·9	101·7	97·6	104·2	100·1	98·3	101·9	102·2
Q3	103·4 R	100·6	102·7	102·4	96·8	105·8	100·6	97·4	103·3	103·6
Q4	104·8	101·0	103·7	103·3	96·3	107·2	103·9	97·1	107·0	107·5
1987 Q1	105·6 R	101·5	104·0 R	103·8	95·8	108·4	103·0	96·7	106·6	106·7
Q2	107·0 R	102·3	104·6 R	105·1	95·9	109·5	106·2	96·9	109·6	109·4
Q3	108·8 R	103·2 R	105·4	106·4	96·2	110·6	107·9	97·4	110·8	110·3
Q4	110·0 R	104·1	105·7 R	107·8	96·5	111·7	109·3	97·9	111·7	110·9
1988 Q1	111·4 R	105·1	106·0 R	107·9	96·9	111·3	110·9 R	98·5	112·5	111·5
Q2	111·9 R	105·7 R	105·8 R	109·4	97·0	112·8	112·6	98·8	114·0	113·3
Q3	113·3 R	106·3	106·6 R	110·7	97·0	114·1	116·1 R	98·9	117·4 R	116·6 R
Q4	113·9 R	106·7 R	106·8 R	110·7	97·0	114·1	117·1 R	98·8	118·5 R	117·3 R
1989 Q1				109·2	97·0	112·6	118·2 R	99·1	119·3	118·2

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

EMPLOYMENT 1·9
Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)(12)	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 (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)(12)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1986 Q1	27,685	7,432	3,365	..	12,851	..	..	27,436	..	..	23,175	60,034	..	2,073	13,698	4,383	3,221	116,919
Q2	27,741	7,514	3,374	..	12,862	..	..	27,470	..	..	23,226	60,010	..	2,093	13,757	4,390	3,231	117,695
Q3	27,850 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,859	..	..	27,524	..	..	23,109	60,410	..	2,099	13,793	4,379	3,242	118,205
Q4	27,872	7,598	3,394	..	12,908	..	..	27,560	..	..	23,410	60,310	..	2,112	13,899	4,387	3,254	118,548
1987 Q1	27,881 R	7,637	3,418	..	12,902	..	..	27,618	..	..	23,391	60,507	..	2,126	14,034	4,412	3,267	119,085
Q2	28,042	7,696	3,416	..	12,989	..	..	27,692	..	..	23,378	60,760	..	2,133	14,323	4,417	3,273	119,714
Q3	28,167 R	7,745	3,436	..	13,034	..	..	27,733	..	..	23,479	60,888	..	2,139	14,455	4,419	3,285	120,046
Q4	28,234 R	7,741	3,432	..	13,118	..	..	27,774	..	..	23,415	61,163	..	2,145	14,532	4,439	..	120,552
1988 Q1	28,342	7,800	3,438	..	13,204	..	..	27,797	..	..	23,570	61,402	..	2,145	14,590	4,459	..	121,045
Q2	28,312	7,894	3,418	..	13,236	..	..	27,889	..	..	23,939	61,609	..	2,142	14,624	4,467	..	121,352
Q3	28,312 R	7,940	3,423	..	13,304	..	..	27,911	..	..	23,860	61,727	..	2,171	14,696	4,470	..	121,881
Q4	28,239 R	7,993	..	..	13,353	..	..	27,893	..	..	23,503	61,919	..	2,136	14,623	4,490	..	122,388
Civilian employment																		
1986 Q1	24,373 R	6,849	3,253	..	11,605	..	..	25,162	..	..	20,625	58,411	..	2,033	10,693	4,262	3,195	108,734
Q2	24,423	6,917	3,272	..	11,629	..	..	25,231	..	..	20,615	58,384	..	2,052	10,778	4,274	3,204	109,257
Q3	24,568	6,935	3,305	..	11,620	..	..	25,322	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,058	10,840	4,262	3,217	109,967
Q4	24,658	6,958	3,285	..	11,683	..	20,930	25,388	..	..	20,659	58,630	..	2,068	10,937	4,272	3,230	110,428
1987 Q1	24,754 R	7,026	3,280	..	11,676	..	..	25,442	..	..	20,657	58,761	..	2,077	11,075	4,323	3,244	111,233
Q2	25,048 R	7,056	3,286	..	11,815	..	..	25,467	..	..	20,584	58,946	..	2,091	11,357	4,331	3,246	112,200
Q3	25,332	7,123	3,303	..	11,905	..	..	25,488	..	..	20,590	59,189	..	2,099	11,493	4,334	3,260	112,843
Q4	25,555	7,117	3,311	..	12,015	..	20,940	25,505	..	..	20,526	59,505	..	2,097	11,594	4,362	3,260	113,475
1988 Q1	25,775 R	7,233	3,320	..	12,171	..	..	25,585	..	..	20,694	59,792	..	2,094	11,684	4,384	..	114,152
Q2	25,887	7,304	3,293	..	12,224	..	..	25,622	..	..	21,010	60,092	..	2,073	11,719	4,395	..	114,688
Q3	26,055 R	7,382	3,300	..	12,261	..	..	25,652	..	..	20,967	60,165	..	2,105	11,811	4,398	..	115,202
Q4	26,197 R	7,444	..	..	12,320	..	..	25,663	..	..	20,659	60,408	..	2,046	11,895	4,423	..	115,843
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1988 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male	16,329	4,698	2,052	2,428	7,522	1,500	13,320	16,666	2,505	902	14,885	36,930	3,709	1,175	9,577	2,324	2,066	66,927
Female	11,907	3,209	1,375	1,694	5,873	1,284	10,199	11,207	1,383	393	8,832	24,730	2,031	973	5,057	2,147	1,230	54,742
All	28,236	7,910	3,427	4,122	13,394	2,784	23,519	27,873	3,888	1,295	23,717	61,660	5,740	2,148	14,633	4,471	3,297	121,669
Civilian employment: Male	14,697 R	4,383	1,978	2,231	6,967	1,438	12,175	15,467	2,378	729	13,645	36,020	3,365	1,139	8,109	2,287	2,054	63,273
Female	11,199	2,959	1,319	1,414	5,381	1,192	8,813	10,164	1,223	339	7,187	24,080	1,770	940	3,672	2,112	1,218	51,696
All	25,895 R	7,341	3,297	3,644	12,347	2,630	20,988	25,631	3,601	1,068	20,832	60,110	5,135	2,079	11,780	4,399	3,273	114,968
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·2	7·0	7·7	3·6	6·0	..	..	4·3	24·0	..	9·9	6·9	..	8·3	15·4	5·5	7·7	4·1
Industry	39·7	34·9	48·7	38·5	35·2	..	..	49·9	33·6	..	37·8	38·6	..	38·3	39·6	43·3	46·9	36·1
Services	57·1	58·1	43·6	57·9	58·8	..	..	45·8	42·4	..	52·4	54·5	..	53·4	45·0	51·1	45·4	59·7
Female: Agriculture	1·0	4·3	10·1	1·6	2·8	..	..	6·0	37·3	..	9·9	9·4	..	4·1	12·3	2·0	4·8	1·4
Industry	16·8	13·7	21·2	14·1	13·6	..	..	25·6	17·3	..	22·7	27·5	..	12·0	16·8	14·5	21·5	15·7
Services	82·1	82·0	68·8	84·3	83·6	..	..	68·4	45·3	..	67·3	63·2	..	83·8	70·9	83·4	73·8	82·9
All: Agriculture	2·3	5·9	8·6	2·8	4·6	5·9	7·1	5·0	28·5	15·7	9·9	7·9	4·8	6·4	14·4	3·8	6·6	2·9
Industry	29·8	26·4	37·7	29·1	25·8	28·2	30·8	40·2	28·1	28·7	32·6	34·1	26·8	26·4	32·5	29.5	37·4	26·9
Services	67·9	67·7	53·7	68·2	69·6	65·9	62·1	54·8	43·4	55·6	57·5	58·0	68·4	67·1	53·1	66·6	56·0	70·2

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1966–1986" 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 1986.
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 Annual figures relate to 1987.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME										
			Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week					
									Hours lost				Hours lost			
	Opera-tives (Thou)	Percent-age of all opera-tives	Average per operative working over-time	Actual (million)	Season-ally adjusted	Opera-tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera-tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera-tive working part of the week	Opera-tives (Thou)	Percent-age of all opera-tives	Actual (Thou)	Season-ally adjusted	Average per opera-tive on short-time
1981	1,137	26·6	8·2	9·37		16	621	320	3,720	11·4	335	7·8	4,352		12·6
1982	1,198	29·8	8·3	9·93		8	320	134	1,438	10·7	142	3·5	1,776		12·4
1983	1,209	31·5	8·5	10·19		6	244	71	741	10·2	77	2·0	1,000		12·9
1984	1,297	34·3	8·9	11·39		6	238	40	402	10·4	43	1·5	645		14·4
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	1,359	36·1	9·3	12·68		4	148	21	207	10·0	25	0·7	364		14·8
Week ended															
1987 Apr 11	1,329	35·8	9·2	12·25	12·53	4	103	29	273	9·5	33	0·9	435	405	13·3
May 16	1,353	36·4	9·3	12·65	12·46	3	129	23	229	10·1	26	0·7	358	378	13·9
June 13	1,396	37·2	9·3	12·97	12·88	3	129	14	132	9·4	17	0·5	262	322	15·2
July 11	1,334	35·3	9·4	12·54	12·56	4	172	16	153	9·9	20	0·5	325	343	16·4
Aug 15	1,268	33·5	9·4	11·88	12·81	3	116	15	124	8·4	18	0·5	240	285	13·6
Sept 12	1,377	36·0	9·5	13·09	13·13	2	89	12	104	8·7	14	0·4	193	250	13·6
Oct 10	1,468	38·2	9·7	14·10	13·37	3	117	15	140	9·5	18	0·5	264	274	14·5
Nov 14	1,516	39·3	9·5	14·24	13·33	3	105	15	245	15·9	18	0·5	395	401	19·5
Dec 12	1,476	38·6	9·7	14·32	13·48	3	106	14	118	8·5	17	0·4	224	264	13·5
1988 Jan 16	1,370	36·1	9·3	12·72	14·13	3	127	19	179	9·6	22	0·6	306	238	14·0
Feb 13	1,433	37·7	9·3	13·33	13·48	3	102	23	237	10·5	25	0·7	339	266	13·5
Mar 12	1,452	38·2	9·4	13·59	13·47	2	80	20	206	10·4	22	0·6	286	230	13·2
Apr 16	1,445	38·1	9·1	13·14	13·43	2	72	19	170	8·9	21	0·5	241	220	11·6
May 14	1,500	39·5	9·2	13·85	13·67	1	49	17	171	9·9	19	0·5	221	231	11·9
June 11	1,424	37·4	9·5	13·47	13·44	1	47	17	157	9·1	18	0·5	203	256	11·0
July 16	1,425	37·1	9·8	13·95	13·97	4	155	14	149	10·8	18	0·5	303	315	17·2
Aug 13	1,351	35·2	9·6	13·00	13·94	2	98	13	142	10·6	16	0·4	240	289	15·1
Sept 10	1,428	37·4	9·7	13·79	13·92	2	90	11	94	8·7	13	0·3	184	245	14·1
Oct 15	1,561	40·9	9·8	15·34	14·51	3	134	13	109	8·5	16	0·4	243	250	15·0
Nov 12	1,592	41·5	9·8	15·60	14·66	3	101	12	126	10·8	14	0·4	227	223	15·9
Dec 10	1,581	41·4	9·9	15·65	14·81	2	82	13	108	8·5	15	0·4	190	222	12·8
1989 Jan 14	1,429	37·7	9·4	13·40	14·80	2	75	15	152	10·2	17	0·4	227	176	13·5
Feb 11	1,463	38·7	9·5	13·91	14·06	3	115	24	233	9·9	26	0·7	347	273	13·1
Mar 11	1,450	38·4	9·6	13·92	13·80	2	94	27	282	10·5	29	0·8	376	302	12·9
Apr 15	1,439	38·3	9·6	13·80	14·09	3	120	27	287	10·5	30	0·8	407	368	13·5

EMPLOYMENT 1·12
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	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu-facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1982	102·1	102·5	107·3	98·2	107·5	97·4	96·3	95·6	98·4	99·0
1983	99·7	99·5	103·3	98·6	104·9	98·3	97·3	97·6	100·0	99·7
1984	100·5	101·7	98·4	100·5	101·2	99·5	98·8	99·0	100·2	99·7
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	96·7	94·8	92·1	98·5	99·2	99·7	99·1	98·9	99·0	99·5
1987	97·2	94·6	90·0	97·8	98·2	100·5	100·4	101·1	99·9	99·5
1988	99·5	98·6	88·4	96·4	99·1	101·1	101·4	102·9	99·0	99·7
Week ended										
1987 Apr 11	95·9					100·3				
May 16	96·2					100·3				
June 13	96·9	93·8	89·6	98·1	97·3	100·6	100·1	100·9	99·8	99·5
July 11	96·9					100·4				
Aug 15	97·3					100·6				
Sept 12	97·9	94·7	90·6	98·2	98·6	100·8	100·2	101·2	100·1	99·9
Oct 10	99·8					101·0				
Nov 14	99·9					100·9				
Dec 12	98·8	96·8	90·7	98·0	98·5	100·9	101·4	102·0	99·9	99·3
1988 Jan 16	99·3					101·6				
Feb 13	99·1					101·0				
Mar 12	99·2	97·4	89·2	98·2	99·0	101·0	101·3	102·1	99·5	99·1
Apr 16	99·3					100·9				
May 14	99·4					100·9				
June 11	99·2	97·4	88·3	96·4	98·4	100·7	100·9	102·4	98·5	99·4
July 16	99·7					101·0				
Aug 13	99·8					101·0				
Sept 10	99·9	98·9	87·3	95·9	97·6	100·9	101·0	102·4	99·0	99·7
Oct 15	98·9					101·4				
Nov 12	99·0					101·5				
Dec 10	100·7	100·5	88·9	94·9	97·4	101·5	102·4	104·7	98·9	100·4
1989 Jan 14	100·7					101·8				
Feb 11	99·9					101·2				
Mar 11	99·5	99·3	87·3	92·8	93·5	100·9	101·9	103·8	98·4	99·5
Apr 15	99·3					101·0				

R=Revised to take account of the results of the October 1988 Earnings and Hours Survey of manual workers.

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT
UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE: Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Number	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Change since previous month	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Average change over 3 months ended	Unemployed by duration: Up to 4 weeks	Unemployed by duration: Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Unemployed by duration: Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	MALE: Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Number	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Per cent workforce †	FEMALE: Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Number	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Per cent workforce †	MARRIED: Number
1985 (Annual averages)	3,271·2	11·8	3,035·7	10·9						2,251·7	13·7	2,114·3	12·8	1,019·5	9·1	921·4	8·2	
1986* (Annual averages)	3,289·1	11·8	3,107·2	11·1						2,252·5	13·7	2,148·3	13·0	1,036·6	9·1	958·9	8·4	
1987 (Annual averages)	2,953·4	10·4	2,822·3	10·0						2,045·8	12·3	1,971·0	11·9	907·6	7·8	851·3	7·3	
1988 (Annual averages)	2,370·4	8·3	2,294·5	8·0						1,650·5	9·9	1,607·2	9·7	719·9	6·0	687·3	5·8	
1987 May 14	2,986·5	10·6	2,890·5	10·2	−63·4	−38·8	246	2,677	63	2,080·4	12·5	2,017·5	12·2	906·1	7·7	873·0	7·5	383·7
June 11	2,905·3	10·3	2,857·2	10·1	−33·3	−38·6	243	2,601	62	2,023·0	12·2	1,996·0	12·0	882·4	7·5	861·2	7·4	373·3
July 9	2,906·5	10·3	2,812·6	9·9	−44·6	−47·1	337	2,510	60	2,008·5	12·1	1,968·3	11·9	898·0	7·7	844·3	7·2	368·4
Aug 13	2,865·8	10·1	2,766·6	9·8	−46·0	−41·3	287	2,522	57	1,970·3	11·9	1,936·3	11·7	895·5	7·7	830·3	7·1	369·0
Sept 10	2,870·2	10·1	2,718·1	9·6	−48·5	−46·4	358	2,457	55	1,973·8	11·9	1,907·2	11·5	896·4	7·7	810·9	6·9	356·9
Oct 8	2,751·4	9·7	2,663·9	9·4	−54·2	−49·6	311	2,386	54	1,903·6	11·5	1,870·3	11·3	847·8	7·2	793·6	6·8	343·4
Nov 12	2,685·6	9·5	2,604·4	9·2	−59·5	−54·1	282	2,353	51	1,865·8	11·2	1,828·3	11·0	819·7	7·0	776·1	6·6	332·1
Dec 10	2,695·8	9·5	2,568·6	9·1	−35·8	−49·8	264	2,382	50	1,878·7	11·3	1,800·4	10·9	817·1	7·0	768·2	6·6	334·0
1988 Jan 14	2,722·2	9·5	2,519·4	8·8	−49·2	−48·2	270	2,402	51	1,892·7	11·4	1,759·5	10·6	829·5	7·0	759·9	6·4	337·0
Feb 11	2,665·5	9·3	2,485·0	8·7	−34·4	−39·8	262	2,356	48	1,852·1	11·1	1,731·3	10·4	813·3	6·8	753·7	6·3	330·5
Mar 10	2,592·1	9·1	2,453·9	8·6	−31·1	−38·2	235	2,311	46	1,803·1	10·8	1,709·9	10·3	789·0	6·6	744·0	6·2	322·5
Apr 14	2,536·0	8·9	2,402·9	8·4	−51·0	−38·8	256	2,235	46	1,765·7	10·6	1,674·1	10·1	770·3	6·5	728·8	6·1	316·0
May 12	2,426·9	8·5	2,363·8	8·3	−39·1	−40·4	207	2,176	44	1,692·1	10·2	1,648·8	9·9	734·8	6·2	715·0	6·0	301·6
June 9	2,340·8	8·2	2,324·1	8·1	−39·7	−43·3	206	2,093	42	1,632·0	9·8	1,624·0	9·8	708·7	5·9	700·1	5·9	291·8
July 14	2,326·7	8·1	2,267·3	7·9	−56·8	−45·2	283	2,003	41	1,606·3	9·7	1,586·7	9·5	720·4	6·0	680·6	5·7	287·7
Aug 11	2,291·2	8·0	2,225·6	7·8	−41·7	−46·1	237	2,013	40	1,576·5	9·5	1,562·7	9·4	714·6	6·0	662·9	5·6	286·9
Sept 8** ***	2,311·0	8·1	2,191·7	7·7	−33·9	−44·1	266	2,005	40	1,594·4	9·6	1,543·1	9·3	716·6	6·0	648·6	5·4	287·9
Oct 13	2,118·9	7·4	2,157·9	7·6	−33·8	−36·5	241	1,839	39	1,484·2	8·9	1,522·4	9·2	634·6	5·3	635·5	5·3	265·2
Nov 10	2,066·9	7·2	2,105·2	7·4	−52·7	−40·1	224	1,805	37	1,454·8	8·7	1,484·6	8·9	612·2	5·1	620·6	5·2	254·9
Dec 8	2,046·5	7·2	2,037·4	7·1	−67·8	−51·4	212	1,797	37	1,451·5	8·7	1,439·4	8·7	595·1	5·0	598·0	5·0	249·9
1989 Jan 12	2,074·3	7·3	1,987·8	7·0	−49·6	−56·7	215	1,822	37	1,473·2	8·9	1,405·4	8·4	601·1	5·0	582·4	4·9	248·7
Feb 9	2,018·2	7·1	1,948·7	6·8	−39·1	−52·2	221	1,763	35	1,434·9	8·6	1,377·9	8·3	583·3	4·9	570·8	4·8	239·5
Mar 9	1,960·2	6·9	1,916·6	6·7	−32·1	−40·3	200	1,726	34	1,399·4	8·4	1,359·5	8·2	560·9	4·7	557·1	4·7	229·3
Apr 13	1,883·6	6·6	1,858·0	6·5	−58·6	−43·3	189	1,663	32	1,350·8	8·1	1,321·5	7·9	532·8	4·5	536·5	4·5	216·9
May 11 P	1,802·5	6·3	1,835·2	6·4	−22·8	−37·8	174	1,598	30	1,297·1	7·8	1,309·0	7·9	505·5	4·2	526·2	4·4	204·7

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT
GB Summary

	MALE AND FEMALE: Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Number	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Change since previous month	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Average change over 3 months ended	Unemployed by duration: Up to 4 weeks	Unemployed by duration: Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Unemployed by duration: Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	MALE: Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Number	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Per cent workforce †	FEMALE: Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Per cent workforce †	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Number	Seasonally adjusted ‡: Per cent workforce †	MARRIED: Number
1985 (Annual averages)	3,149·4	11·6	2,923·0	10·8						2,163·7	13·5	2,031·9	12·6	985·7	9·0	891·1	8·1	
1986* (Annual averages)	3,161·3	11·6	2,984·6	10·9						2,159·6	13·5	2,058·7	12·8	1,001·7	9·0	925·9	8·3	
1987 (Annual averages)	2,826·9	10·2	2,700·2	9·8						1,953·8	12·1	1,881·8	11·6	873·1	7·6	818·4	7·2	
1988 (Annual averages)	2,254·7	8·1	2,181·4	7·8						1,566·1	9·7	1,524·6	9·4	688·6	5·9	656·8	5·6	
1987 May 14	2,860·3	10·4	2,766·8	10·0	−63·5	−38·7	237	2,561	62	1,988·0	12·3	1,927·3	11·9	872·3	7·6	839·5	7·3	369·2
June 11	2,779·8	10·1	2,734·2	9·9	−32·6	−38·5	234	2,486	60	1,931·5	11·9	1,906·2	11·8	848·3	7·4	828·0	7·2	358·9
July 9	2,778·5	10·1	2,690·2	9·8	−44·0	−46·7	325	2,395	58	1,916·5	11·9	1,878·8	11·6	862·1	7·5	811·4	7·1	353·3
Aug 13	2,738·5	9·9	2,644·7	9·6	−45·5	−40·7	278	2,405	55	1,879·1	11·6	1,847·2	11·4	859·5	7·5	797·5	7·0	353·7
Sept 10	2,740·2	9·9	2,596·9	9·4	−47·8	−45·8	344	2,343	54	1,880·8	11·6	1,818·6	11·2	859·4	7·5	778·3	6·8	342·1
Oct 8	2,626·7	9·5	2,543·6	9·2	−53·3	−48·9	301	2,274	52	1,813·4	11·2	1,782·2	11·0	813·3	7·1	761·4	6·7	329·2
Nov 12	2,564·6	9·3	2,485·9	9·0	−57·7	−52·9	274	2,242	49	1,777·3	11·0	1,741·2	10·8	787·3	6·9	744·7	6·5	318·5
Dec 10	2,575·2	9·3	2,451·0	8·9	−34·9	−48·6	256	2,270	49	1,789·9	11·1	1,714·0	10·6	785·3	6·9	737·0	6·5	320·6
1988 Jan 14	2,600·4	9·3	2,402·9	8·6	−48·1	−46·9	261	2,290	49	1,803·3	11·1	1,674·1	10·3	797·1	6·8	728·8	6·3	323·5
Feb 11	2,545·9	9·1	2,369·7	8·5	−33·2	−38·7	254	2,245	46	1,764·0	10·9	1,646·9	10·2	781·9	6·7	722·8	6·2	317·3
Mar 10	2,474·6	8·9	2,339·2	8·4	−30·5	−37·3	228	2,202	45	1,716·6	10·6	1,626·2	10·0	757·9	6·5	713·0	6·1	309·3
Apr 14	2,417·7	8·7	2,288·4	8·2	−50·8	−38·2	247	2,126	44	1,678·9	10·4	1,590·5	9·8	738·8	6·3	697·9	6·0	302·5
May 12	2,310·7	8·3	2,249·2	8·1	−39·2	−40·2	200	2,068	42	1,606·8	9·9	1,565·2	9·6	703·9	6·0	684·0	5·9	288·3
June 9	2,225·1	8·0	2,210·1	7·9	−39·1	−43·0	197	1,987	41	1,547·7	9·5	1,540·8	9·5	677·5	5·8	669·3	5·7	278·6
July 14	2,208·5	7·9	2,153·6	7·7	−56·5	−44·9	272	1,896	40	1,521·5	9·4	1,503·8	9·3	687·0	5·9	649·8	5·6	273·7
Aug 11	2,173·7	7·8	2,112·8	7·6	−40·8	−45·5	230	1,905	39	1,492·5	9·2	1,480·5	9·1	681·2	5·8	632·3	5·4	272·8
Sept 8** ***	2,195·2	7·9	2,080·1	7·5	−32·7	−43·3	257	1,899	39	1,511·0	9·3	1,461·5	9·0	684·3	5·9	618·6	5·3	274·4
Oct 13	2,008·4	7·2	2,047·3	7·3	−32·8	−35·4	232	1,738	38	1,404·1	8·7	1,441·5	8·9	604·3	5·2	605·8	5·2	252·1
Nov 10	1,958·0	7·0	1,994·6	7·2	−52·7	−39·4	217	1,705	36	1,375·3	8·5	1,404·0	8·7	582·6	5·0	590·6	5·1	242·1
Dec 8	1,938·5	7·0	1,928·3	6·9	−66·3	−50·6	206	1,697	36	1,371·9	8·5	1,359·6	8·4	566·6	4·9	568·7	4·9	237·7
1989 Jan 12	1,963·2	7·0	1,878·1	6·7	−50·2	−56·4	207	1,721	36	1,391·4	8·6	1,325·3	8·2	571·8	4·9	552·8	4·7	236·1
Feb 9	1,908·1	6·8	1,839·1	6·6	−39·0	−51·8	213	1,662	34	1,353·9	8·3	1,298·2	8·0	554·2	4·8	540·9	4·6	226·9
Mar 9	1,851·9	6·6	1,807·4	6·5	−31·7	−40·3	193	1,626	32	1,319·5	8·1	1,279·9	7·9	532·4	4·6	527·5	4·5	217·0
Apr 13	1,776·0	6·4	1,750·0	6·3	−57·4	−42·7	182	1,563	31	1,271·4	7·8	1,242·5	7·7	504·5	4·3	507·5	4·4	204·7
May 11 P	1,697·1	6·1	1,728·0	6·2	−22·0	−37·0	168	1,501	29	1,219·2	7·5	1,230·5	7·6	477·9	4·1	497·5	4·3	192·7

* 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.
** Unadjusted figures from September 1988 are affected by the new benefit regulations for those aged under 18, 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. See also note ‡ opposite.
*** 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.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month.
† 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-1988 for 1988 and 1989 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 using the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour force Survey. Later revisions will be made in the light of the results of the 1987 Census of Employment.
‡ The seasonally adjusted figures relate only to claimants aged 18 or over, in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. See *Employment Gazette*, December 1988, p 660. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see p 422 of the October 1986 *Employment Gazette* for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account).
Note: The data contained in part of Table 2.2 in the June issue of *Employment Gazette* (p 5.17) was incorrect as it duplicated the information for the United Kingdom given in Table 2.1. The correct and updated data for both the United Kingdom and Great Britain is given above.

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												
1985)	782.4	527.1	255.2	8.6	9.9	6.8	728.5	8.0			495.4	233.1
1986*) Annual	784.7	524.7	260.0	8.6	9.8	6.8	750.2	8.2			505.2	245.0
1987) averages	680.5	460.8	219.7	7.3	8.5	5.6	657.9	7.1			448.3	209.7
1988)	508.6	346.8	161.8	5.4	6.4	4.0	496.1	5.2			339.8	156.2
1988 May 12	523.1	357.2	165.8	5.5	6.6	4.1	518.1	5.5	−10.5	−12.3	353.1	165.0
June 9	501.6	342.6	159.0	5.3	6.3	4.0	505.8	5.4	−12.3	−13.7	345.4	160.4
July 14	494.8	335.2	159.5	5.2	6.2	4.0	486.1	5.1	−19.7	−14.2	333.2	152.9
Aug 11	486.7	328.1	158.6	5.2	6.0	3.9	470.9	5.0	−15.2	−15.7	324.7	146.2
Sept 8** ***	494.2	333.3	160.9	5.2	6.1	4.0	461.9	4.9	−9.0	−14.6	318.9	143.0
Oct 13	448.1	306.4	141.8	4.7	5.6	3.5	455.3	4.8	−6.6	−10.3	314.5	140.8
Nov 10	428.5	294.4	134.1	4.5	5.4	3.3	439.6	4.7	−15.7	−10.4	303.3	136.3
Dec 8	422.2	292.5	129.8	4.5	5.4	3.2	420.8	4.5	−18.8	−13.7	290.5	130.3
1989 Jan 12	419.5	291.7	127.9	4.4	5.4	3.2	405.7	4.3	−15.1	−16.5	280.2	125.5
Feb 9	408.4	284.7	123.7	4.3	5.2	3.1	394.3	4.2	−11.4	−15.1	272.9	121.4
Mar 9	397.0	278.6	118.5	4.2	5.1	2.9	387.6	4.1	−6.7	−11.1	269.5	118.1
Apr 13	380.3	268.2	112.1	4.0	4.9	2.8	375.1	4.0	−12.5	−10.2	262.2	112.9
May 11 P	365.5	258.6	106.9	3.9	4.8	2.7	373.1	3.9	−2.0	−7.1	261.7	111.4
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1985)	402.5	278.4	124.1	9.4	10.8	7.3	376.3	8.8			262.7	113.6
1986*) Annual	407.1	280.9	126.1	8.3	11.1	6.0	391.3	8.0			272.0	119.4
1987) averages	363.8	254.4	109.4	8.4	10.0	6.2	353.0	8.2			248.3	104.7
1988)	291.9	205.1	86.7	6.7	8.0	4.9	285.5	6.6			201.6	83.9
1988 May 12	299.9	211.5	88.4	6.9	8.3	5.0	296.5	6.8	−5.7	−5.6	208.9	87.6
June 9	290.8	205.0	85.8	6.7	8.0	4.8	289.2	6.7	−7.3	−7.4	203.7	85.5
July 14	288.1	201.5	86.5	6.6	7.9	4.9	280.2	6.5	−9.0	−7.3	197.9	82.3
Aug 11	284.5	198.0	86.4	6.6	7.7	4.9	273.1	6.3	−7.1	−7.8	193.4	79.7
Sept 8** ***	290.5	201.8	88.8	6.7	7.9	5.0	269.4	6.2	−3.7	−6.6	190.7	78.7
Oct 13	265.4	186.7	78.8	6.1	7.3	4.4	267.2	6.2	−2.2	−4.3	189.1	78.1
Nov 10	253.3	178.7	74.6	5.8	7.0	4.2	259.7	6.0	−7.5	−4.5	183.6	76.1
Dec 8	249.3	176.8	72.5	5.8	6.9	4.1	249.8	5.8	−9.9	−6.5	176.9	72.9
1989 Jan 12	243.8	173.2	70.5	5.6	6.8	4.0	242.2	5.6	−7.6	−8.3	171.2	71.0
Feb 9	237.8	169.3	68.5	5.5	6.6	3.9	235.5	5.4	−6.7	−8.1	167.2	68.3
Mar 9	232.6	166.4	66.2	5.4	6.5	3.7	230.3	5.3	−5.2	−6.5	163.7	66.6
Apr 13	225.1	161.7	63.4	5.2	6.3	3.6	223.5	5.2	−6.8	−6.2	159.7	63.8
May 11 P	218.3	157.1	61.2	5.0	6.1	3.4	220.9	5.1	−2.6	−4.9	157.9	63.0
EAST ANGLIA												
1985)	81.3	53.2	28.1	8.6	9.2	7.6	75.3	8.0			49.8	25.4
1986*) Annual	83.4	53.9	29.5	8.6	9.1	7.8	78.8	8.1			51.4	27.4
1987) averages	72.5	47.4	25.1	7.1	7.8	6.2	69.4	6.6			45.8	23.7
1988)	52.0	33.6	18.5	4.9	5.2	4.5	50.4	4.8			32.7	17.7
1988 May 12	55.1	35.5	19.6	5.2	5.5	4.7	52.9	5.0	−1.0	−1.4	34.1	18.8
June 9	50.9	32.8	18.1	4.8	5.1	4.4	51.4	4.9	−1.5	−1.4	33.3	18.1
July 14	49.3	31.4	18.0	4.7	4.9	4.3	49.6	4.7	−1.8	−1.4	32.1	17.5
Aug 11	48.0	30.5	17.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	48.4	4.6	−1.2	−1.5	31.5	16.9
Sept 8** ***	47.9	30.4	17.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	47.1	4.4	−1.3	−1.4	30.7	16.4
Oct 13	43.0	27.5	15.5	4.1	4.3	3.7	45.7	4.3	−1.4	−1.3	29.8	15.9
Nov 10	41.6	26.9	14.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	43.3	4.1	−2.4	−1.7	28.3	15.0
Dec 8	41.5	27.2	14.3	3.9	4.2	3.5	41.1	3.9	−2.2	−2.0	26.8	14.3
1989 Jan 12	42.1	27.9	14.3	4.0	4.3	3.5	38.5	3.6	−2.6	−2.4	25.3	13.2
Feb 9	41.0	27.4	13.5	3.9	4.3	3.3	37.2	3.5	−1.3	−2.0	24.4	12.8
Mar 9	39.6	26.5	13.1	3.7	4.1	3.2	36.7	3.5	−0.5	−1.5	24.2	12.5
Apr 13	37.4	25.1	12.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	35.5	3.4	−1.2	−1.0	23.5	12.0
May 11 P	35.1	23.7	11.4	3.3	3.7	2.7	35.0	3.3	−0.5	−0.7	23.4	11.6
SOUTH WEST												
1985)	204.9	132.8	72.2	10.0	11.0	8.7	190.5	9.3			124.5	66.0
1986*) Annual	205.7	131.6	74.2	10.0	10.8	8.6	195.8	9.5			126.1	69.7
1987) averages	178.9	115.0	63.9	8.5	9.4	7.3	172.3	8.2			111.4	60.9
1988)	137.6	88.5	49.1	6.5	7.2	5.6	133.7	6.3			86.5	47.3
1988 May 12	139.7	89.9	49.8	6.6	7.3	5.6	139.3	6.6	−2.4	−3.0	89.3	50.0
June 9	130.9	84.4	46.5	6.2	6.9	5.3	137.1	6.5	−2.2	−2.7	88.2	48.9
July 14	129.0	82.5	46.5	6.1	6.7	5.3	132.5	6.3	−4.6	−3.1	85.5	47.0
Aug 11	127.6	81.2	46.4	6.1	6.6	5.3	128.8	6.1	−3.7	−3.5	83.7	45.1
Sept 8** ***	130.3	83.2	47.1	6.2	6.8	5.3	126.1	6.0	−2.7	−3.7	82.2	43.9
Oct 13	120.6	78.0	42.7	5.7	6.4	4.8	122.9	5.8	−3.2	−3.2	80.4	42.5
Nov 10	119.1	77.0	42.0	5.6	6.3	4.8	118.3	5.6	−4.6	−3.5	77.3	41.0
Dec 8	117.9	77.0	40.9	5.6	6.3	4.6	113.1	5.4	−5.2	−4.3	73.8	39.3
1989 Jan 12	119.6	78.5	41.1	5.7	6.4	4.7	109.1	5.2	−4.0	−4.6	71.4	37.7
Feb 9	115.3	75.8	39.5	5.5	6.2	4.5	106.3	5.0	−2.8	−4.0	69.6	36.7
Mar 9	110.2	73.1	37.1	5.2	6.0	4.2	104.7	5.0	−1.6	−2.8	69.1	35.6
Apr 13	103.5	69.5	34.1	4.9	5.7	3.9	101.8	4.8	−2.9	−2.4	67.4	34.4
May 11 P	96.5	65.1	31.4	4.6	5.3	3.6	100.8	4.8	−1.0	−1.8	67.1	33.7

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

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												
1985)	349.7	243.1	106.6	13.6	15.5	10.6	326.9	12.7			230.2	96.7
1986*) Annual	346.7	236.8	108.0	13.3	15.2	10.4	327.7	12.6			228.1	99.6
1987) averages	305.9	211.1	94.8	11.6	13.3	9.0	292.1	11.1			203.5	88.6
1988)	238.0	163.0	75.0	8.8	10.2	6.8	230.1	8.5			158.7	71.4
1988 May 12	244.8	167.4	77.4	9.1	10.5	7.0	238.1	8.8	−5.7	−1.9	163.4	74.7
June 9	237.4	162.6	74.9	8.8	10.2	6.8	233.7	8.7	−4.4	−1.5	160.7	73.0
July 14	235.9	160.2	75.7	8.8	10.0	6.9	228.2	8.5	−5.5	−1.8	157.0	71.2
Aug 11	233.0	158.0	75.0	8.6	9.9	6.8	223.7	8.3	−4.5	−4.8	154.4	69.3
Sept 8** ***	233.5	158.3	75.2	8.7	9.9	6.9	218.3	8.1	−5.4	−5.1	151.1	67.2
Oct 13	209.4	144.1	65.4	7.8	9.0	6.0	211.7	7.9	−6.6	−5.5	146.8	64.9
Nov 10	201.0	138.9	62.1	7.5	8.7	5.7	205.7	7.6	−6.0	−6.0	142.4	63.3
Dec 8	197.1	137.4	59.8	7.3	8.6	5.4	198.2	7.4	−7.5	−6.7	137.6	60.6
1989 Jan 12	198.2	138.4	59.7	7.4	8.7	5.4	192.1	7.1	−6.1	−6.5	133.3	58.8
Feb 9	191.3	133.6	57.7	7.1	8.4	5.3	186.8	6.9	−5.3	−6.3	129.5	57.3
Mar 9	184.1	129.0	55.1	6.8	8.1	5.0	181.3	6.7	−5.5	−5.6	126.2	55.1
Apr 13	175.2	123.2	52.1	6.5	7.7	4.7	174.5	6.5	−6.8	−5.9	121.8	52.7
May 11 P	167.9	118.3	49.6	6.2	7.4	4.5	171.6	6.4	−2.9	−5.1	120.1	51.5
EAST MIDLANDS												
1985)	202.3	136.9	65.3	10.5	11.9	8.4	188.2	9.9			128.7	59.5
1986*) Annual	202.8	136.0	66.8	10.6	11.8	8.8	191.3	9.9			129.4	61.9
1987) averages	183.9	125.2	54.4	9.4	10.8	6.9	175.8	9.0			120.6	55.2
1988)	147.8	101.9	45.9	7.4	8.7	5.6	143.2	7.2			99.3	43.9
1988 May 12	152.6	105.5	47.1	7.7	9.0	5.8	148.1	7.5	−2.2	−2.3	102.4	45.7
June 9	146.2	100.9	45.3	7.4	8.6	5.6	145.3	7.3	−2.8	−2.5	100.6	44.7
July 14	145.7	99.5	46.2	7.3	8.5	5.7	142.0	7.1	−3.3	−2.8	98.5	43.5
Aug 11	142.9	97.3	45.6	7.2	8.3	5.6	139.3	7.0	−2.7	−2.9	97.1	42.2
Sept 8** ***	143.7	97.9	45.8	7.2	8.3	5.6	137.1	6.9	−2.2	−2.7	95.7	41.4
Oct 13	130.6	90.5	40.1	6.6	7.7	4.9	134.6	6.8	−2.5	−2.5	94.2	40.4
Nov 10	126.6	88.3	38.2	6.4	7.5	4.7	130.6	6.6	−4.0	−2.9	91.3	39.3
Dec 8	125.9	88.8	37.1	6.3	7.6	4.6	126.4	6.4	−4.2	−3.6	88.6	37.8
1989 Jan 12	128.4	90.5	38.0	6.5	7.7	4.7	122.2	6.1	−4.2	−4.1	85.6	36.6
Feb 9	125.1	88.3	36.8	6.3	7.5	4.5	120.0	6.0	−2.2	−3.5	83.8	36.2
Mar 9	121.8	86.2	35.6	6.1	7.3	4.4	118.0	5.9	−2.0	−2.8	82.7	35.3
Apr 13	116.4	82.7	33.7	5.9	7.0	4.1	113.1	5.7	−4.9	−3.0	79.3	33.8
May 11 P	110.1	78.2	31.8	5.5	6.7	3.9	111.5	5.6	−1.6	−2.8	78.5	33.0
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE												
1985)	305.8	212.9	92.9	13.0	15.2	9.8	281.5	12.0			199.0	82.5
1986*) Annual	315.9	220.1	95.8	13.4	15.6	10.0	294.3	12.4			207.8	86.5
1987) averages	286.0	201.2	84.8	12.0	14.3	8.7	270.5	11.3			192.4	78.1
1988)	234.9	165.8	69.1	9.8	11.8	7.0	226.0	9.5			160.8	65.2
1988 May 12	242.1	171.0	71.1	10.1	12.2	7.2	232.3	9.7	−3.7	−2.8	164.9	67.4
June 9	233.9	164.9	69.0	9.8	11.8	7.0	229.5	9.6	−2.8	−3.1	162.9	66.6
July 14	231.7	162.0	69.8	9.7	11.6	7.0	224.4	9.4	−5.1	−3.9	159.3	65.1
Aug 11	228.2	158.9	69.2	9.5	11.4	7.0	221.5	9.3	−2.9	−3.6	157.8	63.7
Sept 8** ***	230.7	161.2	69.5	9.7	11.5	7.0	218.1	9.1	−3.4	−3.8	155.8	62.3
Oct 13	209.7	149.2	60.5	8.8	10.7	6.1	214.5	9.0	−3.6	−3.3	153.7	60.8
Nov 10	205.5	147.2	58.3	8.6	10.5	5.9	209.5	8.8	−5.0	−4.0	150.1	59.4
Dec 8	203.1	146.2	56.9	8.5	10.4	5.7	202.8	8.5	−6.7	−5.1	145.3	57.5
1989 Jan 12	206.4	148.6	57.8	8.6	10.6	5.8	197.6	8.3	−5.2	−5.6	141.4	56.2
Feb 9	200.4	144.3	56.1	8.4	10.3	5.7	193.4	8.1	−4.2	−5.4	138.3	55.1
Mar 9	194.1	139.9	54.3	8.1	10.0	5.5	189.2	7.9	−4.2	−4.5	135.4	53.8
Apr 13	187.1	135.5	51.6	7.8	9.7	5.2	184.1	7.7	−5.1	−4.5	132.2	51.9
May 11 P	179.0	130.0	49.0	7.5	9.3	5.0	181.2	7.6	−2.9	−4.1	130.6	50.6
NORTH WEST												
1985)	452.0	317.1	134.9	14.8	17.7	10.7	420.8	13.8			298.9	121.9
1986*) Annual	448.3	313.2	135.1	14.8	17.8	10.7	423.1	13.9			298.5	124.5
1987) averages	403.3	284.3	118.6	13.3	16.3	9.2	385.2	12.7			273.8	111.4
1988)	333.0	235.9	97.1	11.1	13.7	7.5	322.1	10.7			229.6	92.5
1988 May 12	340.3	241.1	99.2	11.3	14.0	7.7	329.1	10.9	−4.8	−5.1	233.6	95.5
June 9	329.4	233.5	96.0	10.9	13.6	7.4	324.2	10.8	−4.9	−5.4	230.4	93.8
July 14	328.8	231.3	97.4	10.9	13.4	7.6	317.8	10.6	−6.4	−5.4	226.1	91.7
Aug 11	325.7	228.5	97.2	10.8	13.3	7.5	314.3	10.4	−3.5	−4.9	224.0	90.3
Sept 8** ***	329.3	231.1	98.2	10.9	13.4	7.6	310.9	10.3	−3.4	−4.4	222.2	88.7
Oct 13	301.0	214.9	86.1	10.0	12.5	6.7	307.2	10.2	−3.7	−3.5	220.1	87.1
Nov 10	294.7	211.4	83.3	9.8	12.3	6.5	300.5	10.0	−6.7	−4.6	215.5	85.0
Dec 8	292.8	211.5	81.3	9.7	12.3	6.3	292.9	9.7	−7.6	−6.0	210.7	82.2
1989 Jan 12	299.2	215.9	83.3	9.9	12.5	6.5	288.8	9.6	−4.1	−6.1	208.1	80.7
Feb 9	291.5	210.8	80.8	9.7	12.2	6.3	284.3	9.4	−4.5	−5.4	205.0	79.3
Mar 9	285.0	207.1	77.9	9.5	12.0	6.0	280.4	9.3	−3.9	−4.2	203.0	77.4
Apr 13	275.5	200.9	74.5	9.1	11.7	5.8	272.1	9.0	−8.3	−5.6	197.5	74.6
May 11 P	265.1	194.3	70.8	8.8	11.3	5.5	268.6	8.9	−3.5	−5.2	195.5	73.1

See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1985)	237.6	169.3	68.4	16.5	19.5	11.9	221.1	15.4			159.7	61.4
1986*) Annual	234.9	167.3	67.6	16.1	19.3	11.5	221.5	15.2			159.6	61.9
1987) averages	213.1	155.1	58.0	14.6	17.9	9.8	203.9	14.0			149.7	54.2
1988)	179.4	130.7	48.7	12.2	15.0	8.1	174.0	11.9			127.6	46.4
1988 May 12	183.3	133.6	49.7	12.5	15.4	8.3	177.2	12.1	–2.8	–2.5	129.4	47.8
June 9	178.9	130.6	48.3	12.2	15.0	8.1	176.0	12.0	–1.2	–2.5	129.0	47.0
July 14	176.7	128.1	48.6	12.0	14.7	8.1	172.9	11.8	–3.1	–2.4	126.9	46.0
Aug 11	172.5	124.5	47.9	11.8	14.3	8.0	170.0	11.6	–2.9	–2.4	125.0	45.0
Sept 8** ***	174.7	125.9	48.8	11.9	14.5	8.2	167.6	11.4	–2.4	–2.8	123.4	44.2
Oct 13	163.0	119.2	43.8	11.1	13.7	7.3	165.6	11.3	–2.0	–2.4	121.9	43.7
Nov 10	161.7	118.9	42.8	11.0	13.7	7.1	163.5	11.1	–2.1	–2.2	120.3	43.2
Dec 8	160.5	119.0	41.5	10.9	13.7	6.9	160.0	10.9	–3.5	–2.5	118.1	41.9
1989 Jan 12	164.5	122.3	42.2	11.2	14.1	7.1	157.7	10.8	–2.3	–2.6	116.8	40.9
Feb 9	161.0	119.6	41.4	11.0	13.8	6.9	156.3	10.7	–1.4	–2.4	115.8	40.5
Mar 9	157.0	116.7	40.3	10.7	13.4	6.7	154.1	10.5	–2.2	–2.0	114.0	40.1
Apr 13	151.8	113.2	38.6	10.3	13.0	6.5	149.2	10.2	–4.9	–2.8	110.4	38.8
May 11 P	145.0	108.2	36.8	9.9	12.5	6.1	146.3	10.0	–2.9	–3.3	108.2	38.1
WALES												
1985)	180.6	127.7	52.9	14.8	17.0	11.2	168.4	13.8			120.5	47.9
1986*) Annual	179.0	126.1	52.9	14.7	16.9	11.4	169.3	13.9			120.5	48.8
1987) averages	157.0	111.8	45.2	13.1	15.6	9.4	149.9	12.5			107.7	42.2
1988)	130.0	92.9	37.1	10.8	13.0	7.6	125.7	10.5			90.4	35.4
1988 May 12	133.0	95.2	37.8	11.1	13.3	7.8	129.2	10.8	–2.5	–1.7	92.5	36.7
June 9	127.1	91.1	36.0	10.6	12.8	7.4	127.7	10.6	–1.5	–1.9	91.4	36.3
July 14	126.1	89.5	36.6	10.5	12.5	7.5	124.6	10.4	–3.1	–2.4	89.4	35.2
Aug 11	124.1	87.6	36.5	10.3	12.3	7.5	122.4	10.2	–2.2	–2.3	88.1	34.3
Sept 8** ***	125.8	89.0	36.9	10.5	12.5	7.6	120.6	10.1	–1.8	–2.4	87.1	33.5
Oct 13	117.7	84.6	33.1	9.8	11.9	6.8	119.6	10.0	–1.0	–1.7	86.6	33.0
Nov 10	115.8	83.4	32.4	9.7	11.7	6.7	116.9	9.7	–2.7	–1.8	84.3	32.6
Dec 8	114.5	82.9	31.6	9.5	11.6	6.5	112.9	9.4	–4.0	–2.6	81.5	31.4
1989 Jan 12	116.2	84.1	32.2	9.7	11.8	6.6	109.7	9.1	–3.2	–3.3	79.1	30.6
Feb 9	112.0	81.0	31.1	9.3	11.3	6.4	107.1	8.9	–2.6	–3.3	77.1	30.0
Mar 9	107.7	78.1	29.6	9.0	10.9	6.1	104.9	8.7	–2.2	–2.7	75.6	29.3
Apr 13	103.2	75.2	28.0	8.6	10.5	5.8	101.4	8.5	–3.5	–2.8	73.2	28.2
May 11 P	97.8	71.5	26.4	8.2	10.0	5.4	99.8	8.3	–1.6	–2.4	72.3	27.5
SCOTLAND												
1985)	353.0	243.6	109.3	14.1	16.6	10.6	322.0	12.9			225.2	96.8
1986*) Annual	359.8	248.1	111.8	14.4	16.9	10.9	332.8	13.3			232.1	100.6
1987) averages	345.8	241.9	103.8	13.9	16.7	10.0	323.4	13.0			228.9	94.5
1988)	293.6	207.2	86.4	11.7	14.3	8.2	280.1	11.2			199.3	80.8
1988 May 12	296.8	210.4	86.4	11.9	14.6	8.2	284.8	11.4	–3.6	–3.9	202.5	82.3
June 9	288.8	204.4	84.4	11.5	14.2	8.0	279.7	11.2	–5.1	–4.5	199.0	80.7
July 14	290.5	201.8	88.7	11.6	14.0	8.4	275.9	11.0	–3.8	–4.2	196.0	79.9
Aug 11	285.1	197.8	87.3	11.4	13.7	8.3	273.4	10.9	–2.5	–3.8	194.3	79.1
Sept 8** ***	285.2	200.7	84.5	11.4	13.9	8.0	272.3	10.9	–1.1	–2.5	194.2	78.1
Oct 13	265.2	189.8	75.5	10.6	13.1	7.1	270.1	10.8	–2.2	–1.9	193.4	76.7
Nov 10	263.6	188.9	74.7	10.5	13.1	7.1	266.5	10.7	–3.6	–2.3	191.0	75.5
Dec 8	262.9	189.3	73.5	10.5	13.1	7.0	260.2	10.4	–6.3	–4.0	186.7	73.5
1989 Jan 12	269.0	193.7	75.4	10.8	13.4	7.1	256.6	10.3	–3.6	–4.5	184.0	72.6
Feb 9	262.1	188.4	73.6	10.5	13.0	7.0	253.4	10.1	–3.2	–4.4	181.7	71.7
Mar 9	255.3	184.3	71.1	10.2	12.8	6.7	250.5	10.0	–2.9	–3.2	180.2	70.3
Apr 13	245.6	178.0	67.6	9.8	12.3	6.4	243.3	9.7	–7.2	–4.4	175.1	68.2
May 11 P	235.2	171.2	63.9	9.4	11.9	6.0	239.8	9.6	–3.5	–4.5	172.9	66.9
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1985)	121.8	88.0	33.8	17.4	20.7	12.7	112.7	16.1			82.4	30.3
1986*) Annual	127.8	92.9	34.9	18.3	22.0	12.9	122.6	17.6			89.6	33.0
1987) averages	126.5	92.0	34.5	18.2	21.9	12.5	122.1	17.6			89.2	32.9
1988)	115.7	84.3	31.3	16.7	20.4	11.3	113.2	16.4			82.7	30.5
1988 May 12	116.2	85.2	30.9	16.8	20.6	11.2	114.6	16.6	0.1	–0.2	83.6	31.0
June 9	115.6	84.3	31.3	16.7	20.4	11.3	114.0	16.5	–0.6	–0.2	83.2	30.8
July 14	118.2	84.8	33.4	17.1	20.5	12.1	113.7	16.5	–0.3	–0.3	82.9	30.8
Aug 11	117.5	84.1	33.4	17.0	20.3	12.1	112.8	16.3	–0.9	–0.6	82.2	30.6
Sept 8**	115.7	83.4	32.3	16.8	20.2	11.7	111.6	16.2	–1.2	–0.8	81.6	30.0
Oct 13	110.4	80.1	30.3	16.0	19.4	10.9	110.6	16.0	–1.0	–1.0	80.9	29.7
Nov 10	109.0	79.5	29.5	15.8	19.2	10.7	110.6	16.0	—	–0.7	80.6	30.0
Dec 8	108.1	79.6	28.4	15.6	19.2	10.3	109.1	15.8	–1.5	–0.8	79.8	29.3
1989 Jan 12	111.2	81.8	29.4	16.1	19.8	10.6	109.7	15.9	0.6	–0.3	80.1	29.6
Feb 9	110.1	80.9	29.1	15.9	19.6	10.5	109.6	15.9	–0.1	–0.3	79.7	29.9
Mar 9	108.4	79.9	28.5	15.7	19.3	10.3	109.2	15.8	–0.4	—	79.6	29.6
Apr 13	107.6	79.3	28.3	15.6	19.2	10.2	108.0	15.6	–1.2	–0.6	79.0	29.0
May 11 P	105.4	77.9	27.5	15.3	18.8	9.9	107.2	15.5	–0.8	–0.8	78.5	28.7

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 May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡				
South West				
Development Areas	4,882	2,192	7,074	11·5
Intermediate Areas	10,302	4,736	15,038	8·5
Unassisted	49,910	24,445	74,355	4·9
All	**65,094**	**31,373**	**96,467**	**5·5**
West Midlands				
Intermediate Areas	97,820	39,097	136,917	8·2
Unassisted	20,504	10,483	30,987	4·5
All	**118,324**	**49,580**	**167,904**	**7·1**
East Midlands				
Development Areas	1,136	606	1,742	6·8
Intermediate Areas	2,305	1,161	3,466	6·6
Unassisted	74,793	30,070	104,863	6·4
All	**78,234**	**31,837**	**110,071**	**6·4**
Yorks and Humberside				
Development Areas	15,055	5,376	20,431	12·2
Intermediate Areas	66,554	23,510	90,064	9·7
Unassisted	48,412	20,137	68,549	6·9
All	**130,021**	**49,023**	**179,044**	**8·6**
North West				
Development Areas	89,361	30,965	120,326	13·3
Intermediate Areas	58,627	21,066	79,693	8·9
Unassisted	46,335	18,784	65,119	7·6
All	**194,323**	**70,815**	**265,138**	**10·0**
North				
Development Areas	87,393	28,006	115,399	12·5
Intermediate Areas	12,337	4,427	16,764	10·1
Unassisted	8,489	4,352	12,841	6·0
All	**108,219**	**36,785**	**145,004**	**11·1**
Wales				
Development Areas	28,702	10,316	39,018	11·1
Intermediate Areas	37,334	13,446	50,780	9·3
Unassisted	5,416	2,604	8,020	7·0
All	**71,452**	**26,366**	**97,818**	**9·6**
Scotland				
Development Areas	105,564	35,921	141,485	12·8
Intermediate Areas	26,148	11,296	37,444	11·7
Unassisted	39,517	16,708	56,225	7·0
All	**171,229**	**63,925**	**235,154**	**10·6**
UNASSISTED REGIONS				
South East	**258,601**	**106,851**	**365,452**	**4·5**
East Anglia	**23,681**	**11,379**	**35,060**	**4·0**
GREAT BRITAIN				
Development Areas	332,093	113,382	445,475	12·6
Intermediate Areas	311,427	118,739	430,166	9·1
Unassisted	575,658	245,813	821,471	5·2
All	**1,219,178**	**477,934**	**1,697,112**	**7·0**
Northern Ireland	**77,889**	**27,518**	**105,407**	**17·1**
United Kingdom	**1,297,067**	**505,452**	**1,802,519**	**7·3**
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*				
England				
Accrington and Rossendale	2,223	984	3,207	7·0
Alfreton and Ashfield	3,554	1,093	4,647	7·3
Alnwick and Amble	1,062	368	1,430	12·0
Andover	362	230	592	2·0
Ashford	885	369	1,254	3·7
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,051	1,010	3,061	1·8
Banbury	636	336	972	3·9
Barnsley	7,299	2,256	9,555	11·9
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,111	541	1,652	6·9
Barrow–in–Furness	1,686	934	2,620	6·8
Basingstoke and Alton	1,018	426	1,444	1·9
Bath	1,777	998	2,775	4·6
Beccles and Halesworth	418	285	703	4·2
Bedford	1,567	674	2,241	2·8
Berwick–on–Tweed	479	222	701	7·0
Bicester	147	150	297	1·8
Bideford	575	263	838	9·0
Birmingham	46,986	17,693	64,679	8·4
Bishop Auckland	3,500	1,303	4,803	11·6
Blackburn	4,063	1,336	5,399	8·4
Blackpool	7,130	2,647	9,777	8·9
Blandford	113	88	201	2·3
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,064	600	1,664	7·6
Bolton and Bury	11,678	4,651	16,329	9·7
Boston	1,144	511	1,655	6·6
Bournemouth	3,321	1,300	4,621	4·8
Bradford	12,404	4,199	16,603	7·8
Bridgwater	1,326	723	2,049	6·7
Bridlington and Driffield	1,337	559	1,896	9·0
Bridport	247	135	382	4·5
Brighton	6,017	2,534	8,551	4·8
Bristol	12,563	5,550	18,113	5·6
Bude	323	148	471	8·5
Burnley	2,206	889	3,095	8·0
Burton–on–Trent	2,701	1,205	3,906	5·9

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Bury St Edmunds	513	289	802	2·4
Buxton	693	407	1,100	5·0
Calderdale	3,704	1,754	5,458	6·9
Cambridge	1,981	925	2,906	2·0
Canterbury	1,642	680	2,322	4·9
Carlisle	2,113	1,100	3,213	5·7
Castleford and Pontefract	4,019	1,481	5,500	10·2
Chard	228	177	405	4·6
Chelmsford and Braintree	1,931	1,100	3,031	3·0
Cheltenham	1,783	779	2,562	3·5
Chesterfield	5,110	1,963	7,073	9·1
Chichester	1,005	394	1,399	2·4
Chippenham	671	468	1,139	4·0
Cinderford and Ross–on–Wye	1,002	564	1,566	6·5
Cirencester	178	116	294	2·4
Clacton	1,260	472	1,732	8·8
Clitheroe	156	109	265	2·8
Colchester	1,817	1,086	2,903	3·9
Corby	1,079	565	1,644	6·7
Coventry and Hinckley	12,147	5,554	17,701	7·4
Crawley	1,960	808	2,768	1·5
Crewe	1,923	1,006	2,929	6·3
Cromer and North Walsham	646	294	940	5·2
Darlington	3,112	1,229	4,341	8·9
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	303	160	463	5·9
Derby	7,274	2,785	10,059	6·3
Devizes	241	173	414	3·1
Diss	272	157	429	3·5
Doncaster	9,142	3,583	12,725	12·6
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,104	529	1,633	4·5
Dover and Deal	1,677	613	2,290	6·1
Dudley and Sandwell	15,683	6,457	22,140	8·2
Durham	4,272	1,733	6,005	9·0
Eastbourne	1,240	542	1,782	3·1
Evesham	488	319	807	2·7
Exeter	2,651	1,190	3,841	4·3
Fakenham	370	175	545	5·5
Falmouth	722	270	992	9·9
Folkestone	1,609	609	2,218	6·9
Gainsborough	819	361	1,180	9·6
Gloucester	2,138	893	3,031	4·4
Goole and Selby	1,480	802	2,282	8·2
Gosport and Fareham	1,627	1,048	2,675	4·7
Grantham	809	406	1,215	5·6
Great Yarmouth	2,394	1,083	3,477	7·5
Grimsby	5,684	1,791	7,475	9·1
Guildford and Aldershot	2,498	1,204	3,702	2·1
Harrogate	808	348	1,156	2·7
Hartlepool	4,543	1,278	5,821	14·5
Harwich	324	160	484	6·9
Hastings	1,797	741	2,538	5·0
Haverhill	278	164	442	3·0
Heathrow	15,269	6,809	22,078	3·3
Helston	426	320	746	10·9
Hereford and Leominster	1,555	837	2,392	5·4
Hertford and Harlow	4,499	2,335	6,834	2·8
Hexham	512	307	819	5·0
Hitchin and Letchworth	1,143	651	1,794	3·0
Honiton and Axminster	467	272	739	4·5
Horncastle and Market Rasen	590	320	910	7·9
Huddersfield	3,986	1,924	5,910	6·6
Hull	13,224	4,810	18,034	9·8
Huntingdon and St Neots	833	584	1,417	3·0
Ipswich	2,524	1,048	3,572	3·2
Isle of Wight	2,479	1,179	3,658	7·5
Keighley	1,449	664	2,113	6·5
Kendal	404	252	656	2·8
Keswick	111	48	159	5·2
Kettering and Market Harborough	771	434	1,205	2·8
Kidderminster	1,273	678	1,951	4·9
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,646	824	2,470	5·5
Lancaster and Morecambe	3,164	1,191	4,355	8·8
Launceston	273	186	459	7·5
Leeds	17,316	6,458	23,774	6·9
Leek	227	139	366	2·9
Leicester	9,588	3,963	13,551	5·1
Lincoln	3,599	1,534	5,133	7·7
Liverpool	52,427	17,254	69,681	14·7
London	147,113	56,685	203,798	5·9
Loughborough and Coalville	1,980	904	2,884	4·6
Louth and Mablethorpe	942	393	1,335	10·1
Lowestoft	1,590	807	2,397	6·6
Ludlow	386	194	580	4·7
Macclesfield	1,382	740	2,122	3·9
Malton	155	107	262	3·6
Malvern and Ledbury	648	285	933	4·2
Manchester	47,832	16,483	64,315	8·7
Mansfield	5,472	1,704	7,176	11·5
Matlock	468	265	733	3·6
Medway and Maidstone	6,703	3,249	9,952	4·7

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Melton Mowbray	495	315	810	3·9
Middlesbrough	13,371	4,105	17,476	13·7
Milton Keynes	1,809	934	2,743	3·2
Minehead	333	175	508	7·0
Morpeth and Ashington	4,958	1,470	6,428	12·5
Newark	1,070	464	1,534	6·4
Newbury	497	249	746	2·1
Newcastle upon Tyne	31,349	10,010	41,359	10·9
Newmarket	541	372	913	3·5
Newquay	600	311	911	10·2
Newton Abbot	827	407	1,234	5·4
Northallerton	340	209	549	3·4
Northampton	2,446	1,141	3,587	3·3
Northwich	1,963	966	2,929	6·3
Norwich	4,371	1,937	6,308	4·4
Nottingham	19,676	7,091	26,767	7·9
Okehampton	187	90	277	5·9
Oldham	5,091	2,196	7,287	9·6
Oswestry	488	336	824	5·9
Oxford	2,976	1,274	4,250	2·4
Pendle	1,412	622	2,034	6·8
Penrith	269	198	467	3·3
Penzance and St Ives	1,467	595	2,062	12·1
Peterborough	3,336	1,493	4,829	4·9
Pickering and Helmsley	142	86	228	3·7
Plymouth	8,112	3,545	11,657	8·9
Poole	1,523	644	2,167	3·6
Portsmouth	6,203	2,566	8,769	5·6
Preston	7,098	2,929	10,027	6·8
Reading	2,258	890	3,148	2·1
Redruth and Camborne	1,667	696	2,363	12·1
Retford	1,035	532	1,567	7·3
Richmondshire	360	326	686	5·7
Ripon	239	138	377	3·8
Rochdale	4,472	1,781	6,253	9·8
Rotherham and Mexborough	10,799	3,770	14,569	14·1
Rugby and Daventry	1,220	828	2,048	4·0
Salisbury	894	531	1,425	3·4
Scarborough and Filey	1,709	667	2,376	7·6
Scunthorpe	3,495	1,331	4,826	9·0
Settle	123	73	196	3·5
Shaftesbury	307	201	508	3·3
Sheffield	19,891	7,429	27,320	9·6
Shrewsbury	1,332	722	2,054	4·5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	1,751	902	2,653	6·6
Skegness	1,156	390	1,546	13·5
Skipton	232	151	383	3·3
Sleaford	365	209	574	5·1
Slough	2,759	1,284	4,043	2·4
South Molton	128	67	195	5·6
South Tyneside	7,518	2,256	9,774	16·9
Southampton	6,677	2,570	9,247	5·0
Southend	9,305	4,365	13,670	5·4
Spalding and Holbeach	700	412	1,112	4·6
St Austell	994	526	1,520	7·1
Stafford	1,796	879	2,675	3·9
Stamford	436	253	689	4·0
Stockton–on–Tees	6,435	2,412	8,847	11·4
Stoke	7,299	3,280	10,579	5·0
Stroud	955	559	1,514	4·2
Sudbury	405	260	665	4·3
Sunderland	18,861	5,630	24,491	14·1
Swindon	2,494	1,187	3,681	3·8
Taunton	1,274	559	1,833	4·5
Telford and Bridgnorth	3,325	1,518	4,843	7·4
Thanet	2,724	1,022	3,746	9·1
Thetford	653	425	1,078	4·3
Thirsk	152	102	254	6·2
Tiverton	361	197	558	5·2
Torbay	2,562	1,135	3,697	9·0
Torrington	184	122	306	6·8
Totnes	288	166	454	5·9
Trowbridge and Frome	1,136	700	1,836	3·9
Truro	909	459	1,368	6·0
Tunbridge Wells	1,131	480	1,611	1·8
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	266	175	441	3·5
Wakefield and Dewsbury	7,315	2,660	9,975	8·8
Walsall	8,794	3,536	12,330	7·8
Wareham and Swanage	189	113	302	3·1
Warminster	170	118	288	4·4
Warrington	3,408	1,425	4,833	6·6
Warwick	1,651	1,015	2,666	3·2
Watford and Luton	7,555	3,059	10,614	3·2
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,093	649	1,742	3·8
Wells	579	392	971	4·1
Weston–super–Mare	1,735	908	2,643	6·8
Whitby	599	219	818	11·5
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	536	339	875	6·0
Whitehaven	1,735	877	2,612	8·0
Widnes and Runcorn	4,664	1,723	6,387	11·6
Wigan and St Helens	15,077	5,951	21,028	11·8
Winchester and Eastleigh	887	430	1,317	1·6
Windermere	109	42	151	2·1
Wirral and Chester	17,193	6,037	23,230	11·8
Wisbech	851	292	1,143	6·0
Wolverhampton	9,804	3,777	13,581	9·6
Woodbridge and Leiston	388	166	554	3·1
Worcester	1,921	961	2,882	4·6
Workington	2,035	1,109	3,144	11·4
Worksop	1,877	642	2,519	10·0
Worthing	1,466	629	2,095	2·9
Yeovil	988	687	1,675	4·1
York	3,577	1,649	5,226	6·2
Wales				
Aberdare	2,036	643	2,679	15·9
Aberystwyth	501	223	724	6·2
Bangor and Caernarfon	2,178	842	3,020	11·7
Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	3,213	1,029	4,242	12·8
Brecon	221	129	350	4·9
Bridgend	3,473	1,423	4,896	9·7
Cardiff	11,795	3,691	15,486	7·9
Cardigan	639	273	912	14·0
Carmarthen	718	301	1,019	5·7
Conwy and Colwyn	1,855	826	2,681	9·0
Denbigh	479	251	730	7·0
Dolgellau and Barmouth	284	99	383	8·3
Fishguard	284	106	390	13·7
Haverfordwest	1,400	683	2,083	11·4
Holyhead	1,679	800	2,479	14·9
Lampeter and Aberaeron	416	170	586	10·5
Llandeilo	176	102	278	8·7
Llandrindod Wells	311	188	499	6·4
Llanelli	2,545	882	3,427	11·1
Machynlleth	169	90	259	7·4
Merthyr and Rhymney	4,768	1,577	6,345	13·0
Monmouth	236	106	342	9·9
Neath and Port Talbot	2,655	962	3,617	9·0
Newport	4,867	1,869	6,736	8·4
Newtown	304	148	452	5·3
Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,377	1,058	3,435	9·4
Pontypridd and Rhondda	4,999	1,474	6,473	11·0
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	315	179	494	7·7
Pwllheli	499	188	687	14·6
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	4,194	1,730	5,924	8·8
South Pembrokeshire	1,204	422	1,626	13·8
Swansea	7,601	2,525	10,126	10·6
Welshpool	162	141	303	4·1
Wrexham	2,899	1,236	4,135	9·0
Scotland				
Aberdeen	5,092	2,159	7,251	4·3
Alloa	1,725	674	2,399	14·8
Annan	394	235	629	7·5
Arbroath	727	412	1,139	13·7
Ayr	2,995	1,144	4,139	9·8
Badenoch	225	145	370	10·4
Banff	454	229	683	7·8
Bathgate	3,863	1,592	5,455	11·2
Berwickshire	317	187	504	10·1
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	532	248	780	7·5
Brechin and Montrose	764	445	1,209	9·7
Buckie	232	159	391	9·5
Campbeltown	324	160	484	12·6
Crieff	165	91	256	7·5
Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,322	826	3,148	21·1
Dumbarton	2,569	1,208	3,777	13·8
Dumfries	1,063	588	1,651	6·8
Dundee	7,495	3,060	10,555	11·0
Dunfermline	3,935	1,582	5,517	10·5
Dunoon and Bute	648	312	960	12·4
Edinburgh	17,474	6,000	23,474	7·9
Elgin	823	551	1,374	8·7
Falkirk	4,442	2,080	6,522	10·9
Forfar	476	282	758	7·5
Forres	316	213	529	17·3
Fraserburgh	340	173	513	7·3
Galashiels	465	190	655	4·3
Girvan	410	179	589	18·9
Glasgow	59,598	19,025	78,623	12·6
Greenock	5,072	1,587	6,659	14·3
Haddington	642	274	916	6·7
Hawick	299	116	415	5·1
Huntly	146	94	240	6·3
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,247	541	1,788	13·3
Inverness	2,287	918	3,205	7·8

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Irvine	5,376	1,985	7,361	15.4
Islay/Mid Argyll	289	137	426	10.1
Keith	273	159	432	9.7
Kelso and Jedburgh	184	80	264	5.1
Kilmarnock	2,811	1,067	3,878	12.7
Kirkcaldy	5,573	2,400	7,973	12.4
Lanarkshire	15,731	5,159	20,890	13.3
Lochaber	566	254	820	9.7
Lockerbie	200	122	322	8.1
Newton Stewart	259	159	418	12.6
North East Fife	749	489	1,238	7.4
Oban	327	203	530	6.4
Orkney Islands	392	205	597	8.9
Peebles	252	109	361	8.0
Perth	1,442	616	2,058	7.2
Peterhead	695	374	1,069	8.8
Shetland Islands	320	197	517	5.3
Skye and Wester Ross	481	244	725	13.9
Stewartry	426	265	691	8.9
Stirling	2,035	896	2,931	8.8
Stranraer	610	273	883	12.5
Sutherland	399	173	572	13.5
Thurso	394	182	576	8.3
Western Isles	1,111	350	1,461	14.9
Wick	456	148	604	11.4
Northern Ireland				
Ballymena	1,891	862	2,753	11.1
Belfast	37,202	14,178	51,380	14.7
Coleraine	4,732	1,551	6,283	19.6
Cookstown	1,698	600	2,298	27.7
Craigavon	6,698	2,795	9,493	15.6
Dungannon	2,608	907	3,515	23.8
Enniskillen	2,782	896	3,678	20.4
Londonderry	8,721	2,080	10,801	23.7
Magherafelt	1,685	628	2,313	22.2
Newry	4,923	1,661	6,584	25.5
Omagh	2,249	789	3,038	18.6
Strabane	2,700	571	3,271	28.9

*Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and *2.3*. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid 1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for Travel-to-work areas become available later this year.
‡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.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration 2·5

THOUSAND

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 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1987 Apr	413.7	213.5	271.5	898.6	534.6	277.4	663.3	1,475.2	157.7	102.1	346.2	605.9	1,180.4	631.6	1,295.1	3,107.1
July	431.1	173.4	254.6	859.1	480.5	244.5	637.9	1,362.9	138.4	94.3	335.5	568.2	1,123.7	544.4	1,238.3	2,906.5
Oct	428.9	126.0	229.0	783.8	472.2	213.9	595.9	1,282.0	131.6	86.3	332.8	550.7	1,136.0	443.1	1,172.2	2,751.4
1988 Jan	429.4	141.4	203.0	773.9	515.4	210.6	564.7	1,290.7	138.7	78.3	321.1	538.1	1,175.0	446.5	1,100.6	2,722.2
Apr	352.6	165.2	179.9	697.7	473.5	217.2	528.0	1,218.7	127.3	73.2	313.1	513.6	1,023.1	483.6	1,029.2	2,536.0
July	359.5	140.6	163.3	663.4	419.5	202.1	483.6	1,105.1	113.9	67.7	295.2	476.8	944.9	433.5	948.2	2,326.7
Oct	346.7	108.6	151.0	606.3	405.0	186.0	446.4	1,037.4	115.3	64.0	287.6	466.9	873.0	360.4	885.5	2,118.9
1989 Jan	352.8	106.3	136.7	595.7	440.7	173.0	416.8	1,030.5	118.0	58.6	267.6	444.2	914.1	338.8	821.4	2,074.3
Apr	294.9	116.3	119.2	530.4	396.4	171.4	378.4	946.2	101.3	57.2	246.4	404.9	794.1	345.4	744.1	1,883.6
MALE																
1987 Apr	255.9	128.6	182.7	567.2	347.3	167.4	537.9	1,052.6	126.6	79.4	259.9	465.9	772.3	397.2	988.7	2,158.2
July	260.0	105.0	171.6	536.7	301.0	151.7	517.6	970.2	109.2	74.2	251.7	435.0	712.6	349.0	946.8	2,008.5
Oct	259.6	77.2	154.5	491.3	298.0	133.3	483.6	914.9	102.2	69.3	249.1	420.7	718.7	289.6	895.4	1,903.6
1988 Jan	264.3	88.0	137.8	490.0	335.4	129.2	460.7	925.2	107.4	61.7	241.3	410.4	758.1	288.3	846.3	1,892.7
Apr	219.0	102.8	122.2	444.0	306.5	136.0	429.9	872.4	97.9	56.2	235.5	389.5	662.9	310.6	792.2	1,765.7
July	218.3	87.0	110.4	415.7	264.4	126.8	393.9	785.0	86.6	51.4	221.4	359.5	599.0	278.0	729.3	1,606.3
Oct	214.8	67.8	102.8	385.5	262.1	116.0	363.8	741.8	88.2	48.6	215.4	352.3	568.5	233.4	682.3	1,484.2
1989 Jan	226.0	67.9	94.7	388.6	297.5	108.7	339.0	745.2	90.9	44.6	201.7	337.1	615.9	221.7	635.6	1,473.2
Apr	192.7	75.6	83.6	351.8	271.8	111.6	307.3	690.7	77.6	43.4	186.1	307.1	542.9	230.8	577.1	1,350.8
FEMALE																
1987 Apr	157.8	84.8	88.8	331.4	187.2	110.0	125.4	422.6	31.1	22.7	86.2	140.0	408.0	234.4	306.4	948.9
July	171.1	68.4	83.0	322.4	179.6	92.7	120.3	392.6	29.2	20.2	83.8	133.2	411.1	195.4	291.4	898.0
Oct	169.3	48.8	74.5	292.5	174.1	80.6	112.4	367.1	29.3	17.0	83.7	130.0	417.3	153.6	276.9	847.8
1988 Jan	165.1	53.5	65.3	283.9	180.1	81.4	104.0	365.5	31.3	16.6	79.8	127.7	416.9	158.2	254.3	829.5
Apr	133.6	62.4	57.8	253.7	167.0	81.2	98.1	346.3	29.4	17.1	77.7	124.1	360.3	173.0	237.0	770.3
July	141.2	53.6	52.9	247.7	155.1	75.3	89.7	320.1	27.2	16.3	73.7	117.2	346.0	155.5	218.9	720.4
Oct	131.9	40.8	48.2	220.8	142.9	70.0	82.7	295.6	27.1	15.4	72.2	114.7	304.5	127.0	203.2	634.6
1989 Jan	126.8	38.3	42.0	207.1	143.2	64.3	77.8	285.3	27.1	14.0	65.9	107.1	298.3	117.0	185.9	601.1
Apr	102.3	40.7	35.6	178.6	124.6	59.9	71.1	255.5	23.6	13.8	60.4	97.8	251.1	114.6	167.1	532.8

See footnotes to *table 2.1* and *2.2*.
* Including some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. see also note ** to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									Thousand
1988 Apr	2,430.0	202.0	495.7	372.5	474.6	371.5	461.4	52.2	2,536.0
July	2,245.3	183.3	480.0	339.3	428.4	337.5	429.7	47.1	2,326.7
Oct	2,110.7	177.9	428.4	320.4	399.9	317.1	421.0	45.9	2,118.9
1989 Jan	2,070.5	168.9	426.9	322.1	396.6	311.8	401.3	42.9	2,074.3
Apr	1,881.5	146.7	383.7	295.5	363.7	287.0	367.6	37.3	1,883.6
MALE									Thousand
1988 Apr	1,705.9	119.6	324.4	251.0	353.9	267.4	338.4	51.1	1,765.7
July	1,560.3	108.1	307.6	227.6	317.3	240.2	313.5	46.1	1,606.3
Oct	1,479.6	104.9	280.6	216.8	298.3	226.7	307.4	44.9	1,484.2
1989 Jan	1,470.9	102.4	286.2	222.2	298.9	224.1	295.0	42.1	1,473.2
Apr	1,349.6	90.3	261.5	207.4	276.6	206.7	270.6	36.5	1,350.8
FEMALE									Thousand
1988 Apr	724.1	82.4	171.3	121.5	120.7	104.1	123.0	1.1	770.3
July	685.0	75.3	172.4	111.7	111.0	97.3	116.2	1.0	720.4
Oct	631.1	73.0	147.8	103.6	101.6	90.4	113.6	1.0	634.6
1989 Jan	599.5	66.5	140.7	99.9	97.7	87.7	106.3	0.8	601.1
Apr	531.9	56.4	122.2	88.2	87.1	80.3	97.0	0.8	532.8

* Including some aged under 18. These figures, from October 1988, are affected by new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September. See also note ** to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT
Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1988 Apr	256.5	766.6	483.6	342.0	193.1	494.1	2,536.0	1,029.2
July	283.7	661.3	433.5	311.3	170.6	466.3	2,326.7	948.2
Oct**	241.0	632.0	360.4	290.6	151.9	443.0	2,118.9	885.5
1989 Jan	215.1	699.0	338.8	276.9	133.8	410.7	2,074.3	821.4
Apr	189.4	604.7	345.4	252.5	121.4	370.3	1,883.6	744.1
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1988 Apr	10.1	30.2	19.1	13.5	7.6	19.5	100.0	40.6
July	12.2	28.4	18.6	13.4	7.3	20.0	100.0	40.8
Oct**	11.4	29.8	17.0	13.7	7.2	20.9	100.0	41.8
1989 Jan	10.4	33.7	16.3	13.3	6.5	19.8	100.0	39.6
Apr	10.1	32.1	18.3	13.4	6.4	19.7	100.0	39.5
MALE								Thousand
1988 Apr	167.3	495.6	310.6	247.8	146.4	398.0	1,765.7	792.2
July	173.3	425.7	278.0	224.8	129.3	375.2	1,606.3	729.3
Oct**	158.3	410.3	233.4	212.0	115.2	355.2	1,484.2	682.3
1989 Jan	140.0	475.9	221.7	202.7	102.1	330.8	1,473.2	635.6
Apr	127.7	415.3	230.8	184.9	93.5	298.7	1,350.8	577.1
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1988 Apr	9.5	28.1	17.6	14.0	8.3	22.5	100.0	44.9
July	10.8	26.5	17.3	14.0	8.0	23.4	100.0	45.4
Oct**	10.7	27.6	15.7	14.3	7.8	23.9	100.0	46.0
1989 Jan	9.5	32.3	15.1	13.8	6.9	22.5	100.0	43.1
Apr	9.5	30.7	17.1	13.7	6.9	22.1	100.0	42.7
FEMALE								Thousand
1988 Apr	89.2	271.0	173.0	94.2	46.7	96.2	770.3	237.0
July	110.4	235.6	155.5	86.4	41.4	91.1	720.4	218.9
Oct**	82.8	221.7	127.0	78.6	36.7	87.8	634.6	203.2
1989 Jan	75.1	223.1	117.0	74.3	31.8	79.8	601.1	185.9
Apr	61.7	189.4	114.6	67.6	27.9	71.6	532.8	167.1
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1988 Apr	11.6	35.2	22.5	12.2	6.1	12.5	100.0	30.8
July	15.3	32.7	21.6	12.0	5.7	12.6	100.0	30.4
Oct**	13.0	34.9	20.0	12.4	5.8	13.8	100.0	32.0
1989 Jan	12.5	37.1	19.5	12.4	5.3	13.3	100.0	30.9
Apr	11.6	35.5	21.5	12.7	5.2	13.4	100.0	31.4

** See notes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics 2·9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
SOUTH EAST				
Bedfordshire	**5,937**	**2,523**	**8,460**	3·5
Luton	3,124	1,156	4,280	
Mid Bedfordshire	527	357	884	
North Bedfordshire	1,463	605	2,068	
South Bedfordshire	823	405	1,228	
Berkshire	**5,216**	**2,296**	**7,512**	2·2
Bracknell	605	334	939	
Newbury	622	307	929	
Reading	1,544	495	2,039	
Slough	1,206	548	1,754	
Windsor and Maidenhead	727	303	1,030	
Wokingham	512	309	821	
Buckinghamshire	**4,000**	**1,996**	**5,996**	2·3
Aylesbury Vale	759	401	1,160	
Chiltern	366	189	555	
Milton Keynes	1,661	823	2,484	
South Buckinghamshire	311	163	474	
Wycombe	903	420	1,323	
East Sussex	**8,918**	**3,772**	**12,690**	4·7
Brighton	3,557	1,342	4,899	
Eastbourne	850	334	1,184	
Hastings	1,230	461	1,691	
Hove	1,443	678	2,121	
Lewes	734	384	1,118	
Rother	593	291	884	
Wealden	511	282	793	
Essex	**17,058**	**8,389**	**25,447**	4·7
Basildon	2,428	1,212	3,640	
Braintree	801	520	1,321	
Brentwood	460	189	649	
Castle Point	894	456	1,350	
Chelmsford	1,151	615	1,766	
Colchester	1,445	813	2,258	
Epping Forest	1,099	581	1,680	
Harlow	1,150	521	1,671	
Maldon	389	243	632	
Rochford	584	323	907	
Southend-on-Sea	2,597	1,005	3,602	
Tendring	1,741	748	2,489	
Thurrock	2,058	1,020	3,078	
Uttlesford	261	143	404	
Greater London	**157,131**	**61,152**	**218,283**	5·7
Barking and Dagenham	2,602	998	3,600	
Barnet	3,578	1,755	5,333	
Bexley	2,575	1,303	3,878	
Brent	6,450	2,731	9,181	
Bromley	3,102	1,428	4,530	
Camden	5,812	2,346	8,158	
City of London	39	15	54	
City of Westminster	4,312	1,694	6,006	
Croydon	4,600	1,965	6,565	
Ealing	5,216	2,226	7,442	
Enfield	4,157	1,834	5,991	
Greenwich	6,142	2,398	8,540	
Hackney	10,039	3,410	13,449	
Hammersmith and Fulham	5,027	1,830	6,857	
Haringey	7,885	3,066	10,951	
Harrow	1,925	968	2,893	
Havering	2,523	1,169	3,692	
Hillingdon	1,964	991	2,955	
Hounslow	2,981	1,365	4,346	
Islington	7,180	2,812	9,992	
Kensington and Chelsea	3,188	1,268	4,456	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,071	459	1,530	
Lambeth	11,293	3,961	15,254	
Lewisham	8,173	2,945	11,118	
Merton	2,137	867	3,004	
Newham	7,658	2,637	10,295	
Redbridge	3,013	1,445	4,458	
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,528	751	2,279	
Southwark	9,816	3,220	13,036	
Sutton	1,471	670	2,141	
Tower Hamlets	8,114	2,062	10,176	
Waltham Forest	5,525	2,141	7,666	
Wandsworth	6,035	2,422	8,457	
Hampshire	**18,123**	**7,968**	**26,091**	4·0
Basingstoke and Deane	899	357	1,256	
East Hampshire	596	343	939	
Eastleigh	757	399	1,156	
Fareham	767	448	1,215	
Gosport	932	654	1,586	
Hart	345	180	525	
Havant	1,925	794	2,719	
New Forest	1,480	752	2,232	
Portsmouth	3,832	1,538	5,370	
Rushmoor	604	334	938	
Southampton	4,830	1,672	6,502	
Test Valley	592	266	858	
Winchester	564	231	795	
Hertfordshire	**7,630**	**3,681**	**11,311**	2·6
Broxbourne	885	525	1,410	
Dacorum	899	419	1,318	
East Hertfordshire	607	345	952	
Hertsmere	766	303	1,069	
North Hertfordshire	896	494	1,390	
St Albans	721	279	1,000	
Stevenage	822	388	1,210	
Three Rivers	485	235	720	
Watford	844	296	1,140	
Welwyn Hatfield	705	397	1,102	
Isle of Wight	**2,479**	**1,179**	**3,658**	7·5
Medina	1,452	691	2,143	
South Wight	1,027	488	1,515	
Kent	**19,270**	**8,409**	**27,679**	4·9
Ashford	911	378	1,289	
Canterbury	1,642	680	2,322	
Dartford	933	410	1,343	
Dover	1,677	613	2,290	
Gillingham	1,303	650	1,953	
Gravesham	1,449	680	2,129	
Maidstone	1,025	518	1,543	
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,210	1,089	3,299	
Sevenoaks	823	361	1,184	
Shepway	1,609	609	2,218	
Swale	1,751	902	2,653	
Thanet	2,724	1,022	3,746	
Tonbridge and Malling	700	293	993	
Tunbridge Wells	513	204	717	
Oxfordshire	**3,815**	**1,771**	**5,586**	2·3
Cherwell	759	419	1,178	
Oxford	1,469	518	1,987	
South Oxfordshire	660	297	957	
Vale of White Horse	529	274	803	
West Oxfordshire	398	263	661	
Surrey	**5,096**	**2,095**	**7,191**	
Elmbridge	522	240	762	
Epsom and Ewell	453	164	617	
Guildford	637	229	866	
Mole Valley	341	131	472	
Reigate and Banstead	638	269	907	
Runnymede	344	161	505	
Spelthorne	488	224	712	
Surrey Heath	306	152	458	
Tandridge	365	159	524	
Waverley	466	184	650	
Woking	536	182	718	
West Sussex	**3,928**	**1,620**	**5,548**	2·0
Adur	289	118	407	
Arun	858	320	1,178	
Chichester	573	251	824	
Crawley	571	196	767	
Horsham	405	172	577	
Mid Sussex	444	212	656	
Worthing	788	351	1,139	
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire	**6,550**	**3,060**	**9,610**	3·3
Cambridge	1,165	462	1,627	
East Cambridgeshire	271	161	432	
Fenland	1,022	472	1,494	
Huntingdon	907	635	1,542	
Peterborough	2,731	1,069	3,800	
South Cambridgeshire	454	261	715	
Norfolk	**10,682**	**5,068**	**15,750**	5·2
Breckland	960	615	1,575	
Broadland	640	411	1,051	
Great Yarmouth	2,225	1,012	3,237	
North Norfolk	943	409	1,352	
Norwich	3,180	1,198	4,378	
South Norfolk	772	484	1,256	
West Norfolk	1,962	939	2,901	
Suffolk	**6,449**	**3,251**	**9,700**	3·6
Babergh	570	357	927	
Forest Heath	336	233	569	
Ipswich	1,732	634	2,366	
Mid Suffolk	487	279	766	
St Edmundsbury	732	430	1,162	
Suffolk Coastal	731	325	1,056	
Waveney	1,861	993	2,854	
SOUTH WEST				
Avon	**15,997**	**7,406**	**23,403**	5·5
Bath	1,331	626	1,957	
Bristol	9,717	3,839	13,556	
Kingswood	974	537	1,511	
Northavon	1,144	760	1,904	
Wansdyke	634	472	1,106	
Woodspring	2,197	1,172	3,369	
Cornwall	**8,942**	**4,383**	**13,325**	9·2
Caradon	1,109	615	1,724	
Carrick	1,526	705	2,231	
Isles of Scilly	14	4	18	
Kerrier	2,009	970	2,979	
North Cornwall	1,069	607	1,676	
Penwith	1,670	689	2,359	
Restormel	1,545	793	2,338	
Devon	**17,289**	**7,896**	**25,185**	6·8
East Devon	1,073	566	1,639	
Exeter	1,619	651	2,270	
Mid Devon	627	358	985	
North Devon	1,260	623	1,883	
Plymouth	6,955	2,883	9,838	
South Hams	807	460	1,267	
Teignbridge	1,105	557	1,662	
Torbay	2,489	1,098	3,587	
Torridge	805	399	1,204	
West Devon	549	301	850	

2·9 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Dorset	**6,584**	**2,868**	**9,452**	**4.2**
Bournemouth	2,549	912	3,461	
Christchurch	309	133	442	
East Dorset	441	256	697	
North Dorset	237	166	403	
Poole	1,329	525	1,854	
Purbeck	256	153	409	
West Dorset	592	343	935	
Weymouth and Portland	871	380	1,251	
Gloucestershire	**5,966**	**2,863**	**8,829**	**4.1**
Cheltenham	1,308	516	1,824	
Cotswold	341	225	566	
Forest of Dean	900	485	1,385	
Gloucester	1,698	645	2,343	
Stroud	1,007	595	1,602	
Tewkesbury	712	397	1,109	
Somerset	**5,099**	**3,012**	**8,111**	**4.9**
Mendip	894	615	1,509	
Sedgemoor	1,402	762	2,164	
Taunton Deane	1,210	535	1,745	
West Somerset	394	207	601	
Yeovil	1,199	893	2,092	
Wiltshire	**5,217**	**2,945**	**8,162**	**3.7**
Kennet	417	299	716	
North Wiltshire	828	609	1,437	
Salisbury	854	494	1,348	
Thamesdown	2,156	958	3,114	
West Wiltshire	962	585	1,547	
WEST MIDLANDS				
Hereford and Worcester	**8,241**	**4,297**	**12,538**	**4.9**
Bromsgrove	1,162	624	1,786	
Hereford	839	471	1,310	
Leominster	393	205	598	
Malvern Hills	852	409	1,261	
Redditch	1,083	545	1,628	
South Herefordshire	529	277	806	
Worcester	1,434	649	2,083	
Wychavon	754	477	1,231	
Wyre Forest	1,195	640	1,835	
Shropshire	**5,989**	**3,061**	**9,050**	**6.0**
Bridgnorth	483	267	750	
North Shropshire	579	377	956	
Oswestry	442	288	730	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,215	660	1,875	
South Shropshire	384	202	586	
The Wrekin	2,886	1,267	4,153	
Staffordshire	**16,068**	**7,904**	**23,972**	**5.6**
Cannock Chase	1,714	868	2,582	
East Staffordshire	1,606	840	2,446	
Lichfield	1,059	625	1,684	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,708	787	2,495	
South Staffordshire	1,610	899	2,509	
Stafford	1,300	650	1,950	
Staffordshire Moorlands	795	519	1,314	
Stoke-on-Trent	4,786	1,940	6,726	
Tamworth	1,490	776	2,266	
Warwickshire	**5,997**	**3,501**	**9,498**	**4.7**
North Warwickshire	877	522	1,399	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,212	1,143	3,355	
Rugby	996	640	1,636	
Stratford-on-Avon	637	402	1,039	
Warwick	1,275	794	2,069	
West Midlands	**82,029**	**30,817**	**112,846**	**8.6**
Birmingham	38,292	13,112	51,404	
Coventry	8,855	3,815	12,670	
Dudley	6,345	2,881	9,226	
Sandwell	9,451	3,606	13,057	
Solihull	3,479	1,678	5,157	
Walsall	6,835	2,508	9,343	
Wolverhampton	8,772	3,217	11,989	
EAST MIDLANDS				
Derbyshire	**20,339**	**8,210**	**28,549**	**7.3**
Amber Valley	2,014	828	2,842	
Bolsover	2,063	772	2,835	
Chesterfield	3,056	1,123	4,179	
Derby	6,088	2,186	8,274	
Erewash	1,840	748	2,588	
High Peak	1,187	701	1,888	
North East Derbyshire	2,404	1,016	3,420	
South Derbyshire	1,008	441	1,449	
West Derbyshire	679	395	1,074	
Leicestershire	**13,178**	**5,712**	**18,890**	**4.7**
Blaby	606	346	952	
Charnwood	1,389	829	2,218	
Harborough	360	194	554	
Hinckley and Bosworth	742	444	1,186	
Leicester	7,718	2,817	10,535	
Melton	370	222	592	
North West Leicestershire	1,385	474	1,859	
Oadby and Wigston	384	249	633	
Rutland	224	137	361	
Lincolnshire	**10,736**	**4,946**	**15,682**	**7.2**
Boston	1,038	480	1,518	
East Lindsey	2,720	1,133	3,853	
Lincoln	2,785	993	3,778	
North Kesteven	897	566	1,463	
South Holland	722	433	1,155	
South Kesteven	1,268	673	1,941	
West Lindsey	1,306	668	1,974	
Northamptonshire	**5,714**	**3,083**	**8,797**	**3.7**
Corby	1,008	530	1,538	
Daventry	367	314	681	
East Northamptonshire	404	268	672	
Kettering	671	386	1,057	
Northampton	2,236	987	3,223	
South Northamptonshire	268	182	450	
Wellingborough	760	416	1,176	
Nottinghamshire	**28,267**	**9,886**	**38,153**	**8.2**
Ashfield	3,126	924	4,050	
Bassetlaw	2,715	1,109	3,824	
Broxtowe	1,709	785	2,494	
Gedling	1,854	850	2,704	
Mansfield	3,613	1,113	4,726	
Newark	2,244	834	3,078	
Nottingham	11,757	3,627	15,384	
Rushcliffe	1,249	644	1,893	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Humberside	**24,545**	**8,876**	**33,421**	**9.4**
Beverley	1,307	748	2,055	
Boothferry	1,193	554	1,747	
Cleethorpes	1,837	665	2,502	
East Yorkshire	1,462	669	2,131	
Glanford	1,189	551	1,740	
Great Grimsby	3,588	985	4,573	
Holderness	736	437	1,173	
Kingston-upon-Hull	11,141	3,592	14,733	
Scunthorpe	2,092	675	2,767	
North Yorkshire	**9,459**	**4,653**	**14,112**	**5.4**
Craven	390	254	644	
Hambleton	797	478	1,275	
Harrogate	1,111	514	1,625	
Richmondshire	365	331	696	
Ryedale	763	454	1,217	
Scarborough	2,282	879	3,161	
Selby	1,149	739	1,888	
York	2,602	1,004	3,606	
South Yorkshire	**46,148**	**16,547**	**62,695**	**11.3**
Barnsley	8,281	2,487	10,768	
Doncaster	10,691	3,993	14,684	
Rotherham	8,762	3,368	12,130	
Sheffield	18,414	6,699	25,113	
West Yorkshire	**49,869**	**18,947**	**68,816**	**7.5**
Bradford	12,259	4,105	16,364	
Calderdale	3,704	1,754	5,458	
Kirklees	7,266	3,121	10,387	
Leeds	17,704	6,618	24,322	
Wakefield	8,936	3,349	12,285	
NORTH WEST				
Cheshire	**18,536**	**8,017**	**26,553**	**7.0**
Chester	2,513	990	3,503	
Congleton	831	547	1,378	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,747	891	2,638	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,121	828	2,949	
Halton	4,445	1,616	6,061	
Macclesfield	1,610	792	2,402	
Vale Royal	1,861	928	2,789	
Warrington	3,408	1,425	4,833	
Greater Manchester	**76,581**	**28,147**	**104,728**	**9.3**
Bolton	7,491	2,824	10,315	
Bury	3,113	1,457	4,570	
Manchester	22,602	6,698	29,300	
Oldham	5,603	2,429	8,032	
Rochdale	5,876	2,308	8,184	
Salford	8,426	2,621	11,047	
Stockport	4,767	2,109	6,876	
Tameside	5,197	2,111	7,308	
Trafford	4,709	1,814	6,523	
Wigan	8,797	3,776	12,573	
Lancashire	**30,408**	**12,082**	**42,490**	**7.9**
Blackburn	3,920	1,241	5,161	
Blackpool	4,937	1,747	6,684	
Burnley	2,193	871	3,064	
Chorley	1,423	791	2,214	
Fylde	779	327	1,106	
Hyndburn	1,374	613	1,987	
Lancaster	3,180	1,206	4,386	
Pendle	1,412	622	2,034	
Preston	4,020	1,259	5,279	
Ribble Valley	307	231	538	
Rossendale	1,008	477	1,485	
South Ribble	1,500	779	2,279	
West Lancashire	2,818	1,274	4,092	
Wyre	1,537	644	2,181	
Merseyside	**68,798**	**22,569**	**91,367**	**14.7**
Knowsley	9,766	2,855	12,621	
Liverpool	30,093	9,652	39,745	
Sefton	9,790	3,518	13,308	
St Helens	6,548	2,298	8,846	
Wirral	12,601	4,246	16,847	
NORTH				
Cleveland	**23,812**	**7,625**	**31,437**	**13.2**
Hartlepool	4,225	1,205	5,430	
Langbaurgh	5,696	1,862	7,558	
Middlesbrough	7,456	2,146	9,602	
Stockton-on-Tees	6,435	2,412	8,847	
Cumbria	**8,528**	**4,597**	**13,125**	**6.4**
Allerdale	2,223	1,242	3,465	
Barrow-In-Furness	1,508	820	2,328	
Carlisle	1,928	973	2,901	
Copeland	1,830	911	2,741	
Eden	342	244	586	
South Lakeland	697	407	1,104	
Durham	**18,184**	**6,593**	**24,777**	**11.0**
Chester-le-Street	1,474	596	2,070	
Darlington	2,845	1,089	3,934	
Derwentside	3,254	1,016	4,270	
Durham	2,234	860	3,094	
Easington	3,354	960	4,314	
Sedgefield	2,458	1,157	3,615	
Teesdale	423	210	633	
Wear Valley	2,142	705	2,847	
Northumberland	**8,292**	**3,003**	**11,295**	**10.3**
Alnwick	831	305	1,136	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	589	240	829	
Blyth Valley	2,569	918	3,487	
Castle Morpeth	954	412	1,366	
Tynedale	694	395	1,089	
Wansbeck	2,655	733	3,388	
Tyne and Wear	**49,403**	**14,967**	**64,370**	**12.3**
Gateshead	8,105	2,406	10,511	
Newcastle upon Tyne	12,799	3,922	16,721	
North Tyneside	6,567	2,235	8,802	
South Tyneside	7,518	2,256	9,774	
Sunderland	14,414	4,148	18,562	
WALES				
Clwyd	**8,414**	**3,591**	**12,005**	**8.7**
Alyn and Deeside	1,207	639	1,846	
Colwyn	1,115	492	1,607	
Delyn	1,240	449	1,689	
Glyndwr	613	361	974	
Rhuddlan	1,607	598	2,205	
Wrexham Maelor	2,632	1,052	3,684	
Dyfed	**7,948**	**3,216**	**11,164**	**10.2**
Carmarthen	1,065	435	1,500	
Ceredigion	1,222	519	1,741	
Dinefwr	774	377	1,151	
Llanelli	1,875	633	2,508	
Preseli	1,808	830	2,638	
South Pembrokeshire	1,204	422	1,626	
Gwent	**11,740**	**4,416**	**16,156**	**9.8**
Blaenau Gwent	2,771	850	3,621	
Islwyn	1,633	651	2,284	
Monmouth	1,127	515	1,642	
Newport	3,899	1,394	5,293	
Torfaen	2,310	1,006	3,316	
Gwynedd	**6,075**	**2,615**	**8,690**	**11.3**
Aberconwy	1,013	452	1,465	
Arfon	1,821	673	2,494	
Dwyfor	644	261	905	
Meirionnydd	586	269	855	
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,011	960	2,971	
Mid Glamorgan	**15,406**	**4,992**	**20,398**	**11.8**
Cynon Valley	2,287	718	3,005	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,999	717	2,716	
Ogwr	3,173	1,205	4,378	
Rhondda	2,445	719	3,164	
Rhymney Valley	3,082	872	3,954	
Taff-Ely	2,420	761	3,181	
Powys	**1,336**	**794**	**2,130**	**5.8**
Brecknock	552	315	867	
Montgomery	528	324	852	
Radnor	256	155	411	
South Glamorgan	**10,565**	**3,415**	**13,980**	**7.5**
Cardiff	8,201	2,469	10,670	
Vale of Glamorgan	2,364	946	3,310	
West Glamorgan	**9,968**	**3,327**	**13,295**	**10.1**
Afan	1,182	368	1,550	
Lliw Valley	1,444	502	1,946	
Neath	1,473	594	2,067	
Swansea	5,869	1,863	7,732	
SCOTLAND				
Borders Region	**1,517**	**682**	**2,199**	**5.8**
Berwick	317	187	504	
Ettrick and Lauderdale	465	190	655	
Roxburgh	483	196	679	
Tweedale	252	109	361	
Central Region	**7,987**	**3,523**	**11,510**	**11.0**
Clackmannan	1,613	623	2,236	
Falkirk	4,289	1,975	6,264	
Stirling	2,085	925	3,010	
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**3,183**	**1,771**	**4,954**	**8.7**
Annandale and Eskdale	594	357	951	
Nithsdale	1,294	717	2,011	
Stewartry	426	265	691	
Wigtown	869	432	1,301	
Fife Region	**10,391**	**4,577**	**14,968**	**11.2**
Dunfermline	3,888	1,549	5,437	
Kirkcaldy	5,521	2,360	7,881	
North East Fife	982	668	1,650	
Grampian Region	**8,483**	**4,186**	**12,669**	**5.5**
Banff and Buchan	1,489	776	2,265	
City of Aberdeen	4,263	1,626	5,889	
Gordon	691	418	1,109	
Kincardine and Deeside	396	284	680	
Moray	1,644	1,082	2,726	
Highlands Region	**6,055**	**2,605**	**8,660**	**9.8**
Badenoch and Strathspey	225	145	370	
Caithness	817	317	1,134	
Inverness	1,750	696	2,446	
Lochaber	566	254	820	
Nairn	338	127	465	
Ross and Cromarty	1,576	699	2,275	
Skye and Lochalsh	351	181	532	
Sutherland	432	186	618	
Lothian Region	**22,132**	**7,971**	**30,103**	**8.3**
City of Edinburgh	13,627	4,763	18,390	
East Lothian	2,069	770	2,839	
Midlothian	2,420	741	3,161	
West Lothian	4,016	1,697	5,713	
Strathclyde Region	**98,191**	**32,834**	**131,025**	**12.9**
Argyll and Bute	1,496	771	2,267	
Bearsden and Milngavie	528	253	781	
City of Glasgow	43,405	12,444	55,849	
Clydebank	2,276	676	2,952	
Clydesdale	1,505	633	2,138	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,907	898	2,805	
Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,329	769	3,098	
Cunninghame	5,378	1,981	7,359	
Dumbarton	2,569	1,208	3,777	
East Kilbride	1,925	1,007	2,932	
Eastwood	644	389	1,033	
Hamilton	3,897	1,266	5,163	
Inverclyde	4,959	1,503	6,462	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,811	1,067	3,878	
Kyle and Carrick	3,167	1,251	4,418	
Monklands	4,571	1,456	6,027	
Motherwell	5,758	1,804	7,562	
Renfrew	7,039	2,619	9,658	
Strathkelvin	2,027	839	2,866	
Tayside Region	**11,467**	**5,024**	**16,491**	**9.8**
Angus	2,039	1,188	3,227	
City of Dundee	7,186	2,832	10,018	
Perth and Kinross	2,242	1,004	3,246	
Orkney Islands	**392**	**205**	**597**	**8.9**
Shetland Islands	**320**	**197**	**517**	**5.3**
Western Isles	**1,111**	**350**	**1,461**	**14.9**
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Antrim	1,789	760	2,549	
Ards	1,843	841	2,684	
Armagh	2,305	926	3,231	
Ballymena	1,891	862	2,753	
Ballymoney	1,203	397	1,600	
Banbridge	963	538	1,501	
Belfast	20,051	6,056	26,107	
Carrickfergus	1,130	555	1,685	
Castlereagh	1,699	847	2,546	
Coleraine	2,591	903	3,494	
Cookstown	1,698	600	2,298	
Craigavon	3,430	1,331	4,761	
Derry	6,951	1,570	8,521	
Down	1,797	818	2,615	
Dungannon	2,608	907	3,515	
Fermanagh	2,782	896	3,678	
Larne	1,198	492	1,690	
Limavady	1,770	510	2,280	
Lisburn	3,471	1,512	4,983	
Magherafelt	1,685	628	2,313	
Moyle	938	251	1,189	
Newry and Mourne	4,923	1,661	6,584	
Newtownabbey	2,648	1,292	3,940	
North Down	1,576	1,005	2,581	
Omagh	2,249	789	3,038	
Strabane	2,700	571	3,271	

* Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.
† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and *2.3*, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in *table 2.4*. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid-1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for counties become available later this year. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets.

2·10 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	2,123	747	2,870
Mid Bedfordshire	632	381	1,013
North Bedfordshire	1,259	500	1,759
North Luton	1,175	514	1,689
South West Bedfordshire	748	381	1,129
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	750	386	1,136
Newbury	530	265	795
Reading East	988	329	1,317
Reading West	746	257	1,003
Slough	1,206	548	1,754
Windsor and Maidenhead	582	251	833
Wokingham	414	260	674
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	565	281	846
Beaconsfield	405	215	620
Buckingham	543	270	813
Chesham and Amersham	360	184	544
Milton Keynes	1,415	735	2,150
Wycombe	712	311	1,023
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	543	262	805
Brighton Kemptown	1,870	598	2,468
Brighton Pavilion	1,687	744	2,431
Eastbourne	907	365	1,272
Hastings and Rye	1,342	513	1,855
Hove	1,443	678	2,121
Lewes	755	400	1,155
Wealden	371	212	583
Essex			
Basildon	1,894	883	2,777
Billericay	903	524	1,427
Braintree	720	483	1,203
Brentwood and Ongar	592	234	826
Castle Point	894	456	1,350
Chelmsford	902	461	1,363
Epping Forest	858	462	1,320
Harlow	1,259	595	1,854
Harwich	1,584	632	2,216
North Colchester	986	538	1,524
Rochford	714	403	1,117
Saffron Walden	461	254	715
South Colchester and Maldon	1,005	634	1,639
Southend East	1,579	561	2,140
Southend West	1,018	444	1,462
Thurrock	1,689	825	2,514
Greater London			
Barking	1,402	451	1,853
Battersea	2,570	949	3,519
Beckenham	1,017	437	1,454
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,194	981	5,175
Bexleyheath	781	413	1,194
Bow and Poplar	3,920	1,081	5,001
Brent East	2,657	1,116	3,773
Brent North	1,200	546	1,746
Brent South	2,593	1,069	3,662
Brentford and Isleworth	1,489	645	2,134
Carshalton and Wallington	866	363	1,229
Chelsea	1,251	484	1,735
Chingford	1,087	517	1,604
Chipping Barnet	674	368	1,042
Chislehurst	786	338	1,124
City of London and Westminster South	1,543	606	2,149
Croydon Central	1,182	404	1,586
Croydon North East	1,370	646	2,016
Croydon North West	1,471	631	2,102
Croydon South	577	284	861
Dagenham	1,200	547	1,747
Dulwich	1,973	840	2,813
Ealing North	1,401	575	1,976
Ealing Acton	1,912	736	2,648
Ealing Southall	1,903	915	2,818
Edmonton	1,775	740	2,515
Eltham	1,434	563	1,997
Enfield North	1,240	622	1,862
Enfield Southgate	1,142	472	1,614
Erith and Crayford	1,307	589	1,896
Feltham and Heston	1,492	720	2,212
Finchley	898	489	1,387
Fulham	2,094	846	2,940
Greenwich	2,022	780	2,802
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,756	1,683	6,439
Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,283	1,727	7,010
Hammersmith	2,933	984	3,917
Hampstead and Highgate	2,272	1,003	3,275
Harrow East	1,139	606	1,745
Harrow West	786	362	1,148
Hayes and Harlington	789	426	1,215
Hendon North	1,071	490	1,561
Hendon South	935	408	1,343
Holborn and St Pancras	3,540	1,343	4,883
Hornchurch	770	367	1,137
Hornsey and Wood Green	3,131	1,397	4,528
Ilford North	834	486	1,320
Ilford South	1,454	609	2,063
Islington North	3,867	1,485	5,352
Islington South and Finsbury	3,313	1,327	4,640
Kensington	1,937	784	2,721
Kingston-upon-Thames	691	287	978
Lewisham East	1,963	731	2,694
Lewisham West	2,294	887	3,181
Lewisham Deptford	3,916	1,327	5,243
Leyton	2,565	941	3,506
Mitcham and Morden	1,355	519	1,874
Newham North East	2,653	911	3,564
Newham North West	2,514	811	3,325
Newham South	2,491	915	3,406
Norwood	3,560	1,288	4,848
Old Bexley and Sidcup	487	301	788
Orpington	749	341	1,090
Peckham	4,061	1,356	5,417
Putney	1,237	533	1,770
Ravensbourne	550	312	862
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	838	420	1,258
Romford	872	407	1,279
Ruislip-Northwood	437	212	649
Southwark and Bermondsey	3,782	1,024	4,806
Streatham	2,911	1,019	3,930
Surbiton	380	172	552
Sutton and Cheam	605	307	912
Tooting	2,228	940	3,168
Tottenham	4,754	1,669	6,423
Twickenham	690	331	1,021
Upminster	881	395	1,276
Uxbridge	738	353	1,091
Vauxhall	4,822	1,654	6,476
Walthamstow	1,873	683	2,556
Wanstead and Woodford	725	350	1,075
Westminster North	2,808	1,103	3,911
Wimbledon	782	348	1,130
Woolwich	2,686	1,055	3,741
Hampshire			
Aldershot	774	407	1,181
Basingstoke	806	275	1,081
East Hampshire	644	386	1,030
Eastleigh	1,090	545	1,635
Fareham	829	447	1,276
Gosport	1,023	718	1,741
Havant	1,684	682	2,366
New Forest	690	320	1,010
North West Hampshire	411	232	643
Portsmouth North	1,406	615	2,021
Portsmouth South	2,667	1,035	3,702
Romsey and Waterside	1,064	548	1,612
Southampton Itchen	2,413	834	3,247
Southampton Test	2,084	692	2,776
Winchester	538	232	770
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	941	566	1,507
Hertford and Stortford	519	280	799
Hertsmere	812	327	1,139
North Hertfordshire	873	479	1,352
South West Hertfordshire	598	279	877
St Albans	571	227	798
Stevenage	898	440	1,338
Watford	963	350	1,313
Welwyn Hatfield	716	390	1,106
West Hertfordshire	739	343	1,082
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	2,479	1,179	3,658
Kent			
Ashford	911	378	1,289
Canterbury	1,242	517	1,759
Dartford	1,102	492	1,594
Dover	1,594	573	2,167
Faversham	1,685	864	2,549
Folkestone and Hythe	1,609	609	2,218
Gillingham	1,320	663	1,983
Gravesham	1,449	680	2,129
Maidstone	797	377	1,174
Medway	1,256	611	1,867
Mid Kent	1,182	619	1,801
North Thanet	1,762	675	2,437
Sevenoaks	654	279	933
South Thanet	1,494	575	2,069
Tonbridge and Malling	700	293	993
Tunbridge Wells	513	204	717
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	680	403	1,083
Henley	354	157	511
Oxford East	1,171	409	1,580
Oxford West and Abingdon	741	321	1,062
Wantage	392	202	594
Witney	477	279	756
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	427	200	627
East Surrey	365	159	524
Epsom and Ewell	577	212	789
Esher	364	157	521
Guildford	471	168	639
Mole Valley	363	135	498
North West Surrey	439	220	659
Reigate	514	221	735
South West Surrey	418	162	580
Spelthorne	488	224	712
Woking	670	237	907
West Sussex			
Arundel	737	261	998
Chichester	573	251	824
Crawley	662	228	890
Horsham	405	172	577
Mid Sussex	353	180	533
Shoreham	410	177	587
Worthing	788	351	1,139
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	1,087	421	1,508
Huntingdon	783	512	1,295
North East Cambridgeshire	1,167	561	1,728
Peterborough	2,503	918	3,421

UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics 2·10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	407	238	645
South West Cambridgeshire	603	410	1,013
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	2,225	1,012	3,237
Mid Norfolk	659	377	1,036
North Norfolk	943	409	1,352
North West Norfolk	1,582	729	2,311
Norwich North	1,198	555	1,753
Norwich South	2,216	810	3,026
South Norfolk	772	484	1,256
South West Norfolk	1,087	692	1,779
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	807	495	1,302
Central Suffolk	857	407	1,264
Ipswich	1,362	506	1,868
South Suffolk	831	525	1,356
Suffolk Coastal	731	325	1,056
Waveney	1,861	993	2,854
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	1,331	626	1,957
Bristol East	1,852	813	2,665
Bristol North West	1,777	735	2,512
Bristol South	2,948	1,108	4,056
Bristol West	2,706	977	3,683
Kingswood	1,234	626	1,860
Northavon	943	659	1,602
Wansdyke	859	585	1,444
Weston-super-Mare	1,463	713	2,176
Woodspring	884	564	1,448
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	2,222	878	3,100
North Cornwall	1,626	870	2,496
South East Cornwall	1,347	759	2,106
St Ives	2,152	1,044	3,196
Truro	1,595	832	2,427
Devon			
Exeter	1,619	651	2,270
Honiton	924	494	1,418
North Devon	1,298	646	1,944
Plymouth Devonport	2,636	966	3,602
Plymouth Drake	2,822	1,066	3,888
Plymouth Sutton	1,497	851	2,348
South Hams	1,310	703	2,013
Teignbridge	1,012	494	1,506
Tiverton	839	479	1,318
Torbay	1,978	846	2,824
Torridge and West Devon	1,354	700	2,054
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	1,558	578	2,136
Bournemouth West	1,300	439	1,739
Christchurch	554	272	826
North Dorset	489	320	809
Poole	1,020	420	1,440
South Dorset	1,079	502	1,581
West Dorset	584	337	921
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	1,400	581	1,981
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	685	389	1,074
Gloucester	1,737	691	2,428
Stroud	1,002	581	1,583
West Gloucestershire	1,142	621	1,763
Somerset			
Bridgwater	1,379	733	2,112
Somerton and Frome	714	550	1,264
Taunton	1,240	550	1,790
Wells	878	561	1,439
Yeovil	888	618	1,506
Wiltshire			
Devizes	769	517	1,286
North Wiltshire	828	609	1,437
Salisbury	823	482	1,305
Swindon	1,804	740	2,544
Westbury	993	597	1,590
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	1,162	624	1,786
Hereford	1,241	691	1,932
Leominster	848	421	1,269
Mid Worcestershire	1,435	771	2,206
South Worcestershire	852	445	1,297
Worcester	1,508	705	2,213
Wyre Forest	1,195	640	1,835
Shropshire			
Ludlow	867	469	1,336
North Shropshire	1,210	780	1,990
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,215	660	1,875
The Wrekin	2,697	1,152	3,849
Staffordshire			
Burton	1,606	840	2,446
Cannock and Burntwood	1,663	859	2,522
Mid Staffordshire	1,136	619	1,755
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,320	552	1,872
South East Staffordshire	1,710	937	2,647
South Staffordshire	1,610	899	2,509
Stafford	1,150	546	1,696
Staffordshire Moorlands	795	519	1,314
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,926	738	2,664
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,703	719	2,422
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,449	676	2,125
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	1,560	920	2,480
Nuneaton	1,618	793	2,411
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,058	717	1,775
Stratford-on-Avon	637	402	1,039
Warwick and Leamington	1,124	669	1,793
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	1,311	595	1,906
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,275	917	3,192
Birmingham Erdington	3,382	1,178	4,560
Birmingham Hall Green	2,266	892	3,158
Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,360	1,111	4,471
Birmingham Ladywood	4,660	1,422	6,082
Birmingham Northfield	3,610	1,258	4,868
Birmingham Perry Barr	3,409	1,268	4,677
Birmingham Small Heath	5,236	1,472	6,708
Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,364	1,152	5,516
Birmingham Yardley	1,922	789	2,711
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,751	1,058	3,809
Coventry North East	3,137	1,268	4,405
Coventry North West	1,681	861	2,542
Coventry South East	2,506	951	3,457
Coventry South West	1,531	735	2,266
Dudley East	2,875	1,115	3,990
Dudley West	1,936	992	2,928
Halesowen and Stourbridge	1,534	774	2,308
Meriden	2,544	1,114	3,658
Solihull	935	564	1,499
Sutton Coldfield	1,057	595	1,652
Walsall North	2,821	958	3,779
Walsall South	2,703	955	3,658
Warley East	2,436	927	3,363
Warley West	2,030	826	2,856
West Bromwich East	2,334	909	3,243
West Bromwich West	2,651	944	3,595
Wolverhampton North East	3,493	1,122	4,615
Wolverhampton South East	2,780	949	3,729
Wolverhampton South West	2,499	1,146	3,645
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	1,680	668	2,348
Bolsover	2,405	903	3,308
Chesterfield	2,711	1,012	3,723
Derby North	2,190	827	3,017
Derby South	3,356	1,115	4,471
Erewash	1,782	722	2,504
High Peak	1,261	744	2,005
North East Derbyshire	2,407	996	3,403
South Derbyshire	1,550	685	2,235
West Derbyshire	997	538	1,535
Leicestershire			
Blaby	737	426	1,163
Bosworth	812	471	1,283
Harborough	613	363	976
Leicester East	2,007	853	2,860
Leicester South	2,774	1,006	3,780
Leicester West	2,937	958	3,895
Loughborough	1,044	567	1,611
North West Leicestershire	1,484	554	2,038
Rutland and Melton	770	514	1,284
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	2,493	997	3,490
Gainsborough and Horncastle	1,533	804	2,337
Grantham	1,382	752	2,134
Holland with Boston	1,419	704	2,123
Lincoln	3,041	1,166	4,207
Stamford and Spalding	868	523	1,391
Northamptonshire			
Corby	1,247	657	1,904
Daventry	495	410	905
Kettering	726	426	1,152
Northampton North	1,231	545	1,776
Northampton South	1,090	488	1,578
Wellingborough	925	557	1,482
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	2,640	759	3,399
Bassetlaw	2,613	956	3,569
Broxtowe	1,338	666	2,004
Gedling	1,519	732	2,251
Mansfield	3,186	964	4,150
Newark	1,559	747	2,306
Nottingham East	4,898	1,517	6,415
Nottingham North	3,739	1,085	4,824
Nottingham South	3,120	1,025	4,145
Rushcliffe	1,249	644	1,893
Sherwood	2,406	791	3,197
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,218	691	1,909
Booth Ferry	1,485	756	2,241
Bridlington	1,995	961	2,956
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,581	988	3,569
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,537	903	3,440
Great Grimsby	3,588	985	4,573
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,479	1,052	4,531
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,015	1,279	5,294
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,647	1,261	4,908
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	814	350	1,164
Richmond	1,084	745	1,829
Ryedale	999	564	1,563
Scarborough	2,055	808	2,863
Selby	1,218	764	1,982
Skipton and Ripon	687	418	1,105
York	2,602	1,004	3,606

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	3,078	841	3,919
Barnsley East	2,701	766	3,467
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,502	880	3,382
Don Valley	3,277	1,244	4,521
Doncaster Central	3,730	1,384	5,114
Doncaster North	3,684	1,365	5,049
Rother Valley	2,579	1,210	3,789
Rotherham	3,206	1,085	4,291
Sheffield Central	5,015	1,501	6,516
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,479	948	3,427
Sheffield Brightside	3,640	1,144	4,784
Sheffield Hallam	1,788	878	2,666
Sheffield Heeley	3,229	1,137	4,366
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,263	1,091	3,354
Wentworth	2,977	1,073	4,050
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	1,921	751	2,672
Bradford North	3,382	1,047	4,429
Bradford South	2,411	834	3,245
Bradford West	3,897	1,095	4,992
Calder Valley	1,360	784	2,144
Colne Valley	1,379	680	2,059
Dewsbury	1,814	738	2,552
Elmet	1,232	613	1,845
Halifax	2,344	970	3,314
Hemsworth	2,604	830	3,434
Huddersfield	2,152	952	3,104
Keighley	1,482	674	2,156
Leeds Central	3,920	1,153	5,073
Leeds East	3,385	1,065	4,450
Leeds North East	1,953	806	2,759
Leeds North West	1,500	640	2,140
Leeds West	2,484	954	3,438
Morley and Leeds South	1,937	723	2,660
Normanton	1,518	768	2,286
Pontefract and Castleford	2,751	986	3,737
Pudsey	945	495	1,440
Shipley	1,087	455	1,542
Wakefield	2,411	934	3,345
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	2,159	766	2,925
Congleton	871	595	1,466
Crewe and Nantwich	1,707	843	2,550
Eddisbury	1,566	793	2,359
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,272	934	3,206
Halton	3,221	1,268	4,489
Macclesfield	1,025	557	1,582
Tatton	1,083	488	1,571
Warrington North	2,353	912	3,265
Warrington South	2,279	861	3,140
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,120	557	1,677
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,993	733	2,726
Bolton North East	2,579	857	3,436
Bolton South East	2,924	1,083	4,007
Bolton West	1,988	884	2,872
Bury North	1,443	662	2,105
Bury South	1,670	795	2,465
Cheadle	726	460	1,186
Davyhulme	1,752	683	2,435
Denton and Reddish	2,271	944	3,215
Eccles	2,444	834	3,278
Hazel Grove	1,023	519	1,542
Heywood and Middleton	2,434	998	3,432
Leigh	2,623	1,023	3,646
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,233	729	1,962
Makerfield	2,364	1,151	3,515
Manchester Central	6,260	1,606	7,866
Manchester Blackley	3,568	1,068	4,636
Manchester Gorton	3,777	1,182	4,959
Manchester Withington	3,298	1,166	4,464
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,213	802	4,015
Oldham Central and Royton	2,843	1,062	3,905
Oldham West	1,943	877	2,820
Rochdale	3,026	1,071	4,097
Salford East	4,125	1,080	5,205
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,255	897	3,152
Stockport	1,696	667	2,363
Stretford	4,323	1,448	5,771
Wigan	3,215	1,302	4,517
Worsley	2,452	1,007	3,459
Lancashire			
Blackburn	3,383	972	4,355
Blackpool North	2,458	836	3,294
Blackpool South	2,479	911	3,390
Burnley	2,193	871	3,064
Chorley	1,494	838	2,332
Fylde	939	392	1,331
Hyndburn	1,374	613	1,987
Lancaster	1,432	559	1,991
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,842	703	2,545
Pendle	1,412	622	2,034
Preston	3,599	1,004	4,603
Ribble Valley	568	421	989
Rossendale and Darwen	1,545	746	2,291
South Ribble	1,500	779	2,279
West Lancashire	2,747	1,227	3,974
Wyre	1,443	588	2,031
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	5,188	1,493	6,681
Bootle	5,692	1,599	7,291
Crosby	2,269	1,033	3,302
Knowsley North	4,931	1,321	6,252
Knowsley South	4,835	1,534	6,369
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,687	1,602	6,289
Liverpool Garston	4,042	1,264	5,306
Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,025	1,514	5,539
Liverpool Riverside	6,512	1,867	8,379
Liverpool Walton	5,799	1,894	7,693
Liverpool West Derby	5,028	1,511	6,539
Southport	1,829	886	2,715
St Helens North	2,930	1,061	3,991
St Helens South	3,618	1,237	4,855
Wallasey	3,781	1,230	5,011
Wirral South	1,691	708	2,399
Wirral West	1,941	815	2,756
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	4,225	1,205	5,430
Langbaurgh	3,447	1,229	4,676
Middlesbrough	5,136	1,423	6,559
Redcar	3,911	1,151	5,062
Stockton North	3,925	1,335	5,260
Stockton South	3,168	1,282	4,450
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	1,663	922	2,585
Carlisle	1,624	755	2,379
Copeland	1,830	911	2,741
Penrith and the Border	944	680	1,624
Westmorland	580	322	902
Workington	1,887	1,007	2,894
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	2,607	985	3,592
City of Durham	2,234	860	3,094
Darlington	2,702	1,014	3,716
Easington	2,927	843	3,770
North Durham	3,134	1,068	4,202
North West Durham	2,557	878	3,435
Sedgefield	2,023	945	2,968
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,830	707	2,537
Blyth Valley	2,569	918	3,487
Hexham	805	493	1,298
Wansbeck	3,088	885	3,973
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	2,417	805	3,222
Gateshead East	3,377	1,053	4,430
Houghton and Washington	3,965	1,252	5,217
Jarrow	3,785	1,030	4,815
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,890	1,002	3,892
Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,718	1,131	4,849
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,061	1,008	4,069
South Shields	3,733	1,226	4,959
Sunderland North	5,997	1,504	7,501
Sunderland South	4,452	1,392	5,844
Tyne Bridge	5,441	1,329	6,770
Tynemouth	2,924	996	3,920
Wallsend	3,643	1,239	4,882
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	1,300	696	1,996
Clwyd North West	2,289	894	3,183
Clwyd South West	1,402	683	2,085
Delyn	1,567	589	2,156
Wrexham	1,856	729	2,585
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	1,661	732	2,393
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,593	650	2,243
Llanelli	2,053	713	2,766
Pembroke	2,641	1,121	3,762
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	2,693	815	3,508
Islwyn	1,633	651	2,284
Monmouth	1,122	508	1,630
Newport East	1,945	717	2,662
Newport West	2,154	785	2,939
Torfaen	2,193	940	3,133
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	1,723	645	2,368
Conwy	1,601	661	2,262
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	740	349	1,089
Ynys Mon	2,011	960	2,971
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	1,473	666	2,139
Caerphilly	2,456	708	3,164
Cynon Valley	2,287	718	3,005
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,625	881	3,506
Ogmore	2,045	656	2,701
Pontypridd	2,075	644	2,719
Rhondda	2,445	719	3,164
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	808	470	1,278
Montgomery	528	324	852
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	2,589	915	3,504
Cardiff North	1,003	375	1,378
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,426	659	3,085
Cardiff West	2,646	708	3,354
Vale of Glamorgan	1,901	758	2,659
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	1,526	480	2,006
Gower	1,344	549	1,893
Neath	1,706	674	2,380
Swansea East	2,622	725	3,347
Swansea West	2,770	899	3,669

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 11, 1989

	Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	800	383	1,183
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	717	299	1,016
Central Region			
Clackmannan	2,209	907	3,116
Falkirk East	2,207	933	3,140
Falkirk West	1,862	893	2,755
Stirling	1,709	790	2,499
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	1,534	864	2,398
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,649	907	2,556
Fife Region			
Central Fife	2,720	1,225	3,945
Dunfermline East	2,396	952	3,348
Dunfermline West	1,789	713	2,502
Kirkcaldy	2,504	1,019	3,523
North East Fife	982	668	1,650
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	2,074	663	2,737
Aberdeen South	1,501	613	2,114
Banff and Buchan	1,489	776	2,265
Gordon	902	576	1,478
Kincardine and Deeside	873	476	1,349
Moray	1,644	1,082	2,726
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,249	503	1,752
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,731	1,134	3,865
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,075	968	3,043
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	2,069	770	2,839
Edinburgh Central	2,614	945	3,559
Edinburgh East	2,316	728	3,044
Edinburgh Leith	3,665	1,149	4,814
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,656	628	2,284
Edinburgh South	2,031	752	2,783
Edinburgh West	1,100	403	1,503
Linlithgow	2,255	906	3,161
Livingston	2,006	949	2,955
Mid Lothian	2,420	741	3,161
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	1,496	771	2,267
Ayr	2,225	846	3,071
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,271	1,174	4,445
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,545	790	3,335
Clydesdale	2,330	881	3,211
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,907	898	2,805
Cunninghame North	2,364	1,005	3,369
Cunninghame South	3,014	976	3,990
Dumbarton	2,569	1,208	3,777
East Kilbride	1,925	1,007	2,932
Eastwood	1,437	633	2,070
Glasgow Cathcart	2,220	714	2,934
Glasgow Central	4,327	1,280	5,607
Glasgow Garscadden	3,707	895	4,602
Glasgow Govan	3,577	1,028	4,605
Glasgow Hillhead	2,930	1,207	4,137
Glasgow Maryhill	4,711	1,445	6,156
Glasgow Pollock	4,378	1,104	5,482
Glasgow Provan	4,916	1,230	6,146
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,636	1,021	4,657
Glasgow Shettleston	4,031	1,054	5,085
Glasgow Springburn	4,972	1,466	6,438
Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,539	1,259	5,798
Hamilton	3,072	1,018	4,090
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,811	1,067	3,878
Monklands East	2,965	965	3,930
Monklands West	2,360	789	3,149
Motherwell North	3,025	1,013	4,038
Motherwell South	2,733	791	3,524
Paisley North	2,696	984	3,680
Paisley South	2,518	874	3,392
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,452	761	2,213
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,532	680	2,212
Tayside Region			
Angus East	1,734	1,043	2,777
Dundee East	3,813	1,437	5,250
Dundee West	3,165	1,215	4,380
North Tayside	1,121	605	1,726
Perth and Kinross	1,634	724	2,358
Orkney and Shetland Islands	712	402	1,114
Western Isles	1,111	350	1,461
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	3,004	1,278	4,282
Belfast North	5,410	1,646	7,056
Belfast South	3,452	1,424	4,876
Belfast West	8,473	1,840	10,313
East Antrim	3,568	1,537	5,105
East Londonderry	5,704	1,901	7,605
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,390	1,803	7,193
Foyle	8,356	1,866	10,222
Lagan Valley	3,570	1,552	5,122
Mid-Ulster	5,584	1,804	7,388
Newry and Armagh	5,772	1,945	7,717
North Antrim	4,032	1,510	5,542
North Down	2,343	1,329	3,672
South Antrim	3,197	1,562	4,759
South Down	3,618	1,648	5,266
Strangford	2,388	1,192	3,580
Upper Bann	4,028	1,681	5,709

2·13 UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE															
1988	May 12	582	444	32	91	182	99	128	229	107	82	454	1,986	—	1,986
	June 9	900	676	65	136	364	199	343	523	260	171	2,826	5,787	2,099	7,886
	July 14	16,519	8,233	1,989	5,625	9,886	5,927	11,116	14,284	6,564	7,672	16,433	96,015	6,580	102,595
	Aug 11	17,885	9,633	1,775	5,487	9,700	5,980	10,737	14,853	6,224	7,321	16,323	96,285	6,959	103,244
	Sept 8	20,634	10,629	2,112	6,421	11,253	7,106	12,600	17,351	7,333	8,501	16,698	110,009	7,647	117,656
	Oct 13	2,436	1,677	119	462	874	446	745	1,314	396	586	1,398	8,776	—	8,776
	Nov 10	724	592	36	92	185	147	119	248	51	95	283	1,980	—	1,980
	Dec 8	450	375	11	57	134	71	66	135	26	55	156	1,161	—	1,161
1989	Jan 12	358	284	14	42	118	53	49	122	33	60	113	962	—	962
	Feb 9	342	274	10	41	112	56	46	117	32	55	94	905	—	905
	Mar 9	321	264	14	39	106	61	51	128	35	56	90	901	—	901
	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

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 Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE															
1988	May 12	92	70	32	29	355	461	754	224	256	548	1,843	4,594	1,184	5,778
	June 9	72	58	17	17	375	341	666	724	133	270	1,471	4,086	1,403	5,489
	July 14	84	76	30	12	259	277	503	455	192	144	1,560	3,516	1,012	4,528
	Aug 11	74	57	34	41	158	153	430	218	202	127	977	2,414	792	3,206
	Sept 8	63	47	34	16	124	265	589	225	165	64	1,123	2,668	1,061	3,729
	Oct 13	62	46	42	28	164	149	657	383	74	172	1,695	3,426	1,019	4,445
	Nov 10	72	46	59	20	199	193	669	162	109	169	1,559	3,211	860	4,071
	Dec 8	57	36	44	30	112	232	747	226	127	176	1,484	3,235	0	3,235
1989	Jan 12	88	69	53	17	237	292	731	706	259	182	2,524	5,089	986	6,075
	Feb 9	107	73	39	32	297	424	1,016	630	344	196	1,979	5,064	997	6,061
	Mar 9	321	288	49	44	280	592	843	1,766	298	291	2,284	6,768	1,512	8,280
	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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·15
Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1986	Apr	21.6	17.2	13.9	9.4	7.8	11.8	5.4	11.9
	July	20.9	17.8	13.6	9.2	7.6	11.7	5.4	11.7
	Oct	20.8	16.6	13.4	9.1	7.6	11.8	5.5	11.6
1987	Jan	20.3	16.8	13.6	9.5	7.7	12.3	5.6	11.7
	Apr	18.4	15.7	13.0	9.1	7.4	12.0	5.3	11.0
	July	16.9	15.3	11.9	8.4	6.9	11.3	4.8	10.3
	Oct	16.3	13.6	11.2	7.8	6.6	11.0	4.4	9.7
1988	Jan	15.4	13.4	11.2	7.8	6.5	10.7	4.0	9.5
	Apr	13.6	12.2	10.5	7.3	6.2	10.3	3.7	8.9
	July	12.3	11.8	9.5	6.6	5.6	9.6	3.3	8.1
	Oct	12.0	10.6	9.0	6.2	5.3	9.4	3.2	7.4
1989	Jan	11.4	10.5	9.0	6.1	5.2	8.9	3.0	7.3
	Apr	9.9	9.5	8.3	5.6	4.8	8.2	2.6	6.6
MALE									
1986	Apr	23.6	19.4	14.7	11.6	10.0	14.8	7.6	13.9
	July	22.5	19.6	14.3	11.2	9.7	14.5	7.5	13.5
	Oct	22.1	18.4	14.0	11.0	9.7	14.6	7.6	13.3
1987	Jan	22.5	18.8	14.6	11.7	9.9	15.4	7.9	13.7
	Apr	20.6	17.7	14.0	11.2	9.6	15.1	7.4	13.0
	July	18.8	17.0	13.0	10.3	8.9	14.2	6.6	12.1
	Oct	18.0	15.3	12.2	9.7	8.5	13.8	6.1	11.5
1988	Jan	17.4	15.3	12.4	9.7	8.5	13.5	5.7	11.4
	Apr	15.4	14.0	11.6	9.2	8.0	12.9	5.1	10.6
	July	13.9	13.3	10.5	8.2	7.2	12.0	4.6	9.7
	Oct	13.5	12.1	10.0	7.7	6.8	11.7	4.5	8.9
1989	Jan	13.2	12.4	10.2	7.7	6.7	11.3	4.2	8.9
	Apr	11.6	11.3	9.6	7.2	6.2	10.3	3.7	8.1
FEMALE									
1986	Apr	19.3	14.3	12.5	6.2	4.8	7.6	0.2	9.0
	July	19.0	15.3	12.5	6.3	4.9	7.6	0.3	9.1
	Oct	19.2	14.2	12.5	6.2	4.9	7.8	0.3	9.0
1987	Jan	17.8	14.1	12.1	6.2	4.8	7.8	0.3	8.8
	Apr	15.9	13.0	11.2	5.9	4.6	7.6	0.3	8.1
	July	14.7	13.0	10.3	5.4	4.4	7.2	0.3	7.7
	Oct	14.4	11.3	9.6	5.0	4.2	7.0	0.3	7.2
1988	Jan	13.3	10.9	9.3	4.9	4.1	6.8	0.2	7.0
	Apr	11.6	9.9	8.7	4.6	3.9	6.6	0.3	6.5
	July	10.6	9.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	6.2	0.2	6.0
	Oct	10.3	8.5	7.4	3.9	3.4	6.1	0.2	5.3
1989	Jan	9.4	8.1	7.2	3.7	3.3	5.7	0.2	5.0
	Apr	8.0	7.0	6.3	3.3	3.0	5.2	0.2	4.5

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.
Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at the relevant mid-year for 1986 and 1987 figures, and, this month have been updated to incorporate mid-1988 denominators for the 1988 and 1989 figures. These rates are thus consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1*, *2.2* and *2.3*.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2·18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece**
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1988 May	2,427	593	137	395	1,035	230	121	2,432	2,149	92
June	2,341	569	119	386	973	219	117	2,401	2,131	90
July	2,327	519	118	402	1,052	213	111	2,470	2,199	86
Aug	2,291	539	119	395	1,040	229	100	2,552	2,167	84
Sept***	2,311	555	124	381	960	230	101	2,633	2,100	83
Oct	2,119	508	141	377	963	243	108	2,654	2,074	90
Nov	2,067	488	163	374	1,001	251	96	2,617	2,190	112
Dec	2,047	563	189	379	985	263	105	2,646	2,191	136
1989 Jan	2,074	592	208	390	1,112	297	121	2,661	2,335	145
Feb	2,018	..	199	384	1,100	..	100	2,597	2,305	150
Mar	1,960	..	159	380	1,147	..	..	2,547	2,178	134
Apr	1,884	..	..	..	1,105	..	..	..	2,035	125
May	1,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,948	..
Percentage rate: latest month	6.3	7.4	5.3	13.8	8.3	10.6	4.0	10.0	6.6	6.0
latest month: change on a year ago	-2.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.5	+0.1	+1.0	-1.2	-0.3	-1.0	+0.2
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										
1988 May	2,364	593	159	400	1,042	240	131	2,559	2,269	..
June	2,324	585	159	368	1,011	240	116	2,578	2,268	..
July	2,267	541	152	404	1,057	240	112	2,614	2,264	..
Aug	2,226	560	159	400	1,069	244	111	2,610	2,249	..
Sept	2,192	559	159	389	1,048	245	107	2,556	2,239	..
Oct	2,158	548	156	381	1,061	251	108	2,570	2,222	..
Nov	2,105	537	156	381	1,056	257	94	2,552	2,192	..
Dec	2,037	556	161	377	1,032	259	104	2,563	2,136	..
1989 Jan	1,988	566	149	374	1,017	256	109	2,548	2,076	..
Feb	1,949	551	143	371	1,022	..	95	2,527	2,052	..
Mar	1,917	..	..	371	1,010	..	..	2,522	2,016	..
Apr	1,858	..	..	..	1,046	..	..	2,534	2,033	..
May	1,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,045	..
Percentage rate: latest month	6.4	6.9	4.8	13.5	7.8	9.2	3.9	10.0	6.9	..
latest three months: change on previous three months	-0.6	+0.1	-0.2	-0.3	N/C	+0.3	N/C	-0.1	-0.3	..
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Mar	Mar	..	Mar	Mar	..	Mar	Mar	Mar	..
Per cent	6.9	6.2	..	9.6	7.5	..	4.0	10.2	5.5	..

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.
*** See notes ** and *** to *tables 2.1* and *2.2.*

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·18
Selected countries

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan§	Luxembourg †	Netherlands †	Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzerland †	United States §§
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1988 May	236	3,817	1,560	2.3	647	38	306	2,878	66	19.8	6,553
June	238	3,749	1,440	2.2	674	42	297	2,824	58	18.6	6,819
July	242	3,770	1,480	2.3	686	45	294	2,776	77	18.3	6,823
Aug	243	3,801	1,570	2.2	692	53	291	2,745	80	17.5	6,659
Sept	236	3,869	1,510	2.4	688	53	291	2,744	78	16.8	6,368
Oct	233	3,870	1,460	2.4	678	57	295	2,756	74	16.8	6,182
Nov	234	3,866	1,410	2.4	679	62	305	2,762	65	17.5	6,325
Dec	243	3,847	1,340	2.4	690	70	313	2,769	51	18.4	6,142
1989 Jan	245	3,851	1,460	2.5	..	87	333	2,773	75	18.9	7,309
Feb	242	3,837	1,510	2.4	..	86	337	2,740	69	18.0	6,883
Mar	241	..	1,630	2.4	..	79	332	2,698	60	16.5	6,378
Apr	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,229
May	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,158
Percentage rate: latest month	17.6	16.5	2.6	1.6	14.1	4.7	7.7	18.4	1.3	0.6	4.9
latest month: change on a year ago	-0.5	+0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	+2.2	+0.2	-2.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1985	231	2,959	1,566	..	762	52	..	2,643	124	27.0	8,312
1986	236	3,173	1,667	..	712	36	..	2,759	98	22.8	8,237
1987	247	3,294	1,731	..	686	32	319	2,924	84	..	7,410
1988	242	3,848	1,552	..	..	50	304	2,869	..	19.6	6,692
Monthly											
1988 May	240	3,837	1,540	..	679	46	303	2,918	82	21.0	6,783
June	240	3,815	1,450	..	695	48	302	2,911	71	21.0	6,455
July	244	3,877	1,550	..	680	49	302	2,887	80	21.0	6,625
Aug	242	3,987	1,590	..	682	51	302	2,863	64	20.0	6,797
Sept	241	3,862	1,530	..	683	56	302	2,817	62	19.0	6,614
Oct	241	3,913	1,520	..	679	60	301	2,776	77	19.0	6,518
Nov	239	3,919	1,500	..	681	66	305	2,737	67	18.0	6,563
Dec	238	3,894	1,460	..	677	67	308	2,727	51	17.0	6,554
1989 Jan	237	3,809	1,430	..	..	73	317	2,683	..	15.0	6,716
Feb	235	3,748	1,440	..	..	75	321	2,651	..	16.0	6,328
Mar	236	..	1,460	..	..	74	321	2,626	..	..	6,128
Apr	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,546
May	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,306
Percentage rate: latest month	17.9	16.1	2.4	..	13.9	4.4	7.5	18.0	1.2	0.6	5.0
latest three months: change on previous three months	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	..	-0.1	+0.4	+0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	..	..	Mar	..	Jan	Feb	Nov	Nov	Mar	..	Mar
Per cent	..	..	2.3	..	9.4	4.8	5.5	18.1	1.3	..	4.9

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

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW† Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1988	May 12	276.7	-44.1	180.4	-24.4	96.3	-19.7	39.8
	June 9	273.8	-41.7	178.2	-23.7	95.6	-18.1	39.2
	July 14	347.5	-81.6	214.9	-48.4	132.6	-33.2	43.4
	Aug 11	311.6	-72.8	194.4	-43.2	117.2	-29.6	44.4
	Sept 8**	327.4	-129.2	209.8	-71.5	117.6	-57.6	43.4
	Oct 13	319.6	-100.6	206.4	-58.5	113.2	-42.1	42.0
	Nov 10	297.8	-77.5	196.1	-45.0	101.6	-32.6	40.8
	Dec 8	269.9	-58.7	185.1	-32.5	84.8	-26.2	34.9
1989	Jan 12	269.4	-74.9	175.4	-39.3	94.0	-35.6	38.4
	Feb 9	290.0	-55.2	192.3	-28.3	97.7	-26.9	39.8
	Mar 9	264.0	-49.0	178.8	-23.7	85.2	-25.4	33.7
	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

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW† Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1988	May 12	394.9	-30.5	260.2	-12.1	134.7	-18.5	55.5
	June 9	367.1	-36.3	243.2	-20.8	123.9	-15.5	49.8
	July 14	359.7	-68.2	237.2	-41.8	122.5	-26.4	46.9
	Aug 11	350.1	-69.5	226.6	-44.1	123.4	-25.5	45.3
	Sept 8**	305.9	-145.9	190.4	-87.2	115.5	-58.7	42.3
	Oct 13	486.1	-62.9	301.8	-39.0	184.3	-23.8	61.7
	Nov 10	354.0	-78.3	228.1	-45.8	126.0	-32.5	52.0
	Dec 8	292.0	-25.5	188.7	-15.0	103.4	-10.5	40.3
1989	Jan 12	245.4	-76.2	156.6	-45.9	88.7	-30.2	39.4
	Feb 9	350.8	-55.8	233.7	-30.7	117.1	-25.0	49.8
	Mar 9	326.8	-65.7	217.3	-38.3	109.5	-27.4	44.7
	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

* 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 4⅓ week month.
† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. 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. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows have tended to be understated a little in September and after Easter when many young people have joined the register and with consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
** See notes ** and *** to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1988	Nov 10	1.4	22.6	49.4	31.2	19.6	29.5	20.9	9.9	6.0	190.4
	Dec 8	1.2	21.2	46.1	29.8	19.4	29.1	19.4	8.7	5.0	179.8
1989	Jan 12	0.9	19.5	43.7	28.1	18.3	26.7	18.6	8.5	5.0	169.3
	Feb 9	0.9	23.3	48.7	31.3	20.4	28.7	19.7	8.5	4.8	186.2
	Mar 9	0.8	20.6	44.0	29.2	19.1	27.8	19.0	8.3	4.6	173.5
	Apr 13	0.7	18.4	39.4	26.6	17.8	25.9	18.6	8.3	4.6	160.3
	May 11	0.6	17.8	37.3	25.9	16.8	25.0	17.4	7.3	4.0	152.1
FEMALE											
1988	Nov 10	1.1	15.6	28.4	16.7	8.8	13.7	10.2	3.3	—	97.8
	Dec 8	0.9	12.9	23.1	14.3	7.9	11.8	8.3	2.7	—	81.9
1989	Jan 12	0.6	14.2	25.8	15.2	8.6	13.5	9.2	2.7	—	89.9
	Feb 9	0.8	15.9	26.6	16.2	9.0	13.2	9.2	2.8	—	93.7
	Mar 9	0.6	13.1	22.5	13.8	7.9	12.4	8.9	2.7	—	81.9
	Apr 13	0.6	11.6	20.8	13.4	7.8	12.4	8.9	2.7	—	78.1
	May 11	0.6	11.1	19.0	12.2	6.8	10.6	7.7	2.5	—	70.4
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1988	Nov 10	–16.4	–3.4	–8.8	–3.2	–2.7	–4.6	–2.7	–1.1	–1.2	–44.2
	Dec 8	–13.8	–1.1	–5.2	–2.3	–1.9	–3.1	–2.3	–1.2	–1.3	–32.1
1989	Jan 12	–15.2	–2.1	–6.2	–2.9	–2.2	–4.1	–2.6	–1.8	–1.9	–39.1
	Feb 9	–15.1	0.2	–3.8	–1.3	–1.1	–3.0	–1.7	–1.0	–1.3	–28.2
	Mar 9	–12.6	–0.1	–3.4	–0.7	–0.8	–2.0	–1.6	–0.8	–1.2	–23.3
	Apr 13	–15.7	–0.7	–6.6	–3.3	–2.4	–5.6	–4.7	–2.6	–2.3	–43.8
	May 11	–12.4	–0.3	–3.7	—	–0.7	–1.0	–1.5	–1.6	–1.8	–23.0
FEMALE											
1988	Nov 10	–12.6	–2.8	–6.9	–3.7	–2.3	–2.5	–0.9	–0.5	—	–32.1
	Dec 8	–10.1	–1.4	–5.5	–3.1	–1.8	–2.3	–1.0	–0.4	—	–25.7
1989	Jan 12	–12.2	–2.5	–7.5	–4.4	–2.7	–3.6	–1.6	–0.8	—	–35.3
	Feb 9	–11.5	–0.5	–5.2	–3.5	–2.2	–2.3	–1.2	–0.4	—	–26.8
	Mar 9	–9.2	–0.7	–5.1	–3.7	–2.2	–2.3	–1.1	–0.4	—	–24.7
	Apr 13	–11.4	–1.0	–5.9	–4.0	–2.6	–3.4	–2.0	–0.9	—	–31.3
	May 11	–8.9	–0.3	–4.6	–2.7	–1.8	–2.0	–1.3	–0.6	—	–22.3

OUTFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE											
1988	Nov 10	1.9	21.6	52.6	33.0	22.3	33.7	21.8	8.7	6.9	202.6
	Dec 8	1.1	17.7	42.8	27.1	18.4	28.6	19.0	7.6	6.0	168.2
1989	Jan 12	0.8	13.0	33.7	22.3	14.9	22.9	15.2	7.4	5.3	135.4
	Feb 9	0.9	20.1	51.3	34.6	23.6	35.5	22.6	9.5	6.8	204.9
	Mar 9	0.7	19.4	49.2	33.0	22.2	33.3	21.8	8.7	6.2	194.6
	Apr 13	0.6	18.2	46.5	30.9	20.7	31.2	20.4	9.1	6.1	183.6
	May 11	0.5	18.1	47.0	31.5	21.0	31.5	20.9	9.1	6.0	185.5
FEMALE											
1988	Nov 10	1.6	17.2	33.6	19.5	10.8	16.1	10.9	3.4	0.1	113.2
	Dec 8	0.9	14.2	27.9	15.9	9.0	13.0	9.0	2.8	0.1	92.8
1989	Jan 12	0.7	10.2	21.6	14.5	8.3	11.7	8.0	2.7	0.1	77.8
	Feb 9	0.8	14.4	29.9	19.7	11.0	15.2	10.3	3.2	0.1	104.6
	Mar 9	0.6	13.8	28.4	17.8	10.3	14.6	10.2	3.0	0.1	98.7
	Apr 13	0.5	12.8	26.8	17.2	9.8	14.3	10.1	3.2	—	94.7
	May 11	0.5	12.4	25.5	16.5	9.3	13.5	9.4	3.0	—	90.3
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1988	Nov 10	–17.7	–5.4	–7.0	–2.2	–0.8	–1.5	–0.9	–0.5	–2.2	–38.4
	Dec 8	–11.2	–1.9	–1.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	–0.1	–1.3	–13.3
1989	Jan 12	–10.0	–4.1	–8.1	–4.2	–2.6	–3.2	–2.0	0.2	–2.0	–36.1
	Feb 9	–14.1	–3.6	–4.4	–1.6	–0.3	–0.3	–0.8	0.3	–2.3	–27.2
	Mar 9	–12.6	–3.7	–6.3	–2.4	–1.4	–2.5	–1.1	–0.5	–2.3	–32.6
	Apr 13	–10.6	–2.9	–5.0	–2.0	–1.7	–3.2	–2.0	–0.2	–2.0	–29.7
	May 11	–12.7	–4.3	–8.3	–3.6	–2.9	–5.0	–2.9	–0.7	–2.3	–42.7
FEMALE											
1988	Nov 10	–13.0	–4.3	–5.6	–3.0	–2.0	–1.6	0.1	—	—	–29.5
	Dec 8	–8.4	–0.8	–1.0	–0.7	–0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	—	–9.7
1989	Jan 12	–7.5	–3.2	–6.0	–3.4	–2.2	–2.6	–0.8	–0.1	—	–25.9
	Feb 9	–10.8	–2.8	–4.3	–1.6	–1.0	–1.2	–0.2	–0.1	—	–22.0
	Mar 9	–9.4	–2.8	–5.1	–3.2	–1.6	–2.0	–0.4	–0.3	—	–24.9
	Apr 13	–8.1	–2.6	–4.8	–2.6	–1.7	–1.5	–0.3	–0.2	—	–21.8
	May 11	–9.2	–3.5	–6.7	–3.8	–2.6	–3.0	–1.4	–0.4	—	–30.6

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

2·30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †
Regions

		South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1986		39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
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
1988	Q1	3,253	1,907	566	1,939	1,519	5,368	5,781	5,131	3,612	27,169	2,978	3,158	33,305
	Q2	3,873	2,755	403	3,468	1,741	1,569	5,212	5,179	2,868	24,313	1,292	2,982	28,587
	Q3	3,155	1,310	368	2,429	1,199	1,311	2,013	4,524	3,390	18,389	1,555	4,412	24,356
	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	2,510	1,340	161	1,410	1,478	3,223	975	5,031	1,914	16,702	2,129	4,884	23,715
1988	May	1,067	771	143	1,556	436	243	1,705	1,396	1,131	7,677	203	864	8,744
	June	1,212	883	81	778	628	203	1,046	2,005	910	6,863	318	1,219	8,400
	July	1,035	450	160	1,128	402	245	750	2,073	982	6,775	485	1,740	9,000
	Aug	896	402	58	311	261	398	603	1,347	1,109	4,983	385	1,818	7,186
	Sept	1,224	458	150	990	536	668	660	1,104	1,299	6,631	685	854	8,170
	Oct	988	448	48	553	242	209	528	1,673	428	4,669	312	1,319	6,300
	Nov	809	430	89	541	167	899	661	1,044	631	4,841	415	1,135	6,391
	Dec	929	341	163	541	497	1,165	556	2,014	1,203	7,068	618	1,305	8,991
1989	Jan	637	242	74	434	704	444	391	1,264	370	4,318	430	1,061	5,809
	Feb	869	535	65	382	338	564	318	2,337	588	5,461	384	1,093	6,938
	Mar	1,004	563	22	594	436	2,215	266	1,430	956	6,923	1,315	2,730	10,968
	Apr*	668	97	195	820	499	779	366	1,457	726	5,510	518	655	6,683
	May*	445	145	209	148	93	386	389	1,238	265	3,173	201	462	3,836

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

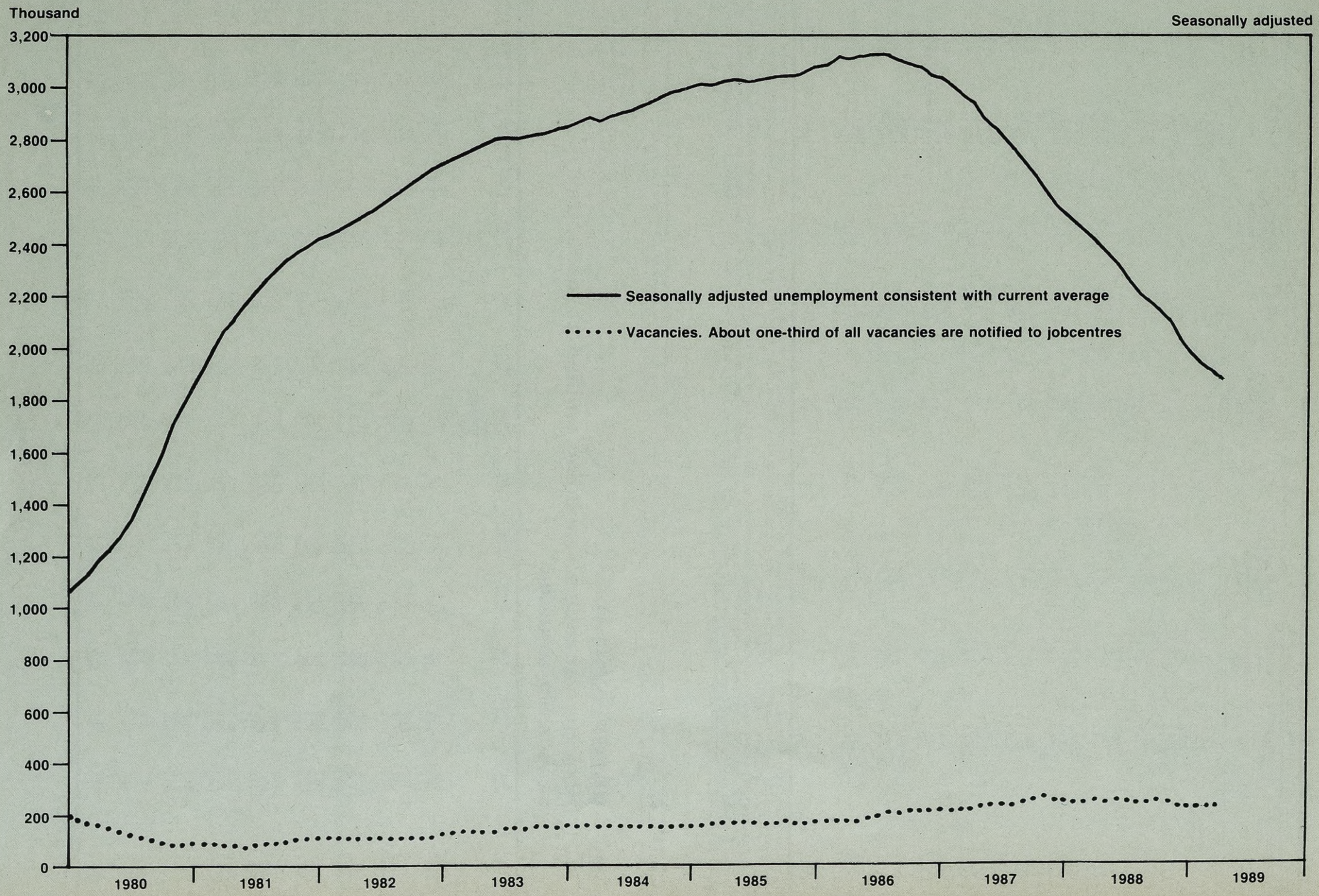
2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †
Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1987	1988	1988 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1989 Q1	1989 Mar	Apr*	May*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0**		**489**	**169**	**39**	**74**	**22**	**34**	**76**	**5**	**0**	**0**
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	13,498	10,933	8,508	1,518	213	694	4,153	3,144	902	292
Mineral oil and natural gas		13-14	1,431	203	73	110	0	20	55	18	5	6
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15-17	590	527	154	146	133	94	199	134	4	0
Energy and water supply industries	**1**		**15,519**	**11,663**	**8,735**	**1,774**	**346**	**808**	**4,407**	**3,296**	**911**	**298**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	137	314	61	196	36	21	9	9	32	10
Metal manufacture .		22	2,983	1,649	313	690	265	381	410	108	84	5
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	1,934	1,501	314	862	131	194	210	63	92	52
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25-26	3,518	1,941	394	495	710	342	504	312	55	52
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	**2**		**8,572**	**5,405**	**1,082**	**2,243**	**1,142**	**938**	**1,133**	**492**	**263**	**119**
Manufacture of metal goods		31	4,918	2,043	684	604	314	441	520	191	110	8
Mechanical engineering		32	16,726	16,127	4,273	4,010	5,077	2,767	1,824	890	644	264
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,261	410	29	148	147	86	475	29	56	14
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	13,222	6,800	1,933	2,526	993	1,348	1,459	298	657	310
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	3,842	1,517	564	527	68	358	492	39	39	217
Manufacture of other transport equipment **		36	8,917	5,200	1,569	1,754	1,172	705	991	587	250	19
Instrument engineering		37	717	505	105	212	64	124	235	155	130	90
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	**3**		**49,603**	**32,602**	**9,157**	**9,781**	**7,835**	**5,829**	**5,996**	**2,189**	**1,886**	**922**
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	10,922	10.639	2,939	3,330	1,961	2,409	1,248	439	58	196
Textiles		43	4,382	4,859	895	688	943	2,333	1,422	652	582	203
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	3,167	3,969	943	948	983	1,095	1,095	295	339	556
Timber and furniture		46	1,800	1,610	391	332	617	270	234	118	101	72
Paper, printing and publishing		47	4,354	3,983	754	1,441	952	836	533	179	443	373
Other manufacturing		48-49	4,177	2,533	779	328	731	695	549	161	289	73
Other manufacturing industries	**4**		**28,802**	**27,593**	**6,701**	**7,067**	**6,187**	**7,638**	**5,081**	**1,844**	**1,812**	**1,473**
Construction	**5**		**10,615**	**7,784**	**1,921**	**2,015**	**2,346**	**1,502**	**1,953**	**1,027**	**492**	**111**
Wholesale distribution		61-63	5,280	3,378	764	1,038	878	698	521	222	248	132
Retail distribution		64-65	8,657	6,324	2,480	1,479	1,581	784	573	139	335	200
Hotel and catering		66	2,342	1,234	199	328	530	177	215	129	19	0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	834	84	25	15	30	14	240	215	0	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	**6**		**17,113**	**11,020**	**3,468**	**2,860**	**3,019**	**1,673**	**1,549**	**705**	**602**	**332**
Transport		71-77	4,256	4,841	718	1,490	1,299	1,334	1,605	480	296	174
Telecommunications		79	648	197	114	0	27	56	28	4	0	0
Transport and communication	**7**		**4,904**	**5,038**	**832**	**1,490**	**1,326**	**1,390**	**1,633**	**484**	**296**	**174**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	**8**		**1,789**	**1,151**	**526**	**228**	**305**	**92**	**265**	**151**	**99**	**214**
Public administration and defence		91-94	3,569	3,782	460	767	1,201	1,354	1,057	454	146	61
Medical and other health services		95	2,068	773	157	157	98	361	451	233	72	36
Other services nes		96-99,00	1,092	950	227	131	529	63	114	88	104	96
Other services	**9**		**6,729**	**5,505**	**844**	**1,055**	**1,828**	**1,778**	**1,622**	**775**	**322**	**193**
All production industries	**1-4**		**102,496**	**77,263**	**25,675**	**20,865**	**15,510**	**15,213**	**16,617**	**7,821**	**4,872**	**2,812**
All manufacturing industries	**2-4**		**86,977**	**65,600**	**16,940**	**19,091**	**15,164**	**14,405**	**12,210**	**4,525**	**3,961**	**2,514**
All service industries	**6-9**		**30,535**	**22,714**	**5,670**	**5,633**	**6,478**	**4,933**	**5,069**	**2,115**	**1,319**	**913**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	**0-9**		**144,135**	**107,930**	**33,305**	**28,587**	**24,356**	**21,682**	**23,715**	**10,968**	**6,683**	**3,836**

* Provisional figures as at June 1, 1989; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 7,000 in April and 6,000 in May.
† 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*.
** Now includes shipbuilding and repairs.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES
United Kingdom

C1



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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1984	)	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	) Annual	162.1			201.6		200.4		154.6	
1986	) averages	188.8			212.2		208.3		157.4	
1987	)	235.4			226.4		222.3		159.5	
1988	)	248.5			231.1		232.7		159.0	
1987	May 8	231.6	12.1	6.4	223.1	5.1	215.5	1.4	156.8	–0.1
	June 5	233.7	2.0	5.5	229.8	–0.4	227.0	0.4	163.3	–1.2
	July 3	235.3	1.7	5.2	221.1	–0.4	217.9	1.1	155.3	–0.5
	Aug 7	237.7	2.4	2.0	224.4	0.4	219.4	1.3	155.8	–0.3
	Sept 4	244.4	6.7	3.6	229.3	–0.2	220.4	–2.2	156.7	–2.2
	Oct 2	259.9	15.5	8.2	235.6	4.8	223.8	2.0	157.6	0.8
	Nov 6	265.1	5.2	9.1	234.9	3.5	229.4	3.3	158.9	1.0
	Dec 4	254.9	–10.1	3.5	234.7	1.8	241.1	6.9	165.6	3.0
1988	Jan 8	250.8	–4.2	–3.0	227.3	–2.8	233.4	3.2	165.7	2.7
	Feb 5	249.6	–1.2	–5.2	234.7	–0.1	239.2	3.3	165.3	2.1
	Mar 4	249.4	–0.2	–1.8	236.0	0.5	236.1	–1.7	163.0	–0.9
	Apr 8	255.9	6.6	1.7	230.6	1.1	227.3	–2.1	158.1	–2.5
	May 6	254.5	–1.5	1.6	231.2	–1.2	228.0	–3.7	157.9	–2.5
	June 3	255.1	0.6	1.9	230.8	–1.8	229.7	–2.1	156.3	–2.2
	July 8	249.7	–5.4	–2.1	230.3	–0.1	231.8	1.5	156.4	–0.6
	Aug 5	242.7	–6.9	–3.9	227.0	–1.4	232.6	1.5	156.8	–0.4
	Sept 2	240.3	–2.5	–4.9	227.7	–1.0	229.0	–0.2	155.4	–0.3
	Oct 7	251.2	10.9	0.5	232.8	0.8	229.3	–0.9	153.4	–1.0
	Nov 4	245.2	–6.0	0.8	234.0	2.3	242.5	3.3	162.3	1.8
	Dec 2	238.3	–6.9	–0.7	230.8	1.0	233.4	1.5	157.6	0.8
1989	Jan 6	229.2	–9.1	–7.3	220.4	–4.1	231.0	0.6	160.5	2.4
	Feb 3	228.1	–1.1	–5.7	234.8	0.3	239.4	–1.0	167.2	1.6
	Mar 3	222.9	–5.3	–5.1	229.3	–0.5	234.8	0.5	164.0	2.1
	Apr 7	222.1	–0.7	–2.4	210.1	–3.5	210.6	–6.8	147.2	–4.4
	May 5	218.2	–3.9	–3.3	221.4	–4.5	222.5	–5.6	154.5	–4.2

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Note that Community Programme vacancies handled by jobcentres were excluded from the seasonally adjusted series when the coverage was revised in September 1985. The coverage of the seasonally adjusted series is therefore not affected by the cessation of C.P. vacancies with the introduction of Employment Training in September 1988. Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 *Employment Gazette*, p 143.

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

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London* †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1987	May 8	87.2	36.3	7.9	21.0	20.6	12.7	15.8	24.2	11.7	10.5	18.1	229.6	2.0	231.6
	June 5	87.9	36.3	7.9	20.2	21.0	12.5	15.7	24.5	12.1	11.5	18.3	231.6	2.0	233.7
	July 3	90.5	37.7	7.9	19.2	21.5	12.4	15.3	25.0	12.3	11.0	18.4	233.3	2.0	235.3
	Aug 7	90.7	37.0	8.2	19.6	21.9	12.4	15.8	25.1	12.2	11.1	18.7	235.6	2.1	237.7
	Sept 4	94.2	38.5	8.3	20.0	22.7	12.8	16.2	25.1	12.2	11.3	19.5	242.2	2.2	244.4
	Oct 2	101.0	41.0	8.8	20.9	24.4	13.2	17.0	26.8	12.7	12.3	20.6	257.7	2.2	259.9
	Nov 6	107.1	43.2	9.0	20.2	24.8	12.9	16.8	26.3	12.8	11.8	21.0	262.6	2.4	265.1
	Dec 4	102.3	40.4	8.8	20.1	24.2	12.7	16.4	23.7	12.1	11.1	20.6	252.0	2.9	254.9
1988	Jan 8	100.7	38.6	8.8	20.4	24.4	12.7	15.9	22.4	11.5	11.2	19.6	247.6	3.1	250.8
	Feb 5	100.4	36.6	8.9	19.8	24.4	13.0	15.9	22.2	11.5	11.2	19.5	246.7	2.9	249.6
	Mar 4	98.5	34.3	9.1	19.8	24.0	13.2	15.7	23.9	11.6	11.1	19.8	246.6	2.8	249.4
	Apr 8	101.5	35.1	9.4	20.5	24.0	13.8	15.7	24.0	11.7	11.9	20.6	253.1	2.8	255.9
	May 6	100.3	34.4	9.8	20.8	23.6	13.9	15.1	24.0	11.7	12.6	20.1	251.8	2.7	254.5
	June 3	100.8	33.6	9.9	20.9	23.8	14.0	15.1	23.9	11.9	12.4	19.6	252.5	2.6	255.1
	July 8	95.9	30.5	10.4	21.1	23.7	13.8	15.2	23.3	11.2	12.5	19.8	246.9	2.7	249.7
	Aug 5	92.4	29.4	10.2	20.2	22.9	13.6	15.0	22.9	10.8	12.1	20.0	240.1	2.6	242.7
	Sept 2	88.9	27.8	10.3	20.2	23.0	13.9	15.3	23.4	10.6	12.1	20.0	237.7	2.6	240.3
	Oct 7	91.1	29.0	10.3	20.6	25.4	14.6	16.3	25.8	11.5	12.4	20.6	248.5	2.7	251.2
	Nov 4	87.5	28.6	10.1	19.9	25.3	14.4	15.4	25.8	11.3	12.6	20.0	242.3	2.9	245.2
	Dec 2	82.7	28.4	9.5	20.2	24.8	14.2	14.9	24.7	11.6	12.4	20.5	235.3	3.0	238.3
1989	Jan 6	79.4	26.8	9.3	20.0	23.1	13.9	14.4	22.8	11.2	12.1	19.9	226.2	3.0	229.2
	Feb 3	78.9	26.9	9.0	19.6	22.4	13.4	14.5	23.5	10.8	12.7	19.7	224.5	3.7	228.1
	Mar 3	75.7	25.6	8.8	19.4	22.1	12.9	13.8	23.6	10.8	12.7	19.7	219.4	3.5	222.9
	Apr 7	75.7	25.4	8.6	18.5	21.9	12.7	13.4	23.5	10.7	13.3	20.3	218.5	3.6	222.1
	May 5	72.0	24.0	8.2	19.2	20.9	13.0	12.9	23.3	11.0	14.0	20.2	214.7	3.5	218.2

* See footnote to *table 3.1*.
† Included in South East.

VACANCIES 3·3
Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total †															
1984	)	59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8
1985	) 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
1986	) 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
1987	)	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
1988	)	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1988	May 6	102.4	34.3	10.1	23.2	23.4	14.2	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.1	21.3	260.1	2.1	262.2
	June 3	106.0	35.1	10.5	23.8	24.2	14.8	16.0	25.6	12.1	13.5	21.0	267.4	2.1	269.5
	July 8	98.3	30.0	11.1	22.9	24.2	13.9	15.5	24.2	11.5	13.1	21.2	256.1	2.1	258.2
	Aug 5	92.1	27.8	10.5	20.3	22.6	13.6	15.1	23.3	11.3	12.6	20.7	242.1	1.9	244.0
	Sept 2	96.2	30.4	11.0	21.8	24.8	15.1	16.6	25.7	12.0	13.2	21.8	258.2	1.9	260.1
	Oct 7	100.6	34.2	11.0	21.8	27.7	15.9	17.8	27.4	12.6	12.8	22.0	269.8	2.0	271.8
	Nov 4	91.6	31.2	10.3	19.7	26.7	15.0	16.2	26.2	11.7	12.4	20.5	250.3	2.0	252.3
	Dec 2	79.4	27.5	8.9	17.5	24.1	13.2	14.2	23.0	11.0	11.4	18.8	221.4	1.9	223.3
1989	Jan 6	71.5	24.6	8.3	16.1	21.5	12.5	13.1	20.6	9.9	11.0	17.0	201.5	1.9	203.3
	Feb 3	70.0	24.1	7.9	16.5	20.9	12.0	13.0	21.1	9.6	11.6	17.2	200.0	2.1	202.0
	Mar 3	68.8	23.2	8.1	18.0	20.5	12.1	12.8	21.7	9.9	12.2	18.5	202.6	2.2	204.8
	Apr 7	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 5	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
Vacancies at careers offices															
1984	)	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1985	) Annual	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	) averages	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	)	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
1988	May 6	15.4	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8	1.2	27.0
	June 3	17.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	29.6	1.1	30.7
	July 8	19.9	10.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	31.3	1.0	32.3
	Aug 5	19.8	9.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.6	1.0	31.6
	Sept 2	19.5	9.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.9	1.0	31.9
	Oct 7	18.5	9.5	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	29.3	1.2	30.6
	Nov 4	16.0	7.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.3	1.2	26.5
	Dec 2	14.3	7.4	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	22.2	1.1	23.4
1989	Jan 6	13.4	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	20.8	1.1	21.9
	Feb 3	12.9	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	20.7	1.2	21.8
	Mar 3	13.3	7.0	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	21.8	1.3	23.1
	Apr 7	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 5	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

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. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

* 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.

4·1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work

Stoppages: April 1989

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	67	41,900	82,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	54	33,400*	51,000
Continuing from earlier months	13	8,500	31,000

* Less than 500 working days lost.
** Includes 28,200 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 for 1989 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1989		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	256	228,200	509,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	19	21,600	773,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	3,400	15,000
Redundancy questions	36	62,800	126,000
Trade union matters	30	106,700	154,000
Working conditions and supervision	84	24,900	45,000
Manning and work allocation	193	176,900	1,199,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	70	22,000	52,000
All causes	**699**	**646,500**	**2,872,000**

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1988			12 months to April 1989		
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	203	130,200	329,000	159	28,800	42,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	100	*	1	100	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	4	2,300	19,000	5	1,700	9,000
Metal processing and manufacture	9	2,300	11,000	11	2,400	13,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	10	1,500	5,000	7	1,100	6,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	10	1,700	12,000	6	1,900	20,000
Metal goods nes	14	2,800	29,000	17	2,300	18,000
Engineering	68	15,700	81,000	67	30,600	99,000
Motor vehicles	90	109,200	632,000	47	30,800	46,000
Other transport equipment	30	16,700	42,000	31	46,500	811,000
Food, drink and tobacco	35	8,000	55,000	17	6,900	40,000
Textiles	5	1,600	7,000	13	13,200	69,000
Footwear and clothing	19	3,600	28,000	12	2,800	14,000
Timber and wooden furniture	3	200	*	6	800	4,000
Paper, printing and publishing	14	1,800	10,000	5	500	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	15	1,300	5,000	15	3,300	9,000
Construction	23	4,100	24,000	20	5,300	26,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	9	800	1,000	13	1,000	5,000
Transport services and communication	185	78,400	269,000	83	290,400	1,362,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	23	7,600	20,000	18	10,200	12,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	5	900	1,000	3	600	1,000
Public administration, education and health services	128	187,300	623,000	130	153,400	238,000
Other services	14	6,400	25,000	17	11,900	23,000
All industries and services	**903****	**584,600**	**2,229,000**	**699****	**646,500**	**2,872,000**

* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
** Less than 500 working days lost.
Note: The order of the columns in this table has been reversed when compared with tables published before June 1989.

4·2 Stoppages of work**: summary

United Kingdom		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
SIC 1968		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services
1979		2,080	2,125	4,586	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980		1,330	1,348	830*	834*	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981		1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982		1,528	1,538	2,101*	2,103*	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980						All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1982		1,528	1,538	2,101*	2,103*	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983		1,352	1,364	573*	574*	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984		1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
1985		887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1986		1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987		1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988		770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1987	Apr	114	135	131	155	336	28	49	4	1	10	244
	May	78	95	88	126	222	13	30	-	2	20	158
	June	84	104	45	157	345	14	23	4	1	9	295
	July	72	93	40	61	214	70	22	8	6	55	54
	Aug	57	71	16	22	43	2	19	1	1	11	8
	Sept	63	84	16	19	56	6	24	8	2	2	15
	Oct	79	96	22	24	76	7	41	1	2	3	23
	Nov	97	108	79	80	127	15	65	2	1	5	38
	Dec	55	72	27	35	60	10	16	-	1	17	15
1988	Jan	82	93	33	64	106	40	22	6	3	9	27
	Feb	104	128	123	152	655	146	381	1	1	59	67
	Mar	70	99	32	49	259	6	142	6	-	57	48
	Apr	45	55	15	18	66	1	10	-	4	42	9
	May	65	78	36	41	140	1	19	29	3	65	23
	June	73	89	34	43	306	3	230	34	2	20	17
	July	51	71	18	37	349	2	283	4	1	24	35
	Aug	51	62	135	151	431	2	280	1	1	134	14
	Sept	53	63	161	163	1,115	6	30	5	1	1,036	37
	Oct	73	83	26	33	53	1	26	-	1	6	19
	Nov	70	85	134	152	183	5	27	4	-	21	126
	Dec	33	49	12	18	38	9	6	1	-	15	6
1989	Jan	45	53	13	13	41	4	9	-	1	17	11
	Feb	64	79	17	20	59	2	15	5	6	15	16
	Mar	54	65	22	24	74	3	35	-	3	-	33
	Apr	54	67	33	42	82	5	26	-	8	19	24

* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
** See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data Section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1989 are provisional.

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

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy (Divisions 0–9)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2–4)				Production industries (Divisions 1–4)				Service industries (Divisions 6–9)			
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	
SIC 1980					Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*
																	1985 = 100
1984	Annual averages	92·2				91·7				89·8				94·0			
1985		100·0				100·0				100·0				100·0			
1986		107·9				107·7				108·0				107·7			
1987		116·3				116·3				116·7				116·0			
1988		126·4				126·2				126·5				126·2			
1984	Jan	89·0	90·0	7·0	7¾	87·8	88·3	8·9	9½	87·7	88·2	7·8	9	90·3	91·4	6·5	
	Feb	89·6	90·6	5·8	7¾	88·7	89·3	9·6	9½	88·7	89·4	8·8	9	90·4	91·4	3·4	
	Mar	89·9	90·1	5·5	7¾	89·7	89·7	9·8	9½	87·4	87·2	5·7	9	91·6	91·8	5·3	
	Apr	90·1	90·7	5·7	7¾	89·0	89·4	7·7	9¼	86·9	87·0	4·1	8¾	92·3	92·6	7·2	
	May	90·7	90·9	5·1	7¾	90·5	90·4	7·6	9¼	88·2	88·1	4·4	8¾	92·6	92·8	5·2	
	June	91·8	91·2	5·2	7¾	92·2	91·0	9·0	9¼	89·7	88·6	5·4	8¾	92·9	92·9	5·0	
	July	93·0	92·1	5·3	7½	92·7	91·7	8·8	9	90·3	89·3	5·1	8½	94·9	93·8	5·3	
	Aug	92·8	92·6	5·8	7½	91·7	92·5	8·6	8¾	89·3	89·9	4·8	8¼	95·2	94·5	6·5	
	Sept	93·1	93·1	6·3	7½	92·7	93·4	9·0	8¾	90·4	91·2	5·4	8¼	94·7	94·5	6·7	
	Oct	95·6	95·7	8·1	7½	94·2	94·8	9·3	8½	91·9	92·4	5·4	8	98·4	98·9	10·5	
	Nov	94·8	94·4	6·4	7½	95·3	94·5	8·0	8½	93·1	92·6	5·7	8	96·0	96·1	7·1	
	Dec	96·2	95·1	6·4	7½	95·7	95·2	8·1	8½	93·4	93·1	5·7	8	98·3	96·8	6·8	
1985	Jan	95·1	96·2	6·9	7½	96·0	96·5	9·3	8½	94·0	94·4	7·0	8¼	96·3	97·5	6·7	7
	Feb	95·8	96·9	7·0	7½	96·1	96·8	8·4	8½	94·2	95·0	6·3	8¼	97·0	98·2	7·4	7
	Mar	97·8	97·9	8·7	7½	97·9	97·9	9·1	8¾	97·2	97·1	11·4	8¼	98·0	98·2	7·0	7
	Apr	98·6	99·0	9·2	7½	99·1	99·5	11·3	8¾	98·7	98·9	13·7	8¼	98·5	98·8	6·7	7
	May	98·6	98·7	8·6	7½	98·9	98·9	9·4	9	98·7	98·6	11·9	8½	98·7	98·8	6·5	7
	June	100·0	99·4	9·0	7½	100·8	99·5	9·3	9	100·8	99·6	12·4	8½	99·1	99·1	6·7	6¾
	July	101·1	100·2	8·8	7½	101·5	100·4	9·5	9	101·8	100·7	12·8	8¾	100·3	99·2	5·8	6¾
	Aug	100·9	100·7	8·7	7½	99·7	100·5	8·6	9	100·0	100·7	12·0	8¾	101·5	100·7	6·6	6¾
	Sept	102·5	102·4	10·0	7¾	101·2	101·9	9·1	9	101·8	102·6	12·5	8¾	102·8	102·7	8·7	6¾
	Oct	101·2	101·4	6·0	7½	101·1	102·0	7·6	8¾	101·5	102·1	10·5	8¾	100·6	101·1	2·2	6¾
	Nov	102·9	102·5	8·6	7½	103·6	102·7	8·7	8¾	103·9	103·3	11·6	8¾	102·0	102·1	6·2	6½
	Dec	104·8	103·5	8·8	7½	104·3	103·6	8·8	8¾	104·4	103·9	11·6	8¾	105·1	103·4	6·8	6½
1986	Jan	102·9	104·2	8·3	7½	103·7	104·2	8·0	8½	104·2	104·7	10·9	8¾	102·1	103·3	5·9	6½
	Feb	103·5	104·9	8·3	7½	103·9	104·6	8·1	8¼	104·4	105·2	10·7	8½	103·0	104·2	6·1	6¾
	Mar	106·2	106·2	8·5	7½	105·3	105·2	7·5	8	105·7	105·6	8·8	8¼	106·6	106·7	8·7	7
	Apr	107·1	107·4	8·5	7½	106·6	107·0	7·5	7¾	106·7	106·9	8·1	8¼	107·6	107·9	9·2	7¼
	May	106·1	106·2	7·6	7½	106·1	106·0	7·2	7¾	106·3	106·4	7·9	8¼	106·1	106·3	7·6	7¼
	June	108·1	107·4	8·0	7½	108·6	107·2	7·7	7¾	108·4	107·1	7·5	8	107·7	107·8	8·8	7¼
	July	109·4	108·3	8·1	7½	108·4	107·3	6·9	7¾	108·8	107·5	6·8	8	109·7	108·4	9·3	7¼
	Aug	109·0	108·8	8·0	7½	107·4	108·3	7·8	7¾	108·0	108·8	8·0	7¾	109·7	108·9	8·1	7¼
	Sept	108·7	108·8	6·3	7½	108·2	109·0	7·0	7¾	108·6	109·5	6·7	7¾	108·3	108·3	5·5	7¼
	Oct	109·6	109·9	8·4	7½	109·2	110·0	7·8	7¾	109·6	110·3	8·0	7¾	109·3	109·9	8·7	7¼
	Nov	111·2	110·9	8·2	7¾	111·7	110·9	8·0	7¾	112·0	111·3	7·7	8	110·6	110·7	8·4	7½
	Dec	112·5	111·2	7·4	7¾	113·0	112·1	8·2	8	113·1	112·4	8·2	8	112·1	110·3	6·7	7½
1987	Jan	110·8	112·1	7·6	7½	111·7	112·2	7·7	7¾	112·3	112·7	7·6	7¾	109·9	111·2	7·6	7½
	Feb	111·2	112·8	7·5	7½	112·3	113·1	8·1	8	112·7	113·5	7·9	8	110·3	111·6	7·1	7¼
	Mar	113·2	113·2	6·6	7½	113·2	113·2	7·6	8	113·6	113·4	7·4	8	112·8	112·9	5·8	7¼
	Apr	114·0	114·2	6·3	7¾	114·0	114·4	6·9	8	114·4	114·6	7·2	8	113·8	114·0	5·7	7¾
	May	115·3	115·4	8·7	7¾	114·7	114·7	8·2	8	114·8	115·2	8·3	8	116·0	116·3	9·4	7¾
	June	116·4	115·7	7·7	7¾	117·2	115·7	7·9	8¼	117·1	115·7	8·0	8¼	115·8	116·0	7·6	7½
	July	118·2	117·0	8·0	7¾	118·1	116·9	8·9	8¼	118·2	116·9	8·7	8¼	118·2	116·8	7·7	7¼
	Aug	117·3	117·1	7·6	7¾	116·0	117·0	8·0	8½	116·9	117·7	8·2	8¼	117·7	116·8	7·3	7¼
	Sept	117·2	117·4	7·9	7¾	117·2	118·2	8·4	8½	117·6	118·6	8·3	8¼	116·6	116·5	7·6	7½
	Oct	118·4	118·8	8·1	8	118·8	119·4	8·5	8¼	119·1	119·9	8·7	8¼	117·7	118·2	7·6	8
	Nov	120·6	120·2	8·4	8¼	120·5	119·8	8·0	8¼	120·9	120·1	7·9	8¼	120·4	120·4	8·8	8½
	Dec	122·4	121·0	8·8	8½	122·4	121·4	8·3	8¼	122·3	121·5	8·1	8¼	122·4	120·6	9·3	8½
1988	Jan	120·4	121·8	8·7	8½	121·1	121·7	8·5	8½	121·3	121·7	8·0	8½	120·0	121·4	9·2	8½
	Feb	120·3	122·0	8·2	8½	120·3	121·1	7·1	8½	119·9	120·7	6·3	8½	120·7	122·1	9·4	8½
	Mar	124·0	124·0	9·5†	8½	123·3	123·2	8·8	8½	123·4	123·1	8·6	8¼	124·4	124·4	10·2†	8½
	Apr	124·3	124·4	8·9	8½	124·7	125·2	9·4	8¾	125·4	125·6	9·6	8½	123·5	123·8	8·6	8½
	May	124·1	124·2	7·6	8½	124·9	124·9	8·9	8¾	125·5	126·0	9·4	8½	123·2	123·5	6·2	8½
	June	125·9	125·1	8·1	8¾	126·6	125·0	8·0	9	126·8	125·3	8·3	9	125·2	125·5	8·2	8¾
	July	128·3	126·9	8·5	9	127·9	126·6	8·3	9	128·4	127·0	8·6	9	128·1	126·6	8·4	9
	Aug	126·8	126·6	8·1	9¼	125·6	126·7	8·3	8¾	126·4	127·2	8·1	9	126·9	126·0	7·9	9¼
	Sept	127·3	127·6	8·7	9¼	126·4	127·6	8·0	8¾	127·1	128·3	8·2	8¾	126·7	126·6	8·7	9¼
	Oct	128·9	129·5	9·0	9	128·7	129·2	8·2	8½	129·2	130·1	8·5	8¾	127·8	128·4	8·6	9
	Nov	131·2	130·7	8·7	8¾	130·8	130·2	8·7	8¾	131·2	130·4	8·6	8¾	130·9	131·0	8·8	8¾
	Dec	135·7	134·3	11·0	8¾	133·5	132·4	9·1	8¾	133·4	132·5	9·1	9	137·5	135·6	12·4	8¾
1989	Jan	131·8	133·3	9·4	9	132·6	133·2	9·4	9	132·7	133·2	9·4	9	131·2	132·7	9·3	9
	Feb	132·0	133·8	9·7	9¼	132·2	133·2	10·0	9	132·5	133·4	10·5	9¼	131·5	133·0	8·9	9
	Mar	134·9	134·9	8·8	9¼	133·4	133·4	8·3	9	134·2	133·9	8·8	9¼	135·1	135·1	8·6	9
	[Apr]	135·5	135·6	9·0‡	9¼	136·1	136·6	9·1	9	136·6	136·8	8·9	9¼	134·5	134·8	8·9‡	9¼

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.
* For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics, *Employment Gazette*, June 1989.
† March 1988 figures include substantial bonus payments. Allowing for similar payments which were omitted from the return in March 1987, percentage changes reduce to 9·1 for the whole economy and 9·3 for service industries.
‡ April 1988 includes substantial payments described as bonuses which were re-imbursement of expenses and should have been omitted from the returns. Excluding these payments increases the percentage change in April 1989 to 9·4 for the whole economy and 9·6 for service industries.

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

GREAT BRITAIN 1985=100 / SIC 1980 CLASS	Agriculture and forestry * (01–02)	Coal and coke † (11–12)	Mineral oil and natural gas (14)	Electricity gas, other energy and water supply (15–17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21–22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23–24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25–26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering (33–34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instruments (31, 37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41–42)	Textiles (43)
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	100·0
1986	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	107·2
1987	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	116·1
1988	117·7	135·8	133·0	122·0	128·0	126·2	126·9	125·3	128·5	129·0	120·0	126·3	126·3	123·7
1985 Jan	88·9	50·3	95·5	95·7	97·7	94·5	95·4	95·3	95·3	101·2	94·7	95·5	95·8	96·2
Feb	92·4	53·1	96·9	96·3	93·4	96·0	95·1	96·1	96·3	96·1	96·3	96·7	97·2	96·8
Mar	92·4	83·2	97·2	96·3	96·8	97·7	96·6	98·1	99·5	99·3	98·6	98·7	96·0	98·2
April	95·1	93·7	97·1	95·1	103·5	98·6	97·0	98·0	101·6	99·0	98·4	98·5	98·3	98·5
May	94·1	94·8	99·8	96·3	96·3	98·8	97·5	99·0	99·4	99·9	97·7	100·2	99·2	99·6
June	102·1	100·5	99·2	99·9	96·8	101·6	99·8	100·6	100·4	99·6	107·3	100·2	100·9	101·5
July	105·0	101·6	99·9	105·7	109·5	100·3	101·4	101·4	100·7	102·3	100·7	100·4	100·9	101·4
Aug	110·1	102·4	99·2	101·1	97·3	99·8	100·9	99·7	99·3	98·8	98·2	99·4	98·9	99·4
Sept	111·9	103·9	102·9	106·5	108·2	102·4	100·4	101·2	100·2	98·0	99·9	100·9	100·5	101·0
Oct	108·7	104·3	101·7	102·4	97·3	101·9	100·7	101·9	101·2	99·0	102·0	101·5	101·2	101·7
Nov	99·2	108·2	103·9	103·1	97·5	102·4	109·0	104·5	102·2	104·0	101·4	104·6	104·4	102·9
Dec	100·1	107·2	106·4	101·2	105·7	105·6	106·1	104·3	104·0	102·5	104·5	103·4	106·7	102·9
1986 Jan	97·3	116·8	103·6	101·5	103·7	102·3	102·4	103·1	103·9	102·1	105·1	103·4	105·8	104·5
Feb	96·5	113·0	104·9	103·8	99·1	102·7	102·8	104·9	104·1	104·5	104·3	104·0	104·8	104·2
Mar	97·3	115·6	105·4	103·6	101·6	103·7	104·0	105·9	105·7	110·1	106·0	105·9	104·6	105·8
April	99·3	111·9	105·3	103·7	111·6	105·9	103·9	106·8	109·4	105·4	105·2	104·9	107·1	104·5
May	100·9	108·4	111·8	104·6	102·4	106·3	105·8	105·8	106·2	107·9	104·5	107·1	107·9	106·1
June	104·8	108·3	109·4	104·8	105·5	111·1	107·6	106·8	109·5	112·8	108·1	107·4	110·3	108·5
July	107·0	109·2	109·1	112·0	113·2	108·2	107·4	108·6	108·0	109·2	106·6	107·8	108·6	108·2
Aug	115·7	109·9	108·7	113·4	104·5	107·6	107·4	106·2	107·4	108·1	110·5	107·4	106·7	106·7
Sept	118·2	114·7	110·5	108·4	104·5	110·5	107·8	106·7	107·8	108·5	107·6	108·1	109·3	107·8
Oct	115·9	116·2	108·9	109·0	114·5	109·5	109·8	107·7	109·7	108·5	108·9	108·6	109·2	108·3
Nov	107·4	117·3	122·8	109·3	105·1	110·8	118·1	109·7	110·9	112·3	114·0	112·6	114·3	111·4
Dec	106·1	118·3	113·7	109·0	112·3	114·4	117·6	111·1	113·7	115·2	113·8	111·2	115·6	110·6
1987 Jan	102·4	118·6	114·1	113·7	113·1	110·3	110·8	109·8	111·9	112·4	113·0	110·4	115·2	111·1
Feb	102·1	119·4	114·1	111·2	108·0	111·7	112·1	111·4	112·2	115·3	113·2	112·5	111·7	113·4
Mar	102·8	121·3	114·9	110·7	108·4	113·4	111·1	112·2	114·4	116·4	118·0	113·0	112·0	114·9
April	108·0	125·7	117·5	110·2	121·3	113·6	113·7	111·4	117·1	115·3	112·1	112·7	115·8	110·8
May	106·7	117·3	123·3	111·1	113·3	114·0	114·9	112·4	115·7	117·4	112·1	114·0	117·7	114·2
June	111·7	120·9	119·8	111·0	112·8	119·1	116·6	115·3	119·3	123·5	115·3	116·6	117·0	118·2
July	114·0	120·2	124·9	116·0	129·1	118·9	118·9	116·5	118·9	119·5	114·9	117·1	117·3	119·0
Aug	118·2	121·3	119·0	123·9	110·9	116·7	117·0	115·4	117·8	116·9	114·5	116·3	116·2	116·5
Sept	124·2	120·9	117·2	118·3	114·6	119·6	114·6	115·7	118·8	118·3	115·8	118·0	118·4	117·3
Oct	122·3	123·5	118·1	117·9	130·0	118·2	117·4	116·7	119·6	119·5	115·8	118·5	117·6	118·1
Nov	120·7	124·7	133·5	119·8	114·5	119·9	127·9	119·0	121·2	120·1	118·4	122·4	120·5	120·9
Dec	113·5	125·9	124·1	116·2	122·1	127·0	128·2	120·3	124·4	120·8	125·4	120·4	123·8	118·8
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	119·6
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	120·0
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	122·6
April	112·4	141·9	129·6	120·2	136·5	123·9	125·1	122·9	128·5	127·1	118·9	124·3	124·8	122·6
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	123·7
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	125·8
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	124·8
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	123·6
Sep	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	123·9
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	124·5
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	128·0
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	125·4
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	127·2
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	128·6
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	127·1
[Apr]	. .	152·6	142·5	129·1	150·2	133·0	136·0	136·6	138·7	137·9	134·7	134·4	138·0	130·5

* England and Wales only.
† The index series for this group has been based on average 1985 excluding January and February figures which were seriously affected by a dispute in the coal mining industry. The annual average for the group including January and February is 91·9.

EARNINGS 5·3
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (not seasonally adjusted)

SIC 1980 CLASS	Leather, footwear and clothing (44–45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48–49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61–65, 67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication‡ (71–72, 75–77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance (81–82 83pt.–84pt.)	Public administration (91–92pt.)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services†† (97pt.–98pt.)	Whole economy
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	107·4	107·1	107·5	107·9	107·9	107·0	107·3	106·5	110·1	105·6	110·1	107·9	107·9
1987	114·5	116·5	116·2	116·9	116·5	114·9	115·7	114·9	121·8	112·8	117·9	115·3	116·3
1988	123·9	131·9	124·0	126·5	129·1	125·1	126·0	122·0	131·8	124·2	130·2	123·1	126·4
1985 Jan	96·4	99·8	94·2	96·6	93·3	96·6	97·3	95·6	94·5	97·2	95·8	100·1	95·1
Feb	97·3	97·0	94·7	96·8	95·6	96·7	95·1	95·7	94·3	100·1	97·4	97·6	95·8
Mar	99·2	95·8	97·1	97·8	99·9	97·8	96·2	97·7	103·0	98·5	96·7	98·5	97·8
April	99·1	98·6	99·0	98·4	98·9	101·3	97·2	99·0	96·3	97·9	97·0	98·0	98·6
May	99·3	95·4	99·5	100·1	97·6	99·3	99·4	99·0	100·2	97·8	98·0	97·6	98·6
June	101·7	98·4	101·9	100·9	101·3	99·9	99·4	98·9	100·1	101·1	97·3	94·7	100·0
July	99·9	100·4	101·2	100·8	101·2	100·4	99·7	101·2	101·2	99·2	100·8	97·2	101·1
Aug	99·1	106·6	100·6	100·3	98·6	99·3	101·7	102·3	97·9	99·1	106·6	99·6	100·9
Sep	100·7	102·6	102·5	100·0	102·7	101·2	101·9	100·5	98·9	102·2	106·7	107·7	102·5
Oct	100·4	103·4	102·1	101·1	101·8	99·8	101·7	100·1	99·2	101·9	101·0	101·8	101·2
Nov	101·9	103·0	104·2	103·5	104·1	101·5	101·5	106·8	100·4	102·4	99·4	102·2	102·9
Dec	105·2	99·0	103·2	103·8	105·3	105·9	108·8	103·1	113·6	102·8	103·0	105·2	104·8
1986 Jan	104·4	105·4	102·6	104·1	102·5	103·0	100·8	102·5	102·4	102·0	100·7	105·1	102·9
Feb	105·0	105·2	103·2	104·7	103·1	104·0	101·7	102·7	104·8	103·4	101·2	104·3	103·5
Mar	106·8	100·0	105·2	105·1	106·7	104·7	101·7	104·0	114·0	104·0	110·7	102·7	106·2
April	106·9	103·8	106·3	106·2	106·1	108·7	104·1	104·8	104·6	103·5	114·2	103·9	107·1
May	105·6	102·9	107·0	106·2	105·4	105·5	107·8	106·6	109·5	103·7	106·3	106·7	106·1
June	108·0	103·7	109·6	109·9	109·3	106·8	108·2	105·8	108·9	107·8	109·2	107·0	108·1
July	107·4	106·5	108·1	109·8	110·0	107·0	106·7	107·6	112·4	106·5	115·6	110·7	109·4
Aug	106·5	118·2	106·6	106·8	105·8	106·7	110·8	108·1	109·3	104·7	118·4	106·1	109·0
Sept	108·3	115·2	109·0	108·1	109·4	107·8	108·6	107·4	107·3	105·4	112·1	109·6	108·7
Oct	108·4	107·0	109·7	108·6	109·6	107·4	108·8	107·4	109·8	109·6	111·8	111·5	109·6
Nov	109·2	111·2	110·8	111·5	112·6	108·8	110·0	109·6	120·5	107·7	110·8	112·8	111·2
Dec	112·1	105·5	111·4	113·2	114·2	113·3	118·8	111·3	117·8	108·8	110·0	114·1	112·5
1987 Jan	111·1	114·8	111·0	111·9	110·1	111·0	109·3	106·5	113·8	109·0	109·9	113·2	110·8
Feb	112·0	117·0	112·8	112·3	111·7	109·8	110·2	107·8	113·4	109·1	112·1	111·2	111·2
Mar	114·7	108·4	113·9	115·3	116·0	112·2	112·1	112·9	125·1	110·1	110·7	110·6	113·2
April	110·7	109·3	114·2	112·7	114·7	116·7	116·3	115·5	117·7	109·8	110·6	112·9	114·0
May	114·1	114·4	115·5	116·7	113·8	113·7	116·0	114·9	119·9	110·4	122·1	114·2	115·3
June	115·0	116·8	117·6	117·7	117·6	115·0	114·4	115·0	127·4	111·5	116·0	113·1	116·4
July	116·0	114·8	116·7	118·5	118·1	114·5	112·5	117·4	120·0	115·8	124·6	118·0	118·2
Aug	113·7	117·8	116·5	115·6	115·6	115·0	115·1	114·0	118·5	113·1	127·3	114·0	117·3
Sept	114·7	118·6	118·9	116·7	117·6	116·2	115·0	114·3	120·6	114·7	118·4	117·3	117·2
Oct	115·1	128·6	118·1	117·5	118·2	114·8	117·2	117·3	123·4	115·6	120·1	116·8	118·4
Nov	116·8	123·9	119·2	122·5	121·0	117·3	121·2	121·4	134·0	116·7	119·6	118·9	120·6
Dec	120·0	113·9	119·6	125·7	123·9	122·0	129·6	121·4	128·1	117·8	123·4	122·8	122·4
1988 Jan	120·4	123·3	117·8	121·7	121·2	118·9	121·1	117·7	127·4	118·1	120·4	121·2	120·4
Feb	121·4	126·0	119·0	122·4	121·9	120·4	119·5	117·4	126·7	120·7	121·2	119·8	120·3
Mar	124·8	123·5	120·7	123·7	128·1	124·9‡‡	121·1	118·7	135·4	122·2	126·5	117·1	124·0
April	123·3	123·2	121·0	123·5	126·3	126·5	122·1	121·5	132·7	120·0	121·5	118·1	124·3
May	124·0	127·5	122·6	127·5	125·4	123·2	123·7	122·0	129·7	121·7	122·4	121·7	124·1
June	123·2	137·2	126·0	127·6	129·6	125·1	125·7	120·5	131·4	122·6	128·1	123·3	125·9
July	126·7	135·5	125·1	130·4	130·2	125·2	125·0	122·5	132·9	126·2	135·3	126·8	128·3
Aug	122·0	140·0	125·2	124·7	127·9	123·9	126·6	122·5	129·6	124·6	134·3	124·0	126·8
Sep	124·5	135·2	127·1	126·4	130·3	126·6	124·9	122·1	128·6	124·7	131·5	125·1	127·3
Oct	123·9	134·2	127·7	127·4	133·5	126·0	129·4	124·4	128·7	128·3	131·6	123·8	128·9
Nov	124·9	138·3	127·3	131·2	136·4	127·1	132·5	127·0	142·1	131·8	132·8	124·8	131·2
Dec	127·4	138·3	128·3	131·2	138·8	132·8	139·9	127·5	136·7	129·5	156·6	131·8	135·7
1989 Jan	128·9	146·4	126·8	131·5	135·2	130·5	133·3	125·2	136·6	130·0	134·1	132·0	131·8
Feb	129·3	142·9	127·4	132·2	136·8	131·8	133·7	125·1	135·8	131·6	134·2	126·5	132·0
Mar	130·4	130·1	128·7	133·3	142·7	136·0	137·8	126·2	154·6	131·9	134·9	127·8	134·9
[Apr]	130·5	132·9	130·9	133·2	139·7	136·4**	135·4	129·9	142·1	131·7	135·6	128·3	135·5

‡ Excluding sea transport.
†† Excluding private domestic and personal services.
** On a basis exactly comparable with April 1989, the April 1988 index for distribution and repairs would be 123·0—see footnotes to table 5·1.

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

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year / April 1970=100	Manufacturing industries: Weights	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†	1988†
FULL-TIME ADULTS*									
Men	689	451·4	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7	776·8	854·3
Women	311	559·5	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4	947·0	1,039·4
Men and women	1,000	469·1	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0	748·4	804·6	883·7

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

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

	All industries and services: Weights	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FULL-TIME ADULTS*									
Men	575	465·2	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1	708·2	770·7	853·4
Women	425	547·4	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9	818·8	883·9	988·1
Men and women	1,000	487·4	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4	738·1	801·3	889·8

Note: These series were published in *Employment Gazette* as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the editions of May 1972 (pp 431-434) and January 1976 (p 19).
Source: New Earnings Survey.

5·6 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1982*	134·8	138·1	43·8	315·1	307·9	131·4	133·8	44·3	302·0	294·7
	134·4	137·8	43·9	313·7	306·7					
1983†	142·8	147·4	43·7	336·7	329·2	140·3	143·6	43·9	326·5	319·0
	141·0	145·5	43·6	333·0	325·5	138·4	141·6	43·8	322·7	315·2
1984	153·6	158·9	44·4	358·1	348·5	148·8	152·7	44·3	345·0	336·1
1985	167·5	172·6	44·6	386·8	373·8	159·8	163·6	44·5	368·0	356·8
1986	178·4	183·4	44·5	411·6	398·5	170·9	174·4	44·5	392·6	380·8
1987	191·2	195·9	44·7	437·6	423·8	182·0	185·5	44·6	416·5	404·3
1988	206·8	212·3	45·2	468·5	451·7	196·3	200·6	45·0	445·7	431·5
Non-manual occupations										
1982*	180·1	181·4	38·8	457·9	457·0	177·9	178·9	38·2	462·5	462·3
	178·5	179·8	38·9	453·4	452·5					
1983†	193·2	194·6	39·1	491·6	491·0	193·7	194·9	38·4	503·4	502·9
	191·4	192·9	39·1	487·3	486·6	190·6	191·8	38·4	494·8	494·2
1984	211·7	213·5	39·3	537·8	537·1	207·3	209·0	38·5	537·4	536·4
1985	230·7	232·0	39·3	582·0	580·7	223·5	225·0	38·6	574·7	573·2
1986	254·4	255·7	39·3	641·0	640·0	243·4	244·9	38·6	627·3	625·8
1987	271·9	273·7	39·4	684·1	684·0	263·9	265·9	38·7	679·9	679·3
1988	299·1	300·5	39·4	744·9	744·1	292·1	294·1	38·7	748·8	748·3
All occupations										
1982*	148·8	152·6	42·2	357·0	354·0	151·5	154·5	41·7	365·6	364·6
	147·9	151·8	42·3	354·2	351·4					
1983†	158·6	163·3	42·2	383·0	380·0	163·8	167·5	41·5	399·1	398·0
	156·4	161·2	42·2	378·1	375·0	161·1	164·7	41·4	392·6	391·2
1984	171·2	176·8	42·8	409·9	406·2	174·3	178·8	41·7	423·0	421·4
1985	187·2	192·6	42·9	444·3	438·6	187·9	192·4	41·9	452·5	449·9
1986	202·3	207·8	42·9	479·1	474·0	203·4	207·5	41·8	488·9	486·6
1987	217·0	222·3	43·0	511·0	506·5	219·4	224·0	41·9	527·3	526·2
1988	236·3	242·3	43·3	549·8	544·1	240·6	245·8	42·1	573·6	573·1
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1982*	79·9	82·9	39·6	209·5	207·1	78·3	80·1	39·3	205·0	202·7
	79·6	82·6	39·6	208·9	206·6					
1983†	86·7	90·3	39·7	227·3	224·9	85·6	87·9	39·3	224·3	222·0
	86·7	90·4	39·7	227·7	225·3	85·8	88·1	39·3	224·9	222·6
1984	91·9	96·0	39·9	240·9	238·1	90·8	93·5	39·4	238·0	235·1
1985	100·1	104·5	40·0	261·7	257·3	98·2	101·3	39·5	256·9	252·9
1986	107·0	111·6	40·0	278·9	274·6	104·5	107·5	39·5	273·0	269·2
1987	113·8	119·6	40·3	297·2	291·9	111·4	115·3	39·7	292·0	287·4
1988	121·2	127·9	40·5	315·5	309·6	118·8	123·6	39·8	310·5	305·6
Non-manual occupations										
1982*	97·2	97·6	37·2	260·3	259·0	104·3	104·9	36·5	283·0	282·2
	97·0	97·4	37·2	259·8	258·5					
1983†	105·5	106·2	37·2	283·3	281·9	114·2	115·1	36·5	310·0	309·0
	106·2	107·0	37·2	285·4	284·0	115·1	116·1	36·5	312·9	311·9
1984	115·8	117·2	37·4	310·8	308·7	123·0	124·3	36·5	334·3	333·1
1985	125·5	126·8	37·4	336·5	334·7	132·4	133·8	36·6	359·1	357·6
1986	135·8	136·7	37·4	363·2	361·2	144·3	145·7	36·7	390·6	388·8
1987	147·7	149·1	37·5	391·6	389·4	155·4	157·2	36·8	418·0	415·9
1988	161·6	163·3	37·6	430·0	427·5	172·9	175·5	36·9	467·7	465·3
All occupations										
1982*	87·1	89·7	38·5	232·1	230·4	97·5	99·0	37·1	263·1	262·1
	86·8	89·4	38·5	231·4	229·7					
1983†	94·5	97·6	38·6	251·8	250·1	106·9	108·8	37·2	288·5	287·5
	94·7	97·9	38·6	252·7	251·0	107·6	109·5	37·2	290·6	289·5
1984	101·7	105·5	38·8	270·9	268·8	114·9	117·2	37·2	310·3	309·1
1985	110·6	114·7	38·8	294·4	291·5	123·9	126·4	37·3	334·0	332·4
1986	119·2	123·2	38·8	316·1	313·3	134·7	137·2	37·3	362·5	360·7
1987	128·2	133·4	39·0	339·2	335·9	144·9	148·1	37·5	388·4	386·2
1988	138·4	144·3	39·2	365·8	362·3	160·1	164·2	37·6	431·3	429·0
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1982*	134·0	138·0	41·3	329·6	325·4	134·1	136·5	40·2	334·6	332·1
	133·3	137·2	41·4	327·2	323·1					
1983	143·2	148·0	41·4	354·1	349·9	145·4	148·3	40·0	365·1	362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1982*	132·0	135·9	41·3	324·6	320·3	132·1	134·5	40·2	329·3	326·7
	131·2	135·2	41·4	322·3	318·2					
1983	141·2	146·0	41·4	349·1	344·8	143·2	146·1	40·1	359·5	356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142·2	147·0	41·4	351·5	347·3	144·5	147·4	40·1	362·6	360·0
1984	155·2	160·8	41·9	380·6	375·4	155·8	159·3	40·3	389·9	386·7
1985	169·2	174·7	41·9	411·8	404·8	167·4	171·0	40·4	416·8	412·7
1986	183·1	188·6	41·9	444·4	437·7	181·2	184·7	40·4	450·8	446·8
1987	196·0	202·0	42·0	474·1	467·6	194·9	198·9	40·4	484·7	481·1
1988	212·7	219·4	42·3	509·4	501·7	213·6	218·4	40·6	529·2	525·9

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates.
* Results for manufacturing industries in the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.
† Results for 1982 and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

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	625·00	84·5	10·6	6·7	0·9	5·8	2·1
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975	217·22	82·9	11·1	6·0	0·6	8·5	2·1
	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	860·60	78·6	11·5	5·1	1·3	12·2	2·8
	1986	964·60	75·4	11·4	4·9	5·3	11·7	2·7
	1987	1,009·50	77·6	11·7	5·0	2·5	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

SIC 1980		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			Per cent change over a year earlier						Per cent change over a year earlier
1985 = 100									
	1980	84·4	22·2	106·3	89·0 R	83·5	87·6	78·0	22·9
	1981	92·3	9·4	112·6	95·5	96·4	95·2	86·6	11·0
	1982	95·5	3·5	111·6	97·3	93·8	96·4	90·2	4·2
	1983	94·4	−1·2	104·8	95·1	94·8	94·7	92·6	2·7
	1984	96·2	1·9	89·5	97·0	98·4	97·1	95·6	3·2
	1985	100·0	4·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	4·6
	1986	104·0	4·0	96·6	102·3	106·1	102·9	104·9	4·9
	1987	104·6	0·6	94·8	104·0	110·3	105·3	108·8	3·7
	1985 Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	101·1	4·8
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	102·2	4·3
	1986 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	103·7	5·6
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	104·6	6·1
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	105·2	4·1
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	105·9	3·6
	1987 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	106·8	3·0
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108·1	3·3
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	109·0	3·6
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	111·3	5·1
	1988 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	113·4	6·2
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	115·1	6·5
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	116·4	6·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1980	80·1‖	22·3	103·6	86·7	82·1	85·5	76·1	22·7
	1981	87·5‖	9·3	108·5	92·6	94·2	92·4	83·4	9·6
	1982	91·2‖	4·2	108·3	94·7	92·2	93·9	87·4	4·8
	1983	91·7‖	0·5	102·2	93·2	93·4	92·9	90·7	3·8
	1984	94·3‖	2·8	88·0	96·1	97·4	96·2	94·6	4·3
	1985	100·0‖	6·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	5·7
	1986	104·5‖	4·5	98·1	103·1	106·6	103·7	105·5	5·5
	1987	106·1‖	1·5	97·7	105·7	111·4	106·9	110·2	4·5
	1988	109·1‖	2·8	..	..	..	..	118·0	7·1
	1986 Q2	104·7‖	6·5	..	..	..	..	105·1	6·7
	Q3	104·8‖	3·7	..	..	..	..	106·0	4·7
	Q4	103·7‖	−0·2	..	..	..	..	106·8	4·3
	1987 Q1	105·9‖	1·1	..	..	..	..	107·6	3·5
	Q2	104·9‖	0·2	..	..	..	..	109·3	4·0
	Q3	105·9‖	1·0	..	..	..	..	110·6	4·3
	Q4	107·6‖	3·8	..	..	..	..	113·1	5·9
	1988 Q1	108·4‖	2·4	..	..	..	..	114·9	6·8
	Q2	109·7‖	4·6	..	..	..	..	116·9	7·0
	Q3	108·1‖	2·1	..	..	..	..	118·3	7·0
	Q4	110·2‖	2·4	..	..	..	..	121·9	7·7
	1989 Q1	111·7‖	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	
	1988 Nov	109·7‖	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dec	111·5‖	2·6	..	..	..	..	..	
	1989 Jan	111·5‖	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	
	Feb	112·0‖	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	
	Mar	111·7‖	2·5	..	..	..	..	..	
	Apr	114·1‖	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	
3 months ending:	1988 Nov	109·0‖	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dec	110·2‖	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	
	1989 Jan	110·9‖	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	
	Feb	111·7‖	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Mar	111·7‖	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	
	Apr	112·6‖	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	

Note: All the estimates in the two lower sections of the table are subject to revision.
* *Source:* Department of Employment: See reports on labour cost surveys in *Employment Gazette* and note in Employment Topics section, October 1986 issue, p 438.
‡ Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) *less* government contributions.
§ *Source:* Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
†† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).
‖ *Source:* Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

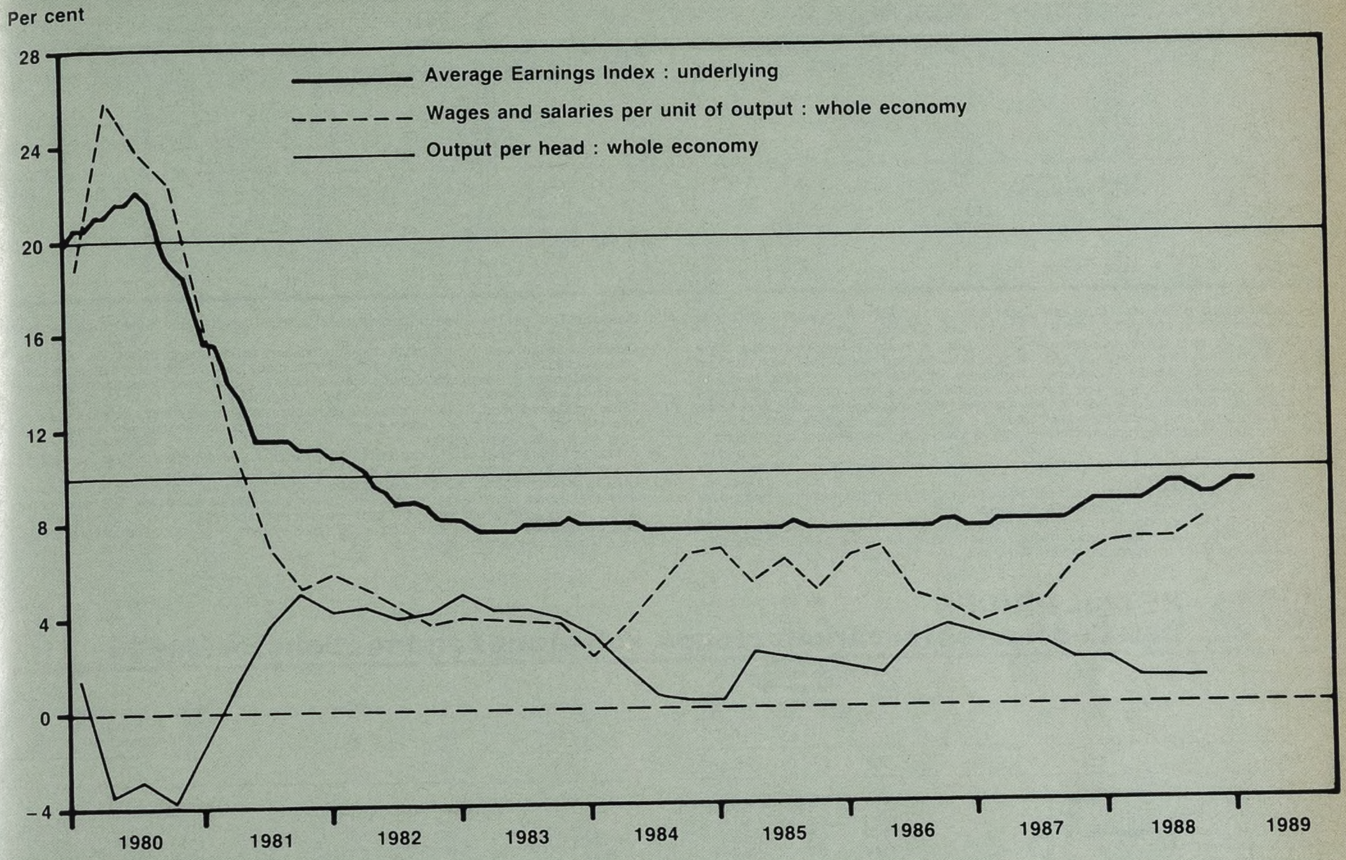
5·9 EARNINGS
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	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)	(5)	(8)(10)
Annual averages																	Indices 1980 = 100
1977	64·2	82·9	79	78	73·2	68·1	84	53	62	59·1	..	87	82	..	78·5	90·0	78
1978	73·4	87·6	85	83	80·7	76·9	89	65	71	68·6	..	92	89	..	85·3	93·1	85
1979	84·9	92·1	92	91	89·9	86·9	94	79	83	81·9	..	96	91	..	91·9	95·1	92
1980	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	..	100	100	..	100·0	100·0	100
1981	113·3	106·2	110	112	109·5	112·3	105	127	116	123·1	..	103	110	..	110·5	105·1	110
1982	126·0	112·7	117	125	120·4	131·9	110	170	133	144·1	..	110	121	..	119·2	111·6	117
1983	137·4	117·8	122	130	128·3	146·7	114	203	149	172·3	..	113	132	..	128·6	119·2	121
1984	149·3	123·7	128	136	134·4	158·0	117	256	165	192·0	118·1	114	143	185·6	140·9	..	126
1985	162·9	131·2	133	142	141·0	167·1	122	307	179	212·9	121·7	120	153	204·2	151·5	..	131
1986	175·4	137·0	136	146	147·7	174·0	126	346	193	223·1	123·5	122	169	226·5	162·7	..	134
1987	189·5	141·3	139	150	161·5	179·6	132	379	204	237·5	125·6	124	196	243·6	173·2	..	136
1988	205·6	147·7	140	158	172·0	..	138	..	..	251·9	131·2	125	207	259·3	187·0	..	140
Quarterly averages																	
1988 Q1	199·0	144·9	136	155	166·1	182·1	134	426	206 R	246·5	129·7	124	205	247·4	181·4	..	138
Q2	203·6	146·1	138	156	172·3	183·6	138	442 R	212 R	251·1	130·5	125	210	256·0	187·8	..	139
Q3	206·9	146·6	140	157	173·7	185·5	139	448	..	253·8	131·3	125	208	259·9	187·4	..	140
Q4	212·7	..	144	160	175·8	187·0	139	..	..	256·8	133·3	126	..	272·4	191·5	..	142
1989 Q1	217·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260·6	..	126	..	..	..	..	143
1988 Aug	206·4	146·1	..	156	170·5	..	..	..	..	253·9	133·2	125	..	..	184·9	..	139
Sept	207·9	151·0	140	159	174·0	..	..	..	..	253·8 R	132·1	125	..	..	187·4	..	141
Oct	210·5	..	..	160	175·1	187·0	139	..	..	257·8 R	133·1 R	125	..	..	190·6	..	141
Nov	212·1	..	..	160	174·6	..	..	..	..	258·2	133·4	125	..	..	190·4	..	142
Dec	215·7	..	144	159	177·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	193·5	..	143
1989 Jan	217·0	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	260·0	137·0	125	..	..	192·4	..	143
Feb	216·9	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	260·0	134·2	125	..	..	192·4	..	143
Mar	217·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261·4	..	125	..	..	..	..	143
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	Per cent
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	..	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	..	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	..	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	..	4	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	..	3	10	..	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	..	7	10	..	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	..	3	9	..	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	11	11	..	1	11	..	10	8	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	7	4	20	8	11	3	5	7	10	8	..	4
1986	8	4	2	3	5	4	3	13	8	5	1	2	11	11	7	..	2
1987	8	3	2	3	9	3	5	10	6	6	2	2	16	8	6	..	1
1988	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	6	6	8	..	3
Quarterly averages																	
1988 Q1	8	5	0	4	7	3	4	15	6	7	4	1	15	5	4	..	3
Q2	9	4	–1 R	5	6	3	5	17 R	5	6	5	1	8	5	6	..	2
Q3	8	3	2	5	7	3	4	19	..	6	4	1	6	8	9	..	3
Q4	9		1	5	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	8	9	..	..
1989 Q1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	8	..	..
Monthly																	
1988 Aug	9	7	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	..	8	..	2
Sept	8	4	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	..	8	..	3
Oct	8	..	..	6	6	3	4	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	9	..	3
Nov	9	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	9	..	3
Dec	9	..	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	9	..	3
1989 Jan	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	..	8	..	3
Feb	10	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	5	..	4
Mar	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	3

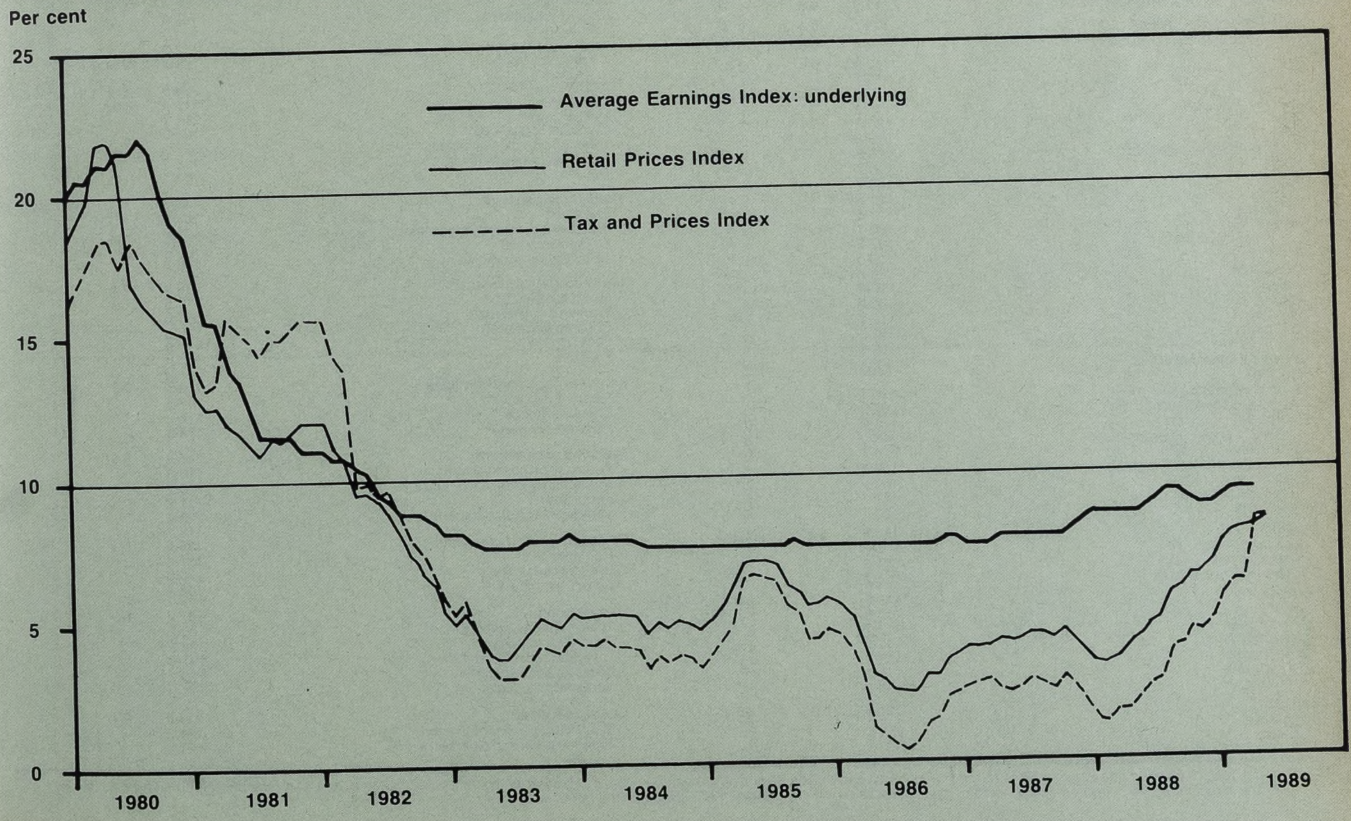
Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

Earnings and output per head: whole economy—increases over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



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

	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
1988 May	106·2	0·4	2·7	4·2	106·1	0·4	2·4
June	106·6	0·4	3·2	4·6	106·6	0·5	3·2
July	106·7	0·1	3·3	4·8	106·9	0·3	3·5
Aug	107·9	1·1	4·1	5·7	108·1	1·1	4·3
Sept	108·4	0·5	4·1	5·9	108·7	0·6	4·5
Oct	109·5	1·0	3·5	6·4	109·8	1·0	3·9
Nov	110·0	0·5	3·6	6·4	110·3	0·5	4·0
Dec	110·3	0·3	3·5	6·8	110·5	0·2	3·7
1989 Jan	111·0	0·6	4·0	7·5	111·2	0·6	4·0
Feb	111·8	0·7	3·6	7·8	111·9	0·6	3·5
Mar	112·3	0·4	3·6	7·9	112·4	0·4	3·4
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

The overall level of prices was 0·6 per cent higher in May than in April. There were higher prices in particular for food and petrol, and a continuing rise in housing costs.

Food: Seasonal foods rose in price between April and May by around 1¾ per cent, and are now 2·8 per cent higher in price than a year ago. The price of home-killed lamb showed a further sharp increase, and potatoes were also dearer. There were some seasonal reductions, mainly for tomatoes and cauliflowers. Among non-seasonal products the most notable price increases were for meat, eggs, and coffee. The index for non-seasonal food prices rose by around ½ per cent, while for the group as a whole the index increased a little more than ½ per cent.
Catering: There were price increases throughout this group, and the index went up by around ½ per cent.
Alcoholic drink: There were price increases throughout this group, and the group index rose by a little less than ½ per cent.
Housing. The increase of around ½ per cent in the index for this group was mainly the result of the continuing rise in housing costs for owner-occupiers.
Fuel and light: The second phase of the effects of the latest increases in gas and electricity prices fed through into the index. There were further summer discounts for coal and the price of heating oil also fell. The index for the group increased by just under 1 per cent.
Household goods: There were price increases throughout the group and its index increased by a little less than ½ per cent between April and May.
Clothing and footwear: New summer stocks continued to arrive in the shops, and this led to price increases for some items of clothing. The index for this group rose by a little more than ½ per cent.
Personal goods and services: Some chemist's goods and other personal articles rose in price and there was a rise of around ½ per cent in the group index.
Motoring expenditure: A further increase in petrol prices was the main factor behind a rise aof a little less than 1 per cent in the index for this group. The cost of purchasing and maintaining a motor vehicle was also slightly higher.
Fares and other travel costs: An increase in coach fares was the main reason for an increase of a little more than 1 per cent in the index for this group.
Leisure goods: Prices for audio-visual equipment again fell slightly, but the price of four national daily newspapers increased, as did the price of some periodicals and books. The index for the group rose by a little more than 1 per cent between April and May.
Leisure services: The index for this group increased by some ¾ per cent. The cost of entertainment and other recreation was higher.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 16

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
All items	**115·0**	**0·6**	**8·3**
Food and catering	111·5	0·6	5·5
Alcohol and tobacco	109·9	0·3	4·1
Housing and household expenditure	121·4	0·6	13·9
Personal expenditure	111·6	0·5	6·0
Travel and leisure	113·3	0·9	6·2
All items excluding seasonal food	115·1	0·6	8·5
All items excluding food	115·9	0·6	8·9
Seasonal food	109·9	1·8	2·8
Food excluding seasonal	110·4	0·5	5·8
All items excluding housing	111·3	0·6	5·5
All items excluding mortgage interest	112·9	0·6	6·0
Nationalised industries	114·7	0·4	8·2
Consumer durables	107·5	0·5	3·3
Food	110·3	0·6	5·3
Bread	113·1		5
Cereals	115·6		7
Biscuits and cakes	111·2		7
Beef	120·3		12
Lamb	116·2		9
of which, home-killed lamb	120·6		9
Pork	109·7		10
Bacon	106·7		4
Poultry	101·5		0
Other meat	103·8		4
Fish	106·1		2
of which, fresh fish	107·2		4
Butter	115·6		12
Oil and fats	106·9		5
Cheese	110·9		4
Eggs	105·0		–3
Milk, fresh	112·6		8
Milk products	116·3		8
Tea	109·3		9
Coffee and other hot drinks	96·6		5
Soft drinks	122·7		7
Sugar and preserves	116·1		5
Sweets and chocolates	104·0		3
Potatoes	110·2		10
of which, unprocessed potatoes	114·0		16
Vegetables	110·4		0
of which, other fresh vegetables	107·3		–4
Fruit	109·9		4
of which, fresh fruit	111·7		4
Other foods	109·7		4
Catering	115·6	0·5	6·2
Restaurant meals	116·6		7
Canteen meals	114·5		5
Take-aways and snacks	114·6		6
Alcoholic drink	111·9	0·4	5·0
Beer	113·5		6
—on sales	113·7		6
—off sales	111·5		4
Wines and spirits	109·7		4
—on sales	111·9		5
—off sales	108·0		3
Tobacco	105·8	0·0	2·0
Cigarettes	106·1		2
Tobacco	103·8		2
Housing	134·7	0·5	23·1
Rent	122·7		10
Mortgage interest payments	159·0		61
Rates	128·0		10
Water and other charges	131·4		14
Repairs and maintenance charges	113·7		7
Do-it-yourself materials	111·8		5
Fuel and light	106·4	0·9	5·7
Coal and solid fuels	97·9		1
Electricity	112·3		8
Gas	102·9		5
Oil and other fuel	93·7		4
Household goods	109·9	0·4	4·2
Furniture	110·4		4
Furnishings	111·7		5
Electrical appliances	105·0		0
Other household equipment	111·0		5
Household consumables	115·8		8
Pet care	104·1		3
Household services	111·8	0·1	5·5
Postage	106·5		6
Telephones, telemessages, etc	101·2		0
Domestic services	116·1		8
Fees and subscriptions	120·9		10
Clothing and footwear	110·5	0·6	5·4
Men's outerwear	110·6		4
Women's outerwear	108·0		5
Children's outerwear	115·6		8
Other clothing	111·6		6
Footwear	109·8		5
Personal goods and services	113·7	0·5	7·0
Personal articles	104·3		3
Chemists' goods	114·7		7
Personal services	122·0		11
Motoring expenditure	115·2	0·9	7·4
Purchase of motor vehicles	115·3		5
Maintenance of motor vehicles	115·1		6
Petrol and oil	111·2		12
Vehicles tax and insurance	122·9		9
Fares and other travel costs	114·6	1·1	7·4
Rail fares	117·4		9
Bus and coach fares	119·6		9
Other travel costs	108·4		5
Leisure goods	107·2	1·1	2·8
Audio-visual equipment	90·5		–5
Records and tapes	98·2		–1
Toys, photographic and sport goods	107·9		3
Books and newspapers	120·7		8
Gardening products	114·9		7
Leisure services	114·3	0·7	5·4
Television licences and rentals	104·2		1
Entertainment and other recreation	121·3		8

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

RETAIL PRICES 6·3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on April 18 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 18, 1989

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed			
Best beef mince	318	149	119–199
Topside	230	269	240–290
Brisket (without bone)	232	186	150–215
Rump steak †	317	341	298–388
Stewing steak	307	177	149–210
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	290	235	168–298
Shoulder (with bone)	260	123	89–168
Leg (with bone)	264	206	165–244
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	156	159	140–179
Shoulder (with bone)	155	87	79–109
Leg (with bone)	160	155	139–178
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	258	123	98–169
Belly †	281	88	74–100
Loin (with bone)	314	156	132–179
Fillet (without bone)	235	219	150–298
Bacon			
Streaky †	230	101	89–128
Gammon†	218	192	150–228
Back, vacuum packed	205	179	145–224
Back, not vacuum packed	237	168	142–188
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	295	62	49– 80
Sausages			
Pork	308	90	72–109
Beef	246	86	66– 98
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	169	48	42– 57
Corned beef, 12oz can	196	72	61– 82
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready			
Frozen, 4lb	163	65	54– 92
Fresh or chilled, 3lb	190	86	69– 99
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	237	215	175–246
Haddock fillets	236	227	188–275
Mackerel, whole	191	87	63–109
Kippers, with bone	235	106	86–126
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	181	204	149–249
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	315	49	44– 60
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	253	61	57– 66
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	284	40	36– 43
Brown loaf, sliced, small	240	41	38– 44
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	235	62	54– 68
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1·5kg	193	53	49– 59
Butter			
Home-produced, per 250g	274	59	55– 64
New Zealand, per 250g	256	59	57– 61
Danish, per 250g	264	63	60– 69
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	270	38	26– 66
Low fat spread 250g	288	39	35– 44
Lard, per 250g	298	16	15– 22
Cheese			
Cheddar type	287	144	119–183
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	255	106	84–132
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	204	93	74–116
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	298	28	25– 28
Skimmed, per pint	287	27	24– 29
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	298	44	36– 57
Tea bags, per 250g	306	101	79–116
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	574	139	79–179
Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	256	133	115–149
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	299	57	54– 59
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	244	13	8– 19
Red	130	13	9– 19
Potatoes, new loose	185	23	19– 25
Tomatoes	320	85	60– 99
Cabbage, greens	298	27	18– 44
Cabbage, hearted	280	24	15– 32
Cauliflower, each	309	55	40– 74
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Carrots	319	20	14– 28
Onions	318	22	15– 32
Mushrooms, per ¼lb	287	30	22– 36
Cucumber,each	309	54	42– 70
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	295	36	28– 45
Apples, dessert	301	38	29– 45
Pears, dessert	286	46	39– 50
Oranges, each	286	16	11– 22
Bananas	304	49	40– 54
Grapes	265	88	66–118
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	659	94	84–106
Draught lager, per pint	682	106	95–116
Whisky, per nip	680	75	68– 85
Gin, per nip	676	75	68– 85
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,678	150	124–161
Coal, per 50kg	432	556	460–686
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	493	757	634–900
4-star petrol, per litre	666	41	39– 43

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

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: All	Food: Seasonal food	Food: Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
Weights 1974	**1,000**	747	951·2–925·5	80	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	51	70	43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54
1975	**1,000**	768	961·9–966·3	77	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	48	82	46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52
1976	**1,000**	772	958·0–960·8	90	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	47	81	46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57
1977	**1,000**	753	953·3–955·8	91	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	45	83	46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54
1978	**1,000**	767	966·5–969·6	96	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	51	85	48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56
1979	**1,000**	768	964·0–966·6	93	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	51	77	44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59
1980	**1,000**	786	966·8–969·6	93	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	41	82	40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62
1981	**1,000**	793	969·2–971·9	104	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	42	79	36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66
1982	**1,000**	794	965·7–967·6	99	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	38	77	41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65
1983	**1,000**	797	971·5–974·1	109	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	39	78	39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63
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	36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65
1985	**1,000**	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75	37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62
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	40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58
Annual averages 1974	**108·5**	109·3	108·8	108·4	106·1	103·0	106·9	108·2	109·7	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·2	111·0	106·8
1975	**134·8**	135·3	135·1	147·5	133·3	129·8	134·3	132·4	135·2	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	138·6	143·9	135·5
1976	**157·1**	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3	159·3	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	161·3	166·0	159·5
1977	**182·0**	179·7	181·5	208·1	190·3	197·0	189·1	185·7	183·4	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	188·3	190·3	173·3
1978	**197·1**	195·2	197·8	227·3	203·8	180·1	208·4	207·8	196·0	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	206·7	207·2	192·0
1979	**223·5**	222·2	224·1	246·7	228·3	211·1	231·7	239·9	217·1	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	236·4	243·1	213·9
1980	**263·7**	265·9	265·3	307·9	255·9	224·5	262·0	290·0	261·8	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	276·9	288·7	262·7
1981	**295·0**	299·8	296·9	368·0	277·5	244·7	283·9	318·0	306·1	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	300·7	322·6	300·8
1982	**320·4**	326·2	322·0	417·6	299·3	276·9	303·5	341·7	341·4	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	325·8	343·5	331·6
1983	**335·1**	342·4	337·1	440·9	308·8	282·8	313·8	364·0	366·5	440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9
1984	**351·8**	358·9	353·1	454·9	326·1	319·0	327·8	390·8	387·7	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3
1985	**373·2**	383·2	375·4	478·9	336·3	314·1	340·9	413·3	412·1	532·5	452·3	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3
1986	**385·9**	396·4	387·9	496·6	347·3	336·0	350·0	439·5	430·6	584·9	478·1	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5
1975 Jan 14	**119·9**	120·4	120·5	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	118·7	118·2	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	125·2	130·3	115·8
1976 Jan 13	**147·9**	147·9	147·6	172·8	148·3	158·6	146·6	146·2	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	152·3	157·0	154·0
1977 Jan 18	**172·4**	169·3	170·9	198·7	183·1	214·8	177·1	172·3	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	176·2	178·9	166·8
1978 Jan 17	**189·5**	187·6	190·2	220·1	196·1	173·9	200·4	199·5	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·6	198·7	186·6
1979 Jan 16	**207·2**	204·3	207·3	234·5	217·5	207·6	219·5	218·7	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	216·4	218·5	202·0
1980 Jan 15	**245·3**	245·5	246·2	274·7	244·8	223·6	248·9	267·8	241·4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	258·8	268·4	246·9
1981 Jan 13	**277·3**	280·3	279·3	348·9	266·7	225·8	274·7	307·5	277·7	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	293·4	299·5	289·2
1982 Jan 12	**310·6**	314·6	311·5	387·0	296·1	287·6	297·5	329·7	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	312·5	330·5	325·6
1983 Jan 11	**325·9**	332·6	328·5	441·4	301·8	256·8	310·3	353·7	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	337·4	353·9	337·6
1984 Jan 10	**342·6**	348·9	343·5	445·8	319·8	321·3	319·8	378·5	376·1	450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6
1985 Jan 15	**359·8**	367·8	361·8	465·9	330·6	306·9	335·6	401·8	397·9	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	378·4	379·6	369·7
1986 Jan 14	**379·7**	390·2	381·9	489·7	341·1	322·8	344·9	426·7	423·8	545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	402·9	393·1	393·1
1987 Jan 13	**394·5**	405·6	396·4	502·1	354·0	347·3	355·9	454·8	440·7	602·9	502·4	506·1	265·6	230·8	413·0	399·7	408·8

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food†	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National-ised industries	Consumer durables	Food: All	Food: Seasonal food†	Food: Non-seasonal food†	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi-ture*	Fares and other travel*	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*
Weights 1987	**1,000**	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
1988	**1,000**	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
1989	**1,000**	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
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	100·1	103·3	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6
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	103·4	112·5	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1
1987 Jan 13	**100·0**	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb 10	**100·4**	100·4	100·3	100·4	100·4	100·0	100·3	100·7	103·2	100·2	100·4	100·3	99·9	100·3	100·0	100·4	100·1	100·3	100·3	101·0	99·8	100·2	100·1
Mar 10	**100·6**	100·6	100·6	100·6	100·6	100·0	100·8	100·7	103·0	100·3	100·8	100·6	99·9	100·7	99·8	101·0	100·3	100·8	100·7	101·3	99·9	100·3	100·1
Apr 14	**101·8**	101·8	101·6	101·2	101·6	100·8	101·0	101·6	107·4	100·5	101·4	100·8	99·8	105·0	99·9	101·5	100·9	101·0	101·3	102·1	100·2	100·9	101·5
May 12	**101·9**	101·8	101·7	101·6	102·0	100·7	101·2	102·2	110·6	100·7	101·8	101·2	99·8	103·6	99·4	102·0	101·4	101·0	101·4	102·8	101·3	101·6	101·1
June 9	**101·9**	101·9	101·8	101·6	102·1	100·7	101·1	101·6	105·2	100·9	102·3	101·4	99·8	103·4	99·4	101·9	101·6	100·8	101·9	103·2	101·5	102·0	101·3
July 14	**101·8**	102·1	101·9	101·4	101·9	100·9	99·9	100·4	97·0	101·0	102·9	101·7	99·7	103·8	99·1	101·6	102·0	99·2	101·9	104·4	102·2	101·6	101·4
Aug 11	**102·1**	102·4	102·2	101·7	102·2	101·3	100·3	100·7	98·6	101·0	103·6	102·1	99·5	104·1	99·0	101·9	102·4	99·8	102·4	104·8	102·3	101·7	101·4
Sept 8	**102·4**	102·8	102·6	102·1	102·5	101·4	101·7	100·4	95·7	101·2	104·3	102·8	99·7	104·4	98·5	102·7	102·9	101·8	101·9	105·1	102·3	101·9	101·9
Oct 13	**102·9**	103·3	103·1	102·6	103·0	101·5	102·2	101·1	96·8	101·8	104·7	103·5	100·5	104·9	98·0	103·3	103·2	102·3	102·6	105·4	102·6	102·6	103·3
Nov 10	**103·4**	103·8	103·6	103·0	103·4	101·9	102·9	101·6	98·8	102·1	105·3	103·3	101·1	105·6	98·3	104·2	103·8	102·9	103·9	105·4	103·1	103·1	103·7
Dec 8	**103·3**	103·5	103·3	103·2	103·6	101·9	103·2	102·4	102·4	102·4	105·8	103·1	101·2	103·9	98·2	104·3	104·0	103·4	104·1	105·0	103·2	103·2	103·6
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	101·4	103·9	98·3	103·3	105·0	101·1	104·3	105·1	105·1	102·8	103·6
Feb 16	**103·7**	103·8	103·6	103·6	104·0	103·1	101·9	103·6	106·9	103·0	107·1	104·2	101·6	104·3	98·0	103·9	105·3	101·9	104·7	105·0	105·7	103·3	103·7
Mar 15	**104·1**	104·2	104·0	104·0	104·4	103·0	102·6	103·9	107·1	103·4	107·5	104·6	101·6	104·7	97·8	104·5	105·4	102·9	105·1	105·6	105·6	103·3	103·8
Apr 19	**105·8**	106·0	105·7	105·0	105·9	104·9	103·0	104·4	108·5	103·8	108·5	106·1	103·2	109·9	99·1	105·0	105·7	103·1	106·0	107·0	105·8	103·9	108·3
May 17	**106·2**	106·4	106·1	105·5	106·5	106·0	104·1	104·7	106·9	104·3	108·9	106·6	103·7	109·4	100·7	105·5	106·0	104·8	106·3	107·3	106·7	104·3	108·4
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	103·6	109·8	102·4	105·6	106·2	105·3	106·6	108·2	106·9	104·2	108·4
July 19	**106·7**	107·2	106·9	106·0	107·0	108·2	103·1	104·0	97·9	105·0	109·7	107·1	103·4	110·2	103·6	105·9	107·1	103·3	107·1	109·2	107·9	104·4	108·3
Aug 16	**107·9**	108·5	108·1	106·4	107·3	108·3	103·4	104·4	97·5	105·7	110·4	107·7	103·6	115·8	103·4	106·5	107·4	103·3	107·5	109·5	108·6	104·7	108·5
Sept 13	**108·4**	109·1	108·7	106·9	107·8	109·0	104·3	104·8	97·2	106·1	111·1	108·4	103·7	116·5	103·6	107·2	107·8	104·8	107·8	109·7	108·8	104·5	110·6
Oct 18	**109·5**	110·4	109·8	107·4	108·3	109·2	105·3	104·9	97·1	106·4	111·7	109·1	104·2	120·7	103·7	107·6	108·2	106·9	108·1	110·2	109·2	105·0	110·5
Nov 15	**110·0**	110·9	110·3	107·8	108·7	109·3	105·7	105·7	98·8	107·0	112·1	109·1	105·1	122·1	103·9	107·9	108·7	107·6	108·8	110·1	109·5	104·9	111·6
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	105·2	122·5	104·1	107·9	108·8	107·9	109·1	109·8	109·6	105·0	111·7
1989 Jan 17	**111·0**	111·7	111·2	108·5	109·4	110·9	104·5	107·4	103·2	108·2	113·1	109·9	105·6	124·6	104·2	107·5	110·3	105·9	110·4	110·6	112·9	105·1	112·1
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	105·7	127·0	104·2	108·3	110·8	107·2	110·9	111·0	113·2	105·5	112·2
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	105·8	127·7	104·3	108·9	110·9	107·7	111·1	111·8	113·3	105·7	112·3
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	105·8	134·0	105·4	109·5	111·7	109·8	113·1	114·2	113·4	106·0	113·5
May 16	**115·0**	115·9	115·1	111·3	112·9	114·7	107·5	110·3	109·9	110·4	115·6	111·9	105·8	134·7	106·4	109·9	111·8	110·5	113·7	115·2	114·6	107·2	114·3

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

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

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

PER CENT

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	10·9	21·6	20·5	33·0
1977 Jan 18	16·6	23·5	17·9	16·6	18·8	14·3	17·8	11·5	12·9	15·7	13·9	8·3
1978 Jan 17	9·9	7·1	15·8	8·8	15·3	6·6	10·6	11·6	10·2	12·7	11·1	11·8
1979 Jan 16	9·3	10·9	9·6	5·3	3·9	15·8	6·0	6·9	7·6	9·0	10·0	8·3
1980 Jan 15	18·4	12·6	22·5	21·4	16·5	24·8	18·9	15·4	11·9	19·6	22·8	22·2
1981 Jan 13	13·0	8·9	14·8	15·0	10·0	20·1	28·4	6·9	5·3	13·4	11·6	17·1
1982 Jan 12	12·0	11·0	7·2	15·9	32·2	22·8	13·0	3·7	−0·2	6·5	10·4	12·6
1983 Jan 11	4·9	1·9	7·3	9·9	8·7	−0·5	16·2	2·6	1·8	8·0	7·1	3·7
1984 Jan 10	5·1	6·0	7·0	6·3	5·8	9·9	0·5	2·6	−0·3	4·7	4·8	3·9
1985 Jan 15	5·0	3·4	6·2	5·8	12·7	8·8	3·9	2·1	3·3	7·1	2·4	5·4
1986 Jan 14	5·5	3·2	6·2	6·5	7·4	11·4	4·0	2·9	3·6	6·5	3·6	6·3
1987 Jan 13	3·9	3·8	6·6	4·0	10·5	8·3	−0·2	0·2	2·5	2·5	1·7	4·0

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring 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
Feb 16	3·3	2·9	6·7	3·9	1·7	4·0	−2·0	3·5	5·2	1·6	4·4	4·0	5·9	3·1	3·6
Mar 15	3·5	3·2	6·6	4·0	1·7	4·0	−2·0	3·5	5·1	2·1	4·4	4·2	5·7	3·0	3·7
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
May 17	4·2	2·4	7·0	5·3	3·9	5·6	1·3	3·4	4·5	3·8	4·8	4·4	5·3	2·7	7·2
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
July 19	4·8	3·6	6·6	5·3	3·7	6·2	4·5	4·2	5·0	4·1	5·1	4·6	5·6	2·8	6·8
Aug 16	5·7	3·7	6·6	5·5	4·1	11·2	4·4	4·5	4·9	3·5	5·0	4·5	6·2	2·9	7·0
Sept 13	5·9	4·4	6·5	5·4	4·0	11·6	5·2	4·4	4·8	2·9	5·8	4·4	6·4	2·6	8·5
Oct 18	6·4	3·8	6·7	5·4	3·7	15·1	5·8	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·4	4·6	6·4	2·3	7·0
Nov 15	6·4	4·0	6·5	5·6	4·0	15·6	5·7	3·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·5	6·2	1·7	7·6
Dec 13	6·8	4·0	6·2	5·6	4·0	17·9	6·0	3·5	4·6	4·4	4·8	4·6	6·2	1·7	7·8
1989 Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6·0	4·1	5·0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6·0	6·0	4·0	21·8	6·3	4·2	5·2	5·2	5·9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6·1	6·0	4·1	22·0	6·6	4·2	5·2	4·7	5·7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2
Apr 18	8·0	5·0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21·9	6·4	4·3	5·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2·0	4·8
May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23·1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2·8	5·4

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				108·2				109·0			

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below *table 6·7*.

RETAIL PRICES 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											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1983	336·2	300·7	358·2	366·7	441·6	462·3	255·3	215·3	393·9	422·3	311·5
1984	352·9	320·2	384·3	386·6	489·8	479·2	263·0	215·5	417·3	438·3	321·3
1985	370·1	330·7	406·8	410·2	533·3	502·4	274·3	223·4	451·6	458·6	343·1
1986	382·0	340·1	432·7	428·4	587·2	510·4	281·3	231·0	468·4	472·1	357·0
1987 January	386·5	344·6	448·5	438·4	605·5	510·5	..	231·7	..	..	..
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1983	333·3	296·7	358·2	377·3	440·6	461·2	257·4	223·8	383·9	393·1	320·6
1984	350·4	315·6	384·3	399·9	488·5	479·2	264·3	223·9	405·8	407·0	331·1
1985	367·6	325·1	406·7	425·5	531·6	503·1	275·8	232·4	438·1	429·9	353·8
1986	379·2	334·6	432·9	445·3	584·4	511·3	281·2	239·5	456·0	428·5	368·4
1987 January	384·2	338·8	448·8	456·0	602·3	512·2	..	240·5	..	..	..
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1983	329·8	308·8	364·0	366·5	440·9	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9
1984	343·9	326·1	390·8	387·7	489·0	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3
1985	360·7	336·3	413·3	412·1	532·5	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3
1986	371·5	347·3	439·5	430·6	584·9	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5
1987 January	377·8	354·0	454·8	440·7	602·9	506·1	..	230·8	..	..	..

	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	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
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS													JAN 13, 1987 = 100	
1987	101·1	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·2	99·1	102·1	101·1	101·1	102·3	102·9	102·8	103·5	100·4
1988	104·8	104·6	109·7	106·4	103·5	101·3	106·2	104·5	104·5	109·1	107·9	108·7	109·3	103·3
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
1987	101·2	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·1	99·1	102·2	100·9	101·2	102·3	103·0	102·8	103·4	100·5
1988	105·0	104·7	109·6	106·7	103·4	101·4	106·1	103·8	104·5	108·8	107·4	108·7	109·4	103·7
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES														
1987	101·6	101·1	102·8	101·7	100·1	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6
1988	105·8	104·6	109·6	106·9	103·4	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1

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

As reported by the Secretary of State for Employment on December 11, 1987, it has been discovered that from February 1986 to October 1987 a computer program error affected the monthly index. The official figures are always stated to one decimal place and the extent of the understatement of index levels will depend on rounding. The all items index figures for February 1986 to January 1987 will be understated by about 0·06 per cent; the index figure for January 1987 taking January 1974 as 100 was 394·5. The index figures for February to October 1987 were affected by an error of about 0·09 per cent. In most months this will have resulted, with rounding, to an understatement of 0·1 points in the published figures which take January 1987 as 100. However, because the January index link, 394·5, was understated the understatements relative to January 1986 may have rounded to 0·1 or 0·2 per cent.

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 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Calculations

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

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

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102·9), multiply it by the January 1987 index on the 1974 base (394·5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385·8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5·2 per cent between those months.

A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in *table 6·2* on pp 120–121 of the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Structure

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

Definitions

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

Nationalised industries: Index for goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries. These are coal and solid fuels, electricity, water, sewerage and environmental charges [from August 1976], rail fares and postage. Telephone charges were included until December 1984, gas until December 1986, and bus fares until January 1989.

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

RETAIL PRICES 6·8
Selected countries: consumer prices indices

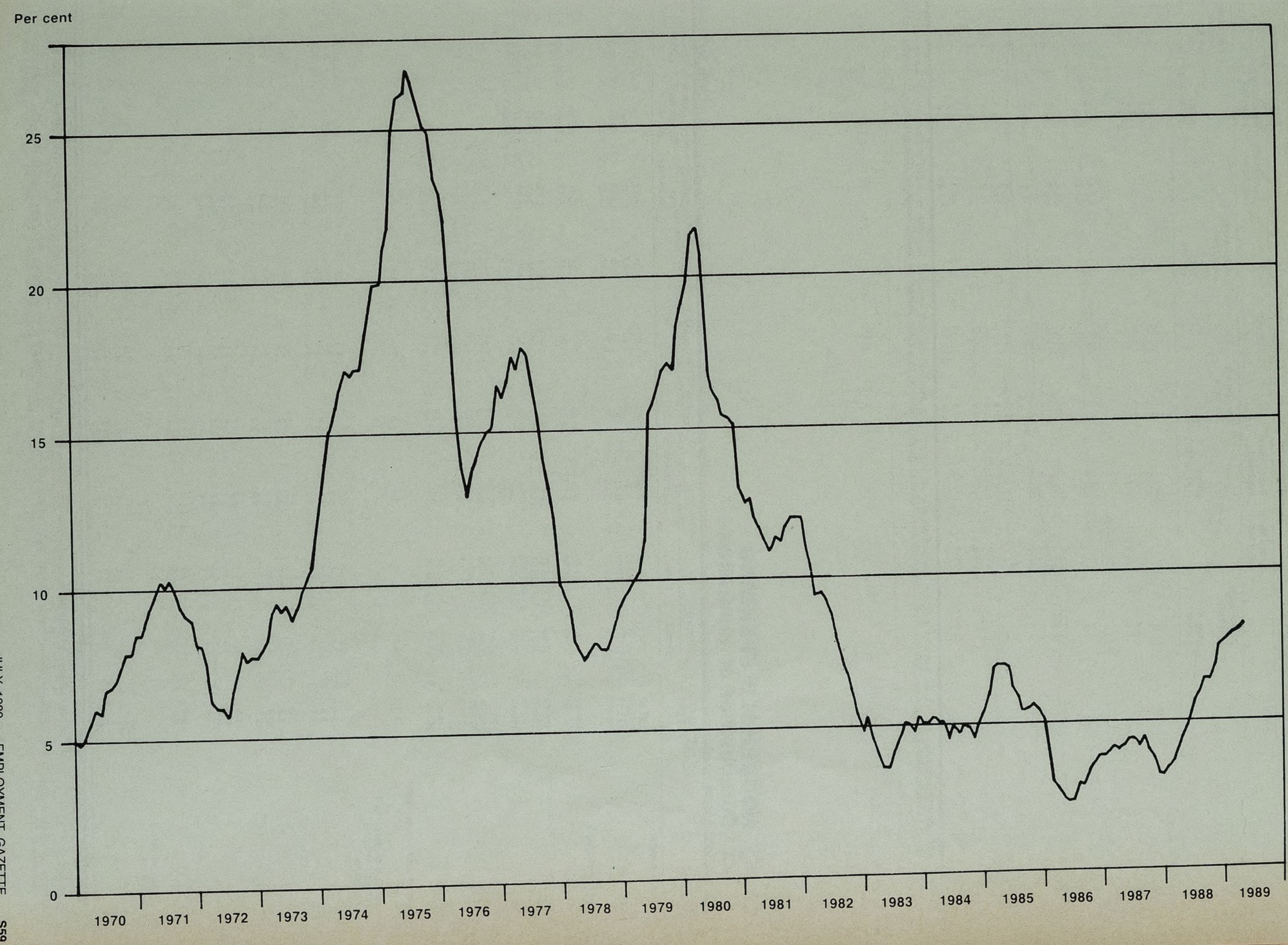
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD*
																			Indices 1985 = 100
Annual averages																			
1976	42·1	46·1	65·4	57·4	49·4	45·4	42·2	70·6	20·8	34·2	28·8	69·6	66·3	47	28·2	44	73·5	52·9	..
1977	48·8	51·8	69·0	61·5	53·4	50·4	46·1	73·2	23·4	38·9	33·7	75·2	70·5	52	35·1	49	74·4	56·3	..
1978	52·8	55·9	71·5	64·2	58·1	55·5	50·3	75·2	26·3	41·8	37·8	78·1	73·4	56	42·0	53	75·3	60·6	..
1979	59·9	60·9	74·1	67·1	63·4	60·8	55·7	78·3	31·3	47·4	43·4	80·9	76·5	59	48·6	57	78·0	67·5	..
												87·4	81·5	65	56·2	65	81·1	76·6	..
1980	70·7	67·1	78·8	71·5	69·9	68·3	63·3	82·6	39·1	56·0	52·5								
1981	79·1	73·6	84·2	77·0	78·6	76·3	71·8	87·9	48·7	67·5	61·9	91·7	87·0	74	64·3	73	86·4	84·5	..
1982	85·9	81·8	88·8	83·3	87·1	84·0	80·3	92·5	58·9	79·0	72·1	94·1	92·1	82	73·6	79	91·2	89·7	..
1983	89·8	90·1	91·7	89·7	92·2	89·8	88·0	95·5	70·8	87·3	82·7	95·8	94·7	89	82·6	86	93·9	92·6	..
1984	94·3	93·6	96·9	95·4	96·2	95·5	94·5	97·9	83·8	94·8	91·6	98·0	97·8	95	91·9	93	96·7	96·6	..
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	..
1986	103·4	109·0	101·7	101·3	104·1	103·6	102·7	99·8	123·0	103·8	105·9	100·4	100·1	107	108·8	104	100·7	101·9	**102·6**
1987	107·7	118·3	103·1	102·9	108·7	107·8	105·9	100·0	143·2	107·0	110·9	100·2	99·4	117	114·5	109	102·2	105·6	**105·9**
1988	113·0	126·9	105·2	104·1	113·1	112·7	108·7	101·2	162·5	109·3	116·5	100·7	100·1	124	120·0	115	104·1	109·9	**110·0**
Quarterly averages																			
1988 Q1	109·6	123·4	104·2	103·1	111·1	110·9	107·3	100·6	153·6	108·3	114·5	100·0	99·3	122	117·9	112	103·7	107·9	**108·0**
Q2	112·3	125·5	104·6	103·9	112·6	112·5	108·3	101·2	160·6	108·8	115·7	100·6	99·9	124	118·3	114	104·1	109·3	**109·4**
Q3	113·8	127·9	106·2	104·5	113·8	113·0	109·3	101·3	163·6	109·7	116·8	100·8	100·4	125	121·3	116	104·1	110·7	**110·6**
Q4	116·2	130·6	105·5	104·8	114·8	114·4	110·0	101·7	172·5	110·4	118·9	101·6	100·8	126	122·8	117	104·7	111·9	**111·9**
1989 Q1	118·1	131·9	106·6	105·8	116·1	116·0	110·9	103·2	174·3	111·9	..	100·8	100·1	123	125·1	120	106·0	113·1	**113·2**
Monthly																			
1988 Oct	115·8	..	105·6	104·7	114·5	113·9	109·8	101·4	171·0	..	118·2	102·0	100·7	126	122·5	117	104·4	111·7	**111·7**
Nov	116·3	130·6	105·5	104·6	114·9	114·7	109·9	101·7	172·2	110·4	119·0	101·5	100·9	126	122·5	117	104·7	111·8	**111·9**
Dec	116·6	..	105·5	105·0	114·9	114·7	110·1	101·9	174·2	..	119·5	101·2	100·8	126	123·4	118	105·0	112·0	**112·2**
1989 Jan	117·4	..	106·2	105·4	115·4	115·2	110·6	103·0	173·6	..	120·3	100·9	99·8	127	124·7	119	105·6	112·6	**112·7**
Feb	118·2	131·9	106·7	105·9	116·2	116·0	110·9	103·3	172·8	111·9	121·3	100·5	100·1	128	125·0	120	106·1	113·0	**113·1**
Mar	118·7	..	106·8 R	106·1 R	116·7	116·7	111·2	103·5 R	177·5 R	..	..	101·1	100·5	129	125·7	120	106·3	113·7	**113·7 R**
1989 Apr	120·8	..	107·1	106·8	117·1	117·4	111·9	104·0	180·4	..	..	103·0	100·9	129	126·1	121	106·9	114·4	**114·6**
May	121·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			Per cent
Annual averages																			
1976	16·5	13·6	7·3	9·2	7·4	9·0	9·7	4·5	13·3	18·0	16·8	9·3	8·8	9·1	17·7	10·3	1·8	5·8	**8·7**
1977	15·8	12·3	5·5	7·1	8·1	11·1	9·4	3·7	12·1	13·6	17·0	8·1	6·5	9·1	24·5	11·4	1·3	6·5	**8·9**
1978	8·3	7·9	3·6	4·5	8·9	10·0	9·1	2·7	12·6	7·6	12·1	3·8	4·1	8·1	19·8	10·0	1·1	7·7	**8·0**
1979	13·4	9·1	3·7	4·5	9·1	9·6	10·8	4·1	19·0	13·3	14·8	3·6	4·2	4·8	15·7	7·2	3·6	11·3	**9·8**
1980	18·0	10·2	6·4	6·6	10·1	12·3	13·6	5·5	24·9	18·2	21·2	8·0	6·5	10·9	15·5	13·7	4·0	13·5	**12·9**
1981	11·9	9·6	6·8	7·6	12·5	11·7	13·4	6·3	24·5	20·4	17·8	4·9	6·7	13·6	14·6	12·1	6·5	10·4	**10·5**
1982	8·6	11·1	5·5	8·7	10·8	10·1	11·8	5·3	20·9	17·1	16·6	2·7	6·0	11·2	14·4	8·6	5·6	6·1	**7·8**
1983	4·6	10·1	3·3	7·7	5·9	6·9	9·6	3·3	20·5	10·5	14·6	1·9	2·7	8·6	12·1	8·9	3·0	3·2	**5·3**
1984	5·0	4·0	5·7	6·3	4·3	6·3	7·3	2·4	18·1	8·7	10·8	2·2	3·3	6·6	11·3	7·5	2·8	4·3	**5·1**
1985	6·1	6·7	3·3	4·9	4·0	4·7	5·8	2·2	19·3	5·4	9·2	2·1	2·3	5·5	8·8	7·4	3·4	3·5	**4·5**
1986	3·4	9·1	1·7	1·3	4·2	3·6	2·7	−0·2	23·0	3·8	5·8	0·4	0·1	7·1	8·8	4·3	0·7	1·9	**2·6**
1987	4·2	8·4	1·5	1·5	4·4	4·0	3·1	0·2	16·4	3·2	4·8	0·3	−0·7	9·1	5·3	4·2	1·5	3·7	**3·3**
1988	4·9	7·3	2·0	1·2	4·0	4·5	2·6	1·2	13·5	2·1	5·0	0·5	0·7	6·0	4·8	5·5	1·9	4·1	**3·9**
Quarterly averages																			
1988 Q1	3·3	6·9	2·2	1·0	4·1	4·8	2·4	0·8	13·6	1·9	5·2	0·6	0·3	6·8	4·4	5·0	2·2	4·0	**3·4**
Q2	4·3	7·1	1·7	1·0	4·0	4·6	2·5	1·1	12·4	1·8	5·1	0·0	0·7	7·3	4·1	6·5	2·1	3·9	**3·5**
Q3	5·5	7·3	1·9	1·0	4·0	4·4	2·9	1·2	14·0	2·1	5·0	0·5	1·0	6·6	5·3	5·8	1·9	4·1	**4·0**
Q4	6·5	7·7	1·4	1·6	4·1	4·4	3·0	1·5	14·1	2·7	5·1	1·0	1·0	6·0	5·5	5·9	1·8	4·3	**4·3**
1989 Q1	7·7	6·9	2·3	2·6	4·5	4·6	3·6	2·6	13·5	3·3	..	0·8	0·1	4·8	6·1	6·4	7·2	4·8	**4·8**
Monthly																			
1988 Oct	6·4	..	1·8	1·3	4·2	4·2	3·0	1·3	14·8	..	4·8	1·0	0·7	6·4	5·2	5·9	1·7	4·2	**4·2**
Nov	6·4	7·7	2·0	1·6	4·1	4·6	3·0	1·6	14·1	2·7	5·1	1·1	1·1	6·2	5·4	5·8	1·7	4·2	**4·3**
Dec	6·8	..	1·9	1·9	4·0	4·5	3·1	1·6	14·0	..	5·4	0·9	1·2	5·6	5·9	6·0	2·0	4·4	**4·4**
1989 Jan	7·5	..	2·2	2·4	4·3	4·6	3·3	2·6	13·8	..	5·5	0·9	0·8	5·2	6·3	6·6	2·3	4·7	**4·7**
Feb	7·8	6·9	2·4	2·6	4·6	4·4	3·4	2·6	13·8	3·3	5·9	0·7	0·9	4·9	6·2	6·4	2·2	4·8	**4·8**
Mar	7·9	..	2·2	2·8	4·6	4·7	3·4	2·7	13·5	..	..	0·9	0·8	4·3	6·0	6·3	2·2	3·0	**4·9**
Apr	8·0	..	2·4	3·0	4·6	4·9	3·6	3·0	13·0	..	..	2·4	1·0	4·6	6·7	6·4	2·6	5·1	**5·0**
May	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: OECD–Main Economic Indicators.
OECD–Consumer Prices Press Notice.

* The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.

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, [illegible]

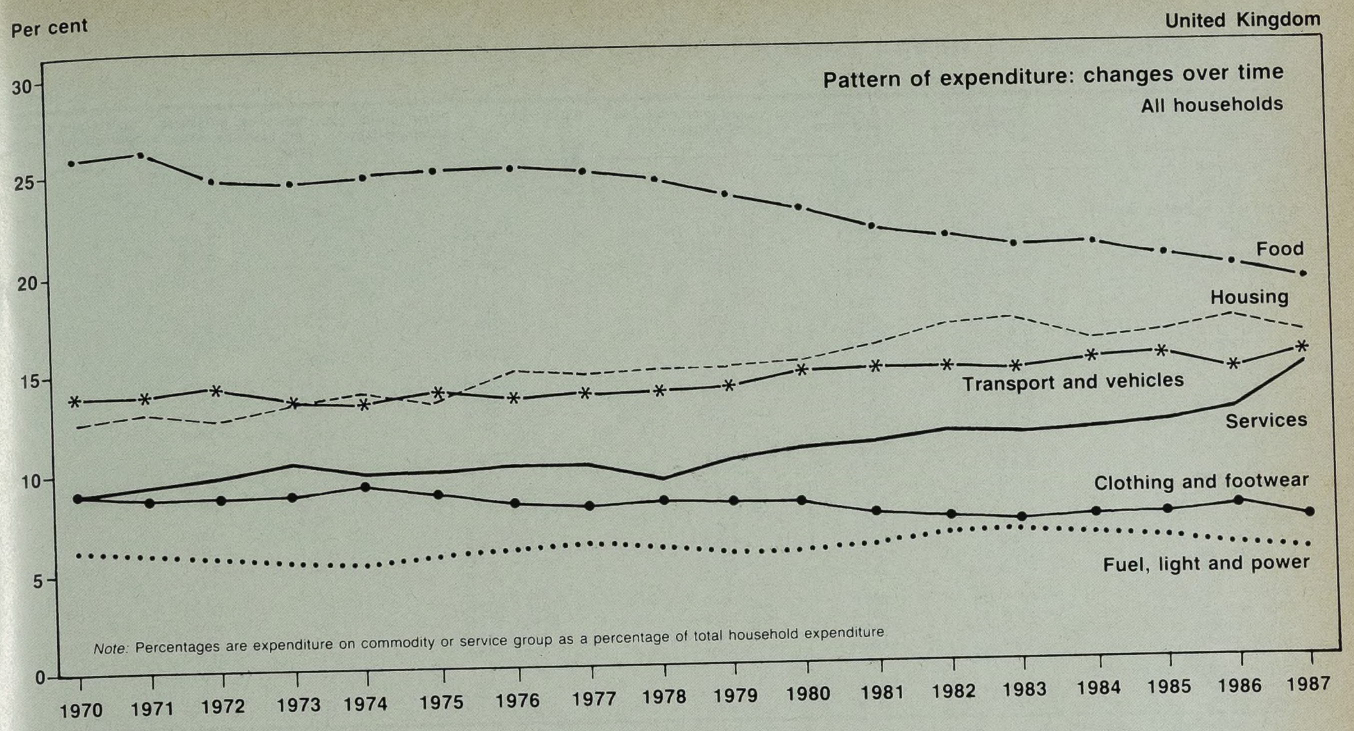
RETAIL PRICES INDEX C3
Increases over previous year



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		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages										
1984	151·92	7·7		101·4	3·0	57·96	9·2		105·1	4·5
1985	162·50	6·5		103·2	1·7	62·60	8·0		107·9	2·7
1986	178·10	9·6		103·8	5·5	69·74	11·4		115·7	7·3
1987	188·62	5·9		111·1	2·0	74·47	6·8		119·1	2·9
Quarterly averages										
1985 Q3	164·07	11·0	166·6	105·0	6·0	62·74	12·1	64·1	109·8	7·0
Q4	172·01	4·8	165·4	103·3	−0·5	66·18	6·2	63·7	108·1	1·1
1986 Q1	166·44	9·0	173·0	107·1	4·2	65·95	12·4	68·6	115·3	7·4
Q2	175·20	8·4	172·8	106·4	4·8	70·40	11·9	68·7	114·9	8·0
Q3	180·15	9·8	183·6	111·8	6·5	68·97	9·9	70·8	117·1	6·6
Q4	190·18	10·6	182·2	110·0	6·4	73·45	11·0	70·5	115·6	7·0
1987 Q1	178·70	7·4	185·7	110·7	3·3	69·52	5·4	72·3	117·0	1·5
Q2	191·34	9·2	188·9	112·1	5·3	74·25	5·5	72·5	116·7	1·6
Q3*	179·97	−0·1	183·5	107·7	−3·7	72·23	4·7	74·2	118·3	1·0
Q4	204·73	7·7	196·2	113·7	3·4	82·22	11·9	79·0	124·3	7·5
1988 Q1	188·32	5·4	195·4	112·2	1·3	73·03	5·1	75·9	118·2	1·0
Q2	202·70	5·9	200·4	113·6	1·3	82·10	10·6	80·3	123·4	5·8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey—For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports aand discussion of response rates see the article on p 249 of *Employment Gazette*, May 1989.
* 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

£ per week per household

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	Housing* Gross	Housing* Net	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	*Durable† household goods*	*Other† goods*
Annual averages										
1984	**151·92**	27·41	24·06	9·42	31·43	7·25	4·37	11·10	*11·57*	*11·89*
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	. .	. .
Quarterly averages										
1985 Q3	**164·07**	31·22	27·99	9·23	32·58	7·77	4·55	11·31	*10·35*	*12·18*
Q4	**172·01**	30·43	26·64	9·15	34·25	9·28	4·49	15·16	*13·67*	*15·80*
1986 Q1	**166·44**	31·93	28·34	11·11	33·20	6·97	4·09	10·29	*14·25*	*12·28*
Q2	**175·20**	32·31	28·61	11·63	34·17	7·75	4·58	12·60	*12·64*	*12·77*
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	. .	. .
Q2	**191·34**	35·48	31·59	12·04	36·40	8·83	4·72	12·84	. .	. .
Q3‡	**179·97**	33·91	29·87	9·54	35·22	8·29	4·60	12·51	. .	. .
Q4	**204·73**	34·81	31·01	9·15	36·70	9·52	4·55	17·33	. .	. .
1988 Q1	**188·32**	36·93	33·29	11·21	37·49	8·53	4·38	11·88	. .	. .
Q2	**202·70**	37·43	34·11	11·22	37·82	8·99	4·45	13·58	. .	. .
Standard error per cent**										
1988 Q2	**2·1**	2·1	2·4	1·3	1·5	3·9	3·8	4·1	. .	. .
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier										
1984	**7·7**	8·2	7·3	2·2	6·3	4·9	3·8	10·9	*12·7*	*10·0*
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	. .	. .
1986 Q1	**9·0**	12·4	13·5	4·2	4·0	0·7	−6·4	6·7	*14·3*	*12·0*
Q2	**8·4**	5·2	6·0	8·0	6·5	−1·5	7·0	7·7	*18·0*	*11·0*
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	17·6	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	**5·9**	5·5	7·9	−6·8	3·9	1·8	−5·8	5·8	. .	. .
Percentage of total expenditure										
1984	**100**		15·8	6·2	20·7	4·8	2·9	7·3	*7·6*	*7·8*
1985	**100**		16·4	6·1	20·1	4·9	2·7	7·3	*7·2*	*7·8*
1986	**100**		16·8	5·9	19·6	4·6	2·5	7·6	*7·8*	*7·8*
1987 ‡	**100**		16·1	5·6	19·0	4·6	2·5	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 1987 and the article on p 249 of *Employment Gazette*, May 1989.
‡ See * footnote to *table 7.1*.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7·2
Composition of expenditure

£ 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	Mis-cellaneous	UNITED KINGDOM
										Annual averages
22·77	*17·41*								0·64	1984
24·56	*19·48*								0·68	1985
25·43	*22·67*	13·67	8·50	6·48	21·22	4·21	8·54	13·18	0·74	1986
. .	. .	13·48	8·23	7·02	23·80	4·60	9·03	18·11	0·88	1987
										Quarterly averages
26·13	*21·17*								0·92	1985 Q3
25·40	*17·39*								0·80	Q4
24·61	*20·65*	14·08	7·30	5·49	21·11	3·50	7·90	12·41	0·66	1986 Q1
24·60	*25·30*	12·57	10·54	6·23	20·00	4·60	7·70	13·67	0·56	Q2
25·76	*23·73*	13·08	8·08	6·27	21·01	4·75	7·93	14·71	0·81	Q3
26·70	*21·08*	14·90	8·10	7·88	22·71	3·99	10·56	12·00	0·93	Q4
. .	. .	14·15	7·81	6·02	23·05	4·46	8·49	14·59	0·91	1987 Q1
. .	. .	12·22	7·91	6·46	24·55	4·80	8·64	19·61	0·73	Q2
. .	. .	12·61	7·85	6·38	22·93	4·63	7·91	16·97	0·66	Q3
. .	. .	14·95	9·38	9·27	24·68	4·52	11·11	21·35	1·21	Q4
. .	. .	13·99	8·59	6·88	23·24	4·72	8·78	14·50	0·84	1988 Q1
. .	. .	15.06	9.35	6.85	28.19	4.51	8.83	19.07	0.67	Q2
										Standard error per cent**
. .	. .	6·7	7·2	3·6	8·0	11·1	5·4	7·3	11·9	1988 Q2
										Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier
8·7	*8·2*								11·5	1984
7·9	*11·9*								6·1	1985
3·5	*16·4*								8·8	1986
. .	. .	−1·4	−3·2	8·3	12·2	9·3	5·7	37·4	18·9	1987
8·4	*13·0*								26·9	1986 Q1
2·4	*19·7*								14·3	Q2
−1·4	*12·1*								−12·0	Q3
5·1	*21·2*								16·3	Q4
. .	. .	0·5	7·0	9·7	9·2	27·4	7·5	17·6	36·4	1987 Q1
. .	. .	−2·8	−24·9	3·7	22·8	4·6	12·2	43·5	30·4	Q2
. .	. .	−3·6	−2·9	1·8	9·1	−2·5	−0·3	15·4	−18·5	Q3
. .	. .	0·3	15·8	17·6	8·7	13·3	5·2	77·9	30·1	Q4
. .	. .	−1·1	10·0	14·3	0·8	5·8	3·4	−0·6	7·7	1988 Q1
. .	. .	23·2	18·2	6·0	14·8	−6·1	2·2	−2·8	−8·8	Q2
										Percentage of total expenditure
15·0	*11·5*								0·4	1984
15·1	*12·0*								0·4	1985
14·3	*12·7*	7·7	4·8	3·6	11·9	2·4	4·8	7·4	0·4	1986
. .	. .	7·1	4·4	3·7	12·6	2·4	4·8	9·6	0·5	1987 ‡

† The component/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 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self-employed * 1981	48·1	51·7	1·6	32·6	3·8	0·6	19·7
Employees in employment †							
1983 March	174·0	226·7	131·3	203·2		307·0	
June	197·7	237·1	133·0	262·2		312·8	
September	203·6	245·3	135·3	265·3		334·9	
December	200·3	243·8	138·3	211·0		314·1	
1984 March	200·5	239·5	136·6	202·1		311·2	
June	213·1	251·7	137·6	265·7		333·6	
September	216·2	259·8	137·0	262·0		330·1	
December	209·3	259·8	139·5	228·9		315·3	
1985 March	207·1	258·3	138·0	226·8		320·6	
June	222·2	271·5	142·4	276·3		379·0	
September	225·4	266·1	142·9	280·5		372·3	
December	219·9	267·0	145·7	244·4		335·8	
1986 March	214·2	260·1	142·5	242·1		334·0	
June	228·0	271·8	144·5	288·6		384·9	
September	226·3	278·0	145·7	289·1		378·0	
December	223·6	278·7	147·3	255·6		349·2	
1987 March	222·0	274·1	147·4	246·8		348·6	
June	238·5	281·9	146·8	293·9		397·1	
September	240·1	284·5	150·7	301·2		391·1	
December	231·8	286·6	155·5	273·8		359·2	
1988 March	235·7	280·9	152·6	273·9		365·5	
June	254·5	291·0	156·9	312·5		409·3	
September	250·8	298·9	155·4	318·0		410·4	
December	252·4	299·9	162·8	288·1		367·2	
Change Dec 1988 on Dec 1987							
Absolute (thousands)	+20·6	+13·3	+7·3	+14·3		+8·0	
Percentage	*+8·9*	*+4·6*	*+4·7*	*+5·2*		*+2·2*	

* Based on Census of Population.
In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in Hotels and Catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available.)

1981	145	1986	185
1983	142	1987	180
1984	169	1988	183
1985	170		

† 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)
1980	2,961	2,738	+223
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 R	6,085	8,127	−2,042
Percentage change 1988/1987	−3	+12	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
1987 Q1	1,015	1,504	1,086	1,678	−71	−174
Q2	1,497	1,581	1,797	1,859	−300	−278
Q3	2,371	1,605	2,991	1,900	−620	−295
Q4	1,377	1,570	1,406	1,844	−29	−274
1988 R Q1	1,027	1,503	1,334	2,011	−307	−508
Q2	1,440	1,514	1,949	1,980	−509	−466
Q3	2,197	1,477	3,180	2,005	−983	−528
Q4	1,422	1,591	1,664	2,131	−242	−540
1989 P Q1 (e)	1,135	1,693	1,515	2,369	−380	−676
1988 January	394	498	414	645	−20	−147
February	279	487	414	689	−135	−202
March	354	518	507	677	−153	−159
April	444	519	542	667	−98	−148
May	438	485	577	610	−139	−125
June	557	510	830	703	−273	−193
July	724	501	914	651	−190	−150
August	833	497	1,168	677	−335	−180
September	640	479	1,098	677	−458	−198
October	595	519	884	709	−289	−190
November	398	518	447	701	−49	−183
December	429	554	333	721	+96	−167
1989 P January (e) R	395	510	460	741	−65	−231
February (e) R	290	536	505	878	−215	−342
March (e)	450	647	550	750	−100	−103

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 R			
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
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 R	15,798		3,272	9,668	2,859
1987 Q1	2,641	3,835	502	1,654	486
Q2	4,048	3,853	938	2,475	635
Q3	5,618	3,870	1,283	3,200	1,135
Q4	3,259	4,008	672	1,988	599
1988 R Q1	2,777	3,966	519	1,735	524
Q2	4,013	3,782	846	2,485	683
Q3	5,548	3,824	1,201	3,303	1,043
Q4	3,461	4,226	706	2,146	609
1989 P Q1 (e)	3,330	4,812	550	2,220	560
1988 P January	1,021	1,323	158	649	214
February	792	1,359	140	506	146
March	964	1,284	220	580	164
April	1,324	1,274	202	928	194
May	1,191	1,222	279	698	214
June	1,498	1,286	365	858	275
July	1,930	1,272	420	1,172	338
August	2,084	1,254	448	1,269	367
September	1,535	1,298	334	863	338
October	1,366	1,348	328	764	274
November	1,073	1,472	199	701	173
December	1,022	1,406	179	680	162
1989 P January (e) R	1,130	1,527	190	720	220
February (e) R	870	1,520	140	570	160
March (e)	1,130	1,759	220	930	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 R			
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
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 R	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1987 Q1	4,242	6,928	254	3,404	584
Q2	7,313	6,912	347	6,434	532
Q3	10,650	6,851	583	9,510	558
Q4	5,241	6,756	375	4,329	537
1988 R 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	7,559	468	4,959	569
1989 P Q1 (e)	5,150	8,460	310	4,150	690
1988 R January	1,406	2,311	126	1,025	255
February	1,384	2,609	54	1,123	207
March	1,679	2,317	70	1,409	200
April	2,080	2,265	144	1,674	262
May	2,133	2,137	135	1,854	144
June	3,130	2,488	162	2,806	162
July	3,326	2,350	171	2,976	179
August	3,967	2,357	273	3,425	269
September	3,729	2,395	222	3,268	239
October	3,077	2,635	224	2,625	228
November	1,695	2,519	127	1,388	180
December	1,224	2,445	117	946	161
1989 P January (e) R	1,640	2,770	120	1,270	250
February (e) R	1,550	2,998	80	1,260	210
March (e)	1,960	2,692	110	1,620	230

Notes: See *table 8·2*.

8·5 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence

THOUSAND

	1986	1987	1988	1987 Q1	1987 Q2	1987 Q3	1987 Q4	1988 Q1 R	1988 Q2 R	1988 Q3 R	1988 Q4 R
Total all countries	**13,897**	**15,566**	**15,798**	**2,641**	**4,048**	**5,618**	**3,259**	**2,777**	**4,013**	**5,548**	**3,460**
North America											
USA	2,288	2,200	2,620	409	790	1,041	560	420	679	933	589
Canada	555	651	651	93	147	242	111	99	167	269	117
Total	**2,843**	**3,394**	**3,271**	**502**	**938**	**1,283**	**672**	**519**	**846**	**1,201**	**707**
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	496	491	587	104	124	154	109	124	131	170	161
France	1,756	2,008	1,969	327	665	684	332	345	628	589	407
Federal Republic of Germany	1,599	1,644	1,830	291	482	534	338	294	547	635	354
Italy	494	683	661	104	110	343	126	109	108	318	127
Netherlands	769	855	881	156	212	265	223	155	201	316	209
Denmark	250	242	248	57	59	79	48	45	67	74	62
Greece	94	130	122	31	27	35	37	30	23	37	32
Spain	366	456	509	80	81	174	120	93	96	194	127
Portugal	81	67	88	19	14	22	120	21	19	29	19
Irish Republic	1,037	1,154	1,251	179	293	439	243	229	296	446	280
Total	**6,941**	**7,731**	**8,148**	**1,347**	**2,069**	**2,728**	**1,588**	**1,446**	**2,116**	**2,808**	**1,778**
Other Western Europe											
Austria	117	127	117	18	25	58	25	14	24	53	26
Switzerland	348	403	420	67	101	120	115	73	127	130	90
Norway	285	296	281	65	81	84	65	63	69	82	68
Sweden	407	417	382	83	125	103	106	72	93	114	102
Finland	67	116	114	26	30	34	25	18	19	44	32
Others	189	227	207	47	44	74	65	48	37	72	50
Total	**1,413**	**1,586**	**1,521**	**306**	**406**	**473**	**401**	**288**	**369**	**495**	**368**
Other countries											
Middle East	535	526	475	96	82	239	108	87	98	201	89
North Africa	100	100	78	16	26	39	19	17	15	28	18
South Africa	141	157	153	26	36	64	31	20	42	58	33
Eastern Europe	66	101	123	15	16	36	34	22	24	49	29
Japan	205	297	388	69	57	99	72	109	75	112	93
Australia	467	508	482	86	129	194	99	80	129	168	105
New Zealand	92	122	129	15	24	61	22	19	33	55	22
Latin America	181	160	154	36	36	59	29	22	39	65	28
Rest of World	912	884	877	127	229	344	185	148	228	307	192
Total	**2,699**	**2,855**	**2,859**	**486**	**635**	**1,135**	**599**	**524**	**683**	**1,043**	**609**

Notes: See table 8·2.

8·6 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

THOUSAND

	1986	1987	1988	1987 Q1	1987 Q2	1987 Q3	1987 Q4	1988 Q1 R	1988 Q2 R	1988 Q3 R	1988 Q4
Total all countries	**24,949**	**27,447**	**28,828**	**4,242**	**7,313**	**10,650**	**5,241**	**4,470**	**7,343**	**11,020**	**5,996**
North America											
USA	946	1,245	1,486	223	299	388	335	214	345	504	423
Canada	221	314	337	32	49	195	39	36	95	161	44
Total	**1,167**	**1,559**	**1,823**	**254**	**347**	**583**	**375**	**250**	**440**	**665**	**467**
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	761	642	757	149	158	154	182	167	158	202	230
France	5,188	5,321	5,032	910	1,310	2,085	1,016	839	1,074	2,019	1,100
Federal Republic of Germany	1,258	1,397	1,329	249	410	440	297	238	357	422	312
Italy	1,103	1,188	1,036	185	331	524	148	165	242	457	172
Netherlands	868	940	1,060	160	321	255	205	223	335	275	227
Denmark	154	152	131	35	42	46	29	22	39	39	30
Greece	1,520	1,843	1,715	13	527	1,095	207	15	494	912	293
Spain	5,887	6,559	6,828	753	1,969	2,542	1,296	777	2,034	2,657	1,360
Portugal	956	903	1,108	111	198	427	167	133	292	471	212
Irish Republic	1,425	1,545	1,823	232	393	601	319	300	426	670	428
Total	**19,120**	**20,489**	**20,820**	**2,795**	**5,660**	**8,169**	**3,865**	**2,878**	**5,453**	**8,124**	**4,365**
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	661	644	652	8	193	404	39	15	159	409	69
Austria	587	624	762	277	104	204	39	335	134	219	74
Switzerland	520	540	564	170	126	177	67	161	139	190	75
Norway/Sweden/Finland	339	307	363	47	83	105	71	63	95	136	69
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	534	863	859	96	200	355	211	91	222	312	233
Other	116	211	499	11	69	96	37	15	133	278	74
Total	**2,757**	**3,189**	**3,699**	**609**	**775**	**1,341**	**464**	**679**	**882**	**1,544**	**594**
Other countries											
Middle East	221	201	203	41	52	64	44	53	45	59	46
North Africa	280	380	375	85	115	82	97	91	83	100	101
Eastern Europe	194	225	300	28	45	85	66	43	72	123	62
Australia/New Zealand	188	203	236	87	42	32	42	91	60	47	39
Commonwealth Caribbean	162	188	209	46	45	49	48	60	37	54	58
Rest of World including Cruise	860	1,013	1,163	297	233	246	240	324	271	304	262
Total	**1,905**	**2,210**	**2,486**	**584**	**532**	**558**	**537**	**662**	**568**	**687**	**569**

Notes: See table 8·2.

8·7 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSAND

	Total visits	Mode of travel: Air	Mode of travel: Sea	Purpose of visit: Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
1987	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
1988	15,798	110,967	4,832	6,680	4,102	3,163	1,854
Percentage change 1988/1987	*+1*	*+6*	*−8*	*−2*	*+15*	*−1*	*−7*
1988 Q1 R	2,777	2,102	675	960	902	636	279
Q2 R	4,013	2,647	1,366	1,846	1,020	735	413
Q3 R	5,548	3,649	1,899	2,649	1,086	1,076	737
Q4	3,461	2,568	892	1,255	1,095	716	425

Notes: See table 8·2.

8·8 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSAND

	Total visits	Mode of travel: Air	Mode of travel: Sea	Purpose of visit: Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1986	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
1987	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
1988	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
Percentage change 1988/1987	*+5*	*+9*	*−3*	*+5*	*+9*	*+4*	*−6*
1987 Q1	4,242	3,079	1,163	2,670	796	579	197
Q2	7,313	5,252	2,061	5,331	970	756	256
Q3	10,650	7,228	3,422	8,407	816	1,113	314
Q4	5,241	3,810	1,431	3,294	1,057	604	287
1988 Q1 R	4,470	3,462	1,008	2,782	905	638	144
Q2 R	7,343	5,539	1,804	5,352	971	772	248
Q3 R	11,020	7,636	3,384	8,768	901	1,110	241
Q4	5,996	4,390	1,606	3,798	1,179	662	356

Notes: See table 8·2.

8·9 TOURISM
Visitor nights

MILLION NIGHTS

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
1978	149·1	176·4
1979	154·6	205·0
1980	146·0	227·7
1981	135·4	251·1
1982	136·3	261·7
1983	145·0	264·4
1984	154·5	277·5
1985	167·0	270·0
1986	158·2	310·2
1987	178·2	347·3
1988	172·8	366·9
Percentage change 1988/1987	*+12·6*	*+12·0*

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
1986 Q1	25·7	44·6
Q2	33·2	73·2
Q3	67·4	138·4
Q4	31·2	54·0
1987 Q1	29·0	50·4
Q2	38·4	86·1
Q3	76·5	152·1
Q4	34·3	58·7
1988 Q1 R	28·6	54·2
Q2 R	39·7	90·1
Q3 R	70·3	156·6
Q4	34·2	66·0

Notes: See table 8·2.

9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
YTS entrants: regions

THOUSAND

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1989–March 1990	29·7	18·8	20·8	33·2	33·5	31·0	40·0	20·6	17·4	40·5	285·5
Entrants to training April – May 1989	1·2	0·8	0·8	1·7	1·8	2·4	2·5	1·0	1·5	1·4	15·1
Total in training May 31 1989	38·8	20·6	29·2	42·2	44·8	43·7	58·4	29·2	23·6	47·3	377·8

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	
	May	April	May	April	May	April
Community Industry	7,000	7,000	1,864	1,869	771	788
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	86,000	88,000	7,351	7,526	6,192	6,262
Job Release Scheme	6,000	6,000	336	357	249	269
Jobshare	220	228	26	26	18	20
Jobstart Allowance	4,000*	4,000 †	548*	570 †	396*	425†
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	177,881**	2,249,707 ††	22,059**	291,197 ††	11,428**	136,479††

* Live cases as at April 28, 1989.
† Live cases as at March 31, 1989.
** April 1, 1989 to April 28, 1989.
†† March 28, 1988 to March 31, 1989.

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

Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, April 10 to May 5, 1989	7,257
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, April 10 to May 5, 1989*	3,148

† 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.

9.4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered* for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Disabled people †							
		Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
		Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1988	Apr	20·3	16·8	46·6	34·0	4·2	3·6	3·0	2·3
	July	20·3	17·1	45·6	33·5	4·0	3·5	2·7	1·9
	Oct	18·5	15·7	43·4	31·6	4·0	3·4	2·3	1·6
1989	Jan	18·0	15·2	41·9	30·0	3·9	3·3	2·2	1·6
	Apr	17·9	15·2	41·0	29·6	3·8	3·3	2·1	1·6

* 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.
Note: 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. At April 17, 1989, the latest date for which figures are available, 366,768 people were registered under the Acts.
† Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS
People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

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

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)
The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968 and 1980.

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

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

UNEMPLOYED
People claiming benefit—that is, Unemployment Benefit, Income Support (formerly Supplementary Benefit up to April 1988) or National Insurance credits—at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who on that day were unemployed and able and willing to do any suitable work. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

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

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

WORKFORCE
Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

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

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

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

Regularly published statistics

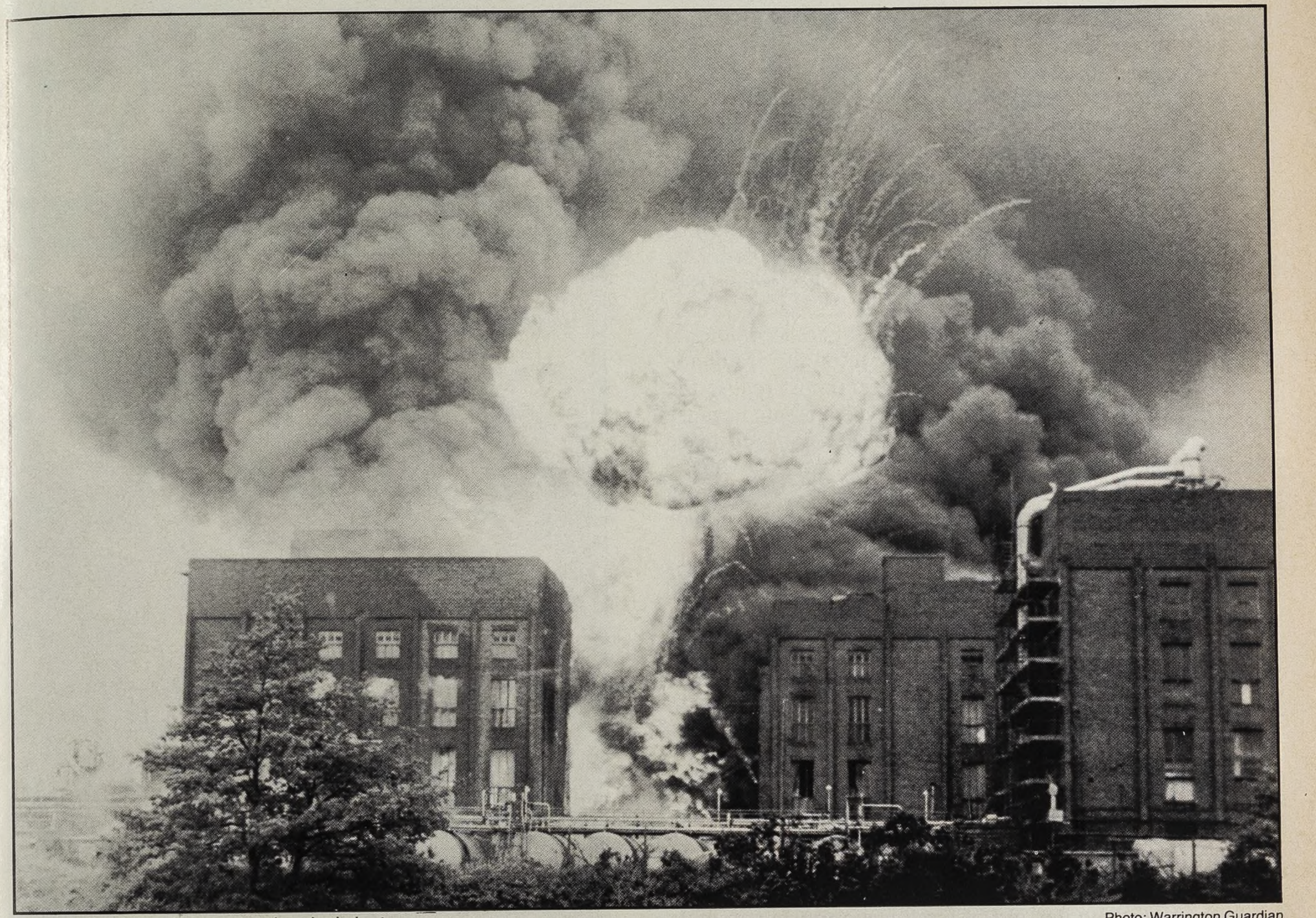
Employment and workforce	Frequency *	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	July 89:	1·1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 89:	159
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	May 89:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	July 89:	1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	July 89:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 88:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	April 89:	1·7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	May 89:	1·5
Self-employed: by region		Mar 88:	162
: by industry		Mar 88:	161
Census of Employment: Sept 1984			
GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444
International comparisons	M	July 89:	1·9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:			
Manufacturing industries	A	July 88:	1·14
Apprentices and trainees by region:			
Manufacturing industries	A	July 88:	1·15
Employment measures	M	July 89:	9·2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	June 89:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	May 89:	250
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	July 89:	2·1
GB	M	July 89:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	July 89:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	July 89:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	July 89:	2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 89:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	June 89:	2·6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	July 89:	2·7
: estimated rates	M	July 89:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	July 89:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	July 89:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	July 89:	2·4
: counties, local areas	M	July 89:	2·9
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	July 89:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 89:	2·6
Flows:			
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2·19
UK, time series	M	July 89:	2·19
GB, Age time series	M	July 89:	2·20
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Oct 88:	2·23/24/26
GB, Age and duration	Q	Oct 88:	2·21/22/25
Students: by region	M	July 89:	2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	July 89:	9·3/4
International comparisons	M	July 89:	2·18
Ethnic origin		Mar 88:	164
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	M	July 89:	2·14
Vacancies			
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	July 89:	3·1
Region unfilled seasonally adjusted	M	July 89:	3·2
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	July 89:	3·3
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	July 89:	2·30
Regions	M	July 89:	2·30
Industries	M	July 89:	2·31
Advance notifications	S (M)	Nov 88:	622
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	July 89:	5·1
Industry	M	July 89:	5·3
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 89:	146
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Nov 88:	601
Time series	M (A)	July 89:	5·6
Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 89:	174
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 89:	211

Earnings and hours *(cont.)*	Frequency *	Latest issue	Table number or page
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B (A)	June 89:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Apr 89:	173
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	July 89:	5·9
Agriculture	A	Apr 89:	211
Coal-mining	A	Apr 89:	210
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	July 89:	5·5
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	July 89:	1·11
Region: summary	Q	June 89:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	July 89:	1·12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	July 89:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	July 89:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	July 89:	5·7
Labour costs			
Survey results 1984	Quadrennial	June 86:	212
Per unit of output	M	July 89:	5·7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	July 89:	6·2
percentage changes	M	July 89:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	July 89:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	July 89:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	July 89:	6·5
Annual summary	A	May 89:	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89:	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	July 89:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	July 89:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	July 89:	387
Food prices	M	July 89:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	July 89:	6·8
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	July 89:	7·1
: per person	Q	July 89:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
: quarterly summary	Q	July 89:	7·2
: in detail	Q (A)	May 89:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	June 89:	7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	July 89:	4·1
: time series	M	July 89:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	July 88:	372
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	July 89:	4·1
Annual Detailed	A	July 88:	372
Prominent stoppages	A	July 88:	380
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	July 89:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	July 89:	354
Size of stoppages	A	July 89:	356
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 89:	353
International comparisons	A	June 89:	309
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	July 89:	8·1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	July 89:	8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	July 89:	8·3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	July 89:	8·4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	July 89:	8·5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	July 89:	8·6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 89:	8·7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 89:	8·8
Visitor nights	Q	July 89:	8·9
YTS			
YTS entrants: regions	M	July 89:	9·1

Notes: * 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



Major fire in a warehouse at a chemical plant. Photo: Warrington Guardian

Safety is good business

by John Roberts

There is no profit to be made in a burnt out factory. A maimed worker cannot contribute to the company or look after self or family. The Health and Safety Executive's Accident Prevention Advisory Unit (APAU) seeks to improve management control of conditions in the workplace. Its success is illustrated by the examples of good practice adopted by three major British companies.

Managers are increasingly coming to realise the mutually reinforcing contribution that good safety standards make to industrial relations, product reliability, overall efficiency and bottom-line profitability.

It is no coincidence that many of the companies who perform best in health and safety happen to be among the most profitable. Certainly, all firms can be made more efficient by adopting an effective and comprehensive policy for occupational safety and health. The perceived conflict between profit and safety is not justified in the view of the HSE's Accident Prevention Advisory Unit's inspectors.

The APAU is a small unit based at Bootle, on

Merseyside, with a national remit to give specialist advice on accident and ill-health prevention to HSE inspectorates, public undertakings and companies.

Frank Lindsay, director of the APAU says: "Current work by APAU is still showing that far too many directors and managers have no strategy other than to react to the problems of occupational safety and health which confront them. A system based on responding to individual accidents is bad human relations and bad management. All too often inspectors visiting senior management will be asked questions such as 'How are we doing?' or 'What do we need to do now?'

"Although inspectors willingly give advice and encouragement when confronted with such questions, the fact that they are posed at all usually indicates that the manager in question has no hard facts available about the safety performance of the company and has neither measured nor monitored; nor, on being given the inspectors' evaluation does the manager have a policy or plan of action. In what other sphere of industrial or commercial activity would you find such a dearth of information and objectives?

"In many companies changes of attitude to occupational health and safety usually occur only after the traumatic experience of a fatal accident. Managers must realise the vital difference between a workplace which is safe because management controls what goes on there, and a workplace which fortuitiously has a level of accidents which is regarded as tolerable. This is tantamount to waiting for a disaster in the shape of a major accident, fire, explosion or product hazard to occur.

"Once firms get away from measuring safety standards by elementary counting up of accidents, and move towards positive professional management control systems and monitoring, then the whole attitude and culture of the workforce can change for the better. The organisation must develop a total quality approach to everything it does—including occupational safety and health."

Key points

The APAU had identified a number of key points for the promotion of safe and healthy business. These include: a clear statement of safety objectives, organising the managerial/supervisory arrangements to achieve those objectives, and regular and systematic monitoring of safety performance. This advice has been set out in more detail in two booklets[1] *Managing Safety* and *Monitoring Safety*.

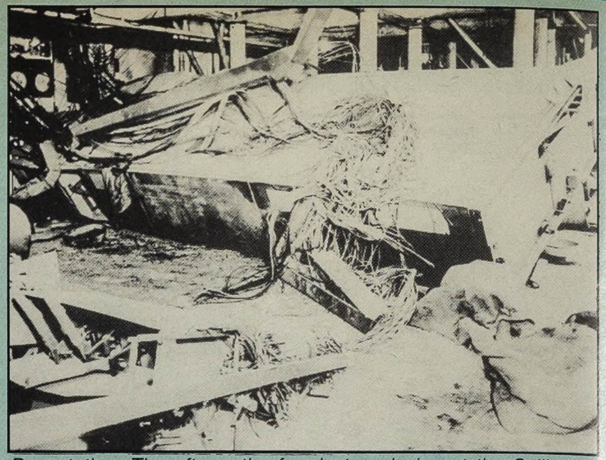
Some of its work involves dealing with large companies with geographically widespread and technically disparate activities. It is not uncommon to find employees working for such firms subject to widely varying degrees of risk to their health and safety.

Welcomed

Some companies have developed effective schemes of self-monitoring suited to their own particular circumstances. Others are making use of proprietary schemes of one kind or another. Some companies have the management capacity to implement monitoring schemes using their own staff trained for the purpose. Others need the specialist technical and managerial skills of consultants or safety organisations to operate a scheme to best effect. The APAU is always happy to advise.

The HSE welcomes the development of self-monitoring and encourages companies and undertakings to adopt whatever scheme is best suited to its purposes. ■

[1] Available from HMSO. For further information on monitoring schemes contact: Health and Safety Executive, Accident Prevention Advisory Unit, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle L20 3QY.



Devastation: The aftermath of a dust explosion at the Spillers flour mill at Bow in 1966. Top: interior. Bottom: exterior.

Dustwatch

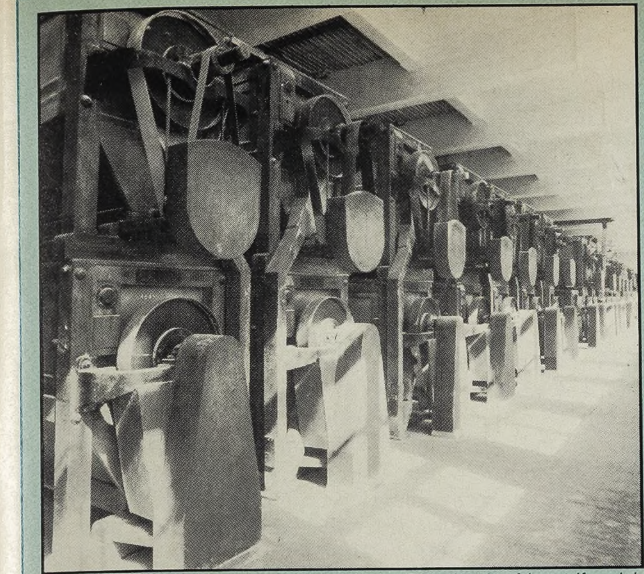
A layer of dust only 0·3mm deep, if dispersed, is sufficient to produce an explosive cloud 3 metres high, giving rise to secondary explosions of horrific proportions as further dust clouds are dispersed and ignited. Flour mills are particularly vulnerable unless proper precautions are taken—and history has recorded major disasters where they are not.

The APAU survey of the Spillers Milling Division of Dalgety plc was concerned not only with the problem of dust but also hazards common to other divisions of the company, such as machinery guarding, health risks from carbon dioxide and chlorine flooding, and transport accidents.

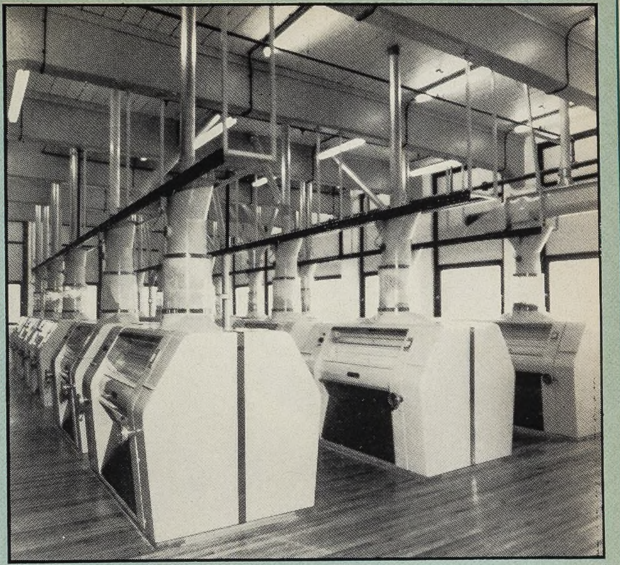
Local responsibility

The companies within the Milling Division are decentralised—local units being autonomous profit centres. Local management while appreciating the independence this gives them, also acknowledges the need for central guidance on health and safety standards and techniques. For, in the spirit of the Health and Safety at Work Act, Spillers recognises that the "primary responsibility for doing something about occupational accidents and disease is with those who manage the processes that present the hazards, and those who work with them."

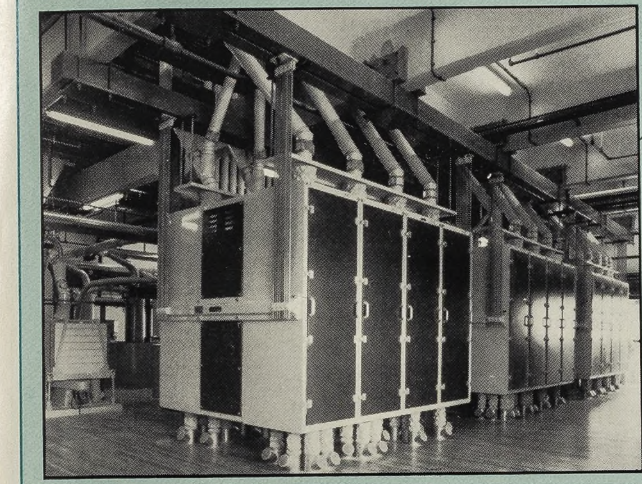
The health and safety objectives of the Milling Division were set out in a document signed by the chief executive in 1985. But help was needed in the analysis of accidents to identify areas of concern and to set up a monitoring procedure that would ensure common standards of compliance throughout the organisation.

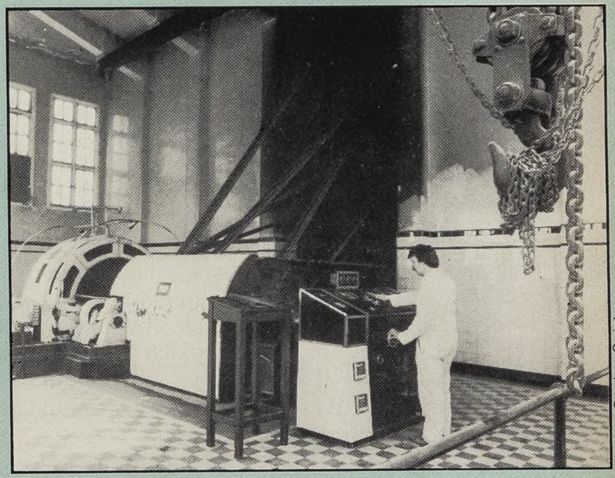


Belts and pulleys can lead to accidents. This bank of 'centrifugals' (above) driven from a line shaft has been replaced by 'sifters' (lower picture) which have individual motor drives and no moving parts within reach.



Roller mills, once driven from line shafting and belts on exposed pulleys, now have independent, enclosed motors (top picture). The old main motor which drove the mill's line shafting through cotton ropes is pictured below.





Photos: Gordon Swinton.

Burning questions

Like many other companies, Spillers recognises the need to go further than the requirements of health and safety legislation or than the Approved Codes of Practice and Guidance Notes issued by the HSE from time to time.

For example, it wished to face the burning questions: What is the standard of guarding required on machinery in units? Should all plants using chlorine have automatic chlorine detectors? What is the acceptable quantity of dust, so that a devastating dust explosion does not occur? What standards of equipment should contractors be allowed to use on sites?

The safety committees on each site considered the implications of these questions. Once risks are identified locally and standards are formulated, it is ultimately for the Division itself to see that those standards are applied to all appropriate plants and that procedures are set up to monitor the attainment of the objectives.

The company, following the advice of the APAU, has been active in supporting and clarifying the terms of reference of the safety committees and in training safety officers and representatives throughout the organisation. It has also derived from the APAU publication *Monitoring Safety* a system of regular local and national health and safety audits.

Warnings

Spillers has monitored the effectiveness of its safety policy through the comprehensive collection of accident statistics and analysis of the factors involved where accidents occur. This has led not merely to warnings that staff should take care when . . . , but to more appropriate on-the-job training or examination of the system of work.

The company also ensures that new plant and equipment meets its safety standards although, in many instances, safety measures are now designed into new machinery rather than needing to be added after installation. For example, individual motor drives have replaced line shafts and belts, and some machines will switch off automatically if their moving parts are exposed.

In summary, the APAU report provides the company with an expert survey of its health and safety policies and practices, which had enabled it, in turn, to improve the provision it makes for the safety of its employees.

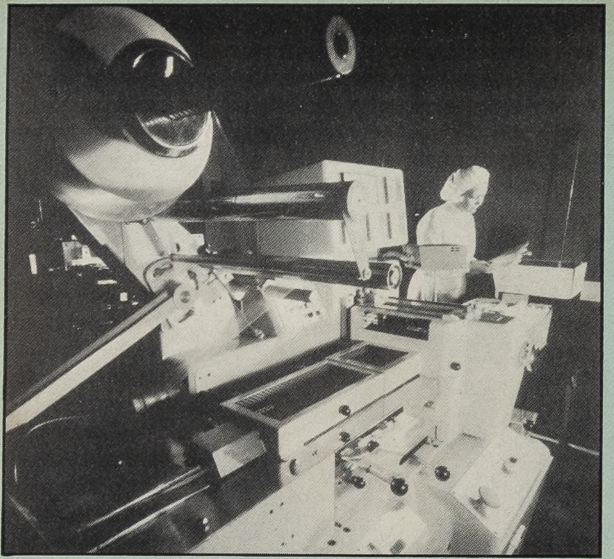


Photo: Motil Plastics Ltd

Sterilin manufactures single-use laboratory products. Part of J Bibby and Sons plc, its manufacturing headquarters is at Motil Plastics Ltd, Aberbargoed, Mid-Glamorgan. Here, pipettes are being packaged.

Bibby's get better at it

"It's the near misses that concern us," said Roy Evans, personnel director of J Bibby and Sons plc, "and these do not show up in any accident statistics."

Even where there has been good progress in reducing the level of notifiable accidents, the challenge accepted by Bibby's, following a report by the APAU on its agricultural and industrial groups, has been to motivate senior managers to do better.

A great deal of effort had gone into reducing the level of physical hazards associated with plant, machinery and premises at individual factories within the group. But Bibby's felt that the principles which underlie its commercial strength—that is, the devolution of authority, allied to clearly defined objectives—could be applied to health and safety processes.

Such objectives when used as performance indicators, concentrated the minds of managers wonderfully on the key essentials.

The APAU report helped to clarify the objectives, the organisation and arrangements for health and safety, and improve joint consultation.

The objective was clear: to become more cost conscious in these matters and to seek the indirect gains to be made from improving the environment and morale, reducing absenteeism and helping productivity (if only through a reduction in surgery and first aid attendances, wastage of materials and machinery lying idle). But well beyond this, enlightened managers needed to see health and safety as a priority in its own right, not merely as a money saver; for the public—also becoming increasingly sensitive to health issues—will take a dim view of a company receiving bad publicity on account of its record in these areas.

Corporate statement

Bibby's has always taken involvement in safety right to the top. The corporate policy is set out in a five-page document which defines the responsibilities at various levels in line management and specifies the role of functional managers, safety representatives and safety committees. But there are also separate location statements, for the various divisional problems are diverse: ranging from milling and farm chemical hazards to the use of laboratory glassware and lasers in the science products division. However, many hazards, such as internal (fork-lift) and external transport, noise and plant maintenance procedures are common to all.

Responsibility for safety was recognised to be that of the line manager and not just a safety officer. So the personnel manager becomes the administrative safety officer and the product engineers are also technical safety officers even while accepting that safety is everyone's responsibility, right down the line.

At first, many managers were concerned about their lack of knowledge. In the main they had received general health and safety training at the same time as safety representatives, but they lack specific knowledge about machinery guarding, control of dust, exhaust ventilation and noise. They were also conscious of the dilemma whereby they saw high output rather than safety as their major objectives. Support was needed in decisions to put safety before the demands of production where a hazard existed, particularly where the emphasis was on self-regulation.

Lessons learned in other parts of the group can be valuable to the beleaguered manager; and so, because the agricultural division company operates in distinct regions (north, central and south), safety audits on plant in the South of England, for example, can be carried out by northern or central production engineers.

Monitoring

Responsibility for health and safety matters does not go away when it is delegated and it is still senior management who will be in the spotlight if a disaster occurs.

Monitoring the effectiveness of the policy and reporting back is now carefully undertaken at all times, not just when things go wrong. The monitoring is part of the job description of every senior manager. Every division has to do a regular report to the company's chief executive on all subjects, including training in health and safety and noise levels. This report must set out a strategic plan to deal with issues such as replacement of noisy machinery and provision of hearing protection. (Even capital expenditure forms have been redesigned to ensure compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act.) And at each quarterly meeting of the senior management board, one of the divisional directors is required to report on how the division is handling health and safety.

Cleaning with care

Training staff to work safely can be a problem in the best of workplaces. The catering industry employs many foreign nationals whose knowledge of English can be very limited and this, coupled with the high turnover on the cleaning side, produces problems which could be seen as insurmountable.

Not so in the world of Trusthouse Forte, which recognised a long time ago that consistently high standards can only be achieved by a well trained workforce.

This view was reinforced by an audit of health and safety in THF by the APAU in 1985.

Essential element

An essential element for a successful catering business, whether it involves a hotel bedroom, the public restaurant, the kitchen or toilets, is cleanliness. Two ingredients are necessary if a good standard is to be achieved; well trained staff who take pride in their work and good, safe materials for them to use.

The problem is that many chemicals needed for good cleaning tend to be of a hazardous nature and need to be applied properly, using correct measures and the right protective clothing. Many cleaners cannot be expected to understand the complex and detailed instructions on manufacturers' labels and, therefore, the only solution is to ensure adequate training and a range of products best suited for the job.

In 1979, the technical departments of Trusthouse Forte recognised this need and carried out a rationalisation of the cleaning materials which the company was using at the time. The need for this exercise had come about because there were too many products under brand names which gave no clues as to their application. Packaging and labelling were also inadequate; products such as acid descaler or disinfectant could easily be mistaken for vinegar.

Cleaning staff, even those with a good command of English, could be excused for getting confused.

At best, the wrong cleaning product at the wrong concentration literally poured money down the drain. At worst, there was a danger of accidents.

Clarity

Simplified instructions and easier methods of measuring amounts were devised. THF brought in a simple alphanumerical code for its products and designed new labelling for screen printing on to containers to avoid the danger of labels becoming detached from packaging.

Each cleaning task was given a number—carpet shampooing was allocated number five, hand dishwashing, number three and so on. The letter on the other hand denoted the product to be used, so carpet shampoo, for instance, became 5G.

Colour was used to highlight hazardous materials: a blue label identified a product which was comparatively safe to use, but red warned that special precautions were to be taken when using the product.

It now became easier to train staff to identify which product to use where, as the majority of people can recognise numbers and letters.

Suppliers

Suppliers were given a detailed specification and, as part of a purchasing agreement, had to undertake to carry out training on THF premises so that the people who were going to use their products would know how to use them correctly and safely.

Today, suppliers are not allowed to introduce new products into the range until the group's laboratory, based at Colnbrook in Buckinghamshire, has assessed the effectiveness and the need for the new item. If justification is found, a code is allocated to the product and the supplier will be told what to print on labels and whether they should be coloured blue or red. The product is then added to the list, and cleaning schedules and in-house training programmes are devised to coincide with its introduction.

As a result, THF has successfully reduced the number of accidents to an insignificant level and the measures have led to a much more effective use of often expensive commodities.

Photo: Health and Safety Executive

Prevention is better than cure. The HSE produces many publications to advise on aspects of safety in the workplace.

Special Feature

Cypriot store. Cypriots, Maltese and Gibraltarians are more likely than other ethnic groups to be self-employed. Photo: Mike Abrahams/Network

National profiles of the self-employed

by Prof James Curran and Roger Burrows
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With 1 million new self-employed in the 1980s, attention has focused on this rapidly expanding group. Data from the annual General Household Surveys provides new information on the ethnic composition, health and other personal and household characteristics of the self-employed, and points to sharp differences between the self-employed with employees of their own and those working alone.

☐ The most recent Labour Force Survey (LFS) identified some 3 million self-employed members of the employed labour force—an increase of more than a million since 1979. About two-thirds are self-employed people who employ nobody else directly while the great majority of the rest are involved in enterprises employing very few people.

To date, most studies of the self-employed have been small-scale, concerned with particular kinds of small-scale enterprise or particular geographical areas (Curran, 1986) with the Labour Force Survey providing the main source of large-scale quantitative data. This article supplements Labour Force Survey data using another data source—the General Household Survey (GHS)—which provides a greater variety of social and biographical data.

One of the major differences highlighted by GHS data is that between the self-employed with employees and those without. On almost every issue examined the two groups are shown to have markedly differing profiles and it is now argued that they should be seen as distinct forms of economic involvement. Marked differences are also shown between men and women self-employed—especially with regard to the types of economic activity in which they engage. For instance, more than 80 per cent of self-employed women are in services of some kind while among men, construction is extremely important, especially for those without employees.

The GHS data also adds insights on ethnic groups, propensity to self-employment, on the hours worked by self-employed people, and on their reported ill-health compared to employees. Similarly, it gives information on access to a car and owning or purchasing a home—two indicators of relative affluence.

Methodological issues

The data in this article are taken from the GHS for the years 1983 and 1984, and all tables are based on the *combined* results of these two years unless otherwise specified. Consolidating the GHS data for these years gives a total of 595 self-employed with one to 24 employees, 1,408 non-professional self-employed who employ nobody else directly and 18,739 employees. These are relatively large samples and because of the design of the GHS, they may be taken as reasonable approximations of nationally representative samples.

Self-employed professionals, farmers and members of the armed forces have been excluded from the analysis. Members of the armed forces are, by definition, not part of the civilian workforce and are often excluded from analyses of this kind. Self-employed professionals, that is those recorded in the GHS as possessing a professional qualification of some kind—accountants, solicitors, barristers, etc—and farmers have been left out because they have characteristics which distinguish them from other members of the self-employed and are therefore better treated separately.

These would be regarded by some sociologists[1] as members of the traditional middle class professions rather than members of the petit bourgeoisie. They would therefore be analysed as a separate status category and seen as occupying a different position in the social structure. Professional self-employed were excluded for these reasons and also because their numbers were too small to be able to offer as detailed analysis as for other groups among the self-employed.

[1]See, for example, Bechhofer *et al*, 1978:417 and King and Raynor, 1981: 105–126.

Other sources such as the Census of Production indicate that the size distribution of enterprises in Britain is highly skewed and the Labour Force Survey suggests this holds equally for those classified as self-employed. Indeed, the LFS, like the GHS, only records a minority—about a third—as having any employees and these usually have only a few. This suggests that the number of larger small enterprises run by the self-employed which will be missed by the GHS definition will be very small. Similarly, most but not all the self-employed with employees who run incorporated businesses would be expected to classify themselves as "employees"—their status in law for tax and National Insurance purposes. Casey and Creigh (1988:390) for example, suggest that on an analysis of the 1984 LFS data, the 2.6 million recorded as "self-employed" contained 150,000 directors of incorporated companies who were classified as self-employed when they were legally employees. However, some of these had no employees and most of the others again had few employees. For the purposes of this analysis therefore, this aberrant classification detracts little from the value of the findings.

The GHS data on the self-employed who employ nobody else directly also present other problems. As Dale (1986) Casey and Creigh (1988) and Hakim (1988) have all pointed out, the "self-employed" is a somewhat mixed category. For instance, some "self-employed" are really employees who are registered as self-employed in order to avoid or evade taxes or other requirements of the law or to reflect long standing practices in their area of the economy.

Table 1 Self-employed with and without employees and employees by age **Per cent**

Age	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
16–24	4·1	1·3	9·7	6·3	19·5	22·6
25–34	18·3	18·3	28·1	27·4	23·2	20·6
35–44	38·5	42·5	29·3	32·7	23·1	24·2
45–54	20·6	19·0	18·4	17·5	18·7	19·9
55–60	9·0	13·1	7·3	8·9	9·6	9·1
61–65	5·4	3·9	4·0	3·6	4·4	2·5
65+	4·1	2·0	3·2	3·6	1·5	1·2
Base = 100 per cent	*442*	*153*	*1,014*	*394*	*10,452*	*8,287*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

Personal characteristics

Table 1 details the age and gender distributions of the sample. As might be expected, self-employment with no employees is likely to occur at an earlier age than self-employment with employees. One obvious reason for this is that starting up is usually easier where no others are employed directly because it requires less capital and less need for specialised premises. Another obvious reason is that self-employment with no employees may well be a stage in developing a small business which will employ others eventually. But as much of the data examined later

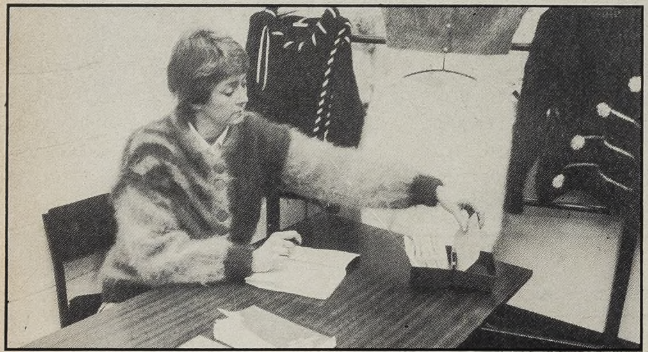
Table 2 Self-employed with and without employees and employees by marital status Per cent

	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Married	87·8	87·6	79·6	80·7	70·7	65·9
Single	7·2	3·3	14·7	9·4	25·1	24·7
Widowed	1·6	3·9	1·6	3·3	1·1	3·8
Divorced/separated	3·4	5·3	4·2	6·6	3·1	5·8
Base = 100 per cent	*442*	*153*	*1,014*	*393*	*10,444*	*8,287*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

in this article show and as others have pointed out[1] the self-employed without employees and the self-employed with employees are distinct types of business activity. In other words, while some self-employed may well take on employees later, there will also be a substantial number who, for a variety of reasons, will remain "one-person businesses".

The age distribution also appears to reflect the "age launch window" effect noted by previous commentators. This refers to the assumed period in the individual's life when the combination of ambition, experience, energy and access to capital are at their most favourable for those predisposed to go into business for themselves. In *table 1* the effect is shown in the "peaking" or high levels of representation in the age range between the early 30s and mid-40s.



'Aspirations', a designer knitwear company set up through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

The age distribution also shows that although young people are increasingly being encouraged to consider working for themselves, relatively few were doing so in the period covered. Conversely, the data also suggest that those who work for themselves appear somewhat reluctant to retire compared to employees.

Women are clearly under-represented among the

[1]See, for example, Hakim, 1988 and 1989a:36.
[2]Spillsbury *et al*, 1986; Department of Employment, 1989.
[3]Watkins and Watkins, 1984:25; Goffee and Scase, 1985:55.

Stewart Graham manufactures lobster creels in Stornoway.

self-employed compared to their participation in the economy as employees. However, there has recently been a sharp increase in the number of females going into self-employment both with and without employees. For example, the most recent LFS data show that women have increased their share of total self-employment from 19 per cent in 1979 to 25 per cent in 1988.[2]

Previous research based on small, non-random samples of self-employed women has argued that self-employment offers women opportunities to achieve economic independence from men.[3] This, it was suggested, was indicated by the relatively high proportions of women in these studies who were divorced, separated and widowed. However, as *table 2* indicates, the larger sized and more statistically representative samples of women self-employed in the GHS data for the years 1983–84 offer little support for these arguments. Propensities towards marriage are higher among the self-employed than among employees (as might be expected from the age distributions) and although self-employed women tend to be divorced or separated rather more frequently than the male self-employed, the level among women is not significantly different from that among women employees.

Table 3 Self-employed with and without employees and employees by fathers' socio-economic grouping Per cent

Socio-economic group of father	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Professional	3·5	3·7	3·2	6·5	3·6	3·8
Employers and managers	32·8	27·1	14·3	24·8	17·3	17·2
Intermediate and junior non-manual	9·2	18·7	10·0	9·9	10·5	10·0
Skilled manual	33·8	31·8	46·8	34·7	41·4	43·1
Semi-skilled manual	7·3	7·5	11·2	10·9	14·4	14·3
Unskilled manual	3·2	0·9	7·1	3·7	6·2	5·2
Farmers, agri-workers	7·3	7·5	6·5	7·1	4·7	4·7
Armed Forces	2·9	2·8	0·9	2·4	1·9	1·6
Base = 100 per cent	*314*	*107*	*757*	*294*	*7,617*	*6,214*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

Family background

Self-employment and small-scale enterprise has often been assumed to offer opportunities for those upwardly mobile from relatively modest social backgrounds. Equally, for those who are ambitious, able and hard working but who currently find themselves in unsatisfying, poorly rewarded work roles, small business ownership or self-employment may offer opportunities for escape. *Table 3* shows the social origins of respondents in terms of the socio-economic group of respondents' fathers. It should be noted that the data only concern respondents aged 50 or under. The question is put to this restricted age group for practical fieldwork reasons: older respondents often do not see the point of a question concerning somebody who may have retired or even died many years before the interview.

While people from manual backgrounds are common numerically among small business owners and the self-employed, *table 3* also indicates that those from more privileged social origins are also well represented. In fact, compared to the social origins of employees overall, those from manual family backgrounds are under-represented among the self-employed. Only among self-employed men without employees are those with manual worker fathers more highly represented than would be expected statistically from their representation in the employee population. For all the other self-employed groups, the under-representation is substantial. One interpretation of this data is that self-employment offers more opportunities to those from comfortable social origins than to those from humble social origins.

Self-employment has been shown to run in families; that is, a substantial proportion of those operating some form of small enterprise come from families where parents or other close relatives (and often friends too) were similarly involved in the economy.[1]

Unfortunately, the GHS data does not permit a precise estimate of this form of "inheritance", but among the self-employed with employees the level appears broadly consistent with previous research. The self-employed men without employees appear to show a lower level of inheritance, however. Although women self-employed without employees show a level of inheritance resembling that among the self-employed with employees, the differences among the men underline the point that the self-employed with employees and the self-employed without employees should not be treated as the same kinds of people.

Gender differences in the social origins of the self-employed are also apparent. Self-employed women without employees and to a lesser extent those with employees, tend to come from more privileged social backgrounds than their male counterparts. One interpretation of this difference might be that it reflects the gender-related difficulties that women sometimes report encountering when attempting to start up and run a business on their own.[2] The advantages in access to capital, education and self-confidence likely to be associated with

[1]Goldthorpe, 1980:258; Watkins and Watkins, 1984:22–23; Blythe *et al*, 1988:14; Hakim, 1988:432.
[2]Goffee and Scase, 1985:45; Carter and Cannon, 1988:15–16.

Jojo Fashions, started in 1984 by Joyce Pearce, provides uniforms and specialist clothing for a wide clientele.

Table 4 Self-employed with and without employees and employees by Standard Industrial Classification Per cent

SIC	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1·4	1·3	4·3	2·7	2·0	0·9
Energy	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	5·5	1·2
Mineral extraction	0·5	1·3	0·4	1·0	5·1	2·0
Metal engineering and vehicles	3·6	1·3	3·2	1·7	17·8	7·1
Other manufacturing	8·4	5·9	4·8	10·9	11·8	11·2
Construction	23·4	2·6	38·9	1·9	9·2	1·5
Distribution, hotels, transport and retail	44·7	65·4	21·8	25·7	13·9	14·8
Communication	6·3	2·6	7·8	1·2	8·7	3·3
Bank, finance, insurance etc	4·8	3·3	6·5	22·8	7·6	10·6
Other services	7·0	16·3	12·2	32·0	18·4	47·3
Base = 100 per cent	*441*	*153*	*1,012*	*412*	*10,403*	*7,260*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined

higher social origins may help to offset any gender disadvantages linked to entering self-employment.

Industry distribution

Much of the academic discussion of small-scale enterprise in Britain tends to concentrate on the small manufacturing firm with much less attention given to the services sector.[1] The GHS data demonstrate that such an emphasis gives a false impression of the reality of small-scale economic activities in Britain. *Table 4* details the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) breakdown of the sample and demonstrates the misleading character of this stereotypical, over-narrow, academic emphasis on the small-scale enterprise in manufacturing. Conversely, the overwhelming importance of services activities is brought out very clearly.

However, the differences between the self-employed with employees and those without in terms of the different kinds of services in which they are involved, are also very clear.

The major differences are connected with levels of involvement in "construction" and the "distribution, hotels, catering and repairs" categories. Among the self-employed with employees, "distribution, hotels, catering and repairs" is by far the single most important category containing over 44 per cent of men and almost two-thirds of the women respondents. But among the male self-employed without employees, "construction" emerges as the single most important category with nearly 40 per cent falling into this one category. For the female self-employed without employees it is the miscellaneou category "other services", containing almost a third o these respondents, which is the most prominent.

In short, clear-cut differences between th self-employed who employ others directly and th self-employed who have no employees in terms of the sort of economic activities in which they are engaged are a apparent as the equally clear-cut differences between me and women.

Education

The relations between education and entry int self-employment have been seen somewhat ambiguously i the past. On the one hand, entry into small-scale economi activities has been seen as an alternative to success in th large-scale private or public enterprise which has becom increasingly dependent on paper qualifications. On th other hand, new knowledge of various kinds in a increasingly knowledge-based economy has bee suggested as offering many new opportunities fo self-employment of all kinds.

The GHS provides data on the highest educationa qualifications achieved by respondents, although thes data are not easy to interpret because of the enormou changes in education which have taken place over th period of the lives of respondents. Even the notion o "highest level of educational qualification" is not entirel clear, nor is it easy to place all the different qualifications i an indisputable hierarchy.

Nevertheless, as *table 5* shows, measured by th possession of a degree or equivalent qualification self-employed men with and without employees ar

[1]Curran, 1986.

Table 5 Self-employed with and without employees and employees by highest educational qualification Per cen

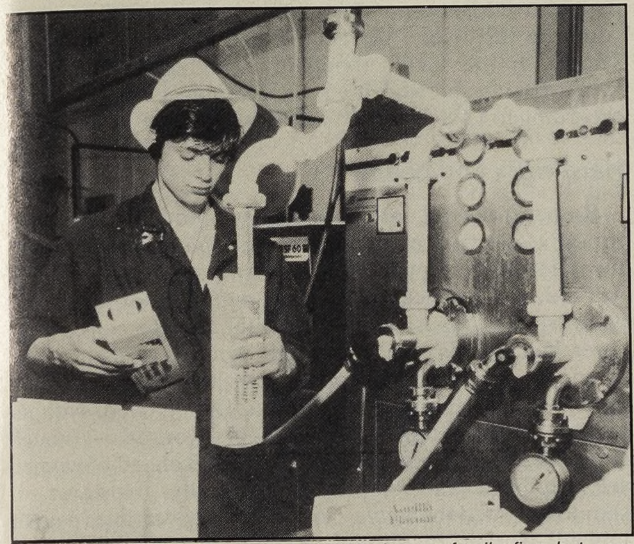
Qualification	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
First/higher degree	5·3	2·7	4·3	7·1	9·7	4·9
HND/HNC/nursing/non-graduate teaching qualification	9·9	4·1	6·1	9·5	10·5	9·2
Two or more A-levels	2·4	2·0	1·7	4·1	2·4	2·5
One A-level plus five or more O-levels/OND/ONC etc	5·9	2·0	9·5	2·2	8·2	3·3
O-levels/CSE (grade 1)	17·6	36·5	16·0	33·0	18·5	31·2
CSE (grades two–five)	2·4	1·4	2·7	0·8	4·1	4·0
Apprentice	16·5	4·7	17·0	4·9	8·6	1·3
Foreign/other	5·4	4·1	3·1	3·8	2·7	2·0
No qualifications	34·7	42·6	39·5	34·9	35·2	41·5
Base = 100 per cent	*375*	*148*	*887*	*370*	*9,497*	*7,970*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

Table 6 Enterprise activity by ethnic group

	White British	White European and Old Commonwealth	Mediterranean Commonwealth	Asian	Afro-Caribbean	Rest of the world
Self-employed with employees						
Number	1,014	24	19	46	1	20
Per cent	2·4	3·6	16·0	5·7	0·2	7·0
Self-employed without employees						
Number	2,504	56	16	64	13	18
Per cent	6·0	8·4	13·4	7·9	3·1	6·3
Employees						
Number	38,254	584	84	699	402	246
Per cent	91·6	88·0	70·6	86·4	96·6	86·6
All = 100 per cent	**41,772**	**664**	**119**	**809**	**416**	**284**

Source: General Household Survey data for 1981–84 combined.



NcNab's Ice Cream, Birmingham, started as a family firm but now employs more than 20 staff and supplies mobiles, cash and carries, and own label brands.

markedly less well qualified than men in the employee population. However, men who were self-employed with employees were more likely to have a formal qualification of some kind than any other of the groups. Self-employed women with employees were less well qualified than their male counterparts and less well qualified than women employees. Self-employed women without employees, on the other hand, tend to be better qualified than their male counterparts and than women employees generally, but less well qualified than male employees.

Overall, those who work for themselves appear to have a lower level of formal educational attainment than the employees in the workforce as a whole although there is also a clear overlap between the two groupings.

At the other end of the scale, self-employed women with employees were the least well qualified of all with over 42 per cent having no formal qualifications of any kind. Again, however, there was a clear contrast between self-employed women with and without employees. The latter were not only much more likely to have some kind of qualification than self-employed women with employees but were also more likely to be formally qualified than employees as a whole, male or female.

In short, the data indicate that there is no simple relationship between self-employment and the possession of formal educational qualifications, once gender and the distinction between employing and not employing others are brought into the analysis.

The data, therefore, does provide some support for the theory that self-employment goes with a lack of, or lower levels of, educational qualifications so that entry into small enterprise might be seen as a response to lack of success in the formal educational system. But the support is far from clear-cut. In contrast, support for the notion that the highly qualified are opting for self-employment to exploit the burgeoning opportunities offered by an expanding knowledge-based economy, is not shown by the GHS data for these two years either. It may well be that this latter relationship will only become more apparent in GHS or LFS data from later in the 1980s.

Ethnicity

Ethnic minority small enterprise has attracted a lot of attention from the media and researchers[1] but most research has been confined to small-scale studies of specific ethnic minorities in specific geographical localities. The GHS provides data on ethnic small enterprise nationally, as indicated by the proportions among different ethnic groups who are recorded as self-employed. However, in order to provide adequately sized cell counts, *table 6* combines data from 1981 and 1982 with that from 1983 and 1984 on the numbers of self-employed with and without employees for six different ethnic groups.

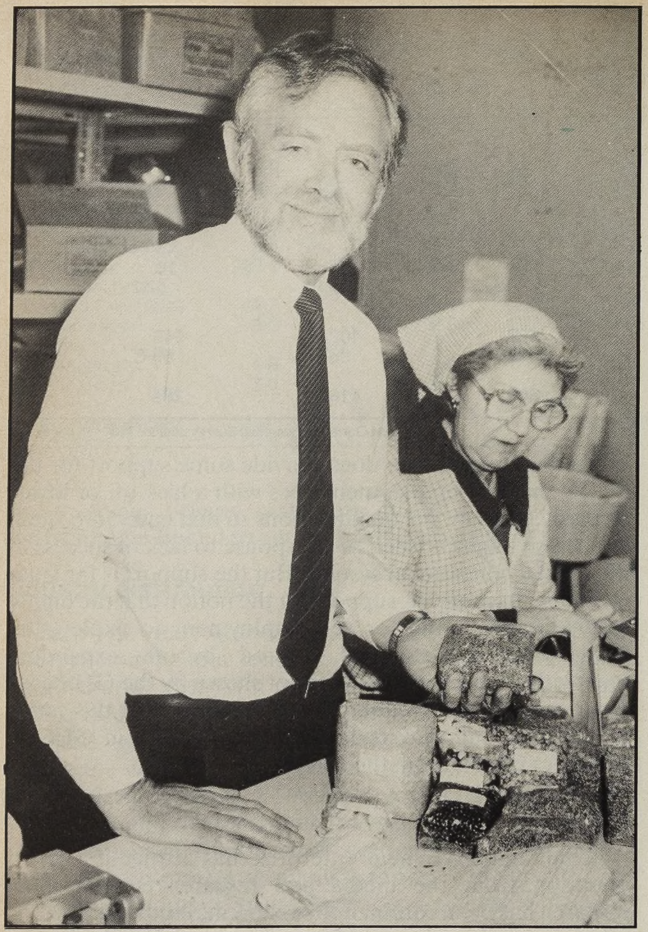
The notion of "ethnicity" is conceptually elusive and difficult to use empirically. The indicator of ethnicity employed in this article is derived from GHS data on whether the respondent is black or white (as reported by the interviewer), country of birth of the respondent, the countries of respondents' mothers' and fathers' births—and (for 1983 and 1984 only) respondents' self-assessed ethnicity.

Although these indicators leave out some aspects of ethnicity (for example those linked to aspects of culture such as language and religious beliefs), they are nevertheless fairly robust. A more detailed account (Curran and Burrows, 1988b) contains further information on how this indicator was constructed together with additional findings from the GHS on ethnicity and small-scale enterprise.

Popular views have stressed the enterprise-mindedness of ethnic minority groups, and especially that of Asians, as compared to the white British population. The GHS data support these popular views in part but also qualify them in some interesting and slightly unexpected ways. They show, for example, that there is a great deal of variation in the propensities of different minorities to become self-employed and that it is easy to exaggerate the overall levels involved.

Asians (taken to include Indians, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis, Sri Lankans and East Africans) in particular

[1]Ward and Jenkins, 1984; Ward, 1987.



David Smith of 'A Matter of Taste'. His firm packages, wholesales and exports a range of natural foods.

Table 7 Self-employed with and without employees, and employees

	All		People working 30 or more hours a week	
	Mean number of hours worked per week	Number in sample	Mean number of hours worked per week	Number in sample
Self-employed with employees				
Men	55·9	436	58·5	427
Women	42·5	153	51·4	114
Self-employed without employees				
Men	47·2	1,015	49·9	936
Women	26·6	393	49·6	149
Employees				
Men	39·6	10,432	40·7	9,955
Women	28·6	8,287	38·0	4,700

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

are, as popular views suggest, more likely to be in business for themselves than the white British population, but it is still the case that more than 86 per cent of Asians, as defined above, worked for somebody else. Nor do Asians have the most marked propensity to be self-employed. Those from the Mediterranean Commonwealth (that is Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar) are over twice as likely to be self-employed as those from Asian minorities and over four times as likely as whites. The GHS, as previous research has shown[1], confirms that Afro-Caribbeans are less likely to go into business or self-employment than other minorities or the white British population.

Overall, the GHS data indicate that while propensities to go into self-employment are pronounced among some ethnic minorities, their overall contribution to the small enterprise sector of the economy needs to be kept in perspective. Between them all, ethnic minority groups comprise just over 7 per cent of the whole self-employed sample in the GHS, though this is higher than their proportion in the working population as a whole (which, according to LFS data for 1984, was around 4·5 per cent).

Hard work and health

Running a small enterprise of any kind is characterised widely as a very demanding role. As *table 7* demonstrates, the GHS data support this in terms of reported hours worked, with self-employed men with employees clearly working the longest hours of all the groups considered. Over half of this group reported working more than 50 hours a week which compares with less than 6 per cent among male employees. Male self-employed without employees show lower average hours worked — though still over 47 hours a week on average and ahead of women self-employed and employees generally. However, it should be noted that *table 7* excludes any overtime (paid or unpaid) worked by employees, but even assuming, very generously, that employees worked a further ten hours a week overtime on average it would still be the case that well under a fifth worked more than 50 hours a week.

Women, on the other hand, are shown to be much more likely to be among the part-time self-employed. Just over a quarter of the self-employed women with employees reported working fewer than 30 hours a week in their businesses. Among the female self-employed without employees this percentage rose to more than 60 per cent. Indeed, *table 7* indicates that self-employed women without employees work fewer hours on average than women employees. However, when those who work fewer than 30 hours a week are excluded, the results indicate that women self-employed work more hours a week than employees generally and about the same as self-employed men without employees.

The most likely reason for the large difference between men and women self-employed in the levels of reported hours worked, is that women are much more likely to be combining self-employment with meeting the demands of

[1]Reeves and Ward, 1984.

Table 8 Self-employed with and without employees, and employees by self-reported health Per cent

Reported health	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Good	78·6	68·7	77·1	76·3	75·0	69·0
Fairly good	18·0	24·7	19·1	17·4	20·4	25·0
Not good	3·4	6·7	3·8	6·3	4·6	6·0
Base = 100 per cent	*386*	*150*	*909*	*379*	*9,604*	*8,033*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

Table 9 Proportions of the self-employed with and without employees, and employees who saw a doctor in the two weeks prior to the interview Per cent

	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	6·8	17·0	7·2	12·2	9·2	14·5
Base = 100 per cent	*441*	*153*	*1,012*	*394*	*10,437*	*8,285*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

their other roles as wives and mothers.[1] They may also be working for themselves but responsible for home and children following separation, divorce or widowhood. In these ways, self-employed women with and especially those without employees, cannot be easily compared directly with the male self-employed, who are less likely to have responsibilities of these kinds.

Working long hours in a demanding occupational role might be expected to be reflected in the health of the self-employed. "Health", like ethnicity, is difficult to conceptualise or measure empirically. There is a high degree of subjectivity in any self-assessment and this may vary greatly in relation to age, gender and other factors. The GHS collects several kinds of data on self-evaluated health, and an analysis of two of these — respondents' self-assessment of their state of health and whether they had visited a doctor in the two weeks prior to interview — produced interesting results, as *tables 8* and *9* show.

On the above indicators, of those reporting their health as either "good" of "fairly good", self-employed men appear healthier than men who are employees while self-employed women seem slightly less healthy than women employees. Relatively few respondents report their health as "not good" with no great differences between the self-employed and employees overall. There are, however, some differences between men and women, with women more often assessing their health as "not good" both among the self-employed and employees.

The findings on whether the respondents had visited a doctor in the two weeks prior to interview broadly parallel those on self-assessed state of health. Self-employed men with and without employees appear healthier on this measure than their female counterparts and than employees as a whole. Self-employed women with employees are rather more likely, while those without employees are rather less likely, to have visited a doctor within the two-week period than are women employees. When the totals for the self-employed women with and without employees are combined, they are, in fact, slightly less likely to have visited a doctor than women employees.

Overall, these data offer little support for the idea that self-employment — whether or not it carries with it responsibilities for employing others — is especially health threatening.

The major differences shown by these two measures of health were between the genders rather than between those who work for themselves and those who work for somebody else.

It is worth emphasising again that this GHS data refer to respondents' self-assessed state of health and there may well be differences between the various populations in the ways such judgements are made as well as in attitudes to consulting a doctor. For instance, it might be that the apparent "better" health of the self-employed compared to employees results from a greater reluctance to admit to themselves they are ill or to go to a doctor.

[1]See, for example, Goffee and Scase, 1985:48–49 and 126–129.
[2]Hakim, 1988:434 and 1989b.

Rewards of enterprise

The rewards of self-employment have been the subject of considerable debate. A good deal of research has stressed the non-material rewards involved, particularly independence and opportunities for self-realisation.[2] Material rewards, however, are more difficult to assess, since official and national survey data on this are not easy to interpret. One example is the self-employed usually having more opportunities to recoup expenses linked to their economic activities than most employees and some elements of these may be seen as part of the rewards of self-employment. Another is that official data on material rewards received by the self-employed are considered by some to be unreliable. One reason for this is because adjustments to the official UK gross domestic product figures are made by the Central Statistical Office for the under-reporting of income. In 1980–82, for instance, the adjustment made for the self-employed was 14 per cent (Smith, 1986:19–20). For this reason and because response to questions on earnings in the GHS is lower than for other variables considered in this article, it was decided to disregard these data.

An alternative approach is to consider GHS data on material possessions: where respondents may be reluctant

"If I hadn't been in touch with the Small Firms Service, it is extremely unlikely that I would have started my own business"—Alan Bainbridge of AB Calibrations, Gateshead. Made redundant by an engineering company, he now offers a range of specialist inspection and measurement facilities, and includes his old employer among his customers.

Table 10 Self-employed with and without employees, and employees by mode of house tenure Per cent

	Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Owns/buying own accommodation	89·3	92·1	75·6	84·8	68·2	67·3
Base = 100 per cent	*441*	*152*	*1,008*	*394*	*10,416*	*8,263*

Source: General Household Survey data for 1983 and 1984 combined.

to report their earnings they may be more willing to say how many cars they own or whether they own a house or flat. Of course, neither indicator is ideal as a measure of affluence. It might, for instance, be suggested that a car is a business necessity rather than a symbol of affluence for many self-employed. But it could be equally argued that many employees also require a car in the normal course of their work. Whatever the imperfections of these indicators, the data on both suggest that the self-employed, both with and without employees, are better off than the working population as a whole.

On car ownership, for example, over half of self-employed households had (or, more strictly, had access to) two or more cars compared to just under 28 per cent of employee households. The self-employed without employees were marginally less well off than the self-employed with employees on this measure but nevertheless over 40 per cent lived in a household with the use of two or more cars. Unfortunately, since the data are collected for households rather than individuals, it is not possible to estimate any differences between men and women self-employed.

Home ownership is not only an important symbol of material well-being for those who work for themselves — a house or flat is also a common form of collateral for a loan to start up or further capitalise an enterprise. The self-employed are more likely to own (or be buying) their own home than employees generally. However, the self-employed without employees are less well off on this measure than the self-employed with employees, as *table 10* shows. As with use of a car, the way the GHS data are collected makes it impossible to estimate reliably any differences between self-employed men and women on home ownership.

Again, it is worth stressing that neither of the above measures are exact gauges of material well-being. A "car" may range from an ancient secondhand Mini to a recent Rolls Royce and, similarly, the value of accommodation may vary enormously. There is also a difference in the age distributions of the self-employed and employees with more employees aged under 25. The higher average age of the self-employed is likely to go with greater accumulation of material possessions although given the enthusiasm of young people for cars, this age difference is likely to have less significance for this measure. Morever, the extent of the differences on the two measures and the lack of any reason for supposing that the quality of the cars and accommodation of employees will be greatly superior to those who work for themselves, suggests that these findings on relative affluence could well be real.

Summary

The GHS data show that the self-employed with employees should be distinguished from those without since they offer different profiles on a number of key issues such as age, marital status, hours worked, levels of material rewards and type of economic activity in which they are involved. There are also important differences between men and women self-employed on many of these issues, especially in terms of the number of hours worked, self-assessed state of health and the kinds of economic activities undertaken.

Some important additional information on ethnic participation in self-employment in Britain is also provided by the GHS. Although Asians are shown to be proportionately much more strongly represented among the self-employed than the white British, they are by no means the ethnic minority group which offers the highest propensity to be self-employed. Those from the Mediterranean Commonwealth—Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta—are much more likely to be self-employed. Overall, the GHS data underline the point that the discussion of ethnic minority self-employment needs to be kept in perspective: the great majority of minority individuals work for somebody else.

Self-employed men and women self-employed with employees work hard compared to employees. Women self-employed without employees, on the other hand, are very likely to work part-time. However, the longer working hours of the self-employed generally and the other widely recognised demands of the self-employment role, are not reflected in respondents' assessment of their health. While there are pronounced differences between men and women on health—women report having poorer health than men—the self-employed appear healthier than their counterparts in the employee population.

The rewards of self-employment consist of both material and non-material rewards and although the GHS has data on rewards, the data are not complete enough to offer a precise analysis. However, on two of the indicators of material rewards examined, use of a car and owning or buying a home, the self-employed appear to be better off than employees. As might be expected, the self-employed with employees—who are likely to be running a more substantial enterprise than those without employees—appear to be the most affluent. ■

Technical annex

The General Household Survey is conducted annually by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and interviews a large nationally representative sample. In 1984, for example, the most recent year covered here, almost 28,000 individuals were interviewed. The survey achieves high response rates—over 80 per cent overall—and even among known hard-to-reach groups such as those who work for themselves, the minimum response rate is 70 per cent. Information is sought on a wide range of subjects such as employment, educational experiences and health, with additional topics such as leisure and drinking habits covered in some years only.

The GHS distinguishes between the self-employed employing 1–24 people and those who are self-employed but employ no others directly.

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Elderly couple shopping in London.

Photo: Chris Davies/Network

Pensioner price indices: revision of weights

This article gives the weights being used in 1989 for the two special price indices which are compiled for pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits.

Since 1968, following recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, special price indices have been compiled covering pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits, whose expenditure has always been excluded from the weighting pattern of the general index of retail prices. The households concerned are those deriving at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits. They account for about 42 per cent of all retired people, the remainder (including most of those with an occupational pension) being covered by the general RPI, which is regarded as the best overall measure of the rate of inflation facing consumers.

Separate indices are compiled for one and two-person households and they differ from the general RPI in excluding housing costs, being quarterly rather than monthly and having a weighting pattern based on the latest three years' information from the Family Expenditure

Table 1 Price indices for pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits: weights for use in 1989

	Weight out of 1,000	
	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
Food	**314**	**322**
Bread	22	21
Cereals	8	8
Biscuits and cakes	22	19
Beef	17	24
Lamb	9	9
of which: home-killed lamb	6	6
Pork	6	8
Bacon	9	11
Poultry	11	12
Other meat	22	23
Fish	14	16
of which: fresh fish	5	6
Butter	7	7
Oils and fats	6	7
Cheese	8	8
Eggs	7	7
Milk	30	28
Milk products	6	5
Tea	10	9
Coffee and other hot drinks	6	5
Soft drinks	9	10
Sugar and preserves	10	11
Sweets and chocolates	8	7
Potatoes	10	14
of which: unprocessed potatoes	7	9
Vegetables	21	18
of which: fresh vegetables	14	12
Fruit	23	17
of which: fresh fruit	15	13
Other foods	13	18
Catering	**33**	**23**
Restaurant meals	19	13
Take-away meals and snacks	14	10
Alcoholic drink	**29**	**41**
Beer	14	26
of which: on licence sales	11	21
off licence sales	3	5
Wines and spirits	15	15
of which: on sales	3	4
off sales	12	11
Fuel and light	**185**	**131**
Coal and solid fuels	26	22
Electricity	86	59
Gas	61	43
Oil and other fuels	12	7
Tobacco	**32**	**42**
Cigarettes	30	37
Tobacco	2	5
Household goods	**79**	**87**
Furniture	7	9
Furnishings	15	15
Electrical appliances	14	21
Other household equipment	8	11
Household consumables	28	25
Pet care	7	6
Household services	**79**	**52**
Postal charges	6	5
Telephone charges	40	29
Domestic servies	18	10
Fees and subscriptions	15	8
Clothing and footwear	**68**	**69**
Men's outerwear	8	14
Women's outerwear	23	16
Children's outerwear	2	2
Other clothing	17	18
Footwear	18	19
Personal goods and services	**52**	**54**
Personal goods	6	11
Chemists' goods	19	19
Personal services	27	24
Motoring expenditure	**24**	**91**
Purchase of motor vehicles	4	21
Maintenance of motor vehicles	6	16
Petrol and oil	9	32
Vehicle tax and insurance	5	22
Fares and other travel costs	**20**	**15**
Rail fares	2	1
Bus and coach fares	10	9
Other travel costs	8	5
Leisure goods	**47**	**47**
Audio-visual equipment	3	4
Records and tapes	2	1
Toys, photographic and sports goods	3	3
Books and newspapers	34	31
Gardening products	5	8
Leisure services	**38**	**26**
Television licences and rentals	35	23
Entertainment and recreation	3	3
All items	**1,000**	**1,000**

Survey (FES) instead of the latest year. The 1989 pensioner weights are based on expenditure in the three years ending with the first quarter of 1988, revalued to January 1989 price levels, and are given in *table 1*.

The main reason for treating pensioners separately from the generality of households is that their consumption patterns are very different. This is shown in *table 2* which compares the 1989 weights for the two types of pensioner household with the general index weights (as published in the April 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette* but with housing excluded).

It can be seen that the pensioner indices are much more affected than the general index by changes in the prices of food, fuel and light, and much less affected by motoring costs (for example). Given these large differences in weighting it might be expected that the pensioner indices would show markedly divergent movements from the general index excluding housing, but in practice this is not so. From the figures published in *table 6·6* of the Labour Market Data section in this issue of *Employment Gazette* it can be calculated that in the ten years to the fourth quarter of 1988 all three indices increased by an average of 7·1 per cent per annum. For the indices to diverge, the differences in weighting would not only need to be significant in themselves but also to be correlated with differences in price movements between the various categories of goods and services, and in general this has not been the case.

Table 2 Comparison of 1989 weights for pensioner indices and general RPI (excluding housing)

	Weight out of 1,000		
	One-person pensioner index	Two-person pensioner index	General RPI excluding housing
Food	314	322	187
Catering	33	23	59
Alcoholic drink	29	41	101
Tobacco	32	42	44
Fuel and light	185	131	65
Household goods	79	87	86
Household services	79	52	50
Clothing and footwear	68	69	88
Personal goods and services	52	54	45
Motoring expenditure	24	91	155
Fares and other travel costs	20	15	28
Leisure goods	47	47	57
Leisure services	38	26	35
All items	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

Users wishing to analyse consumption patterns in detail may find it helpful to have a table showing the average expenditures of index and pensioner households, comparable to the figures for average expenditures of other types of household which appear in the published report on the 1987 FES. As in previous years, such a table (together with notes on its compilation) is available on request from the Statistics Division (Branch D1), Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF at a cost of £2. ■

Sizing up the prices in Homecare store. Photo: Katalin Arkell/Network

Questions in Q A 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: **Norman Fowler**
Minister of State: **John Cope**
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:
John Lee and Patrick Nicholls

Departmental costs

Anthony Coombs (Wyre Forest) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether any changes will be made to his Department's cash limits or running costs limits for 1989–90.

Norman Fowler: Subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary Summer Supplementary and Revised Estimates, the following changes will be made.

The cash limit on Class VII, Vote 1 (training programmes) will be increased by £155,522,000 from £2,467,895,000 to £2,623,417,000, due to organisational changes within the Employment Department Group resulting in responsibility for some enterprise and small firms functions and other activities transferring to the Training Agency from the Department of Employment. The majority of this increase is offset by a reduction in Class VII, Vote 2 (employment programmes and central services).

The cash limit on Class VII, Vote 2, will be reduced by £151,893,000 from £785,824,000 to £633,931,000. This is a net result of the transfer of £155,522,000 to the Training Agency (Class VII, Vote 1) of some enterprise and small firms functions and associated running costs and other administrative costs; an increase in provision of £5,873,000 to make payment to the Department of Social Security (Class XV, Vote 7) in respect of work done by that Department in connection with payments to Employment Training and Youth Training Scheme participants; a net transfer of £1,326,000 in provision to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) Class XIX, Vote 18), due to the transfer of some statistical work relating to the Retail Price Index and the Family Expenditure Survey from the Department of Employment to CSO; receipts of £1,104,000 from CSO (Class XIX, Vote 18) in respect of the statistical and administrative support work which the Department of Employment will carry out on a repayment basis; £11,000 additional receipts for work carried out by the Department of Employment for other Government Departments; a transfer of £244,000 from the Department of Social Security (Class XV, Vote 7), following the change in responsibility for accommodation costs at Reading and Livingston; and a net decrease in provision of £47,000 for payments to seconded Employment Department Group staff.

There will be a new cash limited vote, Class VII, Vote 5, to facilitate the privatisation of the Skills Training Agency (STA). This new token vote of £1,000 includes provision for expenses to be incurred by the Department of Employment in connection with the privatisation of STA. The Secretary of State for Employment announced the intention to privatise to the House of Commons on March 13, 1989 (Official Report, column 23).

These changes will not add to the planned total of public expenditure.

There will be a decrease of £193,000 in the Employment Department Group's overall running costs to £960,532,000. This is the net result of changes in the running costs limits on Class VII, Vote 1 and Class VII, Vote 2. The running costs limit on Class VII, Vote 2 will be reduced by £7,021,000 from £649,165,000 to £642,144,000. This is the net result of transferring £6,828,000 to Class VII, Vote 1 to cover the staffing of the Small Firms Service and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme; transferring £437,000 to the Central Statistical Office (Class XIX, Vote 18); and increasing provision by £244,000 from the Department of Social Security (Class XV, Vote 7) for accommodation costs. The running costs limit for Class VII, Vote 1 will correspondingly be increased by £6,828,000 from £204,799,000 to £211,627,000.

(May 25)

Norman Fowler

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to what extent and for what reasons his Department envisages needing to call on the Reserve over the planning period in cm 607: and if the Reserve is likely to be needed to provide for capital spending.

John Cope: The Department is likely to call on the Reserve this year to the extent of £580,000 in support of end year flexibility on capital because of slippage.

(June 16)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the change in the 1988–89 estimated outturn on his Department from the 1987–88 outturn: (a) in percentage terms and (b) after adjustment for the gross domestic product deflator.

John Cope: The 1988–89 estimated outturn for my Department is 2.8 per cent lower than the 1987–88 outturn. After adjustment for the gross domestic product deflator, the 1988–89 estimated outturn is £289 million (8.5 per cent) lower than the 1987–88 outturn.

(June 14)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much the change in the expenditure plans for his Department for 1989–90 from the 1988–89 estimated outturn will be: (a) in percentage terms and (b) after adjustment for the gross domestic product deflator.

John Cope: The expenditure plans for my Department for 1989–90 are 2·3 per cent higher than the 1988–89 estimated outturn. After adjustment for the gross domestic product deflator, the expenditure plans for 1989–90 are £85 million, 2·6 per cent below the 1988–89 estimated outturn.

(June 16)

Community charge

Harry Barnes (Derbyshire North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the categories of information held by his Department that will be available for use by community charge registration offices.

John Cope: Unemployment Benefit Offices are required to disclose details of the name and address of any person or their partner, aged 18 or over, to a registration officer for a charging authority. This information may only be disclosed if:

(i) at any time between May 22, 1989 and March 31, 1990 a person is in receipt of income support but is not receiving housing benefit; and

(ii) from April 1990 where a person is awarded income support but has not made a claim for community charge benefits.

(June 16)

Training standards

Jim Lester (Broxtowe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many non-statutory training organisations currently meet the standards laid down in the Manpower Services Commission publication The Effective NSTO; *and what steps he is taking to secure compliance with those standards by the remaining non-statutory training organisations.*

John Cope: Since the Manpower Services Commission research report in 1987, many non-statutory training organisations have taken steps to improve their effectiveness. The Government continues to provide financial support to help effectiveness improvements in these organisations. *Employment for the 1990s* (cm 540) noted the Government's welcome for the establishment of the voluntary National Council for Industry Training Organisations and the Training Agency is assisting the Council in producing a code of practice for members. Further research will be commissioned in due course.

(May 24)

John Cope

TECs

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations he has received from the training and enterprise councils.

John Cope: Twenty-two applications for development funding have been received by the national training task force who is reviewing these proposals and will forward its recommendations to me. I will announce which TECs have been awarded development funding shortly after.

(June 16)

Small businesses

David Evennett (Erith and Crayford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many businesses were established by participants of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme in the last year for which figures were available.

John Cope: The information is not available in the form requested. Over 98,500 previously unemployed people set up a business through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme in the year to March 31, 1989. Latest surveys indicate that around 80 per cent of participants are sole traders, and nearly all others are in partnerships.

(June 12)

David Evans (Welwyn, Hatfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what assessment has been made of the impact on British business of the activities of the task force on small and medium-size enterprise; and what plans there are to extend the role of the task force in the run up to 1992.

John Cope: As part of their Action Programme for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs), the task force has introduced a number of initiatives designed to assist SMEs. Most of these are at a pilot stage and have yet to be assessed, but some evaluation has been carried out of the network of European Information Centres set up by the Commission, of which there are four in the UK. Clients of these centres have reported a high level of satisfaction with these services and the Commission now proposes to extend the network.

The Commission has also put forward a proposal for a formal legal base for the activities of the task force and closer involvement by member states in its plans for the future. The UK government welcomes these proposals, placing particular priority on the task force's deregulatory activities and the need to evaluate its cost effectiveness carefully.

(May 17)

Teachers in YTS

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many teachers are involved full-time in YTS and in what capacities; and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: There are no statistics on the full-time involvement of teachers in YTS. Scheme staff frequently have teaching qualifications, and teachers are often employed in delivery of off-the-job training.

To promote closer co-operation and understanding between teachers and trainers, the Training Agency has run two successful pilot schemes under which 78 teachers were seconded to YTS managing agents for periods of up to 16 weeks. Consideration is being given to the introduction of a national scheme of short duration secondments.

(June 16)

Dock workers

Ian Bruce (Dorset South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many dockers were employed in non-Dock Labour Scheme ports and Dock Labour Scheme ports currently; how many were employed in 1979; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The number of dock workers in Scheme ports has fallen from 25,770 in 1979 (NDLB Annual Report) to 9,280 on May 30, 1989 (NDLB figures). There are no comparable figures for the number of dock workers in non-Scheme ports in 1979 and currently. The most recent available figures show that in 1987 there were 3,900 dock workers in non-Scheme ports, 10 per cent more than in 1983.

Scheme ports are continuing to lose business and jobs to ports outside the Scheme, free from its restrictions. The abolition of the Scheme will enable all our ports to compete on equal terms.

(June 13)

Employment Training

Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the number of persons: (a) entering and (b) leaving the Employment Training programme since its inception; (i) for each month and (ii) cumulatively.

Patrick Nicholls: The information required is given in the following table.

Employment Training entrants and leavers

	Entrants	Leavers (estimated)
September	21,500	1,000
October	31,100	5,000
November	35,200	7,000
December	28,900	7,000
January	36,700	11,000
February	43,300	19,000
March	42,200	26,000
April	36,300	na
Cumulative total	**274,900**	**76,000**

Note: The total of the monthly entrants figures does not equal the cumulative total because of rounding and later adjustments.

(May 25)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the revised numbers of approved places allocated under Employment Training; what are the area budgets for the programme; and what are the allocations of supplementary grant, for each Training Agency area.

Patrick Nicholls: Up to 265,000 Employment Training places have been allocated for 1989–90. Detailed area plans have yet to be finalised.

(May 24)

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the number of workers who will be made redundant as a result of the failure of the Council for Social Aid, Manchester; what is the number of workers who will or are being offered alternative employment; what guarantees were given to staff in terms of redundancy payments and outstanding earnings; and if he will make a statement.

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of trainees on the scheme run by the Council for Social Aid, Manchester, at the time of liquidation; what was the number of trainees who will be offered training places on other ET schemes, what guarantees were made to trainees in respect of the training allowance and child care payments; what is the amount of the debt; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: I understand that approximately 200 people have been made redundant following the closure of Manchester Diocesan Church of England Council for Social Aid Ltd.

Any redundancy payments or outstanding earnings are a matter for the company's liquidators who will deal with these matters in the normal way in such cases.

The number of employees who are offered alternative employment will depend on the local demand for their services.

At the time Diocesan Church of England Council for Social Aid Ltd ceased trading there were 1,011 ET trainees in training. All of these have been, or will shortly be, offered a training place with an alternative training manager. In the meantime all trainees remain on their training allowance.

In addition, until trainees are found alternative training managers, child care costs will be met where this is necessary.

The total amount of the company's debt is not known to my Department and is a matter for the liquidators.

My major concern now is to ensure that everything possible is being done to minimise the disruption for trainees so that they can carry on developing their skills and improving their job prospects.

(June 9)

Patrick Nicholls

Legal strikes

Greg Knight (Derby North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will introduce legislation to permit a legal strike without a ballot among the strikers; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: No. It is not illegal for a union to call a strike without a ballot of its members. However, if a union chose to do so, it would render itself liable to legal action for damages from the employers at whom the action is directed, or from the suppliers or customers of those employers, and to an action in restraint from any of those parties or from any of the union's members which it had induced to take action.

(June 9)

John Lee

Special Aids

Robert Wareing (Liverpool, West Derby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many applications have been made for grant aid for the Special Aids to Employment; and how many have been awarded for each of the past five years.

John Lee: The information requested about the number of applications made for grant aid under the Special Aids to Employment Scheme is not available. The numbers of grants authorised for each of the past five years were:

1984–85	1,640
1985–86	2,386
1986–87	2,630
1987–88	3,041
1988–89	4,242

(May 24)

Transmissible animal diseases

Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he has yet received any advice from the Health and Safety Executive concerning safety measures for workers in the slaughtering and butchery trade who may come into contact with bovine spongiform encephalopathy infected products.

Patrick Nicholls: The Health and Safety Executive's field staff is available to give advice to employers and employees when necessary on any health risks associated with cattle, their carcases and their products which may be infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). I understand that, in the light of the Report of the Southwood Working Party on BSE, the Executive has established a task force on occupational zoonoses (ie: diseases which may be transmissible from animals to man). As part of its remit the task force is considering what further action may be necessary in respect of occupational health and safety aspects of BSE.

(May 22)

Too few nurseries for the workplace

In Britain 28 per cent of women with children under the age of five go out to work, many of them part-time. This section of the workforce is growing yet there are currently only around 100 workplace nurseries, 80 per cent of which are in the public sector. Although there is currently a resurgence of interest in nursery provision, this has not resulted in the establishment of many new nurseries in the private sector.

New research from Incomes Data Services, based on a survey of 38 public sector nurseries, shows that they are mainly introduced as part of an equal opportunities policy and as an aid to recruitment and retention. In the NHS, 90 per cent were introduced for this reason.

The survey, published in IDS Public Service Digest, says that in offering places to staff, most organisations use a simple waiting list. Brighton Council, however, uses several criteria to award places; and both the London Borough of Greenwich and Manchester City Council discriminate in favour of the low paid.

Payment by the employee for nursery provision can either be flat rate or related to pay levels. Five council nurseries operate a sliding scale, while Manchester City provides places free of charge. The review shows that the cost of nursery provision is subsidised by the employer in 76 per cent of the organisations surveyed. □

Scholarships for European managers

The award of the first UK scholarships for West Germany's two-year state/industry run industrial apprenticeship scheme has been announced by Hoechst UK, the international pharmaceutical and chemical company.

The award is part of the company's strategy to develop European-based management.

The search is now on for the first five Hoechst UK scholars from candidates in their last year at school or sixth form college who are likely to pass A-levels —including one in German—to start Hoechst's apprenticeship scheme at the company's international headquarters in Frankfurt this September.

The students will be paid a monthly salary, and travel expenses to and from the UK for three trips each year.

Apprentices receive a diploma from the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the conclusion of training and are free to pursue any career path they choose—be it a job with Hoechst UK, Hoechst AG, a place at a UK or German university.

The training combines learning at a German state vocational training school with practical in-company experience over a two-year period. □

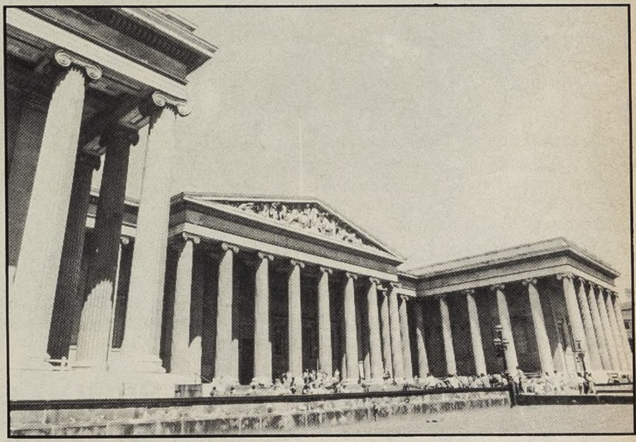
Graduate labour in the 90s

A new report from the Institute of Manpower Studies predicts that for the next three years, graduate output will continue to grow but by the early 1990s it will start to fall—while demand for good graduates will still be growing. "Employers will have to start to adapt now if they are to avoid shortages in the future," concluded IMS deputy director Richard Pearson.

The report *The Graduate Labour Market in the 1990s* covers such key areas as:

- projected supply of university and polytechnic graduates in different subjects to 1991, highlighting the rapid growth in output in business studies and computer studies but the fall in electronics graduates from the universities;
- the shortage of teachers;
- changing demand for graduates in different sectors;
- impact of integration of the European Community in 1992.

The Graduate Labour Market in the 1990s: IMS Report No 167, by Richard Pearson and Geoffrey Pike. Price £18.00 (IMS Subscribers, £12.00) plus £1.25 p and p.ISBN 1 85184 068 0.



The British Museum—London's top free attraction.

Leading attractions

Britain's favourite free attraction is still Blackpool Pleasure Beach, with 6.5 million visitors, while the success of Liverpool's Albert Dock redevelopment was underlined when it became the country's third most popular free attraction (3.5 million visitors), after the British Museum. The latter proved to be London's top free attraction in 1988.

Madame Tussaud's, with 2·7 million, was again the most popular attraction in the country with an entrance fee, accoding to figures released by the London Tourist Board.

Tom Webb, LTB's managing director said: "London's established attractions have had another good year but they face stiff competition from newcomers such as the Museum of the Moving Image and the Design Museum, which is due to open in July.

"Competitive marketing and investment are the key to success as proved by Chessington World of Adventures, the National Maritime Museum and the London Dungeon, where the introduction of new exhibitions and rides resulted in significant increases." □

Small Business Research Trust moves to expand

The Small Business Research Trust has now moved to the School of Management of the Open University, Milton Keynes.

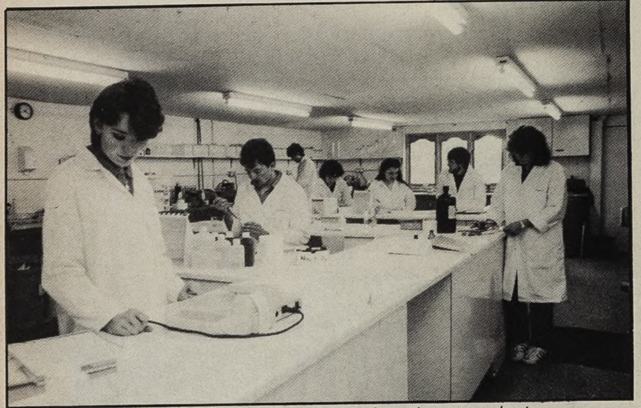
The Trust—an independent charity which encourages high quality research and the dissemination of information about small business in Britain—will retain its independence and will continue to publish research reports as well as its quarterly survey of small business attitudes.

For the Open University's School of Management, the biggest business school in Europe in terms of student numbers, the move by the Trust marks the increasingly strong presence of the School in the small business field.

The move will offer the Trust a firmer administrative base and a widening of research and publishing opportunities. □

Getting in on the act

The Europe 1992 Directory is a research and information guide providing comprehensive information on the major aspects of the 1992 programme. It identifies information sources including organisations, books, databases, documentation, speeches and consultancies, enabling readers to expand and update material according to their own requirements. Published by ITCU/ Coventery Polytechnic, the directory is available from Coventry Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 5FB. Price £10.95. □



Randox Laboratories—creating jobs with unique products.

Northern Irish firms scoop Better Made in Britain Awards

Northern Irish firms scooped the Better Made In Britain Awards, with the winner and one of the two runners-up coming from the province. The family firm of Randox Laboratories, from Crumlin, won the £5,000 first prize and trophy.

The competition aims to recognise outstanding achievement by smaller British companies in developing British production for the home market, thereby safeguarding and creating employment.

Randox was formed in 1982 by the Fitzgerald family (father, mother, two sons and a daughter all work in the business). At the time of the award, there were 50 employees but another ten graduates are due to join the company this summer.

The firm is the only British manufacturer of a range of medical diagnostic kits and enzymes used to help diagnose disease or metabolic malfunction; currently it exports its products to some 40 different countries.

The two runners-up (who each received £1,000) were Getty Connections of Carrickfergus and Kirton Designs from Hempnall, Norwich.

Getty Connections, formed in 1985, manufactures telephone cord sets and already holds 40 per cent of the market while Kirton Designs makes seating for people with special needs—including the mentally handicapped and the elderly.

The competition, organised by Marks and Spencer, attracted nearly 150 entries, with the winners receiving their cheques and trophy from Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young. □

Executive demand

Demand for executives in the UK again reached record levels during the first three months of 1989, according to the latest quarterly index from MSL International.

Overall, executive demand is double the rate of ten years ago. The number of job opportunities now available to managers and senior technical and professional staff has been exceeded only twice over the past 30 years.

Almost the only area for concern is the depressed nature of the jobs market for sales and marketing executives. Demand here is currently around 30 per cent down on the corresponding peak periods of 1985 and 1988. Significantly, lower demand in this category has usually preceded a decline in overall management demand.

In several important categories, including production, research, design and development, and computers, the first quarter figures for executive recruitment are more than twice what they were in the comparable period of 1979. A similar ten-year rise has occurred within the accounting and financial management functions.

MSL's quarterly indices are compiled by measuring the rate of advertised demand for executive and managerial posts across industry and commerce in a representative sample of media.

The total number of relevant posts measured by the index during the first quarter of 1989 was 10,915. This has been matched only twice before in the 30-year history of the index: in 1980 when the figure was 11,225 and in 1985 when the figure was 11,624. □

Foreign students move in on UK industry

European postgraduates are funding their own work experience in the UK. So eager are they to work in British industry that they are prepared to spend from two to six months with major industrial concerns at their own expense.

The introductions are made in the UK through Services for Export and Language, based at the University of Salford. This is a government initiative set up 15 months ago by the Department of Education and Science and the Training Commission.

The organisation's main brief is the provision of foreign language training and translation services. Currently 18 such centres operate throughout the country, all runing on a commercial basis, but with their own particular 'offering', as David Ratcliffe, the director at Salford, puts it.

Most of the students have the equivalent of Master's degrees and are looking for positions in marketing, market surveys, public relations or communications advertising, exporting, engineering and financial services.

Ratcliffe says that the service is in great demand in Europe where it is considered an excellent way of learning English as well as seeing something of British management and how it works. In the UK there is apparently no shortage of companies willing to take on the students—placements to date have been achieved with no active promotion of the scheme to employers.

The target for 1989 is 150-200 placements, and Ratcliffe is confident of meeting this. He is concerned to forge strong links with more European institutions, particularly in Germany and Lyon and Grenoble—which is becoming renowned as a high-tech area.

Are there similar arrangements which can be made for British postgraduates looking for experience in Europe?

David Ratcliffe believes there is little demand but he is open to approaches and willing to help. □

Admissions policies outdated

Admissions policies in universities and other institutions of higher education are in need of overhaul—according to a report published by the Training Agency.

Researchers, who interviewed almost 250 officers and tutors, found that most institutions are still relying on traditional A-level applicants, even in subject areas that are not in great demand.

The main recommendations of the report, *Admissions to Higher Education—Policy and Practice*, is that admission to universities and polytechnics should be based on a student's ability to complete a given course—rather than just the acquisition of paper qualifications.

The report goes on to say that national funding arrangements should provide incentives for institutions to offer more flexible provision, while performance indicators should be used to assess 'non-traditional' students. □

Copies of *Admissions to Higher Education—Policy and Practice* may be obtained from Higher Education Branch, The Training Agency (tel 0742 703556).

Events

A series of conferences, entitled *Doing Business In . . . France, Italy* and *Spain* have been created to cut through the broad facts of 1992 and to identify the relevant peculiarities of individual countries in comparison to the UK.

The first of the four conferences, *Doing Business In France*, will be held at Le Meridien Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 on July 11.

The conference aims to identify the specific areas that senior decision makers need to address before investing in France, looking at a joint venture or acquisition or updating themselves on the corporate disparities between France and the UK.

It will offer expert advice in the areas of business development, government assistance, legal issues, human resource issues, acquisitions and accounting. Virtually all the speakers come from the French office of their organisations and all hold senior positions.

Doing Business In France will be followed shortly by identically formatted conferences on Spain, Italy and Germany. For more information contact: Mark Freitag, FiBEX, 7 Caledonian Road, London N1 9DX (tel 01-837 1133). □

Need a new job?

The average job tenure for most people, regardless of age, experience and qualifications, is now under three years, according to a survey by chartered accountants Grant Thornton. In questions to 50 top companies, they found that even those who stay with one firm often face a job change as companies move to keep pace with changing circumstances.

Although a business may want staff to retrain for other jobs within its organisation, many staff facing an enforced career change often find they have to seek alternative employment. This can cause a negative backlash, with employees failing to take advantage of potentially rewarding situations.

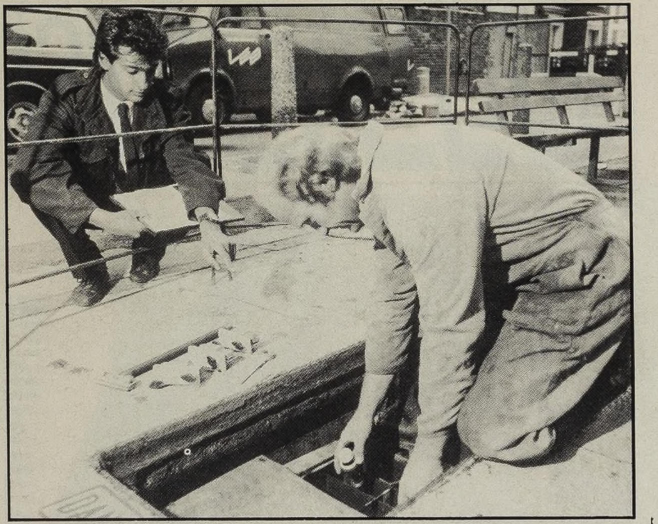
Explained Brian Lancaster, head of Grant Thornton's transition counselling service: "Finding yourself with skills no longer required because of changing technology or with a different job function following a company merger is becoming increasingly common and just two reasons why people no longer stay in a particular job for any length of time."

According to the survey, 57 per cent of employers in the sample saw a need for the counselling to include financial guidance on tax, investments and pensions, 80 per cent would pay counselling costs, while 32 per cent either already do or would consider including transition counselling in new job contracts.

The report also found that a high percentage of bosses (73 per cent) would consider retraining and redeploying staff and would use professional counselling for internal transitions as this would be more cost-effective than staff redundancies. □

Refugee strategy

The British Refugee Council (BRC) has launched an initiatives to help refugees obtain training and work in Britain. *Refugees: unlocking the potential* is a new booklet developed by the BRC and published by the Department of Employment which highlights the benefits which refugees can offer the job market as well as giving training providers practical advice on the particular problems faced by refugees. It is available through the Training Agency, Room N912, Moorfoot, Sheffield SW4 PQ. □



Dangers from careless digging around services can cause problems months or even years later.

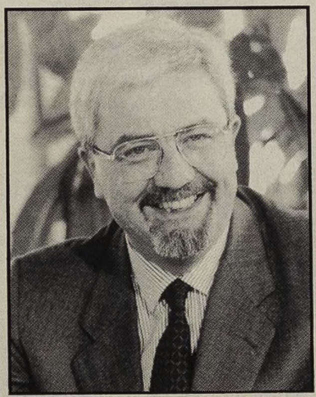
Dangers of digging guide

A booklet outlining the potential dangers from digging near underground services (electricity cables, gas and water pipes and telecommunications services), together with advice on how to reduce risks has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The advice, which has been agreed with industry, sets out a safe system of work involving three basic elements: use of cable and pipe plans; locating equipment; and safe digging practice, giving both general precautions and advice specific to each service. □

Guidance booklet HS(G)47. Avoiding danger from Underground Services is available from HMSO or booksellers. Price £2.25. ISBN 011 8854925.

New ILO boss



Michael Hansenne

The International Labour Office has announced the appointment of Michel Hansenne, the Belgian minister for the civil service, as the new director-general of the International labour Organisation.

Also announced is the appointment of Herbert Maier of Austria as his deputy. Mr Hansenne replaces Francis Blanchard, who retired last March after 15 years as ILO director-general and a total of 28 years in service to the organisation. □

Small firms action guide: 1992—for you

Many small firms simply do not realise that the single market will have an impact on their businesses, according to Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young.

Because of this, he, with Employment Minister John Cope, has launched an action guide *1992—For You* which gives examples of what firms are already doing or could do in four main areas of business activity: markets, products and services, business relationships and finance.

It encourages small businesses to start taking steps now to prepare themselves: by discussing how to find an overseas business partner, how market research can help firms cater for continental tastes, and how standards may affect products.

The guide is intended for advisers with small businesses as their clients as well as small firms themselves.

1992—For You is being sent to over 200,000 smaller firms and will be available to trade associations, chambers of commerce, solicitors, accountants and banks. Copies can be obtained by telephoning 01-200 1992. □

'Set in ways at 30'

The 'cult of youth' still prevails in the accountancy sector, restricting opportunities for many older accountants.

This is the finding of the spring 1989 *Guide to Salaries in Accountancy* published by Hays plc and Accountancy Personnel, Britain's largest specialist accountancy recruitment consultancy.

It was found that although age discrimination is certainly not unique to the accountancy sector, it is particularly prominent since such a heavy emphasis is placed upon youth within the sector. Any person over the age of 50—who is not, already established at a senior level within a firm or company—will face considerable resistance if they wish to find a job.

Prejudices that an over-50 will have to overcome include doubts about intellect, speed of thought and ability to fit into a 'young' working environment.

These prejudices are not only present within firms of chartered accountants, where age is very closely tied to the career structure, but also within the potentially more flexible environment of accounts departments in industry and commerce.

The guide cites the example of a 30-year-old candidate with an excellent exam record who had progressed to divisional accountant level within a large blue chip company but was unable even to get an interview for six months because companies said that he would be set in the ways of his current employer.

Commenting on the results of the Salary Guide, Accountancy Personnel's managing director, Denis Waxman, said: "There is still much that could be achieved concerning the employment of older people. These people frequently have skills that could be well employed in all areas of accountancy, but are currently being overlooked because career and salary structures are so closely allied to perceived age brackets."

Recent dramatic salary increases for newly qualifieds have apparently caused severe problems in maintaining salary differentials at more senior levels but companies are now taking serious measures to solve this. □

REVIEWS

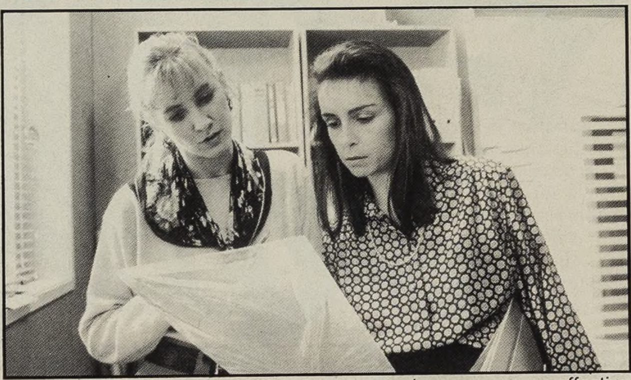
A woman's place

"Women at work need to take control of their lives and make positive decisions about their priorities and ambitions," according to Chris Carling.

Author of *A Woman's Place*, a new training film from Melrose, Chris says: "A change of approach from passive acceptance of what happens in their lives to a positive decision to take greater control, is of direct benefit to employers as well as to the women who work for them."

The film seeks to illustrate choices and decisions faced by women in management today, examining the relationship between Rachel and boyfriend Steve—both of whom are successful at work and both with demanding jobs. Rachel believes she has a right to a career but remains uneasy, feeling she ought to put Steve first. A career conflict arises and Rachel cannot decide what she wants. She waits for things to happen to her.

At present only 7·5 per cent of all managerial positions in Great



A Womans Place—aims to help women become more effective managers.

Britain are held by women. Chris believes women can achieve a successful career without losing out in their home lives.

The film underlines the need for men to appreciate the potential of their women colleagues and be aware of the kinds of difficult decisions which face them.

Written and produced by women, *A Woman's Place* provides all the material needed for a one-day management training course.

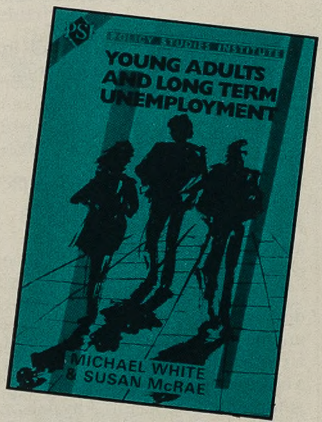
For further information on Melrose training packages, contact Jon Holden on 01-627 8404. □

Young unemployed —the inside story

Addressing such issues as the value of qualifications, training and experience, patterns of work, and government schemes, Michael White and Susan McRae have sought to fill the gap in knowledge about youth unemployment. The book should prove useful to training institutions, academics and all others concerned with the youth labour market.

"Youth unemployment has progressively emerged, since the 1970s, as one of the chief problems of labour markets in most of the countries of the industrialised world," say White and McRae in *Young Adults and Long Term Unemployment.*

The major study is based on a national survey of almost 2,500 unemployed 18–24 year olds. Each one provided a complete labour market history from age 16, including details of qualifications,



movements between industries and occupations, and data on pay and hours of work. □

Young Adults and Long Term Unemployment by Michael White and Susan McRae is published by PSI. Price £24.95. ISBN 0 85374 378.

Jobhunting aid for disabled

A new jobhunting package targeted at people with disabilities is now available from jobcentres. The package consists of a 32-page booklet, an audio tape for the blind and partially sighted and posters for internal and external use promoting the booklet. □

Sex equality decisions casebook

The Equal Opportunities Commision has published a compendium of all the major court decisions on sex discrimination and equal pay from 1976–2988.

The publication, *Towards Equality*, is part of the Commission's strategy to spread its legal expertise as wide as possible and to raise the general level of awareness of the law.

The book contains detailed summeries of some 150 important cases decided since the equality laws came into effect. These include dozens of key decisions taken since the first edition of *Towards Equality* was published.

Some cases cover entirely new areas such as dismissal on grounds of pregnancy, sexual harassment, job-sharing and claims of equal pay for work of equal value.

Recent important decisions on levels of compensation and injury to feeling are also included, as well as discrimination in recruitment, interviewing, dismissal, and discrimination in pensions.

Towards Equality is available from EOC Publicity Section, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN (tel 061-833 9344) Price £10 each or £7.50 each for orders of 10 or

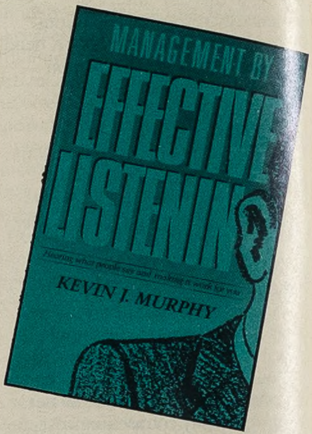
All ears

Open your ears and close your lips! Sounding rather reminiscent of that ancient character, the English school ma'am, this unequivocal message sums up the philosophy behind Kevin J. Murphy's *Management by Effective Listening*, recently released in softback.

"The more you talk the less you listen"—"Minds are like parachutes: they only function when open"—"When ignorance goes into action, learning stops"

These are just some of the gems that Mr Murphy strews in our path as we proceed through well structured, easy-to-read chapters on topics such as interview techniques, conferences, and training methods.

Managers of all grades and persuasions are the target for this



publication, which aims to enhance their performance by teaching prudent management of conversation and an indulgence in good, old fashioned listening. □

Management By Effective Listening by Kevin J Murphy is published by Sidgwick and Jackson, price £8.95. ISNB 0 283 99851 2.

Safer at work

The Suzy Lamplugh Trust has produced a practical pocket guide to keeping safe at work, called *Reducing the Risk*. The 12-page booklet gives quick-read Do's and Don'ts for a variety of work situations such as going for interviews, travelling to and from work, handling unpleasant confrontations, or even a physical attack.

Recently a new Trust study, funded by Reed Employment, found that out of 1,000 working people surveyed, 1 in 12 had been attacked, 1 in 5 threatened and 1 in 7 (mainly women) sexually harassed in their current jobs. □

Reducing the Risk can be obtained free from the Suzy Lamplugh Trust (send an A5 sae, 14 East Sheen Avenue, London SW14 8AS).

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