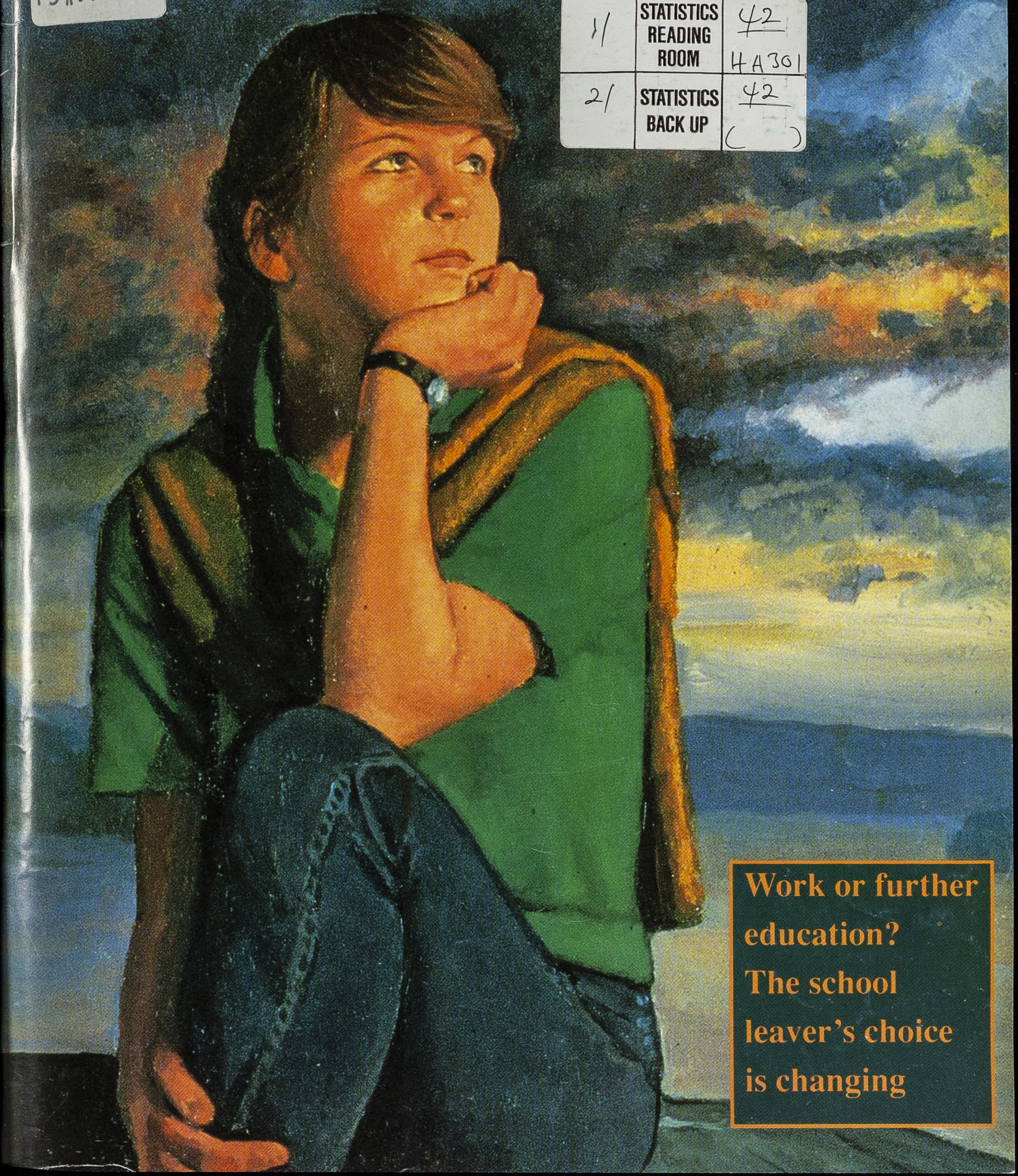
Employment Gazette

August 1990



Work or further education? The school leaver's choice is changing

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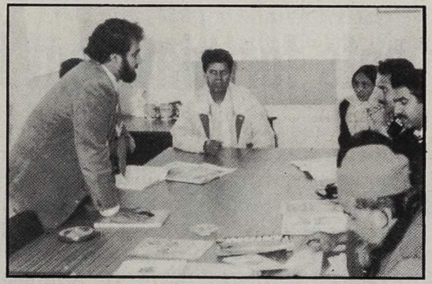
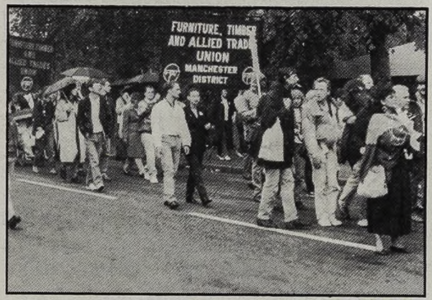
COVER PICTURE
Rather than leave school and enter the labour market, young people are increasingly deciding to continue their education. For details see p 382. Photo: Image Bank



The Employment Service's involvement in tackling Britain's inner city problems is described on p 395.



For the first time, a detailed analysis of trade, union and staff association membership is available from the Labour Force Survey. See p 403.

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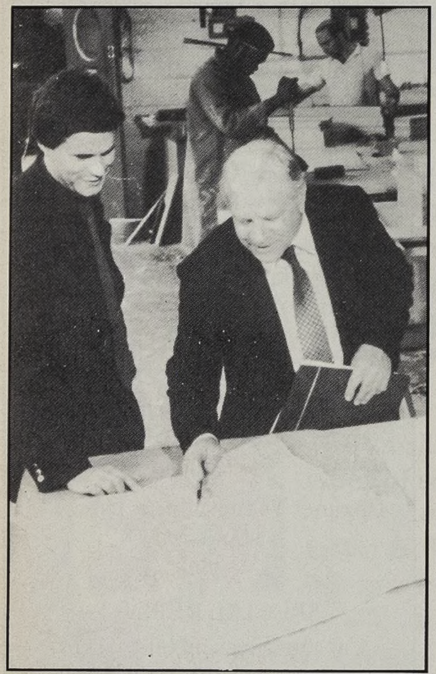
Record growth in small firms



Peter Howard (left) with Alf Chandler, Small Firms Counsellor, as featured in the Annual Report.

British enterprise is booming, with a record increase of 87,000 businesses registered for VAT during 1989. This compares with 65,000 in 1988 and 42,000 in 1987.

During the last year there has been a net increase in every region and in all industries other than agriculture.

Commenting on the figures at the publication of the Small Firms Service Annual Report in London, Employment Minister Tim Eggar said: "The figures illustrate the real, broad-based strength of the small firms sector." He recalled the situation being very different back in 1972 when the major banks hardly competed for small firms' business. "The whole climate has changed as the enterprise culture has arrived," he said.

It was a record year, too, for the Small Firms Service which carried out more counselling work than ever before, providing 50,000 counselling sessions to over 36,000 clients—176 per cent up on the previous year.

Firms with fewer than 20 staff now employ 36 per cent of the workforce outside government and produce 21 per cent of UK turnover.

Figures available for the period 1985 to 1987 show around half a million jobs were created by firms employing fewer than 20 people, including the self-employed, compared with 20,000 created by larger firms.

The work of the Small Firms Service is now to be taken over by the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) as they become operational.

Mr Eggar said that the TECs "will bring together the counselling from the Small Firms Service, the start-up provision of the EAS and the enterprise support offered by Business Growth Training. I am also seeking ways to make the highly successful Freefone Enterprise helpline available to TECs."

Mr Eggar then went on to deal with concerns expressed about possible duplication of advisory services to local business, saying it was in the interests of TECs to examine how different advisory organisations could best meet the needs of local enterprise. They could achieve a more coherent local approach where needed, he said. Mr Eggar also emphasised that every TEC must have one board member who genuinely represented small business interests and he would be looking to see that all the TEC corporate plans had specifically addressed small business needs.

YT trainer opts for 'payment by results'

A training company providing courses for some 2,500 students each year on the Youth Training programme has agreed to guarantee them success—or risk going out of business.

Sight and Sound Education Ltd, which specialises in teaching office skills, has signed a pilot £4 million 'payment by results' contract with the Training Agency. The company will be paid only when students leave the course with recognised qualifications and/or a job to go to.

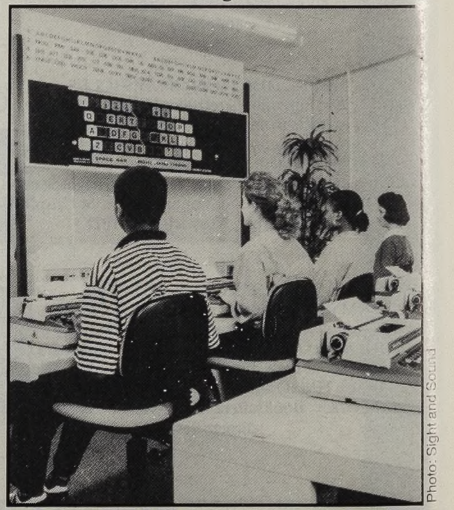
Until now, training providers under both Youth Training and Employment Training have been paid a fee for each trainee-week of training supplied, with no performance element involved.

Employment Minister Tim Eggar said he hoped the new contract would be the first of many, adding: "It marks a major step forward in our effort to raise the quality of training and to secure better value for taxpayers' money." But the decision on whether to introduce payment by results arrangements more widely would depend, he said, on the Training and Enterprise Councils and Local Enterprise Companies, which are taking on responsibility for contracting with training providers.

Under the contract, which runs until March 31 next year, 40 per cent of Sight and Sound's fee will be paid for the achievement by students of the level II National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) in Business Administration awarded by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A further 32 per cent of the fee will be received for proofs of employment for the students completing the course with at least five NVQ 'units of competence'. The remaining 28 per cent will be paid for other NVQ units of competence achieved.

Sight and Sound has undertaken to operate an 'open-door' policy on recruitment to the course, so that students of all abilities will be accepted. In addition a small number of places will be reserved for students with special training needs.

Sight and Sound's managing director John Pardoe said his company was taking "an enormous risk" in opting for a payment on results contract. It has already signed a similar but much smaller contract with Teeside TEC to provide training for some 40 students in retaining skills.



Sight and Sound trainees improving their touch typing with the help of an audio visual training system.

News Brief

Three new ministers join the ED team

Three new ministers have joined the Employment Department following the Prime Minister's reshuffle last month. Robert Jackson moves from the Department of Education and Science (DES) to take responsibility for policies including training and education programmes and the Employment Service. Eric Forth joins the ED Group from the Department of Trade and Industry. His portfolio will include small firms and enterprise, industrial relations, the European Community and health and safety. Viscount Ullswater joins the Government as employment spokesman in the House of Lords, with direct responsibility for policies which include tourism and people with disabilities.

Robert Jackson

Robert Jackson, MP for Wantage since 1983, was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the DES for three years from June 1987. His responsibilities included higher and further education and adult and continuing education.

Eric Forth

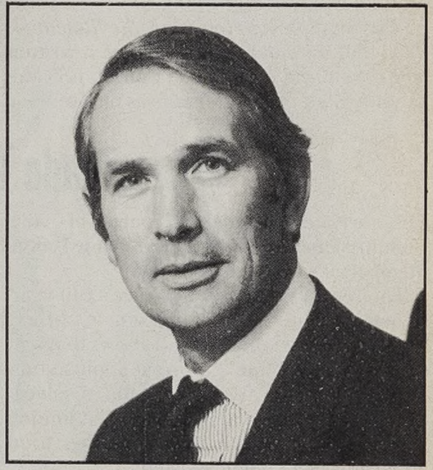
He is 43 and was educated in Rhodesia and at Oxford University, where he is a fellow of All Souls. From 1973 to 1974 he was political adviser to the Secretary of State for Employment, and served as a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) from 1979 to 1983.

Eric Forth, MP for Mid-Worcestershire since 1983, served as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs from July 1988.

Born in 1944, he was educated at Jordanhill College, Glasgow and Glasgow University. He was an MEP from 1979 to 1984, and vice-chairman of the European Affairs Conservative Backbencher Committee from 1983, becoming chairman in 1987.

Viscount Ullswater is 48 and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as a captain in the Territorial Army from 1973 to 1978, and became a Lord in Waiting in 1989.

The three new Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State take over from Tim Eggar, who has transferred to the DES; Patrick Nicholls, who has moved to the Department of the Environment as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, and Lord Strathclyde, who has also moved to the DOE.



Viscount Ullswater

Restart a key element

In the four years since the launch of the Restart programme, almost seven million long-term unemployed people have been referred to a job or a training programme. This represents 87 per cent of all those interviewed by Restart advisers.

During the same period the number of those unemployed for six months or more fell by 1,150,000.

Restart has now become "a key element" in the Government's strategy to help the long-term unemployed back into work, commented Employment Secretary Michael Howard.

At the Restart interview, trained advisers from the Employment Service discuss the range of options available to help people move back into employment. In particular, they can refer clients to a Restart Course, local job vacancies, Jobclubs, Employment Training and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. (See also special feature on p400).

Safety for work experience students extended

Pupils and students on work experience schemes now enjoy extended health and safety protection following new regulations which came into force on August 8.

The Health and Safety (Training for Employment) Regulations 1990 state that all those receiving training or work experience from an employer in the workplace are deemed to be employees for the purposes of health and safety legislation. The extension covers school-age pupils on work experience and college students on 'sandwich courses'. The Regulations also re-enact the protection already provided for participants on Government training schemes.

Schools and colleges now increasingly arrange work experience placements for their pupils and students, encouraged by recent educational developments such as the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education and the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative. The type of work experience will naturally vary and for school pupils placement will last for only a short time, but for those undergraduates who are on 'sandwich courses' their placements can be for up to a year.

The Health and Safety (Training for Employment) Regulations 1990, SI 1990 No 1380 is available from HMSO and booksellers. Price 55p. ISBN 0 11 004380 4.

Ex-offenders need a better deal on jobs —and employers will benefit too

Ex-offenders should be considered for jobs on merit—and their criminal records should be a factor only if they are relevant, says a guide published by consultants Next Step Training Ltd.

Though ex-offenders are thought to make up one-third of the working population, and even more in some inner city areas, many employers automatically refuse to employ them, the guide says. Often employes are also unaware of the Rehabilition of Offenders Act 1974, designed to give those who have not re-offended for a given period the right not to disclose to prospective employers their criminal record when applying for employment.

The pamphlet, *Releasing the Potential*, says that employers should have a written and regularly reviewed policy for the employment of ex-offenders as part of their equal opportunities policy. Only convictions relevant to a post should be considered, and these should not automatically debar anyone from employment. Vacant posts should be reviewed to check whether they involve any risk in terms of criteria such as access to money and property.

The guide also gives a summary of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act and its implications for employers.

Speaking at the launch of the pamphlet, Employment Secretary Michael Howard said: "Denying ex-offenders the opportunity to compete for jobs because they are 'unsuitable' is not only unfair on the individual, leading to the risk of re-offending, but also restarts access to a significant pool of potential and able employees. It is in employers' interests to cast their net widely."

A metal worker on a New Career Training course for ex-offenders in Wolverhampton.

Trade union commissioner reports back

The second Annual Report of the Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members is now available.

The report is the first to cover a full year of activity since the Commissioner's office opened in December 1988. It shows that out of 324 inquiries and 29 formal applications during 1989–90, five applicants resolved their cause of complaint against their union. At the end of March 1990, a further four applicants were being assisted.

Of the inquiries to the Commissioner during 1989–90, only 70 were about complaints within the scope of the Commissioner's assistance—though some of the people making inquiries chose not to pursue the matter. Of the 29 formal applications, nine also proved to be outside the Commissioner's remit, but it is estimated that a further 114 inquiries could have led to applications for assistance if provisions of the current Employment Bill had been in force.

The formal applications ranged from misgivings about the conduct of industrial action ballots to suspected misuse of union property being condoned by union trustees. Six cases involved the right to inspect union accounting records and seven concerned elections to executive committees or access to membership registers.

The Commissioner's office added that it had received a number of inquiries from overseas about the work of the Committee after people had read about it in *Employment Gazette*.

Copies of the Annual Report are available free from The Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members, 1st Floor, Bank Chambers, 2A Raylands Street, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 1EN (tel 0925 415771).

Tourist board acts on threat to environment

Two initiatives to tackle the growing environmental pressures associated with Britain's booming tourism industry have been launched by the English Tourist Board (ETB).

The Board is to conduct a study on the impact of tourism on England's historic towns. The study will examine where and when problems exist, and recommend tourist management schemes for individual towns. The ETB will also develop a Good Tourist Code designed to educate tourists in minimising disturbance and in looking after the fabric of the countryside and buildings they visit.

The scale of the boom in tourism is highlighted in the latest annual reports of the English, Wales and Scottish tourist boards. The English tourism industry earned an estimated £14,200 million in 1989 while in Wales, the industry earned £1,500 million. Here too, "green" and sustainable tourism is becoming a priority with support from the Wales Tourist Board for sensitive rural developments. In Scotland, spending by overseas tourists rose again and tourism is one of the country's largest industries, worth £1,800 million.

The English Tourist Board's annual report is available, price £5, from the English Tourist Board, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL. The WTB's report is obtainable price £6 from the Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road, Cardiff CF2 1UY. The Scottish Tourist Board's report is available, price £10, from the Scottish Tourist Board, 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 3EU.

- Britain should avoid entering "a spiral of competitive subsidy" of tourism with other countries, says a report on tourism by the House of Commons Employment Select Committee. Among its other recommendations are that the industry should be spread more evenly both across the country and the seasons to avoid congestion. The report, *Tourism*, (ISBN 0 10 288090 5) is available from from HMSO at £5.50.

Channel Tunnel adjusts its safety standards

Measures to improve worker safety on the Channel Tunnel project are being planned by the contractors Transmanche Link (TML), following a report on the management of safety at the site by the Health and Safety Executive.

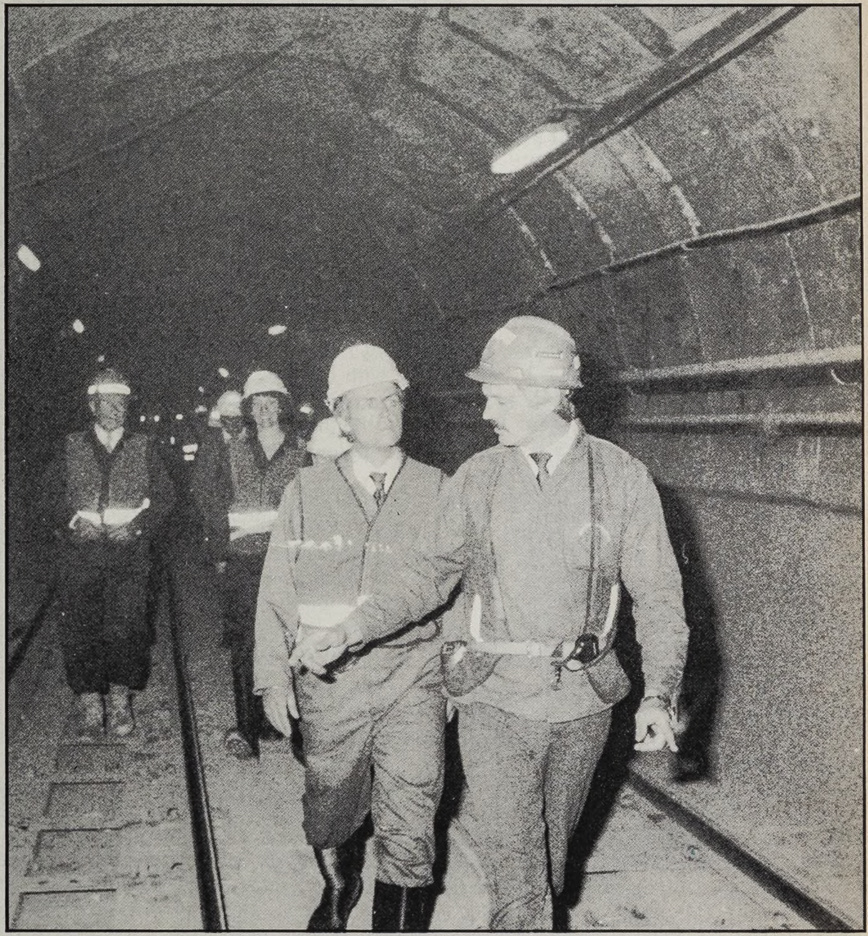
The report found that while safety standards were good in some areas, there was an absence of 'active and visible management participation' in the safety programme. TML says it will be implementing recommendations made.

Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls recently visited the site and expressed concern about the accident record at the tunnel, where six workmen have died on the UK side in the last 16 months.

The HSE is currently prosecuting the five companies forming Translink Joint Venture, the British half of the Anglo-French consortium TML, after investigating the circumstances of a fatal accident in the tunnel last October. The HSE is also to prosecute the suppliers of the tunnel boring machine.

"There are important lessons to be learnt here," said Mr Nicholls, "some of which may be relevant to other parts of the construction industry."

He added: "This is one of the largest and most complex construction projects in Europe today, employing over 7,000 people, and it demands that the management of health and safety is given the highest priority. Effective control requires commitment and involvement at the most senior management levels if we are to bring about the necessary attention to health and safety by everyone on site."



Patrick Nicholls sees at first hand working conditions in the Channel Tunnel.

Training blueprint on nuclear safety stresses human factor and recommends new monitoring procedures

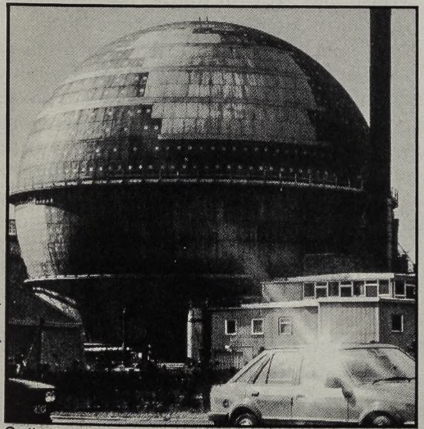


Photo: Jacky Chapman

Sellafield carries out emergency exercises.

Training in the nuclear industry should aim primarily at creating an effective safety culture, according to a health and safety study group though it says technical training has an important place too. The safety culture should stem from the very top of the organisation and must extend to all employees, not just those directly concerned with safety.

Internal monitoring of the effectiveness of training should also be carried out by a team independent of those staff with actual training responsibility, the group adds.

The recommendations have been published in a report by the Health and Safety Commission.

It discusses the different contributions made by 'classroom' training and by the hands-on acquisition of skills, using simulators. Actual on-the-job experience makes an essential contribution, instilling a feel for the job that no amount of training can provide, says the report. But excessive reliance on experience should be avoided, and people should be tested regularly against independently derived criteria, and go on refresher courses.

Training should also include situations in which a raised level of stress is felt either by individuals or by a group, the study group says. An annex to the report looks at the possible harmful effects of stress.

ACSNI Study Group on Human Factors: First report on training and related matters' is available from HMSO and bookshops, Price £3.50. ISBN 0 11 885543 3.

News Brief

Attitudes the key to more jobs for disabled

Employers' attitudes are the key to opening up productive job opportunities for people with disabilities. This is the fundamental message running through the Consultative Document *Employment and Training for People with Disabilities*, published by the Employment Department.

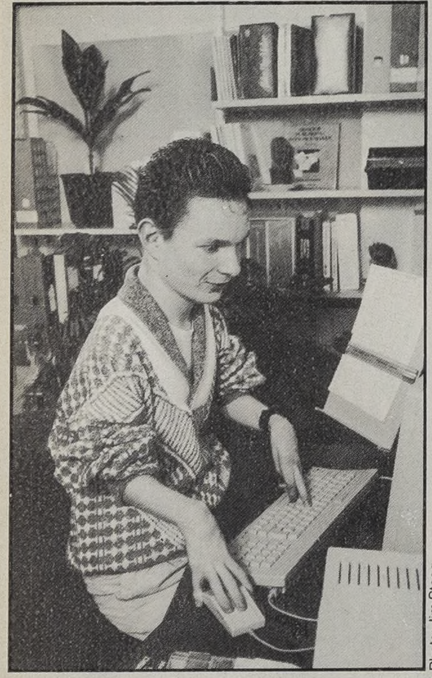


Photo: Jim Stagg

Robert has a keen interest in computers and his disability has not prevented him from taking a City and Guilds course.

The Document emphasises the importance of securing employers' understanding and commitment on a voluntary basis; but it also places great value on various measures to encourage this. In particular, it claims that the Department's Disablement Advisory Service and the Code of Good Practice on the Employment of People with Disabiliites have had a significant impact, and it seeks views on proposals designed to strengthen action further. These include:

- the replacement of the 'Fit for Work' award scheme at the start of next year with a symbol for employers to use on letterheads, job advertisements and other material to express commitment to good policies and practices;
- a new version of the Code of Practice, aimed at smaller employers; and
- greater use of the Job Introduction Scheme, which supports 'trial periods' with employers to overcome doubts about the suitability of particular candidates with disabilities.

At present 3 per cent of jobs in firms with more than 20 workers are reserved for registered disabled people. But the 'quota' system is acknowledged to be seriously flawed—only 1 per cent of the workforce have registered as disabled though many more could do so if they wished. The Government does not see any way of making the 'quota' system more effective but it is also aware that if it were to be abolished, employers might misinterpret this as a signal to regard employing people with disabilities as a lower priority.

Other legislative proposals are discussed in the Consultative Document but they are all seen to have weaknesses; they include anti-discrimination legislation and a levy on employers who fail to meet their quota.

The document also looks at provision for people with severe difficulties who are unable to compete for jobs in open industry on equal terms.

In the long term, more of them will be offered subsidised jobs with employers on the Sheltered Placement Scheme rather than places in sheltered workshops, although these would still have a part to play. ED assessment and rehabilitation services would be strengthened with the creation of some 50 local teams working closely with jobcentre staff, and access to staff of the Employment Rehabilitation Service would be made easier.

The consultation period will last until the end of this year. Comments should be addressed to Miss C Johnson, Employment and Training Policy Division, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Employment and Training for People with Disabilities is available free from Mr P Swailes, Employment Service Rm 304 Steel City House, Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ. The statistical survey *Employment and Handicap* is available price £20 + £1.50 p and p from the Publication Officer, Social and Community Planning Research, 35 Northampton Square, London EC1V 0AX.

Tourism for people with disabilities gets a boost

Going on holiday should soon be easier and more enjoyable for people with disabilities, thanks to four initiatives by the British tourism industry.

More than six million people in Britain have some form of disability, ranging from hearing loss to severe multiple handicap. Many are deterred from taking a holiday because of their handicap, resulting in a substantial—and growing—opportunity lost for the industry.

A new "Accessible" symbol denoting officially approved accommodation for guests with disabilities will be awarded to hotels, guesthouses and other premises which are able to show that they have met specific building design standards. It is hoped to award some 500 symbols within two years. A free handbook giving advice on the design of accommodation to meet the needs of the disabled is being sent to 30,000 accommodation providers. Hoteliers and others in the industry will be encouraged to adopt a model policy statement to show their commitment to accessibility principles, and a "Tourism for All" logo sticker is being provided for use by anyone involved in tourism.

The initiatives are part of the Europe-wide *Tourism for All* campaign to mark the 1990 European Year of Tourism. It is run in Great Britain by the English, Welsh and Scottish tourist boards and by the charity Holiday Care Service.

Backing the campaign, Tourism Minister Lord Strathclyde said that the accessibility of accommodation and other facilities to all types of consumer was vital for a strong tourism industry, and some parts of the industry could be doing more. But he added: "Tourism for All" cannot be achieved overnight; it is a continuous process requiring commitment and determination. What we must achieve now is steady progress."

Department of Employment inquiry office: Telephone 071-273 6969

Special Report

Carbon taxes and teleworking

by Mike Gordon

Environmental and Development Consultant

Employment issues were among the concerns raised at a conference on "The UK Economy and the Green 1990s", held in Cambridge last month.

No less than three of the eight main papers dealt with the implications of a carbon tax (currently being mooted to apply to carbon dioxide emissions) on Britain's most energy-intensive industries—chemicals, iron and steel, cement, paper, food, tobacco and non-ferrous metals.

The first paper, "Environmental Costs and International Competitiveness", delivered by Richard Freeman, chief economist at ICI, claimed that in 1988 these industries accounted for 66 per cent of all fuel consumed by industry and 50 per cent of manufacturing output.

"These sectors are substantial employers, with a workforce of 1·7 million in 1988," he said. This is 33 per cent of manufacturing and eight per cent of total employment."

The session examined the possible direct impacts of a unilateral carbon tax (where the tax would be imposed unilaterally by the UK, as opposed to universally across all, or groups of, countries).

Competitiveness

Taking the high energy-consuming industries, the effects of loss of competitiveness could only be tentatively estimated, but it was suggested 40 per cent of their production could be put at risk, while "the effect on the aluminium industry could be total." The food industry was likely to be the least affected.

However, there would be much smaller effects on competitiveness from a universal carbon tax imposed by national agreement, although there could be "considerable macro-economic effects as a result of the changes in relative prices," it was argued. (This would be likely to impact more heavily on North American industry, which is more dependent on coal and gas, than European or Asia-Pacific industry.)

Using the Cambridge Econometrics model of the UK economy, National Power carried out a study of macro-economic effects of a carbon tax. The study, presented in another conference paper, had little more to say on unemployment than that it would be "higher in the short-term but lower in the longer-term, as the industrial structure of the UK adjusts to the carbon tax shock." (The actual figures appear to be in the tens of thousands).

It should be stressed that this was a modelling exercise with various price, taxation and other assumptions upon which the results depended.

The final conference paper—a two-part presentation by Cambridge Econometrics, describing macro-economic modelling of the effects of both a carbon tax and the regulation of water quality—similarly depended crucially on modelling assumptions.

The carbon tax study found "negligible" macro-economic growth effects, with a fall in employment in the coal industry, offset by extra employment in gas distribution and services. Overall, employment rises and unemployment falls, but by less than 50,000. Other results from the study show only a very small balance of payments effect and large structural changes in the energy industries because of substitution between fuels.

Water quality

In the case of tighter water quality regulation the macro-economic effects are similarly small, and large shifts in employment were not foreseen, though the level of productivity assumed for depolluting services might be higher, with less new employment being generated.

What none of the papers considered were the potential offsetting gains to employment (and other effects on the results) from the creation of wholly new industries and technologies in the light of the energy and environmental opportunities that would arise.

Teleworking

A very different view of the future came from the paper on telecommunications technology given by British Telecom. Two years ago, BT commissioned a study on teleworking and its consequences for the economy and people's lives.

It was estimated that 10½ million full-time and nearly two million part-time employees could, by the nature of their jobs, telework. By 1995, it has been estimated that about two million people could be teleworking and some 21·78 million commuting days could be saved—a reduction of 20 per cent. The consequent reduction in the need to travel which this implies would reduce dependence on energy-consuming transport. This may not be over-optimistic in the light of current demographic projections which, it was suggested, could make teleworking a major factor in attracting vital skills back into the workforce.

Summary

Overall, speakers were more concerned with a passive (and at times defensive) evaluation of potential policy impositions than with a more pro-active survey of possibilities. But for those concerned with the labour market, what the conference demonstrated above all was the lack of comprehensive, reliable information on the employment and training implications of environmental policies.


A careers officer with a young trainee at the Information Technology Centre, Levenmouth, Fife. Photo: Stan Hunter

Young people leaving school

This article presents the latest estimates/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 after 1982–83, with the annual total expected to be about a third lower by 1993–94. Future numbers of leavers available to enter the labour market are at lower levels than previously projected.

The latest estimates and projections to the year 2001 of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain have been obtained from information supplied by the Department of Education and Science (DES), the Scottish Education Department (SED) and the Welsh Office. They extend and revise the figures published in *Employment Gazette*, July 1989 (pp 365–370)[2] and distinguish young people leaving school who are assessed by their schools[3] as available to enter the labour market.

The most recent year for which estimates are known is 1987–88 and, in the light of the newly available data for that year, the projections for subsequent years presented in this article (which are based mainly on extrapolation of past trends) are the first which make allowance for the effects of the introduction of the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) and the National Curriculum[4]. Data for earlier years (1980–81 to 1986–87) have been revised only slightly, but are repeated so that long-term trends can be readily examined.

[1] Dates quoted in this article relate to academic years ending August 31.
[2] The supply of labour more generally is explored in 'Labour Force Outlook to the Year 2001', *Employment Gazette*, April 1990, pp 186–198.
[3] In England and Wales. In Scotland, information on the destinations of school leavers is derived from returns from colleges and the University Statistical Record.
[4] See also the separate panel on the basis of the projections.

Summary of key findings

Some of the key findings emerging from the series of estimates and projections presented in this article are as follows:

- **numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain are projected to fall by about a third from a peak of 911,000[1] in 1982–83 to 618,000 in 1993–94, before rising over subsequent years to 707,000 in 2000–01;**
- **estimates for 1987–88 show a higher staying-on rate[2] at school (35 per cent) than previously projected among young people reaching minimum school leaving age: staying-on rates are now expected to continue rising, reaching about 42 per cent in the late 1990s;**
- **the proportion of school leavers expected to enter full-time further (or higher) education is also projected to continue rising in future years, from the latest estimate of 33 per cent to around 36 per cent in 1997–98 and subsequently;**
- **in consequence of these above trends, numbers of school leavers available to enter the labour market show a steeper decline than previously projected: in 1993–94 their numbers (402,000) are now expected to be nearly two-fifths lower than in 1982–83 (658,000) and also 15 per cent lower than in 1989–90 (473,000);**
- **among school leavers available to enter the labour market, those leaving at the minimum age[3] are expected to form a smaller proportion in future years, 72 per cent in 1992–93 compared to 78 per cent in 1986–87.**

[1] Results are quoted to the nearest thousand, but see footnote to *table 2* on rounding.
[2] In this article those staying on do not include the group of young people in Scotland referred to in the footnote to *table 5*.
[3] Minimum age school leavers are those 15 years old at the beginning (or in Scotland at September 30) of their academic year of leaving. Note that this definition applies only approximately in Scotland, where different school leaving arrangements apply: see footnote to *table 5*.
[4] The population aged 15 series shown in *table 1* and *figure 1* have been produced by DES using estimates and projections from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). In Scotland, the relationship between age at August 31 and eligibility to leave school in a particular academic year is less direct than in England and Wales, as young people in Scotland who reach the age of 16 during September are eligible to leave school at the end of the previous May.

Numbers of school leavers

The numbers of young men and young women eligible to leave school at the minimum age in each academic year[4] are set out in *table 1*, while the numbers leaving school, by age, are given in *table 2*. These series are here shown explicitly for the first time, although the figures for young people as a whole were summarised in chart form in the July 1989 article and this presentation is repeated here (*figure 1*).

Tables 1 and *2* (and *figure 1*) indicate that trends in numbers of school leavers are strongly influenced by

Figure 1 Population aged 15 in Great Britain, and numbers leaving school analysed by age (see also tables 1 and 2)

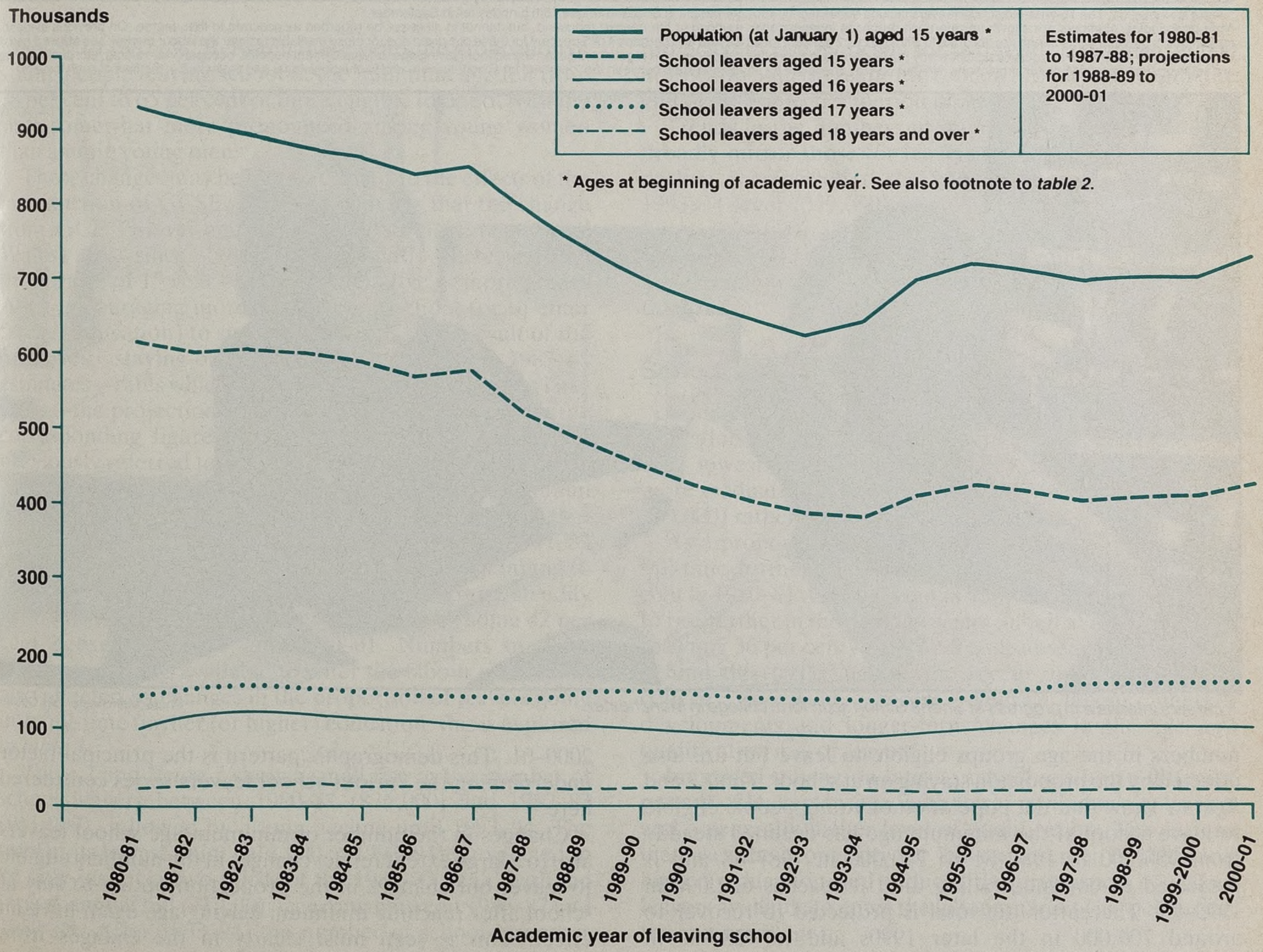


Table 1 Population of young people aged 15
Age 15 at beginning of academic year (at August 31)

Thousands, Great Britain

	Academic year										
	Estimates								Projections		
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
Young men	478	467	460	448	442	430	435	406	381	359	344
Young women	452	442	433	425	419	407	413	384	359	339	325
Young people	930	909	893	873	862	837	848	790	740	697	669

Academic year										
Projections										
1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–2001	
332	321	329	359	369	365	358	360	360	374	Young men
313	301	310	338	349	345	338	340	340	354	Young women
646	622	638	697	718	709	696	701	700	728	Young people

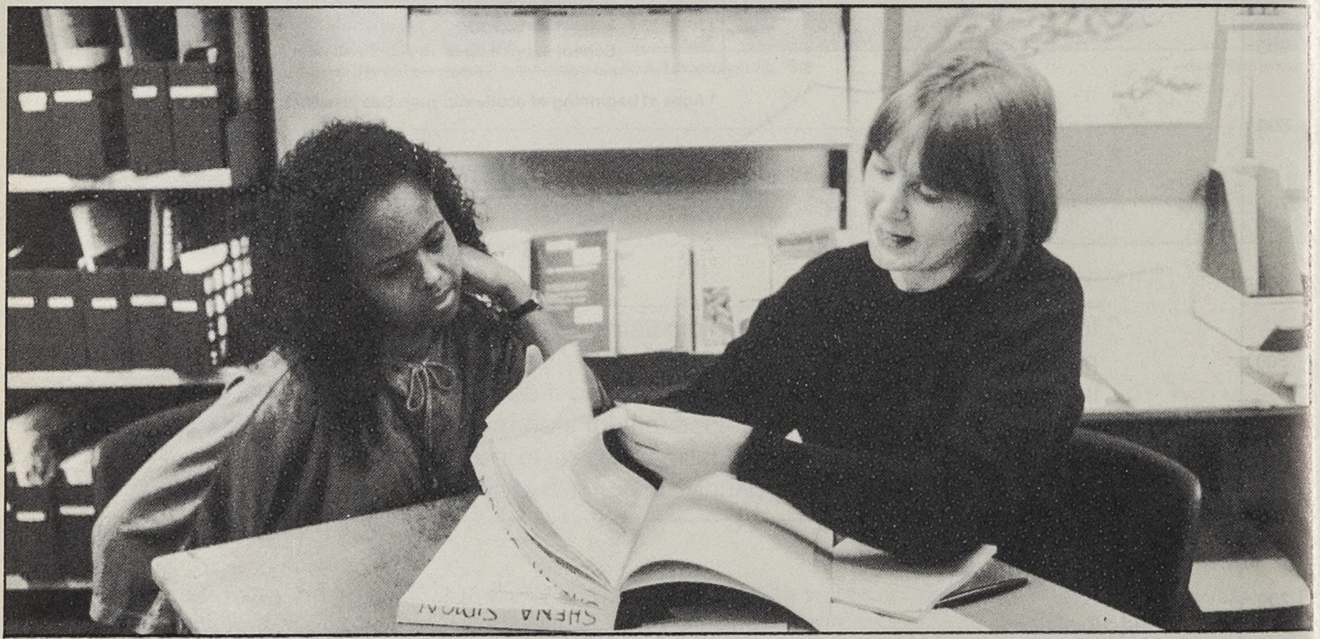
Table 2 Numbers of school leavers analysed by age

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	1990–91
Young men											
15	322	316	317	312	306	296	300	272	251	235	222
16	45	54	56	53	52	52	49	46	48	46	44
17	71	76	79	76	74	72	72	70	76	76	74
18 and over	12	13	14	15	13	13	12	11	11	11	11
All	**450**	**459**	**467**	**456**	**446**	**433**	**433**	**399**	**386**	**368**	**350**
Young women											
15	290	284	286	286	280	272	275	244	228	213	201
16	57	66	67	63	60	59	55	52	55	52	49
17	72	78	81	78	74	72	71	68	76	76	72
18 and over	7	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
All	**426**	**436**	**444**	**437**	**424**	**412**	**410**	**373**	**369**	**351**	**332**
Young people											
15	612	600	604	598	587	568	576	516	480	448	422
16	102	120	124	116	112	111	103	99	104	98	93
17	143	154	160	155	148	143	143	138	151	152	146
18 and over	19	22	23	25	23	23	21	19	20	21	20
All	**876**	**895**	**911**	**893**	**870**	**845**	**843**	**772**	**755**	**719**	**681**

Academic year of leaving school										Age at beginning of academic year*
Projections										
1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–2001	
										Young men
211	202	200	216	222	216	212	213	215	224	15
42	41	41	42	45	47	47	47	47	46	16
71	70	69	68	72	79	82	83	82	83	17
10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	18 and over
335	**323**	**318**	**334**	**348**	**351**	**350**	**352**	**354**	**363**	**All**
										Young women
190	181	179	194	199	194	189	191	193	201	15
48	47	46	49	53	55	55	55	55	55	16
70	69	67	66	70	76	79	80	79	80	17
9	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	18 and over
317	**305**	**300**	**315**	**329**	**333**	**332**	**334**	**336**	**344**	**All**
										Young people
401	383	379	409	421	411	401	404	408	425	15
90	88	86	91	98	102	102	102	102	101	16
142	139	136	133	142	155	162	162	162	163	17
19	18	17	16	16	16	17	18	18	18	18 and over
652	**628**	**618**	**650**	**678**	**684**	**682**	**685**	**690**	**707**	**All**

* Ages at August 31. The 15-year-old school leavers include some slightly younger people in Scotland whose 15th birthday fell in September.
Note on rounding: Numbers are shown for reference purposes independently rounded to the nearest thousand, but cannot in all cases be regarded as accurate to that degree. On previous evidence projections for several years ahead are accurate to within about 2 per cent for all leavers and perhaps 4 or 5 per cent for those of a given age (or those available to enter the labour market: see *tables 3* and *4*). 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.



A careers interview in progress at Shena Simon sixth form college in Manchester. Photo: Manchester City Council

numbers in the age groups eligible to leave but are also affected by the proportion staying on at school. *Table 1* and *figure 1* show that the population of young people eligible to leave school at the minimum age has declined steadily from 930,000 in 1980–81 to 790,000 in 1987–88 and is projected to continue falling until it reaches 622,000 in 1992–93. Thereafter the total is projected to recover to around 700,000 in the later 1990s and to 728,000 in 2000–01. This demographic pattern is the principal factor underpinning the various school leavers series considered here.

Changes in the number of minimum age school leavers also to a large extent reflect changes in the numbers eligible to leave, but changes in the proportion opting to stay at school after reaching minimum leaving age again have an effect. This is seen most clearly in the changes from 1986–87 to 1987–88. Between those years the proportion of young people leaving school at the minimum age fell from 68 per cent to 65 per cent of those eligible to do so, with the shift somewhat more pronounced among young women than among young men.

These changes may be ascribed partly to the effects of the introduction of GCSE. There is evidence that the change from GCE O-level and CSE to GCSE (in England and Wales) has since 1987–88 significantly increased the proportion of 15 year olds who obtain five or more grades A–C, encouraging more to stay on at school (or to enter further education) to study for A-levels. As a result of the improved staying-on rates evident in the 1987–88 estimates—rates which are expected to be sustained in later years—the projections for those later years differ from the corresponding figures published in the July 1989 article previously referred to.

The proportion of young people reaching minimum school leaving age who stay on at school beyond that minimum age fell from 34 per cent in 1980–81 and 1981–82 to 32 per cent from 1982–83 to 1986–87 before jumping to 35 per cent in 1987–88. It is now projected to rise steadily from this level of around 35 per cent to reach some 42 per cent between 1996–97 and 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 (or higher) education: this is explored in *table 3*.

Table 2 and *figure 1* show a small rise in the number of school leavers between 1980–81 (876,000) and 1982–83 (911,000), followed by a long decline until 1993–94. The total at its lowest point (618,000 in 1993–94) is expected to be only just over two-thirds of the 1982–83 peak, with the largest annual fall (71,000) occurring between 1986–87 and 1987–88. After 1993–94, the number of school leavers is projected to rise modestly for two years, reaching 678,000 in 1995–96, and thereafter to remain broadly static until the end of the projection period in 2000–01.

Trends in the numbers of minimum age school leavers broadly mirror those for leavers as a whole, but the long decline is expected to be somewhat steeper, with the 1993–94 level (379,000) just 63 per cent of the 1982–83 figure (604,000). Trends for the numbers of young men leaving school are similar to those for young women, both for minimum age leavers and for leavers as a whole (*table 2*).

School leavers remaining in full-time education

Numbers projected to enter full-time further (or higher) education (*table 3* and *figure 2*) are also expected to be at their lowest in 1993–94 (at 216,000), but the fall is much more gradual and occurs after 1986–87 (when the total was 259,000) rather than 1982–83.

As a proportion of all leavers, those leaving school for full-time further (or higher) education rose from 28 per cent in 1980–81 to 33 per cent in 1987–88 and are projected to rise further in the next few years (albeit at a slower rate), reaching 36 per cent in 1997–98 and subsequently. 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.

Improved staying-on rates at school result in a different pattern of leavers by age, with fewer minimum age leavers and a generally higher level of qualification. This in turn increases the propensity for leavers to enter further (and higher) education and reduces the proportion of school leavers available to enter the labour market (particularly at the minimum age).

Table 3 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	1990–91
Young men											
All leavers	**450**	**459**	**467**	**456**	**446**	**433**	**433**	**399**	**386**	**368**	**350**
Leavers for full-time further education*	103	112	110	110	110	114	116	115	114	111	107
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	346	347	357	346	335	319	317	284	272	257	243
Young women											
All leavers	**426**	**436**	**444**	**437**	**424**	**412**	**410**	**373**	**369**	**351**	**332**
Leavers for full-time further education*	137	144	142	142	141	144	143	138	139	134	128
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	289	292	302	295	283	268	267	236	230	216	204
Young people											
All leavers	**876**	**895**	**911**	**893**	**870**	**845**	**843**	**772**	**755**	**719**	**681**
Leavers for full-time further education*	241	256	253	252	251	258	259	253	253	246	235
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	635	639	658	641	619	587	584	520	502	473	447

	Academic year of leaving school									
	Projections									
	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–2001
Young men										
All leavers	**335**	**323**	**318**	**334**	**348**	**351**	**350**	**352**	**354**	**363**
Leavers for full-time further education*	103	100	99	101	106	110	112	113	113	115
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	232	223	220	234	242	241	238	239	241	248
Young women										
All leavers	**317**	**305**	**300**	**315**	**329**	**333**	**332**	**334**	**336**	**344**
Leavers for full-time further education*	123	120	117	121	127	131	132	133	133	136
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	194	185	183	194	202	202	200	200	202	208
Young people										
All leavers	**652**	**628**	**618**	**650**	**678**	**684**	**682**	**685**	**690**	**707**
Leavers for full-time further education*	227	220	216	222	234	241	244	246	247	251
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	426	408	402	428	444	443	438	439	443	456

* Those entering either full-time further education or temporary employment pending entry to full-time further education. In England and Wales, estimates are derived from schools' assessments of leavers' intentions. In Scotland, estimates are derived from returns from colleges and the University Statistical Record.
† The remainder.
Note on rounding: See note to *table 2.*

School leavers available to enter the labour market

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 nearly two-fifths between 1982–83 and 1993–94 (from 658,000 to 402,000) with a particularly large fall (of 64,000) between 1986–87 and 1987–88 (*table 3* and *figure 2*).

The figures also show that the projected numbers of these leavers becoming available to enter the labour market in the academic year 1989–90 (473,000) are already more than a quarter below the 1982–83 peak, and that there is likely to be a further reduction of 71,000 (or 15 per cent) by 1993–94 when the numbers reach their lowest level. Furthermore, even in 2000–01, when numbers available to enter the labour market are projected to have been rising from the 1993–94 level for a number of years, there will still be some 17,000 fewer such young people than in 1989–90.

The figures for young men and young women by destination given in *table 3* show broadly similar trends for each sex.

Numbers of leavers available to enter the labour market, classified additionally by age, are given in *table 4*. At the beginning of the period covered, between 1980–81 and 1982–83, the rise in such leavers was among those who had previously stayed on at school beyond the minimum leaving age. Thereafter, the various age and sex series generally show a similar pattern of decline for the next ten years or so (the biggest annual changes occurring between 1986–87 and 1987–88), followed by a modest increase over the remaining years of the projection period.

The numbers of minimum age school leavers available to enter the labour market follow a generally declining trend from 502,000 in 1980–81 to 347,000 in 1989–90 and 292,000 in 1993–94, before rising slightly in subsequent years. As with some of the other series presented, there was a particularly significant fall (56,000, or one in eight) between 1986–87 and 1987–88 for this group.

Among school leavers expected to be available to enter the labour market, those of minimum age are projected to form a declining proportion over the next few years. In 1986–87 the minimum age leavers formed 78 per cent of the group, but this proportion is projected to fall steadily to 72 per cent by 1992–93 before stabilising around that level, with minor fluctuations from one year to another.


Photo: Stan Hunter

A school-leaver on work placement at an electronics laboratory.

Overview of trends

Table 5 brings together a selection of the projected changes over time in the size of some of the key groups of young people discussed in this article. Percentage changes are shown from 1982–83, when the number of school leavers reached a peak, to 1989–90, the academic year just ending, and 1993–94, when the number of school leavers is projected to dip to its lowest level. As indicated, the numbers of young people shown are those extracted from *tables 1* to *4*.

The table highlights the following four basic trends at work over the periods covered:

- for each of the key groups considered, the percentage fall in numbers which has already occurred (between 1982–83 and 1989–90) is substantially greater than the further fall still to come (between 1989–90 and 1993–94);

Table 4 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	1990–91
Young men											
15	285	274	278	272	264	252	253	224	209	195	184
16	33	40	42	39	38	36	34	32	34	32	30
17	25	28	32	29	28	25	24	23	25	25	24
18 and over	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
All	**346**	**347**	**357**	**346**	**335**	**319**	**317**	**284**	**272**	**257**	**243**
Young women											
15	217	209	214	215	208	200	202	175	164	152	143
16	40	47	49	45	42	40	36	35	37	35	33
17	29	32	35	31	28	24	24	22	25	25	23
18 and over	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
All	**289**	**292**	**302**	**295**	**283**	**268**	**267**	**236**	**230**	**216**	**204**
Young people											
15	502	483	492	487	472	452	455	399	373	347	327
16	73	86	91	83	81	76	71	67	71	67	63
17	54	60	66	60	56	49	48	45	49	50	47
18 and over	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9
All	**635**	**639**	**658**	**641**	**619**	**587**	**584**	**520**	**502**	**473**	**447**

Age at beginning of academic year†	Academic year of leaving school									
	Projections									
	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–2001
Young men										
15	175	167	165	179	183	179	175	176	178	185
16	29	28	28	29	31	33	32	32	32	32
17	23	23	22	22	23	25	26	26	26	26
18 and over	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
All	**232**	**223**	**220**	**234**	**242**	**241**	**238**	**239**	**241**	**248**
Young women										
15	135	128	127	137	141	138	134	135	136	142
16	32	31	31	33	35	37	37	37	37	37
17	23	22	21	21	22	24	25	25	25	25
18 and over	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
All	**194**	**185**	**183**	**194**	**202**	**202**	**200**	**200**	**202**	**208**
Young people										
15	310	295	292	316	325	316	309	311	314	328
16	61	59	59	62	67	69	69	69	69	68
17	46	45	43	43	45	49	52	52	51	52
18 and over	9	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8
All	**426**	**408**	**402**	**428**	**444**	**443**	**438**	**439**	**443**	**456**

* See footnotes to *table 3.*
† See footnote to *table 2.*
Note on rounding: See note to *table 2.*

Figure 2 Numbers of school leavers in Great Britain analysed by destination
(see also table 3)

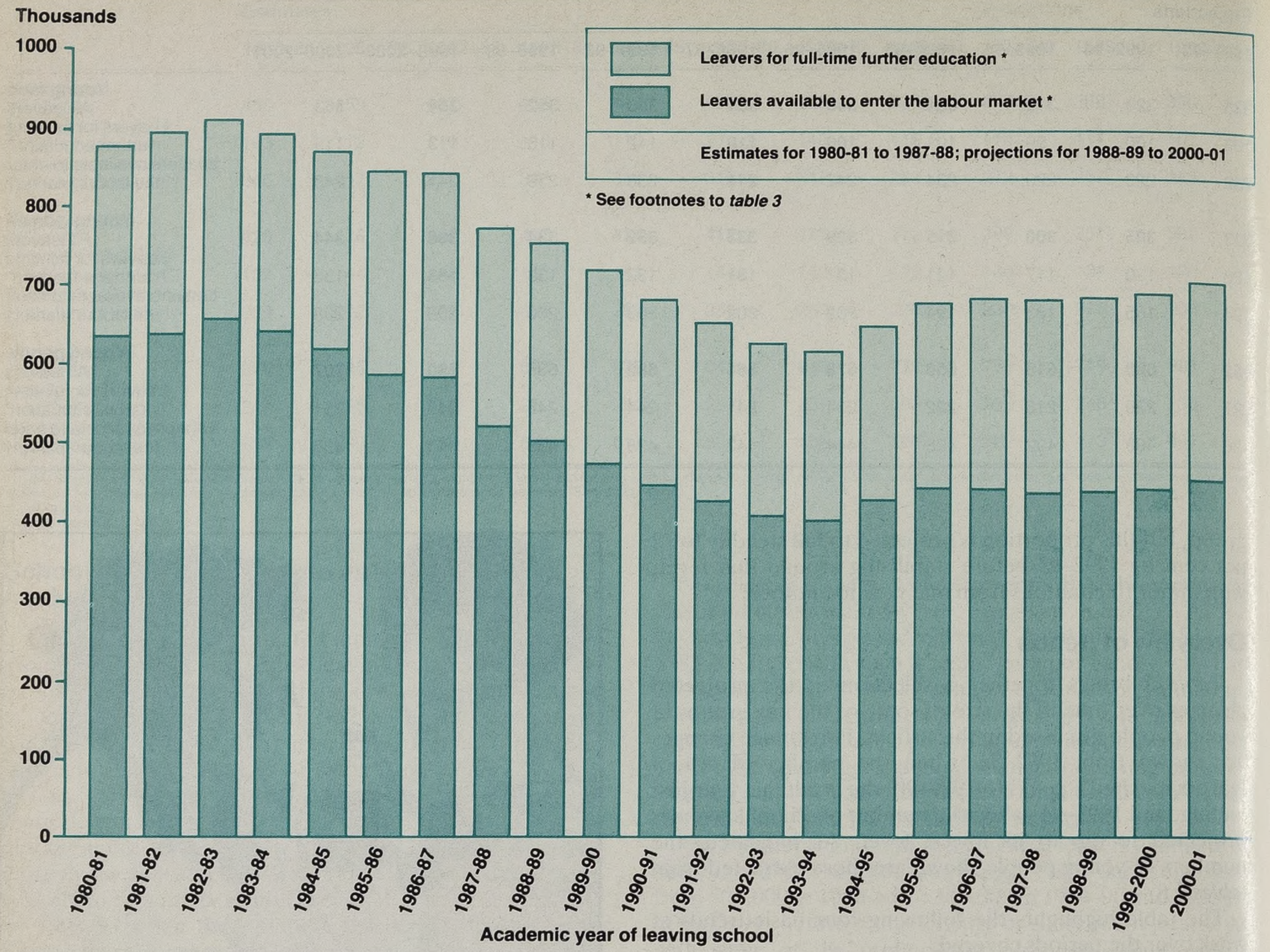


Table 5 Key changes between 1982–83, 1989–90 and 1993–94 Great Britain

	Numbers in academic year (thousands)			Percentage fall in numbers between academic years		
	Estimates	Projections		1982–83 to 1989–90	1989–90 to 1993–94	1982–83 to 1993–94
	1982–83	1989–90	1993–94			
Young people aged 15 at beginning of academic year (at August 31): see *table 1*	893	697	638	22	8	29
School leavers: see *tables 2* and *3*	911	719	618	21	14	32
Minimum age school leavers*: see *table 2*	604	448	379	26	15	37
School leavers available to enter the labour market†: see *tables 3* and *4*	658	473	402	28	15	39
Minimum age school leavers* available to enter the labour market†: see *table 4*	492	347	292	29	16	41

* Those aged 15 at the beginning (or in Scotland at September 30) of their academic year of leaving. Note that, with this convention, the term 'minimum age school leavers' covers some young people (with birthdays between October and February) who left school at the end of May but who were among those first eligible to leave at the preceding Christmas (and who therefore 'stayed on' for a period within the same academic year).
† See footnotes to *table 3*.
Note on rounding: see note to *table 2*.

- numbers in the various groups of school leavers shown are (with one marginal exception) falling more steeply than the population of young people eligible to leave school at the minimum age;
- numbers of minimum age school leavers are falling more steeply than numbers of school leavers generally;
- numbers of school leavers available to enter the labour market are also falling more steeply than numbers of school leavers as a whole.

The factors behind these trends have been explored above, and are touched on further in the separate panel following, where the basis of the projections is explained.

Further information

Further information about the series reported here is available on request from Department of Employment, Statistical Services Division C3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 071-273 5588).

Information for England 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 071-934 9063/9062), who are also able to provide contact addresses for Scotland and Wales, 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.■

Basis of the projections

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

Social class

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 changes. For Scotland, staying-on rates are projected to continue their recent rise over and above the underlying trends, which are controlled by parental education rather than social class. For Wales, these projections assume that future staying-on rates continue at their latest known level.

Age, sex and qualification

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

However, because 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 for the rest 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.

[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 and other data from the Scottish Young People's Surveys and information from SED censuses of schools.
[2] Note that in *table 2* of the July 1989 article (*Employment Gazette*, pp 365–370), the 1994–95 and 1995–96 entries for young people by age should be the sums of the corresponding entries for young men and young women and not as shown.

Training/education programmes

In these projections, which are based mainly on extrapolation of past trends evident in the estimates available for years up to 1987–88, 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 and Youth Training (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. The DES have, for the present series, revised their 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. However, no allowance is made in the projections for other effects of the recent Education Reform Act, of changes in regulations governing school-leaving age, unemployment benefits or occupational training, or of other developments in curriculum or examination arrangements, including the introduction of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI).

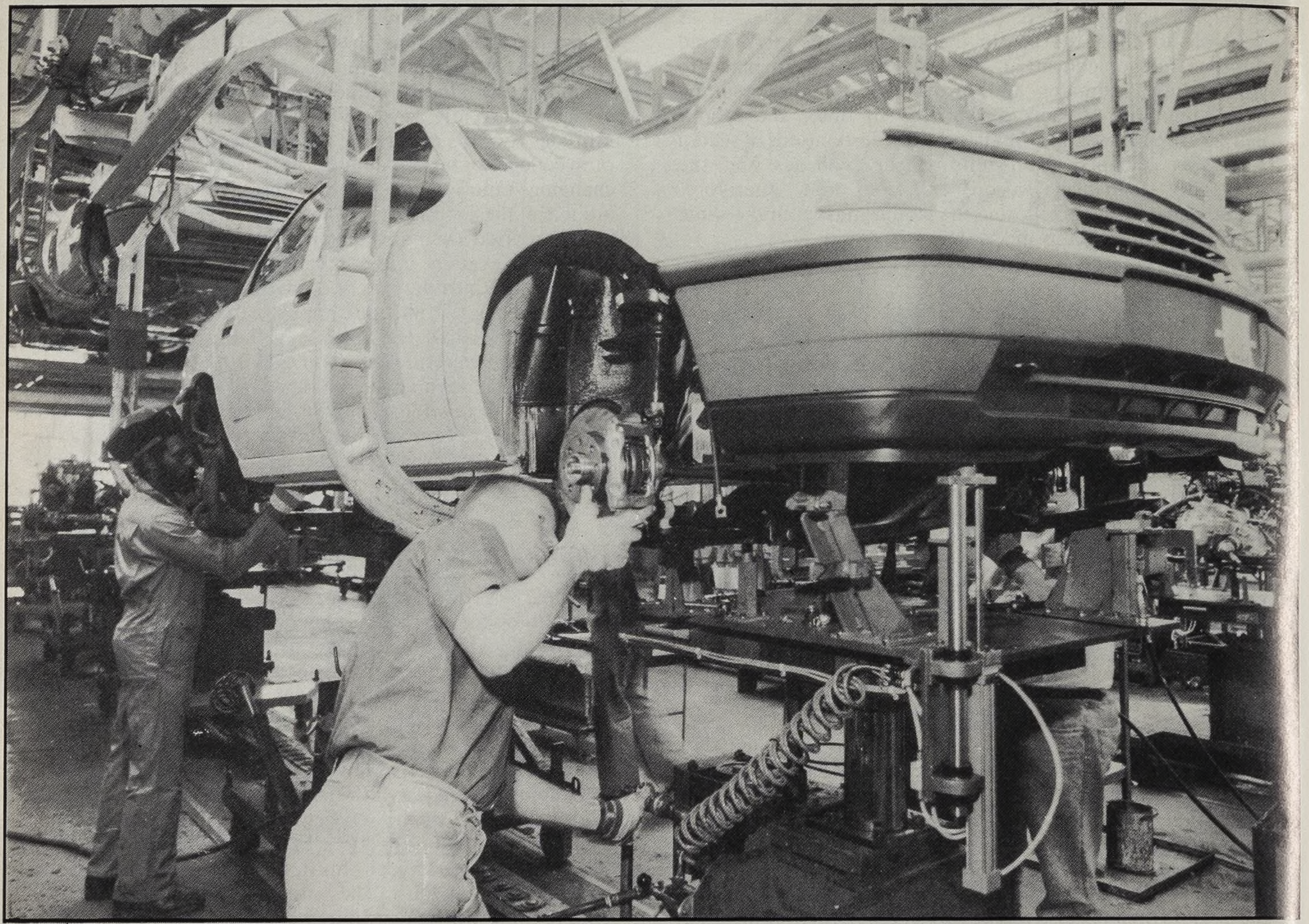
Methodology

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

The estimates and projections relating to school leavers in Great Britain are derived by the Department of Employment by simple aggregation of the series for England, Scotland and Wales provided by the respective Education Departments[2]. The estimates and projections used in *table 1* and *figure 1* 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-1988 from OPCS, and mid-1988 principal population and birth projections for mid-1989 and subsequent years 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 planned, which will explore how best to take account of a wider range of relevant educational and labour market developments and indicators. The review will also examine how the estimates and projections should make better allowance for the distinctive school leaving arrangements which apply in Scotland, and will aim to explore the feasibility of covering young people leaving full-time further (or higher) education as well as those leaving school. Once this review is completed, future series of the type presented here should be more reliable than those produced with the current procedures.

Special Feature



Currently Vauxhall receives around 3,700 ideas a year from its 10,000 employees. Photo: Vauxhall Motors Limited

Staff suggestion schemes

by Stephen Feldman

Staff suggestion schemes have been around for over a century, perhaps coming into their own during the Second World War. This article describes a 1940s' scheme still functioning and others which are also reaping rewards for a variety of British companies.

Staff suggestion schemes were at one time regarded by some people as being a bit of a joke. They were inextricably linked in these people's minds with the suggestion box tucked away in a corner or near the clocking-on machine and there were stories of the boxes being used as litter bins or treated with contempt, with graffiti bearing this out.

The enterprise spirit of the 1980s, however, has seen a revitalisation of staff suggestion schemes and many employers now take them very seriously.

Employers both in the private and public sector realise that their most useful asset is their workforce—and the ideas they come up with.

But the actual 'suggestion box' concept has now become outdated and during the last five years new ways of administering and promoting schemes have become widespread, usually as part of a wider set of employee involvement arrangements.

Jean Balcombe, head of information at the Industrial Society, says: "Companies and organisations have learnt how to market their schemes. They often have their own name and logo, and generally they are run in a more professional way.

"The most important thing is to keep up the momentum of the scheme. This can be done through special campaigns such as energy or paper saving promotions, or how to improve on quality. Suggestion schemes have to be made exciting and fun although they obviously do have a serious side to them."

The Industrial Society, together with UKASS (the United Kingdom Association of Suggestion Schemes), offers advice to employers on how to run their schemes.

There are no precise figures on the number of suggestion schemes in the UK but the Industrial Society and UKASS know of at least 500 employers who operate them in various forms. 103 of these (who replied to a survey questionnaire) accounted for some 1,083,000 employees.

Schemes are not just limited to large employers; Angus Modelmakers, of Glasgow, for example, employs just 27 people and runs its own suggestion scheme.

On the increase

The Industrial Society surveys indicate that the start-up rate for new schemes is quickening. One of the main reasons for this rejuvenation of the suggestion scheme is that employers realise that, for a modest financial outlay, the return in savings and other benefits can be significant and, overall, is usually money well spent.

Seminars and competitions on the most innovative idea or the best run scheme have also attracted extensive coverage in the press and on television.

Though manufacturing still accounts for a considerable number of schemes, the banking, financial and service industries have been busy setting up ones of their own in the last few years.

The Industrial Society obviously believes in practising what it preaches, having recently set up—for the first time in its 72-year history—its own scheme for its 500 employees.

The popularity of suggestion schemes can also be gauged by the fact that UKASS, which until now has worked within the Industrial Society umbrella, is being set up as a separate organisation, specifically to promote schemes.

History

Suggestion schemes have been around for more than a century. One of the earliest was at the Scottish shipyard, William Denny and Brothers, in 1880. But it was during the Second World War that many of the schemes were born, as Britain became an island fortress and industry was forced to rely more and more on its 'home grown' ideas.

A notable example is the suggestion scheme at the Vauxhall Motors plant in Luton, which was introduced for a year-long trial period in 1942 as the factory was stepping up production of tanks and trucks for the war effort. Forty-eight years on and that 'trial' is still going strong. Currently Vauxhall receives around 3,700 ideas a year from its 10,000 employees. Some £300,000 was paid out in awards last year, ranging from £10 up to £12,000.

Not content with such a high participation rate, the company is currently revamping the scheme. It wants to increase participation through a decentralised decision-making process and also to give a faster response to suggestions.

In addition, the company wants to encourage more 'small' suggestions, which, though they may be of a minor nature, help towards the efficiency of the company and its products.

Benefits

The most recent Industrial Society survey on suggestion schemes (conducted in 1988) came up with some interesting results.

Total savings made in 1987 by the 61 organisations which had the data available were more than £16 million, with an average saving of £1,250 for each suggestion adopted. Four organisations saved more than £1 million each as a result of staff suggestions. The Society estimates that the potential savings if suggestion schemes existed in all UK organisations would be well over £300 million a year.

Andrew Wood, manager of British Rail's suggestion scheme, known as On Winning Lines (OWL), says: "The scheme has to fit into the culture of an organisation. There is no such thing as the right suggestion scheme as they all vary as to what they are aiming to do and how they achieve it."

Probably the most obvious benefits from a well run scheme are improvements in quality coupled with reductions in wastage, increases in productivity, and significant cost savings. But a good suggestion scheme can also foster employee relations, giving a two-way communication between employee and management.

Other benefits may result from a more cost conscious workforce or from talented individuals coming to light who might otherwise have been overlooked.

A suggestion scheme also acts as a barometer of the general climate of employee views within an organisation. And a successful suggestion scheme can generate widespread publicity, giving a boost to public relations.

Participation rates

Measuring the success of any suggestion scheme is a difficult question. One of the main measures is the participation rate, which in the UK is similar to the rest of Western Europe, with around 5 per cent of employees producing suggestions. However, there are some UK companies where more than half the workforce submit an idea during the course of the year.

Obviously, communications are vital; so a well publicised scheme, which should preferably have a catchy title for instant recognition, is vital.

Photo: British Rail

Carriage cleaners step ladder prototype designed by a British Rail Inspector.

In 1989 the Rover Group paid out £660,000 in awards to employees for suggestions which made savings of £4·5 million.

Brainwaves (British Airways, Blackpool Pleasure Beach, Beecham Pharmaceuticals), Bright Spark (Philip Morris) and Bright Ideas (Woolwich Building Society) are a few of the more common titles in use.

Geographical location is another factor influencing a scheme's success: having a workforce based at one factory is almost certain to increase the participation rate compared with a workforce scattered over the country.

However, British Rail has partially overcome the problem of its workforce being geographically dispersed by having an internal answerphone for people to leave messages at its centralised suggestion scheme office in York.

Andrew Wood believes that this also helps people who have bright ideas but perhaps have some difficulty explaining them on paper. "We receive about 8 to 10 per cent of our suggestions in this way, for what is a relatively small outlay."

British Rail re-launched its suggestion scheme in 1988 and now has a whole host of material promoting the scheme, ranging from pens and leaflets to key rings and posters.

Former British Rail engine driver, John Drayton, known as 'The Great Suggester', holds the world record, with a staggering 31,215 suggestions during his 42 years on the railways.

Obviously, people like John Drayton are a rarity though some employers do have exceptionally high participation rates. Michelin Tyres, for example, had 114 suggestions per 100 employees for the latest reported year, while Colt International had 89 per 100 employees.

Savings

There are several different ways of assessing the extent of savings made through suggestion schemes.

Usually the saving is assessed over a five-year period but there has to be a differentiation between savings in the current year and ongoing savings.

Last year, BR made £3·6 million new savings. Says Andrew Wood: "We made a further £1·8 million by counting the savings which we brought forward from previous years, making a total of £5·4 million."

The Department of Social Security notched up more than £6 million savings in 1988–89 as a result of more than 14,000 suggestions from a workforce of around 95,000. The Inland Revenue started its suggestion scheme in 1983; savings as a result of suggestions made since then are currently worth about £7 million a year.

Ron Underwood, the suggestion scheme manager for the Rover Group, said: "In 1983 we had a participation rate of 6 per cent but this has grown rapidly over recent years and last year it stood at about 40 per cent." In 1989 the Rover Group paid out £660,000 in awards to employees for suggestions which made savings of £4·5 million. Ron Underwood estimates that over £11 million was saved last year from the results of all the suggestions which have been made which related to projects that were still live in 1989. Ron added that the maximum award which can be given (the award is determined on a formula based on the amount of savings) is £5,000 plus a car.

Awards

The rewards for employees range from a few pounds as a mark of recognition for the effort, up to—in some cases—more than £10,000 plus cars, holidays and other prizes for real money-saving ideas.

Most awards up to £5,000 are tax free; but it is advisable to check with a local inspector of taxes before setting up a scheme, to determine whether it meets specific Inland Revenue requirements for a properly constituted scheme.

Where awards exceed the limit, some employers are known to have paid the tax on behalf of the winner (though this payment in itself counts as a taxable benefit).

Most employers calculate awards purely in cash terms with usually a formula based on ongoing savings to assess the value of the award.

According to the 1988 Industrial Society survey, the average fixed award was 18 per cent of savings. However these awards are often only determined if savings are below a specific amount, such as £10,000.

Other methods for determining the amount of award include a points system, a minimum or maximum award sum, a range of fixed award sums such as £50 or £250, or a percentage of quantifiable savings up to £22,500 and 1 times the square root over this amount.

The average award paid according to the 1988 survey was £118. More than two-thirds of the employers taking part in the survey said they gave interim awards.

Awards are also given for improved health and safety, quality, customer care, efficiency, working practices, originality and ingenuity. Some take into consideration who made the suggestion while others even put all the suggestions into a lottery.

It is important that careful consideration is given towards the way a valuable suggestion is recognised by the company—either through a cash reward or some other way. Andrew Wood of British Rail says; "It doesn't pay to be mean with the rewards. If there is any doubt that an award should be paid—pay it. Ignoring or rejecting an idea outright can cause bad feeling. A gesture of a modest amount can go a long way towards creating goodwill throughout an organisation."

An added stimulus to encouraging suggestions is to have details of the actual rewards on permanent display at a central location.

For any suggestion scheme to be successful, it needs to have top level support as well as the financial backing of a self-contained budget. Andrew Wood says: "I report direct to the managing director who usually personally presents the awards of £1,000 and more.

"We also give the winners a lunch, often with the person who has evaluated their idea."

Administration

Although the board-room may give its full support to suggestion schemes, most schemes are still administered by people who have other responsibilities. More often than not the task falls onto the shoulders of the personnel manager.

The Industrial Society survey revealed that just 15 per cent of schemes had full-time managers, while those who were part-time managers were able to devote only a small amount of their time to administering the scheme.

Some government departments received thousands of ideas each year which require a full-time team of people to analyse and process them. However, most ideas are still evaluated by committees, with trade unions or staff associations also being involved in the evaluation process.

Computers too are helping the administration of schemes, resulting in speedy turnround of ideas, rejections of duplicates and providing management information.

The introduction of quality circles in the last few years, has, contrary to popular belief, strengthened rather than weakened suggestion schemes.

Jean Balcombe of the Industrial Society sees no contradiction in the two being run side by side: "A quality circle is set up by the employer for a group to look at a specific problem in work time. A quality circle team idea does not receive an award.

"An idea is only eligible for a suggestion scheme award if the employee comes up with the idea in his or her own time."

Good ideas come in all forms

British Steel foreman Graham Jones won a car with a design to reduce the death toll on Britain's motorways by replacing welded motorway safety barriers with a one-piece rolling operation.

Heathrow maintenance man Bill Larman saved British Airways £160,000 by designing an early warning system to detect malfunctions on Concorde's secondary doors, which had previously meant that a flight had to turn back.

There are also the more unusual—but still innovative suggestions.

William Brown, a sales administrator, saved an order for 200,000 mugs worth £100,000 because there were problems of putting a musical computer chip into the base of the mug.

The idea that Mr Brown came up with was to place the chip into a heat-sealed polythene envelope to separate it from the resin which held it in place. His company later went on to produce a series of Christmas musical mugs using this method.

Not all ideas have to be startling. For example, Dunstable police sergeant, Colin Jones, was awarded £20 by Bedfordshire Police Force's suggestion scheme for his idea to reduce the hazard of infections caught by prisoners from each other. His idea was to replace the bars of soap in washrooms with liquid soap.

British Steel foreman Garaham Jones won a car with his design to reduce the death toll on motorways.
Photo: British Steel Strip Products

Industrial motivation—the 'Brainstorming' alternative to staff suggestion schemes

A number of companies operate as specialist consultants on suggestion schemes or run innovative programmes to assist organisations in stimulating their staff to come up with productive ideas. One such company is Industrial Motivation Ltd, which was established 14 years ago as a consultancy aimed at boosting personal and corporate efficiency through staff participation.

Its approach is radically different from typical staff suggestion schemes in that there are no payments made for winning ideas and suggestions are sought only over a period of a few weeks.

If this approach seems to fly in the face of most staff suggestion scenarios, Nick Thornley, managing director of Industrial Motivation, believes his company's approach achieves impressive results.

The key, he explained, is to involve the whole workforce through the medium of an ideas campaign—ideas which in many cases people can implement themselves.

All campaigns have four basic elements. First is ownership: Industrial Motivation found campaigns must be run by the clients' staff themselves so that all can feel involved. Leading on from this is humour: humour is crucial in creating the right climate for staff involvement, stresses Thornely. It makes the concept fun and avoids any fear of ridicule. "All ideas should be recognised as valuable, however small."

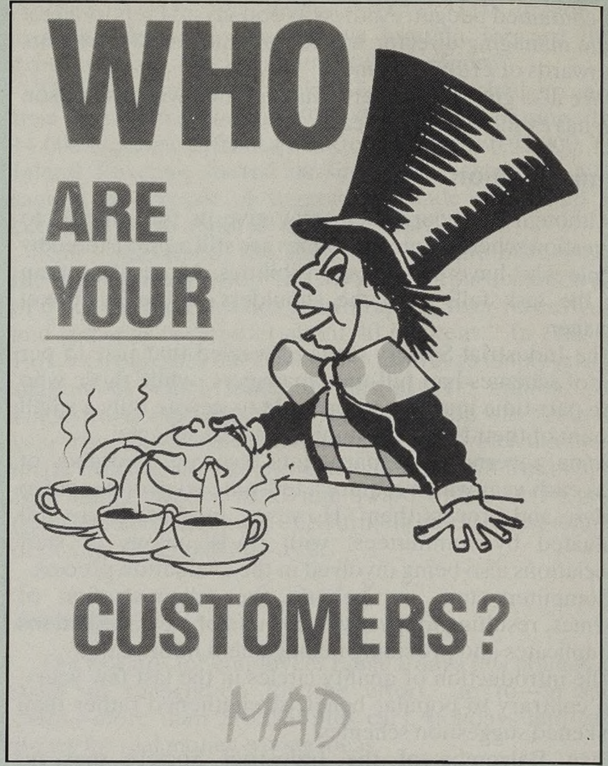
Management commitment from the client company is also vital, while the final ingredient in the recipe for success is that campaigns must be of a fixed duration—because deadlines are extremely motivating.

For management, the campaign may be part of a longer-term strategy, but for most of the workforce Industrial Motivation finds three to four weeks is the right length of time to make a real impact and generate a large volume of ideas.

Nick Thornley explained that his company's campaigns emphasise to clients that each person should ask themselves what they can do to improve services to their customer. (The customer being whoever one is undertaking work for, be it boss to secretary, secretary to boss or company to client.) Prizes of coffee mugs and pens are given for ideas of merit, no matter how small, so that people are seen to participate and a competitive spirit develops.

Another important factor, according to Thornely, is that campaigns should have a clear message to improve performance and reduce waste and that they are not designed to cut staff; otherwise people may become hostile.

A valuable spin-off, he claims, is that the whole exercise creates a better interface at work between staff and management and between different sections. The exercise is also an opportunity to involve staff with management potential by designating 'company co-ordinators' to run the campaign. "Involvement is at the heart of our campaigns. When an organisation gets the involvement of its staff, the other benefits—such as commitment to corporate objectives, reduction in staff turnover and improved communications—tend to follow."



Industrial Motivation can tailor its campaigns to a range of corporate objectives with three 'off the peg' schemes.

First, the 'SOS Hazard Hunt', which is aimed at manufacturing and service organisations which want to eradicate the 'slips, trips and falls' that cause the costly 'bumps, bangs and bruises'.

Second, the 'Make a Difference' (MAD) campaign, with its emphasis very much on quality, is aimed at organisations that feel they could achieve more in terms of performance; and third 'QED', in which employees are asked to look for ways to save a 'Quid each day'. If the campaign fee is not recouped through first year savings, the shortfall will be refunded by Industrial Motivation. Out of 1,000 programmes Nick Thornley says he has had to hand back cash on only six occasions.

How does the company measure success? According to Thornley, he considers a 75 per cent response rate from a workforce to be a fair average, with a client's return on initial investment of three to five times in the first 12 months. The record return is 44 times the fee within one year.

Further information is available from: Industrial Motivation Ltd, 40 High Street, Thornbury, Bristol BS12 2AJ (tel 0454 418855).

Elements of a successful scheme

Speed can be a key factor in determining the success of a suggestion scheme.

Andrew Wood said: "We start the ball rolling once we have received the idea by telephoning the expert. Writing can delay things. We then get back to the suggester and sometimes we put the two in touch with each other, if the suggestion is an important one.

"Every suggestion should receive a thank-you, no matter how small. Some suggestions may have small consequences. For example, an idea may only save £50 in one particular part of a factory but when it is put into practice around the entire plant and at other factories, the savings could be very considerable indeed."

If they are not sensitively handled, suggestion schemes can become a source of resentment, and even be regarded as divisive, particularly if suggestions can be accepted only from certain categories of employees.

Some employers still restrict eligibility to the shopfloor and up to middle management level. The thinking is that senior management should be coming up with the ideas in any case—without the need for a reward.

Overall, however, suggestion schemes seem to be on their way back but it remains to be seen whether they will now become truly established as a part of British industry. ■

A mobile Jobclub on tour at the Broadwater Farm estate in Tottenham, North London

Photo: Jim Stagg

The Employment Service and inner cities

by Christina Tudor

Special Needs and Programmes Branch, Employment Service

This article outlines how the Employment Service is trying to address the problems faced by ES clients in inner cities.

Today's inner city problems arise partly from the changing industrial and social structure of Great Britain, with the move away from manufacturing disproportionately affecting the inner areas of cities. In addition, the growth of new towns, along with social and geographical mobility, has resulted in an absolute decline and change of composition in inner city population.

The inner areas have often become sites of decay with physical problems such as poor and inadequate housing stock, poor public transport links, vandalism and graffiti.

Many of the residents of these areas are at a disadvantage not only in terms of their environment, but in their ability to compete effectively in the labour market. These disadvantages may be due to age (too old/too young), outdated or inadequate skills, ethnic origin, poor work record, language and literacy problems, disability or an accumulation of personal and social problems.

These problems are not confined to the 'traditional' inner city areas; they are sometimes found, for example, on housing estates on the periphery of urban areas. Consequently, the term 'inner cities' is usually applied to those urban areas and populations that have suffered this process of decline and deprivation, regardless of whether they are located in the geographical centre of cities.

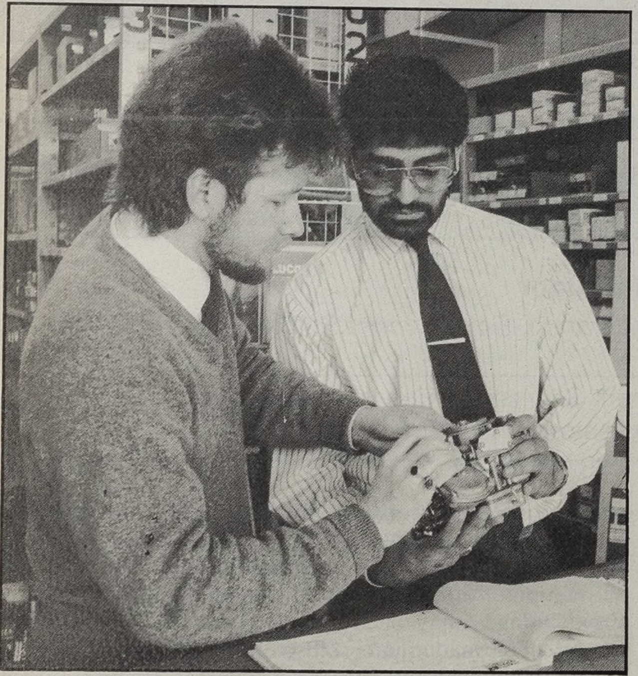
Government response

The Action for Cities initiative was launched by the Prime Minister in March 1988. Its aims are to improve people's job prospects, motivation and skills; encourage enterprise and new businesses, and help existing businesses grow stronger; and to make inner cities safe and attractive areas in which to live and work. Action for Cities co-ordinates the work of government departments active in the English inner cities and targets it at areas most in need.

Working together is an important aspect of the initiative as inner cities face multiple problems which cannot be solved by one organisation in isolation. For example, if the Employment Department helps an inner city resident find work, that person is then in a better position to move to a more attractive area which has better facilities and offers a greater feeling of security. But this recycles the problem because as one person leaves the inner city, someone else who is unemployed moves in. It is vital therefore that everyone should work in partnership to break the cycle of decline and ensure that an area is not only capable of providing employment, but is attractive and safe so people want to stay.

The designated inner city areas in England are the 57 local authority areas eligible for Urban Programme Funding (called UPAs). Many of them are very large, including not only deprived urban areas but also affluent suburbs, and activity is therefore targeted to the most needy areas in them. In Scotland and Wales, those areas designated under the New Life for Urban Scotland initiative and Scottish Priority Areas, and the Valleys initiative in Wales, are classed as inner cities.

Some of the activities of government departments with a major role in Action for Cities include the eight City Action Teams operating under the auspices of the Department of



23-year-old Sing Pusewal (right) studying the finer points of a carburettor on a course arranged by the Jobclub 300 customised training project in Derby.

Environment, and 16 Inner City Task Forces under the Department of Trade and Industry. The Employment Department Group is an active participant in these and makes other significant contributions to Action for Cities; for example, the Training Agency has tailored many of its programmes to meet the needs of the inner cities. The increased flexibilities of the new Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs)—and, in Scotland, the Local Enterprise Companies (LECs)—will provide an opportunity to build on this work and ensure that the special needs of inner city employers and residents are properly catered for.

One government agency that is particularly well placed to provide services to inner city residents is the Employment Department's Employment Service. The ES is responsible for the unemployment benefit office and jobcentre networks and for ensuring the delivery of a variety of programmes to help unemployed people find work or training, including Jobclubs and the Restart Counselling Programme. It is important that the ES tackles inner city problems as these areas account for around 60 per cent of the long-term unemployed. This long-term unemployed population includes concentrations of many of the most severely disadvantaged people in the labour market, facing multiple problems which hinder access to jobs or training places.

It is now widely recognised that tackling 'people' issues is equally as important as attracting capital investment. The Employment Service realises, therefore, that if the cycle of decline is to be broken and it is to contribute fully to urban regeneration—and in addition if it is to achieve its own objectives regarding help for the long-term unemployed—then it must continue to develop programmes and policies that meet the needs of those in inner cities.

This role is also recognised in a more formal way; the Agreement between the ES and Secretary of State for Employment, which governs the conduct of the ES as an agency, states explicity that one of the primary operational objectives of the ES is to "provide unemployed people, particularly those who have been unemployed for longer than six months and those in inner cities, with job opportunities and help in jobsearch skills, or opportunities to become self-employed or to find appropriate training." The Agreement also contains agreed specific performance targets for the ES to achieve in relation to inner city activity, such as the number of job placings, the number of Employment Training starts, and the number of Enterprise Allowance Scheme starts.

ES activity in inner cities

Few other agencies have the same opportunity as the Employment Service for such close contact with inner city residents.

Its network of local offices and mainstream programmes such as Jobclubs and Restart Counselling are its prime resource for helping inner city residents, and it makes sense, therefore, that these programmes are, where appropriate and practicable, adapted to meet their needs. The adaptation of ES services takes different forms, but can range from supplying publicity material in local ethnic minority languages to the arranging of creche facilities for lone parents attending Restart Courses.

In Birmingham, for example, a Jobclub has been established where the Jobclub leader is fluent in all the local ethnic minority languages. This enables members of the local community to attend the Jobclub and take advantage of its facilities which they would not otherwise have been able to do. A similar Jobclub has been set up in North London where the demand to join is such that the

number of sessions held has had to be increased. Some regions are holding Jobclubs for ex-offenders in conjunction with organisations such as NACRO and Apex Trust.

Restart Courses are often targeted at clients with special needs including, among others, courses for people with literacy and/or numeracy problems. In East London, there is a mobile Restart Course for speakers of languages other than English. Special courses have also been run for people with disabilities and for returners to the labour market. The use of specially adapted programmes to meet local needs is on the increase.

The most vital resource for the Employment Service in inner cities is its staff, who play an important role in ensuring that the needs of inner city residents are met. The current programme of integrating jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices into offices on a single site providing the full range of ES functions will provide ES staff with more opportunities to help inner city residents. The requirement for claimants to 'sign on' at fortnightly intervals will be better utilised to discuss avenues open to clients, and additionally they will have services such as job opportunities and benefit advice available under the one roof.

It is also important that ES staff in inner cities are properly trained and equipped to meet the special needs of their clients, and this is being done through, for example, the provision of a Race and Cultural Awareness training course for all staff in inner cities.

Inner city officers

The Inner City Officer (ICO) pilot was introduced in England and Wales in 1986 in response to a survey that the then Manpower Services Commission (MSC) conducted regarding ethnic minority use of jobcentre services. The survey concluded that jobseekers of ethnic minority origin were not using the jobcentres in proportion to their numbers. 15 ICOs were appointed to market jobcentres' services to local ethnic minority communities to encourage them to utilise the programmes and services on offer.

After successful piloting, all regions maintained their ICO posts and most increased their numbers. The ICO role has expanded not just in numbers (there are now over 50), but also in terms of the activities carried out. Inner City Officers are still active, primarily in areas with a high ethnic

ES targets for inner cities 1990–91

The ES aims to help unemployed people in inner city areas to take up training and work opportunities. To this end the following targets have been set for the ES as an agency and agreed with the Employment Secretary:

a) 520,000 placings for unemployed people in inner cities;

b) 17,000 Enterprise Allowance Scheme entrants;

c) 140,000 ET starts with Training Managers.

minority population, but their target group now includes all disadvantaged inner city residents, for example lone parents.

Outreach

One important aspect of the ICO initiative is that it explicitly introduced the notion of outreach, which now forms an integral part of ES inner city activity. Outreach workers are ES staff who carry out all or part of their duties on non-ES sites such as community centres or libraries.

There are two main reasons for using outreach in inner cities. First, outreach can overcome the problems ES clients can face regarding physical access to help and advice, as a result of poor public transport links, by being located near at hand. Second, situating ES services in non-government premises may go some way to tackling any psychological barriers that some ES clients feel.

The ES now has a variety of outreach staff in inner cities including Restart Counsellors who conduct their interviews with the long-term unemployed on non-ES sites and Claimant Advisers who provide advice on benefits away from their offices. There is a small but important number of specialist outreach staff, such as Marketing Officers who market the skills the long-term unemployed can offer to employers. Literacy Advisers give support and help to those clients with reading and writing difficulties and in Scotland there are Caseload Officers who work with the long-term unemployed, particularly on inner city housing estates, trying to place them into jobs and training.

In some cases, these dedicated and specialist staff are being grouped together to form inner city teams with a remit to help the long-term unemployed in inner cities. One example of this is the Inner London Jobs Team which

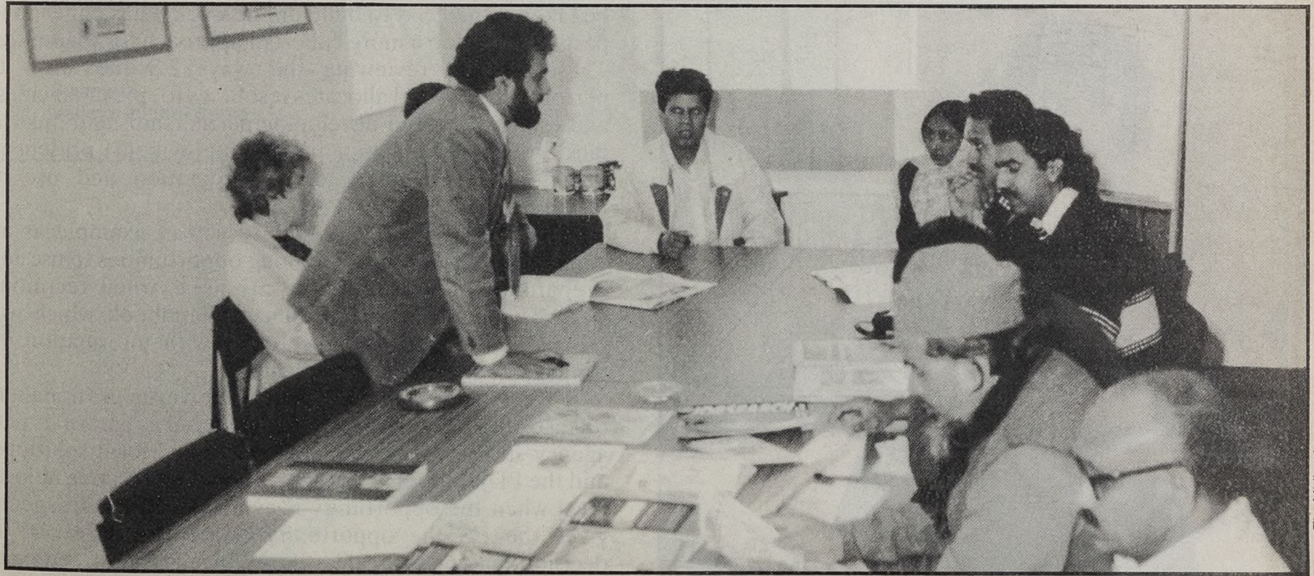


Photo: The Midlander

Mohammed Sharif (standing) leads a session of the Asian language Jobclub in Smallheath, Birmingham. Mr Sharif speaks all the local ethnic minority languages.

achieved a total of 5,302 placings in the last operational year.

New pilots

During the past year, the ES has also developed two new pilot initiatives; the Job Interview Guarantee and Programme Development Funds. The first of these initiatives, The Job Interview Guarantee, currently being piloted in 20 areas, aims to overcome the reluctance of employers to recruit the long-term unemployed from inner cities. It consists of agreements between employers and the ES, whereby the employer guarantees an interview for a job for anyone submitted from one or more of the following sources:

- A matching and screening service, whereby clients sent to job interviews are especially selected for their suitability to each particular vacancy;
- a Jobclub adopted by the employer: the employer has a vacancy and interviews Jobclub members who express an interest in it;
- a Job Preparation course: these last for around one week and prepare long-term unemployed clients on the course for job interviews with the employers who have effectively designed the course;
- customised training: an option offering a training package designed specifically to meet the needs of the employer(s) involved. This is usually provided either by the Training Agency, or by another organisation such as a Task Force. Trainees receive training both on and off the job;
- Work Trials: employers give a long-term unemployed client the opportunity to prove that she or he can do the job, and to find out if this is the sort of job they want. The trial period can last from anything between one and 15 days, during which the client will remain on benefit.

If any of the clients are unsuccessful, then they are given feedback on the reasons why and help in assessing their future needs. All the clients held on JIG caseloads are long-term unemployed and live in an inner city area. At the end of May 1990, 966 employers had become involved in JIG and 1,092 clients had been placed into jobs.

Inner London Jobs Team achieved a total of 5,302 job placements in its first operational year, 1989–90.

Special needs Restart courses and Jobclubs

During the period from July 1, 1989 to March 31, 1990, 380 "Special" Restart Courses and 136 "Special" Jobclubs were targeted at and designed for those people perceived to have special needs.

The other new ES initiative in inner cities is the Programme Development Fund (PDF) pilot. PDFs are sums of money (in 1990–91 the total is £1·65m) allocated to ES regional directors so that they can fund locally devised projects. These should help the long-term unemployed in inner cities to find work, training or become self-employed.

Mainstream programmes are not always the most appropriate way of helping people with a variety of problems, particularly those in inner cities. PDFs were set up, therefore, with the aim of encouraging innovative and creative local projects that respond flexibly to the needs and problems of local client groups in inner cities. PDFs also aim to stimulate partnerships with other key players in inner cities such as local authorities, TECs and other government departments. They have now been operating for just over a year.

Other projects funded or part-funded by PDFs include the payment of fares to interview for Jobclub members or for clients on ES caseloads, and presentations to employers on the services provided by the ES and the benefits of recruiting long-term unemployed people.

Some 'one-off' projects include a co-ordinated interpretation service in Newcastle upon Tyne which provides a translation service for ES clients who cannot speak English and gives them assistance with application forms and interviews. In London, PDF provides a counsellor at the St Mungo's homelessness project who works with people who often are not only homeless, but suffer additional problems such as alcohol or drug abuse.

Programme Development Funds and the Job Interview Guarantee are running on a pilot basis until the end of March 1991. What happens then is subject to the results of evaluation.

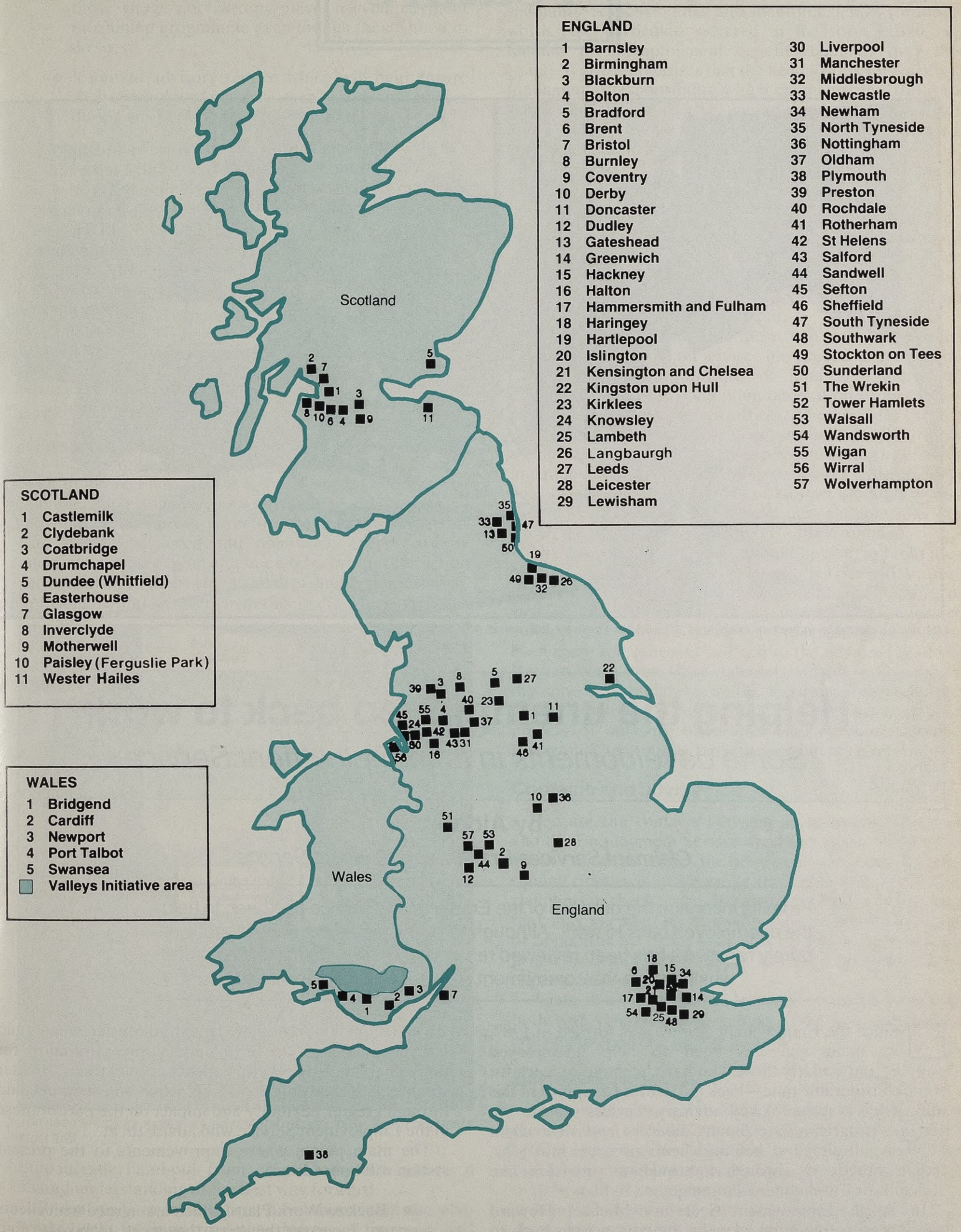
The way forward

ES management has recently agreed a strategy which identifies key themes and outlines the steps which need to be taken if the ES is to build on the work it has done in the past and develop a more coherent approach for the future. These include reviewing the ways ES measures its performance in, and allocates resources to, the inner cities and establishing and developing partnerships and links to tackle the problems (not just unemployment) present in inner cities through better co-ordination and use of resources.

In addition, the ES intends to set an example as an employer—for example by taking opportunities to use Job Preparation courses in inner city areas when recruiting staff. The ES is also to produce a handbook which will provide all its staff in inner cities with information on projects, funding and partnerships.

A vital way forward for the ES, however, is in making full use of the 'flexibilities' it has acquired as part of its new agency status. Local problems may need local solutions, and the PDF initiative has shown what can be done at local level when the opportunity is available. Being an agency gives the ES the opportunity to devolve more of its decision-making to local levels and give greater freedom to its local managers. This should mean that ES staff can continue to meet the challenges they face in inner cities. ■

Employment Service: Inner city target areas



Special Feature

As far as possible individual claimants should be seen by the same adviser during a period of unemployment.

Helping the unemployed back to work

Some developments in the Employment Service

by Aidan Loy

Claimant Services Branch, Employment Service

From its inception the purpose of the Employment Service has been to help the unemployed back to work. Although the service has never been static or purely reactive it has been reviewed recently and a five point plan instituted which enlists the commitment of the unemployed person.

Since the Employment Service was formed in 1987, its main aim has been to help unemployed people—particularly those who have been out of work for some considerable time—back into work. In support of this aim, it has a range of key advisory services such as the Restart programme, claimant advisers and new client advisers, all aimed at helping clients progress into jobs, either directly or through intermediate provision like Jobclubs or Employment Training.

In April, Employment Secretary Michael Howard announced a five-point plan for helping people back to work. This new framework for the Employment Service's advisory functions is designed to improve effectiveness and efficiency through better planning and continuity for individual unemployed clients, securing greater commitment from them to take action to find work and through greater flexibility and impact on the part of those in the Employment Service who advise them.

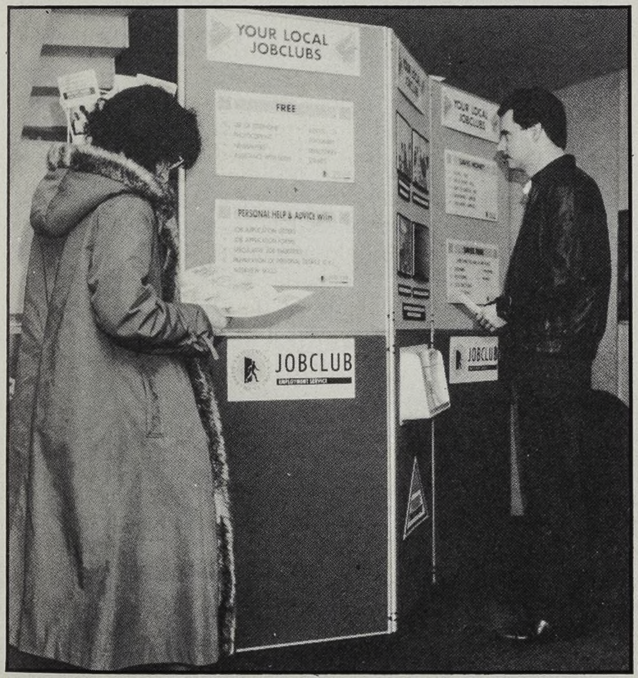
The main points where improvements to the present system will be made are:

- 'Back to Work Plans' which are agreed with clients and focus on the steps they need to take to find employment;
- a new advisory interview after 13 weeks of unemployment for selected clients who are unable to find employment even though their skills are in demand locally;
- more systematic follow up and re-interviewing of those who do not take up a place on an employment or training programme even though they agreed to do so;
- a unified advisory service which will help ensure each unemployed person is seen by the same adviser during any period of unemployment;
- focusing resources on the stages in a client's jobsearch process when they are most likely to be effective notably at two years, when an intensive burst of help will be available.

These developments should improve the Employment Service's advisory service by making better use of existing contacts with clients, both to make them aware of the opportunities which are available and also to give them the encouragement and support they require to take advantage of them. The new framework will also make clear to clients their statutory obligations to be both available for and actively seeking employment.

Back to Work Plans

When unemployed individuals are first interviewed, they and their Employment Service adviser will construct a Back to Work Plan. This is a list of agreed actions—for example, applications for jobs or training, and job-seeking activities—to be carried out before the next interview. This plan will be reviewed and revised at every advisory interview, to serve as an aide-memoire, prompt for action and record for both the client and the Employment Service. Both client and adviser sign the plan, which is not a bureaucratic hand-out from officialdom, but reflects a shared understanding of the best way forward.



The need to look for work is a fundamental responsibility, which claimants must fulfil.

Photo: Jim Stagg

Recent tests in local offices have shown that the plan works well in improving the degree of purpose and continuity to a client's progress towards employment.

Booklet

The Back to Work plan forms part of a booklet—*Helping you Back to Work*—which has been issued to new claimants since the beginning of April. This booklet incorporates advice on jobsearch, and information about benefits and claimants' responsibilities and identifies details (in other words, the particulars covered in the form UB40—so familiar to unemployment benefit claimants over the years). It also emphasises that the need to look for work is a fundamental responsibility which claimants must fulfil to remain entitled to receive unemployment benefits. The booklet thus presents all the information and documents a claimant needs in a single document.

Unified advisory service

For more intensive advice to claimants, particularly the long-term unemployed, Restart counsellors and claimant advisers are available throughout the Employment Service local office network. They provide, through face-to-face interviews, help with finding the appropriate route for an individual to return to employment.

The distinction between these two roles of Restart counsellor and claimant adviser has tended to erode with changes in the proportions of long and short-term unemployed and the continuing integration of jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices. The need for greater continuity and coherence of advice for individual claimants means that each should, so far as possible during a period of unemployment, be seen by the same adviser. Over the next year, therefore, the functions of Restart counsellors and claimant advisers will be merged into a single role, for which the title of 'claimant adviser' will be retained.

The new claimant advisers should be able to build up a better rapport with each claimant and should acquire deeper knowledge of circumstances, needs and qualities, as well as the factors which are inhibiting a return to employment. This will mean that the action agreed will be even more relevant and will add to the advantages of the Back to Work Plan, since claimants will not need to repeat the same views and information to a succession of advisers.

The Employment Service is also reviewing the actual process of advisory interviews, and claimant advisers' techniques, to improve the effectiveness of interviews.

Contacts and advice

Because the contacts between an unemployed person and the Employment Service need to support the Back to Work Plan at all stages, the new framework envisages that signing clerks will make use of their brief discussions with claimants to check on progress with the Plan. For instance, they may ask whether claimants have attended interviews or appointments. They may also be able to help identify problems which an in-depth advisory interview might explore and overcome.

Again, trials have shown that this approach is popular both with claimants and signing clerks as a constructive enhancement of the signing process.

Reviewing progress

In addition to the Back to Work Plan and the provision of more focused information and advice, the new framework sets in place specific steps appropriate to the changing needs that unemployed people have at the different stages of their spell of unemployment.

Many claimants find work soon after registering their claims to benefit, with up to a quarter back in jobs before 13 weeks have elapsed. For the remainder, the new framework emphasises the importance of taking stock, to try to avoid a slide into long-term unemployment; it does this by providing for all claimants to be reviewed at this stage, with some being interviewed if they appear in need of more help to find work, or if they have skills which are in demand.

Some unemployed people remain out of work for six months or more. The Employment Service will continue to deliver to these claimants the Government's guarantee of an interview every six months. Claimants who do not take up an offer of a place on an employment or training programme as agreed, may be interviewed again to find out what difficulties and problems exist and to be offered further advice to help overcome them. As part of this more extended network of support, advisers will have increased flexibility to give claimants a series of interviews where this seems necessary to help them progress out of unemployment into work.

Confidence and motivation

As time passes, more and more people are helped back into work and less than one in 25 remains unemployed after two years. Where this does happen, the claimant may have particularly severe or complex problems which hinder progress.

For those who after two years of unemployment have lost motivation, self-confidence or contact with the world of work and ways into it, some extra and more extended assistance may be needed. Restart Courses can often provide this; they bring together groups of long-term unemployed people to rebuild motivation and to identify strengths, skills and the steps necessary to find work. The courses have an established record of success, with 90 per cent of completers saying that they find the course "helpful" or "very helpful", and more than half of them are in , or about to enter, job training places between four and six weeks after the Restart Course ends.

Because Restart Cources are so relevant to the needs of those out of work for two years or more, from this autumn such claimants may be required by benefit regulations to attend Restart Courses if they have rejected all offers from the Employment Service of help with employment or training. The Government regards this step as a logical extension of the help tailored to suit individual circumstances that the Restart interview process provides (and to which similar benefit requirements apply).

It is felt important to reinforce the intensive efforts at this stage, to stop the gradual drift into very long-term unemployment. The Employment Sevice, therefore, plans to introduce a concentrated series of weekly contacts between advisers and those claimants who complete a mandatory Restart Course. This should enable advisers to help claimants follow the steps they have identified as necessary to get back to work.

Summary

The new framework is a package of measures intended to offer a planned and systematic response to the spectrum of needs and circumstances of unemployed people. The result should be an improvement in the range and quality of advice and information available, while at the same time making more flexible and efficient use of Employment Service resources.

The essential element, to which the rest of the package is primarily geared, is to gain and reinforce the commitment of the unemployed person to get a job, or take advantage of employment or training opportunities which lead back to work. ■

Employment Service: mainstream programmes

Restart

The Restart programme offers regular help to people who have been registered as unemployed for six months of more. The programme is a gateway to training and employment opportunities for unemployed people. Its aim is to help and encourage people to come to realistic decisions about the way forward into employment. Restart is the central element of the Employment Service's New Framework for Advising which will develop the existing advisory provision to give better targeted help to those most in need.

Restart Courses

Restart Courses are available to people who have been registered unemployed for six months or longer and who are aged over 18. They are aimed at those people who have been most severely affected by their experience of unemployment: people who have lost self-confidence and motivation as a result of being unemployed and consequently are not ready for a job or other employment or training programme.

The Restart Course objectives are specifically:

- to improve the self-confidence and motivation of participants;
- to develop in them a more positive attitude and a readiness to change their situation;
- to re-assess skills and strengths;
- to increase participants' awareness of the options available;
- to help them plan a course of action leading back into employment.

The Employment Secretary has recently announced his intention that all claimants who have been unemployed for two years or more and who refuse all offers of help will be required to attend a Restart Course. Under the New Framework for advising such individuals will then be followed up by a claimant adviser to explore further the type of help they need.

Jobclubs

A Jobclub is a place where people who have been out of work for more than six months can get together to work at finding a job. The aim of the Jobclub is to get each person the best possible job in the shortest possible time.

Each Jobclub has telephones, paper, pens, envelopes and stamps for the use of members, free of charge. Members also have the use of a photocopier and telephone directories. Fares to and from the Jobclub are paid.

The Jobclub leader shows members the best ways to look for jobs, make job applications and perform in interviews. There are normally 15 to 20 people working together in a Jobclub at any one time. The Jobclub usually meets four days a week.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1990

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
August 16, Thursday	August 17, Friday	August 29, Wednesday
September 13, Thursday	September 14, Friday	
October 18, Thursday	October 14, Friday	

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 071-273 5532.
Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service).
Tourism: 071-273 5507
Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 815208/815214

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom increased by 115,000 in the first quarter of 1990, contributing to an overall increase of 581,000 in the year to March 1990. This continues the upward trend of the past seven years but is the lowest annual increase since the year to June 1987.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by an estimated 6,000 in May 1990. Employment in this sector has been on a downward trend since February 1989. Over the year to May 1990 employment in manufacturing fell by 41,000, compared with a rise of 17,000 in the previous 12 months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 5,600 between May and June to 1,617,100. This is the third consecutive month that unemployment has risen, though the level in June was still 1,516,100 lower than the peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in June was 5·7 per cent of the workforce, unchanged since May.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to May 1990 was 9¾ per cent (provisional estimate). This was the same as the figure for the year to April 1990, which has been revised upwards by ¼ per cent.

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the three months ending May 1990 was 2¼ per cent higher than in the three months ending May 1989. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to May 1990 were 7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 9·8 per cent in June, compared with 9·7 per cent in May. The annual rate excluding housing costs was unchanged at 6·7 per cent.

It is provisionally estimated that 5·0 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to May 1990. This compares with 3·0 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending May 1989 of 9·0 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,400,000 visits to the United Kingdom in April 1990, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,580,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

Latest estimates for the United Kingdom economy show that *Gross Domestic Product* in the first quarter of 1990 was ½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and 1½ per cent higher in the first quarter of 1990 than in the first quarter of 1989.

Output of the production industries in the three months to May 1990 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1½ cent compared with the previous three months and was also 1½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to May 1990 was 1½ per cent higher than in both the previous three months and the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were increases of 4 per cent in the output of metals, 3 per cent in the output of the engineering and allied industries, 2 per cent in the output of 'other manufacturing' industries, and 1 per cent in the output of food, drink and tobacco. The output of textiles and clothing fell by 2 per cent. The output of 'other minerals' and the chemicals industries showed little change.

Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. Although in the three months to May 1990 total output was 1 per cent higher than in the previous year earlier, it was still 12½ per cent lower in the second quarter of 1988.

Latest estimates suggest that in the first quarter of 1990 *consumers' expenditure* was £69.0 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 1½ per cent above the level of spending in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 3 per cent above the same period a year earlier.

The provisional June 1990 estimate of the volume of *retail sales* showed a significant fall from the levels from April and May. Over the period April to June 1990, however, sales were ½ per cent higher than in the previous 3 months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New *credit advanced to consumers* in May 1990 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £4·0 billion (seasonally adjusted), noticeably more than the £3·7 billion of each of the previous three months but much the same as in January 1990. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of the first quarter of 1990 is estimated to have been £47·3 billion (seasonally adjusted), £1·1 billion more than at the end of the fourth quarter of 1989.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see *table 0·1* note 8 for definition), in the first quarter of 1990 at constant prices, was 6 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 6½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Revised estimates for fixed investment *by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1990 indicate a level of manufacturing investment 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and almost 8½ per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1989.

In the first quarter of 1990 the stock level was £332 million lower than in the fourth quarter of 1989. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £33 million following a reduction of £612 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £24 million following a reduction of £72 million in the previous quarter and retailers' stocks fell by £74 million following a fall of £20 million.

The *current account of the balance of payments* in the three months to June 1990 is estimated to have been in deficit by £4·3 billion, compared with a deficit of £4·7 billion in the previous three months.

Visible trade in the three months to June 1990 was in deficit by £4·9 billion, compared with £5·5 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0·6 billion in the three months to June while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £0·4 billion to £5·5 billion.

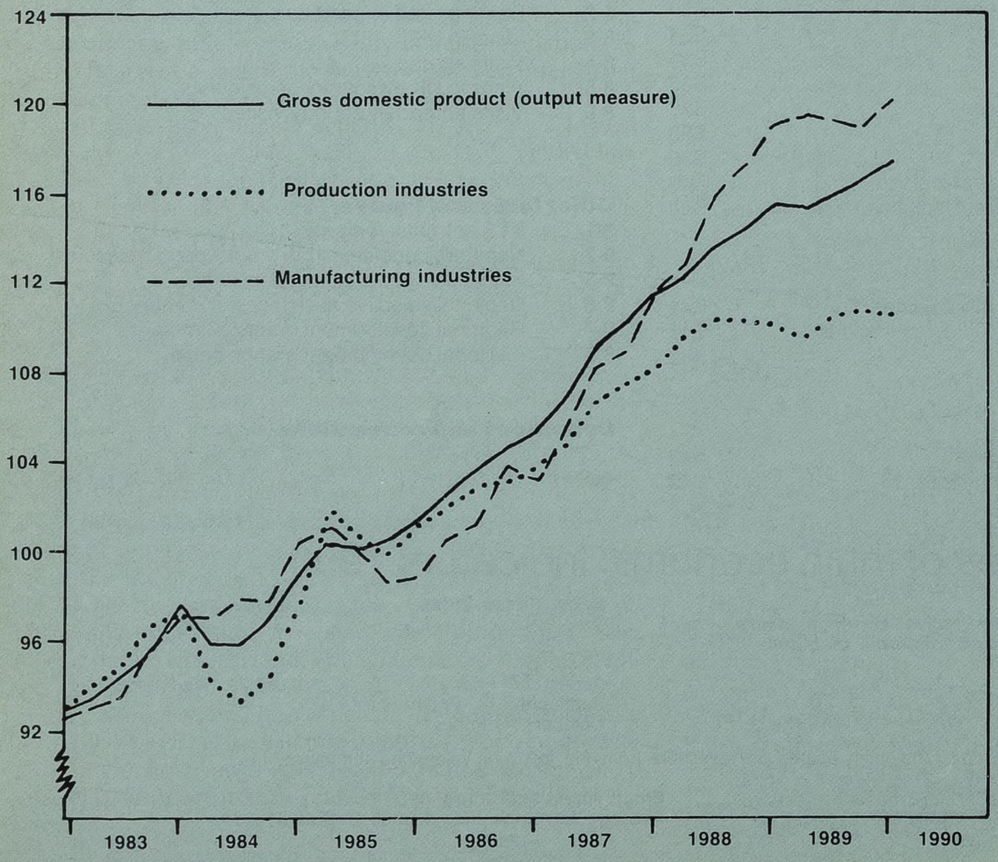
The *volume of exports* in the three months to June 1990 was 4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume* in the three months to June was 2½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for June 1990 was 2½ per cent higher than in May at 90·3 (1985=100). The currency rose by 3 per cent against the deutschemark and by 2 per cent against the US dollar and the Japanese yen. ERI was 1 per cent lower than in June 1989; over the period, sterling fell by 6 per cent against the deutschemark, but rose by 10 per cent against the US dollar and 18 per cent against the yen.

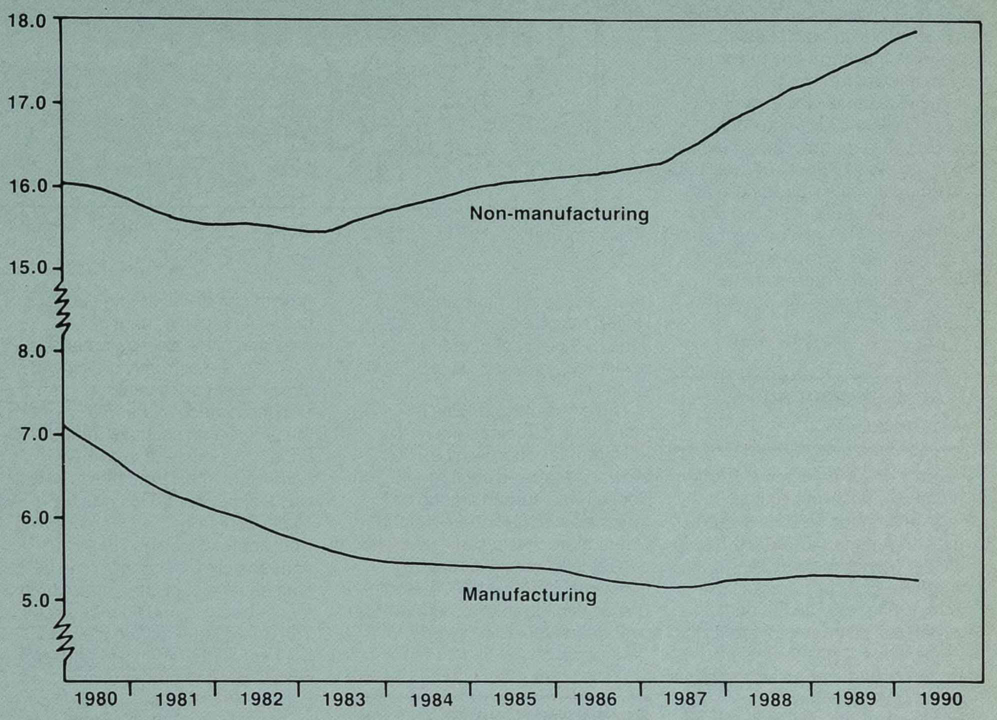
The UK *base lending rate* has remained at 15 per cent since October 5, 1989. After falling to a trough of 7½ per cent in May 1988 it had risen from that level to reach 14 per cent by May 24, 1989.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in June 1990 is provisionally estimated to have been £2·6 billion, bringing the total for the first three months of 1990–91 to £6·5 billion. In the first three months of 1989–90 the PSBR was negligible. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero in June. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated at £6·5 billion in the first three months of 1990–91, compared with £1·7 billion in the first three months of 1989–90.

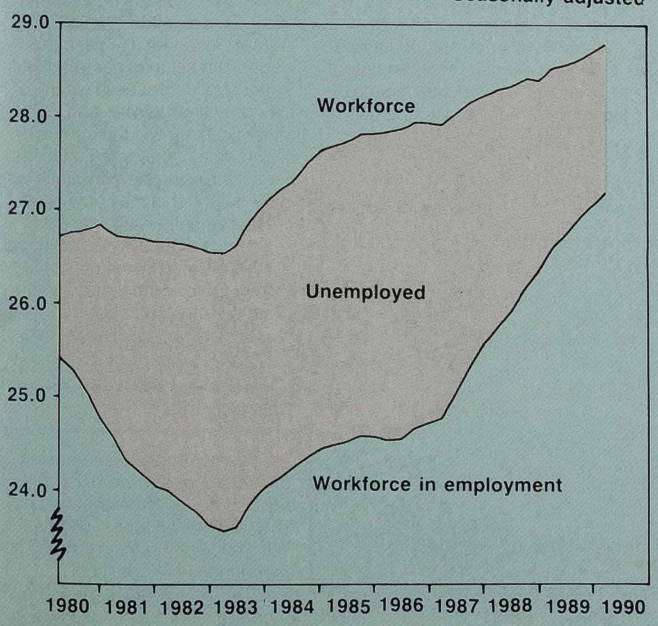
OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



Employment

New figures are available this month for the *workforce in employment* in the United Kingdom in March 1990 (all industries and services) and for employees in the production industries (manufacturing and energy and water supply) in Great Britain in May 1990. There are small revisions to the UK workforce in employment figures for the period since December 1987. These have arisen from the incorporation of new employee and self-employed data for Northern Ireland and the receipt of the new information for Great Britain from March 1989.

The *United Kingdom workforce in employment* (employees in employment, self-employed people, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) increased by 115,000 in the first quarter of 1990 and by 581,000 in the year to March 1990. This continues the upward trend of the past seven years but is less than the increase of 874,000 in the year to March 1989, and is the lowest annual increase since the year to June 1987 (512,000).

The number of *employees employed in manufacturing industry* in Great Britain fell by an estimated 6,000 in May 1990, following a fall of 11,000 in April 1990. With the exception of August 1989 and January 1990, the number of employees has fallen in every month since February 1989. Over the year to May 1990, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 41,000 compared with a rise of 17,000 in the previous 12 months.

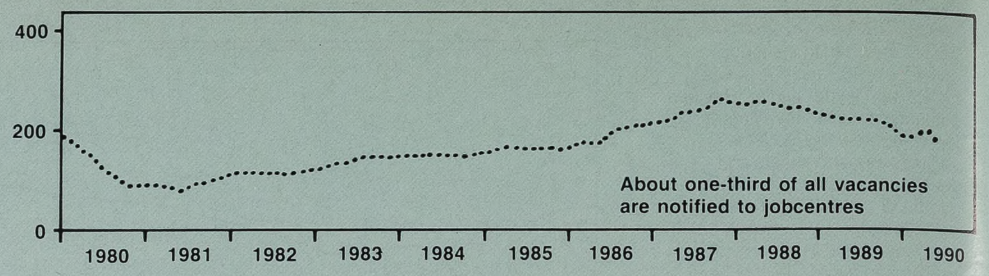
The number of employees in the *energy and water supply industries* in Great Britain in April fell slightly by an estimated 1,000 in May to 457,000. There has been very little change in employment in these industries over the past eight months.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell to 12·15 million hours in May 1990. This is 1·2 million hours less than in May 1989 and the lowest figure since January 1987. Monthly figures can be erratic; therefore this should not be taken as a clear indication of a return to the downward trend seen in 1989.

The number of hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose to 0·41 million hours per week in May 1990, compared to 0·35 million in May 1989 and suggests that short-time working is on an upward trend.

The *index of average weekly hours* (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99·5 in May 1990, a fall of 0·4 of a percentage point. With the exception of April's figure, the index has remained fairly constant over the past five months.

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted level of unemployment* in the United Kingdom rose by 5,600 between May and June to 1,617,100. This is the third consecutive monthly rise, though the level in June was still 1,516,100 lower than the peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in June was 5·7 per cent of the workforce, unchanged since May.

Total unemployment rose in all regions except the West Midlands, the North West, the Northern region, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Unemployment fell among both men and women in the North West, Scotland and Northern Ireland, while in the West Midlands and the Northern region the fall in female unemployment more than offset the rise in male unemployment.

Over the 12 months to June the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK except East Anglia—where it increased by 0·1 of a percentage point. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in the Northern region (down 1·7 percentage points), followed by Scotland (down 1·4 percentage points) and Northern Ireland (down 1·3 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate in the year to June was 0·7 of a percentage point.

The unadjusted total of unemployed claimants in the United Kingdom was 1,555,600 in June (5·5 per cent of the workforce), a decrease of 22,900 since May.

The stock of *vacancies at jobcentres* (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell sharply by 9,700 between May and June to 186,200. The fall was spread among all regions except Northern Ireland where there was a small rise. The largest falls were in Greater London and the rest of the South East which together accounted for over half of the monthly fall.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in *average earnings* in the year to May 1990 was 9¾ per cent (provisional estimate). This is the same as the corresponding rate in April, but the April figure has been revised up from 9½ per cent.

In the *production industries* the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to May was 9½ per cent, ¼ of a percentage point lower than that for April. Within this sector the underlying increase for *manufacturing* was also down ¼ percentage point on the April figure, at 9¼ per cent. The annual rate of earnings growth in manufacturing was in the range 8½-8¾ per cent for most of 1989, and now appears to have moved up to 9¼-9½ per cent. Lower overtime working continues to exert a downward influence on the growth of manufacturing earnings. In the other component of production, the energy industries, earnings are currently growing at over 11 per cent a year.

In the *service industries* the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to May was 9¾ per cent. This was up ¼ per cent from the corresponding April figure, which has been revised from 9 per cent to 9½ per cent on receipt of later information for the banking and finance sector. The annual rate for services has not been higher than 9¾ per cent since 1981. A number of high settlements have fed into the figure for the service industries in the last few months, although bonus payments lower than those of 1989 have had a restraining influence on overall earnings growth.

Productivity and unit wage costs

In the three months ending May 1990, *manufacturing output* was 1¾ per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1989. With employment levels falling over the last year, *productivity* in output per head terms has grown slightly faster than output, at an annual rate of 2¼ per cent. The reduction in overtime working in manufacturing compared with a year ago has led to output per hour growing at a faster rate than output per head, at 2¾ per cent. Some of the improvement in output growth since last winter is due to recovery after disputes in the automotive and aerospace industries.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to May 1990 were 7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This was below the recent peak rate of 7¾ per cent recorded for the three months to March because of the recent modest recovery in manufacturing output. The average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 9½ per cent but this was offset by the increase in productivity of 1¾ per cent. The current assessment of the trend of unit wage cost growth is 7-7½ per cent per annum.

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

Unit wage cost figures for the *whole economy* for the first quarter of 1990 show an increase of about 10 per cent over the first quarter of 1989. This resulted from an increase of about 9¼ per cent in wages and salaries per head and a ¾ per cent decrease in whole economy productivity. As *Chart C1* (page S44) shows, the annual growth rate of unit wage cost has been increasing steadily since 1987, although it may now have peaked at just over 10 per cent.

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

Prices

The 12-month rate of increase in the *Retail Prices Index* rose to 9·8 per cent in June from the 9·7 per cent recorded in May. The annual rate excluding housing costs was unchanged at 6·7 per cent.

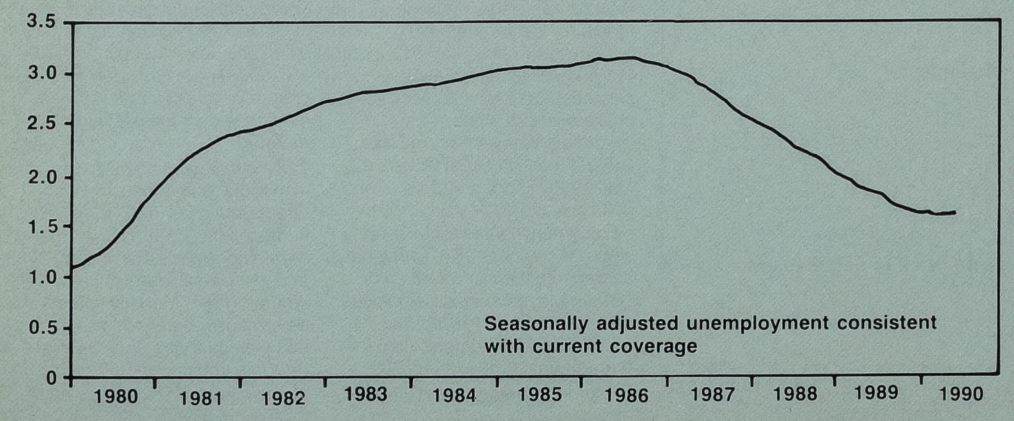
Between May and June the overall level of prices rose by 0·4 per cent compared with 0·3 per cent over the same period a year ago. Price increases in June were spread across many goods and services, and included further phases of the latest rises in electricity and gas charges and increases in the cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles. Food prices reduced slightly overall. While there were some further increases for non-seasonal foods, the prices of some fresh foods fell sharply.

The annual rate of increase in the *Tax and Prices Index* was 8·1 per cent in June, unchanged from May.

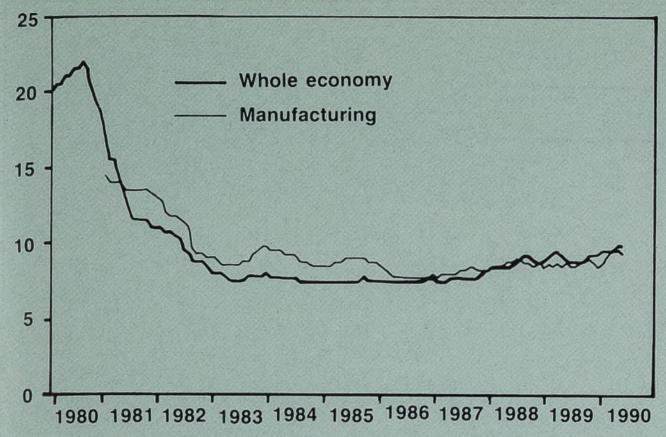
The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 6·2 per cent for June, compared with an increase of 6·3 per cent for May.

There was a fall in the index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry of 2·2 per cent over the 12 months to June, largely due to lower prices for metals.

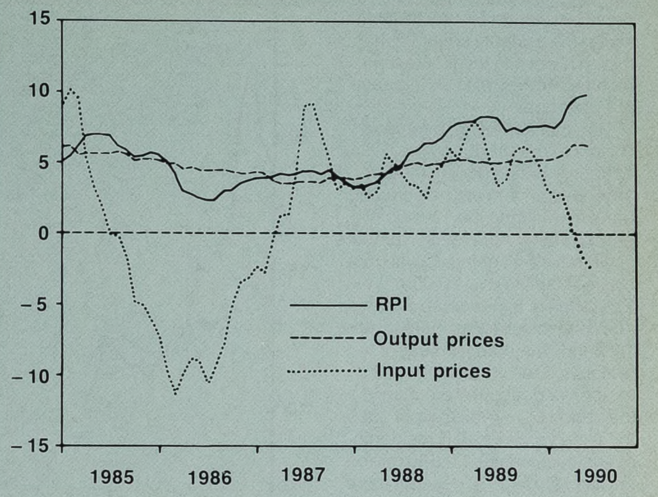
UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



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



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



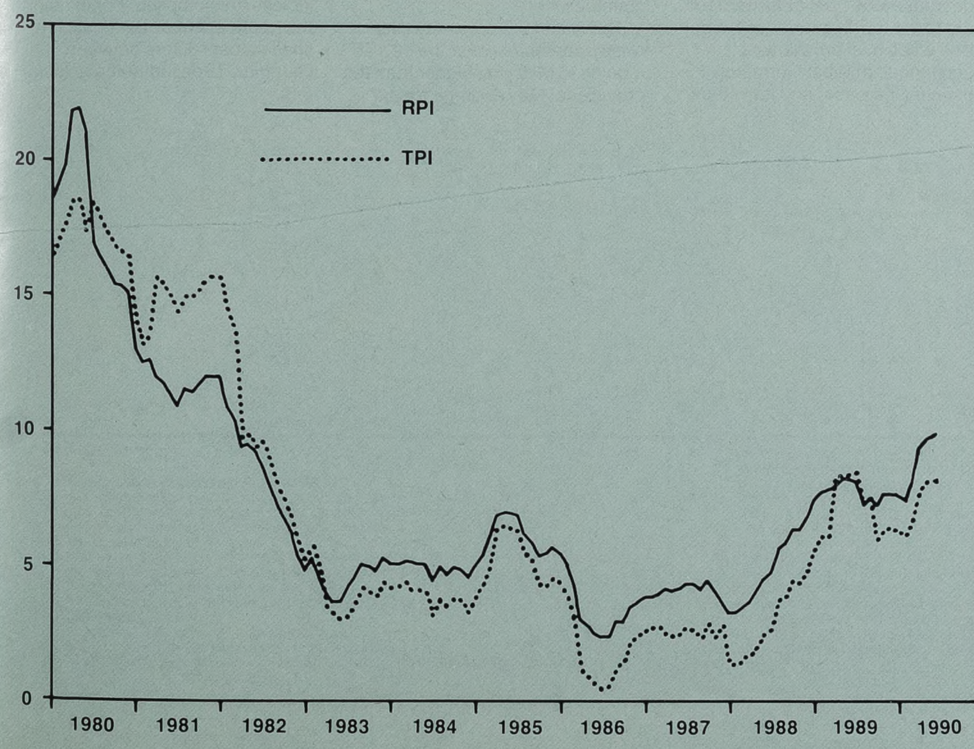
Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 114,000 *working days* were *lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes* in May 1990. The largest elements in this figure relate to 36,000 working days lost in the motor industry and 23,000 in the other transport and communication grouping. This May figure of 114,000 working days lost compares with 98,000 days lost in April 1990, 184,000 in May 1989 and an average of 534,000 for May during the ten-year period 1980–89.

In the 12 months to May 1990 a provisional total of 5·0 million working days were lost, compared to a figure of 3·0 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending May 1989 of 9·0 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 2·0 million days lost in the NALGO dispute.

During the 12 months to May 1990 a *provisional total* of 628 *stoppages* has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 750 stoppages in the 12 months to May 1989 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending May 1989 of 1,224 stoppages in progress.

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,400,000 *visits to the UK* by overseas residents in April 1990, which was 11 per cent more than in April 1989. There were rises of 6 and 15 per cent in visits from Western Europe and North America respectively and a particularly sharp rise of 31 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total, 950,000 visits were by residents of Western Europe, 230,000 by residents of North America and 220,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

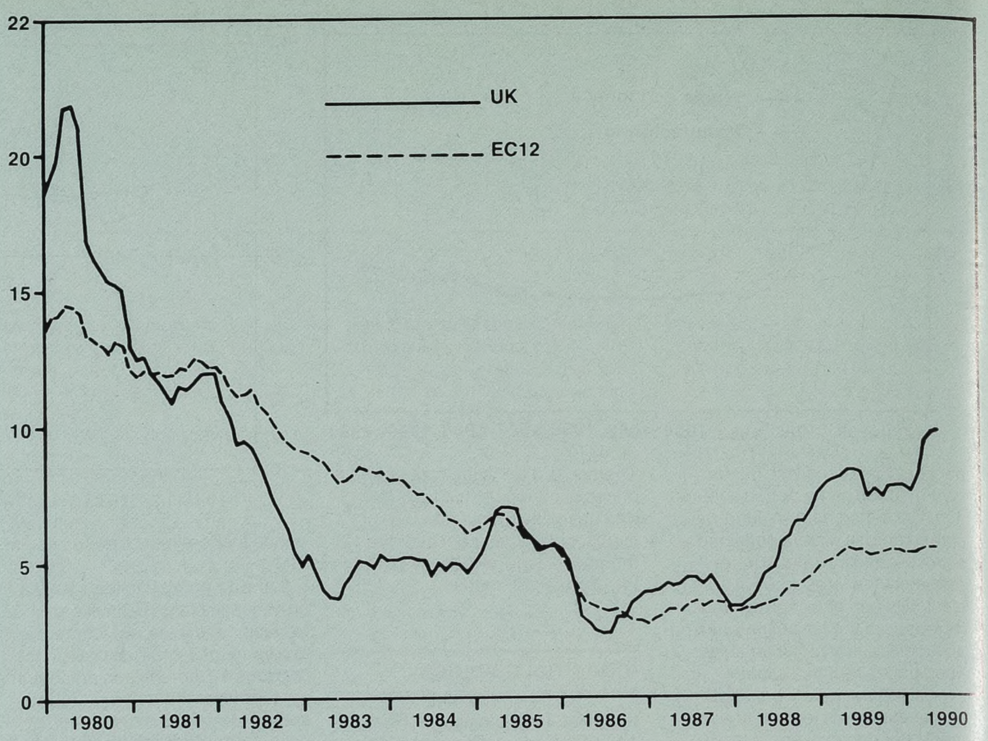
UK residents made 2,580,000 *visits abroad* in April 1990, 21 per cent more than in April 1989. There was a 10 per cent rise in visits to North America, a sharp rise of 23 per cent in visits to Western Europe and a rise of 11 per cent in visits to other parts of the world. The majority of visits, 2,140,000, were to Western Europe while 160,000 were to North America and 280,000 to other parts of the world.

Overseas residents spent an estimated £500 million in the UK in April, while UK residents spent £715 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £215 million on the *travel account of the balance of payments* for the month, compared with a deficit of £162 million in April 1989.

During the first four months of 1990 overseas visitors to the UK increased in number to 4,800,000, up 4 per cent compared with the same period of 1989. Similarly, the number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first four months of 1990 at 7,850,000 was 4 per cent higher than for the same period a year earlier. For the same four-month period, it is estimated that overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 11 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,805 million, while UK residents spent £2,440 million abroad in the first four months of 1990, also an increase of 11 per cent.

The total number of overseas visitors to the UK during the 12-month period ending in April 1990 was 17,400,000, 7 per cent more than during the 12-month period ending April 1989. Numbers of UK residents going abroad rose by 4 per cent to 31,120,000. Estimates of expenditure in the 12-month period May 1989 to April 1990 indicate that overseas visitors to the UK spent £7,060 million, 12 per cent more than in the period May 1988 to April 1989. In the same period, UK residents spent an estimated £9,540 million on visits abroad, 12 per cent more than in the previous 12-months.

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



International comparisions

The latest international comparisons of *unemployment* show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom continues to remain lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (Denmark, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Greece) and is also lower than in Canada and Australia. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any major industrialised country, except Spain.

There are indications of a general rise in the annual rates of increase of *unit wage costs* in the manufacturing industries of the major industrialised countries over the past year. Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the year to the first quarter of 1990 with the equivalent period of 1989 show that there were rises in Canada from a 5 per cent rate of increase to an estimated 6 per cent, in the United States from a 1 per cent increase to a 2 per cent increase (up to the fourth quarter of 1989), in Japan from a 2 per cent decrease to a 4 per cent increase, and in France from a 2 per cent decrease to a 1 per cent increase (up to the fourth quarter of 1989). Unit wage cost growth was unchanged in West Germany (1 per cent increase) and Italy (3 per cent increase up to the fourth quarter of 1989). Manufacturing productivity growth in the United Kingdom slowed over this period while earnings growth continued, leading to a rise in unit wage costs growth from a 3 per cent rate of increase in the year to the first quarter of 1989 to an 8 per cent increase in the year to the first quarter of 1990. This 8 per cent rate of increase exceeded that of all the other major industrialised countries.

The rise of 9·7 per cent in the *retail prices index* over the 12 months to May was higher than the provisional May average for the European Community (5·4 per cent). Over the same period, consumer prices increased in France by 3·0 per cent (provisional), and in west Germany by 2·3 per cent, while outside the EC consumer prices rose by 4·4 per cent in the United States, 4·5 per cent in Canada and 2·5 per cent in Japan (provisional).

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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

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

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Expenditure: Retail sales volume[1]		Expenditure: Fixed investment[8]: All industries 1985 prices		Expenditure: Fixed investment[8]: Manufacturing industries 1985 prices[6,9]		Expenditure: General government consumption at 1985 prices		Expenditure: Stock changes 1985 prices[10]	Base lending rates † [11]	Effective exchange rate † [1,12]	
	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%
1984	209·2	1·8	95·5	3·6	42·5	. .	8·9	18·7	73·9	1·0	1·11	9·5–9·75	100·6	–4·5
1985	217·0	3·7	100·0	4·7	45·5	7·1	10·3	15·7	73·9	—	0·62	12	100·0	–0·6
1986	229·4r	5·7	105·3	5·3	45·7	0·4	9·7	–5·8	75·3r	1·9	0·75	11	91·5	–8·5
1987	243·0	5·9	111·5	5·9	49·9	9·2	10·1	4·1	76·1	1·1	1·18	11	90·1	–1·5
1988	259·9	7·0	119·2	6·9	56·9r	14·0	11·3	11·9	76·4	0·4	4·32r	10·25–10·5	95·5	6·0
1989	269·8	3·8	121·8	2·2	60·4	6·2	12·1R	7·1	77·1	0·9	3·10	13·75–14	92·6	–3·0
1989 Q2	67·5r	5·3	121·9	2·7	15·1r	7·1	3·1	6·9	19·2r	0·5	1·00r	13·5–13·75	93·6	–3·1
Q3	67·2	2·9	121·6	1·2	15·2	6·3	3·1	6·9	19·4	2·6	1·39	14	91·7	–3·7
Q4	68·1	2·6	122·3	1·1	15·1	—	3·1	10·7	19·4	1·0	–0·76	15	88·1	–8·9
1990 Q1	69·0	3·0	123·1	1·5	16·0	6·0	3·1R	10·7	19·4	1·0	–0·33	15	88·1	–9·3
Q2	. .	. .	123·8P	1·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	88·6	–5·3
1989 Dec	. .	. .	123·2	1·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	86·5	–9·0
1992 Jan	. .	. .	122·1	1·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	87·9	–8·9
Feb	. .	. .	124·8	2·2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	89·6	–9·8
Mar	. .	. .	122·6	1·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	87·0	–9·1
Apr	. .	. .	124·0	1·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	87·1	–9·1
May	. .	. .	125·7	1·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	88·0	–8·2
June	. .	. .	122·2P	1·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	90·4	–5·4

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Visible trade: Import volume[1]		Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Current balance	Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[13]		Prices: Tax and price index†[14]		Prices: Producer prices index†[6,14]: Materials and fuels		Prices: Producer prices index†[6,14]: Home sales	
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1984	94·7	8·1	96·9	11·4	–5·2	1·9	99·3	–2·7	91·3	3·9	. .	. .	95·0	. .
1985	100·0	5·6	100·0	3·2	–3·1	3·2	100·0	0·7	96·1	5·3	100·0	. .	100·0	5·3
1986	104·0	4·0	107·1	7·1	–9·4	0·0	95·2	–4·8	97·9	1·9	92·4	–7·6	104·3	4·3
1987	109·2	5·0	114·5	6·9	–10·9	–4·4	97·1	2·0	100·4	2·6	95·3	3·1	103·3	–1·0
1988	110·9	1·6	129·8	13·4	–20·8	–15·0	108·8	12·0	103·3	2·9	98·4	3·2	113·2	9·6
1989	117·0	5·5	139·9	7·8	–23·1	–19·1	110·7	1·7	110·6	7·1	104·0	5·7	119·0	5·1
1989 Q2	113·5	–0·1	140·2	9·4	–6·3	–4·6	112·0	1·9	110·4	8·3	104·4	6·7	118·2	5·0
Q3	117·2	3·9	141·0	5·1	–6·4	–6·0	110·6	1·9	111·6	7·8	103·1	4·4	119·7	5·1
Q4	124·4	13·4	138·0	1·8	–4·4	–4·2	106·4	–4·8	112·5	6·2	105·8P	5·7	121·2P	5·2
1990 Q1	124·8	10·6	146·5	4·3	–5·5	–4·7	. .	. .	114·8	6·4	105·7	2·8	123·1	5·4
Q2	128·3	13·0	146·4	4·4	–4·9	–4·3P	. .	. .	119·2	8·0	103·6	–0·8	125·6	6·3
1989 Dec	128·4	13·4	134·2	1·7	–0·9	–1·2	. .	. .	113·1	6·2	107·7	5·7	121·5	5·2
1990 Jan	125·3	11·3	150·2	2·8	–2·0	–1·8	. .	. .	113·9	6·4	107·4	4·7	122·5	5·2
Feb	124·3	13·2	139·5	1·7	–1·4	–1·1	. .	. .	114·7	6·3	104·6	3·7	123·0	5·2
Mar	124·9	10·6	149·8	4·3	–2·1	–1·8	. .	. .	115·9	6·4	105·1	2·8	123·8	5·4
Apr	127·5	13·3	147·9	4·7	–1·8	–1·6P	. .	. .	118·2	6·9	104·7	2·0	125·1	5·7
May	129·8	12·0	146·6	6·0	–1·5	–1·3P	. .	. .	119·4	7·5	103·6P	0·8	125·8P	6·0
June	127·7	13·0	144·6	4·4	–1·6	–1·4P	. .	. .	119·9	8·0	102·4P	–0·8	126·0P	6·3

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
* For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
† Not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, July 1984, p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce‡

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male	Employees in employment* Female	Employees in employment* All	Self-employed (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Work related govt. training programmes††	Workforce in employment‡‡	Workforce‡
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1988 Mar	11,897 R	10,125 R	22,022 R	2,954	317	343	25,636 R	28,228 R
June	11,974 R	10,302 R	22,276 R	2,986	316	343	25,920 R	28,260 R
Sept	12,053 R	10,421 R	22,474 R	3,049	315	369	26,208 R	28,518 R
Dec	11,993 R	10,604 R	22,597 R	3,113	313	408	26,431 R	28,478 R §
1989 Mar	11,956 R	10,628 R	22,584 R	3,176 R	312	448	26,519 R	28,479 R §
June	11,979 R	10,776 R	22,755 R	3,240 R	308	462	26,765 R	28,508 R §
Sept	12,036 R	10,877 R	22,913 R	3,275 R	308	468	26,964 R	28,667 R §
Dec	12,021	11,073 R	23,094 R	3,311	306	450 R	27,160 R	28,799 R §
1990 Mar	11,954	11,062	23,016	3,345	306	438	27,105	28,750
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1988 Mar	11,943 R	10,185 R	22,128 R	2,954	317	343	25,742 R	28,308 R
June	11,977 R	10,291 R	22,269 R	2,986	316	343	25,913 R	28,338 R
Sept	12,003 R	10,437 R	22,440 R	3,049	315	369	26,173 R	28,428 R
Dec	11,979 R	10,540 R	22,519 R	3,113	313	408	26,353 R	28,396 R
1989 Mar	11,997 R	10,683 R	22,681 R	3,176 R	312	448	26,616 R	28,539 R
June	11,983 R	10,767 R	22,750 R	3,240 R	308	462	26,759 R	28,572 R
Sept	11,987 R	10,894 R	22,881 R	3,275 R	308	468	26,932 R	28,626 R
Dec	12,007	11,009 R	23,016 R	3,310 R	306	450 R	27,082 R	28,719 R
1990 Mar	11,993	11,115	23,109	3,345	306	438	27,198	28,804

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
‡ Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
* Estimates of employees in employment for December 1987 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, October 1989, p 560). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1989. The provisional estimates from September 1989 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase betweeen 1981 and 1989 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 220 of the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

1·2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services: 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 and instruments
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	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987 June	21,080	21,070	5,049	5,064	5,548	5,563	6,531	6,547	14,247	14,213	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988 Apr			5,092	5,123	5,571	5,604						183	296	360	319	754	743
May			5,104	5,130	5,583	5,609						183	297	359	319	758	744
June	21,760	21,752	5,116	5,131	5,595	5,610	6,613	6,628	14,853	14,823	294	183	297	358	320	759	742
July			5,152	5,143	5,631	5,622						183	296	363	324	764	748
Aug			5,164	5,147	5,644	5,627						182	297	363	324	770	749
Sept	21,955	21,921	5,181	5,148	5,661	5,628	6,677	6,641	14,959	14,981	319	182	298	361	324	777	748
Oct			5,178	5,148	5,655	5,626						182	296	361	324	776	748
Nov			5,185	5,157	5,663	5,635						181	297	360	325	779	748
Dec	22,073	21,997	5,188	5,163	5,665	5,641	6,682	6,660	15,095	15,041	296	180	297	358	323	782	749
1989 Jan			5,150	5,171	5,627	5,648						180	297	355	322	780	744
Feb			5,142	5,171	5,617	5,646						179	297	353	321	786	743
Mar	22,063 R	22,159 R	5,142	5,169	5,612	5,639	6,639	6,665	15,140	15,197	284	176	295	352	321	788	742
Apr			5,123	5,157	5,592	5,625						173	295	349	321	787	736
May			5,120	5,146	5,587	5,613						172	295	348	321	788	734
June	22,231	22,225 R	5,129	5,143	5,593	5,607	6,629	6,643	15,323 R	15,294	280	168	295	346	322	790	735
July			5,150	5,141	5,611	5,602						166	294	345	324	796	741
Aug			5,178	5,161	5,638	5,622						164	296	343	326	801	741
Sept	22,388 R	22,356 R	5,187	5,154	5,644	5,611	6,675	6,639	15,410 R	15,434 R	303	160	297	342	325	807	741
Oct			5,177	5,147	5,634	5,605						161	297	338	324	808	738
Nov			5,175	5,146	5,633	5,605						161	297	337	325	809	736
Dec	22,565 R	22,489 R	5,167	5,142	5,626	5,601	6,653 R	6,631 R	15,633 R	15,580 R	279	161	298	334	324	813	736
1990 Jan			5,134	5,154	5,593	5,614						161	298	330	321	809	731
Feb			5,112	5,141	5,570	5,599						162 R	297	324	320	809	730
Mar	22,491	22,583	5,096	5,122	5,552 R	5,579 R	6,581	6,607	15,644	15,697	[266]	160 R	297 R	324	318	808	727
[Apr]			5,078	5,112	5,536 R	5,570 R						161 R	297 R	321	317	810	723
[May]			5,079	5,106	5,536	5,563						161	297	320	317	808	721

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce‡ 1·1

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										
1988 Mar	11,627	909	9,881	4,177	21,509	2,895	317	334	25,054	27,529
June	11,702	919	10,057	4,232	21,760	2,926	316	335	25,336	27,561
Sept	11,781	889	10,174	4,218	21,955	2,990	315	359	25,619	27,815
Dec	11,720	903	10,353	4,346	22,073	3,054	313	398	25,837	27,776 §
1989 Mar	11,685	901	10,378 R	4,345	22,063 R	3,118	312	438	25,930	27,782 R §
June	11,707	916	10,524	4,395	22,231	3,182	308	452	26,172	27,812 R §
Sept	11,763 R	889 R	10,625	4,388 R	22,388 R	3,217	308	456	26,369 R	27,966 R §
Dec	11,748 R	935 R	10,817 R	4,530 R	22,565 R	3,252	306	438 R	26,561 R	28,101 R §
1990 Mar	11,683	905	10,808	4,500	22,491	3,287	306	425	26,509	28,056
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1988 Mar	11,672		9,941		21,614	2,895	317	334	25,159	27,608
June	11,705		10,047		21,752	2,926	316	335	25,328	27,636
Sept	11,731		10,190		21,921	2,990	315	359	25,585	27,725
Dec	11,707		10,290		21,997	3,054	313	398	25,761	27,695
1989 Mar	11,726		10,433		22,159 R	3,118	312	438	26,026	27,840 R
June	11,710		10,515 R		22,225 R	3,182	308	452	26,167 R	27,874 R
Sept	11,715 R		10,641		22,356 R	3,217	308	456	26,337 R	27,928 R
Dec	11,735 R		10,755 R		22,489 R	3,252	306	438 R	26,486 R	28,022 R
1990 Mar	11,721		10,862		22,583	3,287	306	425	26,600	28,108

†† 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.
‡‡ Employees in employment, the self employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. See page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see *tables 2·1* and *2·2* and their footnotes.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry* 1·2

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	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986 June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987 June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988 Apr	265	235	330	543	548	520	474											
May	266	234	333	544	548	522	476											
June	266	233	334	551	550	525	478	1,018	1,173	2,116	1,065	878	428	2,444	1,969	1,698	[1,390]	1,693
July	267	231	333	559	553	531	481											
Aug	265	228	334	562	550	535	483											
Sept	268	230	337	565	549	537	485	1,016	1,187	2,150	1,077	887	440	2,519	1,984	1,631	[1,402]	1,682
Oct	268	228	334	571	546	537	487											
Nov	269	227	335	569	547	540	488											
Dec	269	226	337	564	547	543	490	1,017	1,196	2,260	1,045	888	435	2,552	1,942	1,730	[1,413]	1,633
1989 Jan	267	225	334	554	541	541	488											
Feb	268	223	333	549	541	539	486											
Mar	268	222	336	548	536	540	489	1,026	1,201	2,208	1,040	890	437	2,599	1,943	1,755	[1,426]	1,640
Apr	269	221	335	546	532	538	490											
May	268	221	336	549	528	537	491											
June	268	219	336	553	529	540	492	1,036	1,203	2,208	1,105	899 R	442	2,642	1,961	1,740	[1,437]	1,686
July	268	219	339	555	526	543	495											
Aug	269	220	338	563	531	548	499											
Sept	269	221	337	565	531	550	499	1,032	1,207	2,224	1,116	898 R	445	2,712	1,980 R	1,674 R	[1,448]	1,706
Oct	268	220	337	562	530	550	501											
Nov	266	221 R	336	566	530	549	501											
Dec	266	220	335	561	528	550	501	1,027 R	1,210	2,308	1,091	898 R	443 R	2,739	2,006 R	1,783 R	[1,460]	1,696
1990 Jan	267	220	334	552	526	546	497											
Feb	267	220	331	550	521	543	496											
Mar	266	221	327	548	520	542	496	[1,029]	1,199	2,240	1,076	892	460	2,773	2,019	1,801	[1,472]	1,712
[Apr]	262	221	325	546	519	541	495											
[May]	261	220	327	548	518	544	495											

‡ 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	May 1989 R Males	May 1989 R Females	May 1989 R All	Mar 1990 Males	Mar 1990 Females	Mar 1990 All	[Apr 1990] Males	[Apr 1990] Females	[Apr 1990] All	[May 1990] Males	[May 1990] Females	[May 1990] All
Production industries	1-4	3,941·0	1,645·5	5,586·5	3,894·7 R	1,657·5 R	5,552·2 R	3,879·1	1,657·2	5,536·3	3,874·6	1,661·7	5,536·3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,557·5	1,562·5	5,120·0	3,525·0	1,570·8	5,095·7	3,507·9	1,570·4	5,078·3	3,504·5	1,574·5	5,079·0
Energy and water supply	1	383·5	83·0	466·5	369·7 R	86·7 R	456·5 R	371·2	86·8	458·0	370·1	87·2	457·3
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	100·3	4·9	105·2	85·5	3·7	89·2	84·9	3·6	88·5	84·2	3·6	87·8
Electricity	161	113·2	30·4	143·6	110·8 R	31·5 R	142·3 R	110·8	31·5	142·3	110·8	31·5	142·4
Gas	162	58·2	22·8	81·0	57·6 R	23·6 R	81·2 R	57·4	23·7	81·1	57·5	23·7	81·2
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	511·0	157·5	668·5	487·0	155·2	642·2	483·7	154·7	638·4	482·2	154·3	636·6
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21-23	139·4	20·6	160·0	126·7	19·7	146·5	124·7	19·6	144·4	123·9	19·4	143·4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	144·0	43·9	187·9	134·6	42·8	177·4	134·1	42·4	176·6	134·4	42·0	176·4
Chemical industry/man made fibres	25/26	227·6	93·0	320·6	225·7	92·7	318·4	224·9	92·6	317·5	223·9	92·9	316·8
Basic industrial chemicals	251	95·1	21·0	116·2	93·4	21·3	114·7	93·2	21·4	114·6	92·7	21·6	114·3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/260	132·5	72·0	204·5	132·3	71·4	203·7	131·7	71·2	202·8	131·2	71·3	202·5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,833·7	512·6	2,346·3	1,833·1	515·5	2,348·6	1,824·8	514·1	2,339·0	1,821·2	516·1	2,337·3
Metal goods, nes	31	261·6	74·8	336·4	256·1	70·7	326·8	253·8	70·7	324·5	255·0	71·7	326·7
Mechanical engineering	32	657·1	130·8	787·9	669·8	138·0	807·8	670·6	139·0	809·6	668·4	139·8	808·2
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	93·2	11·8	105·0	104·2	14·2	118·4	103·9	14·4	118·2	103·8	14·3	118·1
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	65·1	10·0	75·1	64·6	10·5	75·2	64·2	10·6	74·7	62·7	10·6	73·2
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/326-329	498·8	108·9	607·8	501·0	113·3	614·3	502·6	114·0	616·6	502·0	115·0	616·9
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	57·5	27·2	84·7	56·9	28·3	85·2	56·5	28·2	84·6	56·1	28·7	84·8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	359·7	187·3	547·0	355·3	186·9	542·3	353·6	186·3	539·9	351·7	186·2	537·8
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	140·5	59·9	200·5	141·6	60·2	201·9	141·5	60·0	201·5	140·7	59·8	200·5
Telecommunication equipment	344	108·6	51·5	160·1	104·8	49·9	154·7	104·3	49·5	153·8	104·2	49·4	153·5
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	110·6	75·9	186·4	108·9	76·8	185·7	107·8	76·8	184·6	106·8	77·0	183·8
Motor vehicles and parts	35	237·9	30·4	268·3	236·9	29·4	266·3	233·5	28·1	261·6	233·2	27·9	261·1
Other transport equipment	36	193·4	26·5	219·9	194·3	26·5	220·8	194·0	26·7	220·7	193·6	26·6	220·2
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	40·0	4·2	44·2	37·8	4·0	41·8	37·2	4·2	41·4	36·6	4·1	40·7
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362-365	153·4	22·3	175·8	156·4	22·5	179·0	156·8	22·5	179·3	157·0	22·5	179·5
Instrument engineering	37	66·4	35·7	102·0	63·8	35·6	99·4	62·9	35·2	98·1	63·2	35·2	98·4
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,212·8	892·3	2,105·1	1,204·8	900·0	2,104·9	1,199·4	901·6	2,100·9	1,201·1	904·0	2,105·2
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	318·3	231·0	549·4	314·3	233·7	547·9	312·9	233·0	545·9	314·1	234·0	548·1
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	57·0	39·6	96·5	55·2	40·1	95·2	55·1	40·1	95·2	55·8	40·5	96·2
All other food and drink manufacture	413-423	195·0	164·7	359·7	196·1	167·2	363·3	194·6	166·3	360·9	195·7	168·0	363·7
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	66·4	26·7	93·1	63·0	26·4	89·4	63·2	26·6	89·8	62·7	25·6	88·2
Textiles	43	116·3	100·2	216·4	113·2	96·1	209·2	113·2	95·3	208·5	112·9	94·6	207·5
Footwear and clothing	45	79·0	212·7	291·8	78·8	211·8	290·6	77·2	213·4	290·7	76·3	214·4	290·6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	189·7	51·0	240·7	190·3	53·7	244·0	188·2	53·7	241·8	189·9	53·9	243·8
Paper, printing and publishing	47	309·9	180·6	490·5	309·9	185·8	495·7	308·6	186·2	494·8	308·4	186·9	495·3
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	97·3	43·2	140·5	97·3	43·4	140·8	97·2	43·6	140·9	97·0	43·0	140·0
Printing and publishing	475	212·6	137·4	350·0	212·6	142·3	354·9	211·4	142·6	354·0	211·4	143·9	355·3
Rubber and plastics	48	149·7	68·3	218·0	150·2	69·6	219·8	150·7	70·1	220·8	151·4	70·1	221·5
Other manufacturing	49	39·1	39·2	78·3	37·5	40·3	77·8	37·9	40·2	78·1	37·8	40·5	78·3

* See footnotes to *table 1·1*·

EMPLOYMENT 1·4
Employees in employment*: March 1990

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Mar 1989 Male All	Mar 1989 Male Part-time	Mar 1989 Female All	Mar 1989 Female Part-time	Mar 1989 All	Dec 1989 Male	Dec 1989 Female	Dec 1989 All	Mar 1990 Male All	Mar 1990 Male Part-time	Mar 1990 Female All	Mar 1990 Female Part-time	Mar 1990 All
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,685·0 R	900·6	10,377·7 R	4,344·6	22,062·6 R	11,747·6 R	10,817·4 R	22,565·0 R	11,682·8	905·1	10,808·3	4,499·6	22,491·2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	212·7	29·5	71·2	26·4	283·9	200·0	78·6	278·5	[197·9	26·2	68·6	22·8	266·5]
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,866·3	73·0	1,772·5	378·9	6,638·8	4,839·8 R	1,813·2	6,653·1 R	4,794·0	74·4	1,787·1	388·0	6,581·1
Index of production industries	1-4	3,965·9	55·9	1,646·5	327·8	5,612·4	3,941·3	1,684·5	5,625·8	3,894·7 R	57·2	1,657·5	335·5 R	5,552·2 R
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,577·2	55·1	1,564·7	313·4	5,141·9	3,569·0	1,598·2	5,167·1	3,525·0	56·5	1,570·8	319·6	5,095·7
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,606·0 R	798·1	8,534·0 R	3,939·3	15,140·0 R	6,707·8 R	8,925·6 R	15,633·4 R	6,690·9	804·5	8,952·7	4,088·9	15,643·6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	212·7	29·5	71·2	26·4	283·9	200·0	78·6	278·5	[197·9	26·2	68·6	22·8	266·5]
Agriculture and horticulture	01	199·3	28·8	67·3	25·3	266·6	186·9	74·4	261·4	[185·0	25·5	64·3	21·6	249·4]
Energy and water supply	1	388·7	0·8	81·8	14·4	470·5	372·3	86·4	458·7	369·7 R	0·7 R	86·7 R	15·9 R	456·5 R
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	105·5	0·1	5·0	1·9	110·5	87·1	4·1	91·2	85·5	0·2	3·7	2·3	89·2
Electricity	161	113·3	0·2	29·8	6·1	143·1	112·2	31·4	143·6	110·8	0·2	31·5 R	6·4	142·3 R
Gas	162	58·8	0·1	22·8	4·2	81·6	58·0	23·5	81·5	57·6 R	0·1	23·6 R	4·8 R	81·2 R
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	514·0	4·9	159·0	23·7	673·0	499·5	158·9	658·5	487·0	5·0	155·2	23·0	642·2
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21-23	142·4	..	21·1	3·7	163·5	131·0	20·2	151·3	126·7	..	19·7	3·2	146·5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	144·3	1·7	44·1	7·1	188·3	138·8	44·1	182·9 R	134·6	1·9	42·8	7·1	177·4
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	227·3	1·1	93·9	12·9	321·2	229·7	94·6	324·3	225·7	1·1	92·7	12·7	318·4
Basic industrial chemicals	251	95·1	..	20·9	3·0	116·0	94·6	21·5	116·1	93·4	..	21·3	3·2	114·7
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/60	132·3	1·1	72·9	9·9	205·2	135·1	73·1	208·2	132·3	1·1	71·4	9·5	203·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,840·5	18·0	516·0	85·4	2,356·6	1,847·0	522·7	2,369·7	1,833·1	17·9	515·5	84·0	2,348·6
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	261·9	3·6	74·4	15·5	336·4	261·4	73·8	335·2	256·1	3·5	70·7	15·3	326·8
Hand tools, finished metal goods including doors and windows	314/316	146·7	..	47·1	10·3	193·9	147·0	46·3	193·2	143·0	..	43·7	10·1	186·7
Other metal goods	311-313	115·2	..	27·3	5·1	142·5	114·4	27·5	142·0	113·1	..	27·0	5·2	140·1
Mechanical engineering	32	656·2	7·4	132·3	26·7	788·4	675·2	137·7	812·9	669·8	7·3	138·0	27·3	807·8
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	95·6	..	12·6	2·8	108·2	103·9	13·7	117·5	104·2	..	14·2	2·4	118·4
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324 327	142·0	..	29·9	7·5	171·9	144·9	30·4	175·3	142·5	..	30·0	7·7	172·5
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	65·7	..	10·0	1·5	75·8	66·4	10·5	77·0	64·6	..	10·5	2·0	75·2
Other machinery and mechanical equipment including ordnance, small arms and ammunition	328/9	335·8	..	74·6	14·1	410·4	344·2	77·9	422·0	343·1	..	78·0	14·2	421·1
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	58·8	..	27·6	2·2	86·4	57·1	28·2	85·4	56·9	..	28·3	2·0	85·2
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	363·7	..	189·3	27·4	553·0	359·2	190·5	549·6	355·3	..	186·9	26·7	542·3
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341 342 343	141·6	..	60·8	10·3	202·4	141·8	61·0	202·8	141·6	..	60·2	10·9	201·9
Telecommunication equipment	344	109·6	..	51·8	6·2	161·4	107·2	51·6	158·8	104·8	..	49·9	5·4	154·7
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	112·6	..	76·6	10·9	189·2	110·2	77·9	188·1	108·9	..	76·8	10·4	185·7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	237·4	..	30·7	4·4	268·1	236·2	29·5	265·7	236·9	..	29·4	3·3	266·3
Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies, trailers, caravans	351/352	150·7	..	12·3	1·3	163·1	152·5	12·1	164·6	153·7	..	12·1	1·4	165·8
Motor vehicle parts	353	86·6	..	18·4	3·1	105·0	83·8	17·4	101·2	83·2	..	17·4	1·9	100·6
Other transport equipment	36	195·5	..	26·7	2·5	222·1	193·8	26·4	220·2	194·3	..	26·5	2·3	220·8
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	41·5	..	4·3	1·1	45·8	37·5	3·9	41·4	37·8	..	4·0	1·0	41·8
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362-365	153·9	..	22·4	1·4	176·3	156·3	22·5	178·8	156·4	..	22·5	1·2	179·0
Instrument engineering	37	67·0	1·2	35·1	6·7	102·1	64·1	36·6	100·6	63·8	1·1	35·6	7·0	99·4
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,222·7	32·3	889·7	204·2	2,112·4	1,222·4	916·5	2,139·0	1,204·8	33·6	900·0	212·6	2,104·9
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	319·1	12·4	228·5	87·5	547·6	320·7	240·3	561·0	314·3	12·8	233·7	93·5	547·9
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411·412	57·7	..	39·6	12·3	97·3	56·7	39·8	96·4	55·2	..	40·1	12·6	95·2
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	69·9	..	72·2	43·1	142·1	72·1	78·5	150·6	72·4	..	75·2	47·9	147·6
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	65·8	..	26·6	4·2	92·4	65·0	26·2	91·2	63·0	..	26·4	3·9	89·4
All other food, and drink manufacture	413-418 420-423	125·7	..	90·1	27·9	215·8	126·9	95·8	222·7	123·7	..	92·0	29·1	215·7
Textiles	43	117·4	2·0	101·1	17·6	218·5	115·8	98·7	214·6	113·2	1·7	96·1	17·4	209·2
Footwear and clothing	45	81·9	..	215·5	26·0	297·4	79·5	213·7	293·2	78·8	..	211·8	26·0	290·6
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453 456	41·2	..	162·1	19·8	203·3	39·7	161·1	200·8	39·2	..	159·3	19·8	198·4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	192·3	2·7	51·7	12·0	244·0	193·6	53·6	247·2	190·3	2·3	53·7	13·2	244·0
Paper, printing and publishing	47	311·4	7·6	177·6	34·9	489·0	312·3	188·2	500·5	309·9	8·7	185·8	35·7	495·7
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471 472	97·5	..	43·0	7·4	140·5	98·2	44·4	142·6	97·3	..	43·4	7·2	140·8
Printing and publishing	475	213·9	..	134·6	27·5	348·5	214·1	143·8	357·9	212·6	..	142·3	28·4	354·9
Rubber and plastics	48	149·6	2·1	68·7	15·5	218·3	150·8	69·8	220·6	150·2	2·4	69·6	15·7	219·8
Other manufacturing	49	39·6	1·7	37·8	9·1	77·4	39·1	42·9	82·0	37·5	1·5	40·3	9·0	77·8
Construction	5	900·4	17·1	126·0	51·1	1,026·4	898·5 R	128·7	1,027·3 R	[899·3	17·1	129·6	52·5	1,028·9]
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,018·7	333·3	2,431·5	1,369·6	4,450·2	2,051·4	2,557·4	4,608·8	2,012·5	332·1	2,502·0	1,399·9	4,514·5
Wholesale distribution	61	623·0	14·5	309·2	91·4	932·3	625·3	317·6	942·9	615·9	14·8	317·3	94·5	933·1
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611·612	87·5	..	36·3	9·2	123·8	86·5	37·3	123·8	86·1	..	37·2	9·3	123·3
Timber and building materials	613	110·4	..	32·2	9·1	142·6	111·7	32·9	144·6	110·2	..	32·9	9·8	143·1
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	131·0	..	52·9	12·4	183·9	129·4	53·0	182·4	127·6	..	53·2	12·8	180·8
Food, drink and tobacco	617	154·0	7·3	81·7	29·9	235·7	155·8	83·5	239·3	152·4	8·3	83·5	30·6	235·9
Other wholesale distribution	615 616 618 619	140·2	7·1	106·1	30·7	246·2	141·9	110·9	252·8	139·6	6·5	110·5	32·0	250·1

1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: March 1990

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1989					Dec 1989			Mar 1990				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
Retail distribution	**64/65**	**823·5**	**147·2**	**1,384·9**	**787·9**	**2,208·4**	**833·4**	**1,474·4**	**2,307·8**	**813·8**	**143·1**	**1,425·9**	**802·5**	**2,239·8**
Food	641	220·4	60·8	406·8	273·1	627·2	221·9	427·7	649·6	216·2	61·0	421·9	281·9	638·1
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	23·9	12·0	85·2	61·8	109·2	19·8	86·7	106·5	18·9	10·5	85·5	62·5	104·4
Dispensing and other chemists	643	20·2	5·6	105·1	58·6	125·3	20·8	108·9	129·8	20·0	5·2	108·4	61·2	128·5
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	51·3	..	201·0	115·8	252·2	50·9	215·1	266·0	47·4	..	197·7	110·5	245·1
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	126·1	..	118·5	55·4	244·6	125·9	123·1	248·9	121·8	..	121·2	56·7	242·9
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	184·5	..	73·9	25·2	258·4	187·6	78·7	266·3	188·1	..	80·0	26·4	268·1
Other retail distribution	653-656	178·8	..	382·5	193·6	561·3	187·8	421·3	609·2	181·1	..	398·5	198·8	579·6
Hotels and catering	**66**	**367·6**	**150·6**	**672·8**	**465·8**	**1,040·4**	**389·0**	**701·8**	**1,090·9**	**380·0**	**152·2**	**695·7**	**477·9**	**1,075·7**
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	99·0	39·0	156·2	103·7	255·2	104·8	166·4	271·2	104·6	39·0	165·5	108·4	270·1
Public houses and bars	662	86·1	49·1	183·9	155·2	269·9	97·1	189·8	287·0	92·0	50·7	186·1	158·7	278·2
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	54·8	35·2	86·7	73·7	141·6	56·1	89·7	145·9	53·7	34·4	89·1	75·3	142·8
Canteens and messes	664	34·2	..	92·3	52·8	126·5	34·2	95·4	129·6	34·6	..	95·2	52·8	129·8
Hotel trade	665	86·5	22·6	142·7	75·5	229·2	88·6	149·5	238·1	87·4	22·9	146·2	77·2	233·6
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	**67**	169·5	8·1	45·1	19·4	214·6	170·2	45·1	215·3	169·0	7·8	44·2	19·9	213·1
Motor vehicles	671	151·7	..	37·6	16·2	189·3	152·8	37·4	190·2	152·1	..	36·8	17·0	189·0
Transport and communication	7	1,013·7	28·1	313·3 R	70·0	1,327·1 R	1,013·7 R	327·5 R	1,341·2 R	1,015·4	29·3	336·5	75·1	1,351·9
Railways	71	**122·9**	**0·2**	**8·6**	**0·7**	**131·5**	**[127·1**	**8·6**	**135·7]**	**[127·4**	**0·2**	**8·5**	**0·8**	**136·0]**
Other inland transport	**72**	**330·1**	**14·3**	**54·6**	**18·7**	**384·7**	**319·7**	**55·1**	**374·8**	**312·4**	**15·1**	**54·9**	**20·3**	**367·3**
Scheduled road passenger transport	721	128·4	..	19·7	5·3	148·1	120·1	18·6	138·7	118·9	..	18·6	5·6	137·5
Other, including road haulage	722-726	201·7	..	34·9	13·4	236·7	199·6	36·5	236·1	193·5	..	36·3	14·7	229·8
Sea transport	74	**29·1**	**0·2**	**6·2**	**0·4**	**35·3**	**30·1**	**6·6**	**36·7**	**30·0**	**0·2**	**6·7**	**0·4**	**36·6**
Air transport	75	**38·6**	**0·4**	**29·7**	**5·5**	**68·3**	**40·9**	**32·2**	**73·1**	**41·4**	**0·3**	**32·8**	**5·9**	**74·2**
Supporting services to transport	76	**76·6 R**	**0·2**	**17·0 R**	**2·4**	**93·6 R**	**76·2 R**	**19·2 R**	**95·5 R**	**[75·7**	**0·2**	**19·3**	**2·8**	**95·0]**
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	**91·0**	**..**	**85·9**	**18·1**	**176·9**	**93·1**	**89·4**	**182·5**	**92·6**	**..**	**90·2**	**18·9**	**182·8**
Postal services and telecommunications	79	**325·4**	**8·3**	**111·4**	**24·1**	**436·8**	**326·6 R**	**116·3 R**	**443·0 R**	**335·8**	**8·1**	**124·1**	**26·1**	**459·9**
Postal services	7901	158·8	7·7	39·5	15·5	198·2	158·8 R	41·6 R	200·5 R	169·2	7·5	49·8	16·1	219·0
Telecommunications	7902	166·6	0·6	71·9	8·5	238·5	167·8	74·7	242·5	166·6	0·6	74·3	9·9	241·0
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	**1,249·0**	**50·7**	**1,349·9**	**305·1**	**2,598·9**	**1,309·8**	**1,429·2**	**2,739·1**	**1,324·5**	**60·3**	**1,448·2**	**329·0**	**2,772·6**
Banking and finance	81	**245·2**	**6·9**	**396·5**	**69·7**	**641·7**	**249·8**	**421·5**	**671·3**	**248·8**	**6·9**	**426·2**	**76·6**	**675·1**
Banking and bill discounting	814	190·2	1·5	288·7	46·0	478·9	192·4	307·8	500·2	190·6	1·7	309·8	50·6	500·4
Other financial institutions	815	55·0	..	107·7	23·7	162·8	57·4	113·6	171·0	58·2	..	116·4	26·1	174·6
Insurance, except social security	82	**134·8**	**..**	**128·8**	**18·5**	**263·6**	**136·7**	**135·8**	**272·5**	**137·7**	**..**	**138·5**	**20·0**	**276·2**
Business services	83	**722·4**	**36·7**	**724·6**	**181·8**	**1,447·0**	**771·3**	**760·8**	**1,532·1**	**784·3**	**42·4**	**769·0**	**187·3**	**1,553·4**
Professional business services	831-837	413·5	5·8	440·3	107·7	853·8	438·1	457·6	895·7	445·7	5·8	464·0	111·4	909·8
Other business services	838/839	308·9	..	284·3	74·1	593·2	333·2	303·2	636·4	338·6	..	305·0	75·8	643·6
Renting of movables	84	**82·5**	**0·6**	**36·8**	**9·9**	**119·4**	**82·8 R**	**37·7**	**120·5 R**	**83·7**	**0·6**	**39·2**	**10·2**	**122·8**
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	**64·1**	**..**	**63·3**	**25·2**	**127·3**	**69·2**	**73·5**	**142·6**	**69·9**	**..**	**75·3**	**34·9**	**145·2**
Other services	9	**2,324·6**	**386·0**	**4,439·2**	**2,194·7**	**6,763·8**	**2,332·8**	**4,611·5**	**6,944·3**	**2,338·5**	**382·8**	**4,666·0**	**2,284·9**	**7,004·5**
Public administration and defence†	91	**782·6**	**90·0**	**799·5**	**255·7**	**1,582·2**	**791·2**	**840·2**	**1,631·4**	**794·6**	**91·2**	**853·5**	**268·0**	**1,648·2**
National government n.e.s./ Social security	9111/919	226·1	27·3	338·0	67·5	564·1	[224·6	355·9	580·5]	[224·1	30·1	361·0	74·3	585·1
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	229·6	44·5	332·7	162·8	562·4	237·8 R	351·8 R	589·7 R	241·2	43·9	358·6	167·3	599·8
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	240·0	17·3	88·3	21·2	328·3	244·1	92·6	336·7	242·1	16·3	92·6	21·6	334·7
National defence	915	86·8	0·9	40·5	4·2	127·3	84·7	39·9	124·6	87·2	1·0	41·3	4·8	128·6
Sanitary services	92	**139·5**	**40·6**	**221·4**	**194·2**	**360·9**	**141·4**	**232·7**	**374·1**	**138·2**	**42·3**	**232·4**	**202·6**	**370·5**
Education	93	**545·8**	**128·5**	**1,208·9**	**698·7**	**1,754·7**	**540·4**	**1,242·1 R**	**1,782·5 R**	**543·2**	**123·6**	**1,258·3**	**729·0**	**1,801·5**
Research and development	94	**75·6**	**1·2**	**35·6**	**5·4**	**111·2**	**73·5**	**37·3**	**110·8**	**73·6**	**1·5**	**38·1**	**6·0**	**111·7**
Medical and other health services	95	**[280·2**	**42·5**	**1,145·8**	**523·7**	**1,425·9]**	**[284·4**	**1,175·6**	**1,460·0]**	**[285·8**	**42·7**	**1,186·2**	**541·1**	**1,471·9]**
Other services	96	**220·5**	**29·2**	**632·3**	**340·7**	**852·8**	**224·0**	**669·5**	**893·5**	**229·6**	**27·9**	**678·1**	**357·3**	**907·7**
Social welfare, etc	9611	114·0	..	535·5	299·8	649·5	113·8	560·0	673·7	116·2	..	567·0	308·5	683·2
Recreational and cultural services	97	**236·7**	**47·9**	**240·3**	**122·5**	**476·9**	**234·9**	**253·5**	**488·4**	**232·8**	**48·4**	**257·3**	**131·9**	**490·1**
Personal services‡	98	**43·7**	**6·2**	**155·4**	**53·8**	**199·1**	**42·8**	**160·7**	**203·5**	**40·8**	**5·1**	**162·2**	**49·1**	**203·0**

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.

EMPLOYMENT 1·5
Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male	Female		Total	Index Sept 1987 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index Sept 1987 = 100	Production industries	Index Sept 1987 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index Sept 1987 = 100	Service industries	Index Sept 1987 = 100
		All	Part-time										
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East													
1988 Dec	4,078	3,663	1,404	7,740	104·6	1,750	98·5	1,430	97·7	1,327	97·5	5,930	106·8
1989 Mar	4,078	3,676	1,405	7,754 R	104·8	1,747	98·3	1,423	97·2	1,321	97·1	5,950 R	107·2
June	4,092	3,714 R	1,412	7,806 R	105·5	1,748	98·4	1,421	97·1	1,319	96·9	5,999	108·0
Sept	4,088	3,756 R	1,417	7,844 R	106·0	1,744	98·2	1,418	96·9	1,316	96·7	6,036 R	108·7
Dec	4,094	3,838 R	1,464 R	7,932 R	107·2 R	1,736	97·7	1,410	96·3	1,308	96·1	6,139	110·6 R
1990 Mar	4,079	3,382	1,451	7,912	106·9	1,712	96·4	1,386	94.6	1,284	94·4	6,144	110·7
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1988 Dec	1,949	1,679	515	3,628	103·5	622	93·7	484	91·7	440	91·4	3,005	105·8
1989 Mar	1,949	1,685	522	3,634	103·7	620	93·4	481	[illegible]	437	90·8	3,012	106·1
June	1,953	1,708 R	520	3,660	104·4	625	94·1	485	91·9	442	91·7	3,034	106·8
Sept	1,945 R	1,728	526	3,674	104·8	614	92·5	475	90·0	432	89·7	3,058	107·7
Dec	1,956	1,767 R	543	3,723 R	106·2 R	608	91·5 R	469	88·9	426	88·6	3,114 R	109·6 R
1990 Mar	1,951	1,767	541	3,718	106·1	594	89·5	455	86.3	413	85·7	3,123	110.0
East Anglia													
1988 Dec	417	359	158	776	105·0	229	103·3	196	104·0	183	103·7	515	107·3
1989 Mar	414	357	159	771	104·4	227	102·0	193	102·5	180	101·9	515	107·1
June	410	366	164	776	105·0	223	100·3	189	100·4	176	99·6	523	108·9
Sept	415	364	159	779	105·5	226	101·6	192	102·0	179	101·1	521	108·5
Dec	415 R	365 R	159	780 R	105·6 R	225	101·4	192	102·0	178	100·9	523 R	109·0 R
1990 Mar	410	369	164	779	105·5	221	99·7	188	100·0	174	98·7	530	110·3
South West													
1988 Dec	886	795	358	1,681	103·3	475	102·1	402	102·0	375	102·0	1,164	104·2
1989 Mar	883	806	363	1,690	103·8	471	101·4	398	100·9	371	100·9	1,177	105·4
June	893	837	373	1,730	106·2	471	101·2	396	100·5	369	100·4	1,219	109·2
Sept	902	835	367	1,737	106·7	476	102·4	402	101·9	375	101·9	1,217	109·0
Dec	895	843 R	376 R	1,738 R	106·7 R	477 R	102·7	403	102·3	376	102·2	1,222 R	109·5
1990 Mar	894	853	380	1,747	107·3	473	101·6	398	101·0	371	100·8	1,236	110·7
West Midlands													
1988 Dec	1,131	932	400	2,064	103·8	810	101·9	717	101·7	677	102·0	1,227	105·4
1989 Mar	1,119	932	399	2,052	103·2	802	100·9	707	100·4	669	100·8	1,224	105·2
June	1,117	938	399	2,054	103·3	799	100·6	703	99·9	668	100·6	1,230	105·6
Sept	1,127	953	402	2,080	104·6	804	101·2	708	100·6	673	101·4	1,249	107·2
Dec	1,124 R	973	420	2,097 R	105·5	798	100·4	702	99·7	667	100·4	1,274	109·5
1990 Mar	1,119	963	414	2,082	104·7	783	98·6	688	97·6	652	98·3	1,274	109·5
East Midlands													
1988 Dec	833	721	321	1,554	103·1	617	100·4	554	100·1	495	101·4	908	105·4
1989 Mar	833	724	318	1,558	103·3	612	99·6	549	99·2	491	100·6	918	106·6
June	838	732	326	1,570	104·2	615	100·1	551	99·5	493	101·0	929	107·9
Sept	839	748	329	1,587	105·3	623	101·4	559	101·0	503	103·0	935	108·6
Dec	834 R	757 R	336 R	1,591 R	105·6 R	619 R	100·8	555	100·3	499	102·2	946 R	109·8 R
1990 Mar	830	756	333	1,587	105·3	615	100·1	551	99.6	496	101·5	946	109·9
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1988 Dec	966	858	406	1,824	102·3	642	100·1	551	99·9	490	101·6	1,156	103·9
1989 Mar	959	844	401	1,803	101·1	636	99·2	544	98·8	485	100·7	1,141	102·5
June	954	859	407	1,813	101·7	633	98·7	541	98·1	484	100·3	1,156	103·8
Sept	956	864	405	1,820	102·1	637	99·3	545	98·8	490	101·7	1,157	104·0
Dec	953	884	417	1,837	103·0	633 R	98·8	542	98·3	487	101·1	1,180	106·0
1990 Mar	941	882	415	1,823	102·2	628	97·9	536	97·2	483	100·1	1,172	105·3
North West													
1988 Dec	1,285	1,144	489	2,429	103·6	843	102·8	735	103·2	688	103·8	1,570	104·1
1989 Mar	1,278	1,151	496	2,429	103·6	836	101·9	727	102·2	681	102·7	1,578	104·7
June	1,279	1,165	502	2,444	104·2	832	101·4	722	101·5	678	102·2	1,597	105·9
Sept	1,288	1,173	499	2,461	105·0	840	102·4	731	102·7	686	103·6	1,605	106·5
Dec	1,289	1,194	518	2,484 R	105·9	838	102·1 R	730	102·5	685	103·4	1,631 R	108·2 R
1990 Mar	1,273	1,192	511	2,464	105·1	831	101·3	723	101·6	679	102·4	1,619	107·4
North													
1988 Dec	590	509	232	1,098	102·2	393	103·3	326	103·1	286	104·6	694	102·0
1989 Mar	587	512	232	1,098	102·3	389	102·3	321	101·5	282	103·1	698	102·6
June	587	510	229	1,097	102·1	390	102·7	322	101·7	283	103·7	695	102·1
Sept	592	519	233	1,111	103·5	396	104·1	327	103·4	290	106·0	703	103·2
Dec	595	530	243	1,126 R	104·8	396 R	104·3 R	328	103·6	291	106·4	717	105·4
1990 Mar	594	530	241	1,125	104·7	394	103·7	325	102·7	288	105·5	719	105·6
Wales													
1988 Dec	517	450	196	967	104·6	320	105·5	277	106·5	245	109·1	624	104·5
1989 Mar	516	449	195	965	104·4	316	104·2	273	104·9	241	107·6	627	105·0
June	517	462	198	979	105·9	316	104·2	273	104·9	243	108·2	643	107·7
Sept	522	467	201	988	106·9	322	106·0	278	107·1	250	111·4	645	107·9
Dec	516	474	207	990	107·1	322	106·0 R	279	107·3	250	111·4	647	108·2
1990 Mar	515	476	208	991	107·2	319	104·9	275	106·0	247	109·9	654	109·4
Scotland													
1988 Dec	1,016	921	380	1,937	103·0	602	102·1	478	103·1	420	103·2	1,307	103·6
1989 Mar	1,016	925	376	1,940	103·2	601	101·9	476	102·7	418	102·8	1,311	103·9
June	1,018	941	384	1,959	104·2	599	101·6	474	102·2	416	102·2	1,331	105·5
Sept	1,031 R	947 R	376 R	1,978 R	105·2 R	606	102·7	482	103·9	423	104·0	1,342 R	106·4 R
Dec	1,029 R	959 R	390 R	1,988 R	105·7 R	606	102·8	484	104·3	424	104·1	1,354 R	107·3 R
1990 Mar	1,024	955	382	1,979	105·2	603	102·2	481	103·7	420	103·2	1,348	106·9
Great Britain													
1988 Dec	11,720	10,353	4,346	22,073	103·8	6,682	101·1	5,665	101·0	5,188	101·6	15,095	105·3
1989 Mar	11,685 R	10,377	4,345	22,063	103·7	6,639	100·4	5,612	100·1	5,142	100·7	15,140	105·6
June	11,707	10,524	4,395	22,231 R	104·5	6,629	100·3	5,593	99·7	5,129	100·4	15,323 R	106·9
Sept	11,763 R	10,625	4,388 R	22,388 R	105·2 R	6,675	101·0	5,644	100·6	5,187	101·5	15,410 R	107·5
Dec	11,748 R	10,817 R	4,530 R	22,565 R	106·1	6,653 R	100·7	5,626	100·3	5,167	101·1	15,633 R	109·1 R
1990 Mar	11.683	10,808	4,500	22,491	105·7	6,581	99·6	5,552	99·0	5,096	99·7	15,644	109·1

* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.

1·5 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment by region*

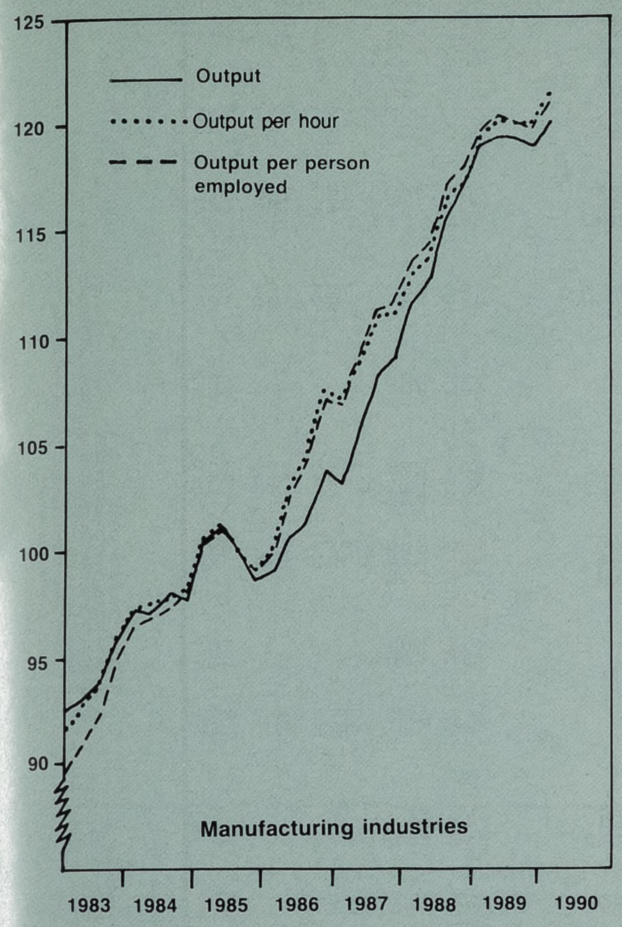
THOUSAND

Standard region	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East												
1988 Dec	61	102	146	659	522	320	808	837	568	1,332	698	1,687
1989 Mar	57	102	144	657	520	323	800	816	573 R	1,360	697	1,704
June	59	102	145	648	526	327	813	810	581 R	1,371	705	1,719
Sept	64	102	142	650	524	326	817	817	580 R	1,405	712	1,706
Dec	57	102	138	641	529	325 R	824 R	853	581 R	1,426 R	719	1,735
1990 Mar	[55]	102	134	632	518	[326]	810	826	581	1,450	719	1,757
Greater London (Included in South East)												
1988 Dec	1	44	43	172	225	138	374	364	320	832	375	740
1989 Mar	1	44	41	171	225	139	371	356	321	848	371	745
June	1	43	43	166	233	140	370	356	322	857	377	752
Sept	1	43	40	166	227	140	369	356	320	877	381	755
Dec	1	43	35	158	233	139	375	375	322 R	893 R	383	764
1990 Mar	[1]	42	33	154	225	[139]	372	361	319	907	383	780
East Anglia												
1988 Dec	31	12	17	75	92	34	82	81	51	76	50	175
1989 Mar	30	12	16	75	89	34	80	79	50	76	50	178
June	30	13	15	72	89	34	85	81	45	81	50	182
Sept	33	13	15	73	90	34	85	79	47	83	50	176
Dec	31	13	15	73	90	34	82	83	46	81 R	51	181
1990 Mar	[28]	14	14	72	88	[33]	83	81	47	82	51	187
South West												
1988 Dec	43	27	32	195	147	73	185	187	87	188	138	378
1989 Mar	41	27	31	195	145	74	191	182	88	195	139	383
June	40	27	29	194	146	75	213	183	89	204	139	391
Sept	44	27	29	198	148	75	207	186	88	206	141	388
Dec	39	27	28	199	149	74 R	190	193	88	208 R	142	401
1990 Mar	[38]	27	25	200	146	[75]	190	190	90	211	144	410
West Midlands												
1988 Dec	27	39	98	398	181	93	205	192	96	180	153	400
1989 Mar	25	38	97	395	178	95	207	187	96	184	153	398
June	25	36	96	394	178	96	208	187	98	183	153	401
Sept	28	35	94 R	398	180	96	210	187	99	195	154	405
Dec	25	36	93	397	177	95 R	213	196	99	196	157	414
1990 Mar	[24]	35	89	389	174	[96]	212	189	102	198	157	417
East Midlands												
1988 Dec	29	59	57	179	260	63	154	140	70	107	147	289
1989 Mar	28	57	57	179	255	64	154	140	70	111	148	296
June	26	58	57	182	253	65	159	139	72	111	148	300
Sept	29	56	57	187	259	64	160	140	71	112	152	300
Dec	26	56	57	186	256	64	161	144	70	111 R	154	305
1990 Mar	[25]	55	56	186	254	[65]	160	142	71	111	157	307
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1988 Dec	26	61	76	178	236	91	194	193	97	135	137	400
1989 Mar	25	59	75	179	231	92	193	187	97	132	138	394
June	24	57	74	181	229	93	196	185	99	139	137	399
Sept	26	55	74	183	233	92	206	186	98	142	141	384
Dec	24	54	74	183	230	92	203	194	98	143	142	398 R
1990 Mar	[23]	53	71	184	228	[92]	196	189	100	144	146	398
North West												
1988 Dec	16	47	100	288	300	108	237	238	139	221	231	503
1989 Mar	16	46	98	287	296	109	236	232	139	225	236	510
June	15	45	98	287	293	110	241	236	140	231	238	512
Sept	16	44	99	290	298	109	246	237	141	241	239	501
Dec	15	44	100	292	293	108	245	245	141	244 R	243	514
1990 Mar	[14]	44	99	290	290	[108]	242	235	141	243	242	517
North												
1988 Dec	12	40	59	116	111	67	102	112	52	79	96	252
1989 Mar	11	39	59	113	110	68	103	111	52	79	95	257
June	12	38	59	114	110	69	104	109	54	80	95	253
Sept	13	37	60	115	114	69	104	110	53	83	96	258
Dec	12	37	60	116	114	69	105	113	52	85 R	98	264
1990 Mar	[12]	37	60	116	113	[69]	106	110	52	86	100	264
Wales												
1988 Dec	22	32	48	108	89	44	85	91	47	65	108	229
1989 Mar	22	31	47	108	86	44	89	88	47	65	104	235
June	19	30	47	109	86	44	93	90	49	67	109	236
Sept	21	29	47	112	91	44	91	92	49	69	110	234
Dec	21	29	46	113	91	43	86	93	48	67	111	241
1990 Mar	[19]	29	45	112	90	[43]	89	91	49	68	113	243
Scotland												
1988 Dec	28	58	48	166	206	124	188	188	115	169	183	463
1989 Mar	28	58	48	168	203	125	189	186	115	172	184	465
June	29	58	47	166	202	125	197	188	116	174	187	469
Sept	30	59	48	168	207	124	198	189	117	176	187 R	477 R
Dec	28	60	49	169	206	122 R	191	193	117	177	189 R	487 R
1990 Mar	[28]	61	49	168	203	[122]	187	187	117	179	191	486
Great Britain												
1988 Dec	296	477	681	2,363	2,143	1,017	2,241	2,259	1,323	2,552	1,942	4,776
1989 Mar	284	470	673	2,356	2,112	1,026	2,242	2,208	1,327	2,599	1,943	4,821
June	280	463	668	2,348	2,113	1,036	2,309	2,208	1,341 R	2,642	1,961	4,862
Sept	303	457	667	2,375	2,145	1,032	2,323	2,223	1,343 R	2,712	1,980 R	4,828 R
Dec	279	459	658	2,370	2,139	1,027 R	2,301	2,308	1,341 R	2,739 R	2,006 R	4,939 R
1990 Mar	[266]	456	642	2,349	2,105	[1,029]	2,275	2,240	1,352	2,772	2,019	4,986

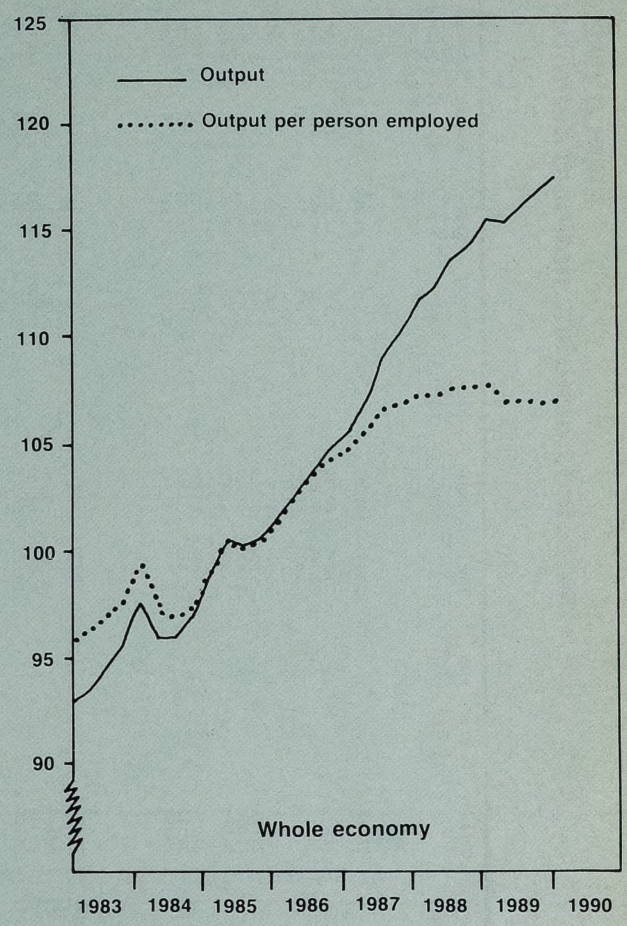
* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.

EMPLOYMENT 1·8
Indices of output, employment and productivity

(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



Source: Central Statistical Office

Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4		
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*
1984	96·6 R	98·9	97·6	94·8 R	100·8	94·0 R	97·4 R	100·5	96·9 R
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·1 R	100·1	103·0	102·3	97·3	105·2	101·2	97·9	103·3 R
1987	108·0	101·9	106·0	105·7	96·0	110·1	106·5	97·0	109·8
1988	113·0 R	105·3	107·4	109·7	97·1	112·9	114·3	98·7	115·8
1989	115·9 R	108·2	107·1 R	110·2	97·5	113·0 R	119·2 R	99·4 R	120·0 R
1984 Q1	97·6 R	98·3	99·2 R	97·2	101·1	96·2 R	97·1 R	100·6	96·6 R
Q2	95·9 R	98·7	97·2 R	94·1 R	100·9	93·3 R	97·0	100·5	96·5 R
Q3	95·9 R	99·1	96·8 R	93·3 R	100·7	92·6	97·9	100·7	97·2
Q4	96·9 R	99·5	97·4 R	94·4 R	100·6	93·9 R	97·7 R	100·4	97·3 R
1985 Q1	98·8	99·8	99·0	97·8	100·4	97·4	100·4 R	100·3	100·2 R
Q2	100·4	100·0	100·4	101·7	100·2	101·4 R	101·1	100·1	100·9
Q3	100·2	100·1	100·1	100·6	99·9	100·7	99·9 R	99·9	99·9
Q4	100·6	100·1	100·5	99·9	99·4	100·5	98·6	99·7	99·0
1986 Q1	101·4 R	100·0	101·4 R	101·2	98·6	102·5	98·9	99·1	99·8
Q2	102·6	100·0	102·6	102·1	97·6	104·6	100·6	98·2	102·5
Q3	103·7	100·1	103·6	102·9	96·8	106·4	101·3 R	97·3	104·1
Q4	104·7 R	100·4	104·3 R	103·1	96·2	107·2	103·8	97·0	107·1
1987 Q1	105·5 R	100·7	104·8	103·8	95·7	108·5	103·1	96·5	106·8
Q2	107·0 R	101·4	105·6	104·9 R	95·8	109·4	105·7	96·8	109·2
Q3	109·1	102·3	106·6	106·7	96·1	111·0	108·2	97·2	111·3
Q4	110·2 R	103·2	106·8 R	107·5	96·4	111·4	109·0	97·6	111·7
1988 Q1	111·7 R	104·1	107·3 R	108·3	96·8	111·9	111·5	98·2	113·5
Q2	112·3 R	104·8	107·2	109·6	97·0	113·1	112·7	98·4	114·5
Q3	113·7	105·7	107·5 R	110·4	97·2	113·6	115·8	98·9	117·1
Q4	114·4 R	106·4	107·5 R	110·2	97·6	112·9	117·2	99·2	118·1
1989 Q1	115·5 R	107·2	107·7 R	110·0	97·7	112·6	119·2	99·5	119·8
Q2	115·3 R	107·9	106·9 R	109·5	97·4	112·4	119·5	99·2	120·4
Q3	116·0 R	108·5	107·0	110·5 R	97·4	113·5 R	119·3 R	99·4 R	120·1 R
Q4	116·7 R	109·2	106·9 R	110·6	97·4 R	113·6 R	119·0 R	99·3	119·8
1990 Q1	117·5	109·8	107·0	110·5	97·1	113·7 R	120·2 R	99·3 R	121·1 R

* 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)	Belgium (3) (6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8) (12)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6) (7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5) (6)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1986 Q4	27,624	7,633	3,394	. .	12,790	. .	. .	27,560	. .	. .	23,433	60,310	. .	2,112	13,899	4,387	3,438	118,548
1987 Q2	27,739	7,708	3,420	. .	12,989	. .	. .	27,692	. .	. .	23,331	60,760	. .	2,133	14,323	4,417	3,460	119,714
Q3	27,850	7,764	3,436	. .	13,034	. .	. .	27,733	. .	. .	23,456	60,888	. .	2,139	14,455	4,419	3,464	120,046
Q4	27,926 R	7,765	3,432	. .	13,118	. .	. .	27,774	. .	. .	23,462	61,163	. .	2,145	14,532	4,439	3,469	120,552
1988 Q1	27,991 R	7,837	3,438	. .	13,204	. .	. .	28,918		. .	23,594	61,402	. .	2,145	14,590	4,459	3,496	121,045
Q2	28,022 R	7,916	3,418	. .	13,236	. .	. .	29,021	. .	. .	23,891	61,609	. .	2,142	14,624	4,467	3,499	121,352
Q3	28,113 R	7,964	3,423	. .	13,304	. .	. .	29,058		. .	23,836	61,727	. .	2,171	14,696	4,470	3,501	121,881
Q4	28,084 R	8,013	3,440	. .	13,353	. .	. .	29,078		. .	23,550	61,919	. .	2,136	14,623	4,490	3,505	122,388
1989 Q1	28,228 R	8,111	3,427	. .	13,447	. .	. .	29,014		. .	23,576	62,222	. .	2,124	14,705	4,503	3,533	123,291
Q2	28,264 R	8,215	3,454	. .	13,468	. .	. .	29,118	. .	. .	23,550	62,610	. .	2,126	14,768	4,524	3,502	123,790
Q3	28,318 R	8,271	. .	. .	13,528	. .	. .	29,153	. .	. .	. .	62,843	. .	2,134	14,884	4,529	3,534	124,005
Q4	28,413 R																	
1990 Q1	28,498																	
Civilian employment																		
1986 Q4	24,410	6,999	3,281	. .	11,589	. .	20,929	25,388	. .	. .	20,700	58,630	. .	2,068	10,937	4,272	3,414	110,428
1987 Q2	24,747	7,076	3,289	. .	11,815	. .	21,100	25,467	. .	. .	20,542	58,946	. .	2,091	11,357	4,331	3,434	112,200
Q3	25,014	7,142	3,303	. .	11,905	. .	21,059	25,488	. .	. .	20,570	59,189	. .	2,099	11,493	4,334	3,439	112,843
Q4	25,246 R	7,146	3,311	. .	12,049	. .	21,020	25,505	. .	. .	20,567	59,505	. .	2,097	11,594	4,362	3,447	113,475
1988 Q1	25,425 R	7,262	3,320	. .	12,171	. .	21,089	26,717	. .	. .	20,694	59,792	. .	2,094	11,684	4,384	3,474	114,152
Q2	25,597 R	7,326	3,297	. .	12,224	. .	21,243	26,753	. .	. .	20,968	60,092	. .	2,073	11,719	4,395	3,475	114,688
Q3	25,858 R	7,405	3,300	. .	12,261	. .	21,253	26,794	. .	. .	20,967	60,165	. .	2,105	11,811	4,398	3,479	115,202
Q4	26,040 R	7,472	3,318	. .	12,320	. .	21,264	26,843	. .	. .	20,700	60,408	. .	2,046	11,895	4,423	3,487	115,843
1989 Q1	26,305 R	7,585	3,335	. .	12,431	. .	21,333	27,012	. .	. .	20,683	60,822	. .	2,017	12,053	4,442	3,518	116,900
Q2	26,451 R	7,698	3,337	. .	12,445	. .	21,469	27,074	. .	. .	20,662	61,181	. .	2,017	12,208	4,463	3,483	117,290
Q3	26,624 R	7,782	. .	. .	12,530	. .	. .	27,111	. .	. .	. .	61,411	. .	2,033	12,379	4,471	3,516	117,504
Q4	26,776 R																	
1990 Q1	26,892																	
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1988 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male	16,115	4,698	2,040	2,413	7,422	1,485	13,337	17,564	2,490	898	14,885	36,930	3,742	1,175	9,577	2,324	2,066	66,927
Female	11,858	3,209	1,390	1,713	5,853	1,280	10,250	11,441	1,394	407	8,832	24,730	2,088	973	5,057	2,147	1,230	54,742
All	27,973	7,910	3,430	4,126	13,275	2,765	23,587	29,005	3,884	1,306	23,717	61,660	5,830	2,148	14,633	4,471	3,297	121,669
Civilian employment: Male	14,434	4,383	1,973	2,223	6,876	1,413	12,254	16,365	2,362	722	13,645	36,020	3,422	1,139	8,109	2,287	2,054	63,273
Female	11,114	2,959	1,335	1,437	5,368	1,196	8,890	10,398	1,236	352	7,187	24,080	1,829	940	3,672	2,112	1,218	51,696
All	25,548	7,341	3,308	3,660	12,245	2,609	21,144	26,763	3,598	1,074	20,832	60,110	5,251	2,079	11,780	4,399	3,273	114,968
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·3	7·0	7·3	3·5	6·3	. .	. .	. .	22·6	. .	9·9	6·9	. .	8·3	15·4	5·5	7·7	4·1
Industry	40·5	34·9	48·9	38·0	34·2	. .	. .	. .	33·6	. .	37·8	38·6	. .	38·3	39·6	43·3	46·9	36·1
Services	36·2	58·1	43·8	58·6	59·5		. .	. .	43·8	. .	52·4	54·5	. .	53·4	45·0	51·1	45·4	59·7
Female: Agriculture	1·0	4·3	9·4	1·5	2·8	. .	. .	. .	35·4	. .	9·9	9·4	. .	4·1	12·3	2·0	4·8	1·4
Industry	16·9	13·7	21·1	13·6	13·4	. .	. .	. .	17·2	. .	22·7	27·5	. .	12·0	16·8	14·5	21·5	15·7
Services	82·0	82·0	69·5	84·9	83·8	. .	. .	. .	47·4	. .	67·3	63·2	. .	83·8	70·9	83·4	73·8	82·9
All: Agriculture	2·3	5·9	8·2	2·7	4·5	5·7	6·8	. .	27·0	15·3	9·9	7·9	4·7	6·4	14·4	3·8	6·6	2·9
Industry	30·2	26·4	37·7	28·4	25·6	28·2	30·4	. .	28·0	27·8	32·6	34·1	27·1	26·4	32·5	29.5	37·4	26·9
Services	67·4	67·7	54·2	68·9	69·8	66·1	62·9	. .	45·0	57·0	57·5	58·0	68·2	67·1	53·1	66·6	56·0	70·2

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

Notes:
1 For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportion by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to *table 1·1*.
2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
3 Annual figures relate to June.
4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
6 Annual figures relate to 1987.
7 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
8 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
9 Annual figures relate to April.
10 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
11 Annual figures relate to January.
12 Unadjusted figures.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1985	1,329	34·0	9·0	11·98		4	165	24	241	10·2	28	0·7	416		15·1
1986	1,304	34·2	9·0	11·72		5	192	29	293	10·1	34	0·9	485		14·4
1987	1,350	36·0	9·4	12·63		4	149	20	199	10·0	24	0·6	348		14·6
1988	1,413	37·9	9·5	13·42		3	101	15	143	9·8	17	0·5	244		14·4
1989	1,392	37·6	9·6	13·38		3	119	19	183	9·6	22	0·6	302		13·7
Week ended															
1988 Apr 16	1,386	37·3	9·1	12·63	12·96	2	80	18	161	9·1	20	0·5	241	214	12·2
May 14	1,443	38·7	9·3	13·39	13·26	2	81	16	159	9·8	18	0·5	240	232	13·2
June 11	1,378	36·9	9·4	12·95	13·04	2	60	16	143	9·2	17	0·5	203	256	11·9
July 16	1,392	37·3	9·7	13·54	13·57	4	148	12	133	11·1	16	0·4	281	284	17·8
Aug 13	1,309	35·0	9·6	12·53	13·46	3	111	12	118	10·1	14	0·4	229	264	15·9
Sept 10	1,385	36·9	9·6	13·28	13·36	2	97	10	86	8·8	12	0·3	183	231	15·1
Oct 15	1,509	40·3	9·7	14·68	13·92	3	138	13	110	8·8	16	0·4	248	259	15·5
Nov 12	1,525	40·7	9·8	14·87	13·87	3	126	13	125	9·8	16	0·4	251	230	15·7
Dec 10	1,515	40·5	9·9	14·98	14·04	2	95	13	119	9·4	15	0·4	214	252	14·2
1989 Jan 14	1,375	37·0	9·4	12·91	13·87	2	88	19	205	10·7	21	0·6	293	234	13·7
Feb 11	1,439	38·9	9·4	13·51	13·75	3	133	23	228	10·0	26	0·7	360	288	13·8
Mar 11	1,391	37·6	9·5	13·26	13·43	3	104	25	258	10·3	28	0·7	362	311	13·1
Apr 15	1,400	38·1	9·5	13·30	13·64	3	135	24	250	10·3	28	0·7	384	335	14·0
May 13	1,405	38·3	9·6	13·47	13·35	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	0·7	365	353	14·1
June 10	1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13·31	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	0·5	228	295	13·5
July 15	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13·18	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	0·5	262	269	15·3
Aug 19	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13·85	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	0·4	181	216	13·3
Sept 16	1,395	37·5	9·7	13·54	13·65	3	136	16	158	9·9	19	0·5	294	390	15·2
Oct 14	1,445	38·9	9·7	13·97	13·16	3	100	18	165	9·0	21	0·6	266	287	12·7
Nov 11	1,442	38·9	9·7	13·93	12·91	4	148	18	162	8·9	22	0·6	310	295	14·2
Dec 16	1,375	37·2	9·8	13·43	12·47	3	135	21	187	8·9	24	0·7	321	391	13·2
1990 Jan 12 R	1,281	34·9	9·1	11·71	12·62	4	158	24	205	8·6	28	0·8	363	288	13·0
Feb 9	1,335	34·6	9·3	12·39	12·64	11	449	32	316	10·0	43	1·2	764	613	7·8
Mar 9	1,321	36·3	9·4	12·40	12·61	6	238	28	255	9·2	34	0·9	493	427	14·7
Apr 6	1,326	36·6	9·5	12·56	12·89	4	149	28	287	10·2	32	0·9	436	378	13·6
[May 4]	1,320	36·4	9·3	12·27	12·15	6	242	19	179	9·5	25	0·7	421	405	17·0

1·12 EMPLOYMENT
Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manufacturing 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
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	96·6	95·4	96·5	99·0	97·6	99·7	99·6	100·0	99·1	99·6
1987	96·1	96·3	96·2	98·7	97·4	100·5	100·4	101·1	100·2	99·6
1988	97·6	101·1	95·6	97·4	97·6	101·0	100·8	101·8	99·2	99·6
1989	96·9	98·1	94·4	93·3	97·1	100·1	100·3	102·4	98·6	98·6
Week ended										
1987 Dec 12	97·0	99·2	96·9	98·9	97·8	100·8	101·4	101·3	100·2	99·7
1988 Jan 16	97·1					101·1				
Feb 13	97·1					100·7				
Mar 12	97·5	99·5	95·9	98·7	97·8	100·9	100·9	101·1	99·5	99·8
Apr 16	97·3					100·8				
May 14	97·5					101·0				
June 11	97·4	100·2	95·2	97·5	97·3	100·8	100·4	101·2	98·9	99·8
July 16	98·1					101·1				
Aug 13	97·7					100·9				
Sept 10	97·5	102·2	94·7	97·1 R	97·4 R	100·8	100·1	101·2	99·3	99·5
Oct 15	97·9					101·2				
Nov 12	98·0					101·1				
Dec 10	98·1	102·6	96·6 R	96·3 R	97·7 R	101·2	101·6	103·6	99·0	99·3
1989 Jan 14	97·3					100·6				
Feb 11	97·3					100·4				
Mar 11	97·2	99·8 R	95·1 R	94·8 R	96·9 R	100·2	100·4	102·7	98·7 R	98·5 R
Apr 15	97·1					100·4				
May 13	96·8					100·2				
June 10	96·7	98·0	93·9	93·3	97·0	100·1	100·2	101·9	98·7	98·8
July 15	96·8					100·1				
Aug 19	97·4					100·4				
Sept 16	96·9	97·8	95·8	93·0	97·0	100·1	100·2	103·6	98·6	98·4
Oct 14	96·5					99·9				
Nov 11	96·4					99·7				
Dec 16	96·0	96·6	92·9	91·9	97·4	99·5	100·4	101·3	98·3	98·5
1990 Jan 13	96·1 R					99·7				
Feb 10	95·6					99·6				
Mar 10	95·6 R	94·1	93·4	91·0	96·6	99·6	100·4	102·0	97·9	97·5
Apr 14	95·7 R					99·9				
May 12	95·1					99·5				

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE								
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
		Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1986*	)	3,289·1	11·8	3,107·3	11·2					
1987	) Annual	2,953·4	10·6	2,822·3	10·1					
1988**	) averages	2,370·4	8·4	2,293·9	8·1					
1989	)	1,798·7	6·3	1,796·6	6·3					
1988	June 9	2,340·8	8·3	2,322·0	8·2	–39·7	–43·3	206	2,093	42
	July 14	2,326·7	8·2	2,262·8	8·0	–56·8	–45·2	283	2,003	41
	Aug 11	2,291·2	8·1	2,220·9	7·9	–41·7	–46·1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ‡‡	2,311·0	8·2	2,189·3	7·7	–33·9	–44·1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2,118·9	7·5	2,151·7	7·6	–33·8	–36·5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066·9	7·3	2,101·8	7·4	–52·7	–40·1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046·5	7·2	2,038·3	7·2	–67·8	–51·4	212	1,797	37
1989	Jan 12	2,074·3	7·3	1,995·0	7·0	–49·6	–56·7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2,018·2	7·1	1,951·9	6·8	–39·1	–52·2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960·2	6·9	1,920·5	6·7	–32·1	–40·3	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883·6	6·6	1,860·1	6·5	–58·6	–43·3	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802·5	6·3	1,839·1	6·5	–22·2	–37·6	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743·1	6·1	1,811·3	6·4	–25·5	–35·4	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771·4	6·2	1,785·1	6·3	–23·1	–23·6	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741·1	6·1	1,742·7	6·1	–41·9	–30·2	214	1,501	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702·9	6·0	1,692·7	5·9	–51·0	–38·7	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635·8	5·7	1,674·5	5·9	–19·4	–37·4	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612·4	5·7	1,652·0	5·8	–22·9	–31·1	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639·0	5·8	1,634·6	5·7	–17·4	–19·9	207	1,407	25
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5·9	1,612·1	5·7	–22·5	–20·8	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5·9	1,610·4	5·6	–1·7	–13·9	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·8	1,604·4	5·6	–6·0	–10·1	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5·7	1,606·6	5·6	2·2	–1·8	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5·5	1,611·5	5·7	4·9	0·4	182	1,373	24
	June 14 P	1,555·6	5·5	1,617·1	5·7	5·6	4·2	190	1,342	23

UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2·1

THOUSAND

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††		MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number		
2,252·5	13·7	2,148·3	13·1	1,036·6	9·1	959·0	8·4		1986*	)
2,045·8	12·5	1,971·0	12·1	907·6	7·8	851·3	7·3		1987	) Annual
1,650·5	10·1	1,607·1	9·8	719·9	6·1	686·8	5·8		1988**	) averages
1,290·8	7·9	1,289·6	7·9	507·9	4·2	507·0	4·2		1989	)
1,632·0	10·0	1,624·1	9·9	708·7	6·0	697·9	5·9	291·8	1988	June 9
1,606·3	9·8	1,584·7	9·7	720·4	6·1	678·1	5·7	287·7		July 14
1,576·5	9·6	1,558·5	9·5	714·6	6·0	662·4	5·6	286·9		Aug 11
1,594·4	9·7	1,539·0	9·4	716·6	6·0	650·3	5·5	287·9		Sept 8** ‡‡
1,484·2	9·1	1,516·3	9·3	634·6	5·3	635·4	5·3	265·2		Oct 13
1,454·8	8·9	1,481·3	9·1	612·2	5·1	620·5	5·2	254·9		Nov 10
1,451·5	8·9	1,439·0	8·8	595·1	5·0	599·3	5·0	249·9		Dec 8
1,473·2	9·0	1,410·9	8·7	601·1	4·9	584·1	4·8	248·7	1989	Jan 12
1,434·9	8·8	1,381·2	8·5	583·3	4·8	570·7	4·7	239·5		Feb 9
1,399·4	8·6	1,363·4	8·4	560·9	4·6	557·1	4·6	229·3		Mar 9
1,350·8	8·3	1,323·6	8·1	532·8	4·4	536·5	4·4	216·9		Apr 13
1,297·1	8·0	1,312·8	8·1	505·5	4·1	526·3	4·3	204·7		May 11
1,256·6	7·7	1,297·6	8·0	486·6	4·0	513·7	4·2	195·7		June 8
1,261·6	7·7	1,283·9	7·9	509·8	4·2	501·2	4·1	196·1		July 13
1,238·4	7·6	1,260·7	7·7	502·7	4·1	482·0	3·9	193·3		Aug 10
1,218·8	7·5	1,229·0	7·5	484·1	4·0	463·7	3·8	183·0		Sept 14 ‡
1,181·3	7·2	1,216·4	7·5	454·5	3·7	458·1	3·8	172·9		Oct 12 ‡
1,172·7	7·2	1,201·8	7·4	439·7	3·6	450·2	3·7	165·0		Nov 9 ‡
1,204·8	7·4	1,194·4	7·3	434·2	3·6	440·2	3·6	162·5		Dec 14 ‡
1,239·3	7·6	1,180·3	7·2	447·7	3·7	431·8	3·5	164·2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,232·2	7·6	1,180·4	7·2	443·5	3·6	430·0	3·5	160·2		Feb 8 ‡
1,213·5	7·4	1,176·3	7·2	433·1	3·5	428·1	3·5	155·8		Mar 8
1,198·2	7·4	1,176·4	7·2	428·1	3·5	430·2	3·5	154·8		Apr 12
1,170·0	7·2	1,183·9	7·3	408·5	3·3	427·6	3·5	146·1		May 10
1,155·4	7·1	1,191·4	7·3	400·2	3·3	425·7	3·5	141·9		June 14 P

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1986*	)	3,161·3	11·7	2,984·6	11·0					
1987	) Annual	2,826·9	10·4	2,700·2	9·9					
1988**	) averages	2,254·7	8·2	2,180·7	7·9					
1989	)	1,693·0	6·1	1,691·1	6·1					
1988	June 9	2,225·1	8·1	2,208·0	8·0	–39·1	–43·0	197	1,987	41
	July 14	2,208·5	8·0	2,149·6	7·8	–56·5	–44·9	272	1,896	40
	Aug 11	2,173·7	7·9	2,108·5	7·7	–40·8	–45·5	230	1,905	39
	Sept 8** ‡‡	2,195·2	8·0	2,077·7	7·5	–32·7	–43·3	257	1,899	39
	Oct 13	2,008·4	7·3	2,041·1	7·4	–32·8	–35·4	232	1,738	38
	Nov 10	1,958·0	7·1	1,991·1	7·2	–52·7	–39·4	217	1,705	36
	Dec 8	1,938·5	7·0	1,929·1	7·0	–66·3	–50·6	206	1,697	36
1989	Jan 12	1,963·2	7·1	1,885·1	6·8	–50·2	–56·4	207	1,721	36
	Feb 9	1,908·1	6·9	1,842·3	6·6	–39·0	–51·8	213	1,662	34
	Mar 9	1,851·9	6·7	1,811·5	6·5	–31·7	–40·3	193	1,626	32
	Apr 13	1,776·0	6·4	1,752·1	6·3	–57·4	–42·7	182	1,563	31
	May 11	1,697·1	6·1	1,732·0	6·2	–21·2	–36·8	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638·9	5·9	1,705·4	6·1	–24·3	–34·3	163	1,448	27
	July 13	1,663·6	6·0	1,679·3	6·0	–23·1	–22·9	237	1,399	27
	Aug 10	1,634·1	5·9	1,638·1	5·9	–40·8	–29·4	206	1,402	26
	Sept 14 ‡	1,596·8	5·7	1,589·7	5·7	–49·3	–37·7	212	1,360	25
	Oct 12 ‡	1,534·0	5·5	1,572·2	5·7	–18·7	–36·3	206	1,304	24
	Nov 9 ‡	1,513·2	5·4	1,550·8	5·6	–21·8	–29·9	202	1,288	23
	Dec 14 ‡	1,539·9	5·6	1,534·2	5·5	–16·6	–18·5	200	1,316	23
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,586·6	5·7	1,512·9	5·4	–21·3	–19·8	206	1,357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576·8	5·7	1,511·7	5·4	–1·2	–13·0	219	1,335	23
	Mar 8	1,549·0	5·6	1,505·9	5·4	–5·8	–9·4	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5·5	1,508·6	5·4	2·7	–1·4	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482·5	5·3	1,513·8	5·4	5·2	0·7	176	1,284	23
	June 14 P	1,460·6	5·3	1,520·3	5·5	6·5	4·8	184	1,255	22

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

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2·2

2,159·6	13·5	2,058·7	12·9	1,001·7	9·0	926·0	8·3		1986*	)
1,953·8	12·3	1,881·8	11·8	873·1	7·7	818·4	7·2		1987	) Annual
1,566·1	9·8	1,524·4	9·6	688·6	5·9	656·3	5·7		1988**	) averages
1,213·1	7·6	1,212·0	7·6	479·9	4·0	479·0	4·0		1989	)
1,547·7	9·7	1,540·9	9·7	677·5	5·8	667·1	5·7	278·6		June 9
1,521·5	9·5	1,502·1	9·4	687·0	5·9	647·5	5·6	273·7		July 14
1,492·5	9·4	1,476·5	9·3	681·2	5·9	632·0	5·4	272·8		Aug 11
1,511·0	9·5	1,457·5	9·1	684·3	5·9	620·2	5·3	274·4		Sept 8** ‡‡
1,404·1	8·8	1,435·5	9·0	604·3	5·2	605·6	5·2	252·1		Oct 13
1,375·3	8·6	1,400·6	8·8	582·6	5·0	590·5	5·1	242·1		Nov 10
1,371·9	8·6	1,359·1	8·5	566·6	4·9	570·0	4·9	237·7		Dec 8
1,391·4	8·8	1,330·7	8·4	571·8	4·8	554·4	4·7	236·1	1989	Jan 12
1,353·9	8·5	1,301·4	8·2	554·2	4·6	540·9	4·5	226·9		Feb 9
1,319·5	8·3	1,283·9	8·1	532·4	4·5	527·6	4·4	217·0		Mar 9
1,271·4	8·0	1,244·6	7·8	504·5	4·2	507·5	4·3	204·7		Apr 13
1,219·2	7·7	1,234·3	7·8	477·9	4·0	497·7	4·2	192·7		May 11
1,179·7	7·4	1,219·7	7·7	459·2	3·9	485·7	4·1	184·1		June 8
1,183·6	7·5	1,206·1	7·6	480·0	4·0	473·2	4·0	183·5		July 13
1,161·0	7·3	1,183·6	7·5	473·0	4·0	454·5	3·8	180·7		Aug 10
1,141·7	7·2	1,152·8	7·3	455·1	3·8	436·9	3·7	171·3		Sept 14 ‡
1,106·5	7·0	1,140·7	7·2	427·4	3·6	431·5	3·6	161·7		Oct 12 ‡
1,099·0	6·9	1,126·7	7·1	414·2	3·5	424·1	3·6	154·4		Nov 9 ‡
1,130·4	7·1	1,119·7	7·0	409·5	3·4	414·5	3·5	152·3		Dec 14 ‡
1,163·7	7·3	1,106·3	7·0	422·9	3·5	406·6	3·4	154·2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,157·5	7·3	1,106·6	7·0	419·3	3·5	405·1	3·4	150·5		Feb 8 ‡
1,139·6	7·2	1,102·6	6·9	409·4	3·4	403·3	3·4	146·4		Mar 8
1,124·5	7·1	1,103·0	6·9	404·2	3·4	405·6	3·4	145·2		Apr 12
1,097·1	6·9	1,110·5	7·0	385·3	3·2	403·3	3·4	136·9		May 10
1,083·5	6·8	1,118·5	7·0	377·1	3·2	401·8	3·4	132·9		June 14 P

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
†† The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see p 422 of the October 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette* and p 660 of the December 1988 issue for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account). See also note ‡.
‡ The changes in the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme from July 23 mean that these mineworkers have the option to no longer sign on at Unemployment Benefit Offices as unemployed and available for work as a condition of this scheme. It is estimated that there is no further effect as a result of this change, with the total effect of the change now estimated to be about 15,500. Now that the full effect is known the necessary discontinuity adjustments can be made and a revised consistent back series will be produced in due course.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1986*)	784·7	524·7	260·0	8·7	10·0	6·8	750·3	8·3			505·2	245·0
1987) Annual	680·5	460·8	219·7	7·4	8·7	5·7	657·9	7·2			448·3	209·7
1988**) averages	508·6	346·8	161·8	5·5	6·5	4·1	495·9	5·3			339·9	156·1
1989)	367·4	259·6	107·8	3·9	4·8	2·6	367·0	3·9			259·3	107·6
1989 June 8	355·2	251·9	103·3	3·7	4·7	2·5	370·0	3·9	–3·4	–5·8	260·7	109·3
July 13	363·3	255·3	108·0	3·8	4·8	2·6	363·8	3·8	–5·6	–3·5	257·9	105·9
Aug 10	356·8	250·1	106·7	3·8	4·7	2·6	352·3	3·7	–11·8	–6·9	251·7	100·6
Sept 14	349·7	246·9	102·8	3·7	4·6	2·5	345·2	3·6	–7·3	–8·2	247·3	97·9
Oct 12	337·2	240·4	96·9	3·6	4·5	2·3	343·0	3·6	–2·3	–7·1	246·6	96·4
Nov 9	332·7	239·0	93·7	3·5	4·5	2·3	342·7	3·6	–0·4	–3·3	246·8	95·9
Dec 14	342·9	249·3	93·6	3·6	4·7	2·3	342·1	3·6	–0·6	–1·0	247·6	94·5
1990 Jan 11	348·7	254·5	94·2	3·7	4·8	2·3	338·4	3·6	–3·7	–1·5	245·7	92·7
Feb 8	349·9	255·5	94·4	3·7	4·8	2·3	338·0	3·6	–0·4	–1·6	245·7	92·3
Mar 8	346·5	252·9	93·6	3·7	4·7	2·3	338·1	3·6	0·1	–1·3	245·2	92·9
Apr 12	349·1	254·4	94·6	3·7	4·8	2·3	345·5	3·6	7·4	2·4	250·4	95·1
May 10	342·4	251·2	91·2	3·6	4·7	2·2	349·7	3·7	4·2	3·9	254·5	95·2
June 14 P	341·9	252·0	90·0	3·6	4·7	2·2	354·5	3·7	4·8	5·5	259·1	95·4
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1986*)	407·1	280·9	126·1	9·5	11·1	7·3	391·3	9·2			272·0	119·4
1987) Annual	363·8	254·4	109·4	8·5	10·1	6·2	353·0	8·2			248·3	104·7
1988**) averages	291·9	205·1	86·7	6·7	8·1	4·8	285·3	6·6			201·5	83·8
1989)	218·2	156·5	61·8	5·0	6·3	3·3	218·0	5·0			156·4	61·7
1989 June 8	214·2	154·5	59·7	4·9	6·2	3·2	218·8	5·0	–2·3	–3·8	156·8	62·0
July 13	219·5	156·7	62·8	5·0	6·3	3·3	216·8	4·9	–1·8	–2·1	155·7	61·1
Aug 10	215·0	152·9	62·1	4·9	6·1	3·3	210·2	4·8	–6·6	–3·6	151·5	58·7
Sept 14	211·2	150·8	60·4	4·8	6·0	3·2	206·1	4·7	–4·2	–4·2	148·9	57·2
Oct 12	202·5	145·7	56·9	4·6	5·8	3·0	204·3	4·7	–1·8	–4·2	147·9	56·4
Nov 9	198·1	143·2	54·9	4·5	5·7	2·9	203·3	4·6	–1·2	–2·4	147·2	56·1
Dec 14	200·8	146·1	54·7	4·6	5·8	2·9	201·3	4·6	–2·0	–1·6	146·1	55·2
1990 Jan 11	199·5	145·8	53·7	4·5	5·8	2·8	198·8	4·5	–2·5	–1·8	144·5	54·3
Feb 8	199·5	145·8	53·7	4·5	5·8	2·8	197·5	4·5	–1·3	–1·9	144·0	53·5
Mar 8	198·2	145·0	53·3	4·5	5·8	2·8	196·5	4·5	–1·0	–1·6	142·9	53·6
Apr 12	201·2	146·7	54·4	4·6	5·9	2·9	200·1	4·6	3·6	0·4	145·3	54·8
May 10	198·5	145·6	52·9	4·5	5·8	2·8	201·4	4·6	1·3	1·3	146·7	54·7
June 14 P	199·3	146·6	52·7	4·5	5·9	2·8	203·5	4·6	2·1	2·3	148·6	54·9
EAST ANGLIA												
1986*)	83·4	53·9	29·5	9·0	9·8	8·0	78·8	8·5			51·4	27·4
1987) Annual	72·5	47·4	25·1	7·7	8·6	6·3	69·4	7·3			45·8	23·6
1988**) averages	52·0	33·6	18·5	5·4	6·0	4·6	50·3	5·2			32·6	17·7
1989)	35·2	24·0	11·2	3·6	4·3	2·7	35·1	3·6			24·0	11·2
1989 June 8	32·9	22·4	10·5	3·4	4·0	2·5	35·1	3·6	–0·1	–0·6	23·8	11·3
July 13	33·1	22·4	10·7	3·4	4·0	2·6	34·7	3·6	–0·3	–0·3	23·8	10·9
Aug 10	32·7	22·2	10·4	3·3	3·9	2·5	33·9	3·5	–0·7	–0·4	23·5	10·4
Sept 14	31·8	21·9	9·9	3·3	3·9	2·4	33·2	3·4	–0·8	–0·6	23·3	9·9
Oct 12	31·2	21·7	9·5	3·2	3·8	2·3	33·5	3·4	0·3	–0·4	23·7	9·8
Nov 9	31·7	22·4	9·3	3·2	4·0	2·3	33·4	3·4	–0·1	–0·2	23·7	9·7
Dec 14	33·7	24·4	9·3	3·4	4·3	2·3	33·4	3·4	—	0·1	24·0	9·4
1990 Jan 11	36·0	25·9	10·0	3·7	4·6	2·4	33·0	3·4	–0·4	–0·2	23·8	9·2
Feb 8	36·9	26·7	10·2	3·8	4·7	2·5	33·6	3·4	0·6	0·1	24·1	9·5
Mar 8	37·0	26·8	10·1	3·8	4·7	2·5	34·3	3·5	0·7	0·3	24·7	9·6
Apr 12	36·7	26·5	10·1	3·8	4·7	2·5	35·0	3·6	0·7	0·7	25·2	9·8
May 10	35·7	25·8	9·8	3·7	4·6	2·4	35·6	3·6	0·6	0·7	25·7	9·9
June 14 P	33·9	24·6	9·2	3·5	4·4	2·2	35·9	3·7	0·3	0·5	25·9	10·0
SOUTH WEST												
1986*)	205·7	131·6	74·2	9·9	10·8	8·6	195·8	9·5			126·1	69·7
1987) Annual	178·9	115·0	63·9	8·5	9·4	7·2	172·3	8·1			111·4	60·9
1988**) averages	137·6	88·5	49·1	6·4	7·2	5·4	133·7	6·2			86·5	47·3
1989)	98·1	66·1	31·9	4·5	5·4	3·4	98·0	4·5			66·1	31·9
1989 June 8	90·5	61·3	29·2	4·2	5·0	3·1	100·0	4·6	–0·8	–1·5	66·9	33·1
July 13	91·7	61·7	30·0	4·2	5·0	3·2	97·7	4·5	–2·0	–1·2	65·9	31·8
Aug 10	91·1	61·5	29·7	4·2	5·0	3·1	94·8	4·4	–2·8	–1·9	64·8	30·0
Sept 14	89·6	60·8	28·8	4·1	5·0	3·0	91·4	4·2	–3·6	–2·8	62·8	28·6
Oct 12	87·7	60·1	27·6	4·0	4·9	2·9	90·1	4·1	–1·6	–2·7	62·3	27·8
Nov 9	88·8	61·2	27·5	4·1	5·0	2·9	88·4	4·1	–1·7	–2·3	61·6	26·8
Dec 14	92·5	65·1	27·4	4·2	5·3	2·9	88·1	4·0	–0·3	–1·1	62·1	26·0
1990 Jan 11	96·8	68·3	28·5	4·4	5·6	3·0	87·4	4·0	–0·7	–0·9	61·9	25·5
Feb 8	96·7	68·1	28·6	4·4	5·6	3·0	88·5	4·1	1·1	—	62·5	26·0
Mar 8	95·1	67·1	28·1	4·4	5·5	2·9	89·7	4·1	1·2	0·5	63·2	26·5
Apr 12	91·3	64·6	26·7	4·2	5·3	2·8	90·2	4·1	0·5	0·9	63·2	27·0
May 10	87·5	62·4	25·2	4·0	5·1	2·6	91·7	4·2	1·5	1·1	64·5	27·2
June 14 P	85·1	61·3	23·9	3·9	5·0	2·5	93·6	4·3	1·9	1·3	66·3	27·3

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·3
Regions

THOUSAND

	UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1986*)	346·7	236·8	108·0	13·6	15·4	10·6	327·7	12·9			228·1	99·6
1987) Annual	305·9	211·1	94·8	12·0	13·8	9·2	292·1	11·4			203·5	88·6
1988**) averages	238·0	163·0	75·0	9·2	10·7	7·1	230·1	8·9			158·7	71·4
1989)	168·5	118·8	49·7	6·6	8·0	4·6	168·4	6·6			118·7	49·6
1989 June 8	163·4	115·5	47·8	6·4	7·8	4·5	169·2	6·6	–3·0	–4·1	119·0	50·2
July 13	166·0	116·4	49·6	6·5	7·8	4·6	165·7	6·5	–2·9	–2·8	117·2	48·5
Aug 10	162·1	113·6	48·5	6·3	7·6	4·5	159·9	6·3	–5·9	–3·9	113·6	46·3
Sept 14 ‡	159·9	112·5	47·4	6·3	7·6	4·4	154·5	6·0	–5·7	–4·8	110·7	43·8
Oct 12 ‡	152·9	108·5	44·3	6·0	7·3	4·1	155·1	6·1	0·6	–3·7	110·8	44·3
Nov 9 ‡	149·8	107·1	42·7	5·9	7·2	4·0	154·4	6·0	–0·6	–1·9	110·4	44·0
Dec 14 ‡	151·6	109·8	41·8	5·9	7·4	3·9	152·9	6·0	–1·5	–0·5	110·0	42·9
1990 Jan 11 ‡	156·5	113·4	43·1	6·1	7·6	4·0	151·1	5·9	–1·8	–1·3	108·9	42·2
Feb 8 ‡	155·2	112·6	42·6	6·1	7·6	4·0	150·8	5·9	–0·3	–1·2	108·8	42·0
Mar 8	151·0	109·7	41·3	5·9	7·4	3·9	148·7	5·8	–2·1	–1·4	107·5	41·2
Apr 12	148·7	108·2	40·5	5·8	7·3	3·8	148·7	5·8	—	–0·8	107·6	41·1
May 10	145·3	106·3	39·0	5·7	7·2	3·6	149·3	5·8	0·6	–0·5	108·4	40·9
June 14 P	144·0	105·6	38·4	5·6	7·1	3·6	149·2	5·8	–0·1	0·2	108·6	40·6
EAST MIDLANDS												
1986*)	202·8	136·0	66·8	10·7	12·1	8·6	191·3	10·1			129·4	61·9
1987) Annual	183·9	125·2	54·4	9·6	11·2	6·9	175·8	9·2			120·6	55·2
1988**) averages	147·8	101·9	45·9	7·7	9·1	5·7	143·1	7·4			99·2	43·9
1989)	108·9	77·2	31·7	5·6	6·9	3·8	108·8	5·6			77·2	31·6
1989 June 8	106·3	75·7	30·6	5·5	6·8	3·7	110·3	5·7	–1·2	–2·6	78·3	32·0
July 13	107·9	76·1	31·8	5·5	6·8	3·9	108·3	5·6	–1·7	–1·5	77·3	31·0
Aug 10	105·5	74·3	31·2	5·4	6·6	3·8	105·6	5·4	–2·6	–1·8	75·9	29·7
Sept 14 ‡	101·3	71·4	29·8	5·2	6·4	3·6	101·3	5·2	–4·4	–2·9	72·8	28·5
Oct 12 ‡	95·3	67·5	27·8	4·9	6·0	3·4	99·3	5·1	–2·3	–3·1	71·0	28·3
Nov 9 ‡	93·2	66·7	26·5	4·8	6·0	3·2	97·7	5·0	–1·7	–2·8	69·9	27·8
Dec 14 ‡	95·5	69·2	26·3	4·9	6·2	3·2	96·3	5·0	–1·4	–1·7	69·1	27·2
1990 Jan 11 ‡	99·5	71·9	27·6	5·1	6·4	3·3	94·5	4·9	–1·8	–1·6	67·9	26·6
Feb 8 ‡	100·5	72·6	27·9	5·2	6·5	3·4	95·5	4·9	1·0	–0·7	68·5	27·0
Mar 8	98·8	71·6	27·2	5·1	6·4	3·3	95·1	4·9	–0·4	–0·4	68·4	26·7
Apr 12	97·4	70·2	27·1	5·0	6·3	3·3	94·6	4·9	–0·5	—	67·6	27·0
May 10	93·8	67·9	25·9	4·8	6·1	3·1	95·2	4·9	0·6	–0·1	68·4	26·8
June 14 P	92·2	67·0	25·2	4·7	6·0	3·1	95·7	4·9	0·5	0·2	69·1	26·6
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE												
1986*)	315·9	220·1	95·8	13·5	15·8	10·1	294·3	12·6			207·8	86·5
1987) Annual	286·0	201·2	84·8	12·2	14·6	8·7	270·5	11·5			192·4	78·1
1988**) averages	234·9	165·8	69·1	10·0	12·2	7·0	225·9	9·6			160·7	65·1
1989)	178·8	129·7	49·1	7·7	9·7	4·9	178·6	7·7			129·6	49·0
1989 June 8	172·9	125·7	47·2	7·4	9·4	4·7	178·9	7·7	–2·7	–3·5	129·6	49·3
July 13	176·2	126·5	49·6	7·6	9·5	5·0	177·6	7·6	–0·8	–2·1	129·0	48·6
Aug 10	173·7	124·7	49·0	7·5	9·4	4·9	174·3	7·5	–3·0	–2·2	127·5	46·8
Sept 14 ‡	171·0	124·0	46·9	7·3	9·3	4·7	169·7	7·3	–4·9	–2·9	124·8	44·9
Oct 12 ‡	162·5	118·9	43·6	7·0	8·9	4·4	167·3	7·2	–2·6	–3·5	123·0	44·3
Nov 9 ‡	159·9	117·7	42·2	6·9	8·8	4·2	164·2	7·1	–3·1	–3·5	120·6	43·6
Dec 14 ‡	162·3	120·6	41·7	7·0	9·0	4·2	162·5	7·0	–1·7	–2·4	119·8	42·7
1990 Jan 11 ‡	167·3	124·1	43·2	7·2	9·3	4·3	159·9	6·9	–2·6	–2·5	118·0	41·9
Feb 8 ‡	165·5	122·9	42·7	7·1	9·2	4·3	159·3	6·8	–0·6	–1·6	117·7	41·6
Mar 8	161·4	120·2	41·3	6·9	9·0	4·1	157·4	6·8	–1·9	–1·7	116·6	40·8
Apr 12	158·7	118·0	40·7	6·8	8·9	4·1	156·6	6·7	–0·8	–1·1	115·7	40·9
May 10	153·4	114·5	39·0	6·6	8·6	3·9	156·1	6·7	–0·5	–1·1	115·6	40·5
June 14 P	150·7	112·5	38·2	6·5	8·4	3·8	156·2	6·7	0·1	–0·4	116·0	40·2
NORTH WEST												
1986*)	448·3	313·2	135·1	14·6	17·5	10·6	423·1	13·8			298·6	124·6
1987) Annual	403·3	284·3	118·6	13·1	15·9	9·2	385·2	12·5			273·8	111·3
1988**) averages	333·0	235·9	97·1	10·8	13·2	7·4	322·1	10·4			229·6	92·5
1989)	262·6	191·6	71·0	8·4	10·8	5·3	262·3	8·4			191·4	70·9
1989 June 8	256·8	188·4	68·3	8·2	10·6	5·1	264·5	8·5	–4·3	–5·3	193·0	71·5
July 13	261·0	189·2	71·8	8·4	10·7	5·4	261·4	8·4	–2·8	–3·5	190·8	70·6
Aug 10	255·6	184·9	70·6	8·2	10·4	5·3	255·0	8·2	–6·5	–4·5	186·8	68·2
Sept 14 ‡	250·6	182·0	68·6	8·0	10·3	5·1	247·0	7·9	–7·8	–5·7	182·1	64·9
Oct 12 ‡	239·2	175·4	63·9	7·7	9·9	4·8	245·4	7·9	–1·9	–5·4	180·4	65·0
Nov 9 ‡	234·8	173·3	61·4	7·5	9·8	4·6	241·4	7·8	–4·1	–4·6	177·8	63·6
Dec 14 ‡	236·6	176·4	60·2	7·6	10·0	4·5	237·6	7·6	–3·8	–3·1	176·0	61·6
1990 Jan 11 ‡	243·2	180·8	62·4	7·8	10·2	4·7	233·8	7·5	–3·8	–3·9	173·8	60·0
Feb 8 ‡	240·7	179·6	61·0	7·7	10·1	4·6	233·3	7·5	–0·5	–2·7	173·9	59·4
Mar 8	237·5	177·8	59·8	7·6	10·0	4·5	232·6	7·5	–0·7	–1·7	173·3	59·3
Apr 12	234·1	175·1	59·0	7·5	9·9	4·4	231·5	7·4	–1·1	–0·8	172·4	59·1
May 10	227·6	171·2	56·4	7·3	9·7	4·2	231·2	7·4	–0·3	–0·7	172·4	58·8
June 14 P	223·0	167·9	55·1	7·2	9·5	4·1	230·3	7·4	–0·9	–0·8	172·0	58·3

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

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1986*)	234·9	167·3	67·6	16·4	19·6	11·7	221·5	15·4			159·6	61·9
1987) Annual	213·1	155·1	58·0	14·9	18·4	9·9	203·9	14·3			149·6	54·2
1988**) averages	179·4	130·7	48·7	12·5	15·5	8·2	173·9	12·1			127·5	46·4
1989)	141·9	105·7	36·2	10·0	12·9	6·1	141·8	10·0			105·6	36·2
1989 June 8	140·0	104·6	35·5	9·9	12·7	6·0	143·7	10·2	–2·7	–3·5	106·7	37·0
July 13	138·9	102·8	36·0	9·8	12·5	6·1	140·8	10·0	–2·6	–2·7	104·9	35·9
Aug 10	135·5	100·3	35·2	9·6	12·2	6·0	138·0	9·8	–2·9	–2·7	103·5	34·5
Sept 14 ‡	132·4	97·6	34·8	9·4	11·9	5·9	132·6	9·4	–5·4	–3·6	99·4	33·2
Oct 12 ‡	127·3	94·9	32·4	9·0	11·5	5·5	130·6	9·2	–2·1	–3·5	98·0	32·6
Nov 9 ‡	124·9	93·9	31·0	8·8	11·4	5·3	127·3	9·0	–3·3	–3·6	95·6	31·7
Dec 14 ‡	124·7	94·4	30·3	8·8	11·5	5·1	124·8	8·8	–2·5	–2·6	93·8	31·0
1990 Jan 11 ‡	129·1	97·2	31·9	9·1	11·8	5·4	123·0	8·7	–1·8	–2·5	92·2	30·8
Feb 8 ‡	126·8	95·4	31·3	9·0	11·6	5·3	121·9	8·6	–1·1	–1·8	91·6	30·3
Mar 8	124·9	94·3	30·5	8·8	11·5	5·2	121·1	8·6	–0·8	–1·2	91·1	30·0
Apr 12	122·3	92·6	29·7	8·7	11·3	5·0	119·8	8·5	–1·3	–1·1	90·1	29·7
May 10	119·1	90·7	28·3	8·4	11·0	4·8	120·3	8·5	0·5	–0·5	90·9	29·4
June 14 P	116·8	89·2	27·6	8·3	10·9	4·7	119·9	8·5	–0·4	–0·4	91·0	28·9
WALES												
1986*)	179·0	126·1	52·9	14·4	16·6	10·9	169·3	13·6			120·5	48·8
1987) Annual	157·0	111·8	45·2	12·7	15·2	9·0	149·9	12·1			107·6	42·3
1988**) averages	130·0	92·9	37·1	10·3	12·6	7·1	125·7	10·0			90·3	35·3
1989)	97·0	70·9	26·2	7·4	9·2	4·9	96·9	7·4			70·8	26·1
1989 June 8	92·8	68·0	24·8	7·1	8·8	4·6	98·5	7·5	–1·4	–2·1	71·5	27·0
July 13	93·3	67·5	25·7	7·1	8·8	4·8	96·1	7·4	–2·3	–1·7	70·1	26·0
Aug 10	91·1	65·8	25·3	7·0	8·5	4·7	93·4	7·1	–2·7	–2·1	68·6	24·8
Sept 14 ‡	90·6	66·0	24·6	6·9	8·6	4·6	90·1	6·9	–3·3	–2·8	66·7	23·4
Oct 12 ‡	86·5	63·9	22·6	6·6	8·3	4·2	88·7	6·8	–1·5	–2·5	65·9	22·8
Nov 9 ‡	85·7	63·8	21·9	6·6	8·3	4·1	86·6	6·6	–2·1	–2·3	64·4	22·2
Dec 14 ‡	87·2	65·6	21·6	6·7	8·5	4·0	85·7	6·6	–0·9	–1·5	64·1	21·6
1990 Jan 11 ‡	90·3	67·7	22·6	6·9	8·8	4·2	84·6	6·5	–1·1	–1·4	63·3	21·3
Feb 8 ‡	88·9	66·7	22·1	6·8	8·7	4·1	84·2	6·4	–0·4	–0·8	63·2	21·0
Mar 8	86·6	65·4	21·3	6·6	8·5	4·0	83·8	6·4	–0·4	–0·6	63·0	20·8
Apr 12	84·6	63·9	20·7	6·5	8·3	3·9	83·0	6·3	–0·8	–0·5	62·3	20·7
May 10	81·2	61·9	19·3	6·2	8·0	3·6	83·4	6·4	0·4	–0·3	63·0	20·4
June 14 P	79·1	60·7	18·4	6·1	7·9	3·4	84·1	6·4	0·7	0·1	63·8	20·3
SCOTLAND												
1986*)	359·8	248·1	111·8	14·5	16·9	11·0	332·7	13·4			232·1	100·6
1987) Annual	345·8	241·9	103·8	14·0	16·7	10·1	323·4	13·1			228·9	94·5
1988**) averages	293·6	207·2	86·4	11·8	14·3	8·3	280·1	11·3			199·3	80·8
1989)	234·7	169·5	65·2	9·4	11·8	6·1	234·3	9·3			169·3	65·0
1989 June 8	228·2	166·1	62·1	9·1	11·6	5·8	235·4	9·4	–4·5	–5·2	170·3	65·1
July 13	232·4	165·6	66·7	9·3	11·5	6·2	233·0	9·3	–2·2	–3·5	169·0	64·0
Aug 10	229·9	163·5	66·4	9·2	11·4	6·2	230·8	9·2	–1·8	–2·8	167·6	63·2
Sept 14 ‡	219·9	158·7	61·3	8·8	11·1	5·7	224·7	9·0	–6·2	–3·4	162·9	61·8
Oct 12 ‡	214·1	155·3	58·8	8·5	10·8	5·5	219·5	8·7	–5·2	–4·4	159·2	60·3
Nov 9 ‡	211·7	153·8	57·9	8·4	10·7	5·4	214·8	8·6	–4·8	–5·4	155·8	59·0
Dec 14 ‡	212·9	155·5	57·3	8·5	10·8	5·3	210·5	8·4	–4·3	–4·7	153·0	57·5
1990 Jan 11 ‡	219·2	159·9	59·3	8·7	11·1	5·5	207·1	8·3	–3·4	–4·1	150·6	56·5
Feb 8 ‡	215·7	157·3	58·4	8·6	11·0	5·4	206·4	8·2	–0·7	–2·8	150·4	56·0
Mar 8	210·1	153·8	56·3	8·4	10·7	5·2	204·8	8·2	–1·6	–1·9	149·5	55·3
Apr 12	205·9	151·0	54·9	8·2	10·5	5·1	203·8	8·1	–1·0	–1·1	148·5	55·3
May 10	196·5	145·2	51·3	7·8	10·1	4·8	201·6	8·0	–2·2	–1·6	147·2	54·4
June 14 P	193·8	142·7	51·1	7·7	9·9	4·8	201·0	8·0	–0·6	–1·3	146·8	54·2
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1986*)	127·8	92·9	34·9	18·1	21·7	12·5	122·6	17·4			89·6	33·0
1987) Annual	126·5	92·0	34·5	17·8	21·5	12·3	122·1	17·2			89·2	32·9
1988**) averages	115·7	84·3	31·3	16·4	20·0	11·0	113·2	16·0			82·7	30·5
1989)	105·7	77·7	28·0	15·1	18·8	9·8	105·6	15·1			77·6	27·9
1989 June 8	104·2	76·9	27·3	14·9	18·6	9·6	105·9	15·2	–1·2	–1·1	77·9	28·0
July 13	107·8	78·0	29·7	15·4	18·9	10·5	105·8	15·2	—	–0·7	77·8	28·0
Aug 10	107·0	77·4	29·7	15·3	18·7	10·4	104·6	15·0	–1·1	–0·8	77·1	27·5
Sept 14	106·1	77·1	29·0	15·2	18·7	10·2	103·0	14·8	–1·7	–0·9	76·2	26·8
Oct 12	101·9	74·8	27·1	14·6	18·1	9·5	102·3	14·7	–0·7	–1·2	75·7	26·6
Nov 9	99·2	73·7	25·5	14·2	17·8	9·0	101·2	14·5	–1·1	–1·2	75·1	26·1
Dec 14	99·1	74·4	24·7	14·2	18·0	8·7	100·4	14·4	–0·8	–0·9	74·7	25·7
1990 Jan 11	100·4	75·6	24·8	14·4	18·3	8·7	99·2	14·2	–1·2	–1·0	74·0	25·2
Feb 8	98·9	74·7	24·2	14·2	18·1	8·5	98·7	14·1	–0·5	–0·8	73·8	24·9
Mar 8	97·6	73·9	23·7	14·0	17·9	8·3	98·5	14·1	–0·2	–0·6	73·7	24·8
Apr 12	97·7	73·7	23·9	14·0	17·8	8·4	98·0	14·0	–0·5	–0·4	73·4	24·6
May 10	96·1	72·9	23·2	13·8	17·6	8·1	97·7	14·0	–0·3	–0·3	73·4	24·3
June 14 P	95·1	71·9	23·2	13·6	17·4	8·1	96·8	13·9	–0·9	–0·6	72·9	23·9

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡					
South West					
Development Areas	4,321	1,532	5,853	9·6	..
Intermediate Areas	9,122	3,670	12,792	7·2	..
Unassisted	47,839	18,659	66,498	4·2	..
All	**61,282**	**23,861**	**85,143**	**4·7**	**3·9**
West Midlands					
Intermediate Areas	87,162	31,157	118,319	7·6	..
Unassisted	18,475	7,252	25,727	3·9	..
All	**105,637**	**38,409**	**144,046**	**6·5**	**5·6**
East Midlands					
Development Areas	1,033	424	1,457	5·2	..
Intermediate Areas	1,919	898	2,817	5·4	..
Unassisted	64,072	23,883	87,955	5·5	..
All	**67,024**	**25,205**	**92,229**	**5·5**	**4·7**
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Development Areas	12,211	4,070	16,281	10·4	..
Intermediate Areas	58,183	18,986	77,169	8·9	..
Unassisted	42,109	15,098	57,207	5·9	..
All	**112,503**	**38,154**	**150,657**	**7·6**	**6·5**
North West					
Development Areas	76,555	24,716	101,271	11·6	..
Intermediate Areas	51,869	16,653	68,522	7·3	..
Unassisted	39,471	13,737	53,208	6·0	..
All	**167,895**	**55,106**	**223,001**	**8·3**	**7·2**
North					
Development Areas	72,988	21,527	94,515	10·9	..
Intermediate Areas	9,750	3,131	12,881	8·0	..
Unassisted	6,508	2,908	9,416	4·4	..
All	**89,246**	**27,566**	**116,812**	**9·4**	**8·3**
Wales					
Development Areas	23,569	6,863	30,432	8·1	..
Intermediate Areas	32,851	9,917	42,768	7·5	..
Unassisted	4,244	1,659	5,903	4·8	..
All	**60,664**	**18,439**	**79,103**	**7·4**	**6·1**
Scotland					
Development Areas	89,448	29,275	118,723	11·2	..
Intermediate Areas	22,145	9,294	31,439	10·1	..
Unassisted	31,064	12,541	43,605	5·3	..
All	**142,657**	**51,110**	**193,767**	**8·9**	**7·7**
UNASSISTED REGIONS					
South East	**251,969**	**89,975**	**341,944**	**4·2**	**3·6**
East Anglia	**24,609**	**9,244**	**33,853**	**4·2**	**3·5**
GREAT BRITAIN					
Development Areas	280,125	88,407	368,532	10·8	..
Intermediate Areas	273,001	93,706	366,707	7·9	..
Unassisted	530,360	194,956	725,316	4·6	..
All	**1,083,486**	**377,069**	**1,460,555**	**6·1**	**5·3**
Northern Ireland	**71,883**	**23,172**	**95,055**	**15·4**	**13·6**
United Kingdom	**1,155,369**	**400,241**	**1,555,610**	**6·4**	**5·5**
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *					
England					
Accrington and Rossendale	2,029	745	2,774	5·6	(4·7)
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,699	865	3,564	5·7	(5·0)
Alnwick and Amble	689	260	949	8·8	(6·9)
Andover	467	209	676	2·2	(1·9)
Ashford	936	360	1,296	4·0	(3·3)
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,704	991	3,695	2·2	(1·8)
Banbury	754	312	1,066	4·0	(3·3)
Barnsley (I)	5,741	1,852	7,593	10·4	(8·9)
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,065	430	1,495	5·9	(4·5)
Barrow-in-Furness	1,371	648	2,019	4·6	(4·1)
Basingstoke and Alton	1,120	376	1,496	1·9	(1·7)
Bath	1,805	740	2,545	3·8	(3·2)
Beccles and Halesworth	404	222	626	4·0	(3·0)
Bedford	1,979	713	2,692	3·4	(3·0)
Berwick-on-Tweed	402	136	538	5·5	(4·6)
Bicester	259	164	423	2·3	(1·9)
Bideford	502	202	704	7·6	(5·8)
Birmingham (I)	41,703	14,295	55,998	7·9	(7·0)
Bishop Auckland (D)	3,064	987	4,051	10·2	(8·6)
Blackburn	3,801	1,155	4,956	7·5	(6·4)
Blackpool	5,196	1,583	6,779	6·2	(4·9)
Blandford	147	65	212	2·3	(1·7)
Bodmin and Liskeard (I)	880	402	1,282	5·5	(4·1)
Bolton and Bury	9,973	3,426	13,399	7·7	(6·5)
Boston	1,135	449	1,584	6·8	(5·5)
Bournemouth	3,409	1,098	4,507	4·4	(3·6)
Bradford (I)	12,081	3,654	15,735	7·6	(6·7)
Bridgwater	1,573	660	2,233	7·2	(5·9)
Bridlington and Driffield	1,068	374	1,442	7·3	(5·7)
Bridport	237	107	344	4·3	(3·1)
Brighton	6,448	2,133	8,581	5·3	(4·4)
Bristol	11,601	4,453	16,054	4·9	(4·3)
Bude (I)	313	136	449	7·7	(5·2)
Burnley	2,008	678	2,686	6·4	(5·6)
Burton-on-Trent	2,132	838	2,970	4·9	(4·2)
Bury St Edmunds	592	293	885	2·6	(2·2)
Buxton	577	243	820	3·8	(3·0)
Calderdale	3,566	1,436	5,002	6·4	(5·5)
Cambridge	2,244	820	3,064	2·2	(1·8)
Canterbury	1,703	511	2,214	4·6	(3·8)
Carlisle	1,690	749	2,439	4·6	(3·9)
Castleford and Pontefract	2,956	1,009	3,965	7·7	(6·8)
Chard	222	115	337	3·3	(2·7)
Chelmsford and Braintree	2,274	969	3,243	3·0	(2·5)
Cheltenham	1,719	618	2,337	3·0	(2·7)
Chesterfield	4,012	1,508	5,520	7·6	(6·5)
Chichester	983	287	1,270	2·1	(1·7)
Chippenham	594	323	917	3·1	(2·5)
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I)	899	380	1,279	5·4	(4·3)
Cirencester	198	100	298	2·3	(1·9)
Clacton	1,287	395	1,682	9·3	(6·9)
Clitheroe	143	97	240	2·4	(1·9)
Colchester	2,142	996	3,138	4·1	(3·4)
Corby (D)	985	400	1,385	5·1	(4·5)
Coventry and Hinckley (I)	11,189	4,576	15,765	6·7	(5·9)
Crawley	2,050	702	2,752	1·3	(1·2)
Crewe	1,722	817	2,539	5·1	(4·5)
Cromer and North Walsham	701	228	929	5·2	(3·8)
Darlington (I)	2,755	925	3,680	7·6	(6·5)
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	263	112	375	5·1	(3·3)
Derby	5,924	2,112	8,036	5·2	(4·6)
Devizes	270	124	394	2·9	(2·5)
Diss	319	162	481	3·6	(2·6)
Doncaster (I)	7,235	2,565	9,800	10·1	(8·6)
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,177	471	1,648	4·2	(3·6)
Dover and Deal	1,363	464	1,827	4·3	(3·7)
Dudley and Sandwell (I)	14,209	5,223	19,432	7·6	(6·7)
Durham (I)	3,306	1,140	4,446	6·9	(6·2)
Eastbourne	1,283	500	1,783	3·3	(2·6)
Evesham	404	189	593	2·2	(1·6)
Exeter	2,474	891	3,365	3·7	(3·1)
Fakenham	420	208	628	5·7	(4·2)
Falmouth (D)	643	222	865	7·3	(5·8)
Folkestone	1,634	481	2,115	6·7	(5·5)
Gainsborough (I)	673	282	955	7·5	(6·3)
Gloucester	1,995	671	2,666	3·7	(3·3)
Goole and Selby	1,219	522	1,741	6·3	(5·2)
Gosport and Fareham	1,571	661	2,232	4·3	(3·7)
Grantham	751	345	1,096	4·7	(3·9)
Great Yarmouth	2,108	713	2,821	7·2	(5·8)
Grimsby (I)	5,088	1,471	6,559	8·7	(7·5)
Guildford and Aldershot	2,623	959	3,582	1·9	(1·6)
Harrogate	759	319	1,078	2·7	(2·2)
Hartlepool (D)	3,916	1,174	5,090	15·3	(13·0)
Harwich	347	130	477	6·1	(5·1)
Hastings	2,069	628	2,697	5·5	(4·2)
Haverhill	282	179	461	3·7	(3·1)
Heathrow	14,475	5,584	20,059	2·9	(2·5)
Helston (D)	360	192	552	9·7	(6·5)
Hereford and Leominster	1,329	534	1,863	4·3	(3·4)
Hertford and Harlow	4,689	1,875	6,564	2·9	(2·5)
Hexham	414	233	647	4·5	(3·3)
Hitchin and Letchworth	1,359	546	1,905	3·3	(2·8)
Honiton and Axminster	392	155	547	3·3	(2·4)
Horncastle and Market Rasen	534	250	784	7·4	(5·3)
Huddersfield	3,948	1,532	5,480	6·0	(5·1)
Hull (I)	11,797	4,089	15,886	8·9	(7·7)
Huntingdon and St Neots	985	499	1,484	3·4	(2·8)
Ipswich	2,689	875	3,564	3·5	(3·0)
Isle of Wight	2,183	749	2,932	6·3	(5·1)
Keighley	1,309	538	1,847	6·1	(5·1)
Kendal	228	131	359	1·7	(1·3)
Keswick	69	21	90	3·4	(2·2)
Kettering and Market Harborough	860	363	1,223	3·2	(2·7)
Kidderminster (I)	1,228	486	1,714	4·4	(3·6)
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,664	631	2,295	5·8	(4·7)
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,470	955	3,425	7·6	(6·2)
Launceston	258	117	375	5·7	(3·8)
Leeds	15,497	4,849	20,346	6·3	(5·6)
Leek	269	87	356	2·7	(2·2)
Leicester	9,438	3,716	13,154	5·1	(4·4)
Lincoln	3,366	1,328	4,694	7·2	(6·2)
Liverpool (D)	45,957	14,058	60,015	13·5	(11·9)
London	137,187	48,981	186,168	5·3	(4·7)
Loughborough and Coalville	1,524	723	2,247	3·7	(3·2)
Louth and Mablethorpe	793	301	1,094	8·8	(6·6)
Lowestoft	1,297	619	1,916	6·3	(5·3)
Ludlow	297	160	457	3·8	(2·6)
Macclesfield	1,294	559	1,853	3·3	(2·7)
Malton	157	78	235	3·1	(2·5)
Malvern and Ledbury	587	196	783	4·0	(3·0)
Manchester (I)	42,237	12,991	55,228	7·3	(6·5)
Mansfield	3,827	1,261	5,088	8·5	(7·3)
Matlock	422	189	611	3·1	(2·5)
Medway and Maidstone	6,598	2,554	9,152	4·3	(3·7)

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
Melton Mowbray	472	194	666	3·3	(2·6)
Middlesbrough (D)	11,764	3,181	14,945	12·3	(10·7)
Milton Keynes	1,891	702	2,593	3·0	(2·6)
Minehead	296	99	395	4·2	(3·2)
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	3,691	1,071	4,762	9·7	(8·4)
Newark	984	353	1,337	6·0	(4·9)
Newbury	628	194	822	2·0	(1·7)
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	25,927	7,486	33,413	9·2	(8·3)
Newmarket	624	311	935	3·7	(2·9)
Newquay (D)	465	150	615	7·4	(5·5)
Newton Abbot	706	257	963	4·2	(3·4)
Northallerton	278	144	422	2·6	(2·2)
Northampton	2,568	981	3,549	3·0	(2·7)
Northwich	1,682	700	2,382	5·0	(4·2)
Norwich	4,592	1,543	6,135	4·5	(3·8)
Nottingham	16,720	5,564	22,284	6·9	(6·1)
Okehampton	137	58	195	3·9	(2·8)
Oldham	4,718	1,816	6,534	7·6	(6·6)
Oswestry	420	194	614	4·8	(3·6)
Oxford	3,276	1,097	4,373	2·4	(2·1)
Pendle	1,165	450	1,615	5·1	(4·3)
Penrith	227	100	327	2·4	(1·8)
Penzance and St Ives (D)	1,196	467	1,663	10·7	(7·6)
Peterborough	3,596	1,162	4,758	5·2	(4·5)
Pickering and Helmsley	141	66	207	3·2	(2·2)
Plymouth (I)	7,222	2,822	10,044	7·7	(6·7)
Poole	1,671	562	2,233	3·5	(3·0)
Portsmouth	6,005	1,923	7,928	5·2	(4·5)
Preston	6,176	2,132	8,308	5·4	(4·7)
Reading	2,417	717	3,134	2·0	(1·7)
Redruth and Camborne (D)	1,657	501	2,158	10·9	(8·7)
Retford	867	413	1,280	6·4	(5·3)
Richmondshire	303	226	529	4·6	(3·4)
Ripon	176	129	305	3·1	(2·3)
Rochdale	3,973	1,367	5,340	8·3	(7·1)
Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	8,825	2,912	11,737	12·5	(10·8)
Rugby and Daventry	1,172	624	1,796	3·6	(3·0)
Salisbury	974	416	1,390	3·4	(2·8)
Scarborough and Filey	1,289	475	1,764	5·7	(4·6)
Scunthorpe (D)	2,751	950	3,701	7·0	(5·9)
Settle	66	56	122	2·3	(1·5)
Shaftesbury	281	145	426	3·0	(2·2)
Sheffield (I)	17,011	5,733	22,744	9·1	(7·9)
Shrewsbury	1,173	466	1,639	3·8	(3·1)
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	1,823	691	2,514	6·5	(5·5)
Skegness	839	219	1,058	9·9	(7·5)
Skipton	208	84	292	2·9	(2·2)
Sleaford	325	181	506	4·5	(3·6)
Slough	3,212	1,306	4,518	2·6	(2·2)
South Molton	103	58	161	4·1	(2·5)
South Tyneside (D)	6,292	1,711	8,003	15·8	(13·7)
Southampton	6,440	1,946	8,386	4·6	(4·0)
Southend	9,273	3,392	12,665	5·2	(4·3)
Spalding and Holbeach	592	255	847	3·6	(2·8)
St Austell	1,002	440	1,442	6·8	(5·3)
Stafford	1,534	604	2,138	3·1	(2·7)
Stamford	352	166	518	3·2	(2·5)
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	5,900	1,934	7,834	11·3	(10·0)
Stoke	6,488	2,471	8,959	4·6	(4·0)
Stroud	901	425	1,326	3·3	(2·7)
Sudbury	461	204	665	4·5	(3·3)
Sunderland (D)	14,677	4,356	19,033	11·8	(10·4)
Swindon	2,417	902	3,319	3·2	(2·8)
Taunton	1,253	426	1,679	4·0	(3·3)
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	2,551	953	3,504	5·5	(4·6)
Thanet	2,600	846	3,446	9·5	(7·4)
Thetford	811	351	1,162	5·6	(4·5)
Thirsk	137	88	225	4·7	(3·5)
Tiverton	282	123	405	3·9	(3·0)
Torbay	2,193	752	2,945	6·7	(5·1)
Torrington	144	76	220	4·5	(3·1)
Totnes	283	110	393	5·5	(4·0)
Trowbridge and Frome	1,265	528	1,793	3·8	(3·3)
Truro	806	336	1,142	4·7	(3·8)
Tunbridge Wells	1,244	422	1,666	1·7	(1·4)
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	222	110	332	2·9	(2·4)
Wakefield and Dewsbury	6,240	2,082	8,322	7·2	(6·4)
Walsall (I)	7,699	2,741	10,440	7·1	(6·2)
Wareham and Swanage	148	65	213	2·2	(1·7)
Warminster	195	100	295	4·5	(3·6)
Warrington	3,017	1,004	4,021	5·1	(4·6)
Warwick	1,692	669	2,361	2·9	(2·5)
Watford and Luton	7,632	2,506	10,138	3·0	(2·6)
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,121	520	1,641	3·4	(2·9)
Wells	580	264	844	3·7	(2·9)
Weston-super-Mare	1,525	611	2,136	5·5	(4·5)
Whitby (D)	515	165	680	9·4	(6·6)
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	401	191	592	4·0	(3·0)
Whitehaven	1,338	599	1,937	5·6	(5·0)
Widnes and Runcorn (D)	3,724	1,186	4,910	8·8	(7·9)
Wigan and St Helens (D)	11,947	4,549	16,496	9·7	(8·3)
Winchester and Eastleigh	973	344	1,317	1·6	(1·4)
Windermere	76	30	106	1·4	(1·0)
Wirral and Chester (D)	14,927	4,923	19,850	9·7	(8·5)
Wisbech	866	281	1,147	7·5	(5·7)
Wolverhampton (I)	8,865	3,046	11,911	9·1	(8·0)
Woodbridge and Leiston	291	136	427	2·3	(1·8)
Worcester	1,844	648	2,492	4·0	(3·4)
Workington (D)	1,616	765	2,381	8·0	(6·7)
Worksop	1,394	486	1,880	7·3	(6·5)
Worthing	1,752	504	2,256	3·0	(2·4)
Yeovil	969	493	1,462	3·5	(2·9)
York	2,805	1,099	3,904	4·4	(3·7)
Wales					
Aberdare (D)	1,731	436	2,167	12·1	(10·0)
Aberystwyth	393	132	525	4·5	(3·4)
Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,075	670	2,745	10·5	(8·5)
Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	2,552	685	3,237	9·7	(8·0)
Brecon	161	94	255	3·3	(2·2)
Bridgend (I)	3,113	1,069	4,182	7·7	(6·5)
Cardiff (I)	10,814	2,984	13,798	6·8	(5·9)
Cardigan (D)	377	145	522	8·7	(4·7)
Carmarthen	525	197	722	3·7	(2·8)
Conwy and Colwyn	1,545	531	2,076	6·1	(4·7)
Denbigh	347	172	519	5·1	(3·4)
Dolgellau and Barmouth	212	64	276	6·4	(4·4)
Fishguard (I)	183	63	246	7·0	(4·2)
Haverfordwest (I)	1,207	448	1,655	9·0	(6·9)
Holyhead (D)	1,403	574	1,977	11·4	(8·8)
Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	256	107	363	6·8	(4·1)
Llandeilo	111	61	172	4·5	(2·7)
Llandrindod Wells	216	112	328	4·4	(2·7)
Llanelli (I)	2,153	691	2,844	9·3	(7·5)
Machynlleth	124	57	181	6·4	(3·7)
Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	4,299	1,074	5,373	10·2	(8·7)
Monmouth	192	67	259	6·5	(4·4)
Neath and Port Talbot (D)	2,131	543	2,674	6·9	(6·0)
Newport (I)	4,245	1,336	5,581	6·8	(6·0)
Newtown	236	97	333	3·4	(2·5)
Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	2,101	681	2,782	6·6	(5·7)
Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	4,535	1,078	5,613	8·7	(7·4)
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	244	125	369	6·1	(4·4)
Pwllheli (I)	354	103	457	9·0	(5·8)
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	3,077	1,072	4,149	5·4	(4·4)
South Pembrokeshire (D)	935	288	1,223	9·6	(6·8)
Swansea (I)	6,362	1,747	8,109	8·0	(6·8)
Welshpool	182	75	257	3·5	(2·3)
Wrexham (D)	2,273	861	3,134	6·0	(5·0)
Scotland					
Aberdeen	3,480	1,508	4,988	2·9	(2·6)
Alloa (I)	1,547	587	2,134	13·0	(11·0)
Annan	329	170	499	5·5	(4·5)
Arbroath (D)	692	392	1,084	11·3	(9·1)
Ayr (I)	2,545	952	3,497	8·1	(6·9)
Badenoch (I)	165	84	249	6·7	(5·0)
Banff	284	154	438	4·4	(3·3)
Bathgate (D)	3,400	1,163	4,563	9·6	(8·5)
Berwickshire	243	119	362	6·4	(4·6)
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	401	193	594	5·5	(4·2)
Brechin and Montrose	531	271	802	6·0	(4·7)
Buckie	163	140	303	6·6	(5·4)
Campbeltown (I)	248	118	366	10·6	(7·4)
Crieff	151	79	230	6·2	(4·7)
Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	1,829	572	2,401	18·2	(14·8)
Dumbarton (D)	2,263	881	3,144	11·7	(10·1)
Dumfries	986	432	1,418	5·8	(5·0)
Dundee (D)	6,409	2,518	8,927	9·4	(8·4)
Dunfermline (I)	3,318	1,234	4,552	9·4	(8·2)
Dunoon and Bute (I)	590	253	843	10·6	(7·5)
Edinburgh	14,133	4,653	18,786	6·2	(5·6)
Elgin	595	395	990	6·2	(5·3)
Falkirk (I)	4,008	2,041	6,049	10·2	(9·0)
Forfar	392	250	642	6·9	(5·6)
Forres (I)	222	153	375	12·3	(9·5)
Fraserburgh	272	144	416	5·3	(4·2)
Galashiels	429	169	598	3·6	(3·0)
Girvan (I)	320	149	469	14·9	(11·1)
Glasgow (D)	50,742	15,868	66,610	11·1	(10·0)
Greenock (D)	4,099	1,170	5,269	14·1	(12·4)
Haddington	503	235	738	5·5	(4·6)
Hawick	304	116	420	5·1	(4·3)
Huntly	127	76	203	6·1	(4·5)
Invergordon and Dingwall (I)	1,012	408	1,420	11·9	(10·0)
Inverness	1,650	665	2,315	6·2	(5·3)
Irvine (D)	4,413	1,595	6,008	12·1	(10·4)
Islay/Mid Argyll	229	107	336	7·9	(6·2)
Keith	212	119	331	7·0	(5·5)
Kelso and Jedburgh	158	56	214	3·9	(3·1)
Kilmarnock (D)	2,523	937	3,460	11·2	(9·6)
Kirkcaldy (I)	4,466	1,856	6,322	10·5	(9·2)
Lanarkshire (D)	13,078	4,179	17,257	11·7	(10·1)
Lochaber (I)	420	161	581	7·0	(5·7)
Lockerbie	146	86	232	5·8	(4·3)
Newton Stewart (I)	295	176	471	16·4	(10·6)
North East Fife	591	339	930	5·4	(4·5)
Oban	241	100	341	4·6	(3·4)
Orkney Islands	263	123	386	5·6	(4·0)
Peebles	199	112	311	6·9	(5·6)
Perth	1,222	495	1,717	5·8	(5·0)
Peterhead	476	265	741	6·3	(5·0)
Shetland Islands	261	128	389	3·7	(3·1)
Skye and Wester Ross (I)	408	146	554	9·2	(6·9)
Stewartry (I)	313	178	491	6·7	(4·8)
Stirling	1,741	705	2,446	7·4	(6·4)
Stranraer (I)	574	231	805	10·9	(8·5)
Sutherland (I)	314	130	444	11·4	(8·9)
Thurso	352	137	489	7·0	(5·9)
Western Isles (I)	968	305	1,273	11·9	(9·1)
Wick (I)	412	132	544	11·5	(9·0)
Northern Ireland					
Ballymena	1,801	751	2,552	10·9	(9·4)
Belfast	34,469	11,840	46,309	13·3	(12·1)
Coleraine	4,214	1,301	5,515	17·2	(14·7)
Cookstown	1,561	585	2,146	25·0	(20·6)
Craigavon	5,980	2,218	8,198	13·7	(12·0)
Dungannon	2,317	732	3,049	19·2	(16·1)
Enniskillen	2,539	687	3,226	18·2	(14·5)
Londonderry	8,308	1,865	10,173	21·9	(19·8)
Magherafelt	1,629	595	2,224	18·5	(15·3)
Newry	4,579	1,373	5,952	22·1	(18·6)
Omagh	2,030	683	2,713	16·6	(13·7)
Strabane	2,456	542	2,998	26·7	(22·1)

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
* Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. See also footnote ‡ to *table 2·1*.
† Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
** Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·4
Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at June 14, 1990

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·5
Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		18-24 Up to 26 weeks	18-24 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	18-24 Over 52 weeks	18-24 All	25-49 Up to 26 weeks	25-49 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-49 Over 52 weeks	25-49 All	50 and over Up to 26 weeks	50 and over Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	50 and over Over 52 weeks	50 and over All	All ages * Up to 26 weeks	All ages * Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages * Over 52 weeks	All ages * All
MALE AND FEMALE																	
1988	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
	July	309·7	103·6	106·7	520·1	374·2	163·9	346·0	884·1	91·6	52·2	221·7	365·5	776·9	319·9	674·6	1,771·4
	Oct	288·3	81·8	96·2	466·3	363·7	147·9	318·1	829·7	93·4	45·9	199·1	338·3	746·9	275·7	613·3	1,635·8
1990	Jan	313·2	83·8	91·1	488·1	420·1	144·7	301·7	866·4	103·5	42·6	184·8	330·8	838·3	271·1	577·6	1,687·0
	Apr	288·7	92·0	84·5	465·2	413·6	147·9	283·0	844·4	99·3	43·7	172·3	315·3	802·9	283·7	539·7	1,626·3
MALE																	
1988	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
	July	194·6	69·0	75·6	339·2	253·7	110·2	281·1	645·1	69·3	39·8	167·4	276·4	518·4	219·1	524·1	1,261·6
	Oct	184·5	56·0	69·5	309·9	254·1	102·3	259·6	616·0	71·6	34·9	148·1	254·6	511·0	193·2	477·2	1,181·3
1990	Jan	207·1	57·4	67·3	331·8	304·9	102·9	248·4	656·2	80·2	32·6	137·6	250·4	593·0	192·9	453·3	1,239·3
	Apr	192·5	62·7	62·9	318·2	299·6	107·2	234·2	641·0	76·3	33·5	128·4	238·2	569·2	203·5	425·5	1,198·2
FEMALE																	
1988	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
	July	115·1	34·6	31·2	180·9	120·4	53·7	64·9	239·1	22·3	12·5	54·3	89·1	258·5	100·8	150·4	509·8
	Oct	103·8	25·8	26·7	156·4	109·6	45·6	58·5	213·7	21·8	11·0	50·9	83·7	235·9	82·4	136·2	454·5
1990	Jan	106·0	26·3	23·9	156·2	115·2	41·8	53·3	210·2	23·3	10·1	47·1	80·5	245·3	78·2	124·3	447·7
	Apr	96·1	29·3	21·6	147·0	114·0	40·6	48·8	203·4	23·0	10·2	43·8	77·1	233·7	80·2	114·2	428·1

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1989 Apr	1,881·5	146·7	383·7	295·5	363·7	287·0	367·6	37·3	1,883·6
July	1,769·7	137·5	382·5	279·4	339·2	265·5	332·6	32·9	1,771·4
Oct	1,634·3	133·0	333·3	260·9	318·0	250·8	308·1	30·2	1,635·8
1990 Jan	1,685·4	138·2	349·9	276·4	332·3	257·7	300·7	30·1	1,687·0
Apr	1,624·8	131·0	334·2	268·4	323·8	252·2	286·7	28·5	1,626·3
MALE									
1989 Apr	1,349·6	90·3	261·5	207·4	276·6	206·7	270·6	36·5	1,350·8
July	1,260·6	84·0	255·2	197·0	257·9	190·2	244·3	32·1	1,261·6
Oct	1,180·5	81·0	229·0	187·2	245·9	182·8	225·0	29·7	1,181·3
1990 Jan	1,238·4	85·8	246·0	203·5	262·1	190·5	220·7	29·6	1,239·3
Apr	1,197·4	81·4	236·8	199·1	255·9	186·0	210·2	28·0	1,198·2
FEMALE									
1989 Apr	531·9	56·4	122·2	88·2	87·1	80·3	97·0	0·8	532·8
July	509·0	53·5	127·4	82·4	81·3	75·4	88·3	0·8	509·8
Oct	453·8	52·1	104·3	73·7	72·1	68·0	83·1	0·5	454·5
1990 Jan	447·0	52·4	103·8	72·9	70·2	67·2	80·0	0·5	447·7
Apr	427·5	49·5	97·5	69·3	67·9	66·2	76·5	0·6	428·1

* Including some aged under 18.

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1989 Apr	189·4	604·7	345·4	252·5	121·4	370·3	1,883·6	744·1
July	248·4	528·5	319·9	230·0	109·7	334·8	1,771·4	674·6
Oct	214·2	532·7	275·7	215·4	96·8	301·1	1,635·8	613·3
1990 Jan	213·8	624·5	271·1	210·7	90·9	276·0	1,687·0	577·6
Apr	216·0	586·9	283·7	200·5	86·0	253·2	1,626·3	539·7
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1989 Apr	10·1	32·1	18·3	13·4	6·4	19·7	100·0	39·5
July	14·0	29·8	18·1	13·0	6·2	18·9	100·0	38·1
Oct	13·1	32·6	16·9	13·2	5·9	18·4	100·0	37·5
1990 Jan	12·7	37·0	16·1	12·5	5·4	16·4	100·0	34·2
Apr	13·3	36·1	17·4	12·3	5·3	15·6	100·0	33·2
MALE								Thousand
1989 Apr	127·7	415·3	230·8	184·9	93·5	298·7	1,350·8	577·1
July	156·6	361·8	219·1	168·9	84·7	270·5	1,261·6	524·1
Oct	146·5	364·4	193·2	160·5	74·5	242·2	1,181·3	477·2
1990 Jan	143·9	449·2	192·9	160·4	70·4	222·6	1,239·3	453·3
Apr	148·3	420·9	203·5	154·5	67·1	203·9	1,198·2	425·5
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1989 Apr	9·5	30·7	17·1	13·7	6·9	22·1	100·0	42·7
July	12·4	28·7	17·4	13·4	6·7	21·4	100·0	41·5
Oct	12·4	30·8	16·4	13·6	6·3	20·5	100·0	40·4
1990 Jan	11·6	36·2	15·6	12·9	5·7	18·0	100·0	36·6
Apr	12·4	35·1	17·0	12·9	5·6	17·0	100·0	35·5
FEMALE								Thousand
1989 Apr	61·7	189·4	114·6	67·6	27·9	71·6	532·8	167·1
July	91·8	166·7	100·8	61·1	25·1	64·3	509·8	150·4
Oct	67·7	168·2	82·4	54·9	22·3	58·9	454·5	136·2
1990 Jan	70·0	175·3	78·2	50·3	20·5	53·4	447·7	124·3
Apr	67·7	166·0	80·2	46·0	18·9	49·3	428·1	114·2
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1989 Apr	11·6	35·5	21·5	12·7	5·2	13·4	100·0	31·4
July	18·0	32·7	19·8	12·0	4·9	12·6	100·0	29·5
Oct	14·9	37·0	18·1	12·1	4·9	13·0	100·0	30·0
1990 Jan	15·6	39·2	17·5	11·2	4·6	11·9	100·0	27·8
Apr	15·8	38·8	18·7	10·7	4·4	11·5	100·0	26·7

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Bedfordshire	**6,596**	**2,252**	**8,848**	**3·8**	**(3·3)**
Luton	3,167	983	4,150		
Mid Bedfordshire	638	286	924		
North Bedfordshire	1,831	656	2,487		
South Bedfordshire	960	327	1,287		
Berkshire	**5,957**	**2,081**	**8,038**	**2·3**	**(2·0)**
Bracknell	833	353	1,186		
Newbury	770	247	1,017		
Reading	1,559	375	1,934		
Slough	1,394	570	1,964		
Windsor and Maidenhead	776	292	1,068		
Wokingham	625	244	869		
Buckinghamshire	**4,656**	**1,728**	**6,384**	**2·4**	**(2·1)**
Aylesbury Vale	972	384	1,356		
Chiltern	401	178	579		
Milton Keynes	1,694	624	2,318		
South Buckinghamshire	298	137	435		
Wycombe	1,291	405	1,696		
East Sussex	**9,721**	**3,242**	**12,963**	**5·1**	**(4·1)**
Brighton	3,729	1,111	4,840		
Eastbourne	849	300	1,149		
Hastings	1,461	409	1,870		
Hove	1,713	638	2,351		
Lewes	750	303	1,053		
Rother	635	229	864		
Wealden	584	252	836		
Essex	**17,866**	**6,921**	**24,787**	**4·6**	**(3·8)**
Basildon	2,290	918	3,208		
Braintree	1,063	460	1,523		
Brentwood	515	200	715		
Castle Point	905	352	1,257		
Chelmsford	1,253	525	1,778		
Colchester	1,664	764	2,428		
Epping Forest	1,093	433	1,526		
Harlow	1,217	476	1,693		
Maldon	438	229	667		
Rochford	652	241	893		
Southend-on-Sea	2,720	842	3,562		
Tendring	1,863	623	2,486		
Thurrock	1,886	691	2,577		
Uttlesford	307	167	474		
Greater London	**146,562**	**52,705**	**199,267**	**5·1**	**(4·5)**
Barking and Dagenham	2,511	783	3,294		
Barnet	3,461	1,484	4,945		
Bexley	2,636	1,195	3,831		
Brent	5,897	2,261	8,158		
Bromley	3,107	1,236	4,343		
Camden	5,082	1,941	7,023		
City of London	43	11	54		
City of Westminster	3,235	1,256	4,491		
Croydon	4,222	1,715	5,937		
Ealing	4,844	1,856	6,700		
Enfield	4,222	1,553	5,775		
Greenwich	5,888	2,098	7,986		
Hackney	9,253	3,016	12,269		
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,784	1,723	6,507		
Haringey	7,938	2,906	10,844		
Harrow	1,664	684	2,348		
Havering	2,128	789	2,917		
Hillingdon	2,048	743	2,791		
Hounslow	2,738	1,081	3,819		
Islington	6,656	2,548	9,204		
Kensington and Chelsea	2,581	1,104	3,685		
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,097	437	1,534		
Lambeth	9,870	3,507	13,377		
Lewisham	7,390	2,606	9,996		
Merton	2,139	834	2,973		
Newham	7,978	2,438	10,416		
Redbridge	2,879	1,175	4,054		
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,405	655	2,060		
Southwark	8,618	2,674	11,292		
Sutton	1,617	568	2,185		
Tower Hamlets	7,805	1,971	9,776		
Waltham Forest	5,086	1,734	6,820		
Wandsworth	5,740	2,123	7,863		
Hampshire	**17,937**	**5,998**	**23,935**	**3·7**	**(3·2)**
Basingstoke and Deane	1,004	324	1,328		
East Hampshire	572	265	837		
Eastleigh	851	351	1,202		
Fareham	763	300	1,063		
Gosport	895	402	1,297		
Hart	376	137	513		
Havant	1,890	546	2,436		
New Forest	1,448	555	2,003		
Portsmouth	3,703	1,196	4,899		
Rushmoor	588	254	842		
Southampton	4,609	1,269	5,878		
Test Valley	681	230	911		
Winchester	557	169	726		
Hertfordshire	**7,858**	**2,922**	**10,780**	**2·5**	**(2·2)**
Broxbourne	858	387	1,245		
Dacorum	903	289	1,192		
East Hertfordshire	643	259	902		
Hertsmere	802	270	1,072		
North Hertfordshire	1,061	410	1,471		
St Albans	675	235	910		
Stevenage	903	348	1,251		
Three Rivers	443	182	625		
Watford	814	270	1,084		
Welwyn Hatfield	756	272	1,028		
Isle of Wight	**2,183**	**749**	**2,932**	**6·3**	**(5·1)**
Medina	1,266	439	1,705		
South Wight	917	310	1,227		
Kent	**18,968**	**6,737**	**25,705**	**4·5**	**(3·8)**
Ashford	969	365	1,334		
Canterbury	1,703	511	2,214		
Dartford	957	340	1,297		
Dover	1,363	464	1,827		
Gillingham	1,225	499	1,724		
Gravesham	1,417	538	1,955		
Maidstone	1,042	368	1,410		
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,181	902	3,083		
Sevenoaks	782	322	1,104		
Shepway	1,634	481	2,115		
Swale	1,823	691	2,514		
Thanet	2,600	846	3,446		
Tonbridge and Malling	717	243	960		
Tunbridge Wells	555	167	722		
Oxfordshire	**4,396**	**1,632**	**6,028**	**2·4**	**(2·1)**
Cherwell	956	442	1,398		
Oxford	1,561	445	2,006		
South Oxfordshire	711	280	991		
Vale of White Horse	653	229	882		
West Oxfordshire	515	236	751		
Surrey	**5,012**	**1,714**	**6,726**	*	*
Elmbridge	556	203	759		
Epsom and Ewell	362	113	475		
Guildford	730	203	933		
Mole Valley	320	117	437		
Reigate and Banstead	658	199	857		
Runnymede	347	130	477		
Spelthorne	477	199	676		
Surrey Heath	330	118	448		
Tandridge	325	133	458		
Waverley	443	164	607		
Woking	464	135	599		
West Sussex	**4,257**	**1,294**	**5,551**	**1·9**	**(1·6)**
Adur	309	80	389		
Arun	977	278	1,255		
Chichester	531	176	707		
Crawley	589	191	780		
Horsham	464	164	628		
Mid Sussex	459	159	618		
Worthing	928	246	1,174		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**7,224**	**2,543**	**9,767**	**3·6**	**(3·0)**
Cambridge	1,257	381	1,638		
East Cambridgeshire	379	139	518		
Fenland	1,118	418	1,536		
Huntingdon	1,077	528	1,605		
Peterborough	2,897	853	3,750		
South Cambridgeshire	496	224	720		
Norfolk	**10,984**	**3,966**	**14,950**	**5·3**	**(4·3)**
Breckland	1,235	555	1,790		
Broadland	737	323	1,060		
Great Yarmouth	1,978	652	2,630		
North Norfolk	960	357	1,317		
Norwich	3,251	979	4,230		
South Norfolk	837	387	1,224		
West Norfolk	1,986	713	2,699		
Suffolk	**6,401**	**2,735**	**9,136**	**3·6**	**(3·0)**
Babergh	625	267	892		
Forest Heath	397	227	624		
Ipswich	1,896	525	2,421		
Mid Suffolk	492	270	762		
St Edmundsbury	813	422	1,235		
Suffolk Coastal	626	275	901		
Waveney	1,552	749	2,301		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon	**14,857**	**5,780**	**20,637**	**4·7**	**(4·2)**
Bath	1,397	504	1,901		
Bristol	9,080	3,224	12,304		
Kingswood	831	379	1,210		
Northavon	1,060	586	1,646		
Wansdyke	574	300	874		
Woodspring	1,915	787	2,702		
Cornwall	**7,994**	**3,145**	**11,139**	**7·6**	**(5·8)**
Caradon	900	438	1,338		
Carrick	1,384	517	1,901		
Isles of Scilly	8	3	11		
Kerrier	1,884	655	2,539		
North Cornwall	985	405	1,390		
Penwith	1,423	552	1,975		
Restormel	1,410	575	1,985		
Devon	**15,379**	**5,873**	**21,252**	**5·7**	**(4·6)**
East Devon	890	324	1,214		
Exeter	1,608	547	2,155		
Mid Devon	486	241	727		
North Devon	1,187	492	1,679		
Plymouth	6,200	2,333	8,533		
South Hams	721	315	1,036		
Teignbridge	971	355	1,326		
Torbay	2,140	726	2,866		
Torridge	699	320	1,019		
West Devon	477	220	697		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Dorset	**6,876**	**2,407**	**9,283**	**3·9**	**(3·2)**
Bournemouth	2,616	800	3,416		
Christchurch	316	119	435		
East Dorset	480	189	669		
North Dorset	264	113	377		
Poole	1,451	463	1,914		
Purbeck	219	93	312		
West Dorset	586	270	856		
Weymouth and Portland	944	360	1,304		
Gloucestershire	**5,606**	**2,192**	**7,798**	**3·5**	**(3·0)**
Cheltenham	1,302	423	1,725		
Cotswold	359	200	559		
Forest of Dean	794	355	1,149		
Gloucester	1,617	491	2,108		
Stroud	912	436	1,348		
Tewkesbury	622	287	909		
Somerset	**5,338**	**2,264**	**7,602**	**4·5**	**(3·6)**
Mendip	998	436	1,434		
Sedgemoor	1,640	693	2,333		
Taunton Deane	1,213	408	1,621		
West Somerset	342	120	462		
Yeovil	1,145	607	1,752		
Wiltshire	**5,232**	**2,200**	**7,432**	**3·2**	**(2·8)**
Kennet	452	215	667		
North Wiltshire	763	434	1,197		
Salisbury	954	403	1,357		
Thamesdown	2,045	712	2,757		
West Wiltshire	1,018	436	1,454		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**7,370**	**2,902**	**10,272**	**4·1**	**(3·4)**
Bromsgrove	950	445	1,395		
Hereford	751	316	1,067		
Leominster	333	130	463		
Malvern Hills	756	272	1,028		
Redditch	932	386	1,318		
South Herefordshire	441	167	608		
Worcester	1,386	470	1,856		
Wychavon	673	270	943		
Wyre Forest	1,148	446	1,594		
Shropshire	**4,813**	**1,906**	**6,719**	**4·7**	**(3·8)**
Bridgnorth	406	177	583		
North Shropshire	461	214	675		
Oswestry	364	169	533		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,079	418	1,497		
South Shropshire	308	143	451		
The Wrekin	2,195	785	2,980		
Staffordshire	**14,035**	**5,826**	**19,861**	**5·0**	**(4·3)**
Cannock Chase	1,286	563	1,849		
East Staffordshire	1,426	608	2,034		
Lichfield	928	509	1,437		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,537	625	2,162		
South Staffordshire	1,336	634	1,970		
Stafford	1,175	454	1,629		
Staffordshire Moorlands	843	403	1,246		
Stoke-on-Trent	4,177	1,416	5,593		
Tamworth	1,327	614	1,941		
Warwickshire	**5,417**	**2,502**	**7,919**	**4·0**	**(3·4)**
North Warwickshire	711	381	1,092		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,832	829	2,661		
Rugby	931	498	1,429		
Stratford-on-Avon	622	298	920		
Warwick	1,321	496	1,817		
West Midlands	**74,002**	**25,273**	**99,275**	**8·1**	**(7·2)**
Birmingham	34,137	10,784	44,921		
Coventry	8,361	3,239	11,600		
Dudley	5,702	2,183	7,885		
Sandwell	8,615	3,065	11,680		
Solihull	3,017	1,316	4,333		
Walsall	6,214	2,021	8,235		
Wolverhampton	7,956	2,665	10,621		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**16,099**	**6,136**	**22,235**	**5·8**	**(5·0)**
Amber Valley	1,387	630	2,017		
Bolsover	1,561	569	2,130		
Chesterfield	2,365	856	3,221		
Derby	5,096	1,716	6,812		
Erewash	1,629	596	2,225		
High Peak	1,017	457	1,474		
North East Derbyshire	1,747	756	2,503		
South Derbyshire	705	285	990		
West Derbyshire	592	271	863		
Leicestershire	**12,481**	**5,101**	**17,582**	**4·5**	**(3·9)**
Blaby	582	305	887		
Charnwood	1,307	682	1,989		
Harborough	336	175	511		
Hinckley and Bosworth	798	461	1,259		
Leicester	7,579	2,695	10,274		
Melton	378	163	541		
North West Leicestershire	917	370	1,287		
Oadby and Wigston	405	175	580		
Rutland	179	75	254		
Lincolnshire	**9,541**	**3,858**	**13,399**	**6·3**	**(5·1)**
Boston	1,059	417	1,476		
East Lindsey	2,176	780	2,956		
Lincoln	2,600	908	3,508		
North Kesteven	852	474	1,326		
South Holland	621	269	890		
South Kesteven	1,090	496	1,586		
West Lindsey	1,143	514	1,657		
Northamptonshire	**5,890**	**2,479**	**8,369**	**3·4**	**(2·9)**
Corby	942	376	1,318		
Daventry	380	227	607		
East Northamptonshire	425	237	662		
Kettering	768	308	1,076		
Northampton	2,292	854	3,146		
South Northamptonshire	335	155	490		
Wellingborough	748	322	1,070		
Nottinghamshire	**23,013**	**7,631**	**30,644**	**6·9**	**(6·1)**
Ashfield	2,338	717	3,055		
Bassetlaw	2,095	851	2,946		
Broxtowe	1,409	564	1,973		
Gedling	1,537	653	2,190		
Mansfield	2,550	839	3,389		
Newark	1,773	626	2,399		
Nottingham	10,122	2,904	13,026		
Rushcliffe	1,189	477	1,666		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside	**21,369**	**7,131**	**28,500**	**8·4**	**(7·1)**
Beverley	1,121	595	1,716		
Boothferry	1,017	396	1,413		
Cleethorpes	1,605	524	2,129		
East Yorkshire	1,160	433	1,593		
Glanford	965	403	1,368		
Great Grimsby	3,250	836	4,086		
Holderness	668	324	992		
Kingston-upon-Hull	9,975	3,147	13,122		
Scunthorpe	1,608	473	2,081		
North Yorkshire	**7,620**	**3,310**	**10,930**	**4·2**	**(3·3)**
Craven	319	167	486		
Hambleton	654	358	1,012		
Harrogate	989	470	1,459		
Richmondshire	305	231	536		
Ryedale	644	335	979		
Scarborough	1,787	630	2,417		
Selby	849	461	1,310		
York	2,073	658	2,731		
South Yorkshire	**38,164**	**12,746**	**50,910**	**10·2**	**(8·8)**
Barnsley	6,517	2,016	8,533		
Doncaster	8,418	2,869	11,287		
Rotherham	7,261	2,606	9,867		
Sheffield	15,968	5,255	21,223		
West Yorkshire	**45,350**	**14,967**	**60,317**	**6·8**	**(5·9)**
Bradford	11,788	3,608	15,396		
Calderdale	3,566	1,436	5,002		
Kirklees	7,015	2,508	9,523		
Leeds	15,912	5,001	20,913		
Wakefield	7,069	2,414	9,483		
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**15,779**	**5,857**	**21,636**	**5·5**	**(4·7)**
Chester	2,109	740	2,849		
Congleton	805	424	1,229		
Crewe and Nantwich	1,548	732	2,280		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,780	625	2,405		
Halton	3,569	1,090	4,659		
Macclesfield	1,365	544	1,909		
Vale Royal	1,586	698	2,284		
Warrington	3,017	1,004	4,021		
Greater Manchester	**66,584**	**21,856**	**88,440**	**7·6**	**(6·6)**
Bolton	6,488	2,082	8,570		
Bury	2,592	1,104	3,696		
Manchester	20,202	5,555	25,757		
Oldham	5,161	2,009	7,170		
Rochdale	5,144	1,788	6,932		
Salford	7,497	2,019	9,516		
Stockport	4,150	1,486	5,636		
Tameside	4,346	1,665	6,011		
Trafford	4,165	1,365	5,530		
Wigan	6,839	2,783	9,622		
Lancashire	**25,444**	**8,733**	**34,177**	**6·2**	**(5·2)**
Blackburn	3,673	1,086	4,759		
Blackpool	3,517	1,015	4,532		
Burnley	1,999	665	2,664		
Chorley	1,288	603	1,891		
Fylde	532	161	693		
Hyndburn	1,199	451	1,650		
Lancaster	2,469	959	3,428		
Pendle	1,165	450	1,615		
Preston	3,560	964	4,524		
Ribble Valley	286	186	472		
Rossendale	987	367	1,354		
South Ribble	1,220	541	1,761		
West Lancashire	2,294	841	3,135		
Wyre	1,255	444	1,699		
Merseyside	**60,088**	**18,660**	**78,748**	**13·4**	**(11·7)**
Knowsley	8,625	2,446	11,071		
Liverpool	26,444	7,894	34,338		
Sefton	8,611	2,883	11,494		
St Helens	5,340	1,852	7,192		
Wirral	11,068	3,585	14,653		
NORTH					
Cleveland	**21,172**	**6,138**	**27,310**	**12·5**	**(11·0)**
Hartlepool	3,676	1,090	4,766		
Langbaurgh	4,952	1,402	6,354		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Middlesbrough	6,644	1,712	8,356		
Stockton-on-Tees	5,900	1,934	7,834		
Cumbria	**6,653**	**3,075**	**9,728**	**4·7**	**(4·0)**
Allerdale	1,727	837	2,564		
Barrow-In-Furness	1,206	559	1,765		
Carlisle	1,555	670	2,225		
Copeland	1,422	625	2,047		
Eden	277	137	414		
South Lakeland	466	247	713		
Durham	**14,743**	**4,738**	**19,481**	**8·9**	**(7·7)**
Chester-le-Street	1,093	401	1,494		
Darlington	2,532	819	3,351		
Derwentside	2,567	752	3,319		
Durham	1,777	603	2,380		
Easington	2,543	724	3,267		
Sedgefield	1,941	747	2,688		
Teesdale	355	156	511		
Wear Valley	1,935	536	2,471		
Northumberland	**6,206**	**2,099**	**8,305**	**8·1**	**(6·8)**
Alnwick	567	222	789		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	447	143	590		
Blyth Valley	2,028	648	2,676		
Castle Morpeth	749	285	1,034		
Tynedale	584	276	860		
Wansbeck	1,831	525	2,356		
Tyne and Wear	**40,472**	**11,516**	**51,988**	**10·6**	**(9·5)**
Gateshead	6,453	1,774	8,227		
Newcastle upon Tyne	10,943	3,064	14,007		
North Tyneside	5,512	1,677	7,189		
South Tyneside	6,292	1,711	8,003		
Sunderland	11,272	3,290	14,562		
WALES					
Clwyd	**6,368**	**2,358**	**8,726**	**5·8**	**(4·6)**
Alyn and Deeside	998	370	1,368		
Colwyn	866	352	1,218		
Delyn	867	272	1,139		
Glyndwr	473	226	699		
Rhuddlan	1,110	381	1,491		
Wrexham Maelor	2,054	757	2,811		
Dyfed	**6,214**	**2,163**	**8,377**	**7·5**	**(5·5)**
Carmarthen	738	264	1,002		
Ceredigion	818	299	1,117		
Dinefwr	630	268	898		
Llanelli	1,622	497	2,119		
Preseli	1,471	547	2,018		
South Pembrokeshire	935	288	1,223		
Gwent	**9,881**	**2,987**	**12,868**	**7·5**	**(6·4)**
Blaenau Gwent	2,184	559	2,743		
Islwyn	1,264	403	1,667		
Monmouth	978	367	1,345		
Newport	3,423	1,010	4,433		
Torfaen	2,032	648	2,680		
Gwynedd	**5,252**	**1,856**	**7,108**	**8·7**	**(6·6)**
Aberconwy	874	278	1,152		
Arfon	1,719	542	2,261		
Dwyfor	464	157	621		
Meirionnydd	461	191	652		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	1,734	688	2,422		
Mid Glamorgan	**13,896**	**3,628**	**17,524**	**9·3**	**(8·0)**
Cynon Valley	1,933	478	2,411		
Merthyr Tydfil	1,827	464	2,291		
Ogwr	2,798	912	3,710		
Rhondda	2,367	503	2,870		
Rhymney Valley	2,895	689	3,584		
Taff-Ely	2,076	582	2,658		
Powys	**1,063**	**456**	**1,519**	**3·9**	**(2·7)**
Brecknock	432	176	608		
Montgomery	452	187	639		
Radnor	179	93	272		
South Glamorgan	**9,763**	**2,773**	**12,536**	**6·5**	**(5·7)**
Cardiff	7,602	2,011	9,613		
Vale of Glamorgan	2,161	762	2,923		
West Glamorgan	**8,227**	**2,218**	**10,445**	**7·7**	**(6·6)**
Afan	940	231	1,171		
Lliw Valley	1,195	334	1,529		
Neath	1,191	312	1,503		
Swansea	4,901	1,341	6,242		
SCOTLAND					
Borders Region	**1,333**	**572**	**1,905**	**4·7**	**(3·8)**
Berwick	243	119	362		
Ettrick and Lauderdale	429	169	598		
Roxburgh	462	172	634		
Tweedale	199	112	311		
Central Region	**7,110**	**3,223**	**10,333**	**9·9**	**(8·6)**
Clackmannan	1,452	543	1,995		
Falkirk	3,881	1,949	5,830		
Stirling	1,777	731	2,508		
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**2,818**	**1,347**	**4,165**	**7·3**	**(5·8)**
Annandale and Eskdale	475	256	731		
Nithsdale	1,161	506	1,667		
Stewartry	313	178	491		
Wigtown	869	407	1,276		
Fife Region	**8,464**	**3,510**	**11,974**	**9·4**	**(8·2)**
Dunfermline	3,285	1,219	4,504		
Kirkcaldy	4,419	1,837	6,256		
North East Fife	760	454	1,214		
Grampian Region	**5,932**	**3,020**	**8,952**	**3·8**	**(3·3)**
Banff and Buchan	1,032	563	1,595		
City of Aberdeen	3,009	1,133	4,142		
Gordon	425	302	727		
Kincardine and Deeside	274	215	489		
Moray	1,192	807	1,999		
Highlands Region	**4,733**	**1,863**	**6,596**	**8·0**	**(6·6)**
Badenoch and Strathspey	165	84	249		
Caithness	745	260	1,005		
Inverness	1,362	498	1,860		
Lochaber	420	161	581		
Nairn	137	98	235		
Ross and Cromarty	1,237	525	1,762		
Skye and Lochalsh	334	98	432		
Sutherland	333	139	472		
Lothian Region	**18,163**	**6,143**	**24,306**	**6·6**	**(5·9)**
City of Edinburgh	11,183	3,653	14,836		
East Lothian	1,661	598	2,259		
Midlothian	1,792	637	2,429		
West Lothian	3,527	1,255	4,782		
Strathclyde Region	**82,909**	**26,781**	**109,690**	**11·3**	**(9·9)**
Argyll and Bute	1,234	553	1,787		
Bearsden and Milngavie	434	202	636		
City of Glasgow	37,006	10,713	47,719		
Clydebank	1,860	570	2,430		
Clydesdale	1,274	506	1,780		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,586	659	2,245		
Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,846	544	2,390		
Cunninghame	4,413	1,599	6,012		
Dumbarton	2,263	881	3,144		
East Kilbride	1,690	776	2,466		
Eastwood	640	329	969		
Hamilton	3,320	1,029	4,349		
Inverclyde	4,003	1,098	5,101		
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,523	937	3,460		
Kyle and Carrick	2,673	1,055	3,728		
Monklands	3,624	1,157	4,781		
Motherwell	4,860	1,487	6,347		
Renfrew	6,015	2,060	8,075		
Strathkelvin	1,645	626	2,271		
Tayside Region	**9,703**	**4,095**	**13,798**	**8·1**	**(7·0)**
Angus	1,664	950	2,614		
City of Dundee	6,175	2,342	8,517		
Perth and Kinross	1,864	803	2,667		
Orkney Islands	**263**	**123**	**386**	**5·6**	**(4·0)**
Shetland Islands	**261**	**128**	**389**	**3·7**	**(3·1)**
Western Isles	**968**	**305**	**1,273**	**11·9**	**(9·1)**
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim	1,488	563	2,051		
Ards	1,734	720	2,454		
Armagh	2,057	770	2,827		
Ballymena	1,801	751	2,552		
Ballymoney	1,069	315	1,384		
Banbridge	907	399	1,306		
Belfast	18,644	5,180	23,824		
Carrickfergus	1,031	444	1,475		
Castlereagh	1,562	744	2,306		
Coleraine	2,291	788	3,079		
Cookstown	1,561	585	2,146		
Craigavon	3,016	1,049	4,065		
Derry	6,708	1,403	8,111		
Down	1,818	762	2,580		
Dungannon	2,317	732	3,049		
Fermanagh	2,539	687	3,226		
Larne	1,097	366	1,463		
Limavady	1,600	462	2,062		
Lisburn	3,271	1,265	4,536		
Magherafelt	1,629	595	2,224		
Moyle	854	198	1,052		
Newry and Mourne	4,579	1,373	5,952		
Newtownabbey	2,350	991	3,341		
North Down	1,474	805	2,279		
Omagh	2,030	683	2,713		
Strabane	2,456	542	2,998		

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

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	2,159	667	2,826
Mid Bedfordshire	781	355	1,136
North Bedfordshire	1,550	523	2,073
North Luton	1,194	389	1,583
South West Bedfordshire	912	318	1,230
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	979	415	1,394
Newbury	680	217	897
Reading East	1,017	264	1,281
Reading West	722	181	903
Slough	1,394	570	1,964
Windsor and Maidenhead	630	230	860
Wokingham	535	204	739
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	760	286	1,046
Beaconsfield	425	196	621
Buckingham	602	225	827
Chesham and Amersham	409	178	587
Milton Keynes	1,444	555	1,999
Wycombe	1,016	288	1,304
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	562	192	754
Brighton Kemptown	1,964	523	2,487
Brighton Pavilion	1,765	588	2,353
Eastbourne	904	321	1,225
Hastings and Rye	1,600	470	2,070
Hove	1,713	638	2,351
Lewes	772	313	1,085
Wealden	441	197	638
Essex			
Basildon	1,745	678	2,423
Billericay	911	369	1,280
Braintree	951	407	1,358
Brentwood and Ongar	620	232	852
Castle Point	905	352	1,257
Chelmsford	1,004	401	1,405
Epping Forest	885	352	1,237
Harlow	1,320	525	1,845
Harwich	1,634	525	2,159
North Colchester	1,155	523	1,678
Rochford	793	306	1,099
Saffron Walden	527	279	806
South Colchester and Maldon	1,176	568	1,744
Southend East	1,638	495	2,133
Southend West	1,082	347	1,429
Thurrock	1,520	562	2,082
Greater London			
Barking	1,322	393	1,715
Battersea	2,392	827	3,219
Beckenham	1,141	446	1,587
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,089	910	4,999
Bexleyheath	805	389	1,194
Bow and Poplar	3,716	1,061	4,777
Brent East	2,314	822	3,136
Brent North	1,099	503	1,602
Brent South	2,484	936	3,420
Brentford and Isleworth	1,362	543	1,905
Carshalton and Wallington	968	300	1,268
Chelsea	916	422	1,338
Chingford	971	338	1,309
Chipping Barnet	633	261	894
Chislehurst	723	285	1,008
City of London and Westminster South	1,174	463	1,637
Croydon Central	1,171	385	1,556
Croydon North East	1,263	609	1,872
Croydon North West	1,334	519	1,853
Croydon South	454	202	656
Dagenham	1,189	390	1,579
Dulwich	1,849	699	2,548
Ealing North	1,330	493	1,823
Ealing Acton	1,710	673	2,383
Ealing Southall	1,804	690	2,494
Edmonton	1,883	667	2,550
Eltham	1,397	475	1,872
Enfield North	1,297	533	1,830
Enfield Southgate	1,042	353	1,395
Erith and Crayford	1,376	604	1,980
Feltham and Heston	1,376	538	1,914
Finchley	839	449	1,288
Fulham	1,909	817	2,726
Greenwich	1,880	645	2,525
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,292	1,498	5,790
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,961	1,518	6,479
Hammersmith	2,875	906	3,781
Hampstead and Highgate	1,956	802	2,758
Harrow East	1,031	427	1,458
Harrow West	633	257	890
Hayes and Harlington	752	283	1,035
Hendon North	1,054	430	1,484
Hendon South	935	344	1,279
Holborn and St Pancras	3,126	1,139	4,265
Hornchurch	684	251	935
Hornsey and Wood Green	3,051	1,333	4,384
Ilford North	829	368	1,197
Ilford South	1,341	493	1,834
Islington North	3,542	1,320	4,862
Islington South and Finsbury	3,114	1,228	4,342
Kensington	1,665	682	2,347
Kingston-upon-Thames	695	259	954
Lewisham East	1,810	661	2,471
Lewisham West	2,186	787	2,973
Lewisham Deptford	3,394	1,158	4,552
Leyton	2,411	782	3,193
Mitcham and Morden	1,392	487	1,879
Newham North East	2,822	902	3,724
Newham North West	2,572	777	3,349
Newham South	2,584	759	3,343
Norwood	3,193	1,131	4,324
Old Bexley and Sidcup	455	202	657
Orpington	682	265	947
Peckham	3,502	1,108	4,610
Putney	1,290	483	1,773
Ravensbourne	561	240	801
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	761	370	1,131
Romford	731	278	1,009
Ruislip-Northwood	400	169	569
Southwark and Bermondsey	3,267	867	4,134
Streatham	2,537	1,016	3,553
Surbiton	402	178	580
Sutton and Cheam	649	268	917
Tooting	2,058	813	2,871
Tottenham	4,887	1,573	6,460
Twickenham	644	285	929
Upminster	713	260	973
Uxbridge	896	291	1,187
Vauxhall	4,140	1,360	5,500
Walthamstow	1,704	614	2,318
Wanstead and Woodford	709	314	1,023
Westminster North	2,104	804	2,908
Wimbledon	747	347	1,094
Woolwich	2,611	978	3,589
Hampshire			
Aldershot	784	308	1,092
Basingstoke	874	266	1,140
East Hampshire	629	295	924
Eastleigh	1,247	456	1,703
Fareham	826	315	1,141
Gosport	975	434	1,409
Havant	1,640	465	2,105
New Forest	730	260	990
North West Hampshire	545	208	753
Portsmouth North	1,467	473	1,940
Portsmouth South	2,486	804	3,290
Romsey and Waterside	984	375	1,359
Southampton Itchen	2,266	639	2,905
Southampton Test	1,947	525	2,472
Winchester	537	175	712
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	924	410	1,334
Hertford and Stortford	547	208	755
Hertsmere	835	288	1,123
North Hertfordshire	1,030	397	1,427
South West Hertfordshire	540	215	755
St Albans	562	197	759
Stevenage	994	391	1,385
Watford	923	309	1,232
Welwyn Hatfield	747	275	1,022
West Hertfordshire	756	232	988
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	2,183	749	2,932
Kent			
Ashford	969	365	1,334
Canterbury	1,296	400	1,696
Dartford	1,101	411	1,512
Dover	1,298	435	1,733
Faversham	1,765	668	2,433
Folkestone and Hythe	1,634	481	2,115
Gillingham	1,243	506	1,749
Gravesham	1,417	538	1,955
Maidstone	818	286	1,104
Medway	1,243	511	1,754
Mid Kent	1,162	473	1,635
North Thanet	1,784	577	2,361
Sevenoaks	638	251	889
South Thanet	1,328	425	1,753
Tonbridge and Malling	717	243	960
Tunbridge Wells	555	167	722
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	891	422	1,313
Henley	361	146	507
Oxford East	1,272	356	1,628
Oxford West and Abingdon	810	251	1,061
Wantage	482	201	683
Witney	580	256	836
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	444	159	603
East Surrey	325	133	458
Epsom and Ewell	476	153	629
Esher	374	137	511
Guildford	568	156	724
Mole Valley	346	126	472
North West Surrey	479	176	655
Reigate	544	159	703
South West Surrey	371	144	515
Spelthorne	477	199	676
Woking	608	172	780
West Sussex			
Arundel	837	231	1,068
Chichester	531	176	707
Crawley	662	223	885
Horsham	464	164	628
Mid Sussex	386	127	513
Shoreham	449	127	576
Worthing	928	246	1,174
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	1,181	350	1,531
Huntingdon	893	419	1,312
North East Cambridgeshire	1,345	505	1,850
Peterborough	2,660	739	3,399

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	438	200	638
South West Cambridgeshire	707	330	1,037
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	1,978	652	2,630
Mid Norfolk	792	342	1,134
North Norfolk	960	357	1,317
North West Norfolk	1,580	555	2,135
Norwich North	1,293	424	1,717
Norwich South	2,251	676	2,927
South Norfolk	837	387	1,224
South West Norfolk	1,293	573	1,866
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	934	466	1,400
Central Suffolk	884	374	1,258
Ipswich	1,504	421	1,925
South Suffolk	901	450	1,351
Suffolk Coastal	626	275	901
Waveney	1,552	749	2,301
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	1,397	504	1,901
Bristol East	1,751	672	2,423
Bristol North West	1,652	526	2,178
Bristol South	2,745	899	3,644
Bristol West	2,491	942	3,433
Kingswood	1,131	472	1,603
Northavon	906	518	1,424
Wansdyke	754	381	1,135
Weston-super-Mare	1,310	516	1,826
Woodspring	720	350	1,070
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	2,096	653	2,749
North Cornwall	1,396	533	1,929
South East Cornwall	1,129	567	1,696
St Ives	1,837	765	2,602
Truro	1,536	627	2,163
Devon			
Exeter	1,608	547	2,155
Honiton	753	266	1,019
North Devon	1,211	504	1,715
Plymouth Devonport	2,335	809	3,144
Plymouth Drake	2,524	881	3,405
Plymouth Sutton	1,341	643	1,984
South Hams	1,136	449	1,585
Teignbridge	884	315	1,199
Tiverton	694	332	1,026
Torbay	1,717	587	2,304
Torridge and West Devon	1,176	540	1,716
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	1,612	510	2,122
Bournemouth West	1,324	385	1,709
Christchurch	572	217	789
North Dorset	552	231	783
Poole	1,131	368	1,499
South Dorset	1,107	435	1,542
West Dorset	578	261	839
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	1,393	462	1,855
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	620	313	933
Gloucester	1,637	512	2,149
Stroud	932	445	1,377
West Gloucestershire	1,024	460	1,484
Somerset			
Bridgwater	1,564	657	2,221
Somerton and Frome	781	405	1,186
Taunton	1,239	417	1,656
Wells	891	369	1,260
Yeovil	863	416	1,279
Wiltshire			
Devizes	791	333	1,124
North Wiltshire	763	434	1,197
Salisbury	923	387	1,310
Swindon	1,706	594	2,300
Westbury	1,049	452	1,501
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	950	445	1,395
Hereford	1,085	452	1,537
Leominster	729	285	1,014
Mid Worcestershire	1,301	527	1,828
South Worcestershire	717	253	970
Worcester	1,440	494	1,934
Wyre Forest	1,148	446	1,594
Shropshire			
Ludlow	714	320	1,034
North Shropshire	960	448	1,408
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,079	418	1,497
The Wrekin	2,060	720	2,780
Staffordshire			
Burton	1,426	608	2,034
Cannock and Burntwood	1,249	599	1,848
Mid Staffordshire	995	447	1,442
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,203	445	1,648
South East Staffordshire	1,541	739	2,280
South Staffordshire	1,336	634	1,970
Stafford	1,012	394	1,406
Staffordshire Moorlands	843	403	1,246
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,753	566	2,319
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,451	485	1,936
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,226	506	1,732
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	1,288	672	1,960
Nuneaton	1,323	591	1,914
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,012	512	1,524
Stratford-on-Avon	622	298	920
Warwick and Leamington	1,172	429	1,601
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	1,137	514	1,651
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,053	752	2,805
Birmingham Erdington	3,038	958	3,996
Birmingham Hall Green	2,059	713	2,772
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,918	865	3,783
Birmingham Ladywood	4,311	1,266	5,577
Birmingham Northfield	3,073	1,067	4,140
Birmingham Perry Barr	3,111	1,010	4,121
Birmingham Small Heath	4,673	1,221	5,894
Birmingham Sparkbrook	3,965	1,011	4,976
Birmingham Yardley	1,602	602	2,204
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,437	883	3,320
Coventry North East	3,031	1,089	4,120
Coventry North West	1,591	747	2,338
Coventry South East	2,335	782	3,117
Coventry South West	1,404	621	2,025
Dudley East	2,606	942	3,548
Dudley West	1,794	732	2,526
Halesowen and Stourbridge	1,302	509	1,811
Meriden	2,231	847	3,078
Solihull	786	469	1,255
Sutton Coldfield	897	436	1,333
Walsall North	2,603	732	3,335
Walsall South	2,474	775	3,249
Warley East	2,183	776	2,959
Warley West	1,748	669	2,417
West Bromwich East	2,099	793	2,892
West Bromwich West	2,585	827	3,412
Wolverhampton North East	3,263	948	4,211
Wolverhampton South East	2,534	789	3,323
Wolverhampton South West	2,159	928	3,087
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	1,196	544	1,740
Bolsover	1,821	681	2,502
Chesterfield	2,105	732	2,837
Derby North	1,750	620	2,370
Derby South	2,941	922	3,863
Erewash	1,575	574	2,149
High Peak	1,077	478	1,555
North East Derbyshire	1,747	768	2,515
South Derbyshire	1,110	459	1,569
West Derbyshire	777	358	1,135
Leicestershire			
Blaby	700	373	1,073
Bosworth	870	489	1,359
Harborough	623	282	905
Leicester East	1,914	840	2,754
Leicester South	2,639	915	3,554
Leicester West	3,026	940	3,966
Loughborough	952	478	1,430
North West Leicestershire	1,002	415	1,417
Rutland and Melton	755	369	1,124
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	1,974	678	2,652
Gainsborough and Horncastle	1,345	616	1,961
Grantham	1,259	630	1,889
Holland with Boston	1,351	543	1,894
Lincoln	2,864	1,050	3,914
Stamford and Spalding	748	341	1,089
Northamptonshire			
Corby	1,155	495	1,650
Daventry	535	309	844
Kettering	826	334	1,160
Northampton North	1,260	441	1,701
Northampton South	1,154	460	1,614
Wellingborough	960	440	1,400
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	2,052	600	2,652
Bassetlaw	1,935	756	2,691
Broxtowe	1,132	470	1,602
Gedling	1,295	568	1,863
Mansfield	2,208	712	2,920
Newark	1,451	555	2,006
Nottingham East	4,225	1,246	5,471
Nottingham North	3,169	860	4,029
Nottingham South	2,728	798	3,526
Rushcliffe	1,189	477	1,666
Sherwood	1,629	589	2,218
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,068	559	1,627
Booth Ferry	1,220	513	1,733
Bridlington	1,678	676	2,354
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,195	767	2,962
Glanford and Scunthorpe	1,983	633	2,616
Great Grimsby	3,250	836	4,086
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,101	1,002	4,103
Kingston-upon-Hull North	3,493	1,052	4,545
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,381	1,093	4,474
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	761	314	1,075
Richmond	893	535	1,428
Ryedale	788	421	1,209
Scarborough	1,654	575	2,229
Selby	904	484	1,388
Skipton and Ripon	547	323	870
York	2,073	658	2,731

2·10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	2,420	654	3,074
Barnsley East	2,212	622	2,834
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,885	740	2,625
Don Valley	2,522	879	3,401
Doncaster Central	2,995	1,055	4,050
Doncaster North	2,901	935	3,836
Rother Valley	1,959	845	2,804
Rotherham	2,777	915	3,692
Sheffield Central	4,430	1,234	5,664
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,121	745	2,866
Sheffield Brightside	3,297	935	4,232
Sheffield Hallam	1,490	664	2,154
Sheffield Heeley	2,779	874	3,653
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,851	803	2,654
Wentworth	2,525	846	3,371
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	1,796	595	2,391
Bradford North	3,344	967	4,311
Bradford South	2,340	696	3,036
Bradford West	3,721	1,042	4,763
Calder Valley	1,281	598	1,879
Colne Valley	1,281	535	1,816
Dewsbury	1,701	598	2,299
Elmet	1,076	438	1,514
Halifax	2,285	838	3,123
Hemsworth	2,017	635	2,652
Huddersfield	2,237	780	3,017
Keighley	1,342	546	1,888
Leeds Central	3,559	935	4,494
Leeds East	3,121	774	3,895
Leeds North East	1,795	599	2,394
Leeds North West	1,312	491	1,803
Leeds West	2,180	719	2,899
Morley and Leeds South	1,680	529	2,209
Normanton	1,265	522	1,787
Pontefract and Castleford	2,092	687	2,779
Pudsey	908	392	1,300
Shipley	1,041	357	1,398
Wakefield	1,976	694	2,670
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	1,808	581	2,389
Congleton	849	458	1,307
Crewe and Nantwich	1,504	698	2,202
Eddisbury	1,320	611	1,931
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,917	700	2,617
Halton	2,742	894	3,636
Macclesfield	908	386	1,294
Tatton	887	329	1,216
Warrington North	2,100	642	2,742
Warrington South	1,744	558	2,302
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	948	429	1,377
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,667	568	2,235
Bolton North East	2,153	641	2,794
Bolton South East	2,627	785	3,412
Bolton West	1,708	656	2,364
Bury North	1,252	448	1,700
Bury South	1,340	656	1,996
Cheadle	662	298	960
Davyhulme	1,568	498	2,066
Denton and Reddish	1,991	735	2,726
Eccles	2,240	631	2,871
Hazel Grove	859	358	1,217
Heywood and Middleton	2,215	832	3,047
Leigh	2,004	746	2,750
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,118	589	1,707
Makerfield	1,671	835	2,506
Manchester Central	5,822	1,388	7,210
Manchester Blackley	3,149	925	4,074
Manchester Gorton	3,213	910	4,123
Manchester Withington	2,810	972	3,782
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,036	650	3,686
Oldham Central and Royton	2,560	871	3,431
Oldham West	1,808	709	2,517
Rochdale	2,604	796	3,400
Salford East	3,676	871	4,547
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,893	715	2,608
Stockport	1,424	477	1,901
Stretford	3,821	1,148	4,969
Wigan	2,650	991	3,641
Worsley	2,095	728	2,823
Lancashire			
Blackburn	3,170	843	4,013
Blackpool North	1,811	507	2,318
Blackpool South	1,706	508	2,214
Burnley	1,999	665	2,664
Chorley	1,357	648	2,005
Fylde	653	201	854
Hyndburn	1,199	451	1,650
Lancaster	1,110	451	1,561
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,442	541	1,983
Pendle	1,165	450	1,615
Preston	3,189	799	3,988
Ribble Valley	536	311	847
Rossendale and Darwen	1,490	610	2,100
South Ribble	1,220	541	1,761
West Lancashire	2,225	796	3,021
Wyre	1,172	411	1,583
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	4,778	1,334	6,112
Bootle	5,123	1,363	6,486
Crosby	1,972	865	2,837
Knowsley North	4,418	1,194	5,612
Knowsley South	4,207	1,252	5,459
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,053	1,315	5,368
Liverpool Garston	3,604	1,053	4,657
Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,495	1,215	4,710
Liverpool Riverside	5,593	1,468	7,061
Liverpool Walton	5,263	1,598	6,861
Liverpool West Derby	4,436	1,245	5,681
Southport	1,516	655	2,171
St Helens North	2,368	830	3,198
St Helens South	2,972	1,022	3,994
Wallasey	3,248	1,093	4,341
Wirral South	1,411	556	1,967
Wirral West	1,631	602	2,233
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	3,676	1,090	4,766
Langbaurgh	2,950	925	3,875
Middlesbrough	4,584	1,108	5,692
Redcar	3,532	915	4,447
Stockton North	3,544	1,099	4,643
Stockton South	2,886	1,001	3,887
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	1,352	629	1,981
Carlisle	1,300	535	1,835
Copeland	1,422	625	2,047
Penrith and the Border	733	415	1,148
Westmorland	347	187	534
Workington	1,499	684	2,183
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	2,285	755	3,040
City of Durham	1,777	603	2,380
Darlington	2,386	773	3,159
Easington	2,235	636	2,871
North Durham	2,331	760	3,091
North West Durham	2,184	649	2,833
Sedgefield	1,545	562	2,107
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,312	462	1,774
Blyth Valley	2,028	648	2,676
Hexham	690	346	1,036
Wansbeck	2,176	643	2,819
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	1,921	596	2,517
Gateshead East	2,672	746	3,418
Houghton and Washington	2,875	949	3,824
Jarrow	3,042	785	3,827
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,524	833	3,357
Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,199	891	4,090
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,545	749	3,294
South Shields	3,250	926	4,176
Sunderland North	4,744	1,263	6,007
Sunderland South	3,653	1,078	4,731
Tyne Bridge	4,535	1,023	5,558
Tynemouth	2,428	754	3,182
Wallsend	3,084	923	4,007
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	1,104	399	1,503
Clwyd North West	1,687	606	2,293
Clwyd South West	997	426	1,423
Delyn	1,084	352	1,436
Wrexham	1,496	575	2,071
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	1,231	478	1,709
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,062	392	1,454
Llanelli	1,759	551	2,310
Pembroke	2,162	742	2,904
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	2,125	530	2,655
Islwyn	1,264	403	1,667
Monmouth	951	372	1,323
Newport East	1,695	521	2,216
Newport West	1,921	560	2,481
Torfaen	1,925	601	2,526
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	1,472	437	1,909
Conwy	1,478	500	1,978
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	568	231	799
Ynys Mon	1,734	688	2,422
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	1,320	511	1,831
Caerphilly	2,246	560	2,806
Cynon Valley	1,933	478	2,411
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,476	593	3,069
Ogmore	1,796	472	2,268
Pontypridd	1,758	511	2,269
Rhondda	2,367	503	2,870
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	611	269	880
Montgomery	452	187	639
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	2,368	709	3,077
Cardiff North	903	279	1,182
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,232	529	2,761
Cardiff West	2,486	632	3,118
Vale of Glamorgan	1,774	624	2,398
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	1,240	303	1,543
Gower	1,149	413	1,562
Neath	1,359	338	1,697
Swansea East	2,190	548	2,738
Swansea West	2,289	616	2,905

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 14, 1990

	Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	705	291	996
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	628	281	909
Central Region			
Clackmannan	1,952	746	2,698
Falkirk East	2,009	986	2,995
Falkirk West	1,686	868	2,554
Stirling	1,463	623	2,086
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	1,363	627	1,990
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,455	720	2,175
Fife Region			
Central Fife	2,206	986	3,192
Dunfermline East	2,000	721	2,721
Dunfermline West	1,517	570	2,087
Kirkcaldy	1,981	779	2,760
North East Fife	760	454	1,214
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	1,568	489	2,057
Aberdeen South	1,002	426	1,428
Banff and Buchan	1,032	563	1,595
Gordon	584	399	983
Kincardine and Deeside	554	336	890
Moray	1,192	807	1,999
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,078	399	1,477
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,970	780	2,750
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,685	684	2,369
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	1,661	598	2,259
Edinburgh Central	2,163	735	2,898
Edinburgh East	1,924	593	2,517
Edinburgh Leith	2,893	831	3,724
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,449	520	1,969
Edinburgh South	1,628	513	2,141
Edinburgh West	917	339	1,256
Linlithgow	2,011	674	2,685
Livingston	1,725	703	2,428
Mid Lothian	1,792	637	2,429
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	1,234	553	1,787
Ayr	1,880	718	2,598
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,639	881	3,520
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,086	651	2,737
Clydesdale	1,941	713	2,654
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,586	659	2,245
Cunninghame North	2,027	814	2,841
Cunninghame South	2,386	785	3,171
Dumbarton	2,263	881	3,144
East Kilbride	1,690	776	2,466
Eastwood	1,412	567	1,979
Glasgow Cathcart	1,877	604	2,481
Glasgow Central	3,771	1,085	4,856
Glasgow Garscadden	2,899	780	3,679
Glasgow Govan	3,161	940	4,101
Glasgow Hillhead	2,441	997	3,438
Glasgow Maryhill	3,918	1,226	5,144
Glasgow Pollock	3,689	978	4,667
Glasgow Provan	4,174	1,060	5,234
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,166	881	4,047
Glasgow Shettleston	3,549	938	4,487
Glasgow Springburn	4,361	1,224	5,585
Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,672	927	4,599
Hamilton	2,653	822	3,475
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,523	937	3,460
Monklands East	2,425	770	3,195
Monklands West	1,779	624	2,403
Motherwell North	2,581	803	3,384
Motherwell South	2,279	684	2,963
Paisley North	2,300	803	3,103
Paisley South	2,104	656	2,760
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,170	534	1,704
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,273	510	1,783
Tayside Region			
Angus East	1,422	779	2,201
Dundee East	3,237	1,172	4,409
Dundee West	2,760	1,069	3,829
North Tayside	894	496	1,390
Perth and Kinross	1,390	579	1,969
Orkney and Shetland Islands	524	251	775
Western Isles	968	305	1,273
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	2,813	1,085	3,898
Belfast North	5,144	1,414	6,558
Belfast South	3,318	1,216	4,534
Belfast West	7,644	1,575	9,219
East Antrim	3,240	1,209	4,449
East Londonderry	5,197	1,712	6,909
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,856	1,419	6,275
Foyle	7,978	1,670	9,648
Lagan Valley	3,347	1,306	4,653
Mid-Ulster	5,100	1,676	6,776
Newry and Armagh	5,239	1,585	6,824
North Antrim	3,724	1,264	4,988
North Down	2,201	1,095	3,296
South Antrim	2,726	1,155	3,881
South Down	3,593	1,474	5,067
Strangford	2,218	1,023	3,241
Upper Bann	3,545	1,294	4,839

2·13 UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1989 June 8	509	378	35	89	286	170	241	412	198	133	2,010	4,083	1,559	5,642
July 13	11,488	6,040	1,310	3,944	8,081	5,115	9,006	12,962	5,840	6,624	13,853	78,223	6,550	84,773
Aug 10	12,618	6,993	1,230	3,904	7,677	4,936	8,579	13,037	5,338	6,094	13,949	77,362	6,961	84,323
Sept 14	13,115	6,856	1,414	4,121	8,392	5,715	9,635	14,362	6,645	7,079	13,204	83,682	7,665	91,347
Oct 12	1,814	1,230	108	315	850	469	970	1,163	402	501	1,248	7,840	—	7,840
Nov 9	604	472	24	70	189	111	117	280	68	72	226	1,761	—	1,761
Dec 14	499	407	23	47	138	80	88	188	62	46	163	1,334	—	1,334
1990 Jan 11	366	300	16	30	96	54	85	139	37	47	119	989	—	989
Feb 8	319	250	22	26	74	37	68	126	34	38	88	832	—	832
Mar 8	327	252	28	26	70	40	71	118	35	37	80	832	—	832
Apr 12	338	248	24	38	77	68	89	146	64	62	160	1,066	—	1,066
May 10	363	283	17	32	73	59	70	141	55	65	147	1,022	—	1,022
June 14	596	453	33	85	285	157	245	479	226	163	2,610	4,879	1,506	6,385

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														
1989 June 8	114	85	28	14	270	434	341	177	117	228	1,250	2,973	1,590	4,563
July 13	214	139	10	22	112	301	279	281	59	127	1,142	2,547	1,053	3,600
Aug 10	124	56	6	11	98	257	342	176	87	117	842	2,060	916	2,976
Sept 14	80	49	20	33	164	360	369	350	85	198	1,155	2,814	736	3,550
Oct 12	87	55	11	17	283	588	438	417	76	139	1,011	3,067	963	4,030
Nov 9	79	46	11	12	195	453	303	282	196	159	956	2,646	724	3,370
Dec 14	110	44	36	22	417	1,540	516	352	106	117	1,235	4,451	694	5,145
1990 Jan 11	80	61	69	27	484	1,672	523	232	139	126	2,088	5,440	847	6,287
Feb 8	173	90	58	20	524	167	860	265	173	154	2,066	4,460	1,408	5,868
Mar 8	148	81	52	32	391	487	439	297	163	192	1,979	4,180	1,287	5,467
Apr 12	107	71	43	50	551	508	566	176	128	186	1,287	3,602	944	4,546
May 10	79	47	36	34	540	252	217	135	91	159	930	2,473	710	3,183
June 14	88	52	13	9	72	30	195	165	67	78	734	1,451	461	1,912

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·15
Rates by age

PER CENT

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

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

2·18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece**
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1989 June	1,743	477	112	349	944	247	83	2,375	1,915	97
July	1,771	483	113	368	1,008	238	88	2,438	1,973	103
Aug	1,741	469	115	370	971	257	82	2,517	1,940	92
Sept	1,703	501	119	353	901	254	80	2,588	1,881	89
Oct	1,636	457	138	350	906	259	68	2,599	1,874	103
Nov	1,612	447	161	347	985	260	84	2,578	1,950	124
Dec	1,639	502	189	353	1,005	259	83	2,586	2,052	147
1990 Jan	1,687	550	212	362	1,164	293	90	2,601	2,191	164
Feb	1,675	594	200	357	1,131	289	88	2,552	2,153	163
Mar	1,647	549	164	352	1,104	..	79	2,519	2,013	151
Apr	1,626	534	156	..	1,043	..	..	2,431	1,915	133
May	1,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,367	1,823	109
June	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,808	..
Percentage rate: latest month	5·5	6·3	5·1	12·4	7·7	10·3	3·2	8·9	6·9	2·8
latest month: change on a year ago	–0·6	N/C	+0·1	–1·4	–0·6	–0·1	–0·8	–1·0	–0·5	+0·1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
1985	3,036	597	140	478	1,329	245	163	2,425	2,305	89
1986	3,107	611	152	443	1,236	214	161	2,517	2,223	110
1987	2,822	629	165	435	1,172	217	130	2,623	2,233	..
1988	2,295	574	159	395	1,046	242	115	2,570	2,237	..
Monthly										
1989 June	1,810	489	152	362	987	268	82	2,526	2,035	..
July	1,787	507	157	365	1,007	264	89	2,547	2,023	..
Aug	1,745	492	156	372	1,001	270	92	2,533	2,011	..
Sept	1,694	505	156	361	987	270	86	2,532	2,004	118
Oct	1,675	491	155	355	1,002	269	67	2,525	2,002	124
Nov	1,652	496	155	354	1,041	262	88	2,522	2,019	123
Dec	1,635	495	152	351	1,047	259	83	2,504	1,987	122
1990 Jan	1,611	514	148	348	1,065	256	77	2,492	1,956	125
Feb	1,610	542	146	345	1,049	256	84	2,494	1,930	128
Mar	1,604	510	136	343	975	..	76	2,504	1,899	128
Apr	1,604	520	151	..	987	..	..	2,481	1,920	128
May	1,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,480	1,916	..
June	1,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,919	..
Percentage rate: latest month	5·7	6·2	5·0	12·2	7·2	9·1	3·0	9·3	7·4	3·3
latest three months: change on previous three months	–0·1	+0·3	–0·3	–0·3	–0·4	–0·4	–0·1	–0·1	N/C	+0·1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	May	May	..	May	May	..	Apr	Apr	Apr	..
Per cent	6·2	6·4	..	7·7	7·6	..	3·6	9·3	5·1	..

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

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan§	Luxembourg †	Netherlands †	Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzerland †	United States §§
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1989 June	230	3,884	1,340	2·1	388	85	302	2,533	44	13·9	6,850
July	230	3,945	1,320	2·2	392	86	298	2,475	57	13·8	6,736
Aug	232	3,953	1,400	2·2	394	90	297	2,455	67	13·5	6,352
Sept	224	3,993	1,380	2·3	381	80	298	2,418	66	13·2	6,330
Oct	220	3,898	1,370	2·3	378	79	302	2,431	67	13·4	6,222
Nov	222	3,911	1,330	2·3	365	80	309	2,423	59	14·4	6,495
Dec	231	3,905	1,220	2·4	373	88	309	2,427	58	15·4	6,300
1990 Jan	235	3,925	1,410	2·5	368	102	318	2,444	67	16·5	7,256
Feb	232	3,950	1,420	2·2	370	98	323	2,442	63	16·1	7,134
Mar	223	3,960	..	2·1	354	94	322	2,412	60	15·2	6,697
Apr	221	3,965	..	..	..	92	318	2,379	57	14·6	6,457
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,363
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,702
Percentage rate: latest month	17·1	17·2	2·3	1·4	5·2	4·3	7·0	16·6	1·1	0·5	5·3
latest month: change on a year ago	–0·7	+0·4	–0·2	–0·1	–0·8	+0·6	+0·1	–1·9	–0·4	N/C	–0·2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1985	231	2,959	1,566	..	762	52	..	2,643	124	27·0	8,312
1986	236	3,173	1,667	..	712	36	..	2,759	98	22·8	8,237
1987	247	3,294	1,731	..	686	32	319	2,924	84	..	7,410
1988	242	3,848	1,552	..	..	50	304	2,869	..	19·6	6,692
Monthly											
1989 June	233	3,930	1,380	2·3	..	97	317	2,598	..	15·3	6,561
July	231	3,960	1,390	2·3	..	92	317	2,562	62	15·1	6,497
Aug	231	3,972	1,400	2·4	..	88	318	2,548	50	15·2	6,421
Sept	230	3,950	1,400	2·3	..	85	317	2,476	51	14·9	6,584
Oct	228	3,923	1,420	2·3	..	85	314	2,440	70	14·5	6,561
Nov	227	4,043	1,410	2·3	..	84	312	2,392	59	14·5	6,590
Dec	226	4,021	1,350	2·2	..	86	308	2,373	61	14·3	6,658
1990 Jan	226	3,877	1,380	2·2	..	85	305	2,348	..	13·9	6,535
Feb	226	3,839	1,360	2·0	..	85	308	2,344	..	14·3	6,594
Mar	219	3,848	..	2·0	..	86	311	2,331	..	14·4	6,595
Apr	221	3,911	..	..	..	93	315	2,328	..	14·3	6,770
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,653
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,447
Percentage rate: latest month	17·1	17·0	2·1	1·3	..	4·3	6·9	16·2	1·4	0·5	5·2
latest three months: change on previous three months	–0·3	–0·5	–0·1	–0·1	..	+0·1	+0·1	–0·3	+0·2	N/C	N/C
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	..	..	Apr	..	Mar	Feb	Nov	Feb	May	..	May
Per cent	..	..	2·1	..	7·5	5·6	4·7	16·2	1·5	..	5·3

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

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW † Male and Female All	Change since previous year	Male All	Change since previous year	Female All	Change since previous year	Married
1989	June 8	225·0	–48·8	153·0	–25·2	72·0	–23·6	29·1
	July 13	293·8	–53·7	187·6	–27·3	106·2	–26·4	33·9
	Aug 10	276·8	–34·7	180·3	–14·1	96·6	–20·6	35·0
	Sept 14	281·2	–46·2	184·6	–25·2	96·6	–21·0	33·3
	Oct 12	281·1	–38·5	190·5	–15·9	90·6	–22·6	31·6
	Nov 9	273·8	–24·0	188·8	–7·3	84·9	–16·7	30·6
	Dec 14	255·3	–14·6	182·1	–3·0	73·2	–11·6	26·6
1990	Jan 11	270·0	+0·5	180·3	+4·8	89·7	–4·3	33·1
	Feb 8	294·0	+4·0	201·7	+9·4	92·3	–5·4	33·8
	Mar 8	271·4	+7·4	187·4	+8·6	84·0	–1·2	31·5
	Apr 12	269·8	+22·4	184·8	+19·2	85·0	+3·2	32·9
	May 10	236·1	+5·3	165·2	+7·9	70·9	–2·6	26·8
	June 14	246·9	+21·9	172·6	+19·6	74·4	+2·3	27·1

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW † Male and Female All	Change since previous year	Male All	Change since previous year	Female All	Change since previous year	Married
1989	June 8	289·3	–77·7	196·9	–46·3	92·5	–31·4	38·8
	July 13	269·3	–90·4	183·2	–53·9	86·1	–36·4	33·6
	Aug 10	309·6	–40·4	205·4	–21·2	104·2	–19·2	38·0
	Sept 14	314·3	+8·4	201·6	+11·2	112·7	–2·8	42·3
	Oct 12	353·8	–132·3	231·1	–70·8	122·7	–61·6	42·5
	Nov 9	299·2	–54·9	198·2	–29·8	100·9	–25·0	39·2
	Dec 14	232·3	–59·7	154·3	–34·3	78·0	–25·4	28·7
1990	Jan 11	217·9	–27·5	142·8	–13·8	75·1	–13·7	31·3
	Feb 8	306·3	–44·5	209·4	–24·4	96·9	–20·1	38·1
	Mar 8	302·9	–23·8	207·6	–9·7	95·3	–14·2	36·3
	Apr 12	287·4	–26·5	198·1	–9·7	89·3	–16·8	33·8
	May 10	287·9	–30·7	195·7	–19·8	92·2	–11·0	36·3
	June 14	266·8	–22·6	185·3	–11·6	81·5	–11·0	30·7

* 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.
See also footnote ‡ to *table 2·1*.

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1989	Jan 11	0·5	19·5	43·0	30·8	20·3	29·8	20·0	8·5	5·0	174·3
	Feb 8	0·6	23·3	48·8	34·0	22·3	32·2	21·6	8·3	4·3	195·5
	Mar 8	0·8	20·8	43·7	31·7	21·1	30·3	20·7	7·9	4·1	181·3
	Apr 12	1·1	19·7	42·7	30·6	20·4	29·8	21·2	8·7	4·7	178·9
	May 10	1·0	17·6	38·4	27·8	18·5	26·9	18·5	7·5	3·8	160·0
	June 14	1·1	19·1	40·9	29·3	19·5	27·5	19·1	7·4	3·9	167·7
FEMALE											
1989	Jan 11	0·4	14·2	24·3	14·1	7·7	12·6	9·7	2·9	—	85·9
	Feb 8	0·6	15·6	24·6	15·0	8·1	12·9	9·4	2·6	—	88·8
	Mar 8	0·6	13·4	21·7	13·3	7·5	12·2	9·4	2·6	—	80·7
	Apr 12	0·8	12·7	21·3	13·4	7·6	12·8	10·0	3·0	—	81·6
	May 10	0·8	10·7	18·1	11·5	6·5	10·3	7·9	2·3	—	68·2
	June 14	0·8	11·6	19·4	11·9	6·6	10·6	8·2	2·4	—	71·5
Changes on a year earlier MALE											
1989	Jan 11	–0·4	–0·3	–0·8	1·6	1·3	2·0	1·4	–1·0	–1·1	5·0
	Feb 8	–0·2	—	0·2	2·8	1·9	3·4	1·9	–0·2	–0·5	9·2
	Mar 8	—	0·2	–0·3	2·5	2·0	2·4	1·8	–0·4	–0·5	7·8
	Apr 12	0·4	1·3	3·3	4·1	2·6	3·9	2·6	0·4	0·1	18·6
	May 10	0·3	–0·2	1·1	1·9	1·7	1·9	1·1	0·2	–0·2	7·8
	June 14	0·4	1·7	4·5	4·4	2·9	3·7	2·2	0·3	—	20·2
FEMALE											
1989	Jan 11	–0·4	–1·0	–3·5	–2·3	–1·6	–1·6	–0·5	–0·5	—	–11·4
	Feb 8	–0·2	–0·3	–2·0	–1·2	–1·0	–0·3	0·2	–0·2	—	–5·0
	Mar 8	—	0·3	–0·8	–0·4	–0·4	–0·2	0·5	–0·1	—	–1·2
	Apr 12	0·2	1·1	0·5	—	–0·2	0·4	1·1	0·3	—	3·4
	May 10	0·2	–0·3	–0·8	–0·7	–0·3	–0·3	0·2	–0·1	—	–2·2
	June 14	0·3	0·7	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·7	0·2	—	3·0

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											
1989	Jan 11	0·5	12·2	31·0	21·5	14·4	21·5	14·8	5·9	4·1	126·3
	Feb 8	0·5	18·4	46·2	33·4	22·5	32·9	21·4	8·0	5·4	188·5
	Mar 8	0·5	19·2	47·1	33·7	22·6	32·5	21·4	7·8	5·0	189·7
	Apr 12	0·4	17·7	44·0	31·4	21·0	30·5	20·8	8·1	5·0	178·9
	May 10	0·4	17·3	42·8	30·0	20·1	29·7	20·7	8·4	4·9	174·3
	June 14	0·4	16·9	42·0	29·9	20·0	28·9	19·5	7·4	4·5	169·5
FEMALE											
1989	Jan 11	0·4	8·8	18·2	12·1	6·8	10·3	7·7	2·3	—	66·7
	Feb 8	0·5	12·7	24·9	15·7	8·7	12·9	9·5	2·7	0·1	87·6
	Mar 8	0·4	12·9	24·5	15·4	8·5	12·9	9·8	2·8	0·1	87·3
	Apr 12	0·4	12·2	22·8	14·0	7·6	11·8	9·1	2·7	0·1	80·7
	May 10	0·4	12·1	22·3	14·2	8·1	12·8	9·7	3·1	0·1	82·8
	June 14	0·3	11·0	20·8	13·2	7·1	10·9	8·6	2·7	0·1	74·6
Changes on a year earlier MALE											
1989	Jan 11	–0·4	–0·8	–2·6	–3·7	–2·5	–4·4	–2·1	–1·1	–1·8	–27·6
	Feb 8	–0·4	–1·8	–5·1	–1·2	–1·1	–2·7	–1·2	–1·5	–1·5	–16·4
	Mar 8	–0·2	–0·3	–2·1	0·7	0·4	–0·9	–0·4	–0·9	–1·2	–4·9
	Apr 12	–0·2	–0·5	–2·5	0·5	0·3	–0·7	0·4	–0·9	–1·0	–4·7
	May 10	–0·1	–0·8	–4·1	–1·5	–0·9	–1·8	–0·2	–0·7	–1·1	–11·2
	June 14	–0·1	—	–2·4	–0·1	—	–1·5	–0·7	–0·6	–0·8	–6·2
FEMALE											
1989	Jan 11	–0·6	–3·7	–7·0	–3·5	–2·3	–3·1	–1·4	–0·5	—	–22·1
	Feb 8	–0·3	–1·7	–5·0	–4·0	–2·4	–2·3	–0·9	–0·4	—	–17·0
	Mar 8	–0·1	–0·9	–3·9	–2·3	–1·8	–1·7	–0·4	–0·3	—	–11·4
	Apr 12	–0·1	–0·6	–4·0	–3·2	–2·2	–2·5	–1·0	–0·5	—	–14·1
	May 10	–0·1	–0·3	–3·2	–2·4	–1·2	–0·6	0·3	0·1	—	–7·5
	June 14	–0·1	–0·3	–2·7	–1·8	–1·4	–1·5	–0·6	–0·2	—	–8·6

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

2·30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †
Regions

		South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1987		19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,569	3,712	3,767	3,644	7,787	10,081	12,824	19,140	9,850	79,662	8,786	15,350	103,798
1989	Q1	2,537	1,247	157	1,410	1,478	3,325	975	5,312	3,725	18,919	2,765	5,578	27,262
	Q2	2,955	608	621	1,634	1,817	2,624	2,552	6,167	2,627	20,997	2,359	3,615	26,971
	Q3	3,721	1,193	2,216	445	1,977	2,460	4,781	3,784	1,617	21,001	2,623	3,651	27,275
	Q4	3,356	664	773	155	2,515	1,672	4,516	3,877	1,881	18,745	1,039	2,506	22,290
1990	Q1	2,861	462	916	2,101	3,149	1,627	3,533	4,839	2,480	21,506	1,846	3,243	26,595
1989	June	1,321	310	199	587	593	1,260	1,159	2,827	985	8,931	760	1,088	10,779
	July	1,235	330	1,449	188	584	469	1,005	1,217	744	6,891	453	1,693	9,037
	Aug	1,251	398	62	231	778	1,496	2,565	1,149	478	8,010	1,647	1,046	10,703
	Sept	1,235	465	705	26	615	495	1,211	1,418	395	6,100	523	912	7,535
	Oct	745	223	328	37	352	271	626	1,161	491	4,011	152	674	4,837
	Nov	591	90	79	23	561	563	1,888	909	526	5,140	184	723	6,047
	Dec	2,020	351	366	95	1,602	838	2,002	1,807	864	9,594	703	1,109	11,406
1990	Jan	988	130	309	626	827	231	1,230	1,457	686	6,354	262	336	6,952
	Feb	602	158	241	876	861	560	1,179	1,820	796	6,935	655	1,428	9,018
	Mar	1,271	174	366	599	1,461	836	1,124	1,562	998	8,217	929	1,479	10,625
	Apr	731	35	193	312	326	180	114	959	501	3,316	551	847	4,714
	May*	1,354	217	382	1,206	377	946	678	1,921	447	7,311	673	463	8,447
	June*	408	48	69	536	1,470	594	347	919	160	4,503	657	135	5,295

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

2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †
Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class	1988	1989	1989 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1990 Q1	1990 Apr	May *	June *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		**169**	**127**	**76**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**51**	**0**	**10**	**0**
Coal extraction and coke		11–12	10,933	13,869	4,940	3,395	4,866	668	75	45	563	482
Mineral oil and natural gas		13–14	203	178	55	114	1	8	40	0	153	0
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15–17	527	495	199	74	193	29	140	0	31	42
Energy and water supply industries	1		**11,663**	**14,542**	**5,194**	**3,583**	**5,060**	**705**	**255**	**45**	**747**	**524**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	314	169	9	27	52	81	19	0	9	0
Metal manufacture		22	1,649	1,712	415	270	286	741	942	155	47	47
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	1,501	1,559	330	242	354	633	732	362	244	78
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25–26	1,941	1,516	561	396	287	272	366	0	95	246
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		**5,405**	**4,956**	**1,315**	**935**	**979**	**1,727**	**2,059**	**517**	**395**	**371**
Manufacture of metal goods		31	2,043	2,338	520	476	631	711	628	29	293	101
Mechanical engineering		32	16,127	8,163	1,966	2,068	1,652	2,477	2,652	525	197	201
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	410	1,574	598	669	295	12	3	0	0	0
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	6,800	7,563	1,550	2,284	1,895	1,834	2,263	253	857	1,010
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	1,517	2,190	492	512	380	806	649	235	265	133
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	5,200	3,737	2,508	682	429	118	606	0	302	0
Instrument engineering		37	505	1,014	235	323	259	197	281	48	11	0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		**32,602**	**26,579**	**7,869**	**7,014**	**5,541**	**6,155**	**7,082**	**1,090**	**1,925**	**1,445**
Food, drink and tobacco		41–42	10,639	6,782	1,204	2,296	2,207	1,075	2,200	303	867	243
Textiles		43	4,859	6,896	1,483	1,690	1,067	2,656	2,089	313	626	577
Leather, footwear and clothing		44–45	3,969	4,822	1,178	1,662	968	1,014	1,588	294	602	782
Timber and furniture		46	1,610	1,954	286	440	735	493	1,353	259	134	125
Paper, printing and publishing		47	3,983	3,353	634	1,440	628	651	949	152	159	60
Other manufacturing		48–49	2,533	2,729	552	622	485	1,070	970	222	235	119
Other manufacturing industries	4		**27,593**	**26,536**	**5,337**	**8,150**	**6,090**	**6,959**	**9,149**	**1,543**	**2,623**	**1,906**
Construction	5		**7,784**	**6,426**	**2,140**	**1,197**	**888**	**2,201**	**1,090**	**172**	**1,042**	**271**
Wholesale distribution		61–63	3,378	2,902	559	1,053	809	481	818	125	68	163
Retail distribution		64–65	6,324	3,953	599	1,389	915	1,050	1,452	192	439	49
Hotel and catering		66	1,234	797	215	186	145	251	95	63	255	47
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	84	454	240	21	137	56	0	0	0	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		**11,020**	**8,106**	**1,613**	**2,649**	**2,006**	**1,838**	**2,365**	**380**	**762**	**259**
Transport		71–77	4,841	4,068	1,707	867	835	659	1,255	70	221	239
Telecommunications		79	197	69	28	20	21	0	20	0	0	0
Transport and communication	7		**5,038**	**4,137**	**1,735**	**887**	**856**	**659**	**1,275**	**70**	**221**	**239**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		**1,151**	**1,802**	**207**	**642**	**477**	**476**	**783**	**47**	**157**	**71**
Public administration and defence		91–94	3,782	7,293	1,086	1,121	4,441	645	1,802	835	449	91
Medical and other health services		95	773	1,701	476	189	509	527	533	5	30	70
Other services nes		96–99,00	950	1,593	214	604	428	347	151	10	86	48
Other services	9		**5,505**	**10,587**	**1,776**	**1,914**	**5,378**	**1,519**	**2,486**	**850**	**565**	**209**
All production industries	1–4		**77,263**	**72,613**	**19,715**	**19,682**	**17,670**	**15,546**	**18,545**	**3,195**	**5,690**	**4,246**
All manufacturing industries	2–4		**65,600**	**58,071**	**14,521**	**16,099**	**12,610**	**14,841**	**18,290**	**3,150**	**4,943**	**3,722**
All service industries	6–9		**22,714**	**24,632**	**5,331**	**6,092**	**8,717**	**4,492**	**6,909**	**1,347**	**1,705**	**778**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0–9		**107,930**	**103,798**	**27,262**	**26,971**	**27,275**	**22,290**	**26,595**	**4,714**	**8,447**	**5,295**

* Provisional figures as at July 1, 1990; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 14,000 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*.

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1985	)	162·1			201·6		200·5		154·6	
1986	) Annual	188·8			212·2		208·3		157·4	
1987	) averages	235·4			226·4		222·3		159·5	
1988	)	248·6			231·2		232·7		159·0	
1989	)	219·4			226·0		229·1		158·4	
1988	June	253·6	−2·7	0·8	229·9	−1·3	231·2	−0·8	157·1	−1·1
	July	250·3	−3·3	−2·2	231·7	−0·1	232·8	1·2	157·7	−0·3
	Aug	245·2	−5·1	−3·7	229·4	−1·1	234·3	1·5	158·3	−0·1
	Sept	242·4	−2·8	−3·7	228·7	−0·4	230·4	−0·3	157·0	—
	Oct	244·8	2·4	−1·8	231·4	−0·1	230·9	−0·6	155·4	−0·8
	Nov	241·5	−3·3	−1·2	232·1	0·9	239·4	1·7	161·4	1·0
	Dec	237·8	−3·7	−1·5	230·2	0·5	231·5	0·4	157·2	0·1
1989	Jan	230·9	−6·9	−4·6	223·1	−2·8	230·4	−0·2	158·3	1·0
	Feb	229·9	−1·0	−3·9	231·7	−0·1	236·5	−1·0	164·4	1·0
	Mar	224·9	−5·0	−4·3	226·5	−1·2	231·7	0·1	161·1	1·3
	Apr	223·2	−1·7	−2·6	222·5	−0·2	224·3	−2·0	155·6	−0·9
	May	219·5	−3·7	−3·5	223·0	−2·9	224·6	−4·0	155·3	−3·0
	June	224·4	4·9	−0·2	230·4	1·3	223·8	−2·6	156·0	−1·7
	July	220·6	−3·8	−0·9	228·0	1·8	229·4	1·7	158·6	1·0
	Aug	219·5	−1·1	—	228·7	1·9	229·3	1·6	159·0	1·2
	Sept	220·7	1·2	−1·2	232·3	0·6	234·1	3·4	161·0	1·7
	Oct	214·6	−6·0	−2·0	230·2	0·7	236·6	2·4	160·9	0·8
	Nov	209·5	−5·2	−3·3	222·2	−2·2	231·7	0·8	159·5	0·2
	Dec	195·4	−14·0	−8·4	213·4	−6·3	217·1	−5·7	151·5	−3·2
1990	Jan	199·3	3·9	−5·1	205·4	−8·3	205·3	−10·5	143·5	−5·8
	Feb	198·7	−0·7	−3·6	221·1	−0·4	225·9	−2·0	158·6	−0·3
	Mar	195·6	−3·1	0·1	214·6	0·4	217·5	0·1	153·4	0·6
	Apr	200·2	4·6	0·3	224·8	6·4	220·6	5·1	154·0	3·5
	May	195·9	−4·3	−0·9	217·8	−1·1	217·0	−3·0	150·5	−2·7
	June	186·2	−9·7	−3·1	198·8	−5·3	208·3	−3·1	144·1	−3·1

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.

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

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London* †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1988	June	100·1	33·8	9·9	20·6	24·0	14·0	15·2	23·8	11·7	12·2	19·6	250·9	2·7	253·6
	July	95·9	30·8	10·4	21·1	24·0	13·8	15·5	23·6	11·2	12·3	19·9	247·6	2·7	250·3
	Aug	93·2	29·9	10·2	20·3	23·5	13·7	15·1	23·3	11·0	12·1	20·1	242·5	2·7	245·2
	Sept	90·2	28·8	10·1	20·4	23·3	14·0	15·3	23·5	10·9	12·2	20·0	239·8	2·7	242·4
	Oct	88·9	28·4	10·0	20·3	24·6	14·3	16·0	24·6	11·2	12·0	20·2	242·1	2·7	244·8
	Nov	86·4	27·9	10·0	20·0	24·7	14·2	15·2	24·8	11·0	12·6	19·9	238·6	2·9	241·5
	Dec	82·7	27·8	9·5	20·2	24·3	14·2	14·9	24·6	11·5	12·5	20·3	234·8	3·0	237·8
1989	Jan	79·9	26·5	9·4	20·0	23·0	14·0	14·5	23·6	11·2	12·4	20·0	227·9	3·0	230·9
	Feb	79·3	26·8	9·2	19·8	22·4	13·5	14·4	24·0	11·0	12·8	19·9	226·3	3·6	229·9
	Mar	76·8	26·1	8·8	19·4	22·2	13·1	13·8	23·6	10·8	13·1	19·8	221·5	3·4	224·9
	Apr	75·5	25·3	8·7	18·7	22·2	12·8	13·6	23·6	10·8	13·5	20·3	219·6	3·5	223·2
	May	72·5	24·2	8·3	19·1	21·2	12·9	13·1	23·5	11·1	13·9	20·5	216·0	3·5	219·5
	June	73·5	24·0	8·6	19·5	20·6	12·8	13·7	24·5	11·5	14·4	21·8	220·8	3·6	224·4
	July	72·5	24·4	8·1	18·6	19·9	12·8	13·2	24·3	11·1	14·6	21·8	216·8	3·7	220·6
	Aug	70·9	24·0	8·0	18·4	19·9	12·8	13·4	24·8	10·6	14·6	22·1	215·7	3·8	219·5
	Sept	69·9	22·7	8·2	18·0	20·4	12·8	13·2	26·1	10·5	14·7	22·6	216·3	4·4	220·7
	Oct	65·7	20·2	8·0	17·3	19·0	12·7	13·0	26·3	10·1	14·7	23·4	210·2	4·4	214·6
	Nov	64·1	20·0	7·6	17·1	18·5	12·4	12·3	25·0	9·6	14·1	24·7	205·3	4·1	209·5
	Dec	60·1	19·3	7·1	16·2	16·4	12·0	11·5	23·1	9·6	12·4	23·4	191·6	3·8	195·4
1990	Jan	61·2	19·3	7·1	16·5	17·5	12·1	12·0	23·6	10·3	12·5	22·8	195·4	3·9	199·3
	Feb	61·6	20·3	7·1	15·6	16·8	12·0	12·1	23·5	11·9	12·2	21·9	194·6	4·1	198·7
	Mar	60·9	20·3	6·5	14·8	16·5	11·6	12·5	22·7	12·1	12·3	21·8	191·6	4·0	195·6
	Apr	58·9	18·9	6·6	16·5	17·2	11·0	13·1	23·2	12·7	13·6	23·0	195·7	4·5	200·2
	May	56·2	17·9	6·6	15·6	16·9	10·8	12·8	22·4	13·2	13·9	22·5	190·8	5·1	195·9
	June	50·5	15·7	6·1	15·2	16·0	10·7	12·6	21·3	12·8	13·5	22·3	180·9	5·2	186·2

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

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

THOUSAND

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total †														
1985)	62·3	26·6	5·8	16·1	12·2	9·0	8·7	16·0	7·8	8·0	14·6	160·5	1·2	161·7
1986) Annual	70·8	30·0	6·2	18·1	15·4	10·3	11·3	19·0	9·8	9·5	16·3	186·8	1·4	188·1
1987) averages	90·7	37·7	8·0	19·7	21·1	12·2	15·6	24·2	12·0	11·0	18·8	233·2	1·6	234·9
1988)	95·1	32·2	9·7	20·4	24·1	13·8	15·5	23·9	11·4	12·1	20·0	245·9	2·0	247·8
1989)	71·7	23·6	8·3	18·5	20·5	12·9	13·3	24·4	10·7	13·8	21·7	215·8	2·6	218·4
1989 June	79·5	25·2	9·3	23·0	20·8	13·6	14·5	26·4	11·9	15·7	23·3	238·0	2·6	240·6
July	75·0	23·5	8·9	20·5	20·1	13·0	13·2	24·9	11·4	15·5	23·1	225·6	2·7	228·2
Aug	69·6	21·9	8·3	18·4	18·9	12·7	13·4	24·7	10·8	15·1	22·7	214·6	2·6	217·2
Sept	75·8	24·2	9·1	19·4	21·9	14·0	14·5	28·6	11·7	15·6	24·5	235·1	3·1	238·2
Oct	77·6	26·1	9·1	18·8	22·2	14·4	14·9	29·2	11·6	15·6	25·2	238·6	3·5	242·2
Nov	69·5	23·5	7·8	16·9	20·6	13·1	13·4	26·4	10·4	13·9	25·3	217·5	3·1	220·6
Dec	56·9	19·2	6·4	13·4	16·2	11·0	10·8	21·5	9·1	11·3	21·9	178·3	2·7	181·1
1990 Jan	52·8	17·4	6·0	12·5	16·0	10·5	10·6	20·5	9·0	11·1	19·8	168·8	2·6	171·4
Feb	52·2	17·7	5·8	12·3	15·4	10·5	10·6	20·5	10·5	10·9	19·2	167·9	2·8	170·7
Mar	52·9	17·5	5·8	13·4	14·7	10·6	11·4	20·7	11·1	11·3	20·5	172·4	2·9	175·2
Apr	55·8	17·6	6·4	17·3	16·1	11·0	12·5	22·6	12·5	13·1	22·9	190·1	3·5	193·6
May	57·7	17·7	6·7	18·2	16·6	11·3	13·0	23·5	13·1	14·5	23·6	198·1	3·8	201·8
June	56·5	17·0	6·8	18·7	16·2	11·6	13·4	23·2	13·3	14·9	23·8	198·4	4·1	202·4
Vacancies at careers offices														
1985)	6·0	3·2	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·8	0·7	11·5
1986) Annual	7·6	4·4	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	12·8	0·6	13·4
1987) averages	11·8	7·0	0·5	1·2	1·4	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·4	0·3	0·4	18·7	0·8	19·5
1988)	16·0	8·1	0·9	1·6	1·8	1·3	1·1	1·3	0·4	0·3	0·5	25·2	1·0	26·3
1989)	14·4	7·5	1·0	1·6	2·7	1·5	1·2	1·4	0·5	0·4	0·8	25·5	1·3	26·8
1989 June	19·6	10·8	1·5	2·0	3·5	2·2	1·3	1·8	0·6	0·5	1·0	33·9	1·3	35·2
July	19·3	10·3	1·4	1·9	3·4	2·0	1·3	1·7	0·6	0·5	0·9	33·1	1·2	34·3
Aug	17·2	9·0	1·3	1·9	3·3	1·7	1·4	1·7	0·5	0·5	0·9	30·4	1·3	31·6
Sept	14·9	7·4	1·2	1·7	3·7	1·5	1·5	2·1	0·6	0·5	1·0	28·6	1·5	30·1
Oct	13·2	6·6	0·9	1·6	3·5	1·5	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·4	0·8	25·4	1·5	26·9
Nov	11·5	5·8	0·9	1·3	3·2	1·3	1·1	1·4	0·5	0·3	0·9	22·3	1·5	23·8
Dec	10·4	5·7	0·5	1·1	2·2	1·1	0·9	1·2	0·4	0·2	1·1	19·1	1·3	20·4
1990 Jan	9·9	5·6	0·5	0·9	2·0	1·0	0·9	1·3	0·4	0·2	1·1	18·2	1·2	19·4
Feb	9·6	5·4	0·5	1·0	2·0	1·1	0·9	1·4	0·3	0·2	1·0	18·0	1·1	19·1
Mar	9·5	5·0	0·5	1·1	2·1	1·0	1·2	1·3	0·4	0·2	1·2	18·5	1·1	19·6
Apr	9·7	4·9	0·8	1·3	2·7	1·2	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·3	1·5	20·9	0·6	21·4
May	11·2	5·0	0·9	1·3	2·9	1·2	1·7	1·9	0·5	0·3	1·3	23·2	0·5	23·7
June	13·9	7·3	1·1	1·3	3·8	1·6	1·6	1·9	0·6	0·3	1·4	27·6	0·5	28·1

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
* Included in South East.
† Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3·1*. Previously, up to August 1988, unadjusted vacancy figures have additionally been provided including Community Programme vacancies. With the introduction of Employment Training from September 1988, there are no longer any C.P. vacancies. E.T. places are training opportunities determined according to the individual needs of unemployed people and therefore cannot be considered as vacancies or counted as such.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4·1
Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom SIC 1980	12 months to May 1989 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	12 months to May 1990 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	162	25,900	43,000	125	24,100	57,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	100	1,000	1	200	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	5	1,700	9,000	4	4,600	10,000
Metal processing and manufacture	11	2,200	10,000	8	1,200	20,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	12	1,600	7,000	7	1,500	5,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	6	1,900	20,000	2	300	*
Metal goods nes	20	3,800	22,000	16	1,400	19,000
Engineering	69	33,100	140,000	53	17,600	173,000
Motor vehicles	56	43,600	71,000	51	40,200	532,000
Other transport equipment	30	45,700	806,000	15	17,100	582,000
Food, drink and tobacco	19	7,200	43,000	11	4,700	37,000
Textiles	16	8,400	46,000	3	200	2,000
Footwear and clothing	13	2,900	14,000	7	1,800	23,000
Timber and wooden furniture	6	800	4,000	4	600	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	8	300	2,000	10	1,600	33,000
Other manufacturing industries	14	3,000	8,000	9	1,700	16,000
Construction	33	7,600	56,000	29	15,400	81,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	16	2,000	7,000	9	2,500	6,000
Transport services and communication	75	291,000	1,333,000	91	121,800	463,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	22	13,100	14,000	8	12,300	138,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	4	800	1,000	3	1,500	2,000
Public administration, education and health services	139	151,700	235,000	162	405,000	2,732,000
Other services	18	14,400	60,000	7	1,000	109,000
All industries and services	**750 ****	**662,800**	**2,952,000**	**628 ****	**678,100**	**5,041,000**

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

Stoppages: May 1990

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	54	23,200	114,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	37	17,800*	57,000
Continuing from earlier months	17	5,400**	57,000

* Includes 17,093 directly involved.
** Includes 770 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 1990 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

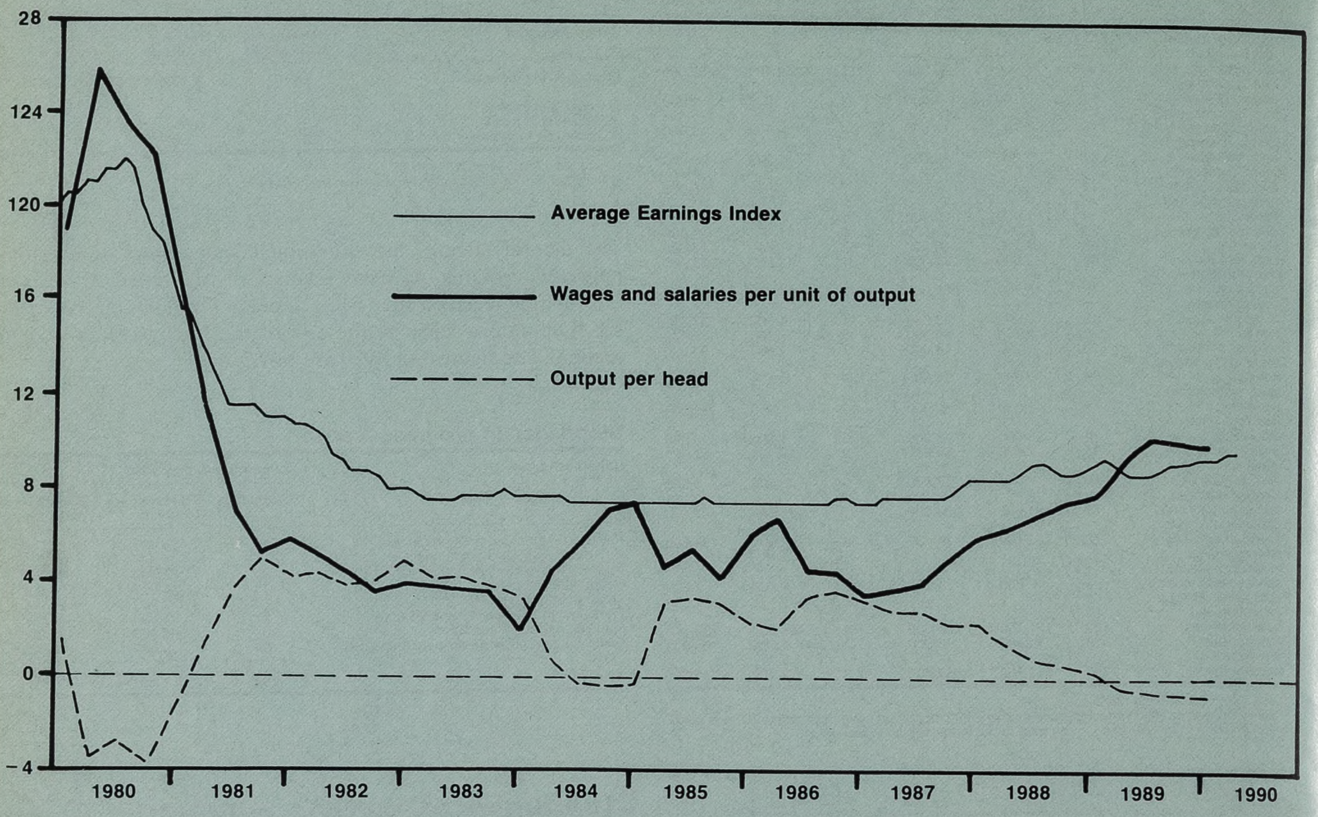
United Kingdom	12 months to May 1990 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	216	556,400	3,882,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	17	4,800	26,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	26	22,700	676,000
Redundancy questions	25	14,900	134,000
Trade union matters	20	7,600	87,000
Working conditions and supervision	77	17,800	40,000
Manning and work allocation	197	44,100	171,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	50	9,800	25,000
All causes	**628**	**678,100**	**5,041,000**

Stoppages of work**: summary 4·2

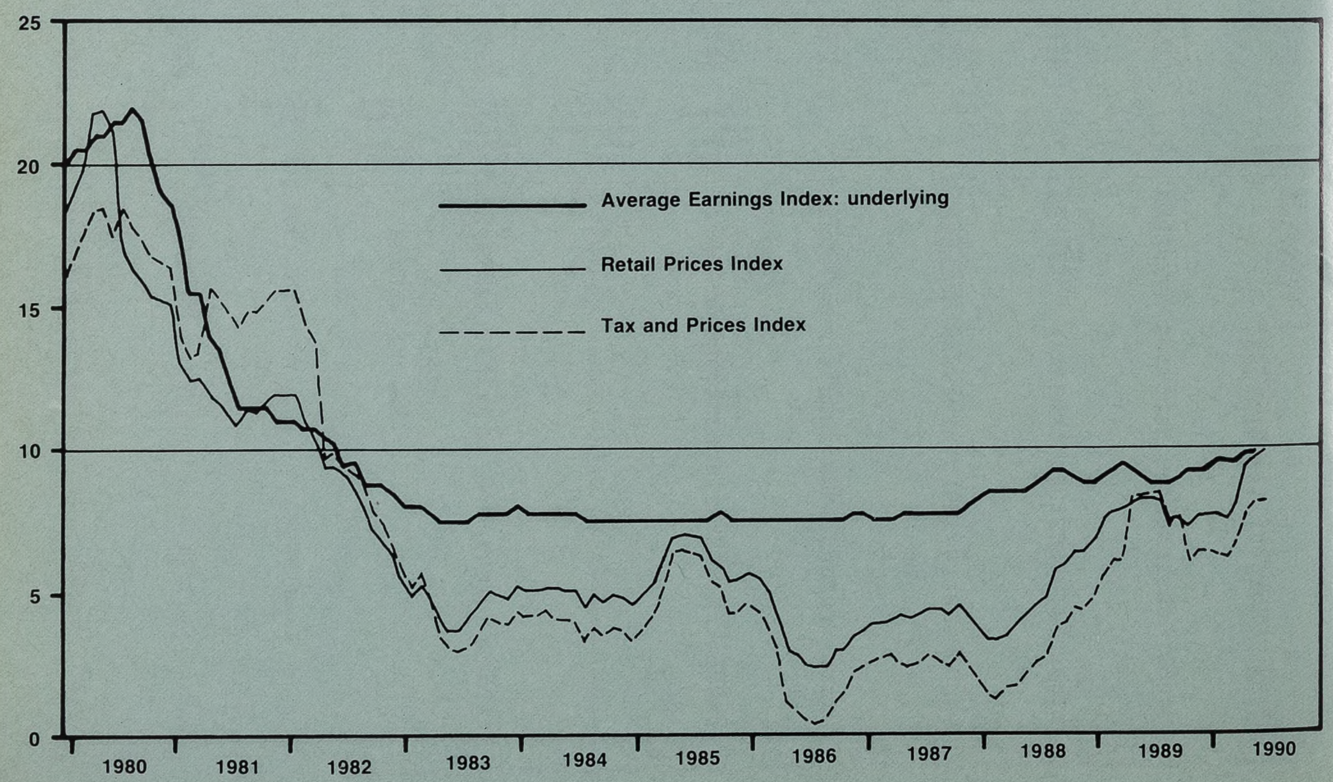
United Kingdom		Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	In progress in period	Number of workers (Thou): Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services
SIC 1968												
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
1989		693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1988	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	53	61	13	13	42	4	9	1	1	17	11
	Feb	75	92	26	29	64	2	16	5	6	16	19
	Mar	63	75	26	27	80	4	36	—	6	—	34
	Apr	56	74	37	46	106	6	29	—	22	20	29
	May	83	100	32	55	184	2	76	5	15	38	48
	Jun	65	93	76	105	259	6	21	2	20	154	57
	Jul	58	89	389	479	2,424	10	22	2	29	339	2,022
	Aug	58	67	6	23	99	4	22	1	—	15	58
	Sep	69	78	26	26	71	4	16	—	14	5	32
	Oct	49	61	61	68	162	3	38	—	9	2	110
	Nov	43	55	26	45	341	8	228	—	5	8	92
	Dec	21	36	8	51	297	1	143	—	—	12	141
1990	Jan	44	54	45	58	443	1	273	1	—	3	165
	Feb	51	63	21	43	508	5	343	1	—	7	151
	Mar	59	81	16	46	226	12	104	16	1	25	68
	Apr	46	61	48	51	98	3	50	1	1	6	36
	May	37	54	19	23	114	1	67	—	—	24	21

* 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.

C1 EARNINGS
Earnings and output per head: whole economy—increases over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0–9)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2–4)				Production industries (Divisions 1–4)				Service industries (Divisions 6–9)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1988=100				Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*
1988 Annual averages	100·0				100·0				100·0				100·0			
1989 Annual averages	109·1				108·7				109·1				108·9			
1988 Jan	95·4	96·5			95·8	96·2			95·8	96·1			95·4	96·6		
Feb	95·5	96·9			95·6	96·3			95·3	95·9			96·0	97·3		
Mar	98·3	98·2			98·0	97·9			97·8	97·6			98·6	98·6		
Apr	97·8	97·9			98·8	99·1			98·9	99·0			97·3	97·6		
May	98·4	98·5			99·3	99·2			99·5	99·9			98·0	98·3		
June	99·8	99·2			100·6	99·3			100·4	99·2			99·6	99·8		
July	101·3	100·2			101·1	100·0			101·3	100·2			101·3	100·0		
Aug	100·3	100·1			99·5	100·4			99·9	100·6			100·5	99·7		
Sept	100·9	101·1			100·2	101·2			100·5	101·4			100·6	100·5		
Oct	101·7	102·2			101·8	102·2			101·9	102·6			101·2	101·7		
Nov	103·7	103·3			103·6	103·1			103·7	103·1			103·6	103·7		
Dec	106·9	105·8			105·5	104·6			105·3	104·6			107·9	106·3		
1989 Jan	104·2	105·4	9·2	9	104·2	104·7	8·8	8¾	104·2	104·6	8·8	8¾	104·2	105·5	9·2	9
Feb	104·6	106·1	9·5	9¼	105·0	105·8	9·9	8½	104·9	105·6	10·1	8¾	104·4	105·6	8·8	9¼
Mar	107·3	107·3	9·3	9½	105·7	105·6	7·9	8¾	106·0	105·8	8·4	8¾	107·8	107·8	9·3	9½
Apr	107·3	107·4	9·7	9¼	107·8	108·2	9·2	8½	107·9	108·0	9·1	8¾	107·1	107·3	9·9	9¼
May	107·5	107·6	9·2	9	108·0	107·9	8·8	8¾	108·1	108·5	8·6	8¾	107·2	107·5	9·4	9
June	109·1	108·4	9·3	8¾	109·4	108·0	8·8	8½	109·6	108·2	9·1	8¾	108·5	108·7	8·9	8½
July	110·3	109·1	8·9	8¾	110·3	109·2	9·2	8½	110·8	109·5	9·3	9	109·7	108·4	8·4	8¼
Aug	109·1	108·9	8·8	8¾	108·3	109·3	8·9	8¾	109·2	110·0	9·3	9¼	108·7	107·8	8·1	8½
Sept	110·7	110·9	9·7	9	109·5	110·5	9·2	8¾	109·8	110·8	9·3	9	110·4	110·3	9·8	8¾
Oct	111·7	112·2	9·8	9¼	110·6	111·0	8·6	9	111·0	111·8	9·0	9¼	111·6	112·2	10·3	9
Nov	113·2	112·8	9·2	9¼	112·2	111·6	8·2	8¾	112·9	112·2	8·8	9	112·7	112·7	8·7	9¼
Dec	114·7	113·5	7·3	9¼	113·8	112·9	7·9	8½	114·3	113·5	8·5	9	114·3	112·7	6·0	9
1990 Jan	113·8	115·1	9·2	9½	112·7	113·2	8.1	8¾	113·2	113·6	8·6	9¼	113·9	115·2	9·2	9¼
Feb	114·0	115·6	9·0	9½	113·9	114·7	8·4	9¼	114·3	115·0	8·9	9½	113·7	115·0	8·9	9¼
Mar	117·4	117·3	9·3	9½	116·8	116.8	10.6	9½	117·0	116·8	10·4	9¾	117·2	117·2	8·7	9¼ R
Apr	117·3	117·4	9·3	9¾	117·2	117·6	8·7	9½	117·4	117·6	8·9	9¾	116·9	117·2	9·2	9½
[May]	118·5	118·7	10·3	9¾	117·9	117·9	9·3	9¼	118·2	118·7	9·4	9½	118·5	118·8	10·5	9¾

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

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100 SIC 1980 CLASS	Agriculture and forestry * (01, 02)	Coal and coke (11)	Mineral oil and natural gas (13, 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, electronic and instrument engineering (33, 34, 37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41, 42)
1988 Annual averages	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1989 Annual averages	108·0	113·3	110·3	109·8	107·2	109·4	109·0	109·8	109·5	109·9	112·7	107·9	109·3
1988 Jan	90·1	94·3	97·3	95·3	97·3	95·6	94·5	95·8	96·5	93·6	98·6	96·2	96·4
Feb	89·2	86·0	95·2	94·7	91·1	96·8	95·7	97·3	97·1	83·7	98·9	96·8	95·0
Mar	91·8	97·1	96·0	94·9	91·6	97·9	95·3	98·3	99·5	101·7	100·3	96·9	95·6
Apr	95·5	104·4	97·0	98·4	107·1	98·2	98·2	98·7	98·3	98·6	98·9	98·6	99·3
May	95·2	98·5	100·5	101·2	93·8	99·8	98·7	99·3	99·0	100·4	99·0	99·8	100·5
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100·6	100·9	99·3	100·2	105·2	94·9	100·2	101·3
July	100·8	103·4	101·1	102·8	111·2	100·5	98·4	100·9	100·2	104·0	97·0	101·7	100·1
Aug	109·4	101·8	100·0	103·7	101·3	99·0	99·2	99·3	99·5	100·7	95·4	99·3	98·8
Sept	114·2	103·7	99·0	101·6	96·4	101·0	99·0	99·9	100·4	100·2	100·6	100·8	100·2
Oct	116·3	104·8	101·4	102·4	111·5	101·4	99·8	101·8	101·6	100·5	102·0	101·4	101·6
Nov	98·6	104·5	109·1	102·7	97·0	102·6	108·2	104·0	102·6	105·5	103·9	105·6	104·6
Dec	101·3	103·8	107·6	101·6	104·5	106·6	111·9	105·6	105·1	106·2	110·8	102·6	106·8
1989 Jan	96·4	106·7	106·6	100·7	107·9	104·8	102·5	104·9	105·0	105·2	108·1	104·6	104·2
Feb	95·2	107·2	104·0	101·8	99·8	106·6	104·8	106·8	105·5	107·1	108·2	105·9	102·7
Mar	98·5	111·0	104·0	106·6	99·6	105·5	103·7	107·1	107·2	109·3	112·2	103·9	104·9
Apr	102·1	112·3	105·9	105·4	116·3	107·3	107·0	108·4	108·3	106·8	111·7	106·5	111·6
May	103·6	109·5	110·4	107·3	102·6	110·6	108·1	108·9	107·8	109·4	111·5	107·4	109·6
June	103·2	110·6	107·3	109·8	102·2	111·2	108·8	110·6	109·7	110·8	116·1	107·7	108·7
July	110·5	112·5	114·7	114·7	121·7	109·9	107·3	110·6	110·5	111·8	114·4	110·1	110·6
Aug	119·5	115·6	111·0	118·3	101·2	108·7	109·6	109·1	109·6	107·8	111·3	107·5	108·9
Sept	126·3	115·1	110·0	110·9	103·0	111·1	108·5	110·2	110·7	108·7	112·9	109·2	110·2
Oct	120·4	117·2	110·1	113·0	118·6	110·8	109·6	111·6	112·0	110·1	114·3	109·5	110·9
Nov	111·6	122·2	120·5	114·9	104·2	112·6	117·5	113·2	113·5	112·2	115·5	111·3	113·4
Dec	108·3	119·6	118·9	114·4	109·6	114·2	120·8	115·6	113·6	119·4	115·7	110·8	115·9
1990 Jan	104·3	124·7	123·1	112·6	111·5	112·6	115·7	114·4	113·5	109·3	115·3	112·7	112·7
Feb	103·8	124·5	118·2	113·3	104·9	114·4	117·2	116·2	115·4	109·4	118·1	113·3	114·1
Mar	108·1	124·5	120·4	114·8	107·9	115·7	117·7	118·9	118·4	122·8	123·8	115·5	115·4
Apr	110·8	124·2	121·6	116·3	121·2	117·9	120·2	116·9	116·2	122·0	121·7	116·1	120·5
[May]	. .	121·7	123·3	118·7	109·4	119·4	120·2	118·4	118·7	118·7	125·3	117·2	122·0

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

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

Previous series (1985=100)

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)
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	105·5	113·3	109·5	106·9	106·5	107·8	107·9	106·9	108·0	108·7	107·9	107·4	108·7
1987	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
1988	117·7	135·8	133·0	122·0	128·0	126·2	126·9	125·3	128·5	129·0	120·0	126·3	126·3
1988 July	118·7	139·7	134·2	125·5	141·7	127·9	126·0	126·7	128·7	135·8	114·3	128·0	125·7
Aug	128·8	138·5	131·2	125·8	129·8	124·8	125·9	124·9	127·1	129·5	111·6	127·1	125·0
Sept	134·4	140·9	131·4	124·0	123·4	127·4	126·1	125·4	128·0	128·5	121·8	127·3	126·0
Oct	136·9	141·8	134·6	124·9	142·9	126·1	128·4	127·4	130·7	129·0	124·5	128·2	127·0
Nov	116·1	142·1	147·2	125·3	124·2	127·9	139·2	129·5	131·7	136·3	126·1	131·3	133·22
Dec	119·2	140·7	141·0	124·2	134·1	136·3	138·5	132·6	135·1	139·4	134·0	130·5	135·2
1989 Jan	113·5	144·8	143·7	123·0	138·4	129·6	131·3	132·7	135·3	137·0	131·8	132·8	130·6
Feb	112·1	145·7	141·3	124·2	126·3	131·6	130·6	133·0	134·8	139·8	132·1	133·2	130·4
Mar	115·9	151·1	137·9	129·6	127·8	130·4	130·5	134·8	138·2	141·4	136·7	132·9	134·2
Apr	120·2	152·6	142·5	128·9	150·0	133·3	135·9	136·3	138·1	137·6	135·0	134·3	138·3
May	121·9	149·6	152·1	131·3	132·1	135·1	136·7	135·1	139·6	141·4	135·6	136·5	138·5
June	121·5	150·6	145·4	134·2	129·8	140·3	136·0	136·9	141·6	143·4	142·1	138·0	137·8
July	130·1	152·6	156·8	139·6	156·5	137·9	137·0	139·2	141·9	145·1	138·1	140·0	139·7

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

Previous series (1985=100)

SIC 1980 CLASS	Textiles (43)	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	100·0
1986	107·2	107·4	107·1	107·5	107·9	107·9	107·0	107·3	106·5	110·1	105·6	110·1	107·9	107·9
1987	116·1	114·5	116·5	116·2	116·9	116·5	114·9	115·7	114·9	121·8	112·8	117·9	115·3	116·3
1988	123·7	123·9	131·9	124·0	126·5	129·1	125·1	126·0	122·0	131·8	124·2	130·2	123·1	126·4
1988 July	124·8	126·7	135·5	125·1	130·4	130·2	125·2	125·0	122·5	132·9	126·2	135·3	126·8	128·3
Aug	123·6	122·0	140·0	125·2	124·7	127·9	123·9	126·6	122·5	129·6	124·6	134·3	124·0	126·8
Sep	123·9	124·5	135·2	127·1	126·4	130·3	126·6	124·9	122·1	128·6	124·7	131·5	125·1	127·3
Oct	124·5	123·9	134·2	127·7	127·4	133·5	126·0	129·4	124·4	128·7	128·3	131·6	123·8	128·9
Nov	128·0	124·9	138·3	127·3	131·2	136·4	127·1	132·5	127·0	142·1	131·8	132·8	124·8	131·2
Dec	125·4	127·4	138·3	128·3	131·2	138·8	132·8	139·9	127·5	136·7	129·5	156·6	131·8	135·7
1989 Jan	127·2	128·9	146·4	126·8	131·5	135·2	130·5	133·3	125·2	136·6	130·0	134·1	132·0	131·8
Feb	128·6	129·3	142·9	127·4	132·2	136·8	131·8	133·7	125·1	135·8	131·6	134·2	126·5	132·0
Mar	127·1	130·4	130·1	128·7	133·3	142·7	136·0	137·8	126·2	154·6	131·9	134·9	127·8	134·9
Apr	131·4	130·1	133·0	130·6	133·2	139·9	136·9	135·2	129·9	142·3	131·7	136·3	128·5	135·6
May	134·1	132·3	134·8	131·8	136·6	140·3	134·2	136·2	129·3	140·4	132·3	141·2	128·2	135·9
June	135·6	133·0	132·7	133·3	137·5	145·7	137·6	136·0	129·8	141·7	132·7	142·8	131·7	137·6
July	134·6	135·9	129·6	134·0	137·8	143·9	138·0	135·0	133·8	145·5	132·6	144·5	139·4	139·5

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year April 1970=100	Manufacturing industries: Weights	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†	1988†	1989†
FULL-TIME ADULTS*									
Men	689	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7	776·8	853·3	939·4
Women	311	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4	947·0	1,039·4	1,162·5
Men and women	1,000	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0	748·4	804·6	883·7	975·9

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

	All industries and services: Weights	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
FULL-TIME ADULTS*									
Men	575	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1	708·2	770·7	853·4	937·8
Women	425	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9	818·8	883·9	988·1	1,097·4
Men and women	1,000	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4	738·1	801·3	889·8	981·0

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: full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

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

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

LABOUR COSTS 5·7
All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

		Total labour costs (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs*					
			Total wages and salaries	*of which* holiday, sickness and maternity pay	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	All other labour costs‡
Manufacturing	1975	161·68	88·1	9·4	6·5	0·6	3·9	0·9
	1978	244·54	84·3	9·2	8·5	0·5	4·8	1·8
	1981	394·34	82·1	10·0	9·0	2·1	5·2	1·6
	1984	509·80	84·0	10·5	7·4	1·3	5·3	2·0
	1985	554·20	84·7	10·6	6·7	1·3	5·3	2·0
	1986	597·60	84·2	10·5	6·7	1·3	5·8	2·0
	1987	643·90	84·5	10·6	6·7	0·9	5·8	2·1
	1988	696·80	84·7	10·7	6·7	0·7	5·8	2·1
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
	1988	1,062·00	79·0	12·3	5·1	0·9	12·2	2·8
Construction	1975	156·95	90·2	7·2	6·3	0·2	1·7	1·6
	1978	222·46	86·8	6·8	9·1	0·2	2·3	1·7
	1981	357·43	85·0	7·8	9·9	0·6	2·8	1·7
	1984	475·64	86·0	8·0	7·7	0·6	4·1	1·6
	1985	511·20	86·6	8·0	7·2	0·5	4·1	1·6
	1986	552·00	86·5	8·0	7·2	0·6	4·1	1·6
	1987	594·50	86·7	8·1	7·2	0·3	4·1	1·7
	1988	657·60	86·8	8·1	7·2	0·2	4·1	1·7

SIC 1980		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output § 1985 = 100			Per cent change over a year earlier						Per cent change over a year earlier
	1980	83·9	22·2	105·1	88·4	82·6	87·1	78·0	22·9
	1981	91·8	9·3	111·4	94·9	95·5	94·6	86·3	10·6
	1982	95·0	3·5	110·4	96·7	92·9	95·9	89·5	3·7
	1983	93·8	−1·2	103·7	94·5	93·9	94·2	92·4	3·2
	1984	95·7	2·0	88·6	96·4	97·3	96·6	95·9	3·8
	1985	100·0	4·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	4·3
	1986	104·4	4·4	97·7	102·8	102·5	102·8	105·0	5·0
	1987	104·8	0·4	97·3	104·4	108·9	105·4	108·9	3·7
	1988	106·0	1·1	104·7	108·5	117·8	110·5	116·0	6·5
	1989							126·0	8·6
	1988 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	113·2	5·9
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	114·8	6·2
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	116·5	6·7
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	119·5	7·3
	1989 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	121·9	7·7
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	124·6	8·5
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	127·7	9·6
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	129·7	8·5
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1980	80·1‖	22·3	102·4	86·2	81·3	85·0	76·1	22·7
	1981	87·5‖	9·3	107·3	92·0	93·4	91·8	83·4	9·6
	1982	91·2‖	4·2	107·2	94·1	91·3	93·4	87·4	4·8
	1983	91·7‖	0·5	101·0	92·6	92·6	92·3	90·4	3·4
	1984	94·5‖ R	3·1 R	87·0	95·6	96·7	95·7	94·8	4·9
	1985	100·0‖	5·8 R	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	5·5
	1986	104·2‖	4·2	99·2	103·6	103·0	103·7	105·5 R	5·5 R
	1987	106·0‖	1·7	100·3	106·1	110·0	107·1	109·9 R	4·2
	1988	108·9‖	2·7	107·8	110·3	119·0	112·3	117·4 R	6·8 R
	1989	114·3‖	5·0	..	..	..	..	128·4 R	9·4 R
	1988 Q1	107·6‖	1·8	..	..	..	..	114·2	6·1
	Q2	109·3‖	3·9	..	..	..	..	116·2 R	6·4 R
	Q3	108·3‖	2·8	..	..	..	..	118·1 R	7·2 R
	Q4	110·3‖	2·5	..	..	..	..	120·0 R	7·6 R
	1989 Q1	111·0‖	3·2	..	..	..	..	123·1 R	7·8
	Q2	113·2‖	3·6	..	..	..	..	127·1 R	9·4 R
	Q3	115·2‖ R	6·4 R	..	..	..	..	130·3 R	10·3 R
	Q4	117·8‖	6·8	..	..	..	..	133·3 R	10·2 R
	1990 Q1	119·7‖ R	7·8 R	..	..	..	..	135·5	10·1
	1989 Dec	118·0‖	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1990 Jan	118·6‖ R	7·7 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	120·5‖ R	8·3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	120·0‖ R	7·5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	120·7‖ R	7·1 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	120·5‖	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:	1989 Dec	117·8‖	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1990 Jan	118·3‖	6·9 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	119·0‖ R	7·3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	119·7‖ R	7·8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	120·4‖ R	7·6 R						
	May	120·4‖	7·1						

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 Topics section, August 1989 issue, p .
‡ 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.

EARNINGS 5·9

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	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
																Indices 1985 = 100
Annual averages																
1980	61·5	76·2	75	70	70·9	59·8	82	33	56	47·0	. .	83	65	. .	66·0	76
1981	69·6	80·9	83	79	77·7	67·2	86	41	65	57·8	. .	86	72	. .	72·9	84
1982	77·4	85·9	88	88	85·4	78·9	90	55	74	67·7	. .	92	79	. .	78·7	89
1983	84·4	89·8	92	92	91·0	87·8	93	66	83	80·9	. .	94	86	. .	84·9	92
1984	91·7	94·3	96	96	95·3	94·6	96	83	92	90·2	97·0	95	93	90·9	93·0	96
1985	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100
1986	107·7	104·5	102	103	104·8	104·3	104	113	107	104·8	101·6	102	110	110·9	107·4	102
1987	116·3	107·7	104	106	114·5	107·6	108	124	113	111·5	103·2	103	128	119·3	114·3	104
1988	126·1	111·8	105	111	122·0	111·0	113	146	118	118·3	107·8	104	135	129·2	123·4	107
1989	137·2	116·7	111	117	128·2	115·3	117	. .	. .	125·6	113·9	106	142	138·6	135·7	110
Quarterly averages																
1989 Q1	132·9	114·5	109	115	125·2	112·8	114	167	120	122·4	111·5	105	137	135·1	131·6	109
Q2	136·3	115·6	109	116	128·5	114·3	117	173	121	124·7	113·1	106	145	135·6	135·5	109
Q3	138·3	116·2	110	117	128·6	115·2	118	. .	123	126·5	114·1	106	143	138·5	136·5	110
Q4	141·1	119·5	116	120	130·3	116·4	119	. .	. .	128·5	115·4	106	143	144·3	139·2	111
1990 Q1	144·9	. .	113	121	131·0	117·7	120	. .	. .	131·4	106·5	107	144	147·6	141·6	112
1989 May	136·1	117·2	. .	116	129·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	125·5	112·6	106	. .	. .	136·7	109
June	136·2	118·2	109	116	128·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	125·8	114·6	106	. .	. .	135·1	109
July	137·8	114·4	. .	116	130·6	115·2	118	. .	. .	126·3	113·1	106	. .	. .	137·3	110
Aug	137·9	117·8	. .	117	126·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	126·5	115·6	106	. .	. .	135·1	109
Sept	139·4	116·2	110	118	128·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	126·8	113·5	106	. .	. .	137·3	111
Oct	140·0	118·1	. .	119	129·5	116·4	119	. .	. .	126·8	113·4	106	. .	. .	138·3	110
Nov	140·8	121·6	. .	120	129·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	129·1	115·3	106	. .	. .	138·5	111
Dec	142·4	118·9	116	120	131·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	129·7	117·5	106	. .	. .	140·9	112
1990 Jan	142·8	124·2	. .	121	131·3	117·7 . .	120	. .		131·3	119·4	107	. .	. .	140·1	111
Feb	144·7	121·4	. .	121	130·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	131·4	114·6	107	. .	. .	141·5	112
Mar	147·3	. .	113	122	131·5					131·5	115·5	107			143·3	112
Apr	148·4	. .	. .	123	. .					131·5	116·5	108	. .	. .	147·1	113

Increases on a year earlier

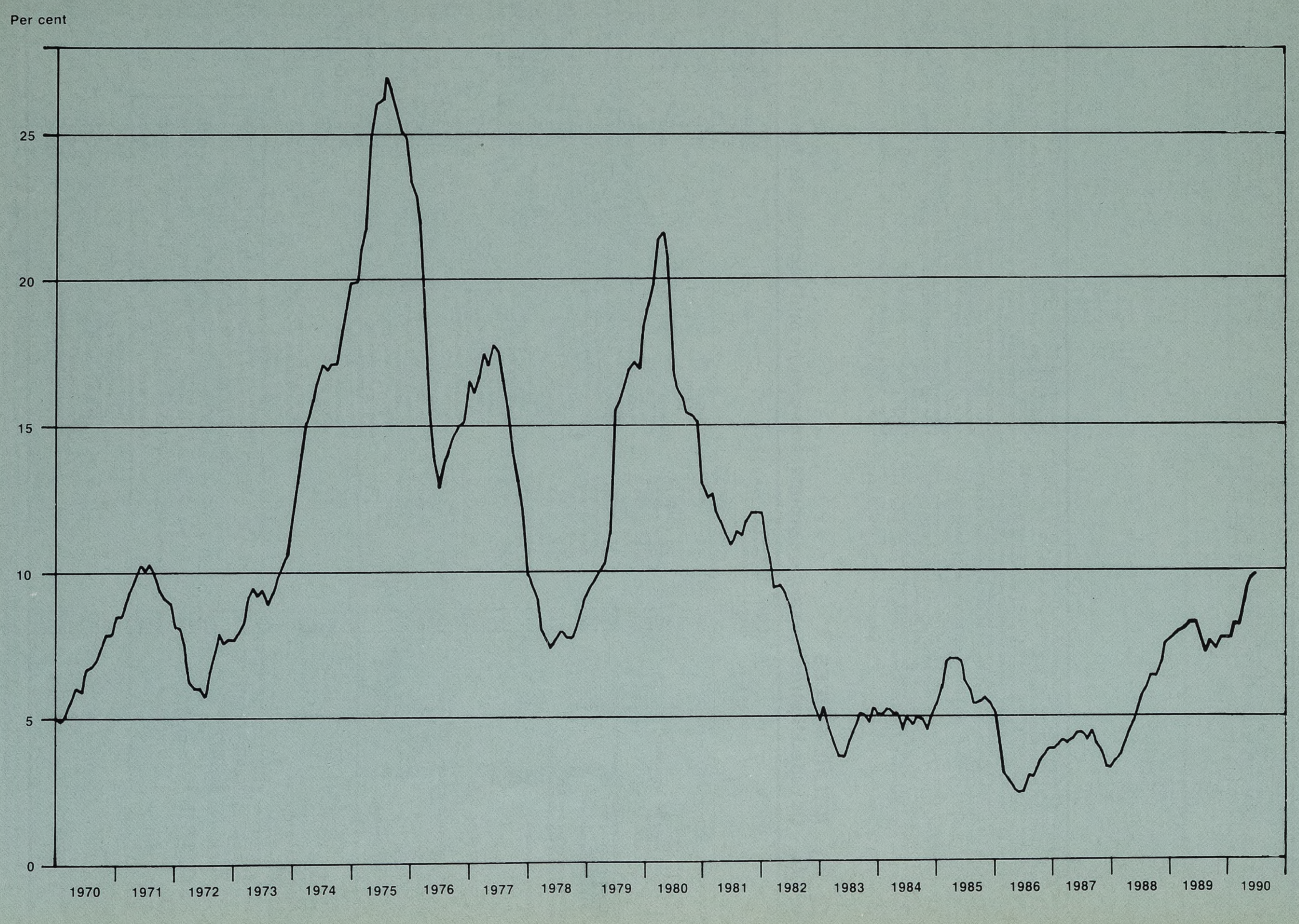
	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United States
																Per cent
Annual averages																
1980	18	9	9	9	11	15	6	27	22	22	. .	4	10	. .	9	9
1981	13	6	11	13	10	12	5	24	16	23	. .	4	11	. .	10	4
1982	11	6	6	11	10	17	5	34	14	17	. .	7	10	. .	8	6
1983	9	4	5	4	7	11	3	20	12	19	. .	2	9	. .	8	3
1984	9	5	4	4	5	8	3	26	11	11	. .	1	8	. .	10	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	8	10	8	4
1986	8	4	2	3	5	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	10	11	7	2
1987	8	3	2	3	9	3	4	10	6	6	2	1	16	8	6	2
1988	8	4	1	5	7	3	5	18	4	6	4	1	5	8	8	3
1989	9	4	6	5	5	4	4	. .	. .	6	6	2	5	7	10	3
Quarterly averages																
1989 Q1	9	4	6	6	6	3	4	20	4	6	5	1	3	9	10	3
Q2	9	4	5	5	5	4	4	20	5	6	6	2	6	7	9	3
Q3	9	4	5	5	4	4	4	. .	5	6	6	1	6	6	10	3
Q4	8	6	6	6	4	4	4	. .	. .	7	5	1	5	8	10	3
1990 Q1	9	. .	4	5	5	4	5	. .	. .	7	4	2	5	9	8	3
Monthly																
1989 May	9	6	. .	5	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	5	2	. .	. .	9	3
June	9	2	4	5	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	6	2	. .	. .	10	3
July	9	5	. .	5	4	4	4	. .	. .	6	7	1	. .	. .	10	3
Aug	9	6	. .	6	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	5	1	. .	. .	11	3
Sept	9	1	5	5	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	5	1	. .	. .	11	4
Oct	9	7	. .	5	4	4	4	. .	. .	6	4	1	. .	. .	10	3
Nov	8	5	. .	6	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	5	1	. .	. .	10	3
Dec	8	4	6	7	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	7	1	. .	. .	10	3
1990 Jan	8	10	. .	5	5	4	5	. .	. .	8	6	2	. .	. .	10	2
Feb	8	7	. .	5	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	4	2	. .	. .	6	3
Mar	11	. .	4	5	5	. .	. .	. .		7	4	2	. .	. .	7	3
Apr	9	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	4	2	. .	. .	9	4

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

RETAIL PRICES INDEX C2

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

Price increases between May and June included a further phase of the recent increase in charges for electricity and increases in motoring costs. There were sharp falls in the prices of some fresh foods but these were offset by increases for other foods.

Food: Among seasonal foods, there were sharp decreases in the prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables, whereas fresh fruit prices rose. The index for seasonal foods as a whole fell by 4·3 per cent. Increases in the prices of a number of non-seasonal foods, particularly meat, bread, soft drinks and other processed foods, caused the index for non-seasonal foods to rise by 0·8 per cent during the period. For food as a whole, the index fell by 0·1 per cent in the month, to stand 8·4 per cent higher than in June 1989.

Catering: There were price increases throughout this group. Its index rose by 0·7 per cent in the month.

Alcoholic drinks: Small increases throughout this group were partly offset by some reductions in the prices of beer sold in off-licences. The group index rose by 0·4 per cent in the month.

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

Housing: Increases for DIY materials, repairs and maintenance charges and rents, together with a continuing rise in owner-occupiers' housing costs, meant that the group index rose by 0·5 per cent.

Fuel and light: There were further phased effects of this year's increases in gas and electricity prices although there was a fall in the price of heating oil. The group index was 1·5 per cent higher than last month.

Household goods: There were rises across this group, particularly offset by some sales, leading to an increase of 0·3 per cent for the group as a whole between May and June.

Household services: Increases in some fees and subscriptions and the cost of certain domestic services led to a rise of 0·4 per cent for this group.

Clothing and footwear: Sales in June for some items, particularly for outerwear, meant that the group index fell by 0·3 per cent over the month.

Personal goods and services: Small price increases for many items in this group caused it to rise by 0·2 per cent between May and June.

Motoring expenditure: There was a slight fall in petrol prices, but increases in the cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles meant that the group index rose by 0·4 per cent.

Fares and other travel costs: Increases in London taxi fares helped to push up the group index by 1·1 per cent.

Leisure goods: There were few price changes for this group. Its index rose by 0·1 per cent over the month.

Leisure services: A rise in entertainment and recreation charges pushed this group's index up by 0·6 per cent in June.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 12

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
ALL ITEMS	**126·7**	**0·4**	**9·8**
Food and catering	**121·3**	**0·1**	**8·4**
Alcohol and tobacco	**121·3**	**0·3**	**10·1**
Housing and household expenditure	**140·7**	**0·6**	**15·3**
Personal expenditure	**117·5**	**–0·1**	**5·2**
Travel and leisure	**119·1**	**0·4**	**4·8**
All items excludingluding seasonal food	**126·9**	**0·5**	**9·8**
All items excluding food	**128·0**	**0·5**	**10·1**
Seasonal food	**118·3**	**–4·3**	**8·2**
Food excluding seasonal	**120·3**	**0·8**	**8·4**
All items excluding housing	**119·1**	**0·3**	**6·7**
All items excluding mortgage interest	**122·5**	**0·3**	**8·2**
Consumer durables	**111·5**	**–0·1**	**3·6**
Food	**120·0**	**–0·1**	**8·4**
Bread	120·7		6
Cereals	123·8		7
Biscuits and cakes	119·7		8
Beef	124·0		2
Lamb	118·3		4
of which, home-killed lamb	119·5		2
Pork	129·5		18
Bacon	128·3		18
Poultry	116·7		13
Other meat	118·0		13
Fish	117·7		11
of which, fresh fish	126·9		17
Butter	121·7		4
Oil and fats	116·6		8
Cheese	120·2		8
Eggs	116·9		9
Milk fresh	121·6		8
Milk products	125·8		8
Tea	132·2		21
Coffee and other hot drinks	90·5		–7
Soft drinks	137·6		12
Sugar and preserves	124·5		7
Sweets and chocolates	108·8		4
Potatoes	117·9		6
of which, unprocessed potatoes	116·4		1
Vegetables	111·4		4
of which, other fresh vegetables	105·2		3
Fruit	128·4		15
of which, fresh fruit	132·6		17
Other foods	119·9		8
Catering	**125·9**	**0·7**	**8·3**
Restaurant meals	126·9		8
Canteen meals	125·4		9
Take-aways and snacks	124·8		8
Alcoholic drink	**124·3**	**0·4**	**10·8**
Beer	126·2		11
on sales	127·0		11
off sales	119·9		8
Wines and spirits	121·6		11
on sales	125·5		12
off sales	118·7		10

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
Tobacco	**115·0**	**0·2**	**8·6**
Cigarettes	115·3		9
Tobacco	112·8		9
Housing	**167·6**	**0·5**	**23·7**
Rent	137·4		12
Mortgage interest payments	213·7		33
Rates and community charges	171·8		34
Water and other payments	148·4		13
Repairs and maintenance charges	123·3		8
Do-it-yourself materials	121·7		8
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	174·1		7
Fuel and light	**116·0**	**1·5**	**7·8**
Coal and solid fuels	99·9		3
Electricity	124·3		9
Gas	112·4		8
Oil and other fuels	100·7		12
Household goods	**115·5**	**0·3**	**4·9**
Furniture	116·7		6
Furnishings	117·1		5
Electrical appliances	106·1		1
Other household equipment	119·1		7
Household consumables	124·4		7
Pet care	108·6		4
Household services	**118·4**	**0·4**	**5·9**
Postage	112·6		6
Telephones, telemessages, etc	106·2		5
Domestic services	127·6		9
Fees and subcriptions	126·7		5
Clothing and footwear	**115·3**	**–0·3**	**4·2**
Men's outerwear	116·3		6
Women's outerwear	110·9		2
Children's outerwear	117·0		1
Other clothing	119·0		7
Footwear	116·9		6
Personal goods and services	**122·0**	**0·2**	**7·0**
Personal articles	107·5		3
Chemists' goods	124·9		9
Personal services	133·2		9
Motoring expenditure	**119·9**	**0·4**	**3·8**
Purchase of motor vehicles	117·9		2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	127·8		11
Petrol and oil	115·7		4
Vehicles tax and insurance	126·3		3
Fares and other travel costs	**123·8**	**1·1**	**7·1**
Rail fares	128·2		9
Bus and coach fares	125·9		5
Other travel costs	118·8		8
Leisure goods	**112·3**	**0·1**	**4·6**
Audio-visual equipment	89·5		–1
Records and tapes	100·1		2
Toys, photographic and sport goods	114·1		5
Books and newspapers	130·4		8
Gardening products	123·8		7
Leisure services	**124·1**	**0·6**	**8·4**
Television licences and rentals	110·2		6
Entertainment and other recreation	133·6		10

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

RETAIL PRICES 6·3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on June 12 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 June 12, 1990

Item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed			
Best beef mince	318	153	98–199
Topside	294	271	248–310
Brisket (without bone)	240	189	168–216
Rump steak *	311	364	298–410
Stewing steak	299	176	158–220
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	295	266	200–342
Shoulder (with bone)	286	129	99–160
Leg (with bone)	277	217	169–258
Lamb: imported (frozen)			
Loin (with bone)	158	191	158–228
Shoulder (with bone)	161	98	89–139
Leg (with bone)	167	181	149–198
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	259	145	112–199
Belly *	271	113	90–129
Loin (with bone)	304	181	159–216
Shoulder (with bone)	220	160	120–189
Bacon			
Streaky *	266	135	110–155
Gammon *	257	214	175–260
Back, vacuum packed	206	218	170–265
Back, not vacuum packed	236	207	177–258
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	277	76	58– 92
Sausages			
Pork	311	103	86–125
Beef	238	97	76–115
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	176	54	49– 66
Corned beef, 12oz can	198	94	79–105
Chicken: roasting, oven ready			
Frozen, oven ready	225	79	68– 99
Fresh or chilled 3lb,	244	99	80–149
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	236	250	199–285
Haddock fillets	223	276	220–319
Mackerel, whole	176	99	70–135
Kippers, with bone	244	109	90–145
Canned (red) salmon, half size can	182	174	145–199
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	323	50	44– 64
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	262	65	59– 70
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	285	42	38– 46
Brown loaf, sliced, small	292	43	41– 49
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	253	68	60– 72
Flour			
Self raising, per 1·5kg	200	54	49– 59
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	278	62	58– 71
New Zealand, per 250g	269	60	55– 66
Danish, per 250g	273	70	67– 75
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	286	38	29– 74
Low fat spread	513	48	35– 59
Lard, per 250g	258	17	16– 25
Cheese			
Cheddar type	291	150	128–197
Eggs			
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	261	120	99–138
Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	219	108	93–122
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	326	30	26– 30
Skimmed, per pint	291	29	25– 30
Tea			
loose, per 125g	293	53	39– 68
Tea bags, per 250g	302	125	92–140
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	605	129	89–169
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	264	142	109–209
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	306	60	59– 64
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	179	20	12– 29
Red	74	20	14– 28
Potatoes, new loose	255	21	15– 29
Tomatoes	326	53	42– 68
Cabbage, greens	301	36	22– 52
Cabbage, hearted	272	31	20– 39
Cauliflower, each	319	58	40– 74
Brussels sprouts	0	0	0
Carrots	316	33	27– 39
Onions	329	35	20– 49
Mushrooms, per 4oz	330	32	25– 36
Cucumber, each	315	53	44– 70
Lettuce - iceberg	306	64	46– 85
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	265	49	35– 59
Apples, dessert	311	49	39– 55
Pears, dessert	304	58	45– 79
Oranges, each	308	20	12– 25
Bananas	319	53	45– 58
Grapes	278	121	85–149
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	610	108	94–120
Draught lager, per pint	636	121	106–133
Whisky per nip	638	84	75– 95
Gin, per nip	639	84	75– 95
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,692	166	135–175
Coal, per 50kg	369	544	435–672
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	436	724	600–860
4–star petrol, per litre	618	44	42– 45
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	576	41	40– 42

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

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

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food: All	Food: Seasonal † food	Food: Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1974	1,000	747	951·2–925·5	80	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	51	70
1975	1,000	768	961·9–966·3	77	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	48	82
1976	1,000	772	958·0–960·8	90	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	47	81
1977	1,000	753	953·3–955·8	91	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	45	83
1978	1,000	767	966·5–969·6	96	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	51	85
1979	1,000	768	964·0–966·6	93	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	51	77
1980	1,000	786	966·8–969·6	93	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	41	82
1981	1,000	793	969·2–971·9	104	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	42	79
1982	1,000	794	965·7–967·6	99	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	38	77
1983	1,000	797	971·5–974·1	109	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	39	78
1984	1,000	799	966·1–968·7	102 Feb–Nov 87 Dec–Jan	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	36	75
1985	1,000	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75
1986	1,000	815	973·3–976·0	83 Feb–Nov 60 Dec–Jan	185	24·0–26·7	158·3–161·0	44	82
1974)	108·5	109·3	108·4	108·4	106·1	103·0	106·9	108·2	109·7
1975)	134·8	135·3	135·1	147·5	133·3	129·8	134·3	132·4	135·2
1976)	157·1	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3	159·3
1977)	182·0	179·7	181·5	208·1	190·3	197·0	189·1	185·7	183·4
1978)	197·1	195·2	197·8	227·3	203·8	180·1	208·4	207·8	196·0
1979) Annual	223·5	222·2	224·1	246·7	228·3	211·1	231·7	239·9	217·1
1980) averages	263·7	265·9	265·3	307·9	255·9	224·5	262·0	290·0	261·8
1981)	295·0	299·8	296·9	368·0	277·5	244·7	283·9	318·0	306·1
1982)	320·4	326·2	322·0	417·6	299·3	276·9	303·5	341·7	341·4
1983)	335·1	342·4	337·1	440·9	308·8	282·8	313·8	364·0	366·5
1984)	351·8	358·9	353·1	454·9	326·1	319·0	327·8	390·8	387·7
1985)	373·2	383·2	375·4	478·9	336·3	314·1	340·9	413·3	412·1
1986)	385·9	396·4	387·9	496·6	347·3	336·0	350·0	439·5	430·6
1975 Jan 14	119·9	120·4	120·5	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	118·7	118·2
1976 Jan 13	147·9	147·9	147·6	172·8	148·3	158·6	146·6	146·2	149·0
1977 Jan 18	172·4	169·3	170·9	198·7	183·1	214·8	177·1	172·3	173·7
1978 Jan 17	189·5	187·6	190·2	220·1	196·1	173·9	200·4	199·5	188·9
1979 Jan 16	207·2	204·3	207·3	234·5	217·5	207·6	219·5	218·7	198·9
1980 Jan 15	245·3	245·5	246·2	274·7	244·8	223·6	248·9	267·8	241·4
1981 Jan 13	277·3	280·3	279·3	348·9	266·7	225·8	274·7	307·5	277·7
1982 Jan 12	310·6	314·6	311·5	387·0	296·1	287·6	297·5	329·7	321·8
1983 Jan 11	325·9	332·6	328·5	441·4	301·8	256·8	310·3	353·7	353·7
1984 Jan 10	342·6	348·9	343·5	445·8	319·8	321·3	319·8	378·5	376·1
1985 Jan 15	359·8	367·8	361·8	465·9	330·6	306·9	335·6	401·8	397·9
1986 Jan 14	379·7	390·2	381·9	489·7	341·1	322·8	344·9	426·7	423·8
1987 Jan 13	394·5	405·6	396·4	502·1	354·0	347·3	355·9	454·8	440·7

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Weights	43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54
1975	46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52
1976	46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57
1977	46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54
1978	48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56
1979	44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59
1980	40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62
1981	36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66
1982	41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65
1983	39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63
1984	36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65
1985	37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62
1986	40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58
(1974	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·2	111·0	106·8
(1975	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	138·6	143·9	135·5
(1976	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	161·3	166·0	159·5
(1977	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	188·3	190·3	173·3
(1978	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	206·7	207·2	192·0
(1979	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	236·4	243·1	213·9
Annual (1980	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	276·9	288·7	262·7
averages (1981	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	300·7	322·6	300·8
(1982	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	325·8	343·5	331·6
(1983	440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9
(1984	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3
(1985	532·5	452·3	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3
(1986	584·9	478·1	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5
Jan 14 1975	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	125·2	130·3	115·8
Jan 13 1976	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	152·3	157·0	154·0
Jan 18 1977	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	176·2	178·9	166·8
Jan 17 1978	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·6	198·7	186·6
Jan 16 1979	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	216·4	218·5	202·0
Jan 15 1980	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	258·8	268·4	246·9
Jan 13 1981	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	293·4	299·5	289·2
Jan 12 1982	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	312·5	330·5	325·6
Jan 11 1983	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	337·4	353·9	337·6
Jan 10 1984	450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6
Jan 15 1985	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	378·4	379·6	369·7
Jan 14 1986	545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	402·9	393·1	393·1
Jan 13 1987	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: Non-seasonal food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1987 Annual averages	101·9	102·0	101·9	101·6	101·9	100·9	101·2	101·1	101·6	101·0	102·8	101·7
1988	106·9	107·3	107·0	105·8	106·6	106·7	103·7	104·6	102·4	105·0	109·6	106·9
1989	115·2	116·1	115·5	111·5	112·9	—	107·2	110·5	105·0	111·6	116·5	112·9
1987 Jan 13	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1988 Jan 12	103·3	103·4	103·3	103·2	103·7	102·8	101·2	102·9	103·7	102·7	106·4	103·7
1988 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
July 19	106·7	107·2	106·9	106·0	107·0	108·2	103·1	104·0	97·9	105·0	109·7	107·1
Aug 16	107·9	108·5	108·1	106·4	107·3	108·3	103·4	104·4	97·5	105·7	110·4	107·7
Sept 13	108·4	109·1	108·7	106·9	107·8	109·0	104·3	104·8	97·2	106·1	111·1	108·4
Oct 18	109·5	110·4	109·8	107·4	108·3	109·2	105·3	104·9	97·1	106·4	111·7	109·1
Nov 15	110·0	110·9	110·3	107·8	108·7	109·3	105·7	105·7	98·8	107·0	112·1	109·1
Dec 13	110·3	111·0	110·5	108·0	108·9	109·3	105·9	106·5	101·5	107·4	112·4	108·9
1989 Jan 17	111·0	111·7	111·2	108·5	109·4	110·9	104·5	107·4	103·2	108·2	113·1	109·9
Feb 14	111·8	112·5	111·9	109·0	109·9	110·9	105·3	107·7	103·4	108·5	113·5	110·5
Mar 14	112·3	113·0	112·4	109·4	110·4	110·9	105·8	108·3	104·8	108·9	114·1	110·9
Apr 18	114·3	115·2	114·4	110·6	112·2	114·2	107·0	109·6	108·0	109·9	115·0	111·5
May 16	115·0	115·9	115·1	111·3	112·9	114·7	107·5	110·3	109·9	110·4	115·6	111·9
June 13	115·4	116·3	115·6	111·6	113·2	115·9	107·6	110·7	109·3	111·0	116·2	112·2
July 18	115·5	116·6	115·9	111·6	113·2	116·5	106·5	110·1	100·6	111·9	116·8	112·9
Aug 15	115·8	116·9	116·2	111·8	113·4	116·8	106·7	110·6	100·8	112·3	117·4	114·0
Sept 12	116·6	117·6	117·0	112·5	114·1	116·9	107·9	111·3	100·7	113·2	118·0	114·7
Oct 17	117·5	118·5	117·9	113·3	114·9	117·2	108·8	112·4	101·5	114·4	118·9	115·5
Nov 14	118·5	119·5	118·9	113·8	115·3	117·4	109·3	113·5	106·2	114·8	119·5	115·4
Dec 12	118·8	119·7	119·0	114·0	115·5	—	109·5	114·5	111·1	115·1	120·1	115·5
1990 Jan 16	119·5	120·2	119·6	114·6	116·1	—	108·0	116·0	116·3	116·0	121·2	116·3
Feb 13	120·2	120·9	120·3	115·3	116·7	—	109·1	117·0	118·7	116·7	121·8	117·1
Mar 13	121·4	122·1	121·4	115·9	117·3	—	109·9	117·7	119·6	117·3	122·4	117·8
Apr 10	125·1	126·3	125·1	117·6	121·1	—	111·0	118·8	123·4	118·0	123·9	121·5
May 15	126·2	127·4	126·3	118·8	122·1	—	111·6	120·1	123·6	119·4	125·0	123·8
June 12	126·7	128·0	126·9	119·1	122·5	—	111·5	120·0	118·3	120·3	125·9	124·3

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All Items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12·0	20·1	20·7	1·7	0·4	10·5	5·8	9·8	13·5	7·3	9·8	12·2
1975 Jan 14	19·9	18·3	18·7	18·2	24·0	10·3	24·9	18·3	18·6	25·2	30·3	15·8
1976 Jan 13	23·4	25·4	23·2	26·1	31·1	22·2	35·1	19·0	10·9	21·6	20·5	33·0
1977 Jan 18	16·6	23·5	17·9	16·6	18·8	14·3	17·8	11·5	12·9	15·7	13·9	8·3
1978 Jan 17	9·9	7·1	15·8	8·8	15·3	6·6	10·6	11·6	10·2	12·7	11·1	11·8
1979 Jan 16	9·3	10·9	9·6	5·3	3·9	15·8	6·0	6·9	7·6	9·0	10·0	8·3
1980 Jan 15	18·4	12·6	22·5	21·4	16·5	24·8	18·9	15·4	11·9	19·6	22·8	22·2
1981 Jan 13	13·0	8·9	14·8	15·0	10·0	20·1	28·4	6·9	5·3	13·4	11·6	17·1
1982 Jan 12	12·0	11·0	7·2	15·9	32·2	22·8	13·0	3·7	–0·2	6·5	10·4	12·6
1983 Jan 11	4·9	1·9	7·3	9·9	8·7	–0·5	16·2	2·6	1·8	8·0	7·1	3·7
1984 Jan 10	5·1	6·0	7·0	6·3	5·8	9·9	0·5	2·6	–0·3	4·7	4·8	3·9
1985 Jan 15	5·0	3·4	6·2	5·8	12·7	8·8	3·9	2·1	3·3	7·1	2·4	5·4
1986 Jan 14	5·5	3·2	6·2	6·5	7·4	11·4	4·0	2·9	3·6	6·5	3·6	6·3
1987 Jan 13	3·9	3·8	6·6	4·0	10·5	8·3	–0·2	0·2	2·5	2·5	1·7	4·0

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

Notes: See notes under *table 6·7*.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One–person pensioner households				Two–person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101·1	105·2	108·6	114·2	101·1	105·8	108·7	114·1	101·5	107·5	110·7	116·1
1975	121·3	134·3	139·2	145·0	121·0	134·0	139·1	144·4	123·5	134·5	140·7	145·7
1976	152·3	158·3	161·4	171·3	151·5	157·3	160·5	170·2	151·4	156·6	160·4	168·0
1977	179·0	186·9	191·1	194·2	178·9	186·3	189·4	192·3	176·8	184·2	187·6	190·8
1978	197·5	202·5	205·1	207·1	195·8	200·9	203·6	205·9	194·6	199·3	202·4	205·3
1979	214·9	220·6	231·9	239·8	213·4	219·3	231·1	238·5	211·3	217·7	233·1	239·8
1980	250·7	262·1	268·9	275·0	248·9	260·5	266·4	271·8	249·6	261·6	267·1	271·8
1981	283·2	292·1	297·2	304·5	280·3	290·3	295·6	303·0	279·3	289·8	295·0	300·5
1982	314·2	322·4	323·0	327·4	311·8	319·4	319·8	324·1	305·9	314·7	316·3	320·2
1983	331·1	334·3	337·0	342·3	327·5	331·5	334·4	339·7	323·2	328·7	332·0	335·4
1984	346·7	353·6	353·8	357·5	343·8	351·4	351·3	355·1	337·5	344·3	345·3	348·5
1985	363·2	371·4	371·3	374·5	360·7	369·0	368·7	371·8	353·0	361·8	362·6	365·3
1986	378·4	382·8	382·6	384·3	375·4	379·6	379·9	382·0	367·4	371·0	372·2	375·3
1987 January	386·5				384·2				377·8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100·3	101·2	100·9	102·0	100·3	101·3	101·1	102·3	100·3	101·5	101·7	102·9
1988	102·8	104·6	105·3	106·6	103·1	104·8	105·5	106·8	103·6	105·5	106·4	107·7
1989	108·0	110·0	111·0	113·2	108·2	110·4	111·3	113·4	109·0	111·2	112·0	113·7
1990	115·2				115·3				115·4			

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

RETAIL PRICES 6·7
Group indices: annual averages

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS													JAN 13, 1987 = 100	
1987	101·1	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·2	99·1	102·1	101·1	101·1	102·3	102·9	102·8	103·5	100·4
1988	104·8	104·6	109·7	106·4	103·5	101·3	106·2	104·5	104·5	109·1	107·9	108·7	109·3	103·3
1989	110·6	110·8	116·7	111·9	106·5	106·8	110·9	109·1	109·3	119·3	115·1	114·9	116·2	106·1
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
1987	101·2	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·1	99·1	102·2	100·9	101·2	102·3	103·0	102·8	103·4	100·5
1988	105·0	104·7	109·6	106·7	103·4	101·4	106·1	103·8	104·5	108·8	107·4	108·7	109·4	103·7
1989	110·9	111·0	116·5	112·4	106·4	106·8	110·5	107·9	109·4	118·3	114·2	115·2	116·3	106·7
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES														
1987	101·6	101·1	102·8	101·7	100·1	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6
1988	105·8	104·6	109·6	106·9	103·4	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1
1989	111·5	110·5	116·5	112·9	106·4	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115·1

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

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

Calculations

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

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

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 January1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5.2 per cent between those months.

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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

6·8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

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

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

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

8·1 TOURISM
Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All tourism-related industries
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed * 1981	48·0	51·7	1·6	36·4	18·4	156·1
Employees in employment						
1985 Mar	207·5	254·8	136·2	221·6	316·6	1,136·7
June	222·8	266·4	139·7	268·5	373·0	1,270·4
Sept	226·1	259·3	139·3	270·1	364·3	1,259·2
Dec	220·8	258·5	141·2	231·4	325·8	1,177·8
1986 Mar	215·3	249·9	137·1	226·5	322·0	1,150·8
June	229·2	259·8	138·2	270·5	370·9	1,268·6
Sept	227·7	264·3	138·5	268·4	362·0	1,260·9
Dec	225·2	263·4	139·2	232·3	331·2	1,191·2
1987 Mar	223·8	257·0	138·4	220·9	328·5	1,168·6
June	240·4	263·1	136·9	265·4	375·1	1,280·9
Sept	242·2	264·1	139·9	270·1	367·0	1,283·3
Dec	243·7	266·7	143·6	243·5	350·9	1,248·4
1988 Mar	240·9	258·8	139·9	236·9	357·8	1,234·3
June	258·6	266·1	141·4	275·2	381·3	1,322·6
Sept	257·2	273·6	140·6	279·3	384·7	1,335·4
Dec	258·9	274·4	146·3	241·7	359·2	1,280·5
1989 Mar	255·2	269·9	141·6	247·1	358·7	1,272·6
June	272·4	279·8	141·8	283·9	393·6	1,371·5
Sept	273·1	282·9	144·3	288·3	401·2	1,389·8
Dec	271·2	287·0	145·9	257·3	369·0	1,330·2
1990 Mar	270·1	278·2	142·8	254·9	372·2	1,318·2
Change Mar 1990 on Mar 1989						
Absolute (thousands)	+14·9	+8·3	+1·2	+7·8	+13·5	+45·6
Percentage	+5·8	+3·1	+0·8	+3·2	+3·8	+3·6

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

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

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

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

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1981	2,970	3,272	–302
1982	3,188	3,640	–452
1983	4,003	4,090	–87
1984	4,614	4,663	–49
1985	5,442	4,871	+571
1986	5,553	6,083	–530
1987	6,260	7,280	–1,020
1988 R	6,184	8,216	–2,032
1989 R	6,877	9,290	–2,413
Percentage change 1989/1988	+11	+13	

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

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

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988 R	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989 R	17,204		3,448	10,626	3,130
1989 R Q1	3,344	4,430	550	2,201	593
Q2	4,119	4,109	941	2,515	664
Q3	5,957	4,145	1,229	3,531	1,197
Q4	3,784	4,520	728	2,380	676
1990 P Q1 (e) R	3,400R	5,001	650	2,120	630
1989 R Jan	1,134	1,445	190	711	233
Feb	872	1,416	140	562	169
Mar	1,338	1,569	220	928	191
Apr	1,262	1,382	200	893	168
May	1,340	1,394	314	783	243
June	1,518	1,333	428	839	253
July	2,070	1,397	461	1,240	369
Aug	2,255	1,358	420	1,397	439
Sept	1,632	1,390	348	895	389
Oct	1,450	1,447	313	850	288
Nov	1,186	1,528	222	744	219
Dec	1,148	1,545	192	786	169
1990 P Jan (e) R	1,210	1,635	240	720	250
Feb (e) R	990	1,688	160	660	170
Mar (e)	1,200	1,678	250	740	210
Apr (e)	1,400	1,336	230	950	220

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·4
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989 R	30,831		2,195	25,991	2,645
1989 R Q1	5,420	8,182	330	4,327	763
Q2	7,694	7,449	531	6,564	599
Q3	11,649	7,516	819	10,120	710
Q4	6,067	7,684	515	4,980	572
1990 P Q1 (e)	5,270	8,364	330	4,170	770
1989 R Jan	1,728	2,775	128	1,324	276
Feb	1,631	2,780	85	1,314	232
Mar	2,060	2,627	117	1,689	254
Apr	2,136	2,467	146	1,737	253
May	2,399	2,491	167	2,073	159
June	3,160	2,491	219	2,754	187
July	3,361	2,427	207	2,974	180
Aug	4,402	2,585	284	3,862	256
Sept	3,886	2,504	328	3,284	275
Oct	3,015	2,559	263	2,532	219
Nov	1,650	2,451	137	1,333	181
Dec	1,401	2,674	116	1,114	172
1990 P Jan (e)	1,810	2,998	110	1,400	300
Feb (e)	1,540	2,686	90	1,260	190
Mar (e)	1,920	2,680	130	1,510	280
Apr (e)	2,580	2,810	160	2,410	280

Notes: See table 8·2.

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

THOUSAND

	1987	1988	1989 R	1988 R Q1	1988 R Q2	1988 R Q3	1988 R Q4	1989 R Q1	1989 R Q2	1989 R Q3	1989 R Q4
Total all countries	**15,566**	**15,799**	**17,204**	**2,777**	**4,013**	**5,548**	**3,461**	**3,344**	**4,119**	**5,957**	**3,784**
North America											
USA	2,800	2,620	2,814	420	679	933	589	448	767	983	616
Canada	594	651	633	99	167	269	117	101	174	246	112
Total	**3,394**	**3,272**	**3,448**	**519**	**846**	**1,201**	**706**	**550**	**941**	**1,229**	**728**
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	491	586	616	124	131	170	161	133	141	192	149
France	2,008	1,969	2,254	345	628	589	407	540	607	678	430
Federal Republic of Germany	1,644	1,830	2,012	294	547	635	354	408	519	654	430
Italy	683	661	700	109	108	318	127	122	97	332	149
Netherlands	855	881	945	155	201	316	209	191	221	307	226
Denmark	242	248	256	45	67	74	62	57	62	70	67
Greece	130	122	126	30	23	37	32	30	24	40	33
Spain	456	509	613	93	96	194	127	106	104	221	181
Portugal	67	88	93	21	19	29	19	25	19	25	24
Irish Republic	1,154	1,252	1,302	229	296	446	280	257	302	461	282
Total	**7,731**	**8,148**	**8,918**	**1,447**	**2,116**	**2,808**	**1,778**	**1,868**	**2,096**	**2,981**	**1,973**
Other Western Europe											
Austria	127	117	146	14	24	53	26	26	26	70	25
Switzerland	403	420	418	73	127	130	90	89	115	119	95
Norway	296	281	283	63	69	82	68	46	59	98	81
Sweden	417	382	476	72	93	114	102	96	113	141	126
Finland	116	114	164	18	19	44	32	26	52	56	30
Others	227	207	221	48	37	72	50	50	54	66	50
Total	**1,586**	**1,521**	**1,708**	**288**	**369**	**495**	**368**	**333**	**419**	**550**	**407**
Other countries											
Middle East	526	475	450	87	98	201	89	79	83	199	89
North Africa	100	78	92	17	15	28	18	19	16	41	16
South Africa	157	153	145	20	42	58	33	28	29	54	35
Eastern Europe	101	123	163	22	24	49	29	20	37	70	36
Japan	297	388	499	109	75	112	93	138	86	162	113
Australia	508	482	529	80	129	168	105	98	123	207	102
New Zealand	122	129	122	19	33	55	22	20	21	54	27
Latin America	160	154	178	22	39	65	28	34	31	67	47
Rest of World	884	877	952	148	228	307	192	157	238	343	211
Total	**2,855**	**2,859**	**3,130**	**524**	**683**	**1,043**	**609**	**593**	**664**	**1,197**	**676**

Notes: See *table 8·2*.

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

THOUSAND

	1987	1988	1989 R	1988 R Q1	1988 R Q2	1988 R Q3	1988 R Q4	1989 R Q1	1989 R Q2	1989 R Q3	1989 R Q4
Total all countries	**27,447**	**28,828**	**30,831**	**4,470**	**7,343**	**11,020**	**5,996**	**5,420**	**7,694**	**11,649**	**6,067**
North America											
USA	1,245	1,486	1,860	214	345	504	423	300	453	643	463
Canada	314	337	336	36	95	161	44	30	78	176	52
Total	**1,559**	**1,823**	**2,195**	**250**	**440**	**665**	**467**	**330**	**531**	**819**	**515**
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	642	757	824	167	158	202	230	180	197	230	217
France	5,321	5,032	6,468	839	1,074	2,019	1,100	1,238	1,602	2,388	1,241
Federal Republic of Germany	1,397	1,329	1,652	238	357	422	312	322	365	544	421
Italy	1,188	1,036	1,288	165	242	457	172	217	288	561	221
Netherlands	940	1,060	1,123	223	335	275	227	221	351	313	238
Denmark	152	131	160	22	39	39	30	21	52	61	26
Greece	1,843	1,715	1,625	15	494	912	293	24	449	883	269
Spain	6,559	6,828	6,171	777	2,034	2,657	1,360	779	1,689	2,496	1,208
Portugal	903	1,108	998	133	292	471	212	127	278	387	205
Irish Republic	1,545	1,823	2,010	300	426	670	428	363	459	729	460
Total	**20,489**	**20,820**	**22,319**	**2,878**	**5,453**	**8,124**	**4,365**	**3,491**	**5,731**	**8,593**	**4,505**
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	644	652	551	15	159	409	69	27	112	367	46
Austria	624	762	694	335	134	219	74	331	109	188	65
Switzerland	540	564	601	161	139	190	75	204	126	188	83
Norway/Sweden/Finland	307	363	332	63	95	136	69	47	88	127	70
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	863	859	1,091	91	222	312	233	211	290	416	174
Others	211	499	403	14	133	278	74	16	108	241	37
Total	**3,189**	**3,699**	**3,672**	**679**	**882**	**1,544**	**594**	**836**	**833**	**1,527**	**475**
Other countries											
Middle East	201	203	220	53	45	59	46	58	53	58	51
North Africa	380	375	385	91	83	100	101	102	99	102	82
Eastern Europe	225	300	319	43	72	123	62	76	56	118	69
Australia/New Zealand	203	236	245	91	60	47	39	95	67	42	42
Commonwealth Caribbean	188	209	274	60	37	54	58	54	50	111	59
Rest of World including Cruise	1,013	1,163	1,202	324	271	304	263	378	274	279	269
Total	**2,210**	**2,486**	**2,645**	**662**	**568**	**687**	**569**	**763**	**599**	**710**	**572**

Notes: See *table 8·2*.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9·1
YTS entrants: regions

THOUSAND

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

Note: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.

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

Measure	Great Britain June	Great Britain May	Scotland June	Scotland May	Wales June	Wales May
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	66,955	67,687	6,143	6,159	4,510	4,732
Job Release Scheme	2,858	3,100	146	165	126	136
Jobshare	110	106	12	10	8	8
Jobstart Allowance	2,688*	2,641 †	427 *	411 †	299 *	302†

* Live cases as at June 29, 1990.
† Live cases as at May 29, 1990.

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, May 7, 1990 to June 8 1990 †	3,544
Registered as disabled on April 17, 1990 ‡	355,591

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9·7
Regional Development Grants: Jan–Mar 1990

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	South West	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original scheme	8,765,000	1,489,000	..	..	..	3,399,000	1,505,000	15,158,000
Revised scheme	5,764,000	8,691,000	1,290,000	781,000	1,645,000	11,079,000	10,339,000	39,589,000

Note: For inquiries about these figures, see footnote to *table 9·8*.

9·8 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): Jan-Mar 1990 *

Region and company	Area †	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME		
Scotland		
Digital Equipment (Scotland) Ltd	Ayr	118,000
Hewlett-Packard Ltd	Bo'ness	187,000
Jaegar Tailoring Ltd	Campbeltown	25,000
BMBF (No 24) Ltd	East Kilbride	1,765,000
Motorola Ltd	East Kilbride	115,000
National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd	Greenock	550,000
Roche Products Ltd	Kilwinning	213,000
William Collins Sons and Co Ltd	Springburn	410,000
Total		**3,383,000**
Wales		
Dow Corning Ltd	Barry	471,000
Seal Technology Systems Ltd	Cardiff	48,000
Aeroquip Ltd	Cardiff	50,000
Burtons Gold Medal Biscuits Ltd	Cwmbran	47,000
Yuasa Battery (UK) Ltd	Cwmbran	333,000
Natural Gas Tubes Ltd	Tredegar	249,000
Total		**1,198,000**
North East		
Shell Research Ltd	Ellesmere Port	76,000
ICI C and P Ltd	Eston	165,000
Tolaram Polymers Ltd	Hartlepool	206,000
SF Finance Ltd	Newcastle	190,000
S G Warburg and Co (Leasing) Ltd	Newcastle	51,000
Electrofoils Tech Ltd	North Shields	83,000
Lombard Premier Leasing Ltd	Sunderland	7,886,000
Total		**8,657,000**
North West		
Beoco Ltd	Bootle	1,351,000
Total		**1,351,000**
REVISED SCHEME		
Scotland		
Bioseparation Associates Ltd	Bathgate	422,000
Crown Cork Co Ltd	Bathgate	700,000
Eagle Envelopes Ltd	Bathgate	104,000
NEC Semiconductors (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	480,000
Polbeth Packaging Ltd	Bathgate	141,000
Waddle and Co Ltd	Bathgate	248,000
A G Barr plc	Glasgow	376,000
BOCM Silcock Ltd	Glasgow	300,000
DCS (Technical Services) Ltd	Glasgow	120,000
M Mercado (Glw) Ltd	Glasgow	112,000
McAlpine and Co Ltd	Glasgow	172,000
McCormick (UK) plc	Glasgow	218,000
Rawlplug Co Ltd	Glasgow	280,000
Royal Insurance (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	144,000
Seagate Technology Ltd	Glasgow	249,000
Tamura Corporation Ltd	Glasgow	221,000
James Blair and Son Ltd	Greenock	171,000
Ardbride Products Ltd	Irvine	103,000
Caledonian Paper plc	Irvine	200,000
Allied Foods Ltd	Kilmarnock	140,000
Total		**4,901,000**
Wales		
Star Micronics Manufacturing Ltd	Blaenau Gwent, Abergavenny	273,000
Sun Valley Poultry Ltd	Blaenau Gwent, Abergavenny	340,000
TRW Cam Gears Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	489,000
A and A (Electronics) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	198,000
Chubb Fire Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	111,000
Breger Gibson Ltd	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	211,000
British Aerospace plc	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	2,776,000
Continental Can Co (UK) Ltd	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	1,000,000
Deeside Paper Box Co plc	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	160,000
DRG (UK) Ltd	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	209,000
Nice Pak International Ltd	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	152,000
Shotton Paper Co plc	Shotton Flint and Rhyl	440,000
Deeside Aluminium Ltd	Wrexham	117,000
JCB Transmissions Ltd	Wrexham	1,020,000
London Paper Products Ltd	Wrexham	108,000
Sharp Electronics (UK) Ltd	Wrexham	170,000
W A Turner Ltd	Wrexham	136,000
Total		**7,910,000**
North East		
SMK (UK) Ltd	Bishop Auckland	177,000
Lonrho Textiles Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	127,000
Mari Advanced Microelectronics Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	111,000
Tegrel Engineering Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	104,000
Tyneside Safety Glass Co Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	124,000
Be Modern Ltd	South Tyneside	128,000
Mitsumi UK Ltd	South Tyneside	237,000
Samsung Electronics Manufacturing (UK) Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	264,000
Tioxide UK Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	399,000
Freemans plc	Sunderland	229,000
Grove Coles Ltd	Sunderland	194,000
Komatsu UK Ltd	Sunderland	243,000
Metromail Ltd	Sunderland	117,000
Quality Services Group Ltd	Sunderland	100,000
Total		**2,554,000**
North West		
AEI Cables Ltd	Liverpool	195,000
CBS Batteries Ltd	Liverpool	150,000
CRP Marine Ltd	Liverpool	250,000
MTM Pharmachemicals Ltd	Liverpool	190,000
Royal Insurance (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	153,000
Sanko Gosei UK Ltd	Liverpool	114,000
Sheppard Group Ltd	Liverpool	100,000
BICC Cables Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	214,000
Courtaulds Advanced Materials (H) Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	143,000
Gort Manufacturing Co Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	209,000
Weilburger (UK) Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	120,000
A M Paper Converters Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	140,000
GB Hitchen Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	409,000
Halstead Heating Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	670,000
Lancashire Steel Services Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	117,000
Pakcel Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	100,000
Lever Bros Ltd	Wirral and Chester	230,000
Marks and Spencer Financial Services	Wirral and Chester	706,000
Ellay Enfield Tubes Ltd	Workington	173,000
Total		**4,383,000**
Yorkshire and Humberside		
Cotefield Engineering Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	134,000
Parker Hannifin plc	Rotherham and Mexborough	280,000
Jotun-Henry Clark Ltd	Scunthorpe	131,000
Total		**545,000**

Note: Inquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:
English cases—Department of Trade and Industry, Room 323, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2595).
Scottish cases—Industry Department for Scotland, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 305, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (tel 041-242 5803/5698).
Welsh cases—Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).
* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.
† Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

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

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORKFORCE
Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

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

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

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
[]	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

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

	Frequency*	Latest issue	Table number or page
Earnings and hours *(cont.)*			
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Aug 90:	5·9
Agriculture	A	May 90:	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90:	253
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Aug 90:	5·5
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Aug 90:	1·11
Regions: summary	Q	June 90:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 90:	1·12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Aug 90:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Aug 90:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Aug 90:	5·7
Labour costs			
Survey results 1984	Quadrennial	July 86:	212
Per unit of output	M	Aug 90:	5·7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Aug 90:	6·2
: percentage changes	M	Aug 90:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Aug 90:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Aug 90:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 90:	6·5
Annual summary	A	May 89:	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89:	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Aug 90:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Aug 90:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	July 89:	387
Food prices	M	Aug 90:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	Aug 90:	6·8
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	June 90:	7·1
: per person	Q	June 90:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
Quarterly summary	Q	June 90:	7·2
In detail	Q (A)	Feb 90:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Feb 90:	7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 90:	4·1
: time series	M	Aug 90:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	July 89:	349
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Aug 90:	4·1
Annual: Detailed	A	July 90:	337
: Prominent stoppages	A	July 90:	344
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Aug 90:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	July 90:	341
Size of stoppages	A	July 90:	342
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 90:	339
International comparisons	A	June 89:	309
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Aug 90:	8·1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Aug 90:	8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Aug 90:	8·3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Aug 90:	8·4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Aug 90:	8·5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Aug 90:	8·6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 90:	8·7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 90:	8·8
Visitor nights	Q	July 90:	8·9
YTS			
Entrants: regions	M	Aug 90:	9·1
Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	July 90	9·5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	July 90	9·6
Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 90	9·7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 90	9·8

* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).
A Annual. S Six-monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

Special Feature

Union density and workforce composition

Preliminary results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey

- **Around two-fifths of employees in Great Britain were union or staff association members in spring 1989.**
- **Full-time employees were twice as likely as part-time employees to be union members.**
- **Less than one in ten of the self-employed and less than one in 20 of those on government employment and training programmes were in membership.**
- **Proportionately more male than female employees were union members, but in some occupations females working full-time were only slightly less likely to be union members than their male counterparts.**
- **In most industries, union density was higher in the northern regions than in the south.**
- **Membership density was highest in Northern Ireland, where almost half of employees were members in 1989.**

The growth in trade union membership to 1979 and the steady decline thereafter has been consistently documented from both administrative records and survey sources.[1] Those same sources permit some analysis of the pattern of changes in union membership over time, although differences in sample and data coverage mean that this is far from complete.

The annual returns to the Certification Officer and the Employment Department's supplementary inquiries, for example, give the particular trade unions that have been losing or gaining members from year to year.

The Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS)[2] series makes it possible to map the characteristics of unionised workplaces—their size, industry and ownership, for example. But WIRS excludes establishments with fewer than 25 employees, new establishments (those under three years old) and all establishments in agriculture and coal mining. In addition, only limited, aggregated information on the characteristics of employees and the workforce is collected.

In fact, there is little current nationally representative information on the characteristics of union members themselves. Such recent systematic information as there is on aspects such as age, gender and hours worked comes from surveys of individuals, such as the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS) series. However, the relatively

[1] Annual Reports of the Certification Officer; G S Bain and R Price (1983) "Union Growth: Dimensions, Determinants and Destiny" in G S Bain (Ed.) *Industrial Relations in Britain*, Blackwell, Oxford; N Millward and M Stevens "Union density in the regions: evidence from the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey and the Social Attitudes Survey series", *Employment Gazette*, May 1988; M Stevens, N Millward and D Smart "Trade union membership and the closed shop in 1989", *Employment Gazette*, November 1989.

[2] N Millward and M Stevens (1986) *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys*, Gower, Aldershot.

Photo: The Guardian

'Sisters' at the opening of the Museum of Labour History in Manchester.

by Mark Stevens and Andrew Wareing

Economics, Research and Briefing Division, Department of Employment

1989 was the first year that a question on trade union or staff association membership was included in the Labour Force Survey. This permits analysis of the characteristics of union members themselves, rather than simply the places in which they work or the particular unions to which they belong.

small sample size of these surveys has meant that analysis of particular individual characteristics, such as the occupational distribution of union membership in Britain, has not been possible.[1]

To remedy this information gap a question on trade union membership was included, for the first time, in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1989. There are two main features that distinguish the LFS data on union membership from other sources. First, there are no major exclusions in the sample coverage—the data are representative of all those in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Second, the sample size is large enough—some 120,000 individuals—to permit extensive analysis of individual characteristics.

The principal focus of this article is on union membership among employees. Some results for the self-employed and those on government employment and training programmes are given but the relatively small numbers mean that the scope for detailed analysis of these groups is limited. In addition, the article concentrates on the characteristics of trade union members in Great Britain, even though data are available for the whole of the UK. This follows the normal convention for presentation of LFS results. The results presented in this article are, therefore, comparable with the results from the 1989 LFS published in the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Overview of the LFS results

It is useful to begin with a brief overview of the broad shape of the LFS results on union membership and *table 1* gives key findings separately for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Starting with more familiar territory, the table shows that in 1989 the proportion of employees in Great Britain who were union or staff association members—usually termed union *density*—was 39 per cent. This confirms the finding from a smaller scale survey of employees conducted at about the same time as the LFS and is in line with expected trends.[2] Density was higher among males than females and among manuals than non-manuals. Full-time employees were twice as likely to be union members as part-time employees—43 per cent as against 22 per cent—again, confirming previous research.[3]

There was little difference in the level of membership between employees in manufacturing industry and non-manufacturing industry, hovering around two-fifths in both cases. The findings on size of workplace[4] are of particular interest because they give an idea of the level of

Table 1 Union density in the United Kingdom **Spring 1989**

	Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
	Number (thousands)	Density (per cent)	Number (thousands)	Density (per cent)
Male	11,862	44	262	51
Female	10,187	33	226	47
Non-manual	12,357	35	249	51
Manual	9,659	43	235	47
Manufacturing (2–4)	5,434	41	106	55
Non-manufacturing (0, 1, 5–9)	16,584	37	379	47
Full-time†	17,051	43	397	54
Part-time†	4,995	22	91	28
Size of workplace:				
Under 6 employees	2,407	11	170	25
6–24 employees	4,378	23		
25 or more employees	14,465	48	316	62
All employees**	**22,049**	**39**	**488**	**49**
Self-employed	3,425	9	87	*
All in employment‡	**25,962**	**34**	**595**	**42**

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.
** Includes those who did not provide information on one or more of the dimensions reported in the table.
‡ Includes those on government employment and training programmes (see footnote to *table 2*) and those who did not report their employment status.

union density in *all* workplaces with 25 or more employees, and consequently enhance the data from the WIRS series, which excludes workplaces under three years old and those in Agriculture and Coal mining. In fact, just under half of employees (48 per cent) in all workplaces with 25 or more people were in membership in 1989.[5]

However, the LFS also provides the same sort of information for workplaces below the WIRS threshold—those employing fewer than 25 people. The table shows there is still a strong relationship between union membership and workplace size even among the smallest workplaces. Just under a quarter (23 per cent) of employees in workplaces with between six and 24 people were in membership and in those with five or fewer employees union density dropped to around one in ten (11 per cent). Male density rates were one and a half times greater than those for females in the smallest workplaces (14 per cent as against 9 per cent) but the higher concentration of female employment in these workplaces—in occupations associated with low membership—tends to depress overall density.

The self-employed are, of course, much less likely to be trade union members, and total union density among this group stood at 9 per cent in Great Britain in 1989, which is broadly in line with results from the British Social Attitudes (BSAS) series.

It is notable that union density in Northern Ireland was much higher than in Great Britain in 1989, with almost half of employees (49 per cent) in trade unions overall. Not surprisingly, therefore, union density in Northern Ireland was consistently higher on each of the dimensions described above. The relatively large public sector in Northern Ireland is probably a major factor in explaining the difference, given the traditionally higher levels of union organisation in publicly owned workplaces.

A comparison of estimates of union membership in the UK

It is possible to use the LFS results to derive national estimates of the total number of trade union members in the UK in spring 1989. This gives a figure of 9·1 million. It is

[1] Other relevant sources include the General Household Survey; the 1975 National Training Survey (for example, see G S Bainand P Elias (1985) "Trade Union membership in Great Britain: an individual level analysis". *British Journal of Industrial Relations, 23*); the National Child Development Survey (for example, see J Payne (1989) "Trade union membership and activism among young people in Great Britain". *British Journal of Industrial Relations, 27*) and the surveys of six local labour markets conducted as part of the ESRC's Social Change and Economic Life Initiative (for example, see D Gallie (1989) "Trade Union allegiance and decline in British urban labour markets". The ESRC Social Change and Economic Life Initiative Working Paper 9).

[2] Stevens, Millward and Smart (1989) *Op. cit.*

[3] Millward and Stevens (1988) *Op. cit.*

[4] The actual LFS question was: 'How many employees are there at the *place where you work?*' This is likely to be a slightly different measure of *workplace size* from that of WIRS as individuals may have in mind a broader range of employing units than employers—such as workshops, workplaces, and perhaps even companies. However, differences in definition of what constitutes a workplace are unlikely to be problematic when respondents merely have to indicate whether their 'place of work' has at least 25 employees or falls into sizebands below that threshold—as is the case in the LFS. A distinction between above or below 500 employees would clearly be much more problematic and susceptible to error from a survey of individuals.

[5] The 1984 WIRS gave an overall density rate of 58 per cent. An LFS-based density rate would have been lower than this in 1984—had the question been asked in the LFS of that year—due to the inclusion of employees in newer workplaces. However, it is still likely that union density in establishments with 25 or more employees has declined between 1984 and 1989. Further comparisons between the 1989 LFS and the 1984 WIRS are given later in the article.

important to recognise that this figure cannot simply be compared with the 10·2 million derived from the Certification Officer's (CO) annual returns[1] from trade unions themselves as the two sources are compiled in a totally different way. The CO-based data provide reliable information on trends in the level of membership in the UK because the data have been collected in a consistent way over many years.

In addition to the time-lag between the CO returns for end-1988 and the LFS, three to five months later, the discrepancy in the estimates of 1·1 million can be explained by the different ways in which each source deals with particular categories of union membership. The LFS question was only asked of those in employment, and therefore excludes union members who were unemployed or economically inactive during the 'reference week' in question. In addition, the national LFS estimate counts individuals in membership rather than individual memberships—those belonging to two unions would appear twice in the CO-derived estimate but once in that based on the LFS.[2]

A significant group excluded from the LFS estimate, some of whom will be included in the CO-derived estimate, is the wholly retired. It is known from the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS) series (1985–87) that roughly 12 per cent of retired people say they are current union members.[3]

A second, and somewhat smaller, group that are excluded from the LFS estimate are unemployed members. The BSAS series also shows that around 7 per cent of the unemployed say they are trade union members. Again, some of these will be included in the CO-derived estimate.

The BSAS series does, of course, also provide information on union membership among employees. Unfortunately, the BSAS density rates among employees are not directly comparable with those from the LFS, as the BSAS excludes all people who work less than ten hours a week from the 'in employment' category. A similar exclusion from the calculation of the LFS density rate among employees would increase it by around 2 percentage points.

Union density and individual characteristics

The article so far has briefly introduced the LFS results and shown how they differ from those derived from previous survey sources and from the main administrative data source in this area—the Certification Officer's AR21 returns. It has also demonstrated how the LFS can fill important gaps in sample coverage left by other sources. But perhaps the key feature of the LFS in the context of union membership that has only been alluded to so far is its collection of information on the characteristics of (employed) union members themselves. Data are collected on factors such as working time, gender, ethnic origin, age, length of service and, perhaps most significantly, occupation.

Before turning to the bulk of the results, covering union density among employees, the findings in relation to employment status are worth briefly mentioning. These are given in *table 2*. Perhaps the most interesting finding is that female part-time employees were around twice as likely as

[1] See *Employment Gazette*, May 1990.

[2] The LFS cannot provide estimates of the number of individuals who are members of more than one trade union. It can, however, identify individuals who reported membership of both a trade union *and* a staff association. In 1989 just less than 1 per cent of *employees* said they were members of both. Half of these employees worked in SIC Division 9, with highest concentrations in education and public administration.

[3] It is easy to understand why individuals who have been members of trade unions throughout their working lives should continue to report membership in retirement, particularly when many unions offer retired people reduced subscriptions or even subscription-free membership. Interestingly, retired members are not included in returns made by trade unions to the TUC. As would be expected, given its much smaller 'stock' size, membership among the unemployed fluctuates more widely from year to year than that among the retired.

In 1989 the proportion of employees in Great Britain who were trade union or staff association members was 39 per cent. Photo: Morning Star their male counterparts to be union members (23 per cent as against 12 per cent). This difference, however, is likely to be due to the different characteristics of the individuals in the two groups.

The large majority of male part-timers were either over 60 years of age, or young (16–24) and combining part-time work with full-time education. The large majority of female part-timers, on the other hand, were between 25 and 55 and usually married. For women, therefore, part-time status tended to be a longer-term and more permanent feature of their labour market experience than for men, and this is reflected in their longer average length of service with the same employer.

The self-employed had significantly lower rates of union membership than employees. Self-employed females had lower rates than males in both the full-time and part-time groups. In fact, in contrast to employees, self-employed females working part-time were around half as likely to be members as their male equivalents.

Around 6 per cent of males on government employment and training programmes were trade union members; and among female equivalents, membership was even less common.

Table 3 shows levels of trade union density among employees of different ethnic origins. Densities were slightly lower among males from ethnic minorities than among their white counterparts, while for females the situation was reversed.

Looking at union densities within the ethnic minority group in more detail reveals some quite large differences. In 1989, employees of West Indian/Guyanese origin were much more likely to be union members than employees of any other ethnic origin, including whites. This was true for both males and females. This can be explained, at least in part, by the greater propensity of West Indians/Guyanese to work in industrial sectors with high rates of union density, in particular the public services.

Allowing for the decline in membership density during the 1980s, all these figures are consistent with the distribution of membership among ethnic minority groups found in a previous study in 1982[2]. In 1989, employees of ethnic minority groups who were members of trade unions made up less than 5 per cent of union membership among employees overall.

Table 4 gives results on union density among male and female employees by age and length of service. These characteristics are closely related and the strong positive relationship of union density to both clearly reflects this. There is something of a plateau for men and women between their mid-thirties and mid-fifties where the level of membership was fairly constant, probably reflecting the fact that their job position changed little over the period.

Interestingly, union density rates among female employees were very similar to those for males up to the age of around 30. After this age, female density declined slightly while for males it continued to increase, albeit at a slower rate. It was among females between the ages of 25 and 55 that the largest proportion of part-time workers were to be found, and this probably goes some way towards explaining the differences in density rates between employees in this age band.

These data can be recast in terms of the age profile of the population of union members as a whole. This shows the expected skew towards older workers—74 per cent of members were 30 years of age or older in 1989, compared to 65 per cent of employees in employment. Around 14 per cent of members were under 25 compared to 22 per cent of employees. A further 12 per cent of members were in the 25–29 year age-band, about the same representation as among employees in general (13 per cent).

Data on length of continuous service with the same employer show that union density increased steadily with tenure. This is unsurprising, as trade unions have more opportunities to recruit longer service employees. However, it may also be that labour turnover is higher in sectors which are difficult to organise for other reasons.

Although longer service employees have a greater propensity to be union members, they necessarily form an increasingly smaller proportion of employees, and of union members as a whole. In fact, some 63 per cent of union members (who were employees) had five or more years continuous service, and 44 per cent had ten or more years.

It was among employees with short tenure (less than one year) that the greatest percentage difference in density rates between men and women occurred, with the differences reducing somewhat as length of service increased.

Occupation and industry

Turning now to the jobs union members do, *table 5* shows rates of union density, by sex, for six broad categories of occupation. The table shows that non-manual workers were as likely to be trade union members whether male or female, with densities of just over a third in both cases. But among categories within the non-manual group the level of membership between males and females varied considerably. Around half of females in the managerial and professional group were union members compared to just over one-third (36 per cent) of their male counterparts. But larger proportions of men were members in the two remaining non-manual groups—'clerical and related', and 'other non-manual'.

Table 2 Union density among the employed workforce: employment status, whether working full-time of part-time and by sex Great Britain, spring 1989

	Males		Females	
	Number (thousands)	Density (per cent)	Number (thousands)	Density (per cent)
Employees				
All	11,862	44	10,187	33
Full-time†	11,315	45	5,736	40
Part-time†	546	12	4,449	23
Self-employed				
All	2,607	10	819	7
Full-time†	2,431	10	445	9
Part-time†	175	11	373	5
On government employment and training programmes**	303	6	178	*
All in employment	**14,777**	**37**	**11,186**	**30**

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.
** Includes all those on the YTS, Employment Training, Community Industry, and the Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those on government training schemes who said they did some paid work.

Table 3 Union density among employees: ethnic origin and sex Great Britain, spring 1989

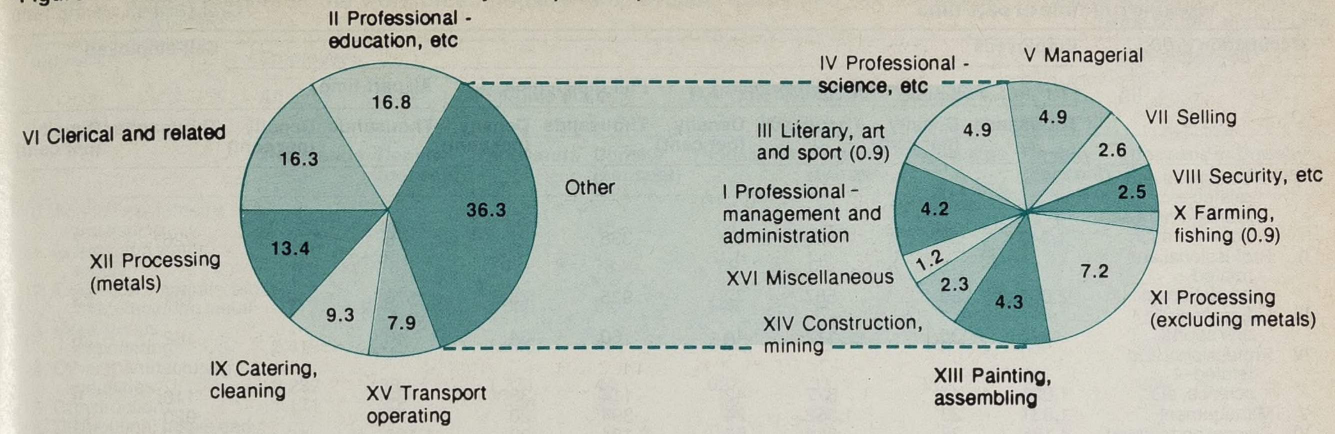
Ethnic origin	Males		Females	
	Employees (thousands)	Density (per cent)	Employees (thousands)	Density (per cent)
White	11,302	44	9,708	33
Ethnic minority groups	440	39	366	35
of which:				
West Indian/ Guyanese	105	53	119	44
Indian	146	41	120	33
Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	72	33	16	*
All other origins†	117	28	111	31
All employees**	**11,862**	**44**	**10,187**	**33**

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† Including those of mixed origin.
** Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.

[1] C Brown (1984) *Black and White Britain*, Heinemann, London.
[2] *Ibid.*

Figure 1 Distribution of union members by occupation, per cent



Employees, Great Britain, spring 1989
Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates

Table 4 Union density among employees: age and length of service by sex Great Britain, spring 1989

	Males		Females	
	Employees (thousands)	Density (per cent)	Employees (thousands)	Density (per cent)
Age				
16 to 19	831	16	869	15
20 to 24	1,594	31	1,448	28
25 to 29	1,653	39	1,291	36
30 to 34	1,400	47	1,092	35
35 to 39	1,337	51	1,146	33
40 to 44	1,413	51	1,313	36
45 to 49	1,116	53	1,045	38
50 to 54	984	54	886	40
55 to 59	823	54	685	38
60 to 64	541	48	284	28
65 to 69	107	13	87	*
70 +	63	*	41	*
Length of service with current employer				
Less than 3 months	641	16	751	10
3–5 months	515	21	637	14
6–11 months	1,038	24	1,187	19
1 year	1,261	28	1,409	23
2–4 years	2,190	36	2,290	32
5–9 years	1,973	47	1,676	43
10–19 years	2,642	61	1,730	53
20 years +	1,580	64	484	50
All employees†	**11,862**	**44**	**10,187**	**33**

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† Includes those who did not state either age or length of service.

Table 5 Union density among employees: occupational status and sex Great Britain, spring 1989

Broad occupation	Males		Females	
	Employees (thousands)	Density (per cent)	Employees (thousands)	Density (per cent)
Non-manual	5,547	37	6,810	34
of which:				
Managerial and professional	3,953	37	2,547	49
Clerical and related	760	45	3,224	28
Other non-manual	834	29	1,040	13
Manual	6,286	50	3,373	31
of which:				
Craft and similar	2,749	52	381	38
General labourers	140	56	16	*
Other manual	3,397	48	2,975	30
All employees†	**11,862**	**44**	**10,187**	**33**

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† Includes those who did not state their occupation.

Among manual workers membership was much more common among males than females, and this was true across all three manual groups.

It is notable that in 1989 less than a fifth (18 per cent) of all union members (who were employees) were skilled craftsmen, whereas almost a third (30 per cent) were in managerial and professional occupations.

Much more detail on each of 16 occupation types is given in *table 6*. Looking at the density figures for all employees, it is clear that total union density varied markedly between occupations, from 69 per cent among education professionals down to 12 per cent among those engaged in selling.

However, these overall results can be looked at in a slightly different way as in *figure 1*, which shows the distribution of union members across the 16 occupation types. It is immediately striking that occupations with low densities, such as 'clerical and related' and 'catering', still accounted for a large share of total union membership due to the level of employment in the relevant category.

It is also clear that a small number of occupation types accounted for the majority of union membership in Great Britain. Overall, over half of union members worked in one of four occupation types: professional and related in education (17 per cent of all members), clerical and related (16 per cent), processing, etc (metals and electric) (13 per cent), and catering, cleaning and so on (9 per cent). To some extent this is an artefact of the occupational classification itself, however, as exactly half of all employment was in these four occupation types.

Table 6 shows density rates for full-time male employees and full-time female employees separately. As would be expected, the exclusion of part-timers reduced the difference between the two rates, but full-time male employees still had a higher density figure than their female equivalents (45 per cent compared to 40 per cent).

Approximately a third of all female full-time employees were employed in clerical and related occupations, but here the female density figure is 22 percentage points lower than that for males. In some occupations females working full-time were only slightly less likely to be union members than their male counterparts.

In only one occupational category—education

Table 6 Union density among the employed workforce: occupation, employment status and, for employees, whether working full-time of part-time
Great Britain, spring 1989

Occupation group	Employees								Self-employed	
	All		Full-time males†		Full-time females†		All part-time†			
	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)
I Professional and related—management and administration	1,343	27	927	27	338	27	78	19	226	7
II Professional and related—education, etc	2,087	69	587	72	925	78	576	49	194	23
III Literary artistic and sports	212	35	112	44	60	34	40	*	162	26
IV Professional and related—science, etc	1,026	41	877	42	114	38	34	*	116	9
V Management	1,831	23	1,362	24	394	20	75	*	920	11
VI Clerical and related	4,185	33	854	54	2,194	32	1,136	18	112	*
VII Selling	1,622	14	478	20	322	16	822	10	160	7
VIII Security, etc	424	51	365	53	28	49	31	*	*	*
IX Catering, cleaning, etc	2,771	28	414	41	579	36	1,778	23	144	*
X Farming, fishing and related	309	24	237	29	28	*	44	*	95	*
XI Processing, etc (excluding metal and electrical	1,360	45	916	49	309	44	134	25	274	6
XII Processing, etc (metal and electrical	2,051	55	1,928	56	96	44	28	*	280	9
XIII Painting, assembling, etc	804	46	419	52	273	44	112	27	126	*
XIV Construction, mining, etc (not identified elsewhere)	474	42	455	43	*	*	17	*	426	3
XV Transport operating, etc	1,329	50	1,196	53	59	42	74	16	175	9
XVI Miscellaneous	187	56	160	61	12	*	15	*	*	*
All occupations**	**22,049**	**39**	**11,315**	**45**	**5,736**	**40**	**4,995**	**22**	**3,425**	**9**

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours usually worked.
** Includes those who did not state their occupation.

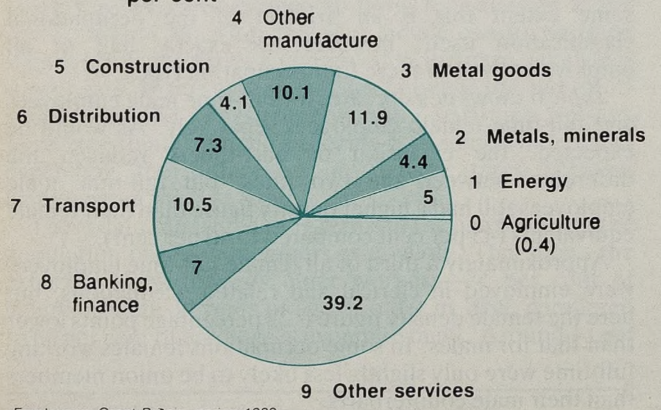
Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimate

professionals—was the membership rate higher for females than males. The figures were 78 per cent and 73 per cent respectively.

Table 6 shows union densities to be generally low among part-timers and the self-employed in most occupational groups, as would be expected.But again, education professionals were well above average, with almost half of part-timers in membership. And the self-employed in groups II and III had density rates more than twice the average.

Table 7 has a similar structure to *table 6*, but the ten divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification are substituted for the 16 occupation types. The total density rates for each industry show few surprises. The current low

Figure 2 Distribution of union members by industry, per cent



Employees, Great Britain, spring 1989
Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates

union penetration in 'private services' is clearest from the density figures for Divisions 6 and 8.[1] This is underlined by the fact that just 14 per cent of union members were located in these two sectors compared to 31 per cent of all employees. The full industrial distribution of union members who were employees is given in *figure 2*.

Table 7 shows that in no industry Division did density among female full-timers exceed that of male full-timers, although in Divisions 6, 8 and 9 the density rates were almost identical. Union density among part-timers was only above average in Divisions 7 and 9, sectors with high levels of public employment. It is also notable that nearly two-thirds of all self-employed union members worked in three industries; Agriculture (0), Distribution (6) and Other services (9).

LFS and WIRS series data on union density

Tables 8 and *9* show a wealth of information for the particular groups of SIC classes used in analyses of WIRS data[2]. It is hoped that the information on occupation, size of workplace, sex, and the full-time/part-time split will complement past and future analyses of WIRS which, for obvious technical and practical reasons, cannot collect information at this level of detail.

[1] In the LFS no question was asked on whether the employees' place of work was publicly or privately owned. However, at the one-digit, divisional level of the Standard Industrial Classification, Divisions 6 and 8 are a rough approximation to what is usually meant by the term 'private services'. Divisions 7 and 9 must be excluded from this category because of the known high level of public ownership in these sectors. And Divisions 0, 1 and 5 are 'non-manufacturing' sectors of a rather different type and must be similarly excluded. Results which use the less accurate two-digit coding are given in *tables 8* and *9*.
[2] N Millward and M Stevens (1986 and 1988) *Op. cit.*

Table 7 Union density in the workforce: industry, employment status and, for employees, whether working full-time or part-time
Great Britain, spring 1989

Industry	Employees								Self-employed	
	All		Full-time males†		Full-time females†		All part-time†		All	
	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)	Thousands	Density (per cent)
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	264	13	186	15	31	*	47	*	278	17
1 Energy and water supply	560	76	472	78	69	63	19	*	*	*
2 Extraction, minerals, etc /manufacturing metal	777	48	580	54	149	34	49	*	23	*
3 Metal goods engineering	2,418	42	1,846	46	444	30	127	14	108	*
4 Other manufacturing industries	2,237	38	1,331	44	627	33	279	22	209	7
5 Construction	1,171	30	998	33	92	18	81	*	826	5
6 Distribution, hotels and repairs	4,381	14	1,589	17	1,034	16	1,757	11	841	7
7 Transport and communication	1,449	62	1,065	69	274	46	109	28	172	12
8 Banking, finance, etc	2,364	25	1,082	28	927	27	355	13	394	7
9 Other services	6,393	52	2,145	61	2,082	61	2,166	34	562	17
All industries**	**22,049**	**39**	**11,315**	**45**	**5,736**	**40**	**4,995**	**22**	**3,425**	**9**

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours usually worked.
** Includes those who did not state the industrial activity of their employer.

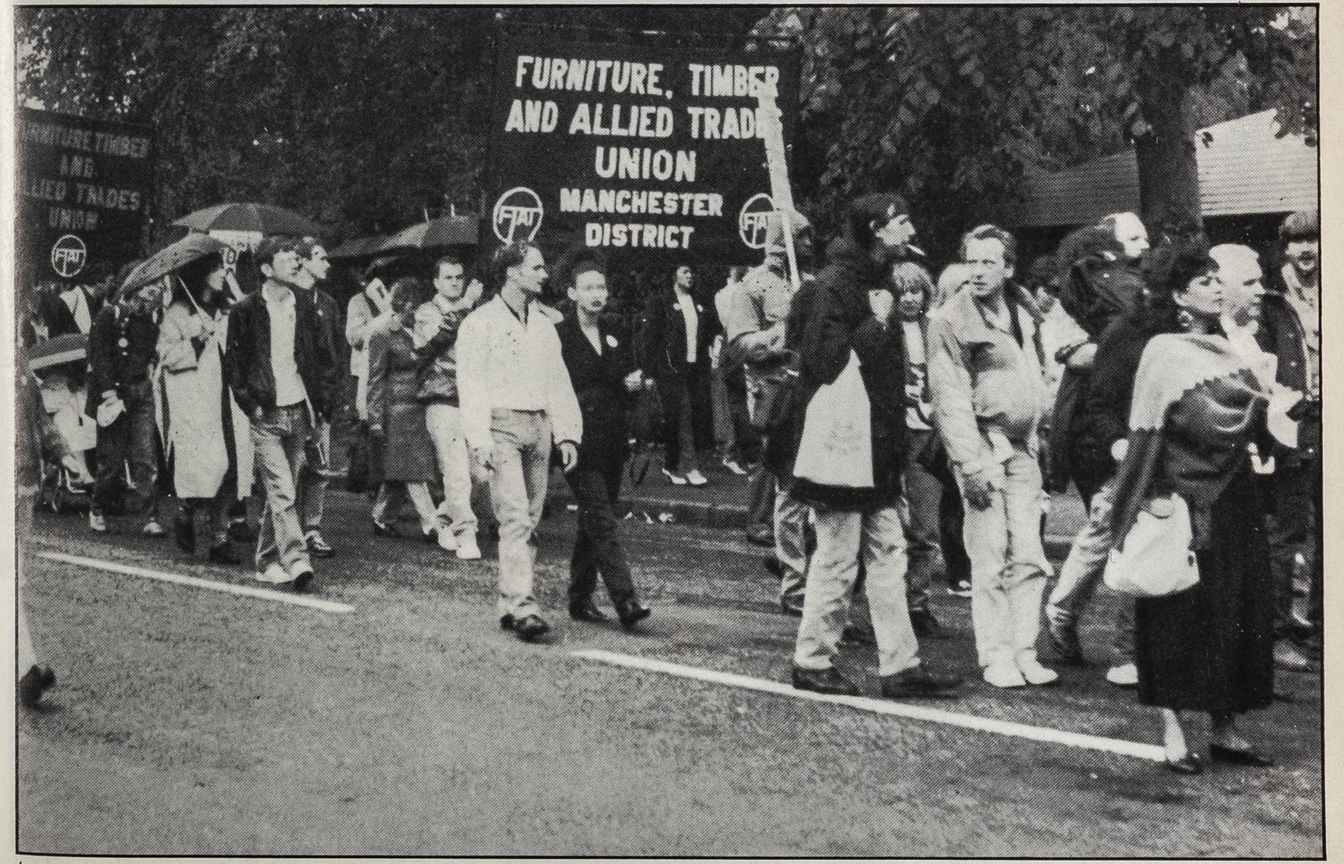
Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

A notable feature of the LFS data in these tables is that the total density figures for employees are comprehensive—employees in workplaces of all types, large and small, long-established and new, are reflected here.

It is possible to get an idea of the change in industry density levels since 1984 by comparing the row of 1989 LFS results marked '25+ employees' in *tables 8a* and *9a* with the rows of 1984 WIRS results in *tables 8b* and *9b*. There are obvious difficulties, of course, in comparing results from sources with different units of analysis—the one individuals, the other workplaces. Different measurement and sampling errors could account for some of the observed differences in density levels[1].

The exclusion of 'new' workplaces in WIRS is also likely slightly to inflate density estimates from that source. Allowing all this, however, it seems unlikely that large discrepancies in density measures between the two sources—15 or 20 percentage points—could be wholly explained by such differences. It seems probable,

[1] For example, it is much more difficult for individuals to provide accurate information on the main activity of their employer than it is for employers to provide this information. It would therefore be expected that industry data collected from individuals will be less accurate than that collected from employers. See also Footnote 4 p 404.



In manual occupations, union density was far higher among males than females.
Photo: J Moss, FTAT Record

Table 8a Union density in non-manufacturing by broad occupation, size of workplace, whether working full-time or part-time and sex

SIC classes	All non-manufacturing	Agriculture 0	Coal mining 11	Energy and water 12–17	Construction 50	Wholesale 61–63	Retail distribution 64,65	Hotels, catering, repairs 66,67
All employees	38	13	90	71	30	16	15	11
Men	42	15	90	74	33	19	15	9
Women	33	*	*	60	13	9	15	11
Full-time**	44	15	90	72	32	17	18	12
Part-time**	23	*	*	*	*	*	12	9
Managerial and professional	45	*		61	22	7	14	10
Clerical and related	33	*	{ 80	66	14	9	21	*
Other non-manual	21	*		*	*	*	12	*
Craft and similar	48	*	94	82	38	30	19	14
General labourers	55	*	96	*	*	*	*	*
Other manual	35	12	83	74	31	28	21	11
Under 6 employees	11	{ 10	*	{ 69	11	{ 7	4	{ 7
6–24 employees	24		*		19		8	
25+ employees	49	24	92	71	39	22	26	17
Base: all employees (thousands)‡	**16,533**	**264**	**134**	**426**	**1,171**	**811**	**2,457**	**1,113**

Table 8b Results from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

1984

	All non-manufacturing	Agriculture	Coal mining	Energy and water	Construction	Wholesale	Retail distribution	Hotels, catering, repairs
Union density in establishments with 25 or more employees	58	†	†	88	36	32	34	21
Base: all non-manufacturing establishments††								
Unweighted	1,394	†	†	67	68	70	127	50
Weighted	1,572	†	†	44	84	120	145	100

Sources: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.
Workplace Industrial Relations Survey 1984. Reported in N Millward and M Stevens "Union Density in the Regions", *Employment Gazette*, May 1988, *tables 1* and *2*.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† Sectors not covered in the 1984 WIRS survey.
** The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours usually worked.
‡ Includes those who did not provide information on one or more of the dimensions reported in the table.
†† All establishments employing more than 25 employees. Bases given are the number of establishments at which interviews took place. In most columns the estimates are based on slightly fewer establishments because of incomplete data.

There are, traditionally, higher levels of union organisation in publicly owned workplaces.

Photo: Morning Star

Table 8a (cont'd)

Great Britain, spring 1989

SIC classes	Transport 71–77	Posts and telecoms 79	Banking, finance insurance 81,82	Business services 83–85	Public administration 91	Education 93	Medical services 95	Other services 92,94, 96–99
All employees	52	82	45	12	58	61	61	35
Men	60	87	47	16	58	74	74	47
Women	26	68	43	9	58	55	59	29
Full-time**	55	85	47	14	60	77	72	45
Part-time**	*	52	32	5	44	36	47	22
Managerial and professional	40	72	41	12	59	72	73	44
Clerical and related	27	71	46	9	60	42	26	30
Other non-manual	*1	*	63	*	56	*	*	*
Craft and similar	75	92		32	54	36	74	53
General labourers	*	*	27 }	*	*	*	*	72
Other manual	61	90		21	50	43	52	30
Under 6 employees	21	57	34	7	39	36	21	11
6–24 employees	30	69	52	9	55	57	35	30
25+ employees	62	85	43	17	59	63	69	51
Base: all employees (thousands)‡	**977**	**472**	**933**	**1,432**	**1,494**	**1,622**	**1,254**	**1,973**

Table 8b (cont'd)

1984

	Transport	Posts and telecoms	Banking, finance insurance	Business services	Public administration	Education	Medical services	Other services
Union density in establishments with 25 or more employees	85	95	43	21	78	69	67	49
Base: all non-manufacturing establishments††								
Unweighted	91	74	83	85	188	191	152	147
Weighted	77	50	114	122	168	298	62	188

Table 9a Union density in manufacturing by broad occupation, size of workplace, whether working full-time or part-time and sex

Per cent
Great Britain, spring 1989

SIC classes	All manufacturing	Metals, mineral products 21–24	Chemicals, manufactured fibres 25,26	Metal goods, mechanical engineering 31,32	Electrical and instrument engineering 33,34,37	Vehicles, transport equipment 35,36	Food, drink, tobacco 41,42	Textiles 43	Leather, footwear, clothing 44,45	Timber, furniture, paper, printing 46,47	Rubber plastics, other manufacturing 48,49
All employees	41	55	38	39	29	63	47	43	33	36	34
Men	46	58	46	42	31	66	51	46	32	42	42
Women	29	41	23	26	25	37	40	40	34	21	16
Full-time†	43	57	40	41	30	64	48	46	37	39	36
Part-time†	19	*	*	*	18	*	41	*	17	*	*
Managerial and professional	25	29	26	23	16	44	31	*	*	28	25
Clerical and related	21	37	*	17	16	35	30	*	*	20	*
Other non-manual	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Craft and similar	52	69	58	50	41	72	60	46	40	46	44
General labourers	53	*	*	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other manual	51	62	54	49	44	70	54	59	38	42	40
Under 6 employees	10	{ 16	*	{ 15	{ 13	*	16	*	*	{ 14	*
6–24 employees	14		*			*		*	*		*
25+ employees	47	63	41	46	32	67	51	50	40	44	41
Base: all employees (thousands)**	**5,429**	**435**	**343**	**934**	**864**	**615**	**547**	**197**	**321**	**818**	**355**

Table 9b Results from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

1984

	All manufacturing	Metals, mineral products	Chemicals, manufactured fibres	Metal goods, mechanical engineering	Electrical and instrument engineering	Vehicles, transport equipment	Food, drink, tobacco	Textiles	Leather, footwear, clothing	Timber, furniture, paper, printing	Rubber plastics, other manufacturing
Union density in establishments with 25 or more employees	58	68	58	55	51	81	50	53	48	59	40
Base: all non-manufacturing establishments‡											
Unweighted	624	66	51	125	89	53	84	33	30	72	21
Weighted	428	55	26	108	34	10	48	32	27	71	17

Sources: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.
Workplace Industrial Relations Survey 1984. Reported in N Millward and M Stevens "Union Density in the Regions". *Employment Gazette*, May 1988, *tables 1* and *2*.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours usually worked.
** Includes those who did not provide information on one or more of the dimensions reported in the table.
‡ All establishments employing more than 25 employees. Bases given are the number of establishments at which interviews took place. In most columns the estimates are based on slightly fewer establishments because of incomplete data.

Table 10 Union density among employees: region by industry

Per cent
Great Britain, spring 1989

Country/region of residence	All	Agriculture, forestry and fishing 0	Energy, water supply 1	Extraction of minerals 2	Metal goods, engineering 3	Other manufacturing 4	Construction 5	Distribution hotels, catering 6	Transport, communications 7	Banking, finance 8	Other services 9	Base: all industries† (thousands)
Great Britain	39	13	76	48	42	38	30	14	62	25	52	**22,049**
North	52	*	84	57	64	56	45	17	67	41	65	**1,146**
Yorks and Humberside	44	*	86	55	45	42	37	18	66	31	57	**1,862**
East Midlands	39	*	91	45	43	37	24	16	53	25	53	**1,657**
East Anglia	29	*	69	*	24	42	*	11	50	27	35	**839**
South East	30	*	64	25	25	27	20	11	61	19	45	**7,237**
of which:												
South East (excluding Greater London)	29	*	69	26	25	28	17	11	58	20	41	**4,531**
Greater London	33	*	54	*	26	26	24	12	66	17	51	**2,707**
South West	33	*	84	35	37	40	21	11	60	26	41	**1,828**
West Midlands	42	*	75	60	50	36	31	15	59	32	56	**2,089**
North West	46	*	78	46	55	44	36	20	60	38	61	**2,421**
Wales	48	*	82	72	57	48	36	16	73	32	60	**1,003**
Scotland	46	*	56	63	50	44	41	13	68	32	63	**1,968**
Base: all regions (thousands)	**22,049**	**264**	**560**	**778**	**2,418**	**2,238**	**1,171**	**4,381**	**1,449**	**2,365**	**6,394**	

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† Includes those who did not state the industrial activity of their employer.

therefore, that between 1984 and 1989 there were marked falls in density rates in the following sectors: 'Energy and water', 'Transport', 'Public administration', 'Chemicals', Vehicle and instrument manufacture', and 'Timber, furniture, paper and printing'.

It is likely that decline occurred in most other sectors, but stability in several seems plausible, notably 'Food and drink manufacture', 'Rubber and plastics manufacture', 'Medical services', and other services.

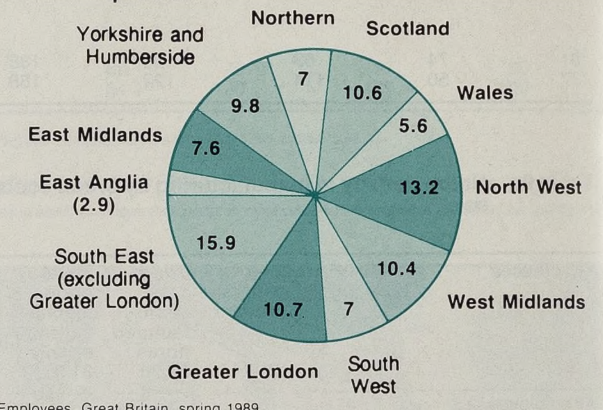
Only in one case, 'Construction', did the 1989 LFS density estimate exceed that from the 1984 WIRS. However, WIRS covers only a minority of employment in this sector because only a small majority of employment in the construction industry is in workplaces with 25 or more employees. The WIRS coverage is further reduced because workplaces under three years old are excluded, which will particularly affect construction. Many construction sites will appear and disappear within the three years between drawing the WIRS sample and actual fieldwork. Therefore, the LFS data could be expected to be the better estimate of union density in 'Construction', given its more complete sample coverage.

Union density in the regions

Table 10 provides data on the spatial pattern of union density within industrial sectors. The figures in the body of the table are density estimates for each cell. For example, 84 per cent of employees who worked in the 'Energy and water' industry and *lived* in the North were union members in 1989. The overall picture from *table 10* is that, for most industries, union density is above average in the northern regions of Great Britain and below average in those in the South. This confirms results from previous smaller scale surveys[1].

[1] Millward and Stevens (1988) *Op. cit.*

Figure 3 Distribution of union members by region, per cent



Employees, Great Britain, spring 1989
Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates

Finally, *figure 3* shows the distribution of union members throughout the ten standard regions, with Greater London and Rest of South East shown separately. Just over a third (36 per cent) of employees who were trade union members lived in the three most southern regions of Britain in 1989 compared to around 45 per cent of employees overall.

Conclusions

In the space available this article has provided only a brief introduction to the wealth of information on the characteristics of union members that the 1989 Labour Force Survey contains. But it is clear from the material that has been presented that the LFS now fills important gaps left by the other major sources in this area. Together with workplace-based sources such as WIRS and trade union sources such as the CO returns, the LFS provides a powerful database on the pattern of trade union membership in Britain. ■

NEWS

News releases, pictures, and publications for review should be sent to:

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

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of around 65,000 private households throughout the United Kingdom conducted in spring each year. The 1989 survey covered 60,000 households in Great Britain and 5,000 in Northern Ireland.

The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983 and annually thereafter. The results of the survey are grossed to national population estimates using data produced by OPCS in Great Britain and the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland.

The question

1989 was the first year in which a question on trade union and staff association membership had been asked in the Labour Force Survey. The exact question wording was as follows:

Are you a member of
A trade union?
A staff association?
Both?
or Neither?

The question was similar to the question asked each year in the British Social Attitudes Survey series. The main difference was the addition of a separate response category for those respondents who were members of both a trade union *and* a staff association. The question was asked of all individuals in employment (or away temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or self-employed, and of people on government employment or training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week.

Proxy response

Two separate questionnaires are completed for each eligible household in the survey. The first questionnaire deals with household composition and is completed only once for each household. The second questionnaire, covering economic activity and related matters, is completed separately for all people aged 16 or over who are present at the time of the interview. For those who are not available at the time of the interview, the questions are asked of the person who gave the household information, provided that person feels able to answer and that he or she is a relative.

Proxy information was collected for 35 per cent of the responding adults in the 1989 survey. The effect of this proxy response on the accuracy of the information collected is difficult to estimate, and almost certainly varies from question to question. There is little reason to believe that the reliability of the question on trade union membership will be significantly affected. If any bias does exist, it is difficult to assess whether it will result in over or under-reporting of membership.

Sampling error

The LFS results presented in this article are all subject to sampling error.

The use of stratified cluster sampling in the design of the survey means, on balance, that the sampling error associated with the results is, in general, slightly larger than that from a simple random sample of the same size. It is likely that this 'design factor' is slightly larger for the results on trade union membership than for the survey as a whole due to geographical, and possibly household, clustering.

Definitions

Membership

The analysis presented in this article makes no distinction between individuals who were members of a staff association as opposed to a trade union. Both are organisations of workers whose primary purpose is the regulation of relations between members and employers.

Information from other sources would suggest that the majority of staff association members will belong to associations which are recognised by employers for bargaining purposes and which are certified as independent by the Certification Officer. Staff associations can therefore be considered to perform much the same type of function on behalf of their members as do trade unions.

Density

The definition of trade union membership density adopted in this article is simply the number of individuals in each category who are members of either a trade union, staff association, or both, expressed as a percentage of all individuals in that category. This 'tight' definition of density differs from some other published measures, most notably those derived from aggregated data such as trade union returns to the Certification Officer, which may include, for example, retired people in the numerator but not the denominator, thereby inflating the density estimate.

This tight definition is made possible by the fact that the LFS is a survey of individuals, and therefore collects information on the economic activity of each individual as well as his or her trade union membership status.

Industry and occupation

The industrial classification used in this article is the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

The occupational classification is the OPCS Classification of Occupations 1980.

Region

Respondents are classified according to their region of residence, not the region in which their place of work is located, although the vast majority of respondents will in fact reside and work in same region.

The major exception to this rule will be among the residents of the Rest of the South East, a number of whom may in fact work in Greater London.

The future

of your company is not in the hands of your board.

Slowly but surely, a group of people will start to take over your company. A group of people who, if neglected, could cause you more than a few problems. But who, if encouraged, could begin to transform your company and help it move into the next century with previously unknown strength and vitality.

We refer, of course, to your company's young people. Your future. A future that could look rosier than ever.

For now there's New Youth Training. Please carry on reading...

It's rather different from the old YTS. Essentially, it's a name for a training package that comprises a range of courses so diverse, they can be practically tailor-made for both employer and employee alike.

It offers young people, either in or out of work, a real leg-up to their chosen career. It opens up doors that would otherwise be closed. It allows them to train for qualifications that'll give them every chance of getting a better job, or forging ahead in the career they've already chosen.

There are courses for any arm of any industry you can think of, including yours, and for any size of business from the mini to the mega.

This means you can groom your youngsters for the specific areas of your company that will be of most benefit to both.

How does it work?

Once you've contacted us, a training specialist will call your company and spend some time getting a feel for the way you work.

In consultation with one of your Directors or your Personnel Manager, he'll put together a package for the individuals who are to go on the course.

Needless to say, the programmes are subject to your nod and are absolutely flexible.

They last as long as they need to. And training can take the form of full-time, block release, day release or sandwich courses.

Once completed, your employees are in possession not of a useless bit of paper, but fully recognised qualifications. Recognised by employers, the Training Agency and Training and Enterprise Councils.

And these will increasingly gain the seal of approval of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications, or SCOTVEC in Scotland. And all with a useful contribution from the Government.

For the time being, and as long as you're holding this newspaper, your future is in your hands. Sure, the time when those youngsters will be poised for management may seem a long way off. (But does your youth seem a long way off to you now?) And sure, they're not all going to make it to management level.

But this much is true. Your company is the people that work in it. By offering New Youth Training, you're not only increasing the calibre of your workforce.

You're also increasing the overall standard of your output and making your company a much more attractive place to be. Both to present and future employees.

There's another factor: In two years time, there'll be 27% fewer 16-19 year olds coming on to the job market than in 1987.

A few months ago, the CBI published a report on skills shortages.

The results were startling: 45% of employers have admitted that skill shortages have affected production.

It is vital we train our young.

The benefits of New Youth Training are as real and as great as you and your Directors want them to be.

Please have your Personnel Manager contact your Training Agency area office or Training and Enterprise Council.

Alternatively you can call us free on: 0800 44 42 42.

Or you can write. The address is: New Youth Training, Department EG 001, Freepost CV1037, Birmingham Road, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 0BR.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT GROUP

NEW YOUTH TRAINING. IT PAYS TO BE QUALIFIED.

Questions in QA Parliament

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

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

Public relations

Tony Blair (Sedgefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he intends making an appointment to his Department of a public relations adviser.

Michael Howard: I have no plans to appoint a public relations adviser.

(June 25)

Part-time work

Andy Stewart (Sherwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement concerning the proposals for a European Community directive concerning part-time work.

Michael Howard: The proposed directives on part-time and temporary work are misguided and unnecessary. They would damage job prospects in Britain and right across Europe. They are in conflict with the well-established principle of European Community legislation that issues which are best dealt with at national level should be left to member states to decide. We shall oppose the directives vigorously.

(June 26)

Share ownership trusts

Ian Taylor (Esher) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he is taking to help promote among his European Community counterparts the introduction on a European Community-wide level of employee share ownership trusts.

Michael Howard: Our publication *People and Companies* has been widely distributed all around the European Community in order to draw the attention of our counterparts to the merits of our approach to employee involvement, including employee share ownership trusts.

(June 26)

Publicity

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment which firm has been appointed to advise on the work of his Department, in the autumn campaign on training.

Tim Eggar: Saatchi and Saatchi were appointed in May to advise on the Department's paid publicity. No decisions have been taken on an autumn training campaign.

(July 11)

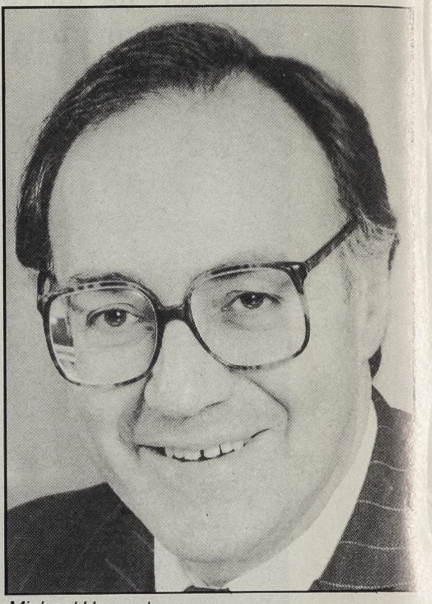
Prompt payment policy for small businesses

John Ward (Poole) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations he has received from small businesses urging prompt payment by government departments; and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: I have received a number of representations in the past year on the general subject of prompt payment, some of which referred to Government departments' payment practices. However I have received only six representations from small businesses which refer to specific cases of late payment by Government departments. In only one of these cases has it been shown that a department was directly responsible for the late payment of a debt. The delay was due to an administrative error.

The Government as a major purchaser of supplies and services, worth about £15 billion each year, has a good record on prompt payment which demonstrates our commitment to the policy that all payments should be made on time. Furthermore, I am always prepared to take up any specific examples of late payment by Government Departments to small firms that are brought to my attention.

(July 9)



Michael Howard

Skillcentres to close as training businesses

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the Skillcentres which are to be closed as training businesses and sold, giving: (a) the valuation of and its assets sold (b) the number of expressions of interest received (c) the income likely to be received from successful purchasers.

Tim Eggar: The centres to be closed by my Department as training businesses are: Chelmsford, Chesterfield, Northampton, Portsmouth, Reading, Twickenham and Letchworth (excluding the Gas Safety Training business purchased by Mr J James which is due to be relocated).

With the exception of Chesterfield (where the property will revert to the landlord) the Government's property interests in these centres will shortly be marketed. It would be prejudicial to the sale to give the valuation of the assets or to reveal the number of expressions of interest. The equipment at the closed centres is being sold by auction over the next few weeks and for commercial reasons it is not possible to reveal valuations at this stage.

(July 2)

Liverpool Skillcentre

Tony Blair (Sedgefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make it his policy to offer reinstatement into the Civil Service to the staff of Liverpool Skillcentre who have been dismissed.

Tim Eggar: An agreement has been reached with the trade unions concerned for my Department to give preferential consideration to applications for reinstatement from staff employed in STA immediately before the sales were concluded, including those at Liverpool Skillcentre, if they are made redundant in the private sector within three years of completion of the sales. Within the terms of the agreement everything that can be done to help staff from Liverpool Skillcentre will be done.

(July 2)

Labour and Social Affairs Council

James Paice (South East Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment under which articles of the Treaty of Rome the decisions were made at the Labour and Social Affairs Council meeting in Brussels on May 29.

Tim Eggar: Based on the articles of the Treaty of Rome, the following decisions were made in Brussels on May 29.

- Article 118A, adoption of the Council Directive on the minimum health and safety requirements for handling heavy loads.
- Article 118A, adoption of the Council Directive on the minimum health and safety requirements for work with display screen equipment.
- Article 118A, agreement of a common position on the Council Directive on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to biological agents.
- Article 128, adoption of the Council Directive for a proposal for action programme on continuing training (FORCE).
- Article 235, adoption of the Council Decision for a third joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community.
- Other decisions taken, for which no Treaty basis is required, were: adoption of resolutions on the dignity of women and men at work, long-term unemployment and the fight against racism and xenophobia.

(June 26)

Action for Cities

Robert G Hughes (Harrow West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the estimated expenditure of his Department in inner city areas in 1990–91.

Tim Eggar: My Department will spend around £1·1 billion during 1990–91 in the 57 areas on which the Government's Action for Cities measures are targeted.

(June 26)

Work-related further education

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central): asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the spending on work-related further education in 1990 prices for 1987–88, 1988–89, 1989–90 and 1990–91.

Tim Eggar: The total expenditure on work-related further education by the Employment Department Group Training Agency (and its predecessors, the Training Commission and the Manpower Services Commission) is as follows:

	£ million
1987–88	128
1988–89	127
1989–90	112
1990–91	108 (projected)

The figures shown are at constant 1989–90 prices and were calculated by use of the GDP Deflator Index.

(July 2)

Tim Eggar

Publicity

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will: (a) list the companies involved in the Employment Group's publicity in 1990–91 and (b) estimate the total expenditure to be paid to each of them.

Tim Eggar: (a) Companies involved in the Employment Department Group's publicity in 1990–91 are Saatchi & Saatchi; Gold Greenless Trott; Industrial Publicity Services; Ogilvy & Mather: Delaney Fletcher Slaymaker Delaney and Bozell; FCO; BMP DDB; WBH Advertising; Yellowhammer. (b) It is not yet possible to estimate how much will be spent with each agency.

(July 9)

Parliamentary Questions

Dave Nellist (Coventry South East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many parliamentary questions he has answered since April 1 and, of that number, how many he: (a) arranged a reply from the Employment Service Agency's chief executive direct to the honourable Member concerned, (b) offered to write direct to the honourable Member himself, (c) referred the honourable Member to a document in the Library and (d) declined to answer because of disproportionate cost; and what were the comparable figures for the same period in 1988–89.

Tim Eggar: The information requested in the period between April 1 and July 6 is set out in the table below:

	1989	1990
Questions answered	1,041	958
(a) reply from the Employment Service Chief Executive	n/a*	57
(b) wrote direct to the hon. member	9	2
(c) referred hon. member to a document in the Library	10	7
(d) declined to answer because of disproportionate cost	20	28

* The Employment Service did not become an executive agency until April 2, 1990.

(July 10)

Unemployed parents

Bob Clay (Sunderland North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many children have: (a) one parent and (b) both parents who are unemployed.

Patrick Nicholls: The Labour Force survey cannot provide the information in the form requested. However, the LFS can provide data which shows the number of families in which one or both parents are unemployed (using the ILO definition of unemployment).

In Great Britain in spring 1989, there were 6,532,000 families with one or more dependent children. Of these, 648,000 have one parent unemployed and 32,000 have both parents unemployed.

(July 4)

Port of London Authority

Tony Blair (Sedgefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he has discussed with the Port of London Authority its refusal to recognise or bargain collectively with any trade union in respect of its employees; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: My Rt hon and learned Friend has not discussed these matters with the Port of London Authority. The Government believes that the question of trade union recognition is best left to the parties concerned.

(June 29)

Employment Training

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people are estimated to have been on Employment Training courses since the inception of the scheme; what has been the cost; and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: About 700,000 people have entered Employment Training at a cost of about £1·6 billion. This is indicative both of the programme's success in attracting large numbers of unemployed people and the Government's significant investment in adult training.

(June 26)

Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what number of trainees on Employment Training had to leave the scheme last year because no suitable training placement could be found for them; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The information is not available. There is a plentiful supply of work placement opportunities for trainees on employment training. At any one time 72 per cent of trainees are on project or employer based placements.

(June 20)

Tony Blair (Sedgefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will state in real terms the amount to be spent on Employment Training for each of the financial years 1989–90 to 1992–93.

Mr Patrick Nicholls: The following table shows, in real terms, the amount spent on Employment Training in 1989–90 and the amount expected to be spent in 1990–91 to 1992–93.

	Expenditure at constant (1988–89) prices Millions
1989–90 Actual expenditure	£1,030
1990–91 Planned spend	£1,034
1991–92 Planned spend	£993
1992–93 Planned spend	£976

(June 26)

Max Madden (Bradford West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he proposes to make any changes in the financial arrangements for those undertaking Employment Training to place their children in nursery, crèche or playcare.

Patrick Nicholls: The former £50 limit on weekly payments to childminders has been abolished. Training and Enterprise Councils and Training Agency area offices have discretion over the means by which they ensure the provision of childcare support for lone parents on Employment Training.

(June 2)

TVEI extension

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list those local education authorities participating for the first time in TVEI extension in 1990–91; when each such authority was informed by the Training Agency of their budget for 1990–91; and when they were informed of their budget for 1991–92.

Tim Eggar: Education authorities starting TVEI extension in 1990–91 are as follows:

Avon, Barnet, Central, Doncaster, Dorset, Harrow, Highland, Hillingdon, Humberside, Knowsley, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Merton, Newham, Nottinghamshire, Redbridge, Rotherham, St Helens, Strathclyde—districts of Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark, Tayside.

The above authorities were given approval on May 25, 1990 to start extension. They were informed of their budgets shortly afterwards.

Authorities have not yet been given their budgets for 1991–92.

(June 25)

Male earnings

Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the increase in the real value of average male earnings since 1979.

Patrick Nicholls: Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult males increased by 28 per cent in real terms between April 1979 and April 1989. The increase does not relate to the same individuals at the different dates.

(June 27)

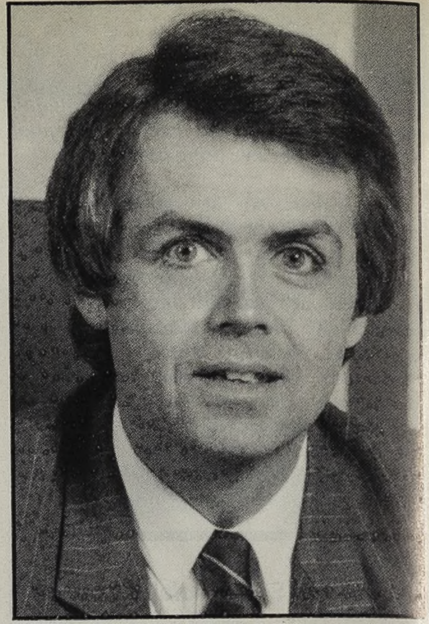
Abattoir workers

Matthew Taylor (Truro) asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food what precautions are in force to protect abattoir workers who handle animal tissue deemed unfit for human consumption and bovine offals banned for human consumption from the possibility of cross-infection and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: I have been asked to reply.

The Health and Safety Executive's field staff is available to give advice on work activities to employers and employees when necessary on any health risks associated with cattle, their carcasses and their products which may be infected with BSE. The HSE has produced a free leaflet entitled "BSE and carcase disposal" which sets out hygiene precautions which will protect workers from diseases of cattle known to affect man. It has also agreed guidance which has been published by the British Meat Manufacturers Association, which is being distributed to all slaughterhouses, meat preparation and butchery sectors.

(June 26)



Patrick Nicholls

Tourism jobs

Michael Stern (Bristol North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment approximately how many people are currently employed in jobs related to tourism within the United Kingdom; and what was the figure five years ago.

Patrick Nicholls: There were an estimated 1,330,000 employees employed in tourism-related industries in Great Britain in December 1989, the last available date, compared with 1,146,000 in the corresponding month of 1984. Employment in these industries is seasonal and in September 1989 there were 1,390,000 employees compared with 1,205,000 in September 1984.

(June 21)

Community Industry Scheme

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what were the numbers joining the Community Industry Scheme for the years 1987–88 to 1989–90; and what are the plans for the years 1990–91 to 1992–93.

Patrick Nicholls: The information is as follows:

Year	Entrants	Agreed places
1987–88	9,844	7,000
1988–89	10,793	7,000
1989–90	13,094	7,000

An average of 6,200 places nationally have been agreed with the training provider, Community Industry Limited, for 1990–91. No plans have been made for 1991–92 to 1992–93.

(July 9)

Manufacturing industry employment

Peter Pike (Burnley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the percentage change in employment in the manufacturing industry for each region of the United Kingdom from 1979 to the latest figures available.

Patrick Nicholls: Latest employment estimates are for December 1989. The information is as follows:

Employees in manufacturing in the UK Percentage changes June 1979 to December 1989, unadjusted

	Per cent
South East inc London	−30
East Anglia	−14
South West	−14
West Midlands	−32
East Midlands	−18
Yorkshire and Humberside	−31
North West	−29
North	−29
Wales	−21
Scotland	−30
Great Britain	−27
Northern Ireland	−29
United Kingdom	−27

(June 18)

Factory Inspectorate

Bill Michie (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment pursuant to his answer of May 16, Official Report, column 456, what proportion of Health and Safety Executive Factory Inspectorate's resources each year is spent on the identification and inspection of unregistered workplaces.

Patrick Nicholls: Resources devoted to identifying and inspecting unregistered workplaces vary but between April 1, 1988 and March 31, 1989 the Health and Safety Executive's Factory Inspectorate spent 6·5 per cent of its resources on this work.

(July 3)

Training provider contracts

Tony Blair (Sedgefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many training contracts with training providers for: (a) YTS and (b) ET have not been renewed for the present financial year, listing in each case the name of the training provider, the reason for non-renewal and the number of training places involved for both YTS and ET.

Patrick Nicholls: Information in the format requested would only be available at disproportionate cost. The process of re-negotiating YT and ET contracts for this year is nearly complete. The latest information is that of about 3,450 YT contracts to be renegotiated, 105 have not been renewed, and of about 1,300 ET contracts, 15 have not been renewed.

(June 26)

Self-employed women

Dame Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of self-employed people are now women; and what was the percentage in 1979.

Patrick Nicholls: In December 1989, the latest date for which estimates are available, self-employed women represented 24 per cent of the total self-employed in the United Kingdom, compared with 19 per cent in June 1979.

(July 10)

Women workers

Dame Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of women work in the United Kingdom; and what are the comparable figures in European countries.

Patrick Nicholls: The latest comparable figures are given in the table below. At that time 57 per cent of women of working age (14–64) in the United Kingdom were in employment; only Denmark had a higher percentage.

	Per cent		Per cent
United Kingdom	57	France	49
Belgium	38	Ireland	32
Denmark	70	Italy	35
Germany	49	Luxembourg	40
Greece	36	Holland	43
Spain	27	Portugal	50

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey, Spring 1988.

(July 10)

Health and safety

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide an estimate of the proportion of: (a) construction sites that are registered and (b) minor and major injuries that were reported to the Health and Safety Executive for 1988–89; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: It is not possible to provide an estimate of the proportion of construction sites which are registered with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). HSE does not have information on the total number of sites which exist as notification is only required where work is expected to last for six weeks or more.

All fatal injuries in the course of construction activity are reported to the enforcement authorities. The proportion of other responsible injuries which are not reported is not known. It is estimated that non-reporting of such injuries for employees in all sectors is of the order of 50 per cent. Although there is no firm evidence that the problem is more acute in particular sectors there are indications which suggest the degree of under-reporting in the construction industry may be significantly higher.

(July 3)

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, pursuant to his reply of April 24, Official Report, column 170, if he will give details of the cases prosecuted by the Health and Safety Executive which resulted in suspended custodial sentences; and what criteria were used by the Health and Safety Executive in deciding to prosecute.

Patrick Nicholls: Two suspended custodial sentences have been imposed. Both followed prosecutions for failing to comply with a prohibition notice.

In 1985 the managing director of an asbestos stripping company was prosecuted for failing to comply with a prohibition notice. He received fines and costs totalling £7,500 and a 28-day suspended sentence.

In 1987 a director for another asbestos stripping company received two suspended sentences of nine months to run consecutively, for contravening a prohibition notice.

The Health and Safety Executive will generally institute criminal proceedings in cases where the offence is of a flagrant, wilful or reckless nature which either has, or could have, resulted in serious injury.

(July 3)

Employment legislation

Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what benefits he estimates have accrued from the changes in employment legislation over the last ten years;and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: By ending abuses of trade union power such as secondary action and flying pickets, which disfigured British industrial relations for so long, our legislation has helped to attract massive overseas investment to this country, to create record numbers of new jobs and to reduce the number of strikes to the lowest level for more than 50 years.

(June 26)

Lord Strathclyde

Sheerness Docks invest a cool £3½ million

As a tangible indication of its confidence in the future of Britain's ports industry, Medway Ports Authority has invested £3.5 million in an environment-friendly cool store for Sheerness Docks.

The cool store, which is 100,000 square feet in capacity and is capable of keeping 10,000 tonnes of fruit in top class condition, is the first to be built inside a UK port.

Opening the new store on July 3, the first anniversary of the abolition of the Dock Labour Scheme, Employment Secretary Michael Howard said that the new confidence at Sheerness was a typical example of a revolution that had produced dramatic changes in an industry prevented for years from fulfilling its potential by the restrictions of the Scheme.

"We really are worldbeaters now in our port performance," said Mr Howard. "My department has been busy surveying the old scheme ports; and the changes which have taken place—and are still taking place—are quite breathtaking in their extent and influence.

"What the survey shows is the wealth of innovation to have emerged from the stifling effects of the Scheme's demarcation lines. Today everywhere the story is quite different—multi-skilling, flexible work rosters, new training systems, variable gang sizes and a variety of work systems designed to give the customer the best and fastest performance."

The Yasaka Reefer, the first vessel to use the new facility, arrived on the opening day and its cargo was discharged directly into the cool store by a gang made up from some of the 32 newly appointed workers. Eventually the cool store is expected to generate some 150 new jobs. It will be used primarily for fruit, thus maintaining the cold chain from ship to supermarket.

The cool store was built as a direct consequence of the abolition of the Dock Labour Scheme and is one of three major projects totalling £16 million which have been completed at Sheerness in the past year.

The Medway Port Authority says that if the Dock Labour Scheme still existed it would not have been able to carry out its expansion plans.

Looking towards the future, the chief executive Peter Vincent says: "The cool store will meet the challenge from continental ports by offering added value to cargoes, leading to further developments in packaging, sorting and distribution.

In addition to being the largest fruit port in the UK, bringing in 311,000 tonnes a year, Sheerness is also the largest car port. To respond to customer demand, the dock has built a new berth at a cost of £4.5 million, creating a further 170 new jobs and increasing its annual throughput of cars to 400,000 a year—double that of its nearest rival. The port provides multi-service facilities in the form of dedicated car parks where de-waxing, pre-delivery inspection and minor repairs and enhancements can be carried out prior to direct delivery to garages.

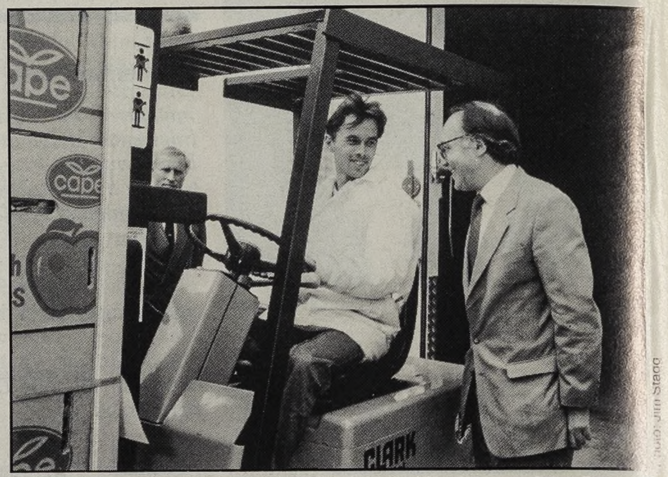


Photo: Jim Stagg

Michael Howard chats to the fork-lift driver taking in part of the first fruit consignment to the cool store.

"In the space of a single year," commented Michael Howard, "Britain's ports have turned round from being ridiculed by our competitors to being envied by them. The new freedom and stability are bringing a whole new wave of foreign investment interest, so necessary as we approach 1992 and the Single Market.

"The doomsters predicted widespread strife and turmoil but this has proved to be completely false.

"Not only is the industry more strike-free than most other countries with sea-ports—but the atmosphere of co-operation and new found energy can be felt everywhere.

"Now Britain's strike-free ports will give an immense boost to our credibility as *the* country to invest in for access to the Single European Market." □

Britain shares lead in recruitment of women

British and West German firms are ahead of other European Community countries in recruiting or retaining both women with children and older people, says a survey.

But even in these two countries, only a minority of companies offer part-time working, flexi-time, job-sharing, term-time employment, career breaks, home-based working and the relaxation of age requirements.

The survey, by accountants Price Waterhouse and the Cranfield School of Management, looked at the employment policies of 6,000 firms in the UK, France, Spain, Sweden and West Germany in what is claimed to be the largest-ever survey of its kind.

In all five countries spending on training is rising fast in the face of skill shortages. The UK has seen a "major upsurge" in management training to compensate for the lack of training provided in the past. But we lag behind in the area of language training where, the survey concludes, "the British remain reluctant to do business in any language other than English."

British firms are more likely than those on the Continent to use higher pay to solve their skill shortages, but French and German companies do better by relying on improved training, the survey says.

Employers in all countries have moved away from rigid pay structures towards incentives in the form of merit or performance pay. British firms make much greater use of share option schemes, with 53 per cent of private sector managers here benefiting, compared with only a quarter in Sweden and a sixth in France. Non-money fringe benefits are also most popular in Britain, though other countries covered by the survey are also using them more than in the past.

On employee relations, the survey finds that the influence of trade unions has grown markedly in West Germany, Spain and Sweden but has declined equally sharply in the UK and France. Employers are also making greater use of direct communication with the workforce. (See also report on p422). □

The Price Waterhouse Cranfield Project on International Strategic Human Resource Management—Report 1990 is available, price £150, from Miles Holford, Price Waterhouse, Management Consultants, 1 London Bridge, London SE1 9QL.

Vocational briefing on qualifications

Guidance notes on the administrative business and commercial occupational sectors, aimed at college lecturers and managers involved with the delivery of National Vocational Qualifications, have been produced by the Further Education Unit. Briefing notes on the retail trade, hairdressing, construction and hotel and catering will be available later in the year.

Copies, which are free of charge, can be obtained from The Information Centre, FEU, 2-6 Orange Street, London WC2H 7WE. □

Students with foreign ideas!

An illustrated colour brochure containing leaflets in four different languages has won 11 fourth-year students from Whitecross High School, Hereford, the top prize of £1,000 and a trip to Europe in the 1990 Euro-Tourism Challenge.

The Challenge, a marketing competition for 14 to 18 year-old students at schools and colleges, was organised by the English, Scottish and Welsh tourist boards, in association with American Express.

Students were invited to design either a poster, brochure or video to promote the attractions of their local area. The competition was one of a number of activities to mark the 1990 European Year of Tourism.

Over 500 entries were received from schools and colleges nationwide, but Whitecross, which has a good record in the competition, having won a first prize on two previous occasions, reserved the overall title with "Bienvenu aux Marches", a beautifully illustrated, multi-lingual brochure (see right).

Other winning entries in the various categories included Patcham High School's "Brighton—relax and enjoy it", a poster depicting Brighton's attractions on deckchairs, and Pocklington School's "The inside and outside of York", an informative video about York's attractions. □

Two sides to middle management?

In a survey of matched pairs of middle managers, conducted early this year by the Women and Training organisation, both men and women agreed that attitudes of senior managers are the greatest problem for women's career prospects.

The aim of the research was to establish the career and training aspirations of men and women middle managers, the obstacles they felt they might face, what their career paths were likely to be in the next five years, and what training requirements would help the women to keep pace with their male colleagues.

The report found differences between males and females in response to the question 'What do you see as obstacles to your career advancement?' Males said:

- lack of experience;
- lack of promotion opportunities;
- bureaucracy;
- age;
- family responsibilities (not wanting to disrupt the family).

Females said:

- the future need for a career break to bring up a family;
- marriage constraints and the need to support a husband in his career;
- senior managers' views on the abilities of women;
- women seen by managers as not such a good investment;
- women seen as so good at their jobs that managers did not want to lose them;
- energy needed to run a household;

The report concludes that the obstacles for men were practical (apart from the question of age) but for women, the majority of the barriers were still attitudinal. □

The report *A Pilot Survey of Male and Female Middle Management Attitudes and Aspirations*, price £35, is available from: Women and Training Ltd, Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester GL1 3PL.

Help for education partnerships

Local education/business partnerships across the country are to be given help and financial backing from Government.

The new partnerships will build on work already done under the Enterprise and Education Initiative, the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative and Compacts. They will also foster the development of the work-related aspects of the National Curriculum.

Although initial financial support will come from the DTI, the Employment Department's Training Agency will take the lead after the formation of the partnerships from April 1991.

The new Training and Enterprise Councils, and the Local Enterprise Companies in Scotland, will be among the first organisations given the opportunity to develop schemes in their own areas. □

1989 LFS preliminary results

Preliminary results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey were published in an article in the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 199-212).

Regrettably, two errors have since been discovered in the tables contained in that article.

The first error relates to the 1989 analyses by occupation *(tables 7* and *8*).

Due to a problem with one of the procedures used to process the survey results, the occupations of some people were classified as "inadequately described" when they should have been classified to particular occupational categories.

Remedial action has now been taken to allocate the people concerned to the appropriate occupations.

Analyses using the corrected data are given in the article "Union density and workforce composition: preliminary results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey" on pages 403–413 of this issue (please see *tables5* and *6*.)

The overall effect of the corrections is comparatively small, though some occupational groups (notably CODOT major group IV) are more affected than others.

The second error was in the table presenting the comparison of the ILO measure of unemployment with the claimant count (*table 17*), and was purely typographical. In the fifth row of the table, headed "Claimants not unemployed", the first three figures—"0·30", "0·20", "0·30" should read "0·51", "0·30", "0·20". □

Training à la mode

The Directory of Training, now part of the Training Information Network, has just published its first Directory Of Technology-Based Training listing well over 1,000 courses in the field of interactive training.

Also published are their latest computer directories, comprising: *Mainframe and Minicomputer* (some 3,000 courses from 72 training companies); *Microcomputer and PC*(1,200 courses from 61 training companies).
Further information is available from Kenneth Durante tel 0895 622112. □

Keeping women in the workplace

If women are to play a key role in solving Europe's workforce needs of the '90s, then countries should be looking at what is happening today in Sweden, according to a specialist on childcare issues.

Peter Moss, from the European Commission's Childcare Network, told delegates at a conference on 'Women in the Workplace', that the Scandinavian countries, and in particular Sweden, are already having to operate in an environment where women's labour is at a premium. It was therefore instructive and relevant to see how they are addressing the problems of working mothers.

Moss pointed out that Denmark, for instance, already has 95 per cent female participation in the labour force and spends the equivalent of £10,000 million per year on a wide range of childcare services.

In Sweden fathers and mothers are allowed to share up to 15 months parental leave at anytime until their child reaches eight years of age. Parents are also entitled to reduce their full-time working hours to six per day until their children are eight years old. All employers pay a 2 per cent levy on staff which covers childcare services.

Moss told the conference that the generous childcare provisions available in Sweden and Denmark, and to a lesser extent in many other European Community countries, may prove to be a model Britain will have to consider if it is to attract enough women into the workforce to meet the demographic challenge of the '90s.

Despite Sweden's efforts, Moss cautioned that its high rate of female participation in the labour force combined with low levels of unemployment had led to a high turnover of child-minding staff. Women could pick and choose and childcare was seen as a low-wage occupation there, he said, adding that the South East of England might soon experience similar problems.

Moss suggested that any strategy ought to include the provision of childcare services, but should also ensure employment becomes more responsive to family needs and takes into account a changing role for men towards greater family-care responsibility. Otherwise there is a danger of marginalising work/ childcare issues as a women's issue only, he said.

Gillian Howard, an employment law specialist felt that the term 'reduced hours' should replace 'part-time' descriptions of workers, as the latter conjured up a negative feeling of 'part-timers' not being important to an organisation.

She warned personnel practitioners to be extremely careful that their company policies didn't indirectly discriminate against women, quoting a case, in which the Equal Opportunities Commission investigated the Leeds Building Society because of the society's 'mobility clause' imposed on management grades. This discriminated more against women with responsibility for children than men, according to the commission.

The Leeds, in retrospect, decided to withdraw the clause from its contracts.

Paul Nicholls, a legal specialist from Paisner and Company, amplified the legal trip-wire which faces employers who are thinking of setting up a workplace nursery.

For up to six days in the year, Nicholls pointed out, employers may set up a temporary crèche without the need to be legally certified as a nursery by their local authority—useful when running special events.

However, depending on where a company is situated, local authorities can impose wide differences in conditions for setting up a nursery.

The Borough of Brent, for instance, requires a staff-to-infant ratio of 6:1. Firms must also agree to all the authority's anti-discrimination clauses, by gender, race, sexual orientation, etc. Westminster, on the other hand, requires no statements of intent on discrimination practices, but demands staff/infant ratios of 2:1 for under-two year olds and 5:1 for under-fives.

Elsewhere in London, Kensington and Chelsea require a ratio of 8:1. This makes the costing of workplace nurseries for a firm like Marks and Spencer unnecessarily difficult, said Nicholls, and he called for a national specification on nursery standards.

A number of personnel delegates reported that consultation exercises conducted among their female staff revealed many women did not really want to return to work until their children were over two years old.

The women said they also rated flexible working hours as more valuable to them than the provision of workplace nurseries, while the need to work during school holidays was also considered to be a problem area.

The message came strong and clear that prior consultation with staff as to their childcare needs is a vital ingredient in shaping an appropriate policy response from companies. □

Pension managers pay

Managers of pension schemes in the hotel, food and drink industries can earn more than twice their counterparts in local government, according to a survey from human resource consultants Mercer Fraser.

The survey found that while the average pay in local authorities was about £23,000, pension plan managers in the hotel/food/drink business received £47,000 a year.

A total of 874 jobholders in 59 organisations took part in the survey which looked at 14 different jobs in the pensions industry, ranging from secretarial and clerical positions up to pensions director.

The wide variations among the top levels are also seen in many positions further down the ladder. A financial controller in the oil, chemical and energy sector can expect to earn £26,500 but less than £16,000 in construction, engineering and manufacturing. □

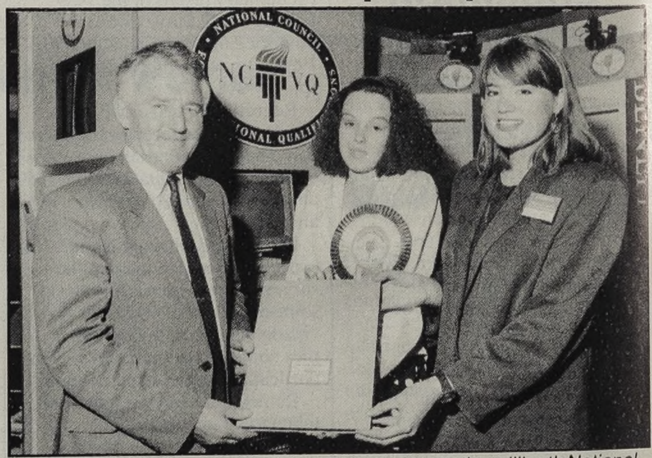
Over five million workers could get new 'skills passport'

The new-look National Record of Vocational Achievement, designed to provide employees and trainees with a profile of their skills and work experience, could become a passport to better jobs for more than five million people by the year 2,000.

A million people have already been issued with the original National Record, launched in 1988 by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ). The new version comes in the form of a 'personal training organiser'.

A new "Personal Record" is designed for general information on the person's a career and experience to date, including a summary of school achievement and work experience certificates falling outside the NVQ credit system. The new section is intended to widen the usefulness of the National Record as a record of individual achievement in lifelong learning.

The other three sections are: the Action Plan, including targets expressed in terms of "units" of



Birmingham TEC chairman Charles Darby presents the millionth National Record to 17-year-old sales assistant Tracey Bayliss (centre).

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), academic qualifications, and agreed learning arrangements; the Assessment Record, showing the individual's progress towards these targets; and certificates, showing credits or achievements within NVQs or other vocational qualifications achieved. The National Record is being distributed to trainees on Employment Training and Youth Training schemes. □

Medics and money-men get career-break chance

All 1 million staff in the National Health Service—both men and women—are being given the chance to take career breaks of up to five years at a time to look after children or elderly relatives. Until recently only GPs and dentists have benefited from 'retainer' schemes.

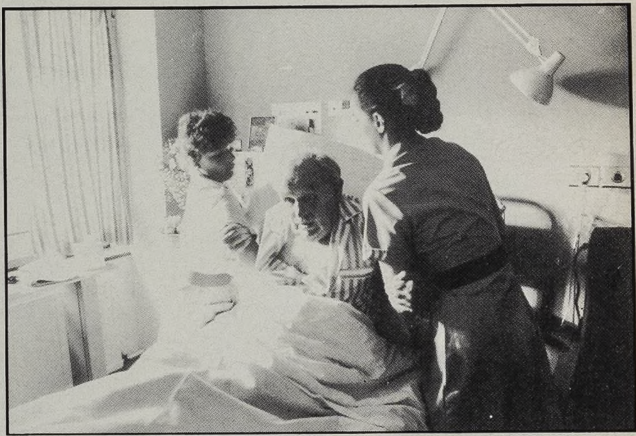
Staff taking breaks will be required to have at least 12 months' continuous service. They will normally be allowed to return to work at the same grade and at the same point on their pay scale. The period of absence will not be regarded as a break in service, but will not count as 'reckonable service' for the calculation of benefits like pensions and holiday entitlements.

Career-break participants will have the chance to keep in touch with their jobs through refresher courses and other training and through a limited amount of temporary work.

- Career breaks are also being offered to staff at chartered accountants Price Waterhouse as part of an enhanced employment package.

The career break may last from one to three years and is available to all staff with at least two years' service. Those taking the break will receive no pay or benefits.

The only exception to this eligibility will be staff under a training contract, who will be eligible to apply at the end of their contract. Acceptable purposes for the career break will most often involve pressing family responsibilities such as childcare, but may include full-time study and personal development. Return to work at the same level will be guaranteed.



Some 480,000 nurses will be covered by the NHS Career break scheme.

Other changes include improvements to the firm's existing arrangements for women on maternity leave and the introduction of a return to work bonus. In addition, improvements have been made to the benefits provided by the firm's pension fund, in particular for former staff members who decide to rejoin the company.

The firm is reviewing other ways of increasing flexibility of employment for staff. □

Bosses should 'bone up' on Euro-exams

Senior managers' poor knowledge of education systems and qualifications in other European countries could hinder the recruitment of foreign graduates to work in the UK, a survey reveals.

The survey, conducted in May for the Royal Mail and covering more than 100 senior British managers, showed that only 3 per cent were "very familiar" with other education systems while a further third were "fairly familiar". While three-quarters were experiencing no shortages of graduates, half were now considering recruitment from the Continent and a further quarter were ready to do so in the future.

French and German graduates were the most popular target: 44 per cent of companies considering recruitment would prefer to take on French and 38 per cent German graduates. Seven in ten managers thought that poor language skills would make life difficult for British graduates on the Continent.

A parallel survey of some 2,500 European students' attitudes to business found that a good career structure and job training ranked as more important to British students than good pay or the opportunity to work abroad. Other findings were that:

- Only 7 per cent of British students were seriously considering manufacturing as a career, compared with 27 per cent in West Germany and 20 per cent in Italy.
- More British students (85 per cent) were prepared to work overseas than students elsewhere (average 79 per cent) but Britain was the most popular destination for students on the Continent.
- Business people in West Germany and France were generally thought to be best off, and West Germany was considered best prepared to take advantage of the Single European Market.
- Only 3 per cent of British students thought Britain was the country best prepared for 1992, and only 15 per cent felt that Britain was strongly committed to Europe.

Banking and finance, and media and communications were the main occupation areas where all students thought Britain could assume a leading role in Europe in 1992. Others felt that research and development and marketing were areas where Britain could take the lead.

Reacting to the findings, CBI director general John Banham said they revealed the survival of a number of myths. A CBI survey had found that three in four British companies with a turnover of more than £100 million had taken measures to prepare for 1992, compared with only one in two in France and Spain and one in five in West Germany. □

European Students' Attitudes to Business and *Attitudes of Senior Management to Graduate Recruitment* are available price £25 from Caroline Furminger, The Rowland Company, 67-69 Whitefield Street, London W1A 4PA.

Tomorrow's manager

A distance learning course designed to provide a foundation in management techniques and skills for employees with little or no management experience has been launched by Henley Distance Learning.

Aimed at potential managers—including school leavers, graduate trainees and staff with management potential—the core programme of nine modules covers such as the role of manages, people and organisations, finance, marketing and information management.

The programme is completed by a tenth module chosen from management in the public sector, the service sector or manufacturing, depending on the participant's or the employer's area of activity. □

Further information on *Tomorrow's Manager* is available from Henley Distance Learning Ltd, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

The greener employee

23 per cent of middle management employees would take a drop in salary to work for a more environmentally responsible company, says a report from KPH Marketing. It shows a further 49 per cent consider a company's environmental record an important factor when considering future employment.

The report, based on a random selection of 100 middle managers, found that 57 per cent of those questioned said they had a strong personal interest in environmental matters, 74 per cent said their company had changed its outlook on the environment greatly over the last 12 months, with only 34 per cent saying they worked in companies which had not introduced any specific green policies.

75 per cent of managers still consider customers the most important influencing factor when making a 'green' decision, followed by pressure from employees. This influence did not extend to trade unions, however, as 71 per cent of managers considered them the least important factor in decision making.

The report is available from Martin Charter, KPH Marketing, 3 The Windmills, Turk Street, Alton, Hants GU34 1EF (tel 0420 86393). Price £20. □

REVIEWS

70-country survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most important sources of information on labour market activity in this country.

Household surveys similar to the LFS are carried out in other countries, and are a valuable source of data for international comparisons of labour market characteristics. The Surveys in the United Kingdom and other European Community member states are carried out under the auspices of the Statistical Office of the EC.

The ILO volume—updated and expanded since the first edition published in 1986—contains detailed documentation of the procedures, definitions and sampling methods used in the household surveys of no less than 70 countries. It also gives a helpful summary table which presents the essential features for all the countries' surveys. This enables the surveys to be compared with each other and—where appropriate—with the relevant international standards.

Together with previously published companion volumes covering establishment surveys, administrative records and population censuses, this book will be a useful work of reference for those interested in analysing and comparing the labour market statistics of different countries. □

Statistical Sources and Methods—Economically Active Population, Employment and Hours of Work (Household Surveys)—1990 edition—is published by the International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 42.50 Swiss francs. ISBN 92-2-106448-4.

Shooting 'Strategies for Maintaining High Performance' *the interactive video course from Applied Learning.*

Managing high performers

High performers are often the backbone of a successful company. Retain their services and all's well; lose them and the rest of the company can start to look a little mediocre.

With this in mind, Applied Learning, a specialist distance learning organisation, has designed three interactive video courses which aim to give managers balanced, practical solutions to everyday performance problems. The themes are: keeping high performers; making sure that people who can, do; and knowing how to develop people who can't.

The Performance Series consists of three modules: Strategies for Maintaining High Performers, Strategies for Confronting Performance Problems, and Strategies for Maintaining Motivational Issues.

For more information about the Performance Series contact: Applied Learning International Ltd, 1 Hogarth Business Park, Burlington Lane, Chiswick, London W4 2TJ.□

International numbers

How does youth unemployment compare with adult unemployment? How do women's wages compare with those of men? These and many other questions can be answered by labour statistics and the answers are all the more meaningful if international comparisons can be made.

The International Labour Office Bureau of Statistics is the leading organisation collating national labour statistics, promoting international comparability and providing advice to countries who wish to improve their statistical systems in this field. *Developments in International Labour Statistics* (edited by Ralph Turvey, until recently in charge of the ILO Bureau) is a collection of 29 methodoligical papers and articles prepared during the 1980s by ILO Bureau staff or by people from national statistical offices.

Many of the articles have appeared in past issues of the ILO *Bulletin of Labour Statistics* or are about issues discussed at the International Conferences of Labour Statistics held in 1982 and 1987. They form a valuable collection of reference material on labour market concepts, definitions and systems of measurements. The book will be very useful to statisticians in developing countries and to those new to the labour market field in general.

With the recent changes in Eastern Europe, the papers on statistical systems in centrally planned economies are now largely of historical interest but others dealing with market economies will be of considerable interest: for Eastern European statisticians, who will be grappling with many labour market measurement issues for the first time.

Article 8 is a particularly helpful and well presented reference for labour statisticians and others interested in labour force concepts. Another article provides an excellent insight into the early development and coverage of the NOMIS system in the UK. It has since been substantially expanded with improved facilities. The system remains managed by the authors, under contract to the Employment Department, and is widely used inside and outside Government. □

Developments in International Labour Statistics: Edited by Ralph Turvey. Published by Pinter Publishers Ltd, 25 Floral Street, London WC2E 9DS. Price £37.50. ISBN 0 86187 818 3.

Comparisons of hourly compensation costs

Britain's labour costs have consistently been lower than those of the USA, France and West Germany, says a report from the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Compensation costs in manufacturing industries are compared for 21 countries (and economic groupings of countries) in America, Europe and the Far East. Figures in the report cover the period since 1975.

Compensation costs (which are roughly equivalent to labour costs) include pay for time worked, other direct pay, employer expenditures on legally required insurance programmes, contractual and private benefit plans, and other labour taxes where appropriate. Other labour costs, estimated at no more than 4 per cent of total labour costs, are not included because data are not available for all countries.

Because the costs are partly estimated, the figures are not precise measures of comparative compensation costs and are subject to revision as results of new surveys become available.

The tables in the report show compensation costs in terms of US dollars (using commercial market exchange rates and trade weighting), in national currencies, and as indices (with US=100). They show UK compensation costs are well below those of the US throughout the 14-year period although, because of currency fluctuations, they vary from 48 per cent of US costs in 1984 and 1985 to 76 per cent in 1980 and 1988, the most recent figure being 73 per cent in 1989.

For France and West Germany costs have been higher than those of the UK over the same period and in 1989 amounted to 89 per cent and 123 per cent of US costs respectively (ie: 22 per cent and 68 per cent above UK costs). Compensation costs in Hong Kong are shown as only 20 per cent of the US level (27 per cent of the UK level), and in Portugal 19 per cent (26 per cent of the UK level).□

International Comparisons of Hourly Compensation Costs for Production Workers in Manufacturing, 1989, Report 787 of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: April 1990. Available, free of charge, from Office of Productivity and Technology, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington DC 20212, USA.

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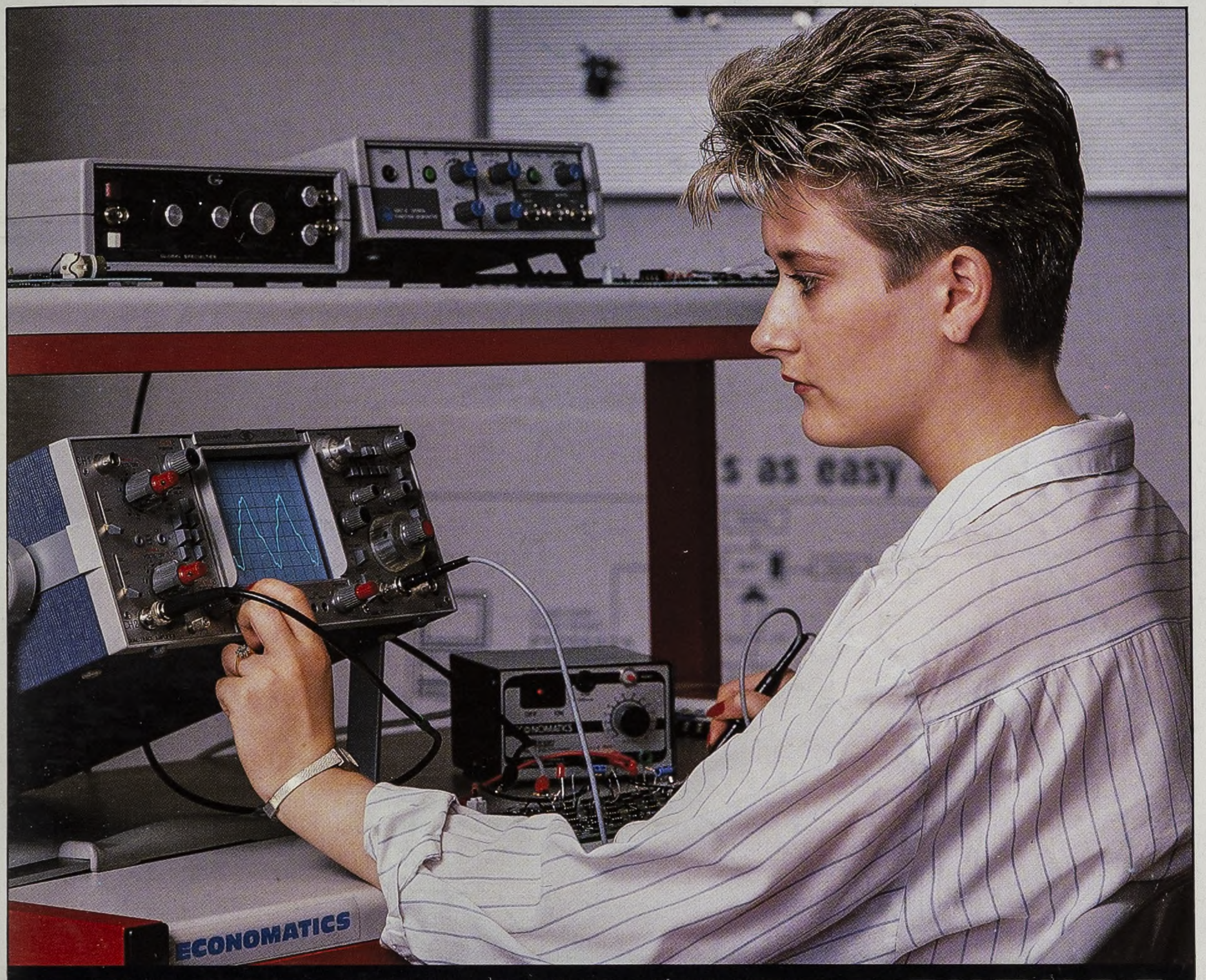

RESEARCH PAPERS

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

No 69: The Net Exchequer Costs of Sheltered Employment

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

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

No 70: Management and Industrial Relations in Small Firms

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

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

No 72: Long-term Unemployment: JUVOS analysis

Anne Green and David Owen, University of Wales, Cardiff

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

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

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

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

No 74: An Evaluation of the Loan Guarantee Scheme

National Economic Research Associates (Nera)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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