STATISTICS READING ROOM HA 301 STATISTICS 0 BACK UP BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL & ECONOMIC SCIENCE

Employment Department Free leaflets

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

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

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

Details of the extensive range of E and training programmes and bus	
Employment legisla	tion
Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700
Redundancy consultation and notification	PL833 (3rd rev)
Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)
Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (2nd rev)
Suspension on medical ground health and safety regulations	<i>ls under</i> PL705 (2nd rev)
Facing redundancy? Time off for hunting or to arrange training	pr job PL703
Union membership and non-membership rights	PL871 (Rev 1)
Itemized pay statement	PL704 (1st rev)
Guarantee payments	PL724 (3rd rev)
Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699 (2nd rev)
Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay	PL711
Time off for public duties	PL702
Unfairly dismissed?	PL712 (5th rev)
Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal	PL707 (2nd rev)
Union secret ballots	PL701 (2nd rev)
Redundancy payments	PL808

Trade union executive elections PL866 (Rev 1)

PL867 (Rev 1)

PL868 (Rev 1) Act 1986 in six languages

Trade union funds and

Trade union political funds

accounting records

General information

nt Department.				
A guide to the Trade Union Act 19	984	PL752	Industrial tribunals	
The Employment Act 1988				
A guide to its industrial relations			Industrial tribunals procedure—	
and trade union law provisions		PL854	for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings	ITL1 (1989)
A guide to the Employment Act 1	989	PL888	Industrial tribunals—appeals cond	erning
The Employment Act 1990			improvement or prohibition notice under the Health and Safety at Wor Act 1974	s r k, etc, ITL19 (1983)
Industrial action and the law— Employees' version	PL869	(Rev 1)	Recoupment of benefit from	
Industrial action and the law—			industrial tribunal awards—a	PL720
Employers' version	PL870	(Rev 1)	guide for employers	120
Fair and unfair dismissal— a guide for employers		PL714	Sex equality	
Individual rights of employees— a quide for employers	-	PL716	Sex discrimination in employment	
Offsetting pensions against			Collective agreements and sex discrimination	
redundancy payments—a guide for employers		(1983)	Equal pay	DI 740
Code of practice—picketing			A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	PL743
Code of practice—trade union ballots on industrial action			Equal pay for women—what you should know about it Information for working women	
Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, sum	nmarising	g		
employment law			Overseas workers	
Fact sheets on employment law A series giving basic details for employment	ployers	and	Employment of overseas workers	in the UK
employees			Employers' guide to the work permit scheme	OW5 (1987)
			Employment of overseas workers	in the UK
Health and safety			Training and work experience scheme	OW21 (1987)
AIDS and the workplace				
A guide for employers		PL893	Miscellaneous	
Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers		PL859	The Race Relations Employment	
Drug misuse and the workplace			Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers	PL748
A guide for employers		PL880	The Employment Agencies Act 19	
			General guidance on the Act, and re- for use of employment agency and e	gulations mployment
Wages legislation			business services The United Kingdom in Europe—	PL594 (4th rev)
			People, Jobs and Progress	
The law on payment of			Fact pack on British government con	cerns
wages and deductions	1005	DICTO	about the 'Social Charter'	
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act	1986	PL810	Caroar dayalanment lagna	
A summary of part 1 of the Wages			Career development loans A scheme offering loans for training	or vocational

PL815 courses. Open to people over 18.



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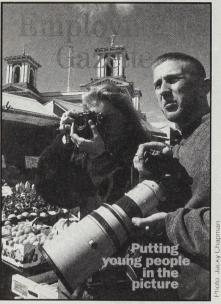
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COVER PICTURE

Putting young people in the picture. Emma Martin of Coombe School learns first hand about news photography from Jeff Moore of the Surrey Comet during her TVEI work experience.

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CONTENTS

NEWS BRIEF New help for the unemployed 369 Maria goes home 370 TVEI recruits are better workers 371 Company trainers feel the FORCE 372 Steep rise in health and safety fines 373 The great British seaside holiday is not dead 374

TEC News 375 International News 376 News in Brief 378

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS 410 REVIEW 415

Commentary S2

Labour Market Statistics S7

SPECIAL FEATURES Industrial stoppages in 1990

Working towards a world class workforce 391

> Doing good by stealth 393

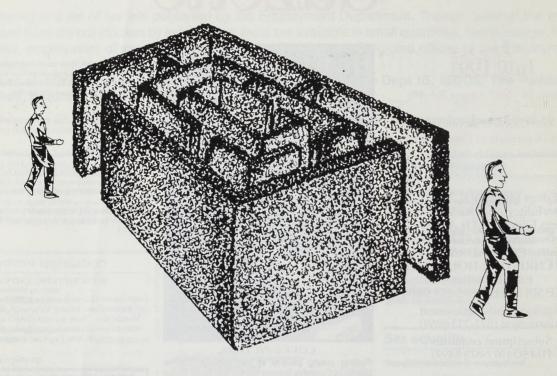
Youth Training—now we are one 397

MCI and the competent manager 401

Foreign workers and the UK labour market

405

Why waste time searching for what we already have?



When you need facts and figures fast get the

Guide to Official Statistics

16 detailed chapters, over 100 sections and 600 subsections, all containing vital information about sources of government and important non-government statistics for the United Kingdom. In addition the Guide to Official Statistics notes regular and occasional reports and articles as useful, additional sources of information. It is an essential fact-finder for everyone needing to trace primary sources of statistics. Libraries, business, industry, education and the media all need to know where to find the facts – fast.



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

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



News Brief

New help for unemployed people includes *Employment Action* programme

help unemployed people, announced this month by Employment Secretary Michael Howard, includes an entirely new programme, Employment Action.

Employment Action will offer up to 60,000 unemployed people in a full year the chance to keep their skills up to date by work experience on local projects. It will be aimed at people unemployed for six months or more, including those in the inner cities.

Action will be in two main areas: one-off projects of local benefit, particularly in the inner cities, likely to appeal to those with reinforcing the existing activities of voluntary organisations, aimed at people with recent service sector experience.

Training and Enterprise Councils expectations." (TECs), and in Scotland local enterprise companies (LECs), will be invited to run Employment Action.

The package of measures also includes new help in finding a job for people experiencing unemployment for the first

A comprehensive package of measures to time, more places on Employment Training, extra opportunities in the Jobelub programme and an expansion of Restart

It means that next year (1992-93) help will be provided for 900,000 unemployed people at an additional cost of £230 million. An extra £110 million is also being made available in 1991-92.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard commented, "I am determined to provide The work experience under Employment as much help as we can to get every unemployed person back to work as quickly

"This package is a measure of that specific skills and experience; and determination and of the seriousness with which the Government undertakes its responsibilities to treat unemployed people as individuals with different needs and

> Apart from Employment Action, the main features of the package are:

new help for more than 100,000 people in a year in finding a job, aimed specifically at those experiencing unemployment for the first time who may need help in assessing the opportunities available to

- 15,000 more places on Employment Training, particularly for people with numeracy and literacy problems, to enable them to learn new skills to help them find a job;
- 100,000 extra opportunities in the Jobclub programme, which has already helped more than 250,000 people find work, designed to meet the needs of specific groups
- expansion of Restart courses to help people who have been unemployed for six months or more re-enter the labour

Mr Howard said, "This package is designed to meet the widely differing needs of individual unemployed people.

"It includes training for those who can benefit from training; more expert advice and help in looking for a job for those who can benefit from such help and advice; and an entirely new programme for those who can benefit from work experience.



Maria goes home

Polish-born civil servant Maria Miloszewska is returning to the land of her birth to help its move towards a market

Maria, who works for the Employment Department, has been seconded to the Ministry of Labour in Warsaw for up to a year thanks to the £50 million 'Know How' Fund, set up last year to help East European countries restructure their economies. (Two British civil servants are already at work in Czechoslovakia.)

She will co-ordinate Britain's help with employment services, training, health and safety and the development of small firms.

The trip will be Maria's first to Poland for 15 years, and only the second since she was taken as a child from her home town in the east of the country by the invading

Twenty years' experience of managing jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices, plus of course her knowledge of the language, amply qualify Maria for her task.

"I'm excited, full of enthusiasm, and very curious to find out how things are going. It's a terrific challenge!" she said.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard (pictured with Maria) commented, "I am delighted that my Department is in a position to help these and other countries. I feel sure that Maria will prove to be a good ambassador for Britain.



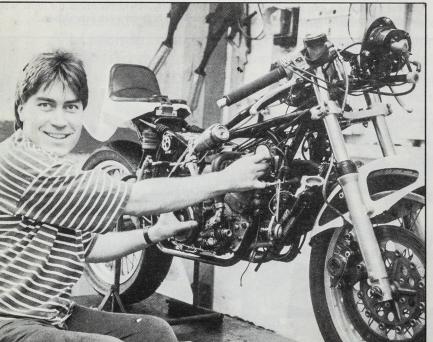
Ace Mike's back on track

Advisory Service, Mike has staged a stunning comeback —as the brains behind a

A £15,000 grant from the Business On Account Scheme helped Gloucester-based Mike set up in business as an engine tuner. "I know what a rider wants from his engines because I've been there," he says. "People will always build and race motorbikes and motorbike engines will always need re-building. For me the future

For DAS, too, the money was well spent: We had alternatives—we could have retrained Mike in clerical work, but that would have been criminal considering his skills and expertise," says John Joyce, DAS

Anytime now Mike is set to unveil his latest creation, a modified 600cc Yamaha. in competition. But for the moment his mean machine is under wraps . . .



Former motorcycle ace Mike Parry's track career ended abruptly two years ago when a horrific crash left him paralysed from the

But now, thanks to the Disablement very special bike.

looks very buoyant.

manager for Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

The new qualifications are being Guilds, BTEC and the RSA.

Young workers who have gone through the Employment Department between March Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) at school generally trainers and supervisors and 59 school perform better than other recruits, a new

survey suggests.

'TVEI recruits are better workers'

TVEI was launched in 1982 and aims to give 14-to 18-year-old students in schools and colleges a more practical preparation for working life through a mixture of general, technical and work-related courses.

Nearly half of the supervisors questioned found their TVEI recruits more punctual, better at thinking and acting for themselves, more willing to take on new tasks, and showing more potential for progressing well or undertaking further training.

the two types of recruit while very few felt TVEI recruits were not as good.

Company recruiters generally shared the opinions of their supervisor colleagues on MEADS, PO Box 12, Nottingham NG7 the relative merits of recruits, the report

and May 1990, questioned 63 recruiters, leavers from 11 different areas of the

It looked at the performance of recruits who had left school at 16 the previous summer after two years at TVEI.

The survey found that teamwork, making the transition from school to work, motivation and adaptability are the areas from 21 companies across Britain said they where the TVEI recruits perform best, while they measure up less well on indicators like solving practical problems and deciding on priorities.

The researchers emphasise, however, that the results of such a limited survey Most of the others saw no difference in cannot be taken as representative of TVEI as a whole

A summary of the survey's findings is available free from TVEI Enquiry Point, 2GB, tel 0602 790121.

TVEI Review 1990, a factual review of The survey, carried out by researchers the development of TVEI to date, is also available free from the above address.

New work-based qualifications

announced Sir Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the National Council for Vocational

Oualifications (GVOs), outlined in last GVQs. month's White Paper on Education and and 3 in England, Wales and Northern

They will be offered in five broad subject areas accounting for about half of all jobs administration and finance; production, maintenance and technology; health and caring; leisure, tourism and catering; and design. Other qualifications will follow later in subjects like agriculture and retailing.

Students will study only one GVQ, which at level 3 would be worth three A level

The new GVOs will be much broader in scope than existing NVQs but will require a towards NVQs has come from retail giants much greater basis of knowledge and Boots. The company reports a rise in staff understanding. They will be designed to be productivity of between 5 and 20 per cent acceptable to employers, to dovetail with and a halving of staff turnover in its pilot 'occupational' NVQs and to form a passport stores using the qualifications. to higher education.

developed by the NCVQ in partnership with bodies including examiners City and

Five new work-based qualifications will be Sir Bryan Nicholson said he was on offer to 16 year olds in colleges and some confident that colleges of further education schools from September next year, and the 120 sixth form colleges would "pretty universally have a go at it" in 1992. By the mid 1990s some 20 per cent of 16 to Qualifications (NCVQ), earlier this month. 18 year olds, roughly the same number as The new general National Vocational those taking A levels, could be taking

NCVQ has also published details of new training, will be available at NVQ levels 2 occupational NVQs which will come on stream between now and the end of 1992 in subjects as varied as beauty therapy and garment assembly. An NCVQ booklet lists the new NVQs with a target date for their available in the labour market: introduction, together with a list of the some 250 NVQs already approved.

Sir Bryan said NCVQ has entered a "new and exciting phase" in its work. "I'm confident that we'll have a world-class vocational education system backed by vocational qualifications as good as those of the Germans by the mid 1990s", he said.

Meanwhile, firm evidence of the benefits to firms of encouraging staff to work

More than 65,000 NVQs have been awarded since the system was set up in 1987. The NVQ Framework: June 1991 is available free from NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ, tel 071-387 9898.

More teachers to work shadow in industry

Some 30,000 school teachers will get a taste of the business world this year through short work shadow placements run by Understanding British Industry (UBI).

This is almost double the number of teachers placed last year, and represents about 8 per cent of the active teaching force.

At the same time, several hundred business people will make the opposite journey and spend up to five days in

As reported last month, 500 teachers will also get the chance this year to undertake a work shadow in another EC country.

Last year some 90 per cent of teachers reported that their placements had met their objectives. Just over half of the companies taking part reported an active involvement in curriculum and resource development following placement, with a quarter providing careers guidance support and 19 per cent contributing to the further training of teaching staff.

Further details about placements and the new publications are available from The Teacher Placement Service, UBI, Sun Alliance House, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford OX1 2QE.

HSE news

Company trainers feel the FORCE

The EC is aiming to help companies improve vocational training and stay competitive through a new programme called FORCE.

FORCE will help firms base their training on the best models operating in the Community, and will encourage more innovation in training management, methods, and equipment.

Transnational partnerships will be funded to develop new types of training scheme. In the UK these might bring together a TEC or an Industrial Training Organisation with a college, working with a similar partnership in other member states.

Company trainers and personnel staff, trade union representatives and training experts from colleges and other training bodies will get the chance to go on exchanges to other EC countries.

Organisations projecting trends in qualifications will also be able to apply for funding under FORCE, and the programme will also carry out European surveys of training plans by industrial

FORCE will run to the end of 1994 and has a budget of £19 million for the first two

Organisations wishing to apply have until the end of July to put forward proposals. Advice on submitting these can be obtained from the UK National Coordination Unit for FORCE, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, telephone 0742 594819

(A feature in the June 1991 issue of Employment Gazette, pp 354–359 described a range of EC training programmes, including FORCE).

Books and videos for review

should be sent to Review Editor, Employment Gazette. Caxton House, Tothill Street. London SW1H 9NF



We are sailing!

The two top trainees on the Cory Towage programme, David Coombes (far right) and Richard Armes (far left) are presented with special awards by Linda Jones, Business Development Manager—West Wales TEC and Captain Mike Peake, Company Manager,

Cory Towage, in conjunction with West Wales TEC, has developed a unique training scheme which may soon become the norm for the rest of the Merchant Navy. The scheme is tailor-made for personnel who spend much of their time at sea away from the firm's premises.

Benefits of the training for the firm are improved performance in harbour towage operation, while for employees there is the prospect of gaining Department of Transport endorsed certificates.

'Meet prejudice head on'

Employers have been challenged by opportunities training, and more use should Employment Minister Robert Jackson to be made of 'recruitment profiles' and confront workplace prejudice 'head on' and formal assessment procedures to eliminate make careers in engineering and science more accessible to women.

Welcoming the publication of a new Engineering and Science: Employers' Policies and Practices, partly funded by the Employment Department, Mr Jackson said that traditional attitudes must be changed, and soon, if Britain is to avoid the damaging consequences of skill shortages.

"It is not enough to develop equal opportunities policies; employers must ensure that they are put into part-time working or jobsharing, plus practice—throughout the organisation—at all levels.

The PSI study of 10 'model employers' found that graduate women scientists and engineers still face "self-perpetuating cycles of discrimination", despite the considerable efforts made to help them.

Equal opportunities policies were often undermined in practice by the bias and prejudice of individuals—usually older men—with the power to influence recruitment decisions, the report found.

All interviewers should receive equal

bias in decisions on recruitment and promotion, it says.

While most employers favoured career Policy Studies Institute study Women into breaks and enhanced maternity leave as ways of retaining senior and technical women staff, many of the women interviewed preferred a period of maternity leave followed by a phased return to work, gradually increasing their hours from part-time to full-time.

> The report advises companies to meet these preferences, and provide more on-site childcare where feasible and/or childcare vouchers. "It might be the case that two part-timers would add more to a project than one full-timer," the report

> The firms covered by the report included British Aerospace, British Gas, Boots, Esso and ICI.

Women into Engineering and Science: Employers' Policies and Practicies was reviewed in Employment Gazette last month and is available from the Policy Studies Institute, price £8, ISBN 0 85374 519 6.

Steep rise in health and safety fines

Breaking health and safety laws at work looks set to become far more expensive for employers.

Firms or individuals convicted of serious offences under the Health and Safety at Work Act will face fines of £20,000 and more—ten times higher than the current limit in a magistrates' court—according to

The higher fine ceiling will be introduced by the Government as soon as Parliamentary time permits, says Health and Safety Commission chairman Dr John

from £2,000 to £5,000 in the maximum fine already due to be introduced this year under the Criminal Justice Bill. There remains no limit on the fines which a crown court can impose for breaches of the Act.

Dr Cullen said the new fine maximum would bring health and safety penalties into line with those in food safety and environmental protection legislation.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) director general John Rimington added: "Of course we are glad to be able to bite harder where we need to. We were getting

The increase comes on top of the rise to the situation where the law was specifying higher penalties for the death of bluebells than people.'

The new fine ceiling will apply to single breaches of the Act, so fines for multiple breaches could mount up to hundreds of thousands of pounds. The average fine in all courts now stands at £877.

No decision has yet been made on which categories of offence will be covered by the

There were 623 industrial deaths and 32,364 major injuries in Britain in 1989–90,

Training is the key

Announcing the Commission's Plan of Work for 1991-92 and Beyond, HSC chairman, Dr John Cullen said health and safety training was a priority.

"Time after time, inadequate training has contributed to accidents, including major disasters such as Kings Cross and Zeebrugge," he said.

"It is already a statutory obligation for employers to provide such training and information on health and safety as their employees need. Inspectors will assess the extent to which this is being done in the places they visit, paying increasing attention to the training of managers because of their crucial role in risk control. accident prevention and developing a safety

"For young people, we shall introduce teaching materials on the dangers of noise, and guidance for those developing work

experience placements."

HSE will also develop closer links with Industry Lead Bodies, management and professional bodies, TECs and LECS to encourage better integration of health and safety into qualifications and to ensure the subject is covered in national and local training programmes.

Provisional figures for 1989-90 show inadequate training was a significant factor in 13 per cent of fatal and major accidents, and 11 per cent of 'over 3 day' accidents to workers in factories and one on the farm reported to and investigated by HSE.

Dr Cullen also said HSE would increase the number of inspectors working on safety in the offshore oil and gas industries to 400 by 1995 from the current level of 110. The annual budget will rise from £13 million to £35 million.

Other priority areas for action will

include agriculture, construction. occupational health and small firms. HSE will also increase the size, efficiency and impact of its 'field programmes', with the number of inspectors rising to more than 900—its highest level since 1982.

Copies of Plan of Work for 1991/92 and Beyond are obtainable from HMSO, price £4.50, ISBN 0118856510.

• The stiffer fines for dangerous workplace practices have been welcomed by John Hart, director of occupational safety for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA)

"Accidents result in possible legal actions, a drain on company resources, and human misery. With magistrates given new powers, managers have a greater incentive to improve their safety standards before a disaster occurs in their workplace.

Workers' guide to noise control

If your ears are ringing at the end of a day's should take action to protect your hearing.

This and other useful advice is contained in a new leaflet, Noise at Work-Advice for Employees, published by the HSE.

The leaflet gives brief details of the damage excessive workplace noise can cause, the requirements of the law, the duties of employers, and what employees and the self-employed should do.

Action employees should take includes work or you have to shout to make yourself making proper use of equipment provided heard by someone seven feet away, you to control noise, like machine silencers or enclosures, and wearing ear muffs or plugs which the employer must provide where there is a serious risk of hearing damage.

The new leaflet complements the earlier free HSE leaflet, Introducing the Noise at Work Regulations. Free copies of both leaflets are available from HSE public enquiry points in London, Sheffield and



HSC chairman, Dr John Cullen, was knighted in the Birthday Honours.

TEC news

The great British seaside holiday is not dead—official

Britain's coastline is a greatly under-used overseas visitors are concerned, said Tourism Minister Viscount Ullswater this

Group conference The Coastline, a Wasting encouragement. and Wasted Asset, he pointed out that most famous towns and cities. "Considerably fewer spend time in our countryside and boast such an extent and variety of coastal techniques. coastal areas

"In almost every year over the past tourism resource, especially as far as decade there were over 30 million long-stay on Britain's coastline, Viscount Ullswater residents, many of these by the sea. The can help contribute towards the costs of Great British Seaside Holiday is not dead, environmental Speaking in London at the Tidy Britain but perhaps in need of a little more conservation.

Recognising concerns about the effects holidays taken in this country by British pointed out that the income from visitors

He also called attention to the findings of "Resorts represent only a very small part the Government's Tourism and the overseas visitors go to London and other of our total coastline. There must be few, if Environment Task Force, which include any, of our tourism competitors who can advice on specific visitor management

Companies not acting on AIDS

Fewer than one in four companies in a recent survey are carrying out employee education programmes about AIDS, according to a new survey by the charity National AIDS Trust (NAT).

conduct such a programme in the Employment Department's booklet, Aids in the Workplace, issued to every employer surprising," commented NAT director in March 1990

been distributed to employers this year, and authorities

Programmes can take the form of holding meetings or seminars, issuing leaflets, or showing a video.

Only 12 of the 53 private sector firms responding to the NAT survey had any kind Larger companies were advised to of programme; nine of the 12 had a wider policy on AIDS and three did not.

"It is very disappointing but not Margaret Jay. "It is very difficult to Another ED leaflet, Aids at Work, has persuade employers of the need for employee education, but the continuing rise help is also available from HIV prevention in the number of reports of HIV infection co-ordinators employed by local health and AIDS makes it increasingly



First woman director for Industrial Society

The Industrial Society has backed its call for women to occupy 50 per cent of all management posts by the year 2000 by appointing Rhiannon Chapman as its next director.

Mrs Chapman, former personnel director of the International Stock Exchange, is the first woman to hold the post, and succeeds Alistair Graham, who has been appointed chief executive of Calderdale and Kirklees TEC. She is a member of both the Employment Appeal Tribunal and the CBI's Education and Training Affairs Committee

The Industrial Society, a charity founded in 1918, is one of Britain's largest independent advisory and training organisations



Wedded to success!

Couturier Alison Matthews (right) destroys the pattern of every wedding dress she creates, to quarantee its exclusivity

And Alison herself is very much one of a kind. The 24 year old from Belfast has just beaten off the competition from 800 other budding entrepreneurs to carry off Shell UK's Livewire Start-Up trophy, and with it a cheque for £3,000.

A protege of royal dress designer David Emmanuel, Alison has been in business for less than six months and yet is already negotiating with Harrods to supply an exclusive range of bridal gowns.

To win the competition, open to business people under 26 who have been in business for less than a year, Alison had to prepare a three-year business plan, face three separate interviews, mount an exhibition of her work and help to make a video

Hampshire

Hampshire TEC claims to be the first in the into the Hampshire workforce and the country to have secured funding from the workforce certainly needs them," he said. **European Community.**

The European Social Fund will pay nearly half of the £34,500 cost of a series of special two-week assessment courses for disabled people aimed at finding them jobs. Over one year nearly 50 people with physical disabilities, moderate learning difficulties or epilepsy will benefit.

called the EC funding "a positive boost" to The project is due to start next April and county. "Disabled people are keen to get groups.

The TEC is also planning a Business Counselling Project to improve the business prospects of Hampshire's ethnic minorities. Three counsellors-two based in

Southampton and one in Portsmouth—will advise people from the many different communities on starting up a business and help developing businesses on finance, TEC managing director Dr Max Wilson training and recruitment matters

its plans for special needs groups in the will be run by consortia of local minority

Leeds is the latest TEC to stage its own anpanies employing fewer than 200 people.

key commercial centre in the North.

This year's awards, judged by local nual training awards. They will be targeted business people, will recognise outstanding at professional and financial services com- training and development of the management team. Winners will receive a silver-The growth of such companies in the city plated award and a £1,000 cash prize. Comin recent years has helped to make Leeds a panies keen to enter should ring Leeds TEC on 0532 446181 for an entry pack.

Oldham

Oldham TEC has joined Manchester and South Derbyshire TECs in setting up a careers guidance service for adults. Likely clients for the new service will include women returners, people wanting to upgrade their skills, and unemployed people looking for jobs.

Guidance interviews concentrate on looking at clients' likes and dislikes, strengths and weaknesses, training and further education opportunities and the iobs market

The service also helps with information about grants, voluntary work which people can do as a way of testing out a particular type of job, jobclubs and other opportunities.

"Adults have been finding their way to us in increasing numbers recently," says Liz Ainley, one of Oldham's two newly appointed adult advisers. "There really has been nowhere for adults to go to get help, advice and guidance on training and the sorts of jobs and careers available.

North East Wales

A hotel and a laminating firm in Wrexham are the first two companies to benefit from North East Wales TEC's new business development scheme.

Each will receive £15,000 in matching funds towards the cost of hiring consultants to train staff in the management of change. For laminators Rexham (UK), the training will help progress towards Total Quality Management.

Both firms will be expected to achieve measurable outcomes including reduced waste, increased market share, and lower staff turnover

The companies were selected after competitive tender. "The selection process was very rigorous indeed, with our TEC Board members sitting on the selection panel," says the TEC's Business Development Manager, Lynn Palmer.

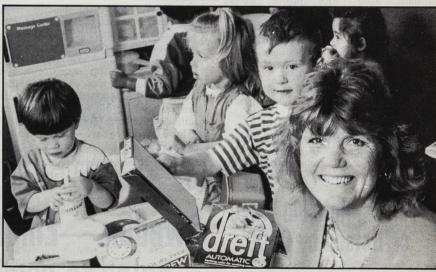
"To be selected, firms have to be well on their way to knowing where they are in hope these two companies will become exemplars of good practice."

Unrset

tion, engineering and tourism.

potential recruits.

Hertfordshire



Planning childcare provision should be much less of a headache for managers in terms of measures like market share. We Hertfordshire now that the county has its first-ever children's day care co-ordinator. Patricia Bloxham's consultancy service at Hertfordshire County Council has been part funded by the county's TEC. An initial free advice session can be followed by services ranging from employee surveys or feasibility studies to completely overseeing the establishment of a workplace nursery or joint schemes with other employers.

Says Patricia (pictured above): "Employer-funded childcare isn't just limited to the Dorset TEC, along with Birmingham, has company creche, which may be beyond the budget of smaller businesses. There are set up a series of sectoral employer groups to several other, low-cost measures—like child-minding sponsorship and holiday play identify common training needs and stan-schemes—that provide practical help for staff and can help companies enormously with dards in specific industries like construct their recruitment and retention." Patricia Bloxham can be contacted on 0438 368107 or

The groups, drawn largely from large and Hertfordshire TEC is also extending its successful one-day 'Business Masterclass' medium-sized firms, have developed new workshops designed to help local firms beat the recession. A further 18 classes have been training courses, and, in the case of consadded to the programme, including 'Selling to Big Companies Fast' and 'Marketing to truction firms, started on-site visits for Survive'. TEC sponsorship means that courses cost only £50 per delegate for smaller firms. For further information, phone Aileen Bishop on 0763 247416.

America 2000: an education strategy

America 2000, a long-term education strategy to meet the challenge of tackling the US skills and knowledge gap and "to help make this land all it should be".

The challenge? American students show up badly on international comparisons. Employers cannot hire enough qualified workers. Huge sums are spent on remedial training. It is estimated that some 25 million adults are functionally illiterate, while 25 million more need to update their skills and

The response? The US education mission statement sets the following goals: By the

- all children in America will start school ready to learn:
- the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 per cent;
- American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competence in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history and
- US students will be the first in the world in science and mathematics;
- · every adult American will be literate and will possess the necessary knowledge and
- every school in America will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

These goals will be achieved through a four-part strategy:

French minimum wage criticised by OECD

In its recent economic survey of France, the OECD expressed some criticisms of the French minimum wage (SMIC), currently paid to around 2 million workers.

Contrary to the approach of other countries, France narrowed the gap between the average industrial wage and the SMIC from nearly 57 per cent in the late 1970s to only 43 per cent in 1985. Over the second half of the 1980s that relativity stayed fairly constant, although there was some further narrowing in 1990. In their latest annual report on France OECD concludes that "the increase in the relative value of the SMIC in the 1980s is likely to have reduced employment levels, especially for youths and the unskilled.

The US Government has just launched 1 Better and more accountable schools. Key features are the development of standards, linked with achievement tests, for each of the five core subjects; clear and comparable information on how

schools, school districts, states and the

nation as a whole are doing.

- A new generation of American schools. The goal is to bring at least 535 New American schools into existence by 1996. US business leaders will establish, and provide resources for the New American Schools Development Corporation. This Corporation will award contracts to R&D teams, whose job will be to help communities create schools that will reach the national education goals. Every community will be asked to demonstrate its willingness to create and support a New American School, and be designated an America 2000 Community.
- 3 Creating a nation of students from yesterday's students/today's workforce. Key features of this will be establishing job-related (and industry specific) skill standards linked to 'skill certificates'; setting up one-stop assessment and referral Skill Clinics in every large community and work-site, where people can readily find out how their present skills compare with those they would like to have or want to have—and where they can acquire them.
- 4 Creating communities where learning

measures' approach of the Employment

Service are helping to combat the deepening

Industrial production, down by 2 per cent

at the end of 1990, is reported to be still

falling. Unemployment remains low (2.2

per cent in April), as the Employment

Service boosts its training effort and

increases support for such things as

Inflation, although down from a peak of

recession in Sweden.

Sweden—Employment Service

helps to combat recession

Low wage settlements and the 'active changes and the government predicts that

over 12 per cent, is still high at 10.9 per cent. linking of the Krona to the ECU, within a

However, 4 per cent of this is due to tax narrow band of 1.5 per cent.

Labour deregulation in New Zealand

The Employment Contracts Bill has been described by some commentators as the most radical overhaul of industrial law and labour relations in New Zealand this century. Its main thrust is to apply the ordinary principles of common law to employment contracts.

The main points are:

- union membership will be voluntary;
- existing awards and agreements negotiated under the Labour Relations Act will cease to exist as they reach their expiry date after the Act comes into
- no contract will bind any person not party to its negotiation;
- workers may choose who they like to represent them in wage bargaining;
- employment contracts can be individual or collective, covering any number of workers or employers;
- when collective contracts expire, workers will automatically be deemed to be on individual contracts with terms equivalent to those of the collective contract, until a new individual or collective contract is negotiated;
- industrial action will be illegal during the term of a collective contract, except over health and safety or where the Labour Court has deemed that a 'new matter' has
- access to the Labour Court will be on points of law only, thus ensuring more effective grievance procedures.

The government has presented the Act as offering the flexibility, efficiency and productivity needed to restore New Zealand to economic growth. The unions have taken a different view.

inflation will be below 5 per cent in early

settled for wage increases of around 5 per

cent (which may edge up a point or two

when fringe benefits, etc are taken into

account) for the next two years. These low

levels have been made possible by

reductions in income tax (take-home pay

has risen by some 17 per cent). Influential in

the wage settlements still outstanding is the

Some 75 per cent of the workforce have

UK position unchanged on Social Charter

Suggestions that the United Kingdom has changed its position on the European Community's Social Charter have been dismissed by Employment Secretary Michael Howard.

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association in London recently, Mr Howard said: "Our position remains unchanged. But it is not true either to suggest that the United Kingdom is isolated on the European Social Action Programme.

"We believe that the UK will be able to accept the majority of social action proposals, but there remain a small number, probably no more than 10, which do not fit the Community's own criteria. These will add to employers' costs, undermine competitiveness and put jobs at

"A number of member states have difficulty with individual proposals in the social action programme, both on the substance and on the Treaty base used to justify the proposals.

"That is the view of the current President of the Social Affairs Council, Jean-Claude Junker, who said recently that difficulties in reaching agreement on some of the Action Programme proposals could not be laid at the door of one single member state," said Mr Howard.

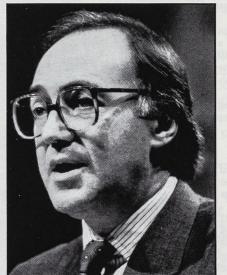
"Even Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, has said that several member states had difficulties of substance with the five main proposals currently under discussion," added Mr Howard

He also outlined the UK's position on the question of changes to the Treaty of Rome on social matters, which is currently under discussion in the Inter-Governmental Conference (IGC) on political union.

"We believe that proposals for a massive extension of the Community's powers in employment and social affairs are among the most misguided on the IGC table," said Mr Howard.

"We oppose for three reasons: we see no need for wider Community powers in social affairs; we cannot accept Treaty change which would undermine our policies of the last 12 years; and we believe that wider Community powers are not in the interests of the Community.

"The proposals for Treaty change would put at risk the Government's transformation of the UK labour market and industrial relations. They would also cause higher costs, higher unemployment and lower living standards for the



Michael Howard, Employment Secretary

Community as a whole.

"The Community cannot afford to pay that price for changes it simply does not need," added Mr Howard.

German labour market vigorous

The German labour market is vigorous in the west, feeble in the east: 5.4 per cent unemployed in the west (the lowest figure for ten years); 9.5 per cent in the east but with 2 million on short-time work, and increasing numbers going on training courses.

Two reports published by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (the research organisation attached to the German employers' associations) cast some interesting, and perhaps unexpected light on German economic performance:

- Germany has the highest average real labour costs among comparable countries-DM 37.88 in salary and overheads, compared to DM 24.72 in Britain and similar levels in Japan, France and the US.
- German workers work fewer hours than workers in other countries. They have a poor record of absences due to sickness and similar causes —9 per cent of annual working time, compared to 7 per cent in the UK, 3 per cent in the US and 1.6 per cent in Japan. Among the countries studied, the proportions were higher only in Ireland, Norway and Sweden.

Commitment by employers key to German training success

Employers' commitment and a simple system of qualifications are key factors in the success of the German vocational education and training system, says a new report.

The report, prepared by Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMI), says German firms are prepared to provide and pay for training when taking on young people in any of nearly 400 occupations.

Some nine in ten 16-year-old school leavers in Germany receive vocational training and almost three-quarters of 16 to 18 year olds do so as apprentices, through the so-called 'Dual System' combining on-the-job and off-the-job training, the report says.

Young people want to train with firms having an established training reputation, and being seen as a training firm is good for the company's image, says HMI.

About a quarter of all apprentices go on to train as 'meister'—fully trained workers with at least two years' work experience and then a further one or two years' training. "Meisters are highly regarded members of the workforce and the community," says the report.

Though there are almost no national examining and validating bodies for training qualifications in Germany, the examination system operated by the local chambers of commerce is "simple and readily understood", the report says.

Training courses for German trainees are often more rounded and provide better integration of the theoretical and the practical, but there is less emphasis on assessment of course work and self-managed learning assignments.

HMI found a greater parity of esteem between academic and vocational qualifications in Germany than there was in the UK-an issue addressed by our government in its White Paper Education and Training for the 21st Century (see Employment Gazette, June 1991, pp 326-327).

Many employers maintain close contact with the vocational schools and curricula because of their overall responsibility for, ensuring that the apprentice is properly trained, the report says.

Aspects of vocational education and training in the Federal Republic of Germany is published by HMSO, price £6.50, ISBN 0 11 270755 6

News in brief

Campaign increases awareness

Eight in ten large companies and seven in ten small firms are now aware of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), following a national TV and press advertising campaign by the Employment Department.

The three-month, two-stage campaign generated more than 28,000 calls to a freephone enquiry number. More than half of those questioned recognised the importance of training as the campaign's main message

A further burst of advertising on training and enterprise themes is planned for the

High street banks and small firms

Small Firms Minister Eric Forth welcomed the positive steps taken by small business representatives and the banks to see how they can work better together.

Mr Forth was speaking after the CBI Smaller Firms Council and representatives of the major High Street banks had announced steps to improve understanding and communication between their local

Voluntary work and benefits

A new leaflet explaining how unemployed people can do voluntary work without affecting their entitlement to benefits has been issued to jobcentres and jobclubs by the Employment Department. It was published to mark National Volunteers Week in June.

Employment Minister Robert Jackson commented, "Perhaps the biggest effect of voluntary work is on the self-respect of those involved. They can see that their work is worthwhile and that their skills are of real use to others. That can really help to build confidence.

Dragon Award for ES

A project funded by the Employment Service which helps employers take on Award, presented by the Lord Mayor of London.

The Apex Trust Fidelity Bond provides insurance cover for firms employing people with criminal records.

City Challenge

£350 million of Government funding will be available for the rejuvenation of Britain's inner cities under a new 'City Challenge'

Local authorities in 15 cities have been invited to prepare programmes of action. The best 10 programmes will be piloted in 1992–93, with continued funding normally available for up to five years.



Building maintenance dangers

Building maintenance is an issue of the utmost importance, Employment Minister Eric Forth told the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Accident figures, he said, show that half of all construction-related injuries arise maintenance are attributable to original Research, on 0892 653269

Water pollution

The Employment Department is funding ex-offenders has won a prestigious Dragon the UK's first postgraduate degree in Water Pollution Control Technology, starting in October 1991.

The one-year MSc course will be run by Cranfield Institute of Technology, funded under the ED's High Technology National Training programme, and administered by Bedfordshire TEC.

UK bid for European Institute

The UK Government is making a formal bid for the proposed European Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, with Edinburgh as the preferred location.

HSE, through the ED, will be principally responsible for progressing the UK bid, working closely with 'Locate in Scotland'.

Diary dates July-October 1991

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION (NETEC) July 9–11, Birmingham

Themes of this eleventh NETEC Conference will include Policy and Initiatives, Training for Gain, and Training for Change. Speakers will include Employment Secretary Michael Howard and academic Sir Christopher Ball. Exhibition is free. For details of conference, contact Katherine Innes. Britex Ltd, on 071-973 6401.

PAN-EUROPEAN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

September 11-12, Geneva Conference on developing strategies to cope with issues like changes in labour law and harmonisation of executive packages. Contributors include the EC Commission, Nestle and BP. Contact Samantha Wallace on 071-379 8040

CORPORATE TRAINING FOR EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE

September 25–27, Enschede, Netherlands The second international research conference on corporate training and development run by the University of Twente. Contact Martin Mulder, University of Twente, on 31-53-89 36 52.

WOMEN MANAGERS IN BRITISH BUSINESS

September 25, London

Conference for directors and senior during maintenance work, and the Health managers on the role, value and future of and Safety Executive has found that many women in management positions in Britain. accidents occurring during routine building Contact Phil Blinkhorn, Ashdown

EQUAL CHANCES October 10, London

Conference for company lawyers and personnel managers on the use of assessment testing in recruitment and promotion. Contact Phil Blinkhorn, Ashdown Research on 0892 653269.

LABOUR MARKET POLICY AND THE COMPLETION OF THE SINGLE **EUROPEAN MARKET**

October 24-25, Bristol Seminar at Bristol University's School for Advanced Urban Studies to examine the EC context of the development of UK training policy. Of interest to local government officers working on employment policy, ES and TEC staff, and non-governmental organisations. Contact Kevin Doogan on 0272 741117.

Special Feature

Industrial stoppages in 1990

by Derek Bird

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

A total of 1.9 million working days were lost in 1990 through stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom. This annual article looks at the coverage of the statistics, the figures for recent years, and presents detailed analyses for 1990 by industry, region, cause and size of dispute.



- There were 1.9 million working days lost through stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes in 1990. This was approximately half the 4.1 million days lost in 1989, substantially lower than the annual average of 7.2 million for the 1980s and more than six times lower than the annual average for the 1970s of 12.9 million.
- As in previous years a relatively small number of stoppages accounted for a majority of working days lost. There were 41 prominent stoppages which involved the loss of 5,000 or more working days; they accounted for 84 per cent of the total working days
- Stoppages over pay issues accounted for 58 per cent of working days lost.
- There were 630 stoppages recorded as in progress in 1990, compared with 701 in 1989 and a ten-year average of 1,129 for the 1980s and 2,631 for the 1970s. Just under three-quarters of all stoppages lasted less than four working days.

Coverage of the statistics

Information about stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the UK is collected on a voluntary basis, through the Employment Service local office network and other sources. These include centralised returns from certain industries, public bodies and large firms, from press reports and, in the case of some larger stoppages, from the employers or trade unions involved.

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

This limitation has much more effect on the estimates of the number of stoppages than on the figure of working days

lost. This can be seen in table 7 where recorded stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for almost half of all recorded stoppages, but for less than 5 per cent of all the recorded working days lost. The number of working days lost is therefore a more comprehensive indicator, as well as being a better measure of the impact of industrial disputes, than the number of stoppages. However, these indicators can be affected by the occurrence of one large dispute in the year (see below).

A more detailed description of the coverage of the statistics appears in the Technical Note at the end of this

This article presents the final figures for 1990. A brief commentary on more recent figures (which are given in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in the Labour Market Data section) can be found in the in Labour Market Commentary section of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Working days lost

The number of working days recorded as being lost as a result of industrial stoppages in 1990 is shown in table 1, together with the corresponding figures for 1989. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving details both for stoppages in progress in the year (which includes stoppages continuing from 1989) and also for stoppages beginning in the year.

The 1990 total of 1.9 million days lost is the lowest for any year since 1963 (when 1.8 million days were lost) and compares with 4·1 million in 1989, 3·7 million in 1988 and a ten-year average for 1980 to 1989 of 7.2 million days lost. Stoppages which began in 1989 and continued into 1990 contributed 652,000 of the 1.9 million days lost in 1990 (details for five of these disputes are given in table 10 below). Similarly, there were 12 disputes that remained unresolved at the end of 1990 and continued into 1991, resulting in the loss of 49,000 working days in 1991.

Workers involved

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1990 was 0.30 million. This compares with 0.73 million in 1989, 0.79 million in 1988 and an annual average of 1.0 million during the ten-year period 1980 to 1989.

Number of stoppages

The number of stoppages recorded as being in progress in 1990 was 630, which compares with 701 in 1989, 781 in 1988 and annual averages of 1,129 over the ten-year period 1980 to 1989 and 2,631 for the ten years 1970–79. The total of 630 stoppages in progress in 1990 was the lowest figure for any year since 1935, when 564 stoppages were recorded.

Review of 1970-90

Time series of the recorded number of stoppages due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, working days lost, and working days lost per thousand employees in employment since 1970 are given in table 2. All of the 1990 estimates are lower than for any of the 20 previous years. The figure of 1.9 million days lost in 1990 is less than one-fifth of the 20 year average for 1970 to 1989 of 10.04 million. Working days lost per thousand employees averaged 83 in 1990, which is less than half the 1989 average of 182.

The high number of working days lost in certain years, for example 1979 and 1984, were heavily influenced by particularly large individual stoppages. The largest disputes over the period 1970–90 were:

1970—a strike by various local government manual workers over a national claim for a wage increase accounted for 1.2 million (11 per cent) of the total of 11 million working days lost that year;

1971—a postal workers' strike accounted for 6.2 million (46 per cent) of the 13.6 million days lost;

1972—a miners' strike over a national wage increase accounted for 10.7 million (45 per cent) of the 23.9 million days lost;

1974—a miners' strike for a pay increase in excess of the maximum payable under government pay policy accounted for 5.6 million (38 per cent) of the 14.8 million days lost:

1978—a strike in the motor industry for a pay increase outside government guidelines accounted for 2.5 million (27 per cent) of the 9.4 million days lost;

1979—a strike by engineering workers accounted for 16.0 million (54 per cent) of the total of 29.5 million working days lost in that year:

1980—the national steel strike accounted for 8.8 million (74 per cent) of the total of 12.0 million working days lost:

1984—the days lost as a result of the miners' strike in protest over pit closures accounted for 22.4 million (83 per cent) of the total of 27·1 million working days

1985—the continuation of the miners' strike accounted for 4.0 million (63 per cent) of the 6.4 million days lost;

1987—a strike in the telecommunications industry accounted for 1.5 million (41 per cent) of the 3.5 million days lost;

1988—a postal workers' strike accounted for 1.0 million (28 per cent) of the 3.7 million days lost;

1989—a strike by members of NALGO accounted for 2.0 million (49 per cent) of the 4.1 million days lost; 1990—the campaign for a 35-hour week by

engineering unions accounted for 327,000 working days lost in five separate disputes. The majority were in one dispute that involved the loss of 301,000 days (16 per cent) out of the annual total.

The examples above show that it is important to consider the size of major stoppages in each period when making comparisons between individual years.

The effect is also illustrated by figure 1 which presents annual figures for total working days lost in 1970 to 1990 divided between those for individual stoppages which involved a loss of 500,000 working days or more, and smaller stoppages.

During the 1980s there was a dramatic reduction in the number of working days lost in small disputes (less than

Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in 1989 and 1990 **United Kingdom**

	1990	1989
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year*	1,903,000	4,128,000
Beginning in year†	1,250,000	4,124,000
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	298,200	727,000
of which, directly involved	265,300	670,900
indirectly involved	32,900	56,000
beginning in year	281,500	726,600
of which, directly involved	248,600	670,500
indirectly involved	32,900	56,000
Stoppages		
In progress in year	630	701
Beginning in year	620	693

^{*} Stoppages which began in 1989 and continued into 1990 accounted for 652,000 of the days lost in 1990, of which 554,000 occurred in the first two months of 1990. Stoppages which began in 1988 accounted for 4,000 of the days lost in 1989.

† In addition, stoppages beginning in 1990 and continuing into 1991 resulted in a loss of 49,000 days in 1990.

500,000 working days lost). The annual average of days lost in these disputes in the 1980s was just one-third of that in the 1970s (2.6 million compared with 7.1 million).

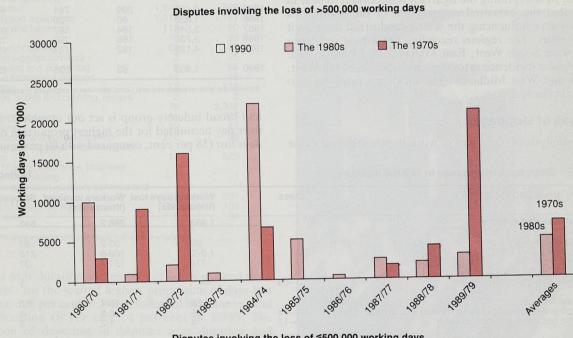
Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1990 by 30 industry groups (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification). The industry group, motor vehicles, experienced the largest number of working days lost (490,000), followed by medical and health (345,000) and then other transport equipment (340,000).

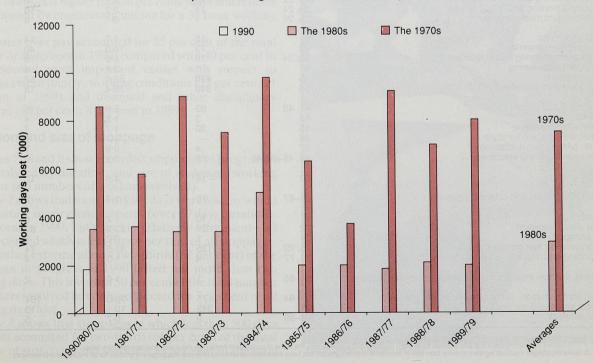
However, this comparison of the aggregate figures of working days lost does not allow for the considerable variation in numbers employed in the different industries. A more useful comparison can be gained from incidence rates which take industry size into account by expressing the numbers of days lost per 1,000 employees in each industry. Such incidence rates for 1989 and 1990 are given in table 4.

On this basis, in 1990, the industry group motor vehicles recorded the highest rate of working days lost per 1,000

Figure 1: Annual comparisons between major and other disputes 1970 to 1990



Disputes involving the loss of <500,000 working days



employees (1,976). This was followed by other transport equipment (1,314) and coal extraction (651).

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

Regional analysis

A breakdown of industrial stoppages in 1990 by region and by 11 broad industry groups is given at table 5. Incidence rates calculated as the total number of working days lost per 1,000 employees are also given for each region. In interpreting the figures it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of the region is a major factor influencing the scale of industrial disputes it experiences. The regions recording the lowest incidence rates were South West, East Midlands and East Anglia. The highest incidence rates were recorded in North West, Wales and West Midlands. The incidence rates are also shown in figure 2.

Causes of stoppages

An analysis of stoppages of work by the principal cause

Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1970-90 United Kingdom

Year	Working days lost (thousands)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees*	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
1970	10,980	489	1,801	3,943
1971	13,551	612	1,178	2,263
1972	23,909	1,080	1,734	2,530
1973	7,197	317	1,528	2,902
1974	14,750	647	1,626	2,946
1975	6,012	265	809	2,332
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498
1979	29,474	-1,273	4,608	2,125
1980	11,964	521	834	1,348
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221
1985	6,402	299	791	903
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016
1988	3,702	166	790	781
1989	4,128	182	727	701
1990	1,903	83	298	630

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

and broad industry group is set out in table 6. Stoppages over pay accounted for the highest proportion of working days lost (58 per cent, compared with 80 per cent in 1989).

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1990 by industry

United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	Working days lost (thousands)	Workers involved	Stoppages
All industries and services		1.903	(thousands)	630
				030
Energy and water (Div 1)		99	33.2	93
Manufacturing (Divs 2 to 4)		1,072	108-8	212
Services (Divs 6 to 9)		718	151.7	31
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01–03	TOP - CHILD - ARE	Radaliconi.	1
Coal extraction	11	59	15.4	87
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	35	16.6	4
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	4	1.2	3
Metal processing and manufacture	21, 22	15	0.7	6
Mineral processing and manufacture	23, 24	15	2.3	6
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26		2·3 0·7	10
A State of the control of the contro	20, 20	d-ween desc	0.7	6
Metal goods nes	31	15	1.7	14
Mechanical engineering	32	73	10.0	40
Electrical engineering and equipment	33, 34	18	6-6	18
nstrument engineering	37	mes 1.0.1	0.4	4
Motor vehicles	35	490	56.6	52
Other transport equipment	36	340	18-4	18
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	63	5.8	15
Textiles Tex	43	3	1.2	4
Footwear and clothing	45	20	1.7	7
imber and wooden furniture	46		_ 11 last	2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	4	0.9	7
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48 and 49	16	1.8	10
Construction	50	14	4.5	12
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61–67	10	1.7	7
Railways	71	10	1.0	
Other inland transport	72	27	1·2 23·9	6 37
Sea transport	74	1	0.2	37
Other transport and communication	75, 79	135	41.6	74
upporting and miscellaneous transport services	76, 77	4	1.3	4
anking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81–85	1	1.0	2
Public administration, sanitary services and education	91–94	175	70.0	164
ledical and health services	95	345	70·0 10·1	164
Other services	96–99	9	0.7	13
	00 00	J	0.7	0

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

The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.

Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Table 4 Incidence rates from stoppages of work in progress in 1990 and 1989 **United Kingdom**

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Working 1,000 em	days lost per ployees*
	1990	1989
All industries and services	83	182
Energy and water	219	150
Manufacturing	208	145
Services	45	203
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	
Coal extraction	651	482
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral		
oil and natural gas	532	34
Electricity, gas, other energy, and water	15	60
Metal processing and manufacture	144	118
Mineral processing and manufacture	111	57
Chemicals and man-made fibre	3	
Metal goods nes	48	75
Mechanical engineering	97	186
Electrical engineering and equipment	27	95
Instrument engineering	13	
Motor vehicles	1,976	508
Other transport equipment	1,314	1,167
Food, drink and tobacco	118	60
Textiles	16	29
Footwear and clothing	69	33
Timber and wooden furniture	2	16
Paper, printing and publishing	9	66
Other manufacturing industries	48	18
Construction	13	118
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	2	2
Railways	76	2,348
Other inland transport	61	377
Sea transport	42	43
Other transport and communication	272	35
Supporting and miscellaneous transport		
services	14	523
Banking, finance, insurance, business		
services and leasing	_	1
Public administration, sanitary services and		
education	46	587
Medical and health services	235	103
Other services	6	94

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

Disputes over duration and pattern of hours worked were responsible for the second highest proportion of days lost (25 per cent; 8 per cent in 1989), followed by manning and work allocation (8 per cent; 4 per cent in 1989). The proportion of days lost in disputes over duration and pattern of hours is higher than in previous years and reflects the campaign by engineering unions for a 35 hour working

Disputes over pay accounted for 35 per cent of the total number of stoppages in 1990, compared with 40 per cent in 1989. Second most important causes with respect to stoppages were jointly, working conditions (13 per cent; 11 per cent in 1989) and dismissal and other disciplinary measures (13 per cent; 8 per cent in 1989).

Duration and size of stoppage

Tables 7, 8 and 9 show recorded stoppages in progress in 1990 analysed by duration, and size of stoppage (working days lost and numbers of workers involved)

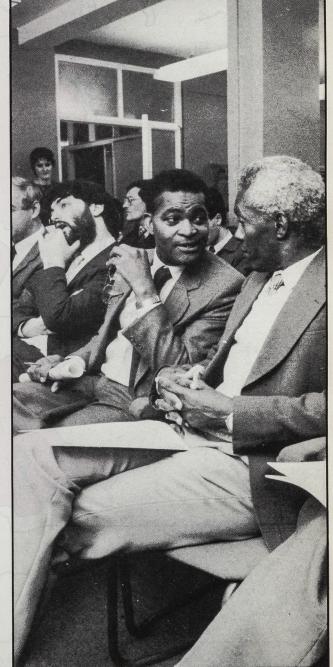
Table 7 shows that most working days were lost, as would be expected, in very long disputes (over 50 days duration), 41 per cent in 1990, but they are relatively infrequent—23 were recorded which is less than 4 per cent of all stoppages. At the other extreme almost two-thirds (62 per cent) of the stoppages in progress in 1990 lasted not more than two working days. This involved 50 per cent of the total number of workers involved but only accounted for 7 per cent of all working days lost.

Table 8 shows that stoppages in which less than 500 days were lost accounted for two-thirds (66 per cent) of the total number of stoppages and involved 15 per cent of the total number of workers but accounted for less than 3 per cent of the days lost. Only 7 per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 5,000 of more working days, but these in aggregate accounted for 84 per cent of all days lost; this is highlighted in figure 3.

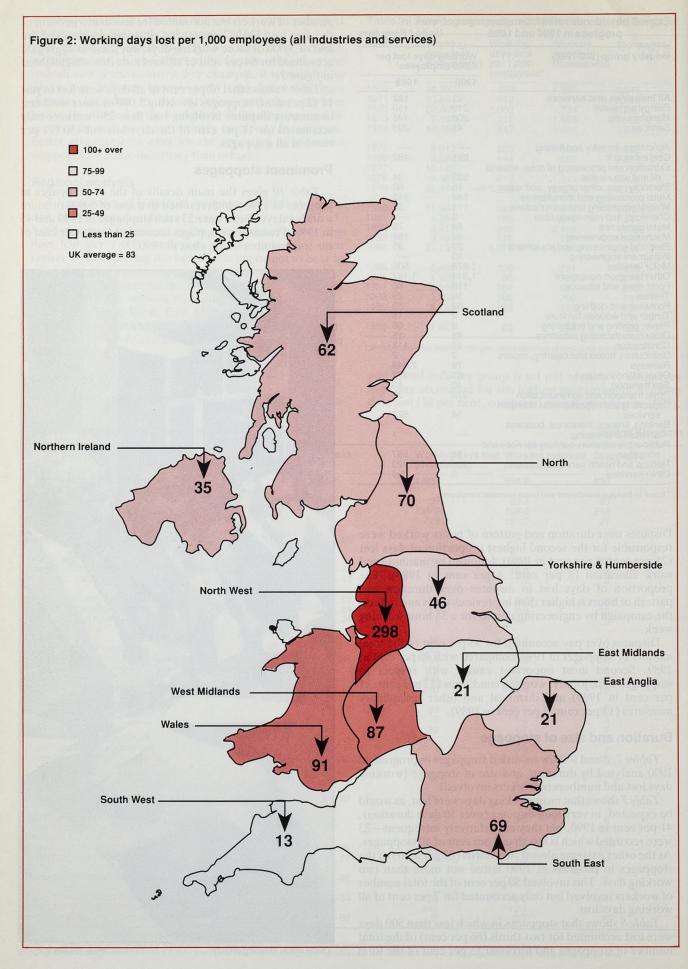
Table 9 shows that 62 per cent of all days were lost in just 11 (2 per cent) stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers; in contrast disputes involving less than 250 workers only accounted for 11 per cent of the days lost but 450 (71 per cent) of all stoppages.

Prominent stoppages

Table 10 gives the main details of the 41 stoppages in progress in 1990 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 53 such stoppages in 1989 and 45 in 1988. Prominent stoppages accounted for 84 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1990.



Trade union meeting on pay



Morking days lost (Housands)		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midland	East ds Midlands	York- s shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	d Northern Ireland	United Kingdon
Oronal cooks immeral oil	Working days lost (thouse	ands)	BIV 88			O SUP	to color	61 0 16 5					
and relating good of the control of	of coal, coke, mineral oil						07	8		20	20		94
manification			4	_	2	2	21	13	2	29	29		200
Metal goods not selewhere services 69 32 13 87 21 46 298 70 91 62 35 83		_	01211	_	<u></u>	8 — 8	8	_ 8	8 Janenin	-100 (60	6	001000	15
Expinishing Seculars 2	Metal goods not				\$7 E					- 5			16
Continuing			_			3			27		25	2010020	
Differ transport equipment 81				2							_	1 00	
Containing 1	Other transport equipment	81	8-	3		ES -	- 613	223	2	-	3	8	340
All other manufacturing industries 2 16 23 23 24 27 23 17 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 2		1	Contract of the	the law tender	ili andres	2	2	ne 13	1	_	17	R 14 RH 199	24
industries 2 16 23 - 1 48 - 2 3 1 93 Construction - 1 - 1 1 3 1 7 - 14 Carasport of the construction - 1 - 1 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 6 177 Carasport of the construction - 124 1 1 7 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 6 177 Carasport of the construction - 124 1 1 7 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 6 177 Carasport of the construction - 124 1 1 7 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 6 177 Carasport of the construction - 124 1 1 7 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 6 177 Carasport of the construction - 124 1 1 7 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 7 29 2 5 545 Call industries and services 263 2 8 70 22 42 77 23 7 29 2 5 545 Call industries and services 69 32 13 87 21 46 298 70 91 62 35 83 Workers involved (thousands) Catagoria and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas Catagoria and processing and		Pringit.				1				381	dempir par	upalina	0.5
Transport and communication 124 1 1 7 - 5 21 4 5 3 6 177 All other non-manufacturing industries and services 263 2 8 70 22 42 77 23 7 29 2 545 All numbers and services 263 2 8 70 22 42 77 23 7 29 2 545 All numbers and services 523 26 22 183 33 89 722 78 84 122 18 1,903 Days lost per 1,000 employees—all industries and services 69 32 13 87 21 46 298 70 91 62 35 83 All numbers industries and services 69 32 13 87 21 46 298 70 91 62 35 83 All numbers industries and services 69 32 13 87 21 46 298 70 91 62 35 83 All numbers involved (thousands) Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and numbers of coal, coke, mineral oil and services 87 10 5 48 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 87 10 5 48 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 87 10 5 48 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 87 10 5 48 8 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 87 10 5 48 8 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 87 10 5 48 8 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 87 10 5 48 8 8 23 49 16 13 29 10 298 All industries and services 88 10 10 18 11 26 51 15 8 29 4 195 All industries and 5 27 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	industries	2		-		- W	1.	48	_		3 7	1	
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Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas													
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas													
of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Workers involved (thousa	ands)											
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Metal processing and manufacture — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		_	4	_	1	1	13	_	_	1	11	_	32
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Metal processing and												
Specified		-	-		-								_
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Textles, footwear and clothing			-	-						3	- 2	-	
Clothing								O	2				10
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of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas — 1 — 2 9 74 1 1 3 2 — 91 Metal processing and manufacture — — — — — — — 2 2 2 — 1 1 — 6 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 1 — — 4 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 — 14	Extraction and processing												
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and services 81 4 10 18 11 26 51 15 8 29 4 195 All industries and													
All industries and			4	10	18	11	26	51	15	8	29	4	195
						1999		.081		99 15 19 19			

Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).
 Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 2 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for all regions, all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.

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nning Dis- I work missal oca- and other	All causes	Causamentings remised	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
disci- plinary	Working	Under 250 days	28	1.5	27	9-1	348	55.2
	eoitos da 3	250 and under 500	24	1.3	19	6.2	68	10.8
mea-	Ison in W	500 and under 1,000	45	2.4	25	8.5	64	10.2
sures	Manual And	1.000 and under 5,000	216	11.3	100	33.5	107	17.0
Principal and the con-	iona totalit	5,000 and under 25,000	286	15.1	39	13.2	31	4.9
3	94	25,000 and under 50,000	216	11.4	50	16.8	7	1.11911111.034
ion eb	000151914	50,000 days and over	1,087	57-2	38	12.7	5	0.8
2	15 16	All stoppages	1,903	100	298	100	630	100

Notes: 1 See footnotes to table 7.

Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1990 by total number of workers involved

United Kingdom

Create Lotton 9 Create Lotton 9 South Street or nodous of	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 25 workers	9	0.5	2	0.6	105	16.7
25 and under 50	21	1.1	3	1.1	99	15.7
50 and under 100	55	2.9	9	2.9	125	19.8
100 and under 250	125	6.6	19	6.4	121	19-2
250 and under 500	96	5.1	25	8.3	74	11.8
500 and under 1,000	155	8-1	30	10.0	44	7.0
1.000 and under 2,500	212	11.1	67	22.3	46	7.3
2.500 and under 5,000	46	2.4	19	6.4	5	0.8
5,000 and under 10,000	737	38.7	33	11.2	6	1.0
10,000 workers and over	445	23.4	92	30.7	5	0.8
All stoppages	1,903	100	298	100	630	100

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

Vennus in England		
	and the	11

An internal union ballot.

Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

All industries and services

All other non-manufacturing industries and

Industry group (SIC 1980)

Working days lost (thousands)

Metal processing and manufacture Metal goods not elsewhere specified

oil and natural gas

Other transport equipment

Textiles, footwear and clothing

Transport and communication

All industries and services

Workers involved (thousands)

Metal processing and manufacture Metal goods not elsewhere specified

Other transport equipment
Textiles, footwear and clothing

Transport and communication

All industries and services

Metal processing and manufacture Metal goods not elsewhere specified

oil and natural gas

Other transport equipment Textiles, footwear and clothing All other manufacturing industries

Transport and communication

All other manufacturing industries

All other non-manufacturing industries and

Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral

All other manufacturing industries

All other non-manufacturing industries and

Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas

Engineering Motor vehicles

Construction

services

Engineering Motor vehicles

Construction

services

Stoppages

Engineering Motor vehicles

Construction

Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral 35

10

21

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

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

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

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

33

Table 7 Stoppages in progress in 1990 by duration in working days

United Kingdom

Working days Over Not more than		Working	Per cent	Workers	Per cent	Stoppages	Per cent
		days lost (thousands)	of all working days lost	involved (thousands)	of all workers	in progress	of all stoppages
	1 8	90	4.8	124	41.6	302	47.9
1	2	37	2.0	24	8.1	86	13.7
°2	3	46	2.4	20	6.8	48	7.6
3	4	22	1.2	7	2.5	19	3.0
4	5	41	2.1	10	3.3	21	3.3
5	10	79	4.1	24	7.9	44	7.0
10	15	54	2.8	5	1.6	28	4.4
15	20	125	6.6	22	7.4	17	2.7
20	30	132	6.9	21	7.1	20	3.2
30	50	495	26.0	22	7.4	22	3.5
50	4 _ 82	780	41.0	19	6.5	23	3.7
All stoppag	es	1,903	100	298	100	630	100

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

2 This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress, is not strictly comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table in the 1984 and previous annual

articles.

3 Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figures for days lost include only those days lost in 1990.

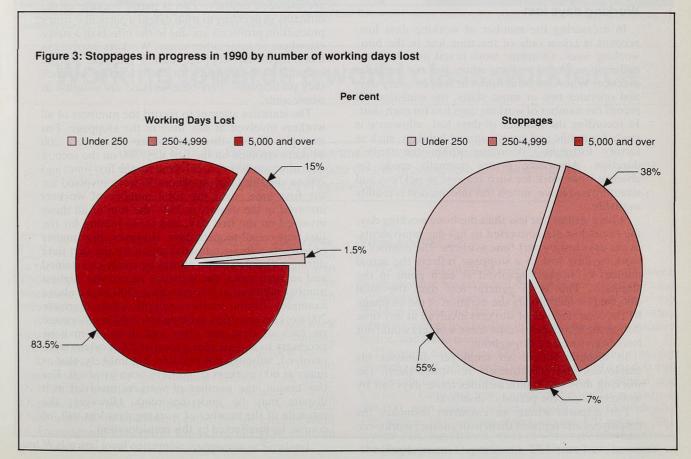
4 The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute—see Technical Note.

Table 10 Stoppages in 1990 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Dat				Worker	s involved	Working days los in 1990*	Type of workers in	volved	Cause or object
and Fred Alexander		gan		ded	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect	AND STATE
Coal Extraction South Yorkshire Wales		2.90 5.90		3.90 3.91	2,900 200 (T	otal days los	9,000 26,000 t 34,000)	Miners Miners	2000 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Over re-deployment Over changes in conditions of work
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas Various areas in Scotland										
and England		8.90	12.	9.90	11,100	5,100	33,000	Construction Engineering and catering	Construction Engineering	Over safety and union recognition
Metal processing and manufacture	00	0.00						to redmon late) ve		-540 TABLE 9 - Stondones ign
Yorkshire Scotland		2.90 3.90		4.90 4.90	200		7,000 6,000	Process workers Production workers		Over alleged under manning Over use of contract labour
Mineral processing and										
manufacture Staffordshire	16.	7.90	31.	10.90	200		8,000	Production workers		In support of annual pay award
Mechanical engineering Scotland	6	2.90	22	2.00	600		0.000	Cleatriaine		Under 25 work as 05 and under 50 150 and under 50
Scotland	0.	2.90	22.	2.90	600		8,000	Electricians Plumbers		In support of pay claim
Tyne and Wear	20.	3.90	4.	5.90	900		23,000	Construction workers Welders		Over suspension and dismissal
Devon Strathclyde		4.90 9.90			600 100			Platers Production workers Production workers		In support of pay claim For pay increase and shorte working week
Motor Vehicles										working week
Various areas in England and Wales	6.1	11.89	18.	1.90	8,300 (To	otal days lost		Production & maintenance		For an improved pay award
Various areas in England	15	1.90	5	3.90	7,600	8,700	377 000	workers Maintenance	Production workers	Over differentials following
and Wales Tyne and Wear		4.90		6.90	600	0,700		workers Machinists	Froduction workers	Over differentials following pay award Over delay in new wage
Hertfordshire	23.	4.90	1.	6.90	1,100		33,000	Assembly workers Production		agreement For improved pay award
West Midlands West Midlands		5.90 6.90			200 300	2,000 5,000	5,000 23,000	workers Production workers Paint shop workers	Production workers Assembly workers Fitters Maintenance workers	Over working practices Over withdrawal of nightshift
West Midlands	20.	6.90	22.	6.90	3,400	1,000	9,000	Production workers		Over bonus dispute
Other transport equipment Various areas in Scotland and England		0.00	04	4.00	0.400		204 000			
		0.895.90		6.90	9,400 (Total	al days lost 6	(11,000)	Engineering and clerical workers Production workers		Over claim for 35 hour week Over claim for 35 hour week
								Clerical workers		
West Midlands Tood, drink and Tobacco	6.	7.90	10.	8.90	200		6,000	Sheet metal workers		For a shorter working week
Suffolk	13.	2.90	13.	3.90	1,300		14,000	Process workers		Over manning levels and
Merseyside	22.	5.90	6.	7.90	1,500	300	43,000	Machine operators	Management engineers clerical workers	working practices Over proposed withdrawal of tea break
Footwear and clothing Strathclyde	27. 2	2.90	1.	4.90	700		17,000	Garment workers		Over waiting time pay reduction
Other manufacturing Industries West Midlands	20.	4.90	11	5.90	700	100	13,000	Process workers	Process washes	
Construction					. 00	. 30	.0,000	1.50055 WOINEIS	Process workers	For improved pay award
Scotland	2.1	1.90	5.1	1.90	1,500		5,000	Welders Fitters Riggers		For pay increase
istribution, hotels and catering										
Various areas in England	1.10	0.90 2	26.1	0.90	800		7,000	Drivers Fitters Clerical		Over alleged reduction in earnings
ailways Northern Ireland	4. 7	7.90 1	14.	7.90	100	500	6,000	Railway workers	Railway workers	Over pay comparability

Table 10 Stoppages in 1990 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date when stoppage		Workers	involved	Working days lost in 1990*	Type of workers in	nvolved	Cause or object
	began		Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect	States Southball Colfe 1995
Other inland transport Greater Manchester	24.11.90	25.11.90		3,000	6,000	Drivers Inspectors		Over annual pay award
Other transport and Communication								
North London Greater London		9. 3.90 11. 6.90				Postal workers Maintenance engineers		Over objections to start time Over imposition of new work rotas and shifts
Public administration and education Various areas in England								
and Wales	7. 8.89	20. 3.90	2,000 (To	otal days lo	5,000 st 59,000)	Civil servants		Over staffing levels
Greater London	30.10.89	30. 4.90	100	otal days l	5,000	Nursery workers		Over regrading
Lanarkshire	5. 3.90	19. 3.90	500		5,000	Clerical officers		Over manning and work allocation
Various areas in England and Wales	4 4 90	4. 4.90	29 100		29,000	Teachers		In support of pay claim
Greater London		dispute con- tinuing	300 (To	otal days los to and Incl I	32,000 st 39,000)	Housing workers		Over regrading
Various areas in Scotland						age et at solf as s		Colors engrapers done
and England Various areas in England		12.12.90 dispute con-	1,000 1,400		9,000	Civil servants		Over privatisation
		tinuing		otal days lo	st 39,000)	Civil servants		Over staffing levels
Medical and health services			(00 .00 .,			
Various areas in England and Wales	24.10.89	16. 3.90	9,700 (Tot	al days lost		Ambulance crews		For an improved pay award
Various areas in Scotland Nottingham		15. 3.90 11.12.90	900	ai uays iUSi	13,000	Ambulance drivers Nurses and admin staff		In support of pay claim Over withdrawal of travel allowances



Technical note

Definition of stoppages

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

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

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to terms and conditions are excluded from the statistics though in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 only one stoppage (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) was judged to be political and excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000. There were no such stoppages excluded from the statistics in respect of 1987 to 1990.

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

Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the basic working week. Overtime work is not included, and neither is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and operates two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. Allowance is not normally made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave, unless this information is readily

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents, as are days lost by part-time workers. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is in general less than the total obtained by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

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

For disputes where an employer dismisses his employees and replaces them with another workforce

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

Number of stoppages

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

Workers involved

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

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

Special Feature



Finalists in the National Junior Mechanics competition organised by the Road Transport Industry Training Board (RTITB). Their training is organised by Rolls Royce in conjunction with the South & East Cheshire TEC.

Working towards a world class workforce

Jeremy Surr, the Employment Department's Director of Operations (South & East) and TEC Development, reports on the growing role of Training and Enterprise Councils in locally-based training initiatives.

The White Paper Employment for the 1990s, published in December 1988, set an agenda for action in the next decade. It identified a key national mission to update the skills and productivity of everyone in the workforce and to foster the UK's commitment to wealth creation and economic success.

A vital component of this mission was a new framework designed to bring about radical reform of the training system, and the linking of training plans to business plans.

A number of bodies were to be involved in this framework, notably the National Training Task Force (NTTF), the Employment Department, Industry Training Organisations, and the National Council for Vocational Qualifications. In addition, it called for the establishment of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales and local enterprise companies in Scotland.

What are TECs?

TECS are independent companies, run by Boards, which bring together business and other key players in the local community. Two-thirds of each Board is made up of top business people and the other third are leaders from other interests such as local authorities, education, the voluntary sector, and trade unions.

The areas covered by TECs range in size and type, for example small urban areas covering parts of London and the South East to large rural areas such as Devon and Cornwall. Each one serves a working population of about 300,000, with annual budgets ranging from £3 million to £50 million, the average being around £20 million. The typical TEC has 60 staff, most of whom are seconded from the Employment Department. TECs are free, however, to

recruit chief executives and other specialist staff from outside the ranks of the Civil Service.

Principles guiding TECs

The Prospectus for TECs laid down five principles which aim to shape their essential character. Those principles are

- TECs should be locally based so that they can tailor services to local needs;
- they should be employer-led but with that leadership operating in the context of a partnership with the aim of bringing benefits for the whole community:
- they should adopt a focused approach designed to unite training, vocational education, enterprise development and other relevant activities around the single thread of economic growth;
- there should be an accent on performance which means attaining better value for money, greater efficiency and higher return on investment; and
- TECs should be enterprise organisations capable of driving radical reform.

The White Paper did not prescribe areas for TECs. It challenged local people to define appropriate areas and to identify the needs and opportunities of those areas as part of a process of securing development funding.

This funding has been used to develop a three-year Corporate Plan and a one-year Business Plan for each TEC. Following approval of the Plans by the NTTF and the Secretary of State for Employment, contracts were signed which gave the TECs responsibility for securing key education, training and enterprise objectives in their localities. As part of that task the TECs have taken on the challenge of changing attitudes of employers and individuals to education, training and enterprise.

This is not something that any individual group would take on lightly-it requires time, commitment and skill. It is therefore hugely to the credit of business and community leaders throughout the UK that between March 1989 and June 1991, 82 TECs have been established in England and Wales (and 22 local enterprise companies in Scotland). All but seven TECs are now operational and the network will be complete by this autumn—two years ahead of the original target date.

TEC objectives

The key question is not whether TECs could be established, it is whether they will add value and bring a real local focus to the task of raising skill levels and stimulating enterprise. As the following examples show, the evidence is that they will.

Training Credits

Eleven TECs are currently piloting Training Credits. This scheme provides school leavers with vouchers with which they can purchase training from employers or training providers, giving them real influence over their own career training. The scheme requires schools, the Careers Service, the TEC and training providers to work closely together to serve a 'client'—the young person—with the credit. If should lead to better choice and better results in terms of qualifications and jobs for young people

Business support

This has been identified by many TECs as a key development area, and they are working to bring together the existing services in order to provide the customer with clear signposting to a comprehensive service. Such services include telephone helplines, one-stop shops, and schemes for the accreditation of counselling and advice services. Efforts are being targeted where they offer the best prospects of success.

In moving forward in these areas, the TECs are aiming, not to take over the activity of other organisations but to forge partnerships with those organisations which are focused on local economic development needs and the interests of the customer.

Investing in people

Increasing employer commitment to training is also high on the agenda of all TECs. In conjunction with the NTTF, the CBI, trade unions and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the TECs have helped develop the Investors in People standard. They will be able to award Investors in People status to employers who demonstrate a positive commitment to developing and training their employees.

The benefits to the employer include a better skilled and more highly motivated staff. For jobseekers, the Investors in People symbol will be evidence that their prospective employer values people and takes training seriously.

Developing APL

In order to increase the United Kingdom's skill base we need to make the best use of all available talent. One way of doing this is through accreditation of prior learning (APL). Through APL, people who may not have any formal qualifications but have acquired work-based experience can have their skills and knowledge assessed and taken into account when they are seeking further and higher educational training. It will remove some of the barriers to advancement which currently inhibit the effective use of the nation's talent. TECs are beginning to take an active role in this area.

A sustained effort

The recent White Paper Education and Training for the 21st century¹ sets a new agenda for TECs in the education field. It contains key proposals which involve the nationwide extension of Training Credits and Compacts, involvement with the Careers Service and with the new independent further education sector. Extending the partnership between TECs and education should lead to further improvements in the effectiveness of education and its relevance to the world of work.

The challenge of improving our competitive position remains. It requires continuing improvements in our performance in many fields. TECs are becoming key participants in the area of education, training and enterprise. They have made an encouraging start but they would be the first to acknowledge that sustained effort and sustained commitment are needed in order to provide Britain with a world class workforce for the 21st century.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Com	mentary	S2	Earn	ings	
			5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S45
	loyment	0.7	5.3	Average earnings index: industries	S46
0.1	Background economic indicators	S7	5.4	Average earnings and hours: manual workers	S48
1.1	Workforce	S8	5.5	Index of average earnings: non-manual workers	S48
1.2	Employees in employment:	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.6	Average earnings and hours: all employees	S50
	industry time series	S9	5.8	Unit wage costs	S51
1.3	Employees in employment:		5.9	International comparisons	S52
	production industries	S11			
1.4	Employees in employment: industries	S12	00	Familian short	S53
1.7	Manpower in local authorities	S14	C2	Earnings chart	333
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S16		Landscommende est outlein Catherin Report Contract	
1.11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S17		il prices	CF.
1.12	Hours of work: manufacturing	S17	6.1	Recent index movements	S54
	6		6.2	Detailed indices	S54
Uner	nployment		6.3	Average for selected items	S55
2.1	UK summary	S18	6.4	General index: time series	S56
2.2	GB summary	S18	6.5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	S58
2.3	Regions	S20	6.6	Pensioner household indices	S58
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S23	6.7	Group indices for pensioner households	S59
2.5	Age and duration	S25	6.8	International comparisons	S60
2.7	Age	S26			
2.8	Duration		•••		S62
2.9		S26	C3	Retail prices chart	30
2.10	Counties and local authority districts	S27			
2.13	Parliamentary constituencies	S30	Tou		0.0
2.13	Students	S34	8.1	Employment	S6:
	Temporarily stopped	S34	8.2	Earnings and expenditure	S6
2.15	Rates by age	S35	8.3	Visits to UK	S6
2.18	International comparisons	S36	8.4	Visits abroad	S6
2.19	UK flows	S38	8.5	Visits to UK by country of residence	S6
2.20	GB flows by age	S39	8.6	Visits abroad by country visited	S6
2.30	Confirmed redundancies: regions	S40	8.7	Visits to UK by travel mode and purpose	S6
2.31	Confirmed redundancies: industries	S40	8.8	Visits abroad by travel mode and purpose	S6
			8.9	Visitor nights	S6
	incies				
3.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S41	Oth	er facts and figures	
3.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S41	9.2	Numbers benefiting from employment measures	S6
3.3	Summary: regions	S42	9.3	Placement of disabled jobseekers	S6
			9.5	Regional selective assistance: summary	S6
Indu	strial disputes		9.6	Regional selective assistance:	S6
4.1	Totals; industries; causes	S43	3.0	riegional selective assistance.	00
4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S43	Dofi	nitions and conventions	S6
	otoppagood work out many	0.10	Dell	Illitions and conventions	CC

Publication dates of main economic indicators July-Sept 1991

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

July 18, Thursday August 15, Thursday September 12, Thursday **Retail Prices Index**

July 12, Friday September 13, Friday

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

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

¹ Education and Training for the 21st century, two volumes, HMSO, May 1991,

Commentary

Labour market commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 26,666,000 in December 1990. This represents a fall of 142,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990 and a fall of 178,000 over the year to December 1990.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,853,000, is estimated to have fallen by 19,000 between March and April 1991. Employment in manufacturing fell by 219,000 over the year to April 1991, compared with a fall of 37,000 in the previous twelve months

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 70,600 between April and May 1991 to 2,244,200. This was the fourteenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen following the continuous fall over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 637,600 higher than in March 1990

Index

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom

when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in May increased by 0.3 percentage points from the rate for April to 7.9 per cent of the workforce.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to April 1991 was 83/4 per cent (provisional estimate) This is 1/4 percentage point lower than the corresponding rate for March 1991 and 11/2 per cent lower than July 1990 peak

Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending April 1991 was 5 per cent lower than in the three months ending April 1990. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to April 1991 were 111/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier

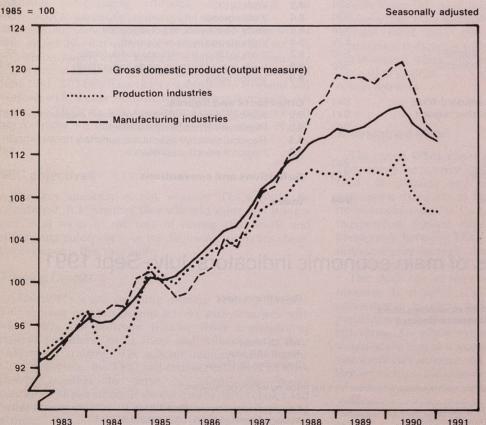
The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 5.8 per cent in May 1991, compared with 6.4 per cent for the year to April 1991

It is provisionally estimated that 0.8 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to April 1991. This compares with 5-1 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending April 1990 of 6.3 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,010,000 visits to the United Kingdom in March 1991, while United Kingdom residents made about 2.050.000 visits

Economic background

The latest preliminary output-based estimates for the United Kingdom economy show that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1991 was 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter, and was 21/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1990



Output of the production industries in the three months to April 1991 increased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months, but was 4 per cent lower than in the same period a year

Manufacturing output in the three months to April 1991 was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months to March 1991 and 6 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were falls of 1 per cent in the output of food, drink and tobacco, engineering and the allied industries, 3 per cent in the output of textiles and clothing, "other minerals" and the metals industry, and 2 per cent in the output of "other manufacturing". The output of the chemical industry increased by 2 per cent.

Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. In the three months to April 1991 output was 41/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 11/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

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

The provisional May 1991 estimate of the volume of retail sales has changed little from the level in April but is well below the March figure. Over the period March 1991 to May 1991, sales were 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) but 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in April 1991 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £4.3 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared with £3-8 billion in March and £3-6 billion in February 1991. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the first quarter of 1991 is estimated to have been £51.5 billion (seasonally adjusted), £0.8 billion less than at the end of the fourth guarter of 1990.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 8 1991 at constant prices, was estimated to have been 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 61/2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. The provisional estimate for fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the fourth quarter of 1990 indicates a level of manufacturing investment

21/2 per cent lower than in the

cent lower than in the fourth

quarter of 1989

previous quarter and over 11 per

for definition), in the first quarter of

United Kingdom

18.0

5.0

The provisional estimate of stockhuilding by manufacturers. wholesalers and retailers in the first quarter of 1991 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £849 following a fall of £1475 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £372 million following a fall of £1318 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers stocks fell by £314 million in the first quarter following a fall of £250 million in the previous quarter Retailers reduced their stocks by

£81 million in the previous quarter. Visible trade in the three months to April 1991 was in deficit by £2-4 billion, compared with 3.1 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0-4 billion in the three months to April while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £0.5 billion to £2.8 billion.

163 million following an increase of

The volume of exports in the three months to April 1991 was 11/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volume in the three months to April 1991 was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 61/2 per cent lower than a year earlier

The current account of the balance of payments in the first quarter of 1991 was estimated to have been in deficit by £2-6 billion, compared with a deficit of £1-6 billion in the previous quarter.

United Kingdom

Million

29.0

28.0

27.0

26.0

25.0

24.0

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT:

Workforce

Unemployed

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

Workforce in employment

Non-manufacturing 16.0 15.0 8.0

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT:

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for May 1991 was 91.7 (1985=100) 1/2 per cent lower than April 1991. The currency fell by 1/2 per cent against the Japanese yen, by 11/2 per cent against the US dollar and by 1/2 per cent against the deutschemark. ERI was 4 per cent higher than in May 1990; over the period sterling rose by 6 per cent against the deutschemark, by 3 per cent

Seasonally adjusted

1980 | 1981 | 1982

against the US dollar but fell by 71/2 per cent against the yen. On May 24, 1991 the UK base

1983 1984 1985 1986

Manufacturing

lending rate was reduced from 12 per cent to 11.5 per cent which follows the 1/2 per cent reduction announced on April 12. The Public Sector Borrowing

Requirement (PSBR not seasonally adjusted) in May 1991 is provisionally estimated to have been £3.6 billion. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero in May 1991. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £6.7 billion in the first two months of 1991-92, compared with £3.6 billion in the same period last year

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 26.666.000 in December 1990. This represents a fall of

1987 1988 1989 1990

Seasonally adjusted

178,000 in the year of which 142,000 occurred in the fourth quarter The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in April 1991 to 438,000. This follows falls

February 1991. Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 10-18 million hours per week worked in April 1991. The level is 2.94 million hours per week lower than in April

of 4,000 in March and 1,000 in

The number of hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain increased in April 1991 to 1.13 million hours per week. This compares with 0.34 million hours in June 1990 when the upward trend began. The level is now at its highest since 1983.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) fell very slightly to 98-7 in April 1991 compared with 98-8 in March 1991

Employment

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in April 1991. The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 19,000 in April 1991 to 4,853,000. This follows falls of 45,000 in March, 32,000 in February and 20,000 in January 1991. Over the year to April 1991, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 219,000 compared with a fall of 37,000 in the previous year

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of employment in the United Kingdom increased by 70,600 between April and May 1991 to 2,244,200. This was the fourteenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen, following the continuous fall seen over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 637,600 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began, and unemployment is now at its highest level since June 1988 (2,298,800). The unemployment rate in May 1991 was 7.9 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the rate for

Total unemployment increased amongst both men and women in all regions of the UK between April in average earnings in the year to and May 1991 (except for Northern April 1991 was provisionally Ireland where there has been no change in female unemployment) The rises in May were smaller than rate for March 1991. This fourth those seen in recent months in all regions, except Scotland, which saw its largest monthly increase since the current upward trends begar

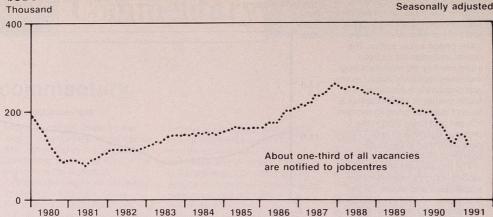
The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to May 1991 of 2-2 percentage points

The UK unadjusted total of claimants, increased by 15,329 between April and May 1991 to 2,213,784 or 7.8 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0-2 percentage points from the rate for April 1991

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 14,500 between April and May 1991 to 110,600, the lowest level since December 1981 (105,000). However, the sharp fall this month partly results from the filling of the remaining 1991 Census of Population vacancies

The number of new vacancies notified to jobcentres has risen slightly in recent months, even after allowing for the effects of Census vacancies

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase estimated to be 83/4 per cent. 1/4 percentage point lower than the successive monthly decline of 1/4 per cent in the underlying rate of growth means that since December 1990 the rate has fallen laster than at any time since the summer of 1982. The underlying rate is now 11/2 percentage points below the peak rate of 101/4 per cent recorded in July 1990.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April 1991 was 9 per cent, the same as the corresponding rate in March 1991. The March rate has been revised up from 83/4 per cent to 9 per cent. Within the production sector, the underlying increase for manufacturing was 81/2 per cent also unchanged from the rate in March (revised up from 81/4 to 81/2 per cent after allowing for low figures in March due to the early Easter holidays). Overtime working continued to be substantially lower than a year earlier, but bonus payments in manufacturing were higher than in April 1990, mainly reflecting bonuses which though paid in 1991 were based on the healthier trading positions of the car and food industries in the first half of 1990. In the other

component of production, the energy and water industries earnings in the year to April 1991 grew at over 12 per cent with earnings in the oil industry continuing to be particularly buoyant

three months to April 1991 were

111/2 per cent higher than in the

same period a year earlier. Even

manufacturing abated slightly in

seasonally adjusted terms (from a

growth rate of nearly 9 per cent in

the year to the 3 months ending in

corresponding period to April), the

produced a unit wage cost rise of

economy in the fourth quarter of

1990 show that output per head

was nearly 1 per cent lower than in

fell by over 1 per cent in the year to

the same quarter of 1990. Output

the fourth quarter of 1990 but this

Unit wage cost figures for the

quarter of 1990 show an increase

the employed labour force

whole economy for the fourth

of 111/2 per cent on the fourth

percentage point higher than the

the result of wages and salaries

rate in the previous quarter, and is

The 12-month rate of increase in

the 'all-items' retail prices index for

May 1991 was 5.8 per cent, down

April. Excluding mortgage interest

Between April and May 1991 the

level of the 'all-items' retail prices

compared with 0.9 per cent at the

goods and a range of other goods

VAT, although many retailers have

included some for alcoholic drinks,

same time last year. There were

price increases for household

and services, partly reflecting

continuing effects of the higher

continued to absorb the VAT

increases on durable goods.

Additional increases in May

petrol, second-hand cars and

payments, the rate fell to 6-6 per

from 6.4 per cent recorded for

cent from 6.8 per cent.

index rose by 0.3 per cent

quarter of 1980. This is 1/4

was accompanied by a slight fall in

111/2 per cent which is the highest

Productivity figures for the whole

March to 83/4 per cent for the

productivity (to -21/2 per cent)

further fall of 1/2 per cent in

since May 1981

though average earnings in

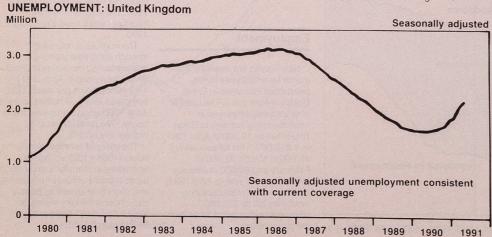
The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to April 1991 is 81/2 per cent. 4 percentage point below the rate in March 1991 (which has been revised down from 91/4 to 83/4 per cent). The rate is 11/2 percentage points below the 10 per cent peak of last summer, and has not been as low as 81/2 per cent since August 1988. Major bonus payments in April 1991 were only about half the level of a year

Productivity and unit wage costs

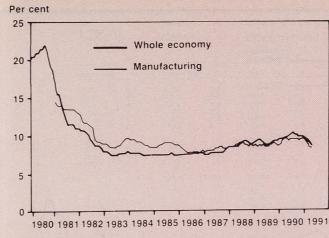
For the three months ending April 1991, manufacturing output was 5 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1990. With employment levels falling by 31/2 per cent over the last year. productivity in output per head terms showed a fall of nearly 21/2 per cent, the largest rate of decline since March 1981

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the

Prices



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



further phased effects of the latest 93,000 working days were lost increases in electricity and gas charges. Mortgage interest rates fell. The annual rate of increase in the Tax and Price Index was 5.4 per cent for May, compared with 6-1 per cent for April

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 6.0 per cent for May 1991, down from the 6.2 per cent recorded for April. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 0.1 per cent over the year to May 1991, compared with a 12-month fall of 1.1 per cent for April

Industrial disputes

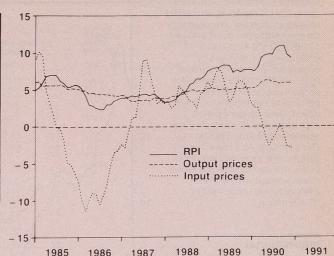
It is provisionally estimated that

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year

through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in April 1991. Of this provisional total 81,000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 93,000 working days lost this April compares with 56.000 working days lost in March 1991 112 000 in April 1990 and an average of 491,000 for April during the ten-year period 1981 to 1990.

In the twelve months to April 1991 a provisional total of 0.8 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 5.1 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending April 1990 of 6.3 million days. The 0.8 million days lost in the twelve months to April 1991 is the lowest twelve month total since the year to April 1942.

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



During the 12 months to April 1991 a provisional total of 502 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 693 stoppages in the 12 months to April 1990 and an annual average in the ten year period ending April 1990 of 1,111 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1.010,000 visits to the

UK by overseas residents in March 1991, which was 15 per cent lower than the figure for March 1990. There was a small fall of 1 per cent in visits from Western Europe, but larger falls of 40 per cent in visits from North America, and 30 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits 710,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 140,000 by residents of North America and 160,000 by residents of other parts of the world

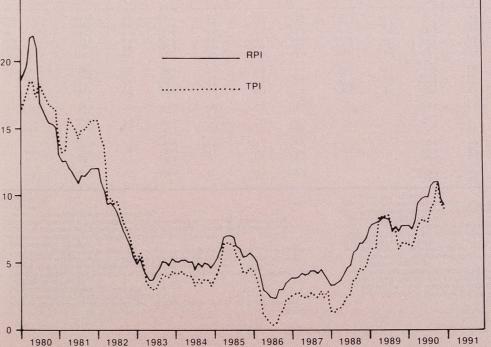
UK residents made an estimated 2.050,000 trips abroad in March 1991, an increase of 6 per cent compared with March 1990. There was an increase of 13 per cent in visits to Western Europe but there were falls of 4 per cent, and 24 per cent in visits to North America and other parts of the world respectively. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 1,680,000 visits being made in March 1991. There were 140,000 visits to North America and an estimated 230,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £675 million abroad in March 1991, an increase of 7 per cent compared to March 1990, while overseas residents spent an estimated £410 million in the UK, a decrease of 16 per cent compared to March 1990. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit on the travel account of £265 million for March 1991.

During the first three months of 1991 overseas visitors to the UK decreased by 17 per cent compared with the same period of 1990, to 2,780,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first three months of 1991, at 5,260,000, was 1 per cent lower when compared with the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK decreased by 22 per cent to £1080 million, whilst UK residents' expenditure abroad increased by 1 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,720 million

per head rising at about 101/2 per cent a year and output per head falling at nearly 1 per cent.

Per cent



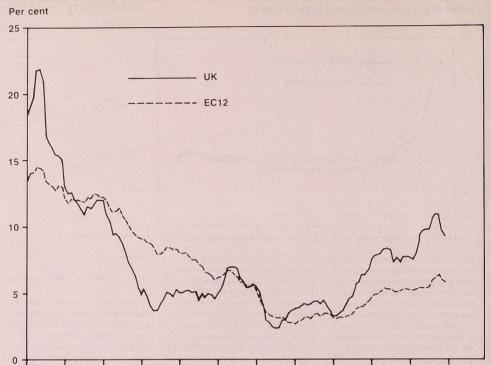
1991

International comparisons

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

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to April, at 81/2 per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increase in 11 of the 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that 9 of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) had faster annual growth than Great Britain, and unit wage costs

in Great Britain are still higher than in most OECD countries.

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

In EC countries there was a provisional average rise in consumer prices of 5.0 per cent over the 12 months to April 1991, compared with 6.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3-0 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.8 per cent.

while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 4.9 per cent in the United States, 6-3 per cent in Canada and 3.6 per cent in Japan (provisional)

1988 1989

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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

		GDP		Output								Income				
		average measure ^{2,15}	5	GDP ^{3,4,15}		Index of our	tput UK			_ Index of production		Real person disposable	al	Gross trading profits of		
						Production industries ¹ ,	5,15	Manufactur industries ¹	ing ,6	OECD countries1		income			companies ⁷	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	
1985		100-0	3.8	100-0	3.4	100.0	5.5	100.0	2.7	100-0		100-0	2.7	36-4	31.9	
1986		103-6	3.6	103-2	3.2	102-4	2.4	101-3	1.3	101-1	1.0	104-5	4.5	42.1	15.7	
1987		108-1	4.3	107.7	4.4	105-8	3.3	106-6	5.2	104-8	3.8	107-8	3.2	47.7	13.3	
1988		112-6	4.2	112-4	4.4	109-6	3.6	114-2	7.1	110.7	5.6	113.7	5.5	57-9	21.4	
1989		114-5	1.7	114-5	1.9	109-9	0.3	119-0	4.2	114.8	3.7	119-8	5.4	59.0	1.9	
1990		115-1	0.5	115-3	0.7	109-1	-0.7	118-3	-0.6	116-9	1.8	123-6	3.2	57-6	-2.4	
1990	Q1	116.0	1.4	116.0	1.5	109-7	-0.2	119-5	0.2	115-9	1.9	122-3	3.9	14-2	-7.2	
1990	Q2	116-2	1.9	116-4	2.1	111-8	2.5	120.5	1.3	116.7	1.8	123-1	2.0	15-2	1.3	
	Q3	114-7	0.2	114-8	0.3	108-3	-2.0	118-4	-0.8	117.9	2.5	124-2	3.5	13.9	0.7	
	Q4	113.6	-1.4	113-8	-1.2	106-6	-3.3	114.7	-3.3	116-9	1.3	124-7	3.2	14-4	-3.4	
1991	Q1			113-1r	-2.5	106-3	-3.1	113-5	-5.0							
1990	Oct					107-8	-2.5	115-6	-1.6	117-9	2.4					
1990	Nov					106-1	-2.9	113-9	-2.5	116.7	2.1					
	Dec					105-8	-3.4	114.5	-3.3	116-2	1.3					
	Dec															
1991	Jan					105-1	-4.0	114-2	-3.8		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
,001	Feb					106-9	-3.5	112.9	-4.5							
	Mar					107.0	-3.2	113-4	-5⋅1							
	Apr					104-1	-3.3	112-8	-5⋅8							

		Expenditu	re										Base lending	Effective exchange	
		Consumer		Retail sales	i	Fixed inve	estment ⁸			General	_	Stock	rates † 11	rate † 1,12	2
		expenditu 1985 price		volume ¹			All industries 1985 prices		uring s es ^{6,9}	consumption at 1985 prices		changes 1985 prices ¹⁰			
		£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 10	00 %
1985		217-9	3.5	100-0	4.7	45.5	7-1	10-3	15-1	73.9	_	0-82	12	100-0	-0.6
1986		231.7	6.3	105.3	5.3	45.6	0.2	9.7	-6.0	75-2	1.8	0.75	11	91-5	-8.5
1987		243.5	5.1	110.7	5-1	50-6	11-0	10-3	6.7	76-2	1.3	1.17	11	90-1	-1.5
1988		260.3	6.9	117-7	6.3	58.0	14-6	11.5	11-7	76-7	0.7	3.73	10.25-10.5	95.5	6.0
1989		270.3	3.8	119-9	1.9	62-7	8-1	12-4	8.0	77-1	0.5	2.25	13.75-14	92.6	-3.0
1990		272.9	1.0	120.4	0.4	62-9	0.3	11.9	-4.1	78-4	1.7	-0.68	15	91-3	-1.4
1990	Q1	68-5	2.4	120-8	1.0	16-4	4.5	3-2	10-3	19-5	2.1	-0.26	15	88-1	-9.3
1330	Q2	69-1	1.9	121.3	1.3	16-1	2.5	3.0	-5.3	19.9	4.7	-0.41	15	88.6	-5.3
	Q3	68-2	1.0	120-3	0.5	15.4	-0.6	2.8	-12.5	19-5	-0.5	0.07	15	94.2	2.7
	Q4	67-1	-1.6	119-1	-1.2	15.0	-4.5	2.9	-6.5	19-5	0.5	-0.08	14	94-1	6.8
1991	Q1			120-1	-0.6								13	93.8	6.5
1990	Nov			118-4	-0.8								14	94-2	5-2
1990	Dec			119.7	-1.2								14	93.3	6-9
				440.0	4.0								14	94-1	7-4
1991	Jan			118-6	-1.3								13	94-3	6.7
	Feb			118-5	-1.8			•	• • •		• •		12.5	92.9	6.3
	Mar			122-8	-0.6			• • •		• •	•	•	12.5	32.3	
	Apr			118-8	-1.1								12	92-3	6.0
	Mary			118.5	-1.2								11.5	91.7	5.6

		Visible trad	le			Balance of	of payments	Competitive	eness	Prices					
		Export volu	ıme ¹	Import volu	me ¹	Visible	Current	Normal uni	13	Tax and pr index†1,14	ice	Producer p	rices inde	x† ^{1,6,14}	
						balance	balance	labour cost	S'3			Materials and fuels		Home sales	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 =100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		100·0 104·2 109·7 111·8 117·3 125·3	5·6 4·2 5·3 1·9 4·9 6·8	100·0 107·4 115·3 131·0 141·5 143·4	3·2 7·4 7·4 13·6 8·0 1·3	-3·3 -9·5 -11·2 -21·1 -24·0 -17·9	2·8 0·0 -4·3 -15·4 -19·8 -13·8	100·0 94·6 94·8 100·8 99·8 101·0	-1·0 -5·4 0·2 6·3 -1·0 1·2	96·1 97·9 100·4 103·3 110·6 123·1	5·3 1·9 2·6 2·9 7·1 11·3	100·0 92·4 95·3 98·4 104·0 103·8	-7·6 3·1 3·2 5·7 -0·2	100·0 104·3 103·3 113·2 119·0 126·0	5·3 4·3 -1·0 9·6 5·1 5·9
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124·8 126·6 123·7 125·8	10·2 11·3 5·2 1·6	146·5 146·4 142·0 138·9	3·5 3·4 -0·4 -0·6	-5·9 -5·3 -3·7 -3·0	-5·2 -5·1 -1·9 -1·6	97·4 97·8 104·6 104·2	-5·7 -2·9 5·7 8·3	114·8 119·2 121·4 123·5	6·4 8·0 8·8 9·8	105-7 103-5 102-4 103-7	2·8 -0·9 -0·7 -2·0	123·1 125·7 126·8 128·3	5·4 6·3 5·9 5·9
1991	Q1	124-2	-0.5	137-9	-5.9	-2.8	-2.6			124-3	8.3	103-1	-2.5	130-8	6-3
1990	Nov Dec	126·8 124·3	3·9 1·0	140·3 133·6	-0·8 0·6	-1.0 -0.9	-0·3 -0·1			123·4 123·3	9·9 9·8	103·0 104·7	-1·0 -2·0	128-4 128-7	5·9 5·9
1991	Jan Feb Mar	120-2r 125-8 126-7	-1·4 -2·4 -0·6	141·5 132·8r 139·4	-2·3 -3·9 -5·7	-1·3 -0·7 -0·9	-0·8 -0·2 -0·4	 ::		123-6 124-3 124-9	8·9 8·6 8·3	104-4 102-3 102-4	-2·7 -2·6 -2·6	130·2 130·7 131·6	6·1 6·2 6·3
	Apr May	124-8	0.2	139-7	-6·9 · ·	-0.9 	-0·4 			125·4 125·8	7·4 6·5	103-5P 103-5P	-2·0 -1·3	132-9P 133-4P	6·2 6·2

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
*For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
† Not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p. 79.
(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.

(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see Economic Prends, because (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.

102 10 To 10		
Employees	in employment	in Great Britain*
Linkingers	in cimpioyment	III GIOGI DIIIGIII

Quarter	Employees	in employmen	t †			Self-employed persons	HM Forces ±	Work-related government	Workforce in employment ±±	Workforce
	Male		Female		_ All	(with or without employees) **	Torces ‡	training programmes †		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —				
JNITED KINGDOM Jnadjusted for seasonal 988 Dec	variation 11,986		10,580		22,566	3,126	313	408	26,413	28,460 §
1989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,948 11,992 12,074 12,080		10,599 10,668 10,689 10,807		22,547 22,661 22,762 22,887	3,190 3,253 3,264 3,274	312 308 308 306	448 462 468 450	26,496 26,684 26,802 26,917	28,457 § 28,427 § 28,505 § 28,556 §
990 Mar June Sept Dec	12,015 12,050 12,068 R 11,919		10,701 10,806 10,755 10,796		22,716 22,855 22,823 R 22,715	3,284 3,298 3,298 3,298	306 303 303 300	436 424 413 427	26,742 26,881 26,838 26,740 R	28,387 § 28,436 § 28,512 § 28,591 §
JNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal va 1988 Dec	eriation 11,975		10,521		22,496	3,126	313	408	26,343	28,369
1989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,995 11,999 12,022 12,066		10,640 10,671 10,706 10,748		22,635 22,670 22,728 22,814	3,190 3,253 3,264 3,274	312 308 308 306	448 462 468 450	26,584 26,693 26,767 26,844	28,490 28,486 28,454 28,482
1990 Mar June Sept Dec	12,061 12,057 12,019 11,904		10,740 10,807 10,775 10,737		22,802 22,864 22,793 R 22,641	3,284 3,298 3,298 3,298	306 303 303 300	436 424 413 427	26,828 26,889 26,808 26,666R	28,436 28,509 28,481 28,512
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal	variation	913 R	10,328	4,439	22.040	3.054	313	398	25.805	27,743 §
988 Dec 989 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,675 11,718 11,798 11,804	904 R 923 R 921 R 972 R	10,348 10,416 10,436 10,550	4,458 4,494 4,474 4,604	22,024 22,134 22,234 22,354	3,118 3,182 3,192 3,202	312 308 308 306	438 452 456 438	25,891 26,076 26,190 26,300	27,743 § 27,714 § 27,787 § 27,840 §
990 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,742 11,775 11,793 11,643 R	938 R 984 R 955 R 965 R	10,446 10,550 10,499 10,535	4,559 4,647 4,572 4,662	22,188 22,325 22,292 22,179	3,212 3,222 3,222 3,222	306 303 303 300	423 412 398 411	26,129 26,263 26,215 26,112R	27,677 § 27,723 § 27,790 § 27,867 §R
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal va	riation 11,701	902	10,271	4,393	21,972	3,054	313	398	25,737	27,654
989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,722 11,725 11,747 11,791	912 911 937 R 959	10,388 10,417 10,452 10,493	4,469 4,481 4,521 4,558	22,110 22,143 22,199 22,284	3,118 3,182 3,192 3,202	312 308 308 306	438 452 456 438	25,977 26,084 26,155 26,230	27,774 27,771 27,739 27,768
990 Mar June Sept Dec	11,787 11,782 11,744 11,629 R	948 971 972 951	10,485 10,551 10,518 10,478	4,570 4,634 4,621 4,617	22,272 22,333 22,261 R 22,108	3,212 3,222 3,222 3,222	306 303 303 300	423 412 398 411	26,213 26,270 26,184 R 26,041 R	27,723 27,793 27,761 R 27,789 R

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

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

** Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 1990 are carried forward for later dates pending the results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the derivation of the estimates is given in the article on page 197 of the April 1991 issue of Employment Gazette.

† HM Forces ligures, 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.

† 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) and Employment Training participants who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment 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 and other management training scheme participants and other management training scheme participants and other management

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	dustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and construction industries (1-5)		
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
	04.050	21,648	7,621	7,621	8,371	8,371	9,565	9,565	
1972 June	21,650	22,182	7,673	7,673	8,396	8,396	9,665	9,665	
1973 June	22,182	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652	
1974 June	22,297	22,290	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276	
1975 June	22,213	22,209	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033	
1976 June	22,048	22,039	7,110	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048	
1977 June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007	
1978 June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,000		9,022	
1979 June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825 7,524	9,020	8,727	
1980 June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723		
1981 June	21,386	22,432 21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	
1983 June	20 572	20.557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070 5,923	7,072	7.087	
1984 June	20,572 20,741	20.731	5.302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936	
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848	
	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639	
	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550	
1987 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606	
1988 June	21,740	21,740	5,005						
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613	
July			5,103	5,096	5,557	5,549			
Aug			5,133	5,110	5,585	5,562			
Sept	22,234	22,199	5,144	5,109	5,591	5,557	6,657	6,621	
Зері	22,204	22,100							
Oct			5,131	5,100	5,580	5,549			
Nov			5,131	5,101	5,581	5,550			
	22,354	22,284	5,123	5,098	5,572	5,547	6,639	6,616	
Dec	22,334	22,204	3,120	0,000					
1990 Jan			5,083	5,096	5,533	5,546			
Feb			5,063	5,086	5,513	5,535			
Mar	22,188	22,272	5,055	5,081	5,502	5,528	6,569	6,596	
IIIC					5.400	F 500			
Apr			5,032	5,072	5,480 5,479	5,520			
Apr May			5,033	5,067	5,479	5,514	0.550	0.500	
June	22,325	22,333	5,046	5,068	5,489	5,511	6,550	6,569	
lister			5,073	5,065	5,519	5,511			
July			5,077	5,053	5,524	5,499 R			
Aug	22.292	22,261 R	5,075	5,041	5,518 R	5,484	6,571	6,536	
Sep	22,292	22,2011	3,073	0,011			-,		
Oct			5,058	5,028	5,504	5,473 R			
Nov			5,037	5,007	5,482 R	5,452 R			
Dec	22,179	22,108	4,994	4,969	5,437	5,412	6,475	6,452R	
			4.000	4.040	E 201 D	5,394 R			
1991 Jan			4,936	4,949	5,381 R				
Feb			4,895	4,917	5,339	5,361			
Mar			4,846	4,872	5,286	5,313			
Apr P			4,813	4.853	5,251	5,291			

GREAT BRITA		Service industr (6-9)	ies	Agriculture forestry	Coal, oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal manufact- uring, ore and other mineral	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering
SIC 19	980	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	and fishing	extraction and processing	supply	extraction	made libres		and instruments
Divisio or clas	ons			(01-03)	(11-14)	(15-17)	(21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34 37)
1972	June	11,667	11,667	416	383	367	788	428	1,057	992
			12.096	421	383 368	355	790	429	1,048	1,008
1973	June	12,096		404	352	355	782	440	1.061	1,043
1974	June	12,240	12,240		352	361	753	432	1,050	972
1975	June	12,545	12,545	388	356 350 352	301	755	424	1,020	925
1976	June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716			925
1977	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978	June	12,895	12,859	373	357 354	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979	June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980		13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1900	June	13,304	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1981	June	13,142	13,102	343	328	343	507	367	844	815
1982	June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343		045	768	788
1983	June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	. 462	345	760	700
1984	June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985	June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
1986	June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987	June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
		14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1988	June	14,860	14,041							
1989	June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
	July				166	288	381	332	761	740
					164	288	389	334	758	743
	Aug	15,273	15,294	304	160	288	399	333	757	745
	Sept	15,275	13,234	304						
	Oct				161	287	398	331	757	742
	Nov				162	288	399	332	757	740
		15,436	15,386	280	161	288	398	332	761	740
	Dec	15,430	15,560	200						
1990	Jan				163	288	396	328	755	735
	Feb				163	287	392	326	753	735
	Mar	15,346	15.392	273	160	286	396	326	749	734
	iviai	13,040	10,002	2.0					747	729
	Apr				161	286	393	324	747	729
	May				161	286	392	323	745	725
	June	15,497	15,477	279	157	286	392	326	744	728
	leaks.				159R	287	391	328	747	734
	July				159	288	391	328 329	746	733
	Aug			1000000	159	200	200	329	750	734
	Sep	15,423	15,448	298	155R	287	392	329	730	
	Oct				158	288	390	327	745	728
	Nov				157R	289	387	325	741	724
	Dec	15,436	15,385	268	153R	290	384	325	736	720
1991	Jan				156	289	374	321	733	715
,031	Feb				155	289	372	318	723	709
					151	290	372	318	717	700
	Mar									
	Apr P				152	286	366	315	715	694

* See footnote † in table 1-1.

S9

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

50) (1,193) (2,269) (2,27) (2,07)	991 1,030 1,032 1,032 1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
50) (1,193) (2,269) (2,27) (2,07)	991 1,030 1,032 1,032 1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,269 ,223 ,207 ,203 ,167 ,161 ,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,030 1,032 1,032 1,032 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,223 ,207 ,167 ,161 ,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,032 1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,207 ,203 ,167 ,161 ,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,203 ,167 ,161 ,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,167 ,161 ,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,161 ,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,070 1,111 1,146 1,112
,201 ,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,111 1,146 1,112
,206 ,102 ,038 ,015	1,112
,038 ,015	
,015	
	1,115
	1,124 1,155
,010 994	1,148
964	1,134
	1,138
,021	1,168
,056	1,206
,066	1,223
,067	1,229
,067	1,221
,061	1,229
,053	1,228
,038 P	1,218
	1,199
	,,,,,,,
Medical	Other
and other health services, veterinary	services *
services	(94
(95)	96-98)
	1,012
1,007	1,053
1,032	1,056
1,112	1,108
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	021 056 066 067 067 061 053 038 P Medical and other realth services, reterinary services, services, 1,007

Services	GREAT E		Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommuni- cations	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc †	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary	Other services **
reduceses (6465) (66) (71-77) (79) (81-85) (91-92) (93) (95) 96-98) 972 June 1,987 729 1,073 435 1,345 1,787 1,328 980 1,012 973 June 2,061 781 1,035 435 1,422 1,837 1,328 980 1,012 975 June 2,095 824 1,035 439 1,422 1,837 1,544 1,122 1,088 976 June 2,025 849 1,015 422 1,472 1,355 1,581 1,141 1,161 977 June 2,052 862 1,020 411 1,495 1,934 1,562 1,150 1,169 978 June 2,053 862 1,020 411 1,495 1,934 1,562 1,150 1,169 978 June 2,055 862 1,020 411 1,495 1,934 1,562 1,150 1,169 979 June 2,052 862 1,020 411 1,495 1,934 1,562 1,150 1,169 980 June 2,051 930 975 429 1,712 1,844 1,559 1,941 1,006 1,194 1,286 980 June 2,155 959 1,036 428 1,772 1,844 1,559 1,247 1,286 981 June 2,051 930 975 429 1,712 1,844 1,559 1,247 1,285 982 June 1,964 949 902 424 1,848 1,661 1,535 1,247 1,315 983 June 1,964 949 902 424 1,848 1,661 1,535 1,247 1,315 983 June 2,054 1,066 867 412 2,198 1,068 1,591 1,403 1,598 1,404 1,665 1,600	SIC 1980									services	
973 June 2,066 791 1,052 437 1,423 1,837 1,401 1,007 1,053 1,054 June 2,051 804 1,031 439 1,468 1,337 1,534 1,112 1,068 1,0576 June 2,050 824 1,041 439 1,468 1,397 1,534 1,112 1,108 1,066 1,066 1,067 1,06	or classe	s es	(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	(95)	(94 96-98)
973 June 2,066 791 1,052 437 1,423 1,837 1,401 1,007 1,053 1,054 June 2,051 804 1,031 439 1,468 1,337 1,534 1,112 1,068 1,0576 June 2,050 824 1,041 439 1,468 1,397 1,534 1,112 1,108 1,066 1,066 1,067 1,06	1972 Ju	ine	1.987	729	1.073	435	1.345	1.787	1 328	980	1 012
974 June 2,051 804 1,035 435 1,472 1,861 1,464 1,032 1,056 1,057 June 2,050 824 1,041 439 1,468 1,937 1,534 1,112 1,108 1,076 June 2,025 849 1,015 422 1,472 1,835 1,531 1,531 1,141 1,161 1,161 1,076 June 2,025 849 1,015 422 1,472 1,475 1,935 1,531 1,541 1,141 1,161 1,076 June 2,025 849 1,015 422 1,472 1,475 1,935 1,531 1,541 1,141 1,161 1,076 June 2,033 822 1,028 410 410 1,455 1,334 1,552 1,541 1,141 1,161 1,076 June 2,033 822 1,028 410 410 1,455 1,341 1,552 1,541 1,152 1,159 1,000 June 2,135 931 1,044 414 1,652 1,947 1,605 1,150 1,200 1,200 June 2,135 959 1,036 428 1,652 1,947 1,605 1,150 1,200 1,200 June 2,135 959 1,036 428 1,652 1,947 1,605 1,150 1,200 1,200 June 2,051 930 975 429 1,712 1,844 1,559 1,247 1,285 2,200 June 1,384 959 932 428 1,771 1,825 1,541 1,258 1,305 383 June 1,364 949 902 424 1,848 1,848 1,861 1,535 1,541 1,258 1,305 June 2,038 1,104 1,260 887 444 1,848 1,861 1,651 1,535 1,247 1,315 3,300 June 2,038 1,102 1,203 883 June 2,038 1,102 883 June 2,038 1,102 883 June 2,054 1,066 867 412 2,136 1,668 1,552 1,247 1,315 986 June 2,054 1,066 867 412 2,136 1,668 1,552 1,312 1,433 1,439 1,409 1,4	1973 Ju	ine	2,066	791	1,052	437	1.423	1.837	1.401	1.007	1.053
975 June 2,050 824 1,041 439 1,488 1,337 1,534 1,112 1,108 1,777 June 2,022 849 1,010 422 1,472 1,355 1,551 1,141 1,161 1,610 1,777 June 2,022 849 1,008 407 1,546 1,355 1,561 1,141 1,161	1974 Ju	ine	2.051	804	1,035	435	1 472	1.861	1.464	1.032	1.056
3/19 June 2.035 882 1.038 407 1.346 1.943 1.568 1.172 1.206 3 June 2.135 939 1.046 448 1.525 1.945 1.605 1.190 1.262 981 June 2.135 939 1.046 428 1.72 1.546 1.599 1.214 1.286 981 June 2.051 930 975 429 1.771 1.825 1.591 1.214 1.286 981 June 1.984 949 992 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.305 983 June 1.984 949 992 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.305 983 June 2.012 995 897 424 1.941 1.879 1.544 1.252 1.403 985 June 2.038 1.027 889 419 2.039 1.862 1.557 1.301 1.489 986 June 2.054 1.026 867 412 2.136 1.868 1.592 1.557 987 June 2.054 1.028 852 413 2.250 1.910 1.641 1.337 1.620 989 June 2.132 1.105 870 430 2.428 1.924 1.691 1.388 1.723 989 June 2.234 1.198 902 438 2.594 1.870 1.721 1.418 1.680 July Aug Sept 2.242 1.221 922 432 2.650 1.886 1.651 1.412 1.633 Oct Nov Dec 2.329 1.204 928 429 2.662 1.886 1.752 1.415 1.601 Peb Mar 2.249 1.184 930 423 2.684 1.870 1.763 1.417 1.604 Apr May June 2.248 1.252 927 426 2.699 1.887 1.745 1.418 1.666 July Aug Sept 2.242 1.251 922 424 2.698 1.894 1.652 1.419 1.660 Oct Nov Dec 2.329 1.264 932 424 2.698 1.894 1.652 1.419 1.660 Oct Nov Dec 2.320 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.310 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.310 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.321 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.321 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639	1975 Ju	ine	2.050	824	1.041	439	1.468	1.937	1 534	1 112	1 108
3/19 June 2.035 882 1.038 407 1.346 1.943 1.568 1.172 1.206 3 June 2.135 939 1.046 448 1.525 1.945 1.605 1.190 1.262 981 June 2.135 939 1.046 428 1.72 1.546 1.599 1.214 1.286 981 June 2.051 930 975 429 1.771 1.825 1.591 1.214 1.286 981 June 1.984 949 992 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.305 983 June 1.984 949 992 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.305 983 June 2.012 995 897 424 1.941 1.879 1.544 1.252 1.403 985 June 2.038 1.027 889 419 2.039 1.862 1.557 1.301 1.489 986 June 2.054 1.026 867 412 2.136 1.868 1.592 1.557 987 June 2.054 1.028 852 413 2.250 1.910 1.641 1.337 1.620 989 June 2.132 1.105 870 430 2.428 1.924 1.691 1.388 1.723 989 June 2.234 1.198 902 438 2.594 1.870 1.721 1.418 1.680 July Aug Sept 2.242 1.221 922 432 2.650 1.886 1.651 1.412 1.633 Oct Nov Dec 2.329 1.204 928 429 2.662 1.886 1.752 1.415 1.601 Peb Mar 2.249 1.184 930 423 2.684 1.870 1.763 1.417 1.604 Apr May June 2.248 1.252 927 426 2.699 1.887 1.745 1.418 1.666 July Aug Sept 2.242 1.251 922 424 2.698 1.894 1.652 1.419 1.660 Oct Nov Dec 2.329 1.264 932 424 2.698 1.894 1.652 1.419 1.660 Oct Nov Dec 2.320 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.310 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.310 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.321 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639	1976 Ju	ine	2.025	849	1.015	422	1 472	1 935	1 581	1 141	1 161
3/19 June 2.035 882 1.038 407 1.346 1.943 1.568 1.172 1.206 3 June 2.135 939 1.046 448 1.525 1.945 1.605 1.190 1.262 981 June 2.135 939 1.046 428 1.72 1.546 1.599 1.214 1.286 981 June 2.051 930 975 429 1.771 1.825 1.591 1.214 1.286 981 June 1.984 949 992 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.305 983 June 1.984 949 992 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.305 983 June 2.012 995 897 424 1.941 1.879 1.544 1.252 1.403 985 June 2.038 1.027 889 419 2.039 1.862 1.557 1.301 1.489 986 June 2.054 1.026 867 412 2.136 1.868 1.592 1.557 987 June 2.054 1.028 852 413 2.250 1.910 1.641 1.337 1.620 989 June 2.132 1.105 870 430 2.428 1.924 1.691 1.388 1.723 989 June 2.234 1.198 902 438 2.594 1.870 1.721 1.418 1.680 July Aug Sept 2.242 1.221 922 432 2.650 1.886 1.651 1.412 1.633 Oct Nov Dec 2.329 1.204 928 429 2.662 1.886 1.752 1.415 1.601 Peb Mar 2.249 1.184 930 423 2.684 1.870 1.763 1.417 1.604 Apr May June 2.248 1.252 927 426 2.699 1.887 1.745 1.418 1.666 July Aug Sept 2.242 1.251 922 424 2.698 1.894 1.652 1.419 1.660 Oct Nov Dec 2.329 1.264 932 424 2.698 1.894 1.652 1.419 1.660 Oct Nov Dec 2.320 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.310 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.310 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639 Dec 2.321 1.219 927 425 2.648 1.891 1.738 1.422 1.639	1977 Ju	ine	2 052	862	1.020	411	1 495	1 934	1 562	1 150	1 160
979 June 2,135 931 1,044 414 1,622 1,947 1,605 1,190 1,262 980 June 2,135 959 1.036 428 1,665 1,925 1,596 1,214 1,226 981 June 2,135 959 1.036 428 1,665 1,925 1,596 1,214 1,226 981 June 2,051 930 975 429 1,712 1,844 1,559 1,247 1,282 1,305 982 June 1,984 959 932 428 1,771 1,825 1,541 1,258 1,305 982 June 1,984 959 902 424 1,848 1,861 1,535 1,247 1,315 984 June 2,054 1,066 867 449 2,49 1,826 1,591 1,594 1,252 1,403 986 June 2,038 1,026 867 419 2,49 1,862 1,592 1,301 1,489 986 June 2,054 1,026 867 412 2,136 1,868 1,592 1,301 1,489 988 June 2,057 1,028 852 413 2,250 1,910 1,641 1,337 1,620 988 June 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 989 June 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 July Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 004	1978 Ju	ine	2 063	882	1 038	407	1 546	1 943	1.568	1 172	1,103
Single 1,964 999 902 428 1,848 1,851 1,535 1,247 1,315 1,328 1,305 1,341 1,288 1,305 1,341 1,288 1,305 1,341	1979 hr	ine	2 135	031	1,044	414	1 622	1,945	1,000	1,172	1,200
Single 1,964 999 902 428 1,848 1,851 1,535 1,247 1,315 1,328 1,305 1,341 1,288 1,305 1,341 1,288 1,305 1,341	1080 lu	INC	2 135	050	1,044	414	1,022	1,347	1,005	1,190	1,202
Single 1,964 999 902 428 1,848 1,851 1,535 1,247 1,315 1,328 1,305 1,341 1,288 1,305 1,341 1,288 1,305 1,341	1001 1	IIIG	2,100	939	1,030	420	1,009	1,925	1,560	1,214	1,286
983 June 1.964 949 902 424 1.848 1.861 1.535 1.247 1.315 1.941 1.879 1.544 1.252 1.403 1.985 June 2.012 995 897 424 1.941 1.879 1.544 1.252 1.403 1.985 June 2.038 1.027 889 419 2.039 1.862 1.557 1.301 1.489 1.965 June 2.054 1.026 867 412 2.136 1.868 1.592 1.312 1.553 1.971 1.988 June 2.057 1.028 852 413 2.250 1.910 1.641 1.337 1.620 1.988 June 2.132 1.105 870 430 2.428 1.924 1.691 1.398 1.723 1.988 June 2.234 1.198 902 438 2.594 1.870 1.721 1.418 1.680 1.944	1001 Ju	me	1,004	930	973	429	1,712	1,044	1,559	1,247	1,282
984 June 2,012 995 897 424 1,941 1,879 1,544 1,252 1,403 985 June 2,038 1,027 889 419 2,039 1,862 1,557 1,301 1,489 986 June 2,054 1,026 867 412 2,136 1,868 1,592 1,312 1,553 987 June 2,057 1,028 852 413 2,250 1,910 1,641 1,337 1,650 988 June 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 989 June 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 July Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Cot Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Cot Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Cot Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Cot Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Cot Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639			1,964	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
June 2,038 1,027 889 419 2,039 1,862 1,557 1,301 1,489 965 June 2,054 1,026 867 412 2,136 1,868 1,592 1,312 1,553 997 June 2,057 1,028 852 413 2,250 1,910 1,641 1,337 1,620 988 June 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 989 June 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 July Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 Jan Feb Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639			1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
Sept 2,1954 1,026 867 412 2,136 1,868 1,592 1,312 1,553 1,660 2,137 1,028 852 413 2,250 1,910 1,641 1,337 1,620 1,723 1,010 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 1,690 1,010 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 1,690 1,010 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 1,010 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 1,600 2,400	1984 Ju		2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
Sept 2,1954 1,026 867 412 2,136 1,868 1,592 1,312 1,553 1,660 2,137 1,028 852 413 2,250 1,910 1,641 1,337 1,620 1,723 1,010 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 1,690 1,010 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 1,690 1,010 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 1,010 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 1,600 2,400	1985 Ju	ine	2,038	1,027	889		2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
June 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 989 June 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 July Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	1986 Ju	ine	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1.553
June 2,132 1,105 870 430 2,428 1,924 1,691 1,388 1,723 989 June 2,234 1,198 902 438 2,594 1,870 1,721 1,418 1,680 July Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	1987 Ju		2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1.641	1.337	1.620
July Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	1988 Ju	ine	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	989 Ju	ine	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
Aug Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Ju	ıly									
Sept 2,242 1,221 922 432 2,650 1,886 1,651 1,412 1,633 Oct Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Hear 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Feb	Au	JO .									
Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Se	ept	2,242	1,221	922	432	2,650	1,886	1,651	1,412	1,633
Nov Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 990 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Or	4									
Dec 2,329 1,204 928 429 2,662 1,886 1,752 1,415 1,601 Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb											
Jan Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb			2,329	1,204	928	429	2.662	1.886	1.752	1.415	1 601
Feb Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	000 1-								11.02	,,,,,	1,001
Mar 2,249 1,184 930 423 2,684 1,870 1,763 1,417 1,604 Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	1990 Ja	III									
Apr May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb											
May June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Ma	ar	2,249	1,184	930	423	2,684	1,870	1,763	1,417	1,604
June 2,248 1,252 927 426 2,699 1,887 1,745 1,418 1,666 July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Ap	or									
July Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639	Ma	ay									
Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Ju	ine	2,248	1,252	927	426	2,699	1,887	1,745	1,418	1,666
Aug Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Jul	ılv									
Sep 2,252 1,264 932 424 2,698 1,894 1,652 1,419 1,660 Oct Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Feb 1,738 1,422 1,639	Au	JO DIC									
Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Se	ep −	2,252	1,264	932	424	2,698	1,894	1,652	1,419	1,660
Nov Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	Or	ct									
Dec 2,310 1,219 927 425 2,648 1,891 1,738 1,422 1,639 991 Jan Feb	No	ov									
991 Jan Feb			2,310	1,219	927	425	2.648	1.891	1.738	1.422	1 639
Feb	991 10										
mar 2,209 1,158 1,641			0.000								
	Ma	ar	2,209	1,158							1,641
Apr	An	Vr.									

† These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *table 1-7*.

"Excludes private domestic service.

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

Š	TH	O	US	A	ND
Ø	1000	333	000	88	

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or	Apr 1990	R		Feb 1991			Mar 1991		39.2	Apr 1991	Р	
SIC 1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,908-2	1,571-9	5,480-0	3,802-3R	1,536-8	5,339-1R	3,770-3	1,516-0	5,286-3	3,747-7	1,503-4	5,251-1
Manufacturing industries	2–4	3,540-3	1,492-0	5,032-3	3,439-3	1,455-7	4,895-0	3,410-4	1,435-4	4,845-8	3,389-4	1,423-3	4,812-7
Energy and water supply	1	367-9	79-9	447-8	363-0R	81-1R	444-1R	359-9	80-6	440-5	358-3	80-1	438-4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111 161	88-5 109-3	4·4 30·0	92·9 139·3	80·7 109·2	4·2 29·9	84-9 139-1	79-4 109-1	3.9 30.1	83-4 139-2	78·7 106·0	4·1 29·0	82·8 134·9
Electricity Gas	162	53-6	21.6	75.2	54.2	22.5	76-7	54-2	22-6	76-8	54-3	22.5	76-8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	548-4	168-4	716-8	526-5	164-3	690-7	525-4	164-5	690-0	517-9	163-1	681-0
Metal manufacturing and extraction of	21–23	170-7	22.5	193-2	163-6	21.6	185-2	161-3	21-1	182-4	158-6	21-1	179-7
metal ores and minerals	24	154-4	45.1	199-4	144-7	42-4	187-0	146-6	42-9	189-5	143-5	42-6	186-2
Non-metallic mineral products								217-5				99-3	
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	25/26 251	223-3 94-0	100·8 21·5	324·1 115·5	218-2 90-6	100-3 21-1	318-5 111-7	90-3	100·5 20·9	318-0 111-3	215·7 89·9	20.8	315·1 110·8
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/260	129-3	79-3	208-6	127-6	79-2	206-8	127-2	79-6	206-7	125-8	78-5	204-3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,802-3	482-2	2,284-5	1,751-0	466-9	2,217-9	1,732-9	460-3	2,193-2	1,720-2	458-9	2,179-1
Metal goods nes	31	249-6	69-1	318-7	238-7	66-3	304-9	235-0	65-0	300-0	232-5	64.7	297-2
Mechanical engineering	32	627-0	119-6	746-6	608-8	114-4	723-2	603·2 91·7	113-4	716-5 102-9	600-1	114-9	715-0
Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery etc	320 325	92·0 67·7	11·8 9·8	103·8 77·5	92·0 64·8	11.5 9.5	103·4 74·2	63.2	11·2 9·4	72-6	90·9 62·7	11·0 9·3	101·9 72·0
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 326-329	467-2	98-0	565-2	452-1	93-5	545-5	448-3	92-8	541-1	446-5	94-6	541-1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	57-1	23-9	81-0	56-5	23-2	79-6	55-6	22.7	78-4	55-5	22-6	78-1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	375-4	181-9	557-4	364-3	176-2	540-5	360-6	173-0	533-6	356-9	171-8	528-7
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	141-9	55-8	197-7	137-4	55-6	193-0	136-8	54-2	191-1	137-0	54-6	191-6
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical	344	109-0	51-2	160-2	104-8	48-6	153-4	103-3	48-8	152-1	101-5	47-7	149-1
equipment	345–348	124-5	75⋅0	199-5	122-1	72-1	194-2	120-4	70-0	190-5	118-5	69-6	188-0
Motor vehicles and parts	35	212-3	29-8	242-1	205.7	29-6	235-3	203-0	29-4	232-5	202-4	28-5	230-9
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	36 361	219-8 48-9	28·2 4·5	247-9 53-4	217·3 47·0	27·9 4·2	245-2 51-1	215-8 46-0	28·2 4·4	243-9 50-4	214-2 45-9	27.9 4.3	242-1 50-2
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362-365	170-9	23-6	194-5	170-3	23-7	194-0	169-8	23.8	193-5	168-3	23-6	192-0
Instrument engineering	37	61-1	29.7	90-9	59-8	29.4	89-2	59.7	28-6	88-3	58-6	28-4	87-0
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,189-6	841-4	2,031-0	1,161-9	824-5	1,986-4	1,152-1	810-5	1,962-6	1,151-3	801-4	1,952-7
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	296-8	218-0	514-8	296-9	218-4	515-3	295-9	214-6	510-5	296-4	214-5	511-0
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture	411/412 413–423	54·6 183·3	39·1 153·2	93-8 336-5	56-4 182-8	37·6 155·9	94·0 338·7	55-7 182-6	37·3 152·9	93·1 335·5	55·5 182·2	36·3 153·2	91·8 335·4
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	58-9	25.7	84-6	57.7	24-8	82-5	57-6	24-4	82-0	58-7	25.0	83-7
Textiles	43	103-4	91.7	195-1	99-0	87-4	186-4	97-2	85.4	182-6	98-4	85-1	183-5
Footwear and clothing	45	79-1	199-6	278-7	75.9	193-8	269-7	75-3	192-5	267-7	75-6	185-4	261-0
Timber and wooden furniture	46	195-6	48-3	244-0	186-0	46-6	232-5	185-7	46.9	232-6	184-7	46-6	231-3
Paper, printing and publishing	47	304-8	176-7	481-5	299-0	174-3	473-3	296-2	171-3	467-5	294-1	169-8	464-0
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471–472 475	96-1	42-4	138-5	93-2	39-9	133-0	92.6	39-4	131-9	91.7	38-6	130-3
Printing and publishing Rubber and plastics	475 48	208·7 157·5	134-3 60-8	343·0 218·3	205·8 155·4	134·4 60·3	340-2 215-7	203-6 152-0	132·0 57·4	335·6 209·4	202·4 152·8	131·2 58·2	333·7 210·9
Other manufacturing	49	41.7	36-9	78-6	39.9	35-3	75-3	40-1	34-5	74-6	39-8	33.9	73.7

* See footnotes to table 1-1.
P Provisional

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: March 1991

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Mar 1990	R			<u>Guiteria</u> ,	Dec 1990		34	Mar 1991			2/20/20	
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time ††	All	Part- time					All	Part- time ††	All	Part- time	
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,741-6	948-4	10,446-3	4,559-4	22,188-0	11,643-3R	10,535-4R	22,178-8R					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	203-6	26.7	69-2	24-2	272-8	195-7	72.7	268-4					
Production and construction														
industries	1–5	4,853-0	74-7	1,715-8	366-7	6,568-9	4,763-8R		6,474·7R					
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,925·7 3,558·1	57·5 56·8	1,575·8 1,496·6	309·9 295·0	5,501·5 5,054·7	3,865-9R 3,503-1	1,570·9 1,490·7	5,436-7R 4,993-9	3,770·3 3,410·4	56·3 55·4	1,516·0 1,435·4	300·1 284·9	5,286-3 4,845-8
Service industries ‡	6–9	6,684-9	798-4	8,661-3	4,168-4	15,346-3	6,683-8	8,751-8	15,435-7					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	203-6	26.7	69.2	24-2	272-8	195-7	72.7	268-4					
Agriculture and horticulture	01	188-3	25.9	66-0	23-1	254-3	180-4	69-6	250.0	250.0			454	***
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	1 111 161	367 · 6 89·9 108·8	0·8 0·2 0·2	79·3 4·3 29·9	14·8 1·4 6·6	94·2 138·7	362-7R 82-2R 109-6	80-1R 4-0 30-1	442·9R 86·2 139·8	359·9 79·4	0·9 0·2 0·2	80·6 3·9 30·1	15·1 1·2 6·6	83-
Gas	162	53.9	0.2	21.7	4.7	75.6	54-3	22.6	76.9	109·1 54·2	0.1	22.6	4.9	139- 76-
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc Metal manufacturing and extraction	2	551-2	5.0	170-7	27-2	721.9	538-6	170-6	709-2	525-4	5-1	164-5	24.3	690-
of metal ores and minerals	21–23	172-4		22-8	3-4	195-2	165-1	22.3	187-4	161-3		21-1	3.3	182-
Non-metallic mineral products	24	154-6	1.8	45.7	8-2	200-3	151-9	44-8	196-7	146-6	1-6	42-9	6-9	189-
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	25/26 251	224-2 94-1	1.1	102·2 21·4	15·7 3·6	326·4 115·4	221·6 91·9	103-5 21-4	325·1 113·2	217·5 90·3	1.2	100·5 20·9	14·2 2·8	318- 111-
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/60	130-1	1.1	80-8	12-1	210.9	129-7	82-1	211-9	127-2	1.2	79-6	11.4	206-
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,810-9	18-2	485-8	80-1	2,296-8	1,780-8	479-2	2,260.0	1,732-9	17-9	460-3	78-4	2,193
Metal goods nes	31	250-8	3.6	69-3	15.0	320-1	245-3	68-6	313-9	235.0	3.3	65-0	14-4	300-
Hand tools and finished metal goods including doors and windows	314/316	139-2		44-3	9.9	183-5	137-5	44.2	181-7	131.7		41.3	9-3	173-
Other metal goods	311–313	111.6		24.9	5.1	136-5	107-9	24.3	132-2	103-3		23.7	5-1	127-
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	32 320	629·3 92·8	7-3	119-8 12-2	25.4 3.4	749-1 104-9	618-8 92-7	117-6 11-9	736-3 104-6	603-2 91-7	7-1	113·4 11·2	24·5 3·3	716- 102-
working, textile, food and printing, etc industries	321-324/327	7 134-2		25.7	5.8	159-9	133-2	26-1	159-3	128-6		24-6	5-0	153-
Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical equipment including ordnance,	325	67-9		9.9	1.9	77-8	65-4	9-5	74.9	63-2		9-4	1.8	72-
small arms and ammunition	328/329	315.5	.,	68-1	13-8	383-6	309-3	66-3	375-6	301-8		64-3	13-8	366-
office machinery and data processing equipment	33	57-5		24-2	1.8	81.7	56-6	23-6	80-2	55-6		22.7	1.3	78-
lectrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	376-9		183-8	26-0	560-8	369-8	181-2	551-0	360-6	-	173-0	26.8	533
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment	341/342/343 344	142-0 109-0		56·2 51·9	9·5 5·3	198·2 160·8	139-3 106-0	56·0 50·2	195-3 156-2	136-8 103-3	4	54·2 48·8	10-4 5-2	191- 152-
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345–348	125-9		75-8	11.2	201.7	124-4	75.0	199-4	120-4		70.0	11-2	190-
Notor vehicles and parts	35	215-6		30-8	2.8	246-4	211-4	30-5	241-9	203-0		29-4	2-6	232-
Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies,														
trailers, caravans Motor vehicle parts	351/352 353	140·3 75·3		13·0 17·8	1·4 1·4	153-3 93-2	138·6 72·8	13·3 17·2	151·9 90·0	133·4 69·7		12·6 16·9	1·1 1·5	145- 86-
Other transport equipment	36	219-0		28.0	2.6	247-0	219-4	28.7	248-1	215-8		28-2	2.8	243
Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport	361	48-3		4.2	1.0	52.5	46-7	4.4	51.1	46.0		4.4	1.3	50-
equipment	362–365	170-7		23.8	1.5	194-4	172-7	24-3	197-0	169-8		23.8	1.5	193-
nstrument engineering	37	61.8	1:1	30-0	6.5	91-8	59-5	29-1	88-6	59.7	1.4	28-6	5.9	88-3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,196-0	33.7	840-0	187-7	2,036-0	1,183-8	840-9	2,024-7	1,152-1	32-4	810-5	182-2	1,962
food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic	41/42	297-9	12.7	216-9	74.5	514-8	303-1	224-2	527-3	295.9	13-1	214-6	68-7	510-
oils and fats Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	411/412 419	54·8 57·4		39·1 61·0	10·5 31·2	93·9 118·4	57-5 58-0	39·4 63·6	96·9 121·6	55·7 57·7		37·3 61·1	8·2 30·8	93- 118-
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	58-5		25.2	3.4	83.7	58-9	25.0	83.9	57.6		24-4	3.0	82-
All other food and drink manufacture	413–418/ 420–423	127-3		91.5	29-3	218-8	128-8	96-1	224-9	124-9		91-8	26-7	216-
extiles	43	103-3	1.7	91.3	15-6	194-6	100-0	88-2	188-2	97-2	1.6	85-4	14-5	182-
ootwear and clothing	45	79-6		200-7	27-2	280-3	78-2	196-6	274-8	75-3		192-5	27-9	267
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	39.5		152.3	20.5	191.9	38-2	147-6	185-8	36-3		144-7	20.9	181-
imber and wooden furniture	46	197-9	2.4	48.7	12-3	246.6	191-8	48.5	240-3	185-7	2-2	46-9	12-9	232
aper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	306-9	8.6	177-7	37.4	484-6	303-2	177-9	481-1	296-2	8-6	171-3	38-1	467-
Printing and publishing	471/472 475	96·1 210·8		42·5 135·2	7·6 29·8	138-6 346-0	94·4 208·8	41·4 136·6	135·8 345·3	92·6 203·6		39·4 132·0	6·5 31·5	131- 335-
ubber and plastics	48	158-4	2.4	59-7	12-5	218-1	156-8	60-4	217-2	152-0	2.0	57-4	11.9	209-
ther manufacturing	49	41.4	1.5	36-2	5-8	77-6	40-6	36-6	77-1	40-1	1.5	34-5	6.2	74-
onstruction	5	927-3	17-1	140.0	56-8	1,067-3	897-9P	140-0P	1,038-0P					
istribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,123-6	328-8	2,531-4	1,483-7	4,654-9	2,144-9	2,601.9	4,746-8	2,072-5	319-8	2,494-3	1,469-2	4,566
/holesale distribution Agriculture and textile raw materials	61	636-4	14-5	309-0	89.0	945-4	631-5	314-7	946-2	623-5	15-3	306-8	89-4	930-
fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials	611/612 613	87·2 104·3		31.9	8-0	119-1	86-8	32.6	119-4	84-8		32-4	8.5	117-
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	104.3		31.0	9.0	135-3	98.3	30.1	128-4	95-3		28-9	9-1	124-
Food, drink and tobacco	617	143·7 155·5	7.9	57·1 79·0	13·3 27·2	200·8 234·5	142·9 158·9	57·8 82·6	200·7 241·5	140-3 162-0	8.0	55·8 82·3	12·1 29·1	196- 244-
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/ 618/619	145.7	6-6	110-0	31.5	255-7	144-5	111.7	256-2	141-2	7.3	107-4	30-6	248-

EMPLOYMENT 4 Employees in employment*: March 1991

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Mar 1990	В				Dec 1990			Mar 1991				
GILLAT OTHITAIN	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	агоар	All	Part-	All	Part-					All	Part-	All	Part-	
SIC 1980			time ††		time						time ††		time	
Retail distribution	64/65	849-2	141-0	1,400·0 434·8	839·4 307·2	2,249·2 673·1	867-8 237-7	1,442·3 437·9	2,310·1 675·7	833·3 230·0	137·4 56·2	1,376·2 427·6	830·0 300·6	2,209·5 657·6
Food Confectionery, tobacco, etc	641 642	238·2 26·8	60·0 10·1	80.5	61-2	107-3	28-1	82.9	111-1	28.3	10.9	81.0	63·7 64·7	109-3 124-6
Dispensing and other chemists	643 645/646	18-0 42-3	5.2	109-6 191-5	64·4 113·6	127·6 233·8	18·7 45·1	110·4 193·9	129·1 239·1	17·4 42·3	5.0	107·3 185·4	109-6	227.6
Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household goods, hardware,							131-3	116-6	248-0	127-0		111-1	60-1	238-1
ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts, filling	648	124-9		112-6	60-0	237-4							30.5	265-2
stations Other retail distribution	651/652 653–656	187-6 198-2	-	78·7 379·2	29·2 198·1	266·3 577·4	191·2 205·9	77·3 409·6	268·6 615·5	188·1 191·1		77·1 372·5	195.1	563.7
Hotels and catering	66	426-2	150-9	758-3	530-1	1,184-4	437-8 125-3	781-2 176-3	1,219·0 301·6	410·0 115·7	146·2 35·3	748 - 4 166-8	525-8 118-2	1,158·4 282·5
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars	661 662	122·7 101·3	38·6 49·7	171·4 225·0	120·2 188·4	294·1 326·3	102.1	231.2	333.3	96.1	49.9	219-5	183-0	315-6
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	54-4	34-6	86.5	73-6	140·9 144·4	59.0	91.0	150.0	54·6 38·6	34.9	90·6 106·7	77·3 59·2	145-2 145-3
Canteens and messes Hotel trade	664 665	39·1 99·0	22.9	105·3 158·6	57·6 83·7	257.7	39·8 102·0	108-6 164-0	148·4 266·0	91.9	21.1	149-4	81.2	241.3
Repair of consumer goods and														Nacional Con-
vehicles Motor vehicles	67 671	172·2 153·0	8-2	45.5 38.4	19·6 16·7	217-8 191-5	168 ·6 151·4	44.7 37.8	213·3 189·2	168-9 150-9	8-2	44.9 37.4	19·3 16·2	213.8 188.3
Transport and communication	7	1,040-4	29-0	313-1	74-1	1,353-4	1,025-6	326-5	1,352-1					
Railways	71	118-3	0.2	10.2	0.9	128-5	116-9	10-2	127.0					
	72	369-6	15-0	58-6	21.9	428-2	362-1	57-5	419-7	355-4	15-3	56-5	21.9	411-9
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Other including road haulage	721 722–726	150·9 218·8		19·7 38·9	5·7 16·1	170-6 257-6	145·9 216·3	19·2 38·4	165·0 254·6	143·9 211·5		18·7 37·7	5·6 16·3	162-6 249-2
Air transport	75	38-4	0.3	22-5	1.6	61.0	39-8 F	25·2 F	65.0	Р				
Supporting services to transport	76	74-9	0.2	17-5	2.8	92-4	72.9	17-8	90.7					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	103-5		84-2	17.1	187-7	104-8	88-1	192-9	98-9		84.7	18-7	183-6
Postal services and									105.0					
telecommunications	79 7901	308·7 158·7	8·1 7·5	114·2 44·4	29·2 19·2	422-9 203-1	303-2 159-1	122·1 46·1	425·3 205·2					
Postal services Telecommunications	7902	150-1	0.6		10-0	219-9	144-1	76-0	220-1					
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,328-3	60.9	1,355-9	316-0	2,684-1	1,311-1	1,336-6	2,647.7					
Banking and finance	81	246-3	7.0	377-0	81-3	623-4	241-9	377-0	618-9					
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	187·8 58·5	1.6	268-2 108-8	53·0 28·4	456·0 167·4	185·0 56·9	269·5 107·5	454·5 164·4	55-8		107-9	29-4	163-7
Insurance, except social security	82	134-8		125-1	17-6	259-9	135-4	130-4	265-8	136-1		130-6	18-7	266-7
Business services	83	782-3	42-9	755-1	190-1	1,537-4	775-4 428-8	735·2 467·3	1,510·6 896·1	745-3 408-2			187·1 115·0	1,458·7 844·7
Professional business services Other business services	831–837 838/839	432·0 350·4	5-8	469-0 286-1	119·5 70·6		346-6	267-9	614.5	337.0		277.0	72.1	614-0
Renting of movables	84	94-6	0.6	36-1	9.8	130-7	90.2	34.6	124.7	90.5	0.€	34.8		125-3
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	70.2		62.5	17-2	132-6	68-2	59-5	127.7	69-8		. 63-8	16-8	133-6
Other services	9	2,192-8	379-6	4,461.0	2,294-6	6,653-8	2,202-2	4,486-9	6,689-1					
Public administration and defence †	91	762-8	83-2	732-2	220-1	1,495-0	775-3	742-0	1,517-2	2				
National government nes/social security	9111/9190		22-1		61-0			295.0	514-6					
Local government services nes	9112	232·1 232·5	43.9	316-3 80-1	136·6 17·7		243·1 235·4	328-1 82-0	571·2 317·4					
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912–914 915	80-8	16·2 1·0	38.7	4.7			36.9	114.1					
Sanitary services	92	142-0	42-0	233-1	197-1	375-1	142-3	231-1	373.4	1				
Education	93	536-5	123-6	1,226-8	714-3	1,763-3	526-6	1,211-8	1,738-4	ı				
Research and development	94	60.9	1-9	31.7	5-1	92.7	60-8	33-0	93-8	3 60-8	B 1.	7 33-0	5.8	93.8
Medical and other health services	95	261-6	47-7	7 1,155-2	564-1	1,416-8	3 262.7	1,158-9	1,421-6	6				
Other services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	164·1 109·5	28-	696-9 608-5				712·7 626·8	876 -3			720 -4		
Recreational and cultural services	97	219-2							468-7		2 47	9 236-	B 120·4	456-0
									199-				B 47-6	194-9
Personal services ‡	98	45.5	5.	3 148-2	51	1 193	40.8	152.9	199.	40	. 3	140		

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

* See footnotes † in table 1-1.

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

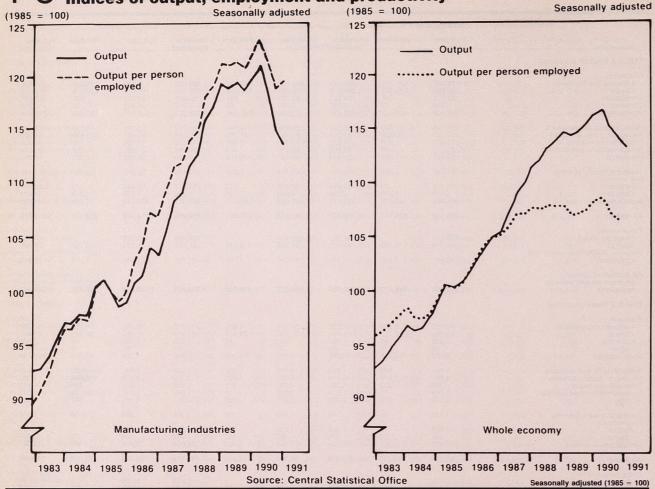
† Domestic servants are excluded.

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

EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

		O P R		Sept 14, 1990		E. 0.4:	Dec 14, 1990		Full Con-
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent
ABLE A England (continued)									
ducation	438,588	181,618	480,743	434,157	126,233	469,665	435,890	179.018	477,204
-Lecturers and teachers -Others	160,686 93,770	466,802 741	365,976 94,122	156,281 93,231	448,648 829	353,780 93,625	155,879 90,278	469,078 840	363,124 90,687
onstruction ansport	2,365	73	2,398	2,281	66	2,312	1,943	59	1,970
ocial services	155,608	186,934	236,304	157,526	186,940	238,287	156,555	187,004	237,441
ublic libraries and museums	23,704	19,585	33,604	23,806	19,546	33,712 78,066	23,382 60,605	19,318 30,538	33,183 74,237
ecreation, parks and baths ovironmental health	63,791 18,329	30,269 1,608	77,217 19,070	64,237 18,450	31,156 1,686	19,230	17,890	1,702	18,678
efuse collection and disposal	29,612 58,057	449 14,045	29,808 64,460	28,610 58,420	424 14,179	28,796 64,889	27,456 58,653	420 14,021	27,641 65,091
busing								1,477	23,052
own and country planning re service	22,096	1,428	22,847	22,435	1,450	23,198	22,275		
-Regular -Others†	34,450 5,118	13 2,076	34,457 6,038	34,370 4,843	13 2,014	34,377 5,739	34,644 4,578	13 1,886	34,651 5,420
iscellaneous services	221,966	47,510	243,577	224,038	46,477	245,319	224,444	47,152	245,986
I above	1,328,140	953,151	1,710,621	1,322,685	879,661	1,690,995	1,314,472	952,526	1,698,365
plice service									
-Police (all ranks) -Others**	120,221 44,296	6,109	120,221 46,933	120,494 44,884	6,125	120,494 47,527	120,593 45,713	6,232	120,593 48,403
obation, magistrates' courts and				21,234	7,154	24,787	21,440	7,234	25,042
agency staff	20,907	7,153	24,451	21,234	7,154	24,707	21,440	7,234	23,042
I (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	1,513,564	966,413	1,902,226	1,509,297	892,940	1,883,803	1,502,218	965,992	1,892,403
ABLE B Wales (continued)									
ducation									
-Lecturers and teachers	30,338 10,464	8,274 27,722	32,032 22,308	30,106 10,443	5,884 29,561	31,518 23,019	30,167 10,608	8,729 30,444	31,892 23,621
-Others onstruction	7,335	41	7,354	7,450	46	7,472	7,381	26	7,393
ransport ocial services	39 9,673	13,275	40 15,262	36 9,790	13,140	37 15,318	41 9,325	18 13,818	51 15,138
	1,151	809	1,559	1,158	952	1,625	1,166	920	1,618
ublic libraries and museums ecreation, parks and baths	4,680	2,648	5.819	4,569	2,698	5,729	4,230	2,643	5,367
nvironmental health efuse collection and disposal	1,289 1,610	222	1,382 1,616	1,281 1,642	202 15	1,366 1,649	1,255 1,607	214 11	1,345 1,612
ousing	2,579	613	2,859	2,577	665	2,883	2,611	667	2,918
own and country planning	1,515	66	1,549	1,560	69	1,595	1,566	66	1,600
ire service -Regular	1,802		1,802	1,806	0.50	1,806	1,798	-	1,798
-Others† liscellaneous services	287 17,476	124 3,427	340 18,956	286 17,567	167 3,422	357 19,045	284 17,454	173 3,403	357 18,927
	90,238	57,235	112,878	90,271	56,822	113,419	89,493	61,132	113,637
II above	50,230	31,233	112,070	30,271	OO,OLL	110,410	30,100		
olice service -Police (all ranks)	6,543	00000	6,543	6,522		6,522	6,519	-	6,519
-Others** robation, magistrates' courts and	2,056	384	2,222	2,027	398	2,199	2,039	401	2,212
agency staff	1,171	307	1,316	1,188	295	1,327	1,228	332	1,383
II (excluding special									
employment and training measures)	100,008	57,926	122,959	100,008	57,515	123,467	99,279	61,865	123,751
ABLE C Scotland ‡ (continued)									
ducation -Lecturers and teachers††	56,725	7,462	59,710	55,659	6,571	58,287	56,805	8,213	60,090
-Others*	18,327 13,977	22,584 59	29,547 14,008	18,104 13,479	20,294	28,273 13,511	18,117 13,486	21,131 71	28,733 13,519
construction ransport	710	37	729	729	39	750	709	47	734
ocial services	22,999	27,702	36,164	22,786	27,902	36,042	22,732	27,703	35,906
bublic libraries and museums decreation, leisure and tourism	3,481 12,359	1,728 3,117	4,412 13,844	3,597 12,220	1,667 3,340	4,502 13,810	3,528 11,069	1,653 3,057	4,429 12,545
nvironmental health	2,066	536	2,318	2,238	534	2,490	2,186	493	2,419
Beansing lousing	8,337 7,033	225 563	8,441 7,322	8,180 7,018	216 511	8,281 7,283	7,860 6,928	199 538	7,954 7,209
	1,910	141	1,989	1,979	100	2,036	1,942	107	2,003
Physical planning Tre service								6	
-Regular -Others†	4,611 453	5 151	4,614 524	4,625 450	147	4,627 519	4,636 459	150	4,639 530
Miscellaneous services	43,337	22,186	53,664	44,775	22,508	55,252	44,529	23,091	55,280
III above	196,325	86,496	237,286	195,839	83,902	235,663	194,986	86,459	235,990
Police service						40.700	40.700		40.700
-Police (all ranks)	13,718 3,497	2,536	13,719 4,677	13,766 3,500	2,495	13,766 4,661	13,790 3,449	10 2,580	13,796 4,649
-Unners**	140	22	152	142	23	154	141	20	152
-Others** Administration of District Courts									
Administration of District Courts			255,834	213,247	86,420	254,244	212,366	89,069	254,587

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econ	omy		Production Divisions 1			Manufacturir Divisions 2 t		
	Output ‡	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed **	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed **	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed *
1984	96.5	98-9	97-6	94.8	100-8	94-0	97-4	100-5	97-0
985	100-0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
986	103-4	100-1	103-3	102-4	97-3	105-3	101-3	97-9	103-5
987	108-2	101-9	106-1	105-8	96-1	110-1	106-6	97.0	109-9
988	113-1	105-2	107-5	109-6	96-7	113-3	114-2	98-2	116-3
989	115-4	107-8	107-1	109-9	96-7	113-7	119-0	98-5	120-8
990	116-4	108-4	107-4	109-1	95-5	114-2	118-3	97-4	121.3
984 Q1	96-6	98-3	98-2	97-2	101-1	96-2	97-1	100-6	96-6
Q2	96.0	98.7	97.3	94-1	100-9	93-3	97-0	100-5	96.5
Q3	96-3	99-0	97.2	93-3	100-6	92-6	97-9	100-3	97.6
Q4	97.3	99-5	97-8	94-4	100-5	93.9	97-7	100-4	97-3
985 Q1	98-9	99-8	99-1	97-8	100-4	97-4	100-4	100-3	100-2
Q2	100-4	100-0	100-4	101.7	100-2	101-5	101-1	100-1	101-0
Q3	100-2	100-1	100-1	100-6	99-9	100-7	99-9	100-0	99-9
Q4	100-6	100-1	100-5	99-9	99-4	100-5	98-6	99-7	99-0
986 Q1	101-6	100-0	101-6	101-2	98-7	102-6	99-0	99-1	99-9
Q2	102-9	100-0	102-9	102-2	97-6	104-7	100-7	98-2	102-6
Q3	104-1	100-1	104-0	103-0	96-8	106-5	101-4	97-3	104-2
Q4	105-1	100-4	104-7	103-3	96-2	107-3	104-0	97-0	107-3
987 Q1	105-8	100-7	105-0	103-9	95-8	108-5	103-3	96-5	107-0
Q2	107-3	101.5	105.7	104-8	95.9	109-3	105-7	96-8	109-2
Q3	109-4	102-3	106-9	106-8	96-2	111-1	108-4	97-2	111-5
Q4	110-2	103-2	106-8	107-4	96-4	111.5	109-0	97.5	111-8
988 Q1	111-8	104-1	107-4	108-2	96-6	112-1	111-4	97.9	113-8
Q2	112-4	104-8	107-3	109-5	96.7	113-3	112-5	98-1	114-7
Q3	113.7	105-7	107-6	110-5	96-7	114-2	115-8	98-3	117-8
Q4	114-3	106-3	107-5	110-0	96-9	113-5	116-9	98-4	118-8
989 Q1	115-2	107-1	107-5	109-9	96-9	113-4	119-3	98-6	121-0
Q2	114-8	107-6	106-7	109-1	96-7	112-8	118-9	98.5	120-7
Q3	115.4	108-0	106-9	110-5	96-6	114-4	119-3	98.5	121-1
Q4	116-3	108-3	107-4	110-2	96-4	114-3	118-6	98-3	120-6
990 Q1	117-1	108-4	108-0	109-7	96-1	114-1	119-5	98-1	121-8
Q2	117-6	108-6	108-3	111.8	95.9	116.7	120-5	97.7	123-3
Q3	116-0	108-5	106-9	108-3	95-5	113-4	118-4	97.4	121-5
Q4	115-0	108-0	106-5	106-6	94-6	112-7	114-7	96-5	118-8
991 Q1				106-3	91.7	116-0	113-5	94-9	119-5

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

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	AE				SHORT	-TIME								
	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all		overtime w	orked	Stood o		Working	g part of w	eek	Stood of	ff for whole	or part of	week	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average per	(million)	Season- ally	tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo		Opera- tives	age of all			
			operative working over- time		adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	1,304 1,350 1,413 1,394 1,346	34·2 36·0 37·9 37·6 37·5	9-0 9-4 9-5 9-6 9-5	11·72 12·63 13·42 13·44 12·75		5 4 3 3 6	192 149 101 119 227	29 20 15 19 20	293 199 143 183 180	10·1 10·0 9·8 9·5 8·9	34 24 17 22 26	.9 .6 .5 .6	485 348 244 303 407		14·4 14·6 14·4 13·7 15·7
Week Ended															
1989 Mar	1,391	37-6	9.5	13-26	13-45	3	104	25	258	10.3	28	.7	362	311	13-1
Apr	1,400	38·1	9·5	13·30	13-62	3	135	24	250	10·3	28	.7	384	335	14·0
May	1,405	38·3	9·5	13·47	13-55	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	.7	365	353	14·1
Jun	1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13-38	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	.5	228	295	13·5
Jul	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13-31	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	-5	262	279	15·3
Aug	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13-66	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	-4	181	223	13·3
Sep	1,367	37·5	9·7	13·71	13-53	3	137	16	160	9·9	20	-5	298	362	15·2
Oct	1,465	39·0	9·7	14·19	13·30	2	96	19	168	8-8	21	-6	263	298	12·3
Nov	1,456	38·8	9·6	14·04	13·10	4	150	19	164	8-8	22	-6	314	314	14·0
Dec	1,391	37·1	9·8	13·66	12·77	3	137	21	185	8-6	25	-7	322	367	12·9
1990 Jan	1,291	34·8	9·2	11-89	12-85	3	130	25	208	8·5	28	.7	338	293	12·1
Feb	1,363	36·9	9·3	12-72	12-94	4	145	28	257	9·1	32	.9	402	318	12·6
Mar	1,336	36·2	9·4	12-57	12-80	6	246	28	254	9·1	34	.9	500	396	14·7
Apr	1,349	36·8	9·5	12-80	13·12	3	134	26	233	9·1	29	-8	366	319	12·7
May	1,343	36·6	9·3	12-53	12·63	4	172	17	150	9·1	21	-6	323	306	15·5
Jun	1,358	36·8	9·4	12-76	13·00	4	142	13	125	9·3	17	-5	268	344	15·7
Jul	1,340	38·3	9·5	12-77	12-92	5	194	13	118	8·7	18	·5	311	330	17·0
Aug	1,285	36·7	9·6	12-37	13-09	7	297	11	102	8·9	19	·5	399	493	21·1
Sep	1,363	38·9	9·7	13-26	13-07	14	558	11	91	8·2	25	·7	649	779	25·9
Oct	1,399	40·0	9·6	13-46	12·52	7	266	16	149	9·3	23	·6	415	471	18-3
Nov	1,393	40·0	9·3	12-99	12·05	6	233	26	231	8·7	32	·9	463	469	14-3
Dec	1,338	38·8	9·6	12-86	11·97	5	205	29	248	8·7	34	1·0	454	515	13-5
1991 Jan	1,140	33·5	9·1	10·35	11·28	9	373	37	371	9·9	47	1·4	744	651	15·9
Feb	1,108	32·8	8·8	9·80	10·03	8	331	65	611	9·3	74	2·2	942	741	12·8
Mar	1,110	33·2	9·1	10·11	10·36	9	354	105	931	8·9	113	3·4	1,285	1,015	11·3
Apr	1,104	33-2	8-9	9-86	10-18	9	341	101	955	9.5	109	3.3	1,296	1,131	11.8

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

Seasonally Adjusted

GREA	AT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OPE	RATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKI	Y HOURS WO	RKED PER OPI	ERATIVE
		All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 19		21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		96-6 96-1 97-2 96-3 93-8R	95·4 96·0 98·6 96·9 90·5	96·5 96·1 93·7 92·9 95·9	99-0 98-4 97-0R 90-2 83-0R	97-6 97-2 97-0R 94-8R 89-9R	99·7 100·5 101·1 100·5 100·5	99-6 100-5 101-2 100-6 100-6	100-0 101-1 102-0 102-6 102-7	99-1 99-9 99-3 98-6R 98-1R	99·6 99·6 101·0R 100·5R 100·2R
Week	ended										
1989	Apr 15 May 13 June 10	96·5 96·2 96·0	96-8	92-1	90-8	95-2R	100·7 100·6 100·5	100-5	102-1	98-9R	100-7R
	July 15 Aug 19 Sept 16	95·8 96·5 96·7	96-9	93.5	89-0	94-3R	100-4 100-6 100-4	100-4	104-0	98-3	100-0R
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16	96·1 95·9 95·7	95.6	92-3	87-2	93·3R	100·3 100·2 99·9	100-7	101-4	98-3	100-4R
1990	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	96·0 96·0 95·6	93-1	93.8	85·1R	91·1R	100·4 100·6 100·4	100.7	102-0	97-9R	99-9R
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	95·7 95·1 95·2	90-9	94:5	84-2	90-7R	100·6 100·3 100·5	100-3	102-0	98-2R	100-5R
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	95·2 95·2 91·7	90.2	99-2	82-4	89-0R	100·5 100·7 101·0	100-6	103-4	98-4	100-0R
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	90·8R 89·7 88·8R	87-6	96-2	80-4	88·7R	100-7 100-4R 100-4R	100-7	103-2	98-0	100·5R
1991	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	87-4 85-6R 84-5R	81.5	90-4R	76-1	87-8R	99·7 98·8 98·8R	98-0	99-5	95.8	101-0R
	Apr 13	83.7					98.7				

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

		MALE AND I	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ††			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATE	N
		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
187 188** 189	Annual averages	2,953·4 2,370·4 1,798·7 1,664·5	10·6 8·4 6·3 5·9	2,806·5 2,274·9 1,784·4 1,661·7	10·0 8·1 6·3 5·8					
89	May 11	1,802·5	6·3	1,819·0	6·4	–27·8	-39·4	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743·1	6·1	1,791·2	6·3	–27·8	-37·3	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771·4	6·2	1,766·2	6·2	-25·0	–26·9	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741·1	6·1	1,725·0	6·1	-41·2	–31·3	212	1,502	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702·9	6·0	1,684·7	5·9	-40·3	–35·5	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635·8	5-8	1,670·4	5⋅9	-14·3	-31⋅9	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612·4	5-7	1,651·1	5⋅8	-19·3	-24⋅6	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639·0	5-8	1,636·1	5⋅8	-15·0	-16⋅2	207	1,407	25
90	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5·9	1,615·8	5·7	-20·3	-18·2	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5·9	1,614·0	5·7	-1·8	-12·4	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·8	1,606·6	5·6	-7·4	-9·8	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5·7	1,607·0	5.7	0·4	-2·9	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5·6	1,610·9	5.7	3·9	-1·0	181	1,374	24
	June 14	1,555·6	5·5	1,618·4	5.7	7·5	3·9	190	1,342	23
	July 12	1,623·6	5·7	1,632·1	5⋅7	13·7	8·4	261	1,340	23
	Aug 9	1,657·8	5·8	1,655·3	5⋅8	23·2	14·8	236	1,398	23
	Sept 13	1,673·9	5·9	1,670·5	5⋅9	15·2	17·4	247	1,403	24
	Oct 11	1,670·6	5-9	1,704-8	6·0	34·3	24·2	257	1,390	24
	Nov 8	1,728·1	6-1	1,763-1	6·2	58·3	35·9	268	1,435	25
	Dec 13	1,850·4	6-5	1,842-3	6·5	79·2	57·3	273	1,550	27
91	Jan 10	1,959·7	6·9	1,891·6	6·7	49·3	62·3	267	1,664	29
	Feb 7	2,045·4	7·2	1,979·8	7·0	88·2	72·2	313	1,703	30
	Mar 14	2,142·1	7·5	2,091·0	7·4	111·2	82·9	300	1,810	32

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

2,198·5 2,213·8

Apr 11 May 9 P

987 988** 989 990) Annual) averages	2,826·9 2,254·7 1,693·0 1,567·3	10·4 8·2 6·1 5·6	2,684·4 2,161·7 1,678·8 1,564·6	9·8 7·9 6·1 5·6					
989	May 11	1,697·1	6·1	1,711·9	6·2	-26·9	-38·6	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638·9	5·9	1,685·3	6·1	-26·6	-36·3	163	1,448	27
	July 13	1,663·6	6·0	1,660-4	6·0	-24·9	-26·1	237	1,399	27
	Aug 10	1,634·1	5·9	1,620-4	5·8	-40·0	-30·5	206	1,402	26
	Sept 14 ‡	1,596·8	5·7	1,581-7	5·7	-38·7	-34·5	212	1,360	25
	Oct 12 ‡	1,534·0	5·5	1,568·1	5·7	-13·6	-30·8	206	1,304	24
	Nov 9 ‡	1,513·2	5·4	1,549·9	5·6	-18·2	-23·5	202	1,288	23
	Dec 14 ‡	1,539·9	5·6	1,535·7	5·5	-14·2	-15·3	200	1,316	23
990	Jan 11 ‡	1,586-6	5·7	1,516·6	5·5	-19·1	-17·2	206	1,357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576-8	5·7	1,515·3	5·5	-1·3	-11·5	219	1,335	23
	Mar 8	1,549-0	5·6	1,508·1	5·4	-7·2	-9·2	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5·5	1,509·0	5·4	0·9	-2·5	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482·5	5·3	1,513·2	5·5	4·2	-0·7	176	1,284	23
	June 14	1,460·6	5·3	1,521·5	5·5	8·3	4·5	184	1,255	22
	July 12	1,524·1	5·5	1,535·2	5·5	13·7	8·7	251	1,251	22
	Aug 9	1,559·6	5·6	1,559·5	5·6	24·3	15·4	229	1,308	22
	Sept 13	1,575·5	5·7	1,575·0	5·7	15·5	17·8	237	1,316	22
	Oct 11	1,575·9	5·7	1,609·4	5·8	34·4	24-7	248	1,305	23
	Nov 8	1,633·8	5·9	1,666·8	6·0	57·4	35-8	260	1,350	24
	Dec 13	1,754·8	6·3	1,745·4	6·3	78·6	56-8	266	1,463	26
991	Jan 10	1,861·5	6·7	1,794·2	6·5	48·8	61·6	259	1,574	28
	Feb 7	1,947·6	7·0	1,882·2	6·8	88·0	71·8	306	1,612	29
	Mar 14	2,043·9	7·4	1,992·2	7·2	110·0	82·3	293	1,720	31
	Apr 11	2,099·4	7·6	2,074·4	7·5	82·2	93·4	285	1,782	33
	May 9 P	2,115·8	7·6	2,144·8	7·7	70·4	87·5	264	1,818	34

† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) at mid-1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYE	:D	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED ††	UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED ††	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number		
2,045·8 1,650·5 1,290·8 1,232·3	12·5 10·1 7·9 7·6	1,955·3 1,588·1 1,277·4 1,230·3	12·0 9·7 7·8 7·6	907·6 719·9 507·9 432·2	7·8 6·1 4·2 3·6	851-2 686-8 507-0 431-4	7·3 5·8 4·2 3·5		1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages
1,297·1	7·9	1,295·0	7·9	505⋅5	4·2	524·0	4·3	204·7	1989	May 11
1,256·6	7·7	1,279·6	7·8	486⋅6	4·0	511·6	4·2	195·7		June 8
1,261·6	7·7	1,265·7	7·8	509·8	4-2	500·5	4·1	196·1		July 13
1,238·4	7·6	1,243·1	7·6	502·7	4-2	481·9	4·0	193·3		Aug 10
1,218·8	7·5	1,218·6	7·5	484·1	4-0	466·1	3·9	183·0		Sept 14 ‡
1,181·3	7·2	1,211·2	7·4	454·5	3·8	459·2	3·8	172·9		Oct 12 ‡
1,172·7	7·2	1,200·0	7·4	439·7	3·6	451·1	3·7	165·0		Nov 9 ‡
1,204·8	7·4	1,194·7	7·3	434·2	3·6	441·4	3·6	162·5		Dec 14 ‡
1,239·3	7·6	1,181·7	7·3	447·7	3·7	434-1	3·6	164-2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,232·2	7·6	1,182·4	7·3	443·5	3·6	431-6	3·5	160-2		Feb 8 ‡
1,213·5	7·5	1,177·9	7·2	433·1	3·6	428-7	3·5	155-8		Mar 8
1,198·2	7·4	1,177·2	7·2	428·1	3·5	429·8	3·5	154·8		Apr 12
1,170·0	7·2	1,184·0	7·3	408·5	3·4	426·9	3·5	146·1		May 10
1,155·4	7·1	1,193·5	7·3	400·2	3·3	424·9	3·5	141·9		June 14
1,192·1	7·3	1,210·4	7-4	431·5	3·5	421·7	3·5	146·1		July 12
1,211·8	7·5	1,230·2	7-6	446·0	3·7	425·1	3·5	150·5		Aug 9
1,234·2	7·6	1,246·6	7-7	439·7	3·6	423·9	3·5	145·0		Sept 13
1,244·4	7·7	1,273·8	7·8	426·2	3·5	431-0	3·5	143·1		Oct 11
1,295·8	8·0	1,320·1	8·1	432·3	3·6	443-0	3·6	144·6		Nov 8
1,400·6	8·6	1,385·8	8·5	449·8	3·7	456-5	3·7	151·7		Dec 13
1,480-8	9·1	1,425-6	8·8	479·0	3·9	466·0	3·8	160·7	1991	Jan 10
1,547-8	9·5	1,495-6	9·2	497·6	4·1	484·2	4·0	165·4		Feb 7
1,623-8	10·0	1,581-2	9·7	518·2	4·3	509·8	4·2	172·6		Mar 14
1,668-2	10·3	1,644·8	10·1	530·2	4·4	528·8	4·3	178-2		Apr 11
1,684-7	10·4	1,699·5	10·5	529·0	4·3	544·7	4·5	178-3		May 9

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

1,566-1	9·8	1,505·4	9·4	688-6	6·0	656·3	5·7		1988**) Annual
1,213-1	7·6	1,199·8	7·5	479-9	4·1	479·1	4·1		1989) averages
1,159-1	7·3	1,157·1	7·3	408-2	3·4	407·5	3·4		1990)
1,219·2	7·7	1,216·5	7·7	477-9	4·0	495·4	4·2	192·7	1989	May 11
1,179·7	7·4	1,201·7	7·6	459-2	3·9	483·6	4·1	184·1		June 8
1,183·6	7·4	1,187·9	7·5	480·0	4·1	472·5	4·0	183·5		July 13
1,161·0	7·3	1,166·0	7·3	473·0	4·0	454·4	3·8	180·7		Aug 10
1,141·7	7·2	1,142·4	7·2	455·1	3·9	439·3	3·7	171·3		Sept 14 ‡
1,106·5	7·0	1,135·5	7·1	427·4	3·6	432·6	3·7	161·7		Oct 12 ‡
1,099·0	6·9	1,124·9	7·1	414·2	3·5	425·0	3·6	154·4		Nov 9 ‡
1,130·4	7·1	1,120·0	7·0	409·5	3·5	415·7	3·5	152·3		Dec 14 ‡
1,163·7	7·3	1,107·7	7·0	422-9	3.6	408·9	3·4	154·2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,157·5	7·3	1,108·6	7·0	419-3	3.5	406·7	3·4	150·5		Feb 8 ‡
1,139·6	7·2	1,104·2	7·0	409-4	3.4	403·9	3·4	146·4		Mar 8
1,124·5	7·1	1,103-8	7·0	404·2	3·4	405·2	3·4	145·2		Apr 12
1,097·1	6·9	1,110-6	7·0	385·3	3·2	402·6	3·4	136·9		May 10
1,083·5	6·8	1,120-5	7·1	377·1	3·2	401·0	3·4	132·9		June 14
1,118·3	7·1	1,137·3	7·2	405·8	3·4	397·9	3·4	136·0		July 12
1,139·1	7·2	1,157·8	7·3	420·5	3·5	401·7	3·4	140·5		Aug 9
1,161·0	7·3	1,174·3	7·4	414·5	3·5	400·7	3·4	135·8		Sept 13
1,173-0	7·4	1,201·4	7·6	402·9	3-4	408·0	3·4	134·4		Oct 11
1,224-2	7·7	1,247·1	7·9	409·6	3-4	419·7	3·5	136·2		Nov 8
1,327-4	8·4	1,312·3	8·3	427·4	3-6	433·1	3·6	143·3		Dec 13
1,405·5	8-9	1,351·7	8·5	456·0	3·8	442·5	3·7	152·3	1991	Jan 10
1,472·6	9-3	1,421·3	9·0	475·0	4·0	460·9	3·9	157·1		Feb 7
1,548·3	9-8	1,506·0	9·5	495·6	4·2	486·2	4·1	164·3		Mar 14
1,592:1	10·1	1,569·1	9·9	507·3	4·3	505·3	4·3	169·6		Apr 11
1,609:3	10·2	1,623·6	10·3	506·6	4·3	521·2	4·4	169·8		May 9

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

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

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

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	R UNEMPLOY	/ED	PER CE	NT WORKE	ORCE †	SEASONA	ALLY ADJU	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTI	H EAST												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	680·5 508·6 367·4 372·4	460·8 346·8 259·6 273·3	219·7 161·8 107·8 99·2	7·4 5·5 3·9 4·0	8·7 6·5 4·9 5·2	5·7 4·1 2·7 2·5	657·9 495·8 366·9 371·8	7·2 5·4 3·9 4·0			448·3 339·8 259·3 272·8	209·7 156·0 107·6 99·0
1990	May 10	342·4	251·2	91·2	3·7	4·8	2·3	349·4	3·7	3·6	3·3	254·4	95⋅0
	June 14	341·9	252·0	90·0	3·7	4·8	2·2	354·4	3·8	5·0	5·0	259·3	95⋅1
	July 12	359-3	262·5	96·8	3·9	5·0	2·4	359·7	3·9	5·3	4·6	264·7	95·0
	Aug 9	376-7	273·2	103·5	4·0	5·2	2·6	372·3	4·0	12·6	7·6	274·2	98·1
	Sept 13	387-2	282·7	104·6	4·2	5·4	2·6	383·8	4·1	11·5	9·8	283·3	100·5
	Oct 11	394·7	290·3	104·4	4·2	5·5	2·6	399·1	4·3	15·3	13·1	294·8	104·3
	Nov 8	414·1	306·6	107·5	4·4	5·8	2·7	422·6	4·5	23·5	16·8	312·8	109·8
	Dec 13	458·7	343·3	115·4	4·9	6·5	2·9	456·7	4·9	34·1	24·3	340·6	116·1
1991	Jan 10	487·1	365·0	122·1	5·2	6·9	3·0	478·3	5·1	21·6	26·4	357-2	121·1
	Feb 7	526·1	394·4	131·7	5·6	7·5	3·3	514·8	5·5	36·5	30·7	385-1	129·7
	Mar 14	573·2	428·5	144·7	6·2	8·1	3·6	561·8	6·0	47·0	35·0	418-8	143·0
	Apr 11	595·6	445·4	150-2	6·4	8·4	3·7	589·5	6·3	27·7	37·1	440·1	149·4
	May 9 P	608·5	456·3	152-2	6·5	8·6	3·8	614·6	6·6	25·1	33·3	459·1	155·5
	TER LONDON (inclu												
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages	363-8 291-9 218-2 211-8	254·4 205·1 156·5 154·7	109-4 86-7 61-8 57-1	8·5 6·8 5·1 5·0	10·1 8·2 6·4 6·4	6·2 4·9 3·4 3·2	353·0 285·3 218·0 211·4	8·2 6·6 5·1 5·0			248·3 201·5 156·4 154·5	104·7 83·8 61·7 57·0
1990	May 10	198·5	145·6	52·9	4·7	6·0	3·0	201·1	4·8	0·9	0·9	146-5	54·6
	June 14	199·3	146·6	52·7	4·7	6·1	2·9	203·1	4·8	2·0	2·2	148-4	54·7
	July 12	207·3	151-2	56-2	4·9	6·2	3·1	205·9	4·9	2·8	1·9	151·2	54·7
	Aug 9	216·1	156-3	59-8	5·1	6·5	3·3	211·3	5·0	5·4	3·4	154·8	56·5
	Sept 13	221·5	160-7	60-8	5·3	6·6	3·4	216·6	5·1	5·3	4·5	158·8	57·8
	Oct 11	222·7	162·4	60·3	5·3	6·7	3·4	223·5	5·3	6·9	5.9	163·7	59-8
	Nov 8	229·2	167·8	61·4	5·4	6·9	3·4	233·6	5·6	10·1	7.4	171·1	62-5
	Dec 13	248·3	182·8	65·6	5·9	7·6	3·7	247·7	5·9	14·1	10.4	181·8	65-9
1991	Jan 10	257·1	189·4	67·6	6·1	7·8	3·8	257·4	6·1	9·7	11-3	189·1	68-3
	Feb 7	274·1	201·8	72·3	6·5	8·3	4·0	272·5	6·5	15·1	13-0	200·2	72-3
	Mar 14	296·4	217·9	78·5	7·0	9·0	4·4	292·8	7·0	20·3	15-0	214·5	78-3
	Apr 11	309·3	227·2	82·0	7·4	9·4	4·6	307·5	7·3	14·7	16·7	225·5	82·0
	May 9 P	317·7	234·2	83·5	7·6	9·7	4·7	320·5	7·6	13·0	16·0	235·3	85·2
EAST	ANGLIA												
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual averages	72·5 52·0 35·2 37·5	47-4 33-6 24-0 27-3	25·1 18·5 11·2 10·2	7·7 5·4 3·6 3·7	8·6 6·0 4·2 4·7	6·3 4·6 2·7 2·4	69·4 50·4 35·2 37·4	7·3 5·2 3·6 3·7			45·8 32·7 24·0 27·2	23·6 17·7 11·2 10·2
1990	May 10	35·7	25·8	9·8	3·5	4·5	2·3	35·6	3·5	0·6	0·6	25·7	9.9
	June 14	33·9	24·6	9·2	3·3	4·2	2·1	35·8	3·5	0·2	0·4	25·9	9.9
	July 12	35·3	25·5	9·8	3·5	4·4	2·3	36·6	3·6	0·8	0·5	26·6	10·0
	Aug 9	36·6	26·3	10·3	3·6	4·5	2·4	37·7	3·7	1·1	0·7	27·4	10·3
	Sept 13	37·2	26·9	10·3	3·7	4·6	2·4	38·6	3·8	0·9	0·9	28·2	10·4
	Oct 11	38·3	27·9	10·5	3·8	4⋅8	2·4	40·4	4·0	1·8	1·3	29·6	10-8
	Nov 8	41·1	30·2	10·9	4·1	5⋅2	2·5	42·6	4·2	2·2	1·6	31·3	11-3
	Dec 13	45·4	33·9	11·5	4·5	5⋅8	2·7	45·0	4·4	2·4	2·1	33·4	11-6
1991	Jan 10	49·4	36·8	12·6	4·9	6·3	2·9	46·9	4·6	1·9	2·2	34·9	12·0
	Feb 7	53·5	40·0	13·5	5·3	6·9	3·1	50·4	5·0	3·5	2·6	37·5	12·9
	Mar 14	56·4	42·1	14·2	5·6	7·3	3·3	53·5	5·3	3·1	2·8	39·9	13·6
	Apr 11	57·2	42·8	14·5	5·7	7·4	3·4	55⋅5	5·5	2·0	2·9	41·4	14·1
	May 9 P	58·0	43·4	14·6	5·7	7·5	3·4	57⋅7	5·7	2·2	2·4	43·1	14·6
	WEST												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	178-9 137-6 98-1 97-3	115·0 88·5 66·1 69·8	63·9 49·1 31·9 27·5	8·5 6·4 4·5 4·4	9·4 7·2 5·3 5·6	7·2 5·4 3·3 2·8	172·3 133·7 98·0 97·2	8·1 6·2 4·5 4·4			111-4 86-5 66-1 69-7	60·9 47·3 31·9 27·5
1990	May 10	87·5	62·4	25·2	3·9	5·0	2·6	91·6	4·1	1·5	0·9	64·5	27·1
	June 14	85·1	61·3	23·9	3·8	4·9	2·5	93·6	4·2	2·0	1·2	66·4	27·2
	July 12	90·3	64·6	25·7	4·1	5·1	2·7	95·6	4·3	2·0	1·8	68·4	27·2
	Aug 9	94·9	67·6	27·2	4·3	5·4	2·8	98·0	4·4	2·4	2·1	70·5	27·5
	Sept 13	97·4	70·2	27·2	4·4	5·6	·2·8	99·7	4·5	1·7	2·0	72·4	27·3
	Oct 11	101·0	73·3	27-7	4·5	5·8	2·9	103-2	4·6	3·5	2·5	75·2	28·0
	Nov 8	109·4	79·9	29-5	4·9	6·4	3·0	109-3	4·9	6·1	3·8	80·2	29·1
	Dec 13	122·6	90·7	31-9	5·5	7·2	3·3	118-4	5·3	9·1	6·2	87·5	30·9
1991	Jan 10	133·3	98·7	34·6	6·0	7·9	3·6	124-8	5·6	6·4	7·2	92·7	32-1
	Feb 7	142·7	106·0	36·7	6·4	8·4	3·8	134-5	6·1	9·7	8·4	100·4	34-1
	Mar 14	150·2	112·4	37·9	6·8	8·9	3·9	144-0	6·5	9·5	8·5	108·0	36-0
	Apr 11	152·0	114-5	37·5	6·8	9·1	3·9	150-1	6·8	6·1	8·4	112·7	37·4
	May 9 P	151·8	114-8	37·0	6·8	9·1	3·8	155-5	7·0	5·4	7·0	116·9	38·6

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

		UNEMPL	OYED		PER CE	NT WORKE	RCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST 1987	MIDLANDS	305-9	211-1	94.8	12-0	13-8	9-2	292.0	11-4			203-4	88-6
1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages	238-0 168-5 152-7	163-0 118-8 111-7	75·0 49·7 41·1	9·2 6·6 5·9	10·7 7·9 7·4	7·1 4·7 3·8	229·7 167·9 152·6	8·9 6·6 6·0			158-3 118-3 111-5	71·4 49·6 41·1
1990	May 10	145·3	106·3	39·0	5·6	7·0	3·6	149·3	5·8	0-6	-0·5	108·5	40·8
	June 14	144·0	105·6	38·4	5·6	7·0	3·6	149·2	5·8	-0-1	0·1	108·7	40·5
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	150-0 153-5 154-9	108-9 111-0 112-6	41-1 42-5 42-3	5·8 5·9 6·0	7·2 7·3 7·4	3·8 4·0 3·9	149·5 151·3 151·3	5·8 5·8 5·8	0·3 1·8	0·3 0·7 0·7	109·4 111·0 111·5	40·1 40·3 39·8
	Oct 11	152·2	111-9	40·2	5·9	7-4	3·7	154·3	6·0	3·0	1·6	113·9	40·4
	Nov 8	155·6	115-4	40·2	6·0	7-6	3·7	159·6	6·2	5·3	2·8	118·2	41·4
	Dec 13	166·0	124-3	41·7	6·4	8-2	3·9	166·5	6·4	6·9	5·1	123·8	42·7
1991	Jan 10	177·1	132·5	44·5	6·8	8·8	4·1	171-8	6·6	5·3	5-8	128·0	43·8
	Feb 7	186·7	140·1	46·6	7·2	9·2	4·3	181-8	7·0	10·0	7-4	136·0	45·8
	Mar 14	198·9	150·0	49·0	7·7	9·9	4·6	195-8	7·6	14·0	9-8	147·3	48·5
	Apr 11	207·2	156·4	50·8	8·0	10·3	4·7	206·5	8·0	10·7	11·6	155-6	50·9
	May 9 P	210·9	160·2	50·7	8·1	10·6	4·7	214·8	8·3	8·3	11·0	162-4	52·4
EAST	MIDLANDS	2100	0										
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages	183-9 147-8 108-9 99-4	125·2 101·9 77·2 72·2	58·7 45·9 31·7 27·2	9·6 7·7 5·6 5·1	11·2 9·1 6·9 6·5	7·4 5·7 3·9 3·3	171-6 137-4 104-7 99-2	9·0 7·1 5·4 5·1			116·4 93·5 73·1 72·1	55·2 43·9 31·6 27·1
1990	May 10	93·8	67·9	25·9	4·9	6-1	3·1	95·2	4·9	0·6	-0·1	68·5	26·7
	June 14	92·2	67·0	25·2	4·8	6-0	3·1	96·1	5·0	0·9	0·4	69·5	26·6
	July 12	96·9	69·7	27·2	5·0	6·3	3·3	97·4	5·0	1·3	0·9	71·0	26·4
	Aug 9	99·9	71·6	28·3	5·2	6·4	3·4	99·9	5·2	2·5	1·6	73·1	26·8
	Sept 13	100·0	72·2	27·8	5·2	6·5	3·4	100·8	5·2	0·9	1·6	74·0	26·8
	Oct 11	99·5	72-6	26·9	5·1	6·5	3·3	103-0	5·3	2·2	1·9	75·6	27-4
	Nov 8	103·0	75-9	27·1	5·3	6·8	3·3	106-7	5·5	3·7	2·3	78·3	28-4
	Dec 13	111·1	83-1	28·0	5·7	7·5	3·4	111-4	5·8	4·7	3·5	82·4	29-0
1991	Jan 10	119·4	89·0	30·4	6·2	8·0	3·7	114·9	5.9	3·5	4·0	85·3	29·6
	Feb 7	125·9	94·5	31·5	6·5	8·5	3·8	120·6	6.2	5·7	4·6	90·1	30·5
	Mar 14	133·5	100·4	33·0	6·9	9·0	4·0	128·7	6.7	8·1	5·8	96·5	32·2
	Apr 11	136·6	102·8	33-8	7·1	9·3	4·1	133.9	6·9	5-2	6-3	100·5	33·4
	May 9 P	137·0	103·3	33-6	7·1	9·3	4·1	138.5	7·2	4-6	6-0	104·2	34·3
	SHIRE AND HUMBE								44.0			400.0	70.1
1987 1988* 1989 1990	Annual averages	286·0 234·9 178·8 161·3	201·2 165·8 129·7 120·6	84·8 69·1 49·1 40·6	12·2 9·9 7·5 6·7	14·6 12·2 9·5 8·8	8·7 6·9 4·8 3·9	266-4 221-0 175-2 161-0	11·3 9·3 7·4 6·7			188·3 155·8 126·2 120·4	78·1 65·2 49·0 40·6
1990	May 10	153·4	114·5	39·0	6·4	8-3	3-8	156·2	6·5	-0·5	-1·1	115·7	40·5
	June 14	150·7	112·5	38·2	6·3	8-2	3-7	156·5	6·5	0·3	-0·3	116·4	40·1
	July 12	157-2	116·4	40·8	6·5	8·5	4·0	158·0	6·6	1.5	0·4	118·4	39·6
	Aug 9	159-5	117·5	42·0	6·6	8·5	4·1	159·6	6·6	1.6	1·1	119·8	39·8
	Sept 13	161-1	120·0	41·1	6·7	8·7	4·0	160·5	6·7	0.9	1·3	121·1	39·4
	Oct 11	160·3	121·1	39·3	6·7	8-8	3-8	164·2	6·8	3·7	2·1	124-2	40·0
	Nov 8	165·0	125·7	39·3	6·9	9-1	3-8	168·5	7·0	4·3	3·0	127-8	40·7
	Dec 13	175·2	134·8	40·5	7·3	9-8	3-9	174·5	7·2	6·0	4·7	133-0	41·5
1991	Jan 10	185-1	141·9	43·2	7·7	10·3	4·2	177-9	7·4	3·4	4·6	135·8	42·1
	Feb 7	190-7	146·4	44·4	7·9	10·6	4·3	184-0	7·6	6·1	5·2	140·9	43·1
	Mar 14	196-1	150·8	45·3	8·1	11·0	4·4	191-8	8·0	7·8	5·8	147·2	44·6
	Apr 11	202·1	155-6	46·5	8-4	11-3	4-5	199·7	8·3	7·9	7·3	153·4	46·3
	May 9 P	202·4	156-3	46·1	8-4	11-4	4-5	205·4	8·5	5·7	7·1	158·1	47·3
NOR1	TH WEST	403-3	284:3	119-0	13-1	15.9	9-2	383-7	12-5			272-4	111-3
1988 1989 1990	Annual averages	333·0 262·6 234·9	284·3 235·9 191·6 176·4	97·1 71·0 58·5	10·8 8·5 7·7	13·2 10·8 10·2	9·2 7·5 5·4 4·5	320·7 261·9 234·6	10·4 8·5 7·7			228·3 191·0 176·2	92·4 70·9 58·4
1990	May 10	227·6	171-2	56·4	7·5	9·9	4·3	230·9	7·6	-0·5	-1·0	172·3	58-6
	June 14	223·0	167-9	55·1	7·3	9·7	4·2	230·4	7·6	-0·5	-0·8	172·3	58-1
	July 12	231·0	172-3	58·7	7.6	9·9	4·5	230·7	7·6	0·3	-0·2	173·4	57·3
	Aug 9	233·1	173-4	59·7	7.7	10·0	4·6	231·7	7·6	1·0	0·3	174·8	56·9
	Sept 13	234·8	175-3	59·5	7.7	10·1	4·6	232·7	7·6	1·0	0·8	176·0	56·7
	Oct 11	230·4	173-9	56·4	7·6	10·0	4·3	236·1	7·8	3·4	1-8	178·7	57·4
	Nov 8	235·5	179-0	56·5	7·7	10·3	4·3	241·6	7·9	5·5	3-3	183·3	58·3
	Dec 13	248·2	190-4	57·8	8·2	11·0	4·4	249·0	8·2	7·4	5-4	189·7	59·3
1991	Jan 10	260·4	199-1	61-4	8·6	11-5	4·7	252·0	8·3	3·0	5·3	192-6	59·4
	Feb 7	266·5	204-0	62-5	8·8	11-7	4·8	259·2	8·5	7·2	5·9	198-2	61·0
	Mar 14	273·3	209-9	63-4	9·0	12-1	4·9	267·3	8·8	8·1	6·1	204-8	62·5
	Apr 11	278·5	214·3	64·1	9·2	12·3	4·9	275·3	9·0	8·0	7·8	211·2	64·1
	May 9 P	279·8	215·8	64·0	9·2	12·4	4·9	282·6	9·3	7·3	7·8	216·8	65·8

See footnotes to tables 2·1 and 2·2.

THOUSAND

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER	RUNEMPLOY	'ED	PER CE	NT WORKE	ORCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT	н												0.000
1987 1988* 1989 1990	Annual averages	213·1 179·4 141·9 122·9	155-1 130-7 105-7 93-4	58·0 48·7 36·2 29·5	14-9 12-5 10-0 8-7	18·4 15·5 12·8 11·6	9·9 8·2 6·1 4·9	201·3 171·0 140·0 122·7	14·1 11·9 9·9 8·7			147-1 124-6 103-9 93-3	54-2 46-4 36-2 29-4
1990	May 10	119·1	90·7	28·3	8·5	11·2	4·7	120-2	8·5	0·5	-0·7	90·9	29·3
	June 14	116·8	89·2	27·6	8·3	11·0	4·6	120-2	8·5	—	-0·3	91·2	29·0
	July 12	119·4	90·4	29·0	8·5	11·2	4·8	121-1	8·6	0·9	0-5	92·4	28·7
	Aug 9	120·0	90·4	29·6	8·5	11·2	4·9	122-2	8·7	1·1	0-7	93·3	28·9
	Sept 13	122·0	92·2	29·8	8·7	11·4	5·0	122-6	8·7	0·4	0-8	94·2	28·4
	Oct 11	120·6	92·3	28-3	8-6	11·4	4·7	123-7	8·8	1·1	0-9	95·1	28-6
	Nov 8	124·5	96·0	28-6	8-9	11·9	4·8	126-8	9·0	3·1	1-5	97·5	29-3
	Dec 13	129·0	100·2	28-8	9-2	12·4	4·8	129-0	9·2	2·2	2-1	99·4	29-6
1991	Jan 10	135·6	104·7	30-9	9·6	13·0	5·2	129-9	9·2	0·9	2·1	100-0	29·9
	Feb 7	136·8	105·8	31-1	9·7	13·1	5·2	131-8	9·4	1·9	1·7	101-7	30·1
	Mar 14	139·2	107·7	31-4	9·9	13·3	5·3	135-0	9·6	3·2	2·0	104-3	30·7
	Apr 11	142·8	110-6	32·2	10·2	13·7	5·4	140·2	10·0	5·2	3·4	108-3	31·9
	May 9 P	141·9	110-0	31·9	10·1	13·6	5·3	143·1	10·2	2·9	3·8	110-5	32·6
WALE	S												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	157·0 130·0 97·0 86·3	111·8 92·9 70·9 65·7	45·2 37·1 26·2 20·6	12-7 10-3 7-4 6-7	15·2 12·5 9·2 8·6	9·0 7·2 4·8 3·8	148-1 123-9 96-1 86-2	12·0 9·8 7·3 6·6			105-9 88-6 69-9 65-6	42·2 35·4 26·1 20·6
1990	May 10	81·2	61·9	19-3	6·3	8·1	3·6	83·4	6·4	0·3	-0·3	63·0	20·4
	June 14	79·1	60·7	18-4	6·1	8·0	3·4	84·3	6·5	0·9	0·1	64·0	20·3
	July 12	83-2	63·1	20·1	6·4	8·3	3·8	85-5	6·6	1·2	0·8	65·3	20·2
	Aug 9	84-6	63·7	20·9	6·5	8·4	3·9	86-6	6·7	1·1	1·1	66·2	20·4
	Sept 13	85-9	65·2	20·7	6·6	8·6	3·9	86-0	6·6	-0·6	0·6	66·2	19·8
	Oct 11	86·0	66·2	19·9	6·6	8·7	3·7	87·5	6·7	1-5	0·7	67·3	20·2
	Nov 8	89·9	69·6	20·3	6·9	9·1	3·8	90·6	7·0	3-1	1·3	69·9	20·7
	Dec 13	95·7	74·7	21·0	7·4	9·8	3·9	94·0	7·2	3-4	2·7	72·9	21·1
1991	Jan 10	101·5	78-9	22·5	7·8	10-4	4·2	96·2	7·4	2·2	2·9	74·8	21·4
	Feb 7	104·9	81-8	23·1	8·1	10-8	4·3	100·3	7·7	4·1	3·2	78·4	21·9
	Mar 14	108·0	84-8	23·2	8·3	11-1	4·3	104·9	8·1	4·6	3·6	82·2	22·7
	Apr 11	110·5	86·7	23·8	8·5	11·4	4·4	109-1	8·4	4·2	4·3	85·4	23·7
	May 9 P	110·2	86·7	23·5	8·5	11·4	4·4	112-4	8·7	3·3	4·0	88·0	24·4
SCOT	LAND												
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages	345-8 293-6 234-7 202-5	241·9 207·2 169·5 148·7	103·8 86·4 65·2 53·8	14·0 11·9 9·4 8·2	16·7 14·4 11·8 10·5	10·1 8·5 6·1 5·0	321-8 278-2 233-2 202-1	13·0 11·3 9·3 8·1			227·3 197·5 168·2 148·5	94·5 80·8 65·0 53·6
1990	May 10	196·5	145·2	51·3	7·9	10·3	4·8	201·4	8-1	-2·4	-1·9	147·1	54·3
	June 14	193·8	142·7	51·1	7·8	10·1	4·8	201·1	8-1	-0·3	-1·3	147·0	54·1
	July 12	201·4	145·1	56·3	8·1	10-3	5·3	201·5	8·1	0·4	-0·8	147-9	53·6
	Aug 9	200·9	144·5	56·5	8·1	10-2	5·3	200·4	8·1	-1·1	-0·3	147-6	52·8
	Sept 13	195·1	143·9	51·2	7·9	10-2	4·8	199·2	8·0	-1·2	-0·6	147-6	51·6
	Oct 11	193·0	143·5	49·4	7·8	10-1	4·6	197·9	8·0	-1⋅3	-1·2	146-9	51·0
	Nov 8	195·7	145·9	49·7	7·9	10-3	4·7	198·6	8·0	0⋅7	-0·6	147-8	50·8
	Dec 13	203·0	152·0	50·9	8·2	10-7	4·8	200·8	8·1	2⋅2	0·5	149-6	51·2
1991	Jan 10	212-7	158·8	53·8	8·6	11.2	5-0	201·5	8·1	0·7	1-2	150·3	51·2
	Feb 7	213-7	159·7	54·0	8·6	11.3	5-1	204·7	8·2	3·2	2-0	153·0	51·7
	Mar 14	215-1	161·6	53·5	8·7	11.4	5-0	209·3	8·4	4·6	2-8	157·0	52·3
	Apr 11	217·0	163·1	53-9	8·7	11.5	5-1	214·6	8-6	5·3	4·4	160-6	54·0
	May 9 P	215·3	162·5	52-9	8·7	11.5	5-0	220·0	8-9	5·4	5·1	164-5	55·5
NORTI	HERN IRELAND												
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages)	126·5 115·7 105·7 97·2	92·0 84·3 77·7 73·2	34·5 31·3 28·0 24·0	17·8 16·0 14·6 13·4	21.5 19.6 18.2 17.1	12·3 10·7 9·5 8·1	122·1 113·2 105·6 97·2	17·0 15·6 14·6 13·4			89·2 82·7 77·6 73·2	32·9 30·5 27·9 24·0
990	May 10	96·1	72·9	23·2	13-3	17·1	7·8	97·7	13·5	-0-3	-0·3	73·4	24·3
	June 14	95·1	71·9	23·2	13-1	16·8	7·8	96·9	13·4	-0-8	-0·5	73·0	23·9
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	99·5 98·2 98·4	73·8 72·6 73·2	25·7 25·5 25·3	13·7 13·6 13·6	17·3 17·0 17·1	8·7 8·6 •8·5	96·9 95·8 95·5	13·4 13·2 13·2	-1·1 -0·3	-0·4 -0·6 -0·5	73·1 72·4 72·3	23·8 23·4 23·2
	Oct 11	94·8	71·5	23·3	13·1	16·7	7·9	95·4	13-2	-0·1	-0·5	72·4	23·0
	Nov 8	94·3	71·6	22·7	13·0	16·8	7·7	96·3	13-3	0·9	0·2	73·0	23·3
	Dec 13	95·6	73·2	22·4	13·2	17·1	7·5	96·9	13-4	0·6	0·5	73·5	23·4
1991	Jan 10	98·3	75·3	23·0	13·6	17-6	7-7	97·4	13·5	0·5	0·7	73-9	23·5
	Feb 7	97·8	75·2	22·6	13·5	17-6	7-6	97·6	13·5	0·2	0·4	74-3	23·3
	Mar 14	98·2	75·5	22·6	13·6	17-7	7-6	98·8	13·6	1·2	0·6	75-2	23·6
	Apr 11	99·0	76·1	22·9	13·7	17·8	7·7	99·2	13·7	0·4	0·6	75·7	23·5
	May 9 P	98·0	75·5	22·5	13·5	17·7	7·6	99·4	13·7	0·2	0·6	75·9	23·5

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

	Male	Female	All	Rate "		N	lale	Female	All	Rate "	
				per cent employees and unemploye	per cent workforce	100 Mg 200 Mg 				per cent employees and unemploye	
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡											
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	7,218 14,870 92,719 114,807	2,320 4,783 29,908 37,011	9,538 19,653 122,627 151,818	15-6 11-1 7-8 8-3	6.8	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	1,124 944 5,583 4,692 2,875	444 419 1,878 1,605 822	1,568 1,363 7,461 6,297 3,697	4·6 6·3 9·5 4·5 7·7	3·8 4·9 8·2 3·8 6·4
West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	127,180 32,982 160,162	39,489 11,260 50,749	166,669 44,242 210,911	10·6 6·8 9·5	8-1	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,622 4,148 534 5,176	930 1,218 186 1,833 963	3,552 5,366 720 7,009	6·7 10·5 7·0 6·5	5·7 9·2 5·8 5·4 4·9
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	2,118 3,137 98,091 103,346	761 1,186 31,672 33,619	2,879 4,323 129,763 136,965	10·3 8·4 8·1 8·2	7-1	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I)	3,345 5,473 2,612 1,307 1,725	1,823 647 497 559	4,308 7,296 3,259 1,804 2,284	5·6 10·0 5·4 6·1 9·6	8·6 4·4 5·0 7·7
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	16,450 79,655 60,214 156,319	4,703 22,325 19,067 46,095	21,153 101,980 79,281 202,414	13-5 11-8 8-2 10-2		Cirencester Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby (D)	557 2,218 268 4,291 2,026	592 123 1,498 724	764 2,810 391 5,789 2,750	5·8 15·6 3·9 7·5 10·1	4·8 11·5 3·1 6·3 9·0
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	92,352 68,011 55,426	27,052 19,684 17,267	119,404 87,695 72,693	13·6 9·4 8·2		Coventry and Hinckley (I) Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham	6,076 2,681 1,189	5,425 2,288 979 337	21,874 21,874 8,364 3,660 1,526	9·4 4·1 7·4 8·6	8·2 3·5 6·4 6·3
All North	215,789	64,003	279,792	10-4	9-2	Darlington (I) Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	3,668 480	1,182 188	4,850 668	10·0 9·2	8·6 6·0
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	87,785 12,469 9,753 110,007	24,269 4,009 3,617 31,895	112,054 16,478 13,370 141,902	13·0 10·2 6·3 11·5	10-1	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I) Dorchester and Weymouth	8,681 592 577 10,111 2,453	2,815 220 226 2,994 751	11,496 812 803 13,105 3,204	7·5 6·0 5·9 13·5 8·2	6·6 5·1 4·4 11·4 7·0
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	33,552 46,570 6,621 86,743	8,859 12,278 2,357 23,494	42,411 58,848 8,978 110,237	11·3 10·3 7·3 10·3	 8-5	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) Durham (I) Eastbourne	2,406 21,154 4,387 3,101	687 6,606 1,463 943	3,093 27,760 5,850 4,044	7·3 10·9 9·1 7·4	6·2 9·6 8·1 5·8
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	99,410 25,916 37,128 162,454	29,906 9,432 13,528 52,866	129,316 35,348 50,656 215,320	12-2 11-3 6-2 9-8	8·7	Evesham Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D) Folkestone	1,096 4,420 716 1,052 2,579	1,321 282 344 671	1,537 5,741 998 1,396 3,250	5·6 6·3 9·1 11·9 10·2	4·2 5·4 6·6 9·4 8·4
UNASSISTED REGIONS	450,000	150.000	COD 474	7.5	6.5	Gainsborough (I) Gloucester	1,034 3,474	386 927	1,420 4,401	11·2 6·1	9·3 5·5
South East East Anglia GREAT BRITAIN	456,268 43,377	152,206 14,623	608,474 58,000	7·5 7·2	6·5 5·7	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	1,803 3,395 1,100 3,360	621 1,195 345 1,196	2,424 4,590 1,445 4,556	8·7 8·9 6·2 11·6	7·3 7·6 5·2 9·3
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	338,885 377,808 892,579 1,609,272	97,870 113,186 295,505 506,561	436,755 490,994 1,188,084 2,115,833	12·8 10·6 7·5 8·9	7-6	Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool (D) Harwich	7,044 6,584 1,346 4,574 662	1,786 2,228 444 1,085 190	8,830 8,812 1,790 5,659 852	11·7 4·7 4·5 17·0 10·8	10·1 3·9 3·7 14·5 9·2
Northern Ireland United Kingdom TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	75,472 1,684,744	22,479 529,040	97,951 2,213,784	15·8 9·0	13·5 7·8	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston (D)	4,200 659 29,245 657	1,187 239 10,862 261	5,387 898 40,107 918	10·9 7·3 5·7 16·2	8-4 6-0 4-9 10-9
England						Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow	2,441	894 4,006	3,335 14,890	7·7 6·6	6·0 5·7
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	2,995 3,907 894 1,181 2,014	923 1,143 281 400 630	3,918 5,050 1,175 1,581 2,644	7.9 8.0 10.9 5.1 8.2	6-6 7-1 8-6 4-3 6-7	Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	580 3,013 834 725	266 1,061 263 313	846 4,074 1,097 1,038	5·8 7·1 6·5 9·8	4·3 6·0 4·8 7·1
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	6,725 1,690 7,424 1,863	2,147 603 2,241 594	8,872 2,293 9,665 2,457	8·6 13·3 9·7	4-3 7-1 11-3 7-4	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,674 16,657 2,191 5,138 3,709	1,910 4,780 867 1,540 1,137	7,584 21,437 3,058 6,678 4,846	8·3 12·0 7·1 6·5 10·5	7·1 10·4 5·8 5·6 8·4
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth	2,130 2,959 3,365 689	860 860 1,125 238	2,990 3,819 4,490 927	6·9 4·9 6·6 6·0	6·0 4·3 5·7 4·5	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering	1,962 521 83	652 180 36	2,614 701 119	8·7 3·3 4·5	7·3 2·6 2·8
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	3,695 463	1,128 175	4,823 638	6·1 6·6	5·4 5·4	and Market Harborough Kidderminster (I)	1,980 2,642	713 916	2,693 3,558	7·0 9·0	6·0 7·6
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn	672 820 58,304 3,836 4,891	250 277 17,572 1,165 1,324	922 1,097 75,876 5,001 6,215	11-9 10-7 12-5	4·1 9·1 9·5 10·6 8·0	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	2,693 3,234 432 21,353 450	946 1,042 170 6,074 145	3,639 4,276 602 27,427 595	9·2 9·5 9·1 8·5 4·4	7.5 7.8 6.1 7.5 3.7
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury Boston	7,409 419 1,796 13,512 1,430	2,094 170 655 4,169 498	9,503 589 2,451 17,681 1,928	6·3 10·5 10·1	6-9 4-8 7-8 8-6 6-7	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D) London Loughborough and Coalville	15,240 4,572 53,094 216,425 2,640	4,858 1,488 14,876 76,475 981	20,098 6,060 67,970 292,900 3,621	7·7 9·3 15·2 8·4 6·0	6·8 8·0 13·4 7·4 5·2
Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	7,323 16,741 2,286 1,632 528	2,010 4,508 739 519 203	9,333 21,249 3,025 2,151 731	9-1 10-3 9-7	7-5 9-0 8-0 8-5 6-6	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,187 2,053 696 1,881 215	410 827 226 732 95	1,597 2,880 922 2,613 310	12·8 9·5 7·6	9·6 8·0 5·3 3·8 3·3
Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent	11,514 20,087 557 2,634 3,506	3,563 6,619 189 830 1,275	15,077 26,706 746 3,464 4,781	9·3 8·1 12·7	7·7 7·2 8·6 7·2 6·8	Maltorn Malvern and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	1,137 54,793 5,226 619 14,378	338 15,484 1,418 242 4,459	1,475 70,277 6,644 861 18,837	7·4 9·3 11·1 4·3 8·9	5.6 8.2 9.5 3.6 7.6

793 13,670 5,185 530 4,417

Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough (D) Milton Keynes Minehead

Morpeth and Ashington (I)

Female All

per cent per cent workforce and

Rate **

12·3 3·5 2·9 11·7 11·6

20,949 2,941 220 23,926 1,767

Female All

5,312 642 64 5,446 446

15,637 2,299 156 18,480 1,321

	region	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

ed area status* and in travel-to-work areast at May 9, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
Irvine (D)	5,116	1,673	6,789	13.7	11.7	Stranraer (I)	658	247	905	12-3	9-6
Islay/Mid Argyll	280	111	391	9-2	7.2	Sutherland (I)	345	166	511	13-1	10-2
Keith	213	124	337	7.1	5.6	Thurso	424	156	580	8-3	7.0
Kelso and Jedburgh	226	87	313	5.7	4.5	Western Isles (I)	1,053	363	1,416	13-3	10-2
Kilmarnock (D)	2,921	989	3,910	12-7	10.8	Wick (I)	448	158	606	12-8	10-0
Kirkcaldy (I)	5,447	1,990	7,437	12-3	10-8						
Lanarkshire (D)	15,745	4,463	20,208	13.7	11.8	Northern Ireland					
Lochaber (I)	540	195	735	8-8	7.2						
Lockerbie	177	107	284	7.1	5.3	Ballymena	1,819	737	2,556	10.7	9.1
Newton Stewart (I)	346	156	502	17-5	11-3	Belfast	35,778	11,621	47,399	13-6	12.0
						Coleraine	4,401	1,271	5,672	17.7	14.9
North East Fife	783	374	1,157	6.8	5.5	Cookstown	1,605	473	2,078	23.8	19-6
Oban	344	143	487	6.5	4.9	Craigavon	6,545	2,116	8,661	14-8	12-6
Orkney Islands	284	125	409	5.9	4.2						
Peebles	291	118	409	9.1	7.3	Dungannon	2,409	642	3,051	18-3	15-0
Perth	1,482	545	2,027	6.8	5.9	Enniskillen	2,423	563	2,986	15.6	12-4
						Londonderry	8,648	1,789	10,437	21.7	18-7
Peterhead	673	271	944	8-1	6.3	Magherafelt	1,705	529	2,234	17-0	14-0
Shetland Islands	278	96	374	3.6	2.9	Newry	5,213	1,470	6,683	24.7	20.4
Skye and Wester Ross (I)	413	168	581	9.7	7.2						
Stewartry (I)	351	152	503	6.8	4.9	Omagh	2,226	676	2,902	17-7	14-3
Stirling	1,968	646	2,614	7.9	6-8	Strabane	2,700	592	3,292	29.3	23.8

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
(D) Development Area
(D) Development Area
(D) Development Area
(E) Development Area
(D) Development Area
(E) Development Area
(E) Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. I 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. 825) issues.
(February 1986 (p. 86) and December 1987 (p. 825) issues.
(February 1986 (p. 86) and December 1987 (p. 825) issues.
(February 1986 (p. 86) and December 1987 (p. 825) issues.
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(February 1986 (p. 86) and December 1987 (p. 825) issues.
(February 1986 (p. 86) and December 1987 (p. 825) issues.
(February 1986 (p.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

																TH	OUSANE
UNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and c	over			All ages	•		
KINGI	оом	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE	AND F	EMALE															
1989	Apr	294·9	116·3	119·2	530-4	396·4	171·4	378·4	946-2	101·3	57·2	246·4	404·9	794·1	345·4	744·1	1,883·6
	July	309·7	103·6	106·7	520-1	374·2	163·9	346·0	884-1	91·6	52·2	221·7	365·5	776·9	319·9	674·6	1,771·4
	Oct	288·3	81·8	96·2	466-3	363·7	147·9	318·1	829-7	93·4	45·9	199·1	338·3	746·9	275·7	613·3	1,635·8
1990	Jan	313·2	83·8	91·1	488·1	420·1	144·7	301·7	866-4	103·5	42·6	184·8	330·8	838·3	271·1	577·6	1,687·0
	Apr	288·7	92·0	84·5	465·2	413·6	147·9	283·0	844-4	99·3	43·7	172·3	315·3	802·9	283·7	539·7	1,626·3
	July	317·7	88·4	81·6	487·7	411·6	152·1	273·5	837-2	95·2	43·1	158·6	296·9	826·2	283·7	513·6	1,623·6
	Oct	332·2	83·6	81·0	496·8	436·6	161·1	272·1	869-9	102·6	44·7	154·5	301·8	873·4	289·5	507·7	1,670·6
1991	Jan	399·7	101·3	85·4	586·5	567·3	183·5	286·9	1,037·8	131·8	48·5	152·5	332-8	1,101·5	333·4	524-8	1,959·7
	Apr	430·5	134·5	94·0	659·0	646·7	221·1	309·2	1,177·0	151·4	56·1	151·8	359-3	1,231·5	411·9	555-1	2,198·5
MALE																	
1989	Apr	192-7	75·6	83-6	351·8	271·8	111-6	307-3	690·7	77·6	43·4	186·1	307·1	542·9	230·8	577·1	1,350-8
	July	194-6	69·0	75-6	339·2	253·7	110-2	281-1	645·1	69·3	39·8	167·4	276·4	518·4	219·1	524·1	1,261-6
	Oct	184-5	56·0	69-5	309·9	254·1	102-3	259-6	616·0	71·6	34·9	148·1	254·6	511·0	193·2	477·2	1,181-3
1990	Jan	207·1	57·4	67·3	331·8	304·9	102·9	248·4	656·2	80·2	32·6	137-6	250·4	593·0	192·9	453·3	1,239-3
	Apr	192·5	62·7	62·9	318·2	299·6	107·2	234·2	641·0	76·3	33·5	128-4	238·2	569·2	203·5	425·5	1,198-2
	July	206·3	61·6	60·7	328·6	297·2	113·1	227·4	637·7	72·9	33·2	118-7	224·8	577·4	207·9	406·8	1,192-1
	Oct	220·5	59·5	60·9	340·9	322·7	121·6	227·3	671·7	80·1	34·6	116-1	230·8	624·4	215·8	404·3	1,244-4
1991	Jan	272·8	72·6	65·0	410·4	430·0	140·0	240·9	810·8	105·4	37·7	115·1	258·2	809·5	250·3	421·0	1,480-8
	Apr	295·9	96·9	72·2	465·0	488·6	171·9	260·2	920·7	121·5	44·4	115·1	280·9	907·4	313·2	447·6	1,668-2
FEMA	LE																
1989	Apr	102·3	40·7	35.6	178-6	124·6	59·9	71·1	255·5	23·6	13·8	60·4	97·8	251·1	114·6	167·1	532-8
	July	115·1	34·6	31.2	180-9	120·4	53·7	64·9	239·1	22·3	12·5	54·3	89·1	258·5	100·8	150·4	509-8
	Oct	103·8	25·8	26.7	156-4	109·6	45·6	58·5	213·7	21·8	11·0	50·9	83·7	235·9	82·4	136·2	454-5
1990	Jan	106·0	26·3	23·9	156·2	115·2	41·8	53·3	210·2	23·3	10·1	47·1	80·5	245·3	78·2	124·3	447-1
	Apr	96·1	29·3	21·6	147·0	114·0	40·6	48·8	203·4	23·0	10·2	43·8	77·1	233·7	80·2	114·2	428-1
	July	111·4	26·8	20·9	159·1	114·4	39·0	46·1	199·5	22·3	9·9	39·9	72·0	248·9	75·8	106·8	431-5
	Oct	111·8	24·0	20·2	156·0	113·8	39·5	44·8	198·2	22·4	10·1	38·4	71·0	249·0	73·7	103·5	426-2
1991	Jan	126·9	28·8	20·4	176·1	137·4	43·6	46·0	227·0	26·4	10·8	37·4	74·6	292·0	83·1	103·8	479-0
	Apr	134·6	37·6	21·8	194·0	158·2	49·2	48·9	256·4	30·0	11·8	36·7	78·4	324·1	98·7	107·5	530-2

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

	Morpeth and Ashington (I)	4,417	1,367	5,784	11.8	10⋅2	Wisbech	1,321	446	1,767	11-6	8.7
	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne (D) Newmarket Newquay (D)	1,500 1,485 31,651 1,253 1,001	448 487 8,773 475 343	1,948 1,972 40,424 1,728 1,344	8·7 4·7 11·1 6·8 16·2	7·1 4·0 10·0 5·4 12·1	Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington (D) Worksop	12,130 684 3,187 2,247 1,882	3,729 242 902 888 603	15,859 926 4,089 3,135 2,485	12·1 5·0 6·5 10·6 9·6	10·6 3·9 5·6 8·9 8·6
	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,568 424 5,247 2,626 7,054	445 192 1,662 901 2,138	2,013 616 6,909 3,527 9,192	8·9 3·8 5·9 7·3 6·7	7·0 3·2 5·2 6·2 5·7	Worthing Yeovil York	3,838 2,196 3,867	1,028 819 1,286	4,866 3,015 5,153	6·4 7·2 5·8	5·2 5·9 4·9
	Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	24,039 273 6,381 751 7,284	7,129 107 2,140 289 2,077	31,168 380 8,521 1,040 9,361	9·6 7·7 10·0 8·1 5·1	8·5 5·4 8·6 6·2 4·4	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth	2,395 575	522 206	2,917 781	16·3 6·7	13·4 5·1
	Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	1,947 402 1,908 6,481 215	601 167 638 2,014 84	2,548 569 2,546 8,495 299	8·1 4·1 16·4 9·2 4·6	6·7 3·0 11·7 8·0 3·2	Bangor and Caernarfon (I) Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	2,460 3,266 348 4,733	769 737 140 1,427	3,229 4,003 488 6,160	12·4 12·0 6·3 11·4	9·9 9·9 4·3
	Plymouth (I) Poole Portsmouth Preston	11,138 4,337 10,921 8,286 5,965	3,508 1,202 3,004 2,450	14,646 5,539 13,925 10,736 7,632	11·2 8·8 9·2 7·0 4·9	9·8 7·4 7·9 6·1 4·2	Cardiff (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	15,441 633 806 2,134	3,646 226 262 699	19,087 859 1,068 2,833	9·4 14·3 5·5 8·3	8·2 7·8 4·1 6·4
	Reading Redruth and Camborne (D) Retford Richmondshire Ripon	2,600 1,199 447 315	1,667 734 485 292 168	3,334 1,684 739 483	16·8 8·5 6·4 4·9	13·4 7·0 4·7 3·6	Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D)	524 320 267 1,786 1,896	199 139 82 481 708	459 349 2,267 2,604	10·6 9·9 12·4 15·0	7·3 5·9 9·4 11·6
	Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough (D) Rugby and Daventry Subbyes	5,674 11,330 2,304	1,793 3,141 960	7,467 14,471 3,264	11·7 15·4 6·5	10·0 13·3 5·5 5·4	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlleth	444 177 386 2,889 241	140 67 150 838 94	584 244 536 3,727 335	10-9 6-4 7-1 12-1 11-9	6·7 3·8 4·4 9·9 6·8
	Salisbury Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe (D) Settle Shaftesbury	1,966 1,995 4,286 132 681	667 687 1,315 71 291	2,633 2,682 5,601 203 972	6·4 8·7 10·7 3·8 6·8	7·0 8·9 2·5 4·9	Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown	5,820 260 3,223 6,296 521	1,314 96 797 1,760 182	7,134 356 4,020 8,056 703	13·6 9·0 10·4 9·9 7·2	11.6 6.0 9.1 8.6 5.2
	Sheffield (I) Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton	22,925 1,867 3,459 1,185 388	6,484 669 1,078 392 152	29,409 2,536 4,537 1,577 540	11·8 6·0 11·8 14·8 5·4	10·2 4·8 9·9 11·2 4·1	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I) Pwllheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	3,185 6,315 455 464	891 1,483 160 149 1,454	4,076 7,798 615 613	9·6 12·1 10·1 12·0 7·8	8·4 10·3 7·4 7·8 6·4
	Sileatord Slough South Molton South Tyneside (D)	511 6,758 272 7,268	214 2,464 106 2,093	725 9,222 378 9,361	6.5 5.2 9.6	5-2 4-5 5-9 16-1	South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool Wrexham (D)	4,510 1,505 8,594 329 3,545	423 2,075 123 1,055	5,964 1,928 10,669 452 4,600	15·2 10·5 6·1 8·9	10·6 9·0 4·0 7·3
	Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	11,510 18,225 1,026 1,889	2,903 5,453 336 549	14,413 23,678 1,362 2,438	7·8 9·8 5·7 11·5	6·8 8·1 4·5 8·9	Scotland					
	Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees (D) Stoke Stroud	2,865 807 7,136 11,331 1,942	936 345 2,034 3,786 747	3,801 1,152 9,170 15,117 2,689	5·5 7·1 13·2 7·8 6·8	4·8 5·6 11·7 6·8 5·6	Aberdeen Alloa (I) Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I)	3,981 1,647 443 869 2,894	1,490 570 226 379 1,005	5,471 2,217 669 1,248 3,899	3·1 13·5 7·4 13·0 9·0	2·8 11·5 6·0 10·5 7·7
	Sudbury Sunderland (D) Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	969 17,661 5,674 2,161 4,798	331 4,768 1,880 686 1,632	1,300 22,429 7,554 2,847 6,430	8·8 14·0 7·2 6·7 10·0	6·5 12·2 6·4 5·6 8·5	Badenoch (I) Banff Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	216 359 4,336 277 497	92 174 1,402 110 216	308 533 5,738 387 713	8·3 5·4 12·0 6·8 6·6	6·2 4·0 10·7 4·9 5·0
	Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	4,223 1,383 198 580 4,151	1,209 549 88 187 1,277	5,432 1,932 286 767 5,428	15·0 9·2 5·9 7·4 12·4	11·7 7·5 4·5 5·7 9·5	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	682 103 282 181 2,086	334 105 127 68 661	1,016 208 409 249 2,747	7·6 4·5 11·8 6·7 20·8	6.0 3.7 8.3 5.1 16.9
	Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	301 511 2,511 1,501 3,388	146 193 902 494 1,051	447 704 3,413 1,995 4,439	9·0 9·9 7·3 8·2 4·6	6·3 7·1 6·2 6·7 3·7	Dumbarton (D) Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I)	2,532 1,227 7,123 3,888 799	866 464 2,518 1,286 276	3,398 1,691 9,641 5,174 1,075	12·6 7·0 10·1 10·7 13·5	10·9 6·0 9·1 9·3 9·6
	Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall (I) Wareham and Swanage Warminster	453 8,549 12,210 593 386	171 2,652 3,810 166 172	624 11,201 16,020 759 558	5·5 9·7 11·0 7·9 8·4	4·4 8·6 9·5 6·1 6·8	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk (I) Forfar Forres (I)	16,874 746 4,909 466 329	5,259 465 1,772 275 176	22,133 1,211 6,681 741 505	7·3 7·6 11·3 8·0 16·6	6.6 6.4 10.0 6.5 12.8
1	Marrington Marwick Matford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushden Wells	4,552 3,132 16,726 2,373 1,158	1,429 1,132 5,034 885 446	5,981 4,264 21,760 3,258 1,604	7·7 5·2 6·5 6·7 7·0	6·8 4·5 5·7 5·7 5·6	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D)	205 555 415 54,276 4,406	119 216 161 15,718 1,237	324 771 576 69,994 5,643	4·2 4·6 18·3 11·7 15·1	3·2 3·9 13·6 10·5 13·2
'	Neston-super-Mare Nhitby (D) Nhitchurch and Market Drayton Nhitehaven Nidnes and Runcorn (D)	2,842 668 672 1,893 5,141	908 204 275 653 1,418	3,750 872 947 2,546 6,559	9·6 12·0 6·4 7·3 11·8	7·8 8·4 4·8 6·6 10·5	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverness	590 415 150 936 1,954	217 142 36 372 709	807 557 186 1,308 2,663	6·0 6·8 5·6 11·0 7·1	5·1 5·7 4·2 9·2 6·1

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at May 9, 1991

per cent per cent employees workforce and unemployed

4·2 12·3 6·9 5·5 10·2

Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech

Rate **

5·2 14·1 7·7 7·2 11·8

1,068 17,213 6,734 676 5,784

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITE	D 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									
	Apr	1,624-8	131.0	334-2	268-4	323-8	252-2	286-7	28.5	1,626-3
	July	1,621.7	130-8	356-8	268-8	322-0	246-4	269-5	27.4	1,623-6
(Oct	1,668-5	144-1	352-8	279.5	335-2	255-1	272-9	29.0	1,670-6
991 .	Jan	1,957-0	166-4	420.0	335-1	400-5	302-2	297-9	34.9	1,959-7
	Apr	2,195-4	185-4	473-7	379-7	456-0	341-3	318-5	40-8	2,198-5
MALE										
990	Apr	1,197-4	81.4	236-8	199-1	255-9	186-0	210-2	28-0	1,198-2
	July	1,191-1	81-0	247-6	200-9	254-9	181-9	198-0	26.9	1,192-1
(Ocí	1,243-4	89-3	251-6	211.7	268-8	191-1	202-3	28-6	1,244-4
991 .	Jan	1,479-4	106-0	304-4	257-2	324-4	229-2	223-8	34.5	1,480-8
	Apr	1,666-6	119-6	345-4	292-8	369-4	258-5	240-7	40.2	1,668-2
EMAL	E									
990 /		427-5	49.5	97.5	69.3	67-9	66.2	76-5	0-6	428-1
	July	430-6	49-8	109-3	68-0	67-1	64.5	71.5	0.5	431-5
(Ocí	425-2	54-8	101-2	67-8	66-4	64.0	70-6	0-4	426-2
991	Jan	477-7	60-4	115-6	77.9	76-1	73.0	74-1	0.5	479-0
	Apr	528-8	65.8	128-3	87-0	86-6	82-8	77-8	0.6	530-2

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

* Including some aged under 18.

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE	AND FEMALE								Thousand
1990	Apr	216-0	586-9	283.7	200.5	86-0	253-2	1,626-3	539.7
	July	260-7	565-5	283.7	197-8	80.9	234.9	1,623-6	513-6
	Oct	256-9	616-5	289-5	202.6	80-4	224-7	1,670-6	507-7
		2000	0100	2000	202 0	00 1	EE-11	1,0700	3077
1991	Jan	266-9	834-6	333-4	221-6	83-9	219-3	1,959-7	524-8
	Apr	291.8	939-7	411-9	253.7	87.9	213-5	2,198-5	555-1
		Proportion of number	vr unomployed						Per cen
1990	Apr	13.3	36·1	17-4	12-3	5-3	15-6	100-0	33-2
1990		16-1	34.8	17.5	12.3	5.0			33.2
	July	15.4	36.9				14.5	100-0	31-6
	Oct	15.4	36.9	17-3	12-1	4.8	13.5	100-0	30-4
1991	Jan	13-6	42.6	17.0	11-3	4.3	11-2	100-0	26-8
	Apr	13-3	42.7	18-7	11.5	4-0	9.7	100-0	25-2
MALE									Thousan
1990		148-3	420.9	203-5	154-5	67-1	203-9	4 400 0	Thousan
1990		171.1	406.2	207.9	153.6			1,198-2	425-5
	July					63-3	189-9	1,192-1	406-8
	Oct	181.9	442.5	215-8	158-9	63-5	181-9	1,244-4	404-3
1991	Jan	186-0	623-6	250-3	175-8	67-3	177-9	1.480-8	421-0
	Apr	206-9	700-5	313-2	202.7	71-3	173-5	1,668-2	447-6
		Proportion of number	r unemployed						Per cen
1990	Apr	12.4	35·1	17-0	12-9	5.6	17-0	100-0	35·5
1000	July	14.4	34-1	17-4	12.9	5.3	15.9	100-0	34-1
	Oct	14-6	35.6	17.3	12.8	5.1			
	OCI	14.6	33.0	17.3	12.0	2.1	14-6	100-0	32.5
1991	Jan	12.6	42-1	16-9	11-9	4.5	12-0	100-0	28-4
	Apr	12-4	42.0	18-8	12-2	4.3	10-4	100-0	26.8
FEMA	I E								
1990		67.7	166-0	80-2	46-0	10.0	40.0	400.4	Thousan
1990	July	89.6	159-3	75.8	44.2	18·9 17·6	49·3 45·0	428-1	114-2
	Oct	75.0	174.0	73.7		16.8		431.5	106-8
	Oct	75.0	174.0	13-1	43.8	16.8	42-9	426-2	103-5
1991	Jan	80-9	211.0	83-1	45-8	16-6	41-4	479-0	103-8
	Apr	84-9	239-2	98.7	51.0	16-6	40-0	530-2	107-5
		Proportion of number	r unomployed						
1990	Apr	15.8	38-8	18-7	10.7	4-4	11.5	100-0	Per cen 26-7
300	July	20.8	36.9	17.6	10.2	4.1	10.4		
	Oct	17.6	40.8	17.3				100-0	24-8
	OCI	17.6	40.0	17.3	10-3	4.0	10-1	100-0	24.3
1991	Jan	16-9	44-1	17-4	9.6	3.5	8-6	100-0	21.7
	Apr	16.0	45-1	18-6	9.6	3.1	7.5	100-0	20.3

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Unemployment in o	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemploye						per cent employees and unemploye	
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	13,240 6,023 1,636 3,288	3,957 1,675 620 978	17,197 7,698 2,256 4,266	7-4	6-5	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	3,709 2,201 1,508	1,137 656 481	4,846 2,857 1,989	10-5	8-4
South Bedfordshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	2,293 13,417 1,727 1,990 3,446 2,803 1,764 1,687	684 4,360 593 639 839 1,036 654 599	2,977 17,777 2,320 2,629 4,285 3,839 2,418 2,286	5-0	4-4	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	37,185 2,077 2,875 1,747 2,406 2,703 2,901 2,478 4,703	11,191 642 822 510 687 849 889 850 1,373	48,376 2,719 3,697 2,257 3,093 3,552 3,790 3,328 6,076	8.5	7-1
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	11,975 2,647 1,107 4,619 715 2,887	3,762 934 343 1,376 276 833	15,737 3,581 1,450 5,995 991 3,720	6-0	5-1	Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,691 2,579 3,459 4,223 1,730 1,613	576 671 1,078 1,209 578 457	2,267 3,250 4,537 5,432 2,308 2,070		
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother	18,137 5,973 2,013 2,893 2,691 1,653 1,373	5,503 1,790 581 755 942 472 461	23,640 7,763 2,594 3,648 3,633 2,125 1,834		7.5	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire Surrey	10,007 2,201 2,962 2,023 1,529 1,292	3,004 771 748 516 476 493	13,011 2,972 3,710 2,539 2,005 1,785	5.3	4.5
Wealden Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow	1,541 35,680 4,585 2,522 1,112 1,958 2,665 3,208 2,224 2,291	502 11,493 1,406 872 384 657 973 1,140 838 840	2,043 47,173 5,991 3,394 1,496 2,615 3,638 4,348 3,062 3,131	8.7	7-2	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	1,388 838 1,633 880 1,586 969 1,295 944 875 1,320 1,070	498 238 486 266 536 316 474 318 287 440 322	1,886 1,076 2,119 1,146 2,122 1,285 1,769 1,262 1,162 1,760 1,392		
Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	1,104 1,324 4,760 3,321 3,737 869 234,178	338 452 1,258 935 1,084 316 83,507	1,442 1,776 6,018 4,256 4,821 1,185		7-2	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	11,597 1,152 2,353 1,439 1,637 1,556 1,549	3,592 310 594 401 669 571 553	15,189 1,462 2,947 1,840 2,306 2,127 2,102	5-1	4-3
Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden	4,750 6,365 5,072 9,954 5,659 7,084	1,375 2,749 1,824 3,702 2,152 2,746 27	6,125 9,114 6,896 13,656 7,811 9,830			Worthing EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	1,911 13,757 2,231 874	494 4,605 677 362	2,405 18,362 2,908 1,236	6.7	5.7
City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich	72 5,194 8,194 8,571 7,673 8,881	2,252 2,802 3,196 2,647 2,787	7,446 10,996 11,767 10,320 11,668			Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	1,955 2,347 5,063 1,287	684 907 1,503 472	2,639 3,254 6,566 1,759		
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	12,247 6,765 11,571 3,551 4,959 4,590 5,034 9,189	4,151 2,599 4,319 1,459 1,560 1,655 2,021 3,467	16,398 9,364 15,890 5,010 6,519 6,245 7,055 12,656			Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	17,490 2,232 1,376 3,116 1,656 4,547 1,446 3,117	5,822 932 535 1,095 503 1,193 532 1,032	23,312 3,164 1,911 4,211 2,159 5,740 1,978 4,149		6.7
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamilets	3,782 2,245 14,256 11,122 4,043 11,429 5,455 2,750 12,438 3,312 10,270	1,793 826 5,101 3,878 1,532 3,389 2,076 1,203 3,959 1,096 2,663	5,575 3,071 19,357 15,000 5,575 14,818 7,53 3,955 16,39 4,408 12,93	 7		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	12,130 1,334 828 3,323 1,061 1,662 1,467 2,455	4,196 459 324 899 438 633 475 968	16,326 1,793 1,152 4,222 1,499 2,295 1,942 3,423		5.4
Waltham Forest Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham	8,406 9,295 35,535 2,619 1,370 1,862 1,696	2,917 3,584 10,098 783 399 541 541	11,323 12,879 45,633 3,402 1,769 2,403 2,233	3 3 7-0 2 9 3 7	6-1	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	26,131 2,357 14,905 1,757 2,227 1,281 3,604	8,609 813 4,562 648 936 419 1,231	34,740 3,170 19,467 2,405 3,163 1,700 4,835) 7 5 3	7-0
Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	1,944 988 3,631 2,859 6,398 1,384 7,841 1,627 1,316	741 336 873 827 1,826 552 1,819 465 395	2,685 1,324 4,504 3,686 8,224 1,930 9,666 2,095 1,71	4 4 6 4 6 0 2		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	14,165 1,826 2,441 10 3,015 1,773 2,324 2,776	4,597 629 791 5 925 622 776 849	18,762 2,455 3,232 15 3,940 2,395 3,100 3,625		9.7
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	18,810 1,931 2,372 1,807 1,665 2,325 1,804 2,209 1,130 1,749 1,818	6,421 869 743 729 584 800 576 656 333 533 598	25,23 2,80 3,11: 2,53i 2,24: 3,12: 2,38: 2,86: 1,46: 2,28: 2,24:	1 5·9 5 6 9 5 5 5 5 6 9	5-1	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	26,468 1,708 2,716 1,038 2,154 9,263 1,349 2,150 4,040 1,198 852	8,396 544 768 359 696 2,849 532 624 1,231 463 330	34,864 2,252 3,484 1,397 2,850 12,112 1,881 2,777 5,277 1,660 1,182	9·3 2 4 7 7 0 2 1 4 4	7.5

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee						per cent employees and unemploye	
Dorset	15,828	4,598 1,440	20,426 6,871	8-6	7-1	South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,923 1,666	681 673	2,604 2,339		
Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	5,431 727 1,213 700 3,722 842 1,370 1,823	208 418 271 1,000 234 461 566	935 1,631 971 4,722 1,076 1,831 2,389			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	12,424 1,911 856 1,030 1,675 4,627	4,361 674 387 393 603 1,410 335	16,785 2,585 1,243 1,423 2,278 6,037 1,193	6-8	5-9
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	10,940 2,369 969 1,536 2,779 1,975	3,381 622 366 504 694 756	14,321 2,991 1,335 2,040 3,473 2,731	6-3	5-4	Wellingborough Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe	858 1,467 32,383 3,396 2,918 2,259	9,392 900 1,049 774	2,026 41,775 4,296 3,967 3,033	9-4	8-3
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,312 9,891 2,010 2,425 2,084 639	439 3,384 705 793 660 180	1,751 13,275 2,715 3,218 2,744 819	7.8	6-3	Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS	2,383 3,435 2,561 13,649 1,782	838 939 722 3,551 619	3,221 4,374 3,283 17,200 2,401		
Yeovil	2,733	1,046	3,779			Humberside	30,606	8,696	39,302	11.5	9.8
Witshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS	11,384 1,039 1,804 1,871 4,656 2,014	4,046 392 741 645 1,477 791	15,430 1,431 2,545 2,516 6,133 2,805	6-7	5-8	Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	1,863 1,468 2,379 1,832 1,544 4,312 1,162 13,569	692 480 627 620 559 1,014 435 3,616	2,555 1,948 3,006 2,452 2,103 5,326 1,597 17,185		
Hereford and Worcester	14,213	4,801	19,014	7.7	6-3	Scunthorpe	2,477	653	3,130		
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,748 1,349 667 1,473 1,832 830 2,288 1,528 2,498	602 509 220 461 711 290 612 536 860	2,350 1,858 887 1,934 2,543 1,120 2,900 2,064 3,358			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	11,425 596 986 1,751 450 905 2,645 1,351 2,741	4,211 263 420 648 295 392 875 557 761	15,636 859 1,406 2,399 745 1,297 3,520 1,908 3,502	5.9	4-7
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	8,667 823 785 667 1,685 660	3,050 343 316 252 593 222	11,717 1,166 1,101 919 2,278 882	8-2	6-6	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	50,686 8,287 11,516 9,702 21,181	14,474 2,448 3,312 2,810 5,904	65,160 10,735 14,828 12,512 27,085	13-1	11-3
The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	4,047 24,618 2,491 2,378 1,831 2,706	1,324 8,470 882 862 700 1,018	5,371 33,088 3,373 3,240 2,531 3,724	8-3	7-1	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	63,602 16,263 5,583 10,086 21,943 9,727	18,714 4,423 1,878 3,177 6,221 3,015	82,316 20,686 7,461 13,263 28,164 12,742	9-3	8-1
South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,271 2,035 1,451 7,218 2,237	807 677 562 2,177 785	3,078 2,712 2,013 9,395 3,022			NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	22,932 2,842 1,323 2,398	7,416 882 609 857	30,348 3,724 1,932 3,255	7-7	6.7
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	9,773 1,303 3,129 1,657 1,422 2,262	3,597 466 1,085 689 548 809	13,370 1,769 4,214 2,346 1,970 3,071	6-8	5-8	Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,383 4,911 2,086 2,437 4,552	729 1,316 759 835 1,429	3,112 6,227 2,845 3,272 5,981		
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS	102,891 45,068 11,533 9,099 12,189 4,898 9,419 10,685	30,831 12,812 3,641 2,886 3,752 1,751 2,775 3,214	133,722 57,880 15,174 11,985 15,941 6,649 12,194 13,899	10-9	9-7	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	87,905 8,276 4,013 24,005 7,020 7,198 9,367 6,240 6,750 5,681 9,355	26,284 2,475 1,324 6,138 2,379 2,221 2,341 2,020 2,183 1,785 3,418	114,189 10,751 5,337 30,143 9,399 9,419 11,708 8,260 8,933 7,466 12,773	9-8	8-6
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire	23,868 2,317 2,160 3,206 7,176 926 2,605 1,641 2,628	8,179 924 698 1,036 2,196 359 914 671 907	32,047 3,241 2,858 4,242 9,372 1,285 3,519 2,312 3,535	8-4	7.2	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle	35,012 4,696 5,045 2,616 1,889 749 1,809 3,242 1,947	10,664 1.228 1.379 818 744 253 590 1.047 601	45,676 5,924 6,424 3,434 2,633 1,002 2,399 4,289 2,548	8-3	7.0
South Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hincklay and Bosworth	1,209 20,802 1,225 2,378 919 1,488	474 6,842 491 958 301 584	1,683 27,644 1,716 3,336 1,220 2,073	7.0	6∙1	Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Riibble West Lancashire Wyre	4.416 468 1.443 1.817 3.087 1.788	1.068 230 455 589 1.150 512	5.484 698 1,898 2,406 4,237 2,300		
Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,488 11,450 620 1,592 768 362	3,341 202 522 290 153	2,072 14,791 822 2,114 1,058 515			Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Setton St Helens Wirral	69,940 9,802 29,641 10,587 6,613 13,297	19,639 2,471 8,210 3,093 1,999 3,866	89,579 12.273 37.851 13.680 8.612 17.163	15.2	13-3
Lincolnshire Boston	13,869 1,312	4,845 471	18,714 1,783	8-8	7.2	NORTH					
East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland	3,168 3,385 1,348 1,067	1,119 1,010 538 353	4,287 4,395 1,886 1,420			Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh	24,855 4,307 5,883	6,521 1,024 1,538	31,376 5.331 7.421	14-4	12-7

Unemployment in	counties	and loca	al authority	districts a	at May 9	, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployed			320			per cent employees and unemploye	per cent workforce
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria	7,529 7,136 10,117	1,925 2,034 3,812	9,454 9,170 13,929	6.7	5-7	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	8,273 1,525 4,727 2,021	2,886 533 1,683 670	11,159 2,058 6,410 2,691	10.7	9.3
Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,436 1,843 2,412 1,990 474 962	1,010 732 813 681 202 374	3,446 2,575 3,225 2,671 676 1,336			Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	3,434 620 1,459 351 1,004	1,466 333 578 152 403	4,900 953 2,037 503 1,407	8-6	6.9
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham	18,881 1,504 3,367 3,146 2,288	5,690 472 1,059 882 781	24,571 1,976 4,426 4,028 3,069	11.3	9-8	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	10,245 3,845 5,390 1,010	3,715 1,264 1,964 487	13,960 5,109 7,354 1,497	11.0	9.5
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	3,101 2,609 487 2,379	722 967 178 629	3,823 3,576 665 3,008			Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	6,829 1,237 3,612 304 285	3,012 564 1,247 124 207	9,841 1,801 4,859 428 492	4-1	3.6
Northumberland Alnwick	7,786 715	2,592 230	10,378 945	10.2	8-5	Moray	1,391	870	2,261		
Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	543 2,590 959 825 2,154	185 817 351 337 672	728 3,407 1,310 1,162 2,826			Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn	5,276 216 842 1,605 540 180	2,016 92 304 532 195 96	7,292 308 1,146 2,137 735 276	8.8	7.2
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside	48,368 8,033 12,970 6,773	13,280 2,220 3,477 1,875	61,648 10,253 16,447 8,648	12.6	11:3	Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	1,201 317 375	497 124 176	1,698 441 551		
South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	7,268 13,324	2,093 3,615	9,361 16,939			Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	21,982 13,302 2,043 2,119 4,518	6,967 4,140 639 697 1,491	28,949 17,442 2,682 2,816 6,009	7-9	7-1
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	9,539 1,534 1,215 1,378 745 1,505 3,162	3,037 555 417 429 287 446 903	12,576 2,089 1,632 1,807 1,032 1,951 4,065	8-3	6-7	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdank Clydesdanc Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	91,811 1,620 542 38,361 2,042 1,541 1,863 2,023 5,090	27,292 612 244 10,413 547 566 682 603 1,688	119,103 2,232 786 48,774 2,589 2,107 2,545 2,626 6,778	12-2	10-8
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	9,217 1,126 1,314 958 2,129 2,185 1,505	2,762 366 461 316 588 608 423	11,979 1,492 1,775 1,274 2,717 2,793 1,928		7-8	Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	2,532 2,133 727 3,933 4,277 2,921 3,140 4,252	1,060 866 832 347 1,060 1,157 989 1,110 1,183	3,398 2,965 1,074 4,993 5,434 3,910 4,250 5,435		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	14,136 2,670 1,772 1,530 5,088	3,733 569 435 497 1,377	17,869 3,239 2,207 2,027 6,465		8-9	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Region	6,019 6,848 1,947	1,654 2,110 629 4,255	7,673 8,958 2,576	9-1	7.9
Torfaen Gwynedd Aberconwy	3,076 6,931 1,174	855 2,359 370	3,931 9,290 1,544	11-4	8-7	Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	2,148 6,813 2,264	1,036 2,361 858	3,184 9,174 3,122		
Arfon Dwyfor	2,019 665	593 214	2,612 879			Orkney Islands	284	125	409	5.9	4-2
Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	762 2,311	307 875	1,069 3,186			Shetland Islands Western Isles	1,053	96 363	374 1,416	3·6 13·3	2·9 10·2
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	19,620 2,697 2,324 4,290 3,301 4,128 2,880	4,788 580 597 1,254 769 874 714	24,408 3,277 2,921 5,544 4,070 5,002 3,594		11-1	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	1,633	561	2,194		
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,037 776 929 332	706 244 335 127	2,743 1,020 1,264 459		4-8	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	1,817 2,243 1,819 1,184 1,034	703 682 737 324 391	2,520 2,925 2,556 1,508 1,425		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,870 10,775 3,095	3,325 2,497 828	17,195 13,272 3,923		7-8	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	18,638 1,123 1,567 2,355	5,023 443 694 745	23,661 1,566 2,261 3,100		
West Glamorgan Afan Liw Valley Neath Swansea	11,393 1,351 1,580 1,872 6,590	2,784 304 405 493 1,582	14,177 1,655 1,985 2,365 8,172		8.9	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	1,605 3,268 6,926 2,128 2,409 2,423 1,243 1,722 3,525	473 1,043 1,378 749 642 563 394 411 1,203	2,078 4,311 8,304 2,877 3,051 2,986 1,637 2,133 4,728		
SCOTLAND Borders Region	1,764	673	2,437	6.0	4.9	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne	1,705 862 5,213	529 202 1,470	2,234 1,064 6,683		
Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	277 555 641 291	110 216 229 118	2,437 387 771 870 409		200.0643	Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	2,501 1,603 2,226 2,700	964 887 676 592	3,465 2,490 2,902 3,292		

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

† Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self- employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. These local area rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

SOUTH LEAT	ale All
Reduction	
McBedochathe 1,96 693 2,497 Chreghon 1,314 448 2,541 More Lution 2,162 602 2,652 602 More Lution 2,162 603 2,652 603 More Lution 2,162 603 More Lution 2,163 More Lution	7 6.337
Mont Luck 2,165 867 2,	5 1,779
Beckster	2,972
Berkehren	
Newburn	4 2,086
Pleading Weel	6,135
Windows and Maderhead	7 1,232
Wokengham 1,407 492 1,899	2 4,787
Bucking hamshire 1,74	
Beaconciled 1,035	9 2,273
Cheshbarm and Amersham	5 7,779
Wycombe	1,893
Fact Survey	1 2.226
Bouhill and Battle	5,072
Brighton Payer P	9 2,636
Hastings and Pye	7 2,891
Lewes	3,225
Selection	4 2,345 3 2,932
Seek	2 3,841
Billencay	3 1,839
Berntwood and Ongar	5,311
Castle Point 1,958 657 2,515 Southampton Test 3,388 805 Castle Point 1,420 392 Castle Point 1,420 601 Castle Point 1,420	5 4,645
Epping Forest	5 4,193 2 1,812
Harwich 2,880 782 3,562 Broxbourne 2,093 944 North Colchester 1,278 769 2,996 Heritord and Stortford 1,527 601 North Colchester 1,278 769 2,996 Heritord and Stortford 1,527 601 Saffron Walden 1,478 531 2,009 North Heritordshire 2,230 750 Saffron Walden 2,266 882 3,388 South West Heritordshire 1,889 425 Southend East 2,707 709 3,418 St. Nabans 1,469 476 Southend East 2,707 709 3,418 St. Nabans 1,469 476 Thurrock 2,077 892 2,979 Stevensage 2,779 707 Thurrock 2,077 892 2,979 Welsyn Hartled 1,842 598 Beta	1,012
Rochford	
South Colchester and Maldon	7 2,396
Southend East	
Thurrock 3,017 862 3,879 Watford 2,029 620 6	1,945
Search S	2,649
Battersea 3,708 1,412 5,120 sile of Wight 3,709 1,137 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5,152 1,240 6,392 Brent Dow and Polar 3,393 1,377 5,500 Canterbury 2,058 6,23 Brent North 1,945 864 2,809 Darford 2,088 6,23 Brent South 4,086 1,461 5,547 Dover 2,238 6,36 Brent South 1,916 607 2,252 Folkestone and Hythe 2,579 6,71 Chingford 1,862 6,76 2,383 6,76 Gillingham 2,745 6,861 Chipsing Barnet 1,439 6,55 2,094 Maidstone 2,948 6,94 Chipsing Barnet 1,439 6,55 2,094 Maidstone 2,948 6,94 Chipsing Barnet 1,439 6,55 2,094 Maidstone 2,948 6,94 Chipsing Barnet 1,967 8,28 2,594 Sevenoaks 1,370 4,63 Croydon Central 2,056 5,98 2,594 Sevenoaks 1,370 4,63 Croydon Central 2,056 5,98 2,594 Sevenoaks 1,370 4,63 Croydon South 1,195 408 1,603 Turbridge Wells 1,613 457 Dagenham 2,241 7,08 3,049 Duwch 2,849 1,032 3,881 Ostronomy 2,014 737 Eding Actor 2,241 7,08 3,049 Duwch 2,849 1,032 3,881 Ostronomy 2,014 737 Eding Actor 2,241 6,99 2,333 Wantage 1,315 415 Edmonton 3,007 6,22 6,88 2,304 Edmonton 4,848 4,262 Edmonton 4	
Beckenham 1,978 752 2,730 sile of Wight 3,709 1,137	
Bevisipheath	7 4,846
Brent Kast 3,923 1,377 5,300 Canterbury 2,125 615 8164 2,809 Dartford 2,068 623 Brent South 4,086 1,461 5,547 Dover 2,238 636 Brent South 4,086 1,461 5,547 Dover 2,238 636 Brent Gord and Isleworth 2,239 917 3,156 Faversham 3,331 1,037 Carshalton and Wallington 1,916 605 2,521 Gillwestone and Hythe 2,579 671 Chelsea 1,419 655 2,521 Gillwestone and Hythe 2,579 671 Chelsea 1,419 655 2,594 Mingham 2,245 861 Chelsea 1,419 655 2,594 Mingham 2,246 862 Chelsea 1,419 655 2,594 Mingham 2,246 862 Chelsea 1,240 493 1,787 Mingham 2,247 862 Chelsea 1,240 493 1,787 Mingham 2,247 862 Chelsea 1,240 493 Chelsea 1,240 Chelsea 1,240 493 Chelsea 1,240 Chelsea 1,2	0.740
Brent South	5 2,740
Brentford and Isleworth	
Chelsea	7 4,368
Chipiping Barnet	3,606
City of London and Westminster South 1,967 823 2,790 North Thanet 2,297 825 Croydon Central 2,056 588 2,654 Sevenoaks 1,370 463 Croydon North East 2,344 880 3,224 South Thanet 2,298 661 Croydon North West 2,599 916 3,515 Tonbridge and Malling 1,730 578 Croydon South 1,195 Mas	2 2,590
and Westminster South 1,967 823 2,790 North Thanet 2,929 835 Croydon Central 2,056 598 2,654 Sevenoaks 1,370 463 Croydon North East 2,344 880 3,224 South Thanet 2,298 661 Croydon North West 2,599 916 3,515 Tonbridge and Malling 1,730 578 Croydon South 1,195 408 1,603 Tunbridge Wells 1,613 457 Dagenham 2,341 708 3,049 Dulwich 2,849 1,032 3,881 Oxfordshire Ealing North 2,523 872 3,395 Banbury 2,214 737 Ealing Acton 2,691 1,080 3,771 Henley 1,093 299 Ealing Southall 3,357 1,244 4,601 Oxford East 2,581 595 Edmonton 3,007 987 3,994 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,535 431 Efficiel North 2,778 9,264 4,689 2,933 Wantage 1,315 415 Effield North 2,778 9,264 3,382 Surrey 1,315 415 Erfield Southgate 1,888 734 2,622 Erith and Crayford 2,518 864 3,362 Surrey Feitham and Heston 2,789 9,14 3,389 Chertsey and Walton 1,255 425 Einchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 Lakey North and Stoke Newington 1,889 1,366 3 Esher 833 281 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 1,887 1,366 5,263 North West Surrey 1,352 459 Harmstead and Highgate 2,889 1,366 3 Esher 833 281 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 1,865 648 2,930 South West Surrey 1,352 459 Harmstead and Highgate 2,890 1,305 4,195 Reigate 1,294 4,599 Harmstead and Highgate 2,890 1,305 4,195 Reigate 1,294 4,599 Harmstead and Highgate 2,890 1,366 3 2,499 Woking 1,379 4,37	3,522 3,292
Croydon North East 2,344 880 3,224 South Thanet 2,298 661 Croydon North West 2,599 916 3,515 Torbridge and Malling 1,730 578 Croydon South 1,195 408 1,603 Tunbridge Wells 1,613 457 Dagenham 2,341 708 3,049 Tunbridge Wells 1,613 457 Dulwich 2,849 1,032 3,881 Oxfordshire 2 Ealing North 2,523 872 3,895 Banbury 2,014 737 Ealing Acton 2,681 1,080 3,771 Henley 1,083 299 Edmonton 3,007 3,071 Henley 1,083 299 Edmonton 3,007 3957 3,994 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,535 431 Enfleid North 2,724 689 2,933 Wantage 1,315 415 Enfleid North 2,724 689 2,933 Wartage 1,215 415 <td>3,764</td>	3,764
Croydon South 1,195 408 1,603 Tunbridge Wells 1,613 457 Dagenham 2,341 708 3,049 Dulwich 2,849 1,032 3,881 Oxfordshire Section 1,083 299 Ealing North 2,523 872 3,395 Banbury 2,014 737 Ealing Southall 3,357 1,244 4,601 Oxford Bast 2,581 595 Edmonton 3,007 987 3,994 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,535 431 Elfham 2,244 689 2,933 Wantage 1,315 415 Enfield North 2,778 926 3,704 Witney 1,479 527 Enfield Southgate 1,888 734 2,622 Surrey 1,479 527 Feltham Crayford 2,518 864 3,382 Surrey 875 287 Feltham Greenwich 2,795 1,04 3,899 Chertsey and Walton 1,255 425 Fulham <td< td=""><td>1 2,959</td></td<>	1 2,959
Dulwich	
Ealing Acton 2,691 1,080 3,771 Henley 1,083 299 Ealing Southall 3,357 1,244 4,601 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,535 431 Edmonton 3,007 987 3,994 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,535 431 Ellham 2,244 689 2,933 Wantage 1,315 415 Enfield North 2,778 926 3,704 Witney 1,479 527 Enfield Southgate 1,888 734 2,622 Witney 1,479 527 Enfield Southgate 1,888 734 2,622 Surrey Firchlay 1,479 527 Feltham and Heston 2,795 1,104 3,899 Chertsey and Walton 1,255 425 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 287 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 287 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561	
Edmonton 3,007 987 3,994 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,535 431 Eitham 2,244 689 2,933 Wantage 1,315 415 Enfield North 2,778 926 3,704 Witney 1,479 527 Enfield Southgate 1,888 734 2,622 Fircheld Southgate 1,479 527 Erith and Crayford 2,518 864 3,382 Surrey 875 287 Feltham and Heston 2,795 1,104 3,899 Chertsey and Walton 1,255 425 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 287 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 287 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 287 Fillham 2,868 1,233 4,101 Epsom and Ewell 1,130 315 Greenwich 1,874 914 3,663 Esher 833	7 2,751 9 1,382
Elham	3,176
Enfield Southgate 1,888 734 2,622 Erith and Crayford 2,518 864 3,382 Surrey Feltham and Heston 2,795 1,104 3,899 Chertsey and Walton 1,255 425 Finchley 1,741 820 2,561 East Surrey 875 287 Fulham 2,868 1,233 4,101 Epsom and Ewell 1,130 315 Greenwich 2,749 914 3,663 Esher 833 281 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 5,879 2,042 7,921 Guildford 1,332 375 Hackney South and Shoreditch 6,368 2,109 8,477 Mole Valley 931 284 Hammersmith 3,897 1,366 5,263 North West Surrey 1,352 459 Harrow East 2,078 852 2,930 South West Surrey 1,122 387 Harrow West 1,473 607 2,080 Spelthorre 1,295 479 Hendon No	5 1,730
Finchley 1,741 820 2.561 East Surey 875 287 Fulham 2,868 1.233 4.101 Epsom and Ewell 1.130 315 Greenwich 2,749 914 3,663 Esher 833 281 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 5,879 2,042 7,921 Guildford 1,332 375 Hackney South and Shoreditch 6,368 2,109 8,477 Mole Valley 931 284 Harmwersmith 3,897 1,366 5,263 North West Surrey 1,352 459 Hampstead and Highgate 2,890 1,305 4,195 Reigate 1,294 459 Harrow East 2,078 852 2,930 South West Surrey 1,122 387 Harrow West 1,473 607 2,080 Spelthorne 1,295 474 Hendon North 1,656 643 2,449 Woking 1,379 435 Hendon South 1,529 626 2,155 Wes	7 2,006
Finchley 1,741 820 2.561 East Surey 875 287 Fulham 2,868 1.233 4.101 Epsom and Ewell 1.130 315 Greenwich 2,749 914 3,663 Esher 833 281 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 5,879 2,042 7,921 Guildford 1,332 375 Hackney South and Shoreditch 6,368 2,109 8,477 Mole Valley 931 284 Harmwersmith 3,897 1,366 5,263 North West Surrey 1,352 459 Hampstead and Highgate 2,890 1,305 4,195 Reigate 1,294 459 Harrow East 2,078 852 2,930 South West Surrey 1,122 387 Harrow West 1,473 607 2,080 Spelthorne 1,295 474 Hendon North 1,656 643 2,449 Woking 1,379 435 Hendon South 1,529 626 2,155 Wes	5 1,680
Greenwich 27.749 914 3.663 Esher 833 281 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 5.879 2.042 7.921 Guildford 1.332 375 Hackney South and Shoreditch 6.368 2.109 8.477 Mole Valley 931 284 Hammersmith 3.897 1.366 5.263 North West Surrey 1.352 459 Hammersmith 2.890 1.305 4.195 Reigate 1.294 459 Harrow East 2.078 852 2.930 South West Surrey 1.122 387 Harrow West 1.473 607 2.080 Spelthorne 1.295 474 Hayes and Harlington 1.806 643 2.449 Woking 1.379 435 Hendon North 1.656 648 2.304 Hendon South 1.529 626 2.155 Hendon South 1.529 626 2.155 Holborn and St Pancras 4.194 1.441 5.635 Arundel 2.041 503 Hornchurch 1.623 537 2.160 Chichester 1.439 401 Hornsey and Wood Green 4.598 2.043 6.641 Crawley 1.923 788 Ilford North 1.638 630 Horsham 1.556 571 Ilford South 2.502 868 3.370 Mid Sussex 1.263 434 Ilford South 4.940 1.878 6.818 Shoreham 1.464 4.01	7 1,162
Hackney South and Shoreditch 6,368 2,109 8,477 Mole Valley 931 284 Harmersmith 3,897 1,366 5,263 North West Surrey 1,352 459 Hampstead and Highgate 2,890 1,305 4,195 Reigate 1,294 459 Harrow East 2,078 852 2,930 South West Surrey 1,122 387 Harrow West 1,473 607 2,080 Spelthorne 1,295 474 Hayes and Harlington 1,806 643 2,449 Woking 1,379 435 Hendon North 1,656 648 2,304 Hendon South 1,529 626 2,155 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 4,194 1,441 5,635 Arundel 2,041 503 Horrichurch 1,623 5,37 2,160 Chichester 1,439 401 Horrichurch 1,633 5,37 2,160 Chichester 1,439 401 Horriesy and Wood Green 4,598 2,043 6,641 Crawley 1,932 788 Ilford North 1,638 630 2,268 Horsham 1,556 571 Ilford South 2,502 8,88 3,370 Mid Sussex 1,263 434 Islington North 4,940 1,878 6,818 Shoreham 1,464 4,01	1,114
Hammersminn 3,897 1,366 5,263 North West Surrey 1,352 459 Harmow East 2,890 1,305 4,195 Reigate 1,294 459 Harrow East 2,078 852 2,930 South West Surrey 1,122 387 Harrow East 1,473 607 2,080 Spelthorne 1,295 474 Hayes and Harflington 1,806 643 2,449 Woking 1,379 435 Hendon North 1,656 648 2,304 Hendon South 1,529 626 2,155 West Sussex Heldon South 1,529 626 2,155 Arundel 2,041 503 Horrochurch 1,623 537 2,160 Chichester 1,439 401 Horrsby and Wood Green 4,598 2,043 6,641 Crawley 1,923 7,88 Illord North 1,638 630 2,268 Horrsham 1,556 571 Illord South 2,502 868 3,370 Mid Sussex 1,263 4,34 Illord South 4,940 1,878 6,818 Shoreham 1,464 4,01	1.707 1.215
Harrow East 2,078 852 2,930 South West Surrey 1,122 387 Harrow West 1,473 607 2,080 Spelthorne 1,295 474 Hayes and Harlington 1,806 643 2,449 Woking 1,379 435 Hendon North 1,656 648 2,304 Hendon South 1,529 626 2,155 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 4,194 1,441 5,635 Arundel 2,041 503 Horrochurch 1,623 537 2,160 Chichester 1,439 401 Horrsey and Wood Green 4,598 2,043 6,641 Crawley 1,923 7,88 Illord North 1,638 630 2,268 Horrsham 1,556 57,1 Illord South 2,502 868 3,370 Mid Sussex 1,263 434 Islington North 4,940 1,878 6,818 Shoreham 1,464 4,01	1.811
Hayes and Harflington 1,806 643 2,449 Woking 1,379 435 Hendon North 1,656 648 2,304 Hendon South 1,529 626 2,155 West Sussex Holborn and St Pancras 4,194 1,441 5,635 Arundel 2,041 503 Horrchurch 1,623 537 2,160 Chichester 1,439 401 Horrsey and Wood Green 4,598 2,043 6,641 Crawley 1,923 7,886 Horrsharm 1,556 5,71 liflord South 1,638 630 2,268 Horsharm 1,556 5,71 liflord South 2,502 868 3,370 Mid Sussex 1,263 4,34 Isington North 4,940 1,878 6,818 Shoreham 1,464 4,01	7 1.509
Hendon South 1.529 626 2.155 West Sussex 1.621 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623 1.621 1.623	
Hornchurch 1.623 537 2.160 Chichester 1.439 401 Hornsey and Wood Green 4.598 2.043 6.641 Crawley 1.923 788 Ilford North 1.638 630 2.268 Horsham 1.556 571 Ilford South 2.502 868 3.370 Mid Sussex 1.263 434 Ilington North 4.940 1.878 6.818 Shoreham 1.464 401	
Hornsey and Wood Green 4.598 2.043 6.641 Crawley 1.923 788 Ilford North 1.638 630 2.268 Horsham 1.556 571 Ilford South 2.502 868 3.370 Mid Sussex 1.263 434 Islington North 4.940 1.878 6.818 Shoreham 1.464 401	
Ilford South 2.502 868 3.370 Mid Sussex 1.263 434 Islington North 4.940 1.878 6.818 Shoreham 1.464 401	3 2.711
Inlineton Courts and Finals and F	1.697
Islington South and Finsbury 4.249 1.589 5.838 Worthing 1 911 494	1.865
Kensington 2.364 1.046 3.410 Kingston-upon-Thames 1.340 499 1,839 EAST ANGLIA	
Lewisham East 2.889 983 3.872	
Lewisham Deptford 4.693 1.610 6,303 Cambridge 2.050 606	2.658
North East Cambridgeshire 2,379 864	2.658 2.709 3.243
Newham North East 4.097 1.219 5.316 Peterborough 4.560 1.290	5.850

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Unemployment in Parlia	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,174 1,631	463 634	1,637 2,265	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	2,242	819	3,061
Norfolk Great Yarmouth	3,116	1,095	4,211	Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon	2,312 1,789 1,422	780 748 548	3,092 2,537 1,970
Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	1,532 1,656	646	2,178 2,159	Warwick and Leamington	2,008	702	2,710
North West Norfolk Norwich North	2,489 1,973	778 556	3,267 2,529	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	2,018	749	2,767
Norwich South South Norfolk	3,112 1,446	822 532	3,934 1,978	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	2,706 4,180	877 1,195	3,583 5,375
South West Norfolk	2,166	890	3,056	Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,921 3,871	902 1,075	3,823 4,946
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	1,845	724	2,569	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,303 4,066	1,507 1,130	6,810 5,196
Central Suffolk Ipswich	1,751 2,633	630 707	2,381 3,340	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	4,290 5,735 4,891	1,267 1,388 1,100	5,557 7,123 5,991
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,979 1,467 2,455	692 475 968	2,671 1,942 3,423	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak	2,391 3,227	767 1,032	3,158 4,259
SOUTH WEST	2,400	300	0,120	Coventry North East Coventry North West	4,088 2,265	1,266 811	5,354 3,076
Avon				Coventry South East Coventry South West	3,140 2,040	911 653	4,051 2,693
Bath Bristol East	2,357 3,059	813 946	3,170 4,005	Dudley East Dudley West	3,908 2,966	1,139 967	5,047 3,933
Bristol North West Bristol South	2,957 4,340	826 1,224	3,783 5,564	Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull	2,225 3,352 1,546	780 1,105 646	3,005 4,457 2,192
Bristol West Kingswood	3,648 2,323 1,885	1,313 783	4,961 3,106 2,676	Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	1,487 3,835	572 1,030	2,059 4,865
Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare	1,659 2,391	791 552 738	2,676 2,211 3,129	Walsall South Warley East	3,566 2,851	996 909	4,562 3,760
Woodspring	1,512	623	2,135	Warley West West Bromwich East	2,723 3,008	845 957	3,568 3,965
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne	3,278	958	4,236	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East	3,607 4,277	1,041 1,143	4,648 5,420
North Cornwall South East Cornwall	2,681 2,285	925 782	3,606 3,067	Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	3,426 2,982	985 1,086	4,411 4,068
St Ives Truro	3,063 2,858	1,067 865	4,130 3,723	EAST MIDLANDS			
Devon	2,716	768	3,484	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,964	791	2,755
Exeter Honiton North Devon	1,473 2,221	466 730	1,939 2,951	Bolsover Chesterfield	2,538 2,868	842 917	3,380 3,785
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake	3,423 3,575	957 1,091	4,380 4,666	Derby North Derby South	2,670 3,877	857 1,138	3,527 5,015
Plymouth Sutton South Hams	2,265 2,169	801 795	3,066 2,964	Erewash High Peak	2,524 1,733	877 705	3,401 2,438
Teignbridge Tiverton	1,931 1,441	554 483	2,485 1,924	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,588 1,838	882 675	3,470 2,513
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	3,204 2,050	958 793	4,162 2,843	West Derbyshire	1,268	495	1,763
Dorset	0.005	001	4.000	Leicestershire Blaby	1,577	586	2,163
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	3,305 2,896	901 705	4,206 3,601	Bosworth Harborough	1,606 1,335 3,117	630 496 1,058	2,236 1,831 4,175
Christchurch North Dorset Poole	1,398 1,466 2,952	439 520 834	1,837 1,986 3,786	Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West	3,855 4,478	1,152 1,131	5,007 5,609
South Dorset West Dorset	2,483 1,328	748 451	3,231 1,779	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,636 1,774	653 603	2,289 2,377
Gloucestershire	,,			Rutland and Melton	1,424	533	1,957
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,548 1,599	688 571	3,236 2,170	Lincolnshire East Lindsey	2,863	997	3,860
Gloucester Stroud_	2,833 2,006	714 775	3,547 2,781	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham	1,971 1,950	795 693	2,766 2,643
West Gloucestershire	1,954	633	2,587	Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	1,852 3,781	647 1,156	2,499 4,937
Somerset Bridgwater Somerses and Frame	2,320	734 641	3,054 2,406	Northamptonshire	1,452	557	2,009
Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells	1,765 2,149 1,679	682 596	2,831 2,275	Corby Daventry	2,427 1,302	879 559	3,306 1,861
Yeovil	1,978	731	2,709	Kettering Northampton North	1,797 2,547	650 760	2,447 3,307
Wiltshire Devizes	1,961	697	2,658	Northampton South Wellingborough	2,370 1,981	766 747	3,136 2,728
North Wiltshire Salisbury	1,804 1,797	741 616	2,545 2,413	Nottinghamshire		74-	
Swindon Westbury	3,734 2,088	1,172 820	4,906 2,908	Ashfield Bassetlaw	2,902 2,634	743 894	3,645 3,528
WEST MIDLANDS				Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield	1,864 2,028 3,002	649 729 817	2,513 2,757 3,819
Hereford and Worcester				Newark	2,143 5,620	698 1,574	2,841 7,194
Bromsgrove Hereford	1,748 1,977	602 738	2,350 2,715	Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South	4,271 3,758	1,009 968	5,280 4,726
Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,437 2,512	487 929	1,924 3,441	Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	1,782 2,379	619 692	2,401 3,071
South Worcestershire Worcester	1,613 2,428	521 664	2,134 3,092	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Wyre Forest	2,498	860	3,358	Humberside			0.400
Shropshire Ludlow	1,483	565	2,048	Beverley Booth Ferry	1,760 1,846	646 669	2,406 2,515
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,682 1,685	656 593	2,338 2,278	Bridlington Bridge and Cleethorpes Glacford and Scuntberra	2,719 3,297	912 959 880	3,631 4,256 3,983
The Wrekin	3,817	1,236	5,053	Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,103 4,312 4,361	1,014 1,157	5,326 5,518
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood	2,378 2,372	862 901	3,240 3,273	Kingston-upori-hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,785 4,423	1,226 1,233	6,011 5,656
Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,021 2,022	671 698	2,692 2,720	North Yorkshire	,,,,,,	,,_50	
South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,603 2,271	953 807	3,556 3,078	Harrogate Richmond	1,317 1,337	431 664	1,748 2,001
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,724 1,451	565 562	2,289 2,013	Ryedale Scarborough	1,152 2,451	506 795	1,658 3,246
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,817 2,740	838 913	3,655 3,653	Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,397 1,030	574 480	1,971 1,510
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,219	700	2,919	York	2,741	761	3,502

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 9, 1991

Onemployment in Faman	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire	2.022	901	2.052	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,962	1,286 1,589	5,248
Barnsley Central Barnsley East	3,032 2,797	821 776	3,853 3,573	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	5,882 5,925	1,569	7,471 7,494 6,340
Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	2,458 3,377	851 1,021	3,309 4,398	Liverpool West Derby Southport	5,036 2,149	1,304 758	6,340 2,907
Doncaster Central	3,988 4,151	1,188 1,103	5,176 5,254	St Helens North St Helens South	3,001 3,612	954 1,045	3,955 4,657
Doncaster North Rother Valley	2,876	919	3,795	Wallasey	3,848	1,183	5,031
Rotherham Sheffield Central	3,621 5,318	974 1,409	4,595 6,727	Wirral South Wirral West	1,822 1,976	649 691	2,471 2,667
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,027	826	3,853		1,070		2,001
Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam	4,320 1,961	1,014 743	5,334 2,704	NORTH			
Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough	3,960 2,595	1,051 861	5,011 3,456	Cleveland Hartlepool	4,307	1,024	5,331
Wentworth	3,205	917	4,122	Langbaurgh	3,489	1,052	4,541
West Yorkshire				Middlesbrough Redcar	5,212 4,057	1,249 971	6,461 5,028
Batley and Spen Bradford North	2,614 4,355	759 1,092	3,373 5,447	Stockton North Stockton South	4,270 3,520	1,124 1,101	5,394 4,621
Bradford South	3,294	911	4,205		3,320	1,101	4,021
Bradford West Calder Valley	4,907 2,189	1,227 844	6,134 3,033	Cumbria Barrow and Furness	2.094	833	2,927
Calder Valley Colne Valley	1,985	742	2,727	Carlisle	2,005	651	2,656
Dewsbury Elmet	2,497 1,561	784 522	3,281 2,083	Copeland Penrith and the Border	1,990 1,237	681 565	2,671 1,802
Halifax Hemsworth	3,394 2,580	1,034 827	4,428 3,407	Westmorland Workington	740 2,051	287 795	1,027 2,846
Huddersfield	2,990	892	3,882		2,001	755	2,040
Keighley Leeds Central	2,003 4,773	658 1,152	2,661 5,925	Durham Bishop Auckland	2,787	857	3,644
Leeds East	4,022	925	4,947	Bishop Auckland City of Durham	2,288	781	3,069
Leeds North East Leeds North West	2,363 1,802	735 623	3,098 2,425	Darlington Easington	3,172 2,724	995 642	4,167 3,366
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South	3,076 2,392	918 702	3,994 3,094	North Durham North West Durham	3,035 2,754	893 784	3,928 3,538
Normanton	1,876	672	2,548	Sedgefield	2,754	738	2,859
Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	2,876 1,540	806 488	3,682 2,028	Northumberland			
Shipley	1,704	535	2,239	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,623	555	2,178
Wakefield	2,809	866	3,675	Blyth Valley Hexham	2,590 989	817 422	3,407 1,411
NORTH WEST				Wansbeck	2,584	798	3,382
Cheshire				Tyne and Wear			
City of Chester Congleton	2,417 1,403	681 654	3,098 2,057	Blaydon Gateshead East	2,504 3,236	688 983	3,192 4,219
Crewe and Nantwich	2,318	812	3,130	Houghton and Washington	3,686	1,097	4,783
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,935 2,582	727 809	2,662 3,391	Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,527 2,990	961 963	4,488 3,953
Halton Macclesfield	3,844 1,304	1,068 503	4,912 1,807	Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,752 3,164	983 879	4,735
Tatton	1,510	485	1,995	South Shields	3.741	1,132	4,043 4,873
Warrington North Warrington South	3,037 2,582	919 758	3,956 3,340	Sunderland North Sunderland South	5,363 4,275	1,327 1,191	6,690 5,466
Greater Manchester				Tyrie Bridge Tyriemouth	5,357	1,201	6,558
Altrincham and Sale	1,448	532	1,980	Wallsend	3,012 3,761	840 1,035	3,852 4,796
Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	2,506 2,601	782 731	3,288 3,332	WALES			
Bolton South East Bolton West	3,317	987 757	4,304				
Bury North Bury South	2,358 1,982	562	3,115 2,544	Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North Mort	1,669	596	2,265
Bury South Cheadle	2,031 1,062	762 444	2,793 1,506	Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	2,297 1,531	709	3,006 2,040
Davyhulme	2,153	653	2.806	Delyn	1,698	509 542	2,240
Denton and Reddish Eccles	3,031 2,832	1,003 774	4,034 3,606	Wrexham	2,344	681	3,025
Hazel Grove	1,444	479	1,923	Dyfed			
Heywood and Middleton Leigh	3,029 2,870	949 916	3,978 3,786	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,883 1,681	612 581	2,495 2,262
Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield	1,807 2,428	729 1,053	2,536 3,481	Llanelli Pembroke	2,330 3,323	658 911	2,988 4,234
Manchester Central	6,684	1,457	8,141		3,323	311	4,234
Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton	3,784 3,785	960 1,009	4,744 4,794	Gwent Blaenau Gwent	2,584	541	3,125
Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe	3,557	1,113	4,670	Islwyn	1,772	435	2,207
Oldham Central and Royton	3,702 3,380	836 1,067	4,538 4,447	Monmouth Newport East	1,463 2,615	487 724	1,950 3,339 3,555
Oldham West Rochdale	2,445 3,557	820 1,035	3,265 4,592	Newport West Torfaen	2,798	757	3,555
Salford East	4,377	943	5,320		2,904	789	3,693
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport	2,979 1,968	897 598	3,876 2,566	Gwynedd Caernarfon	1,879	541	2.420
Stretford	4,573	1,363	2,566 5,936	Conwy	1,822	541 578	2,420 2,400
Wigan Worsley	3,393 2,822	1,177 896	4,570 3,718	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	919 2,311	365 875	1,284 3,186
ancashire				Mid Glamorgan			0,100
Blackburn	3,905	940	4,845	Bridgend	2,182	732	2,914
Blackpool North Blackpool South	2,533 2,512	690 689	3,223 3,201	Caerphilly Cynon Valley	3,300 2,697	730 580	4,030
Burnley	2,616	818	3,434	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,152	741	3,277 3,893
Chorley Fylde	1,989 953	805 316	2,794 1,269	Ogmore Pontypridd	2,533 2,455	621 615	3,154 3,070
Hýndburn Lancaster	1,809 1,502	590 470	2,399	Rhondda	3,301	769	4,070
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,877	621	1,972 2,498	Powys			
Pendle Preston	1,947 3,892	601 871	2,548 4,763	Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,108	371	1,479
Ribble Valley	788	364	1,152		929	335	1,264
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	2,234 1,817	743 589	2,977 2,406	South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	3,289	900	4 100
West Lancashire	2,987	1,089	4,076	Cardiff North	1,454	909 381	4,198 1,835
Wyre	1,651	468	2,119	Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	3,157 3,469	643 740	3,800 4,209
erseyside Birkenhead	5,651	1 3/12	6.004	Vale of Glamorgan	2.501	652	3,153
Bootle	5,928	1,343 1,390	6,994 7,318	West Glamorgan			
Crosby Knowsley North	2,510 4,992	945 1,168	3,455 6,160	Aberavon Gower	1.801	427	2,228
Knowsley South	4,810	1,303	6,113	Neath	1,661 2,003	490 484	2,151 2,487
Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	4,693 4,143	1,358 1,104	6,051 5,247	Swansea East Swansea West	2.891 3.037	629 754	3,520 3,791
				Chanota frost	3,037	134	3.791

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 9, 1991

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
COTLAND				Dumbarton	2,532	866	3,398
				East Kilbride	2,133	832	2,965
orders Region				Eastwood	1,530	591	2,121
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	918	339	1,257	Glasgow Cathcart	2,015	559	2,574
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	846	334	1.180	Glasgow Central	3.885	1.030	4.915
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Eddderdale	010	001	1,,100	Glasgow Garscadden	3,170	732	3,902
antrol Posica				Glasgow Govan			
Central Region	0.074	700	0.704		3,238	860	4,098
Clackmannan	2,071	720	2,791	Glasgow Hillhead	2,531	1,020	3,551
Falkirk East	2,380	834	3,214	Glasgow Maryhill	4,122	1,175	5,297
Falkirk West	2,141	753	2,894	Glasgow Pollock	3,646	908	4,554
Stirling	1,681	579	2,260	Glasgow Provan	4,329	1,020	5,349
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,309	934	4,243
umfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Shettleston	3,697	971	4,668
Dumfries	1,704	716	2,420	Glasgow Springburn	4.419	1,204	5,623
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,730	750	2,480	Greenock and Port Glasgow			
Galloway and Opper Millisuale	1,730	730	2,400		3,880	975	4,855
				Hamilton	3,111	848	3,959
ife Region				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,921	989	3,910
Central Fife	2,712	1,012	3,724	Monklands East	2,786	773	3,559
Dunfermline East	2,257	740	2,997	Monklands West	2,159	614	2.773
Dunfermline West	1,844	603	2.447	Motherwell North	3,307	879	4,186
Kirkcaldy	2,422	873	3,295	Motherwell South	2,712	775	3,487
North East Fife	1,010	487	1,497	Paisley North	2.549	765	3.314
North East The	1,010	401	1,437	Paisley South			
Secondary Boots				Parties Mark and Leave L.	2,415	721	3,136
rampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverciyde	1,478	562	2,040
Aberdeen North	1,868	572	2,440	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,530	571	2,101
Aberdeen South	1,317	500	1,817				
Banff and Buchan	1,237	564	1,801	Tayside Region			
Gordon	408	166	574	Angus East	1.870	857	2,727
Kincardine and Deeside	608	340	948	Dundee East	3,462	1.146	4.608
Moray	1,391	870	2,261	Dundee West	3,114	1,094	4,208
Willay	1,551	0/0	2,201				
				North Tayside	1,078	539	1,617
lighlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,701	619	2,320
Caithness and Sutherland	1,217	480	1,697				
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,390	847	3,237	Orkney and Shetland Islands	562	221	783
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,669	689	2.358				
				Western Isles	1.053	363	1,416
othian Region					,,000		
East Lothian	2,043	639	2,682				
	2,428	833	3,261	NODTHEDN IDELAND			
Edinburgh Central				NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	2,285	641	2,926	5 # . 5 .			
Edinburgh Leith	3,316	948	4,264	Belfast East	2,822	1,035	3,857
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,705	585	2,290	Belfast North	5,164	1,383	6,547
Edinburgh South	2,012	622	2,634	Belfast South	3,392	1,331	4,723
Edinburgh West	1.246	380	1.626	Belfast West	7,536	1,389	8,925
Linlithgow	2,454	721	3,175	East Antrim	3,512	1,218	4.730
Livingston	2,374	901	3.275	East Londonderry	5,460	1,574	7,034
Mid Lothian	2,119	697	2.816	Fermanagh and South Tyrone			6,03
Wild Colliali	2,119	031	2,010		4,832	1,205	6,037
to the bode Bootes				Foyle	8,306	1,683	9,989
trathclyde Region				Lagan Valley	3,594	1,243	4,837
Argyll and Bute	1,620	612	2,232	Mid-Ulster	5,473	1,547	7,020
Ayr	2,220	744	2,964	Newry and Armagh	5,656	1,503	7,159
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,943	969	3,912	North Antrim	3,865	1,263	5,128
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,308	645	2.953	North Down	2,323	1,163	3,486
Clydesdale	2,363	778	3,141	South Antrim	2,988	1,144	4,132
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,863	682	2,545	South Down			4,132
					4,355	1,534	5,889
Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	2,389 2.701	847 841	3,236 3.542	Strangford	2,319	966	3,285
				Upper Bann	3.875	1,298	5.173

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1990	AND FEMALE May 10 June 14	363 596	283 453	17 33	32 85	73 285	59 157	70 245	141 479	55 226	65 163	147 2,610	1,022 4,879	 1,506	1,022 6,385
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	9,713 13,415 11,897	5,203 7,695 6,961	1,259 1,312 1,162	3,174 3,819 3,373	6,832 7,509 6,950	4,265 5,128 4,749	8,000 8,333 7,552	10,939 12,303 11,328	5,066 5,084 4,915	5,887 5,853 5,600	11,531 11,745 9,710	66,666 74,501 67,236	6,532 7,109 7,274	73,198 81,610 74,510
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	2,107 786 670	1,508 616 526	108 29 24	308 85 76	680 163 139	371 37 44	636 85 72	981 164 152	293 38 31	444 117 84	899 144 110	6,827 1,648 1,402	Ξ	6,827 1,648 1,402
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14	619 598 611	472 449 434	19 23 22	63 62 67	141 139 144	46 49 51	62 58 63	158 147 152	33 35 38	78 76 71	111 110 110	1,330 1,297 1,329	Ξ	1,330 1,297 1,329
	Apr 11 May 9	367 376	256 270	9 7	30 33	87 61	17 17	19 32	50 56	6 13	33 25	36 37	654 657	=	654 657

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

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1990	AND FEMALE May 10 June 14	79 88	47 52	36 13	34 9	540 72	252 30	217 195	135 165	91 67	159 78	930 734	2,473 1,451	710 461	3,183 1,912
	July 12	100	54	6	14	193	677	203	129	76	91	802	2,291	467	2,758
	Aug 9	91	56	88	17	125	106	162	150	78·	65	593	1,475	334	1,809
	Sept 13	104	57	18	11	176	89	188	213	72	92	494	1,457	438	1,895
	Oct 11	54	27	12	12	205	86	209	208	136	83	1.083	2,088	408	2,496
	Nov 8	69	39	17	13	246	75	349	212	165	118	792	2,056	502	2,558
	Dec 13	76	32	20	39	379	205	1,140	214	171	140	1.007	3,391	478	3,869
1991	Jan 10	119	39	22	98	686	319	943	1,182	275	281	1.446	5,371	1,578	6,949
	Feb 7	279	89	42	94	1,316	292	923	669	248	247	1.657	5,767	1,382	7,149
	Mar 14	287	134	68	59	6,694	647	1,035	1,256	250	456	1.688	12,440	1,946	14,386
	Apr 11	227	119	35	57	2,393	449	1,130	1,493	160	500	1.999	8,443	1,645	10,088
	May 9	175	131	33	47	1,981	399	872	780	130	259	1.106	5,782	1,344	7,126

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.15

									PER CEN
UNITED	KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages
1988	AND FEMALE Apr July Oct	14·3 13·0 12·6	12·7 12·3 11·0	10-3 9-4 8-9	7·4 6·7 6·3	6·1 5·5 5·2	10·6 9·8 9·6	3.8 3.4 3.3	9·0 8·2 7·5
	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
	Jan	9·8	9·0	7·3	5·2	4·1	6·9	2·1	5.9
	Apr	9·3	8·6	7·1	5·0	4·1	6·6	1·9	5.7
	July	9·3	9·2	7·1	5·0	4·0	6·2	1·9	5.7
	Oct	10·3	9·1	7·4	5·2	4·1	6·3	2·0	5.9
	Jan	11·9	10·8	8·9	6·2	4·9	6·8	2·4	6·9
	Apr	13·2	12·2	10·0	7·1	5·5	7·3	2·8	7·7
	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
	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
	Jan	11·6	11·3	9·1	7·0	5·6	8·8	3·0	7·6
	Apr	11·0	10·9	8·9	6·9	5·4	8·4	2·9	7·4
	July	10·9	11·4	9·0	6·8	5·3	7·9	2·7	7·3
	Oct	12·0	11·6	9·5	7·2	5·6	8·1	2·9	7·6
	Jan	14·3	14·0	11:5	8·7	6·7	8-9	3·5	9·1
	Apr	16·1	15·9	13:1	9·9	7·5	9-6	4·1	10·2
FEMAL 1988		12·6 11·5 11·2	10·2 10·2 8·8	8·5 7·8 7·3	4-6 4-2 3-9	3-8 3-6 3-3	6·8 6·4 6·3	0·3 0·2 0·2	6·5 6·1 5·3
	Jan	10·0	8·2	6·5	3-6	3·1	5·8	0·2	4·9
	Apr	8·5	7·1	5·7	3-2	2·9	5·3	0·2	4·4
	July	8·1	7·5	5·3	3-0	2·7	4·8	0·2	4·2
	Oct	7·9	6·1	4·8	2-7	2·4	4·5	0·1	3·7
1990	Jan	7·9	6·1	4·7	2·6	2·4	4·3	0·1	3·7
	Apr	7·5	5·7	4·5	2·5	2·4	4·1	0·1	3·5
	July	7·5	6·4	4·4	2·5	2·3	3·9	0·1	3·5
	Oct	8·3	5·9	4·4	2·5	2·3	3·8	0·1	3·5
1991	Jan	9·1	6·8	5·1	2·8	2·6	4·0	0·1	3·9
	Apr	9·9	7·5	5·6	3·2	3·0	4·2	0·1	4·3

*Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to tables 2-1 and 2-2.

*Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1989 for 1989, 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in table 2-1.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries Selected countries

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark §	Finland ††	France §	Germany † (FR)	Greece*
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEFINIT	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
Monthly 1990 May June	1,579 1,556	551 542	142 131	335 332	1,040 975	255 250	71 86	2,367 2,354	1,823 1,808	109 115
July Aug Sep	1,624 1,657 1,674	569 587 628	134 139 144	352 353 344	1,076 1,115 1,061	247 265 262	87 81 82	2,410 2,486 2,555	1,864 1,813 1,728	115 116 120
Oct Nov Dec	1,670 1,728 1,850	607 630 705	164 188 216	345 346 356	1,121 1,217 1,262	268 268 273	90 102 107	2,589 2,583 2,616	1,687 1,685 1,784	143 169 185
91 Jan Feb Mar	1,960 2,045 2,142	768 812 825	236 236 202	369 	1,455 1,515 1,592	309 305 308	137 150	2,647 2,643 2,621	1,879 1,869 1,731	187 193 194
Apr May	2,198 2,214	···	::	::	1,443	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2,571	1,652 1,604	179
ercentage rate: latest month	7-8	9.6	6-4	12-9	10-6	11-0	6-1	9.2	6.0	4.6
est month: change on a year ago	+2.2	+3·1	+1.0	+0.1	+2.9	+0.8	+2.6	+0.5	-1.0	+1.2
88 89	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784	612 629 575 509	152 165 159 150	443 435 398 364	1,215 1,150 1,031 1,018	214 217 238 260	181 130 115 89	2,515 2,621 2,563 2,532	2,222 2,231 2,234 2,030	108 110 109 118
87 88 89	2,275	629 575	165 159	435 398	1,150 1,031	217 238	130 115	2,621 2,563	2,231 2,234	110 109
onthly 90 May June	1,611 1,618	546 562	168 178	341 344	1,036 1,024	263 267	74 87	2,480 2,512	1,919 1,917	123 134
July Aug Sep	1,632 1,655 1,671	592 614 631	180 184 181	350 355 351	1,070 1,140 1,150	273 277 275	88 89 89	2,508 2,489 2,500	1,902 1,872 1,837	135 142 148
Oct Nov Dec	1,705 1,763 1,842	652 697 690	180 180 176	349 353 354	1,210 1,246 1,281	275 273 272	92 104 105	2,516 2,528 2,532	1,798 1,738 1,719	161 166 160
91 Jan Feb Mar	1,892 1,980 2,091	712 738 777	171 181	355 	1,321 1,399 1,442	271 274 278	114 143	2,542 2,587 2,603	1,676 1,676 1,657	152 158 171
Apr May	2,174 2,244		::	 	1,398	::	.:	2,637	1,663 1,678	174
rcentage rate: latest month est three months: change on	7.9	9-2	5.7	12:3	10-2	9.9	5.5	9-4	6.3	4.5
previous three months	+0.9	+0.8	-0.2	N/C	+0.9	+0.1	+1.0	+0.3	-0.1	+0.2
CD STANDARDISED RATES	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED (2)								
test month	Apr 8:9	Apr 9.8		Apr 8-5	Apr 10·1		Mar 5·7	Mar 9·3	Mar 4·4	

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan††	Luxem- bourg †	Netherlan	ds § Norway §	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzer- land §	United States §	§
						N	UMBERS UN	EMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEF	INITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTE Month
215 222	3,968 3,980	1,360 1,320	1·9 1·8	340 335	85 95	308 299	2,331 2,295	57 49	13-9 13-6	6,363 6,702	1990 May June
226 227 221	3,995 3,985 4,035	1,260 1,300 1,380	1·8 1·8 1·9	343 343 346	105 104 87	299 296 295	2,262 2,274 2,300	73 74 81	14·0 14·4 14·9	6,945 6,837 6,330	July Aug Sep
218 223 233	4,060 4,070 4,090	1,390 1,260 1,190	2·2 2·3 2·3	331 330 338	83 80 89	300 304 304	2,345 2,348 2,351	80 88 82	16·5 19·6 22·6	6,722 7,211 7,343	Oct Nov Dec
241 243 247	4,110 4,150 4,170	1,330 1,360 1,540	2·5 2·2 2·1	345 346	103 100 97	308 307 301	2,359 2,362 2,341	104 106 102	25·9 27·7 28·9	8,595 8,919 8,804	1991 Jan Feb Mar
::	4,193		2.1		 	298	2,309	97 	::	8,049 8,233	Apr May
18-9	18-2	2.4	1-4	4.9	4.6	6-6	16-1	2.1	+1.0	6-5	Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on
+1.6	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	-0.4	+0.2	-0.4	-0.5	+1.0	+0.4	+1.4	a year ago
236 247 241 232	3,180 3,317 3,833 3,951	1,669 1,730 1,552 1,417	2·3 2·7 2·5 2·3	 	35·9 32·4 49·9 83·0	368 319 306 312	2,759 2,924 2,858 2,550	117 84 72 62	22·7 21·9 19·4 15·0	8,243 7,410 6,696 6,523	(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989
220 224	3,969 4,059	1,310 1,380	2·1 2·0		98 104	312 311	2,331 2,331	69 62	14·3 14·7	6,653 6,447	Monthly 1990 May June
227 226 226	4,131 4,068 4,094	1,330 1,300 1,400	2·0 2·0 1·9	::	111 102 93	314 314 312	2,325 2,343 2,347	76 61 69	15·2 15·9 16·5	6,814 7,015 7,087	July Aug Sep
226 227 228	4,100 4,087 4,157	1,440 1,340 1,320	2·1 2·2 2·1	 ::-	89 84 87	311 307 303	2,346 2,321 2,312	80 89 88	17·8 19·7 21·0	7,142 7,337 7,600	Oct Nov Dec
232 237 243	4,082 4,056 4,070	1,300 1,290 1,400	2·2 2·0 2·0		86 87 89	296 291 289	2,288 2,291 2,287	92 105 102	21·8 24·6	7,715 8,158 8,572	1991 Jan Feb Mar
	4,120	::	2-2	::		292	2,282	103		8,274 8,640	Apr May
18-5	17.9	2.2	1.4		4-2	6-4	15.9	2.3	0.9	6-8	Percentage rate: latest month latest three months: change on
+0.8	-0.1	N/C	-0-1	, .	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	previous three months
								OECD S	STANDARDIS	SED RATES:	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)
Apr Jan Mar	Mar Feb I	Nov Nov Apr	Apr	7.2	5:3	4.5	15.8	2.3		6.5	Latest month Per cent

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

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED	INFLOW †						
KINGDOM Month ending	Male and Fo	emale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1990 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	269·8 236·1 246·9	+22·4 +5·3 +21·9	184·8 165·2 172·6	+19·2 +7·9 +19·6	85-0 70-9 74-4	+3·2 -2·6 +2·3	32·9 26·8 27·1
July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	328·9 304·3 311·3	+35·1 +27·5 +30·1	216·1 202·8 211·6	+28·4 +22·5 +26·9	112-8 101-5 99-7	+6·7 +5·0 +3·1	32·8 33·3 31·5
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	330·6 339·7 328·4	+49·4 +66·0 +73·1	231-6 241-7 240-7	+41·1 +52·9 +58·6	99-0 98-0 87-7	+8·3 +13·1 +14·5	32-6 33-7 30-6
1991 Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14	327-3 387-7 378-1	+57·3 +93·7 +106·7	226·4 274·8 269·9	+46·1 +73·1 +82·5	101-0 113-0 108-2	+11·2 +20·7 +24·3	35·9 39·2 39·2
Apr 11	359-2	+89-4	252-3	+67-5	106-9	+21.9	48-1
UNITED	OUTFLOW	t					
KINGDOM Month ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1990 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	287-4 287-9 266-8	-26·5 -30·7 -22·6	198·1 195·7 185·3	-9-7 -19-8 -11-6	89-3 92-2 81-5	-16·8 -11·0 -11·0	33·8 36·3 30·7
July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	255·3 267·3 297·3	-14·0 -42·3 -17·0	176-3 181-5 192-1	-7·0 -23·9 -9·5	79⋅0 85⋅8 105⋅2	-7·1 -18·4 -7·5	28-2 28-5 36-3

THOUSAND

34-6 32-0 24-5

-9·0 -9·6 -5·4

93.9

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/3 week month.

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

204-2

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

INF	LOW	Age group									
Month	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All age
MALE 1990	Dec 13	1.3	25-1	56-0	41-6	28-1	40-0	27-3	10-1	5.2	234-8
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	1-1 1-6 1-7 1-8 1-9	21.9 28.6 27.4 23.6 22.7	50·7 63·6 61·5 54·7 51·8	38·4 48·1 46·8 43·0 40·9	26·1 32·4 32·4 29·4 27·9	38·2 45·7 45·7 42·9 40·6	27·6 31·4 30·7 31·3 28·5	10·7 11·6 11·4 12·7 11·3	5·9 6·2 6·3 7·3 6·5	220·5 269·2 263·9 246·7 232·2
FEMAI 1990	LE Dec 13	1.0	14-0	23-4	14-2	7-8	12-4	9.6	2-6	_	85.0
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·8 1·2 1·3 1·3 1·3	15·5 18·6 16·7 14·7 13·7	27·5 30·7 28·4 26·5 24·4	16·2 18·5 17·7 17·4 16·4	9·1 10·2 9·6 10·1 9·3	14·7 16·1 15·9 16·9 15·0	10·9 11·7 11·9 13·2 11·3	3·0 3·2 3·2 3·7 3·1		97·7 110·1 105·2 103·8 94·4
Chang	ges on a year earlier										
1990	Dec 13	0.7	4.9	12.5	10-9	7-8	10-2	7-3	2.5	1.3	58-1
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·6 1·0 0·9 0·7 1·0	2·4 5·3 6·6 3·9 5·1	7·8 14·8 17·7 12·1 13·4	8·7 14·1 15·0 12·3 13·1	6·5 10·0 11·3 9·0 9·5	9·5 13·5 15·4 13·1 13·7	7·6 9·8 9·9 10·2 10·1	2·2 3·3 3·5 4·0 3·8	1·0 1·9 2·2 2·6 2·7	46·2 73·7 82·5 67·8 72·3
FEMA 1990	LE Dec 13	0-5	2-1	3.8	2-3	1.5	2-2	1.8	0-4	abast_ 1 1	14-5
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·3 0·6 0·7 0·5 0·6	1·4 3·0 3·4 1·9 2·9	3·1 6·1 6·7 5·2 6·2	2·1 3·5 4·4 4·0 4·8	1·4 2·1 2·5 2·5 2·8	2·1 3·1 3·7 4·2 4·7	1·3 2·3 2·5 3·2 3·3	0·1 0·6 0·6 0·7 0·8	Ē	11-9 21-4 24-5 22-2 26-2

OUT	FLOW	Age group									
Month	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE 1990	Dec 13	0-3	14.0	34-2	23-5	15-6	23-3	15-9	6-1	4-0	136-8
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·5 0·6 0·5 0·5 0·6	12·0 16·7 16·8 16·9 17·5	30·3 44·1 43·9 44·7 46·9	22·0 32·8 33·4 33·2 35·1	14·5 22·5 23·0 22·4 23·5	21·2 32·0 32·6 32·0 34·0	14·7 21·9 22·3 22·5 24·0	5·7 7·9 8·0 8·9 9·7	3·7 5·3 5·2 5·6 6·0	124·5 183·7 185·8 186·5 197·4
FEMA		0.3	11-1	19-9	11-2	5.9	9-1	6.9	2-0	0-1	66-5
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·4 0·6 0·5 0·5 0·6	8-8 12-3 12-3 12-6 12-8	17·3 24·0 23·6 24·7 25·3	10·9 14·9 14·5 15·0 15·5	6·2 8·2 7·9 8·3 8·5	9·4 12·5 12·1 12·6 13·3	7·0 9·2 9·1 9·6 9·9	2·2 2·6 2·7 2·9 2·9	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	62·4 84·4 82·7 86·3 88·9
Chang MALE	ges on a year earlier										
1990	Dec 13		-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	1.0	-0-4	-0.2	-3.8
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2	-0·3 -1·7 -2·4 -0·8 0·2	-0·8 -2·2 -3·2 0·7 4·1	0·1 -0·6 -0·2 1·8 5·1	0·1 -0·4 1·4 3·4	-0·3 -0·9 -0·1 1·5 4·3	-0·1 0·5 -0·9 1·7 3·3	-0·2 -0·1 -0·2 0·8 1·3	-0·3 -0·2 0·6 1·1	-1·8 -4·9 -3·9 7·6 23·1
FEMA 1990	LE Dec 13		0-6	-1.0	-1.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3		-4.2
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2	-0·4 -0·7 0·4 0·7	-0.9 -0.9 -0.9 1.9 3.0	-1·2 -0·8 -1·0 1·0 1·3	-0·5 -0·5 -0·6 0·7 0·4	-0.9 -0.4 -0.8 0.8 0.5	-0·7 -0·3 -0·6 0·6 0·2	-0·1 -0·1 -0·1 0·2 -0·2	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-4·3 -3·2 -4·5 5·7 6·1

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

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

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13

Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14

298-1

+10.8

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † 2.30 CONFIRM Regions

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1988	1	13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
1990R		14,408	1,999	5,250	16,694	23,428	11,279	16,674	27,652	12,527	127,912	10,444	17,669	156,025
1990r	Q1	3,077	462	1,076	3,324	5,313	1,901	2,533	5,810	3,852	27,886	2,096	5,216	35,198
	Q2	4,728	359	842	2,584	5,341	2,508	2,677	6,404	2,697	27,781	2,988	4,343	35,112
	Q3	3,338	660	1,384	5,260	5,529	2,194	4,870	6,673	2,423	31,671	1,940	3,198	36,809
	Q4	3,265	518	1,948	5,526	7,245	4,676	5,594	8,765	3,555	40,574	3,420	4,912	48,906
1991	Q1	5,476	2,222	1,361	5,020	6,691	3,738	8,127	8,436	1,805	40,654	3,220	3,975	47,849
1990r	May	3,304	217	416	1,249	1,184	1,038	1,231	2,161	1,429	12,012	915	1,321	14,248
	June	636	107	106	842	3,141	1,076	1,332	1,991	437	9,561	1,247	1,222	12,030
	July	1,360	264	626	1,257	2,570	455	1,866	1,844	869	10,847	720	1,275	12,842
	Aug	1,312	344	248	1,525	1,064	710	1,969	2,348	792	9,968	508	846	11,322
	Sept	666	52	510	2,478	1,895	1,029	1,035	2,481	762	10,856	712	1,077	12,645
	Oct	879	63	649	1,473	1,941	803	1,652	2,267	1,291	10,955	1,202	1,460	13,617
	Nov	1,341	307	615	1,802	2,029	2,287	2,528	3,252	1,228	15,082	1,178	1,761	18,021
	Dec	1,045	148	684	2,251	3,275	1,586	1,414	3,246	1,036	14,537	1,040	1,691	17,268
1991	Jan	1,091	113	251	1,068	2,568	874	1,513	1,903	904	10,172	541	845	11,558
	Feb	1,052	65	612	863	2,736	1,377	2,376	3,195	562	12,773	615	1,235	14,623
	Mar	3,333	2,044	498	3,089	1,387	1,487	4,238	3,338	339	17,709	2,064	1,895	21,668
	Apr*	1,668	327	739	827	672	1,553	1,091	2,443	84	9,077	871	699	10,647
	May*	1,232	316	154	368	525	430	855	1,828	275	5,667	411	368	6,446

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

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	1989	1990 R	1990				1991	1991		
SIC 1980		<u> </u>			Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	Q1 R	Mar R	Apr *	May *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		129	379	51	25	242	61	0	0	0	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11–12 13–14 15–17	15,372 265 532 16,169	3,677 481 584 4,742	161 79 221 461	1,225 158 118 1,501	1,133 94 143 1,370	1,158 150 102 1,410	1,910 255 264 2,429	824 45 130 999	78 3 8 89	0 3 8 11
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products		21,23 22 24	304 2,618 1,823	691 7,614 4,315	45 2,086 1,261	56 762 997	310 1,776 434	280 2,990 1,623	400 1,779 1,545	43 585 478	40 280 320	32 518 154
Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	25–26	1,884 6,629	2,746 15,366	496 3,888	479 2.294	645 3,165	1,126 6.019	773 4,497	1,553	307 947	78 782
	(9)	04										
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		31 32	2,565 8,935	4,565 13,233	1,176 3,014	1,149 2,458	681 2,946	1,559 4,815	958 4,442	432 2,024	460 862	88 397
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment		33 34 35 36	1,656 8,963 2,362 3,766	748 13,681 4,750 5,135	41 3,137 1,322 1,526	69 3,063 1,005 482	281 2,915 925 1,236	357 4,566 1,498 1,891	180 4,211 1,913 1,601	1,960 779 634	57 1,081 943 424	0 527 264 340
Instrument engineering Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3	37	1,113	1,122	281	126 8,352	392 9,376	323	217 13,522	36 5,905	3,827	1,616
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41–42 43 44–45 46 47 48–49	7,446 7,267 5,179 2,061 3,518 2,950 28,421	10,207 8,542 9,289 4,953 5,670 6,047 44,708	2,585 2,470 1,759 1,405 1,066 1,075 10,360	2,829 2,461 2,745 1,354 855 1,171 11,415	2,172 1,967 1,880 1,034 1,555 1,362 9,970	2,621 1,644 2,905 1,160 2,194 2,439 12,963	2,383 1,409 3,483 1,430 1,935 1,847 12,487	948 502 2,293 794 920 633 6,090	413 456 679 121 481 493 2,643	276 257 636 78 256 270 1,773
Construction	5		6,812	10,349	1,457	2,989	2,561	3,342	1,816	613	704	626
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61–63 64–65 66 67	3,100 4,149 977 594 8,820	3,708 5,620 1,065 409 10,802	938 1,669 148 0 2,755	950 1,403 558 4 2,915	888 1,106 139 217 2,350	932 1,442 220 188 2,782	859 1,806 702 205 3,572	203 527 213 68 1,011	137 190 14 39 380	106 85 55 11 257
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,313 69 4,382	5,166 989 6,155	1,772 29 1,801	939 0 939	1,150 409 1,559	1,305 551 1,856	1,974 608 2,582	1,211 392 1,603	572 130 702	148 109 257
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		2,109	4,055	907	463	1,272	1,413	1,744	656	614	483
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91–94 95 96–99,00	8,859 2,295 2,781 13,935	12,703 1,910 1,622 16,235	1,953 898 170 3,021	3,821 129 269 4,219	4,168 436 340 4,944	2,761 447 843 4,051	4,301 379 520 5,200	3,022 46 170 3,238	563 2 176 741	269 70 302 641
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		80,579 64,410 29,246 116,766	108,050 103,308 37,247 156,025	25,206 24,745 8,484 35,198	23,562 22,061 8,536 35,112	23,881 22,511 10,125 36,809	35,401 33,991 10,102 48,906	32,935 30,506 13,098 47,849	14,547 13,548 6,508 21,668	7,506 7,417 2,437 10,647	4,182 4,171 1,638 6,446

* Provisional figures as at June 1, 1991; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 13,000 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. For details on this series and its limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in the September 1990 edition of Employment Gazette (p 450–454).

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

UNITE		UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGD	OM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1986 1987 1988 1989	Annual averages	188·8 235·4 248·6 219·5 173·5			212·2 226·4 231·2 226·0 201·1		208·3 222·3 232·7 229·2 207·3		157·4 159·5 159·1 158·4 147·0	
1989	May	219·2	-4·0	-3·9	222·0	-2·9	225·8	−2·9	156·0	-2·1
	June	224·0	4·8	-1·0	232·1	1·6	225·6	−2·1	157·5	-1·0
	July	221·7	-2·3	-0·5	229·6	2·3	229·1	1·0	158·2	0·6
	Aug	218·6	-3·1	-0·2	228·3	2·1	231·4	1·9	160·0	1·3
	Sept	218·4	-0·2	-1·9	228·4	-1·2	230·9	1·8	159·1	0·5
	Oct	213·1	-5·3	-2·9	227·8	-0·6	234·1	1·7	160·2	0·7
	Nov	207·8	-5·3	-3·6	221·4	-2·3	228·8	-0·9	158·3	-0·6
	Dec	197·9	-9·9	-6·8	214·7	-4·6	217·5	-4·5	152·0	-2·4
1990	Jan	200·7	2·8	-4·1	210·4	-5·8	209·0	-8·4	145-8	-4⋅8
	Feb	199·9	-0·8	-2·6	220·0	-0·5	223·2	-1·9	156-1	-0⋅7
	Mar	198·2	-1·7	0·1	215·2	0·2	217·5	0·0	152-4	0⋅1
	Apr	199-9	1·7	-0·3	217·9	2·5	219·3	3·4	152·3	2·2
	May	195-3	-4·6	-1·5	216·7	-1·1	218·6	-1·5	151·7	-1·5
	June	185-4	-9·9	-4·3	200·3	-5·0	210·1	-2·5	145·7	-2·2
	July	172·4	-13·0	-9·2	197·4	-6⋅8	210·9	-2·8	149·0	-1·1
	Aug	167·8	-4·6	-9·2	196·4	-6⋅8	201·3	-5·8	144·0	-2·6
	Sept	159·2	-8·6	-8·7	196·9	-1⋅1	206·5	-1·2	147·9	0·7
	Oct	142-6	-16·6	–9·9	186-5	-3·6	205·5	-1·8	149·2	0·1
	Nov	132-4	-10·2	–11·8	181-3	-5·0	194·2	-2·4	141·9	-0·7
	Dec	128-7	-3·7	–10·2	174-3	-7·5	171·9	-11·5	127·5	-6·8
991	Jan	143·8	15·1	0·4	197-3	3·6	182-2	-7⋅8	130-9	-6·1
	Feb	146·9	3·1	4·8	161-6	-6·6	161-2	-11⋅0	117-3	-8·2
	Mar	143·5	-3·4	4·9	165-1	-3·1	169-1	-0⋅9	124-8	-0·9
	Apr	125·1	-18·4	-6·2	185·8	-3⋅8	201·6	6·5	149·9	6·3
	May	110·6	-14·5	-12·1	184·4	7⋅6	200·8	13·2	149·2	10·6

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

*Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 *Employment Gazette*, p 143.

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

		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1989	May	72·2	24·1	8-2	19·0	21·2	13·1	13·3	23-6	10·9	13·7	20·6	215·7	3·5	219·2
	June	73·3	24·1	8-5	19·3	20·7	12·8	13·7	24-6	11·2	14·2	22·0	220·4	3·6	224·0
	July	72·5	24·3	8·1	18·7	20·2	12·9	13·3	24·7	10·9	14·4	22·0	217·9	3·8	221·7
	Aug	70·2	23·7	8·1	18·3	19·9	12·9	13·3	24·7	10·7	14·5	22·1	214·7	3·9	218·6
	Sept	69·4	22·7	8·1	17·8	20·1	12·7	12·9	25·7	10·5	14·4	22·5	214·2	4·3	218·4
	Oct	66·0	20·6	7·9	17·3	18·8	12·6	12·7	25·6	10·3	14·5	23·1	208·7	4·3	213·1
	Nov	64·1	20·3	7·5	17·0	18·1	12·3	12·2	24·5	9·9	13·9	24·3	203·7	4·1	207·8
	Dec	61·1	19·4	7·2	16·3	16·7	12·0	11·7	23·4	9·7	12·8	23·1	194·0	3·8	197·9
1990	Jan	61·6	19·4	7·2	16·4	17·4	12·0	12·1	23·8	10·5	12·8	22·8	196·7	4·0	200·7
	Feb	61·6	20·1	7·1	15·8	16·9	12·0	12·2	23·8	11·8	12·6	22·3	195·9	4·0	199·9
	Mar	61·1	20·1	6·7	15·3	16·7	11·6	12·6	23·0	12·1	12·7	22·3	194·1	4·1	198·2
	Apr	58·8	18·8	6·6	16·3	17·1	11·1	13·1	23·2	12·6	13.5	23·0	195·4	4·5	199·9
	May	55·9	17·8	6·4	15·5	17·0	10·9	13·0	22·5	12·9	13.6	22·7	190·4	5·0	195·3
	June	50·1	15·8	6·0	14·9	16·1	10·8	12·6	21·4	12·5	13.2	22·4	180·2	5·3	185·4
	July	45·4	14·9	4·6	13·6	14·9	10·5	12,0	20·2	11·8	12·5	22·2	167·6	4·7	172·4
	Aug	43·2	14·1	4·7	13·3	14·4	10·2	11.7	20·3	10·9	12·0	22·4	163·0	4·8	167·8
	Sept	39·0	12·5	4·3	12·9	13·3	10·2	11.6	19·5	9·6	11·8	22·4	154·5	4·7	159·2
	Oct	31·6	7·5	3·7	11·2	11·2	9·2	10·3	19·4	8·6	10·9	21·9	138·0	4·7	142-6
	Nov	31·6	8·0	3·4	10·5	10·0	8·6	9·7	17·8	8·0	10·0	18·4	128·0	4·5	132-4
	Dec	31·3	8·6	3·7	10·9	9·9	8·6	9·1	17·5	7·2	10·1	16·4	124·5	4·2	128-7
1991	Jan	34·3	9·6	4·0	12·8	11·2	8·9	10·1	20·2	8·9	10·8	18-6	139·7	4·1	143·8
	Feb	34·7	10·2	4·0	13·7	10·3	8·3	9·3	20·4	8·4	10·8	22-8	142·8	4·1	146·9
	Mar	35·2	11·2	3·9	13·1	10·4	7·4	8·8	19·0	8·1	10·2	23-7	139·6	3·9	143·5
	Apr	30·4	10·0	3·7	10·3	8-6	6·9	8·4	17·1	7·3	9·2	19·5	121·3	3·8	125·1
	May	26·7	8·8	2·9	8·5	8-1	6·6	8·1	14·5	6·4	7·1	17·6	106·4	4·1	110·6

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

													I	HOUSAND
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
Vacancies at jobcentre 1986) 1987) Annual 1988) averages 1989) 1990)	es: total † 70·8 90·7 95·1 71·7 47·6	30·0 37·7 32·2 23·6 14·8	6·2 8·0 9·7 8·3 5·4	18·1 19·7 20·4 18·5 13·9	15·4 21·1 24·1 20·5 14·6	10·3 12·2 13·8 12·9 10·5	11-3 15-6 15-5 13-3 11-7	19·0 24·2 23·9 24·4 21·1	9·8 12·0 11·4 10·7 10·7	9·5 11·0 12·1 13·8 12·1	16·3 18·8 20·0 21·7 21·6	186-8 233-2 245-9 215-8 169-1	1.4 1.6 2.0 2.6 3.4	188-1 234-9 247-8 218-4 172-5
1990 May	57·7	17·7	6·7	18·2	16-6	11-3	13·0	23·5	13·1	14·5	23·6	198-1	3·8	201·8
June	56·5	17·0	6·8	18·7	16-2	11-6	13·4	23·2	13·3	14·9	23·8	198-4	4·1	202·4
July	47·7	14·1	5·4	15-3	14·7	10·5	11·9	20·2	12·3	13·6	23·3	174·9	4·8	179·7
Aug	42·9	12·4	4·8	13-4	13·4	10·1	11·7	20·3	11·0	12·6	23·2	163·3	3·4	166·6
Sept	45·5	13·9	5·3	14-5	15·2	11·5	13·2	22·7	10·7	13·1	24·5	176·0	3·6	179·6
Oct	43·4	13·1	4·8	12·7	14-7	11·0	12-6	23·1	9·9	12·1	24·0	168-4	3·5	171·9
Nov	37·1	11·2	3·8	10·3	12-6	9·5	10-9	19·9	8·5	10·1	19·4	142-1	3·3	145·4
Dec	27·1	8·4	2·9	8·0	9-4	7·6	8-1	15·5	6·6	8·5	15·2	108-9	3·0	111·9
1991 Jan	25·4	7.6	2·8	9·0	9·8	7·4	8-6	16·8	7·3	9·0	15·6	111-6	2·9	114·5
Feb	25·3	7.7	2·7	10·2	8·7	6·9	7-8	17·1	7·1	9·1	19·8	114-5	3·1	117·6
Mar	26·9	8.5	2·9	11·1	8·3	6·3	7-6	16·7	7·1	8·8	21·8	117-5	2·9	120·4
Apr	27·4	8·7	3·4	11·3	7·6	6·8	7·7	16·5	7·1	8·7	19·4	116·0	3·0	119·0
May	28·6	8·7	3·2	11·2	7·7	7·0	8·1	15·5	6·5	8·0	18·5	114·3	3·2	117·5
Vacancies at careers of 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 1989 1999	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
	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
	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
	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
1990 May	11·2	5·0	0·9	1·3	2·9	1-2	1·7	1.9	0·5	0·3	1·3	23·2	0·5	23·7
June	13·9	7·3	1·1	1·3	3·8	1-6	1·6	1.9	0·6	0·3	1·4	27·6	0·5	28·1
July	12·6	6·7	0·9	1·3	2·6	1·3	1-3	1·7	0·5	0·3	1·2	23·6	0·4	24·0
Aug	10·9	5·8	0·8	1·3	2·2	1·1	1-2	1·5	0·5	0·3	1·1	20·9	0·4	21·3
Sept	8·4	4·4	0·6	1·1	2·2	1·0	1-2	1·7	0·6	0·3	1·1	18·2	0·5	18·6
Oct	6·9	3·8	0·5	0.9	1.8	0·7	1-0	1·6	0·5	0·3	0-9	15·0	0·5	15·4
Nov	5·8	3·2	0·3	0.7	1.4	0·6	0-7	1·2	0·4	0·2	0-9	12·2	0·4	12·6
Dec	3·9	2·0	0·2	0.5	1.4	0·4	0-6	0·9	0·3	0·1	0-6	9·1	0·3	9·4
1991 Jan	3·9	2·1	0·3	0·4	1.4	0·4	0·5	0·9	0·3	0·1	0·7	8·9	0·3	9·2
Feb	4·2	2·7	0·2	0·6	1.5	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·1	0·6	9·3	0·3	9·6
Mar	3·4	1·9	0·3	0·6	1.6	0·4	0·7	0·8	0·2	0·1	0·6	8·9	0·3	9·1
Apr	3·2	1·7	0·4	0·5	1.5	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·1	0·7	8·8	0-3	9·1
May	3·7	2·0	0·5	0·6	1.5	0·5	0·8	1·1	0·3	0·2	0·8	9·9	0-3	10·2

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

† Included in South East.

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

Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in	progress: industry
United Kingdom	12 months to April 1990

Agriculture, forestry and fishing — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	United Kingdom	12 mont	hs to April	1990	<u>12 mon</u>	ths to April	1991
and fishing ————————————————————————————————————	SIC 1980						
Coal extraction 130 26,000 59,000 61 7,800 45,000 Coke, mineral oil and natural gas and natural gas cliectricity, gas, other energy and water energy and water energy and water and maintan gard manufacture 1 200 1,000 4 16,600 35,000 Metal processing and manufacture 12 2,100 23,000 3 600 1,000 Mineral processing and manufacture 9 1,100 5,000 9 2,300 15,000 Chemicals and manufacture 9 1,100 5,000 9 2,300 15,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 89,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Textlles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 <tr< td=""><td>Agriculture, forestry</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>400</td><td>300</td></tr<>	Agriculture, forestry					400	300
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas 1 200 1,000 4 16,600 35,000 Electricity, gas, other energy and water energy and water and an under gard manufacture 4 8,700 10,000 2 1,000 4,000 Metal processing and manufacture 12 2,100 23,000 3 600 1,000 Mineral processing and manufacture 9 1,100 5,000 9 2,300 15,000 Chemicals and man-made fibres 1 † ‡ 6 700 1,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Engineering 61 21,700 29,000 41 10,300 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 49,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textilies 6 <td></td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>45 000</td>		_					45 000
and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Metal processing and manufacture Mineral processing and manufacture Chemicals and man- made fibres Metal goods nes T 2,700 Motor vehicles T 2,700 Motor vehicles T 3,900 Motor vehicles T 4,700 Motor vehicles T 5,700 Motor vehicles T 6,300 T 8,000 T 9,300 T 1,000		130	26,000	59,000	61	7,800	45,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water energy and water energy and water water and communicature and subject to the subject						40.000	25 000
energy and water		1	200	1,000	4	16,600	35,000
Metal processing and manufacture (Mineral processing and manufacture) 12 2,100 23,000 3 600 1,000 Mineral processing and manufacture (Chemicals and manufacture) 9 1,100 5,000 9 2,300 15,000 Chemicals and manufacture (Chemicals and manufacture) 1 † ‡ 6 700 1,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Engineering 61 21,700 29,000 41 10,300 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 89,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Obacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Isaxiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and wooden furnitur						4 000	4.000
and manufacture 12 2,100 23,000 3 600 1,000 Mineral processing and manufacture 9 1,100 5,000 9 2,300 15,000 Chemicals and man-made fibres 1 † ‡ 6 700 1,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 49,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000 Footwear and clothing and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 <	energy and water	4	8,700	10,000	2	1,000	4,000
Mineral processing and manufacture Chemicals and manufacture Chemicals and manufacture 9 1,100 5,000 9 2,300 15,000 Chemicals and manufacture Metal goods nes 1 † ‡ 6 700 1,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Engineering 61 21,700 209,000 41 10,300 49,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000 Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and wooden furniture 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10				00 000		000	1 000
and manufacture Chemicals and Chemicals Chemicals and Chemicals		12	2,100	23,000	3	600	1,000
Chemicals and man- made libres 1 † ‡ 6 700 1,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Engineering 61 21,700 209,000 41 10,300 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 49,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and wooden furniture 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000				E 000		0.000	15 000
made fibres 1 † ± 6 700 1,000 Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Engineering 61 21,700 29,000 41 10,300 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 89,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000 Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000<		9	1,100	5,000	9	2,300	15,000
Metal goods nes 17 2,700 25,000 10 1,500 14,000 Engineering 61 21,700 29,000 41 10,300 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 89,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Textiles 6 2,000 3 400 2,000 1 † ‡ Taper, printing and woden furniture 4 600 2,000 3 400 2,000						700	1 000
Engineering 61 21,700 209,000 41 10,300 49,000 Motor vehicles 57 63,300 518,000 33 29,100 89,000 Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing 110 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000 Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 14 5,800 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Supporting and misc. Transport services and communication Supporting and misc. Transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Supporting and misc. Transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Enaking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000			0.700	05 000 T			1,000
Motor vehicles							14,000
Other transport equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 7 2,100 12,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business serv							
equipment 17 16,000 570,000 16 10,600 34,000 Food, drink and tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000 Timber and wooden turniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 2,000 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 3 400 40		57	63,300	518,000	33	29,100	89,000
Food, drink and tobacco	Other transport						04.000
tobacco 12 3,900 29,000 9 4,200 47,000 Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000 Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 7 2,100 12,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and miss. 1 1,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services<		17	16,000	570,000	16	10,600	34,000
Textiles 6 2,000 7,000 3 200 2,000 Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000	Food, drink and						47.000
Footwear and clothing 10 1,900 24,000 4 900 1,000							
Timber and wooden furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 7 2,100 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Sanking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000	Textiles			7,000			
furniture 4 600 2,000 1 † ‡ Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000	Footwear and clothing	10	1,900	24,000	4	900	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 7 2,100 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000	Timber and wooden						
publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 7 2,100 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000	furniture	4	600	2,000	1	†	#
publishing 13 2,500 34,000 3 400 2,000 Other manufacturing industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 7 2,100 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000	Paper, printing and						
industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 14 5,800 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000		13	2,500	34,000	3	400	2,000
industries 10 1,800 9,000 7 2,100 12,000 Construction 34 18,100 99,000 14 5,800 15,000 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000	Other manufacturing						
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 Transport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries		10					
and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 17 ransport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries	Construction	34	18,100	99,000	14	5,800	15,000
and catering, repairs 13 3,500 9,000 7 1,900 15,000 17 ransport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries							
Transport services and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 10 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000		13	3,500	9,000	7	1,900	15,000
and communication 95 132,200 475,000 95 30,300 142,000 Supporting and misc. 1 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries							
Supporting and misc. transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 10 13,600 141,000 162 84,700 287,000		95	132,200	475,000	95	30,300	142,000
transport services 10 13,600 141,000 3 500 1,000 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries							
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 3 1,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 <td< td=""><td></td><td>10</td><td>13,600</td><td>141,000</td><td>3</td><td>500</td><td>1,000</td></td<>		10	13,600	141,000	3	500	1,000
insurance, business services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Cher services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries							
services and leasing 4 1,700 2,000 2 1,000 1,000 Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 3 170,000							
Public administration, education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries		4	1,700	2,000	2	1,000	1,000
education and health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 3 100,000 100,00							
health services 171 451,700 2,751,000 162 84,700 287,000 Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries 3 12,400 14,000 7 400 7,000							
Other services 9 12,400 144,000 7 400 7,000 All industries		171	451,700	2,751,000	162	84,700	
All industries							7,000
		693 **	787,700	5,142,000	502*	212,900	822,000

"Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

† Less than 50 workers involved.

‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: April 1991

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	32	30,700	93,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	22 10	4,200† 26,500±	7,000 86,000

* Includes 4,100 directly involved.
** Includes 500 involved for the first time.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 1991							
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost					
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	137	50.300	268,000					
extra-wage and fringe benefits	19	4,400	12,000					
Duration and pattern of hours worked	22	18,700	178,000					
Redundancy questions	53	59,300	154,000					
Trade union matters	10	2,100	9,000					
Working conditions and supervision	63	31,000	56,000					
Manning and work allocation	129	32,000	97,000					
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	69	15,100	47,000					
All causes	502	212,900	822,000					

Stoppages of work**: summary 4.2

United	Number of s	stoppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days	lost in all stopp	ages in progre	ess in period (Th	ou)		
Cingdom	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services
1980 1981 1982	1,330 1,338 1,528	1,348 1,344 1,538	830* 1,512 2,101*	834 * 1,513 2,103 *	11,964 4,266 5,313	166 237 374	10,155 1,731 1,458	44 39 66	281 86 44	253 359 1,675	1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 1980				_	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 770 693 620	1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781 701 630	573 * 1,436 643 538 884 759 727 285	574 * 1,464	3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,702 4,128 1,903	591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222 52 94	1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,456 655 953	32 66 31 38 50 90 16 24	68 334 50 33 22 17 128 14	295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490 625 177	1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 428 2,652 641
1989 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	56 83 65 58 58 69 49 43 21	74 100 93 89 67 78 61 55 36	37 32 76 389 6 26 61 26 8	46 55 105 479 23 26 68 45 51	106 184 259 2,424 99 71 162 341 297	6 2 6 10 4 4 3 8	29 76 21 22 22 16 38 228 143	5 2 2 1 —	22 15 20 29 14 9 5	20 38 154 339 15 5 2 8	29 48 57 2,022 58 32 110 92 141
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	45 66 66 53 53 57 55 55 41 61 41 27	55 78 95 71 71 73 67 69 59 77 62 45	45 24 19 53 23 20 16 25 15 18 18	58 46 49 57 28 32 19 26 16 19 20 12	443 515 236 112 131 150 55 67 35 54 65 40	1 5 13 4 2 5 9 36 5 5 6 3	273 347 104 56 77 45 10 5 8 10 11 5	1 2 17 1 1 1 1 1		3 8 26 7 25 60 13 6 1 9	165 154 73 42 26 38 21 19 19 29 26 28
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr	18 25 29 22	30 34 41 32	6 14 40 5	8 16 41 31	41 35 56 93	4 4 1	2 3 5 5	=======================================	4 3	2 4 2 2	29 25 46 85

* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
** See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1990 are provisional.

1984

1983

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

S44

1,000

800

600

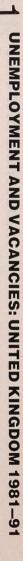
400

200

0 .

1981

1982



Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e				Manufac (Division	turing ind	ustries		Producti (Division	ion indust	ries		Service (Division	industries ns 6-9)	i.	
SIC 1980	Actual		ally adjus	ted	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted
			Per cer over pr 12 mor	nt change revious oths			Per cer over pr 12 mor				Per cer over pr 12 mor	nt change revious nths				nt change revious iths
1988 100				Under- lying'				Under- lying'				Under- lying				Under lying*
1988) Annual 1989) averages 1990)	100·0 109·1 119·7				100·0 108·7 118·9				100·0 109·1 119·4				100·0 108·9 119·4			
1988 Jan Feb Mar	95·4 95·5 98·3	96·5 96·9 98·2			95·8 95·6 98·0	96·2 96·3 97·9			95·8 95·3 97·8	96·1 95·9 97·6			95·4 96·0 98·6	96·6 97·1 98·6		
Apr May June	97·8 98·4 99·8	97·9 98·5 99·2			98·8 99·3 100·6	99·1 99·2 99·3			98·9 99·5 100·4	99·0 99·9 99·2			97·3 98·0 99·6	97·6 98·3 99·8		
July Aug Sept	101·3 100·3 100·9	100·2 100·1 101·1			101·1 99·5 100·2	100·0 100·4 101·2			101·3 99·9 100·5	100·2 100·6 101·4			101·3 100·5 100·6	100·0 99·7 100·5		
Oct Nov Dec	101·7 103·7 106·9	102·2 103·3 105·8			101·8 103·6 105·5	102·2 103·1 104·6			101·9 103·7 105·3	102·6 103·1 104·6			101·2 103·6 107·9	101·7 103·7 106·3		
1989 Jan Feb Mar	104·2 104·6 107·3	105·4 106·1 107·3	9·2 9·5 9·3	9 9 1/4 9 1/2	104·2 105·0 105·7	104·7 105·8 105·6	8·8 9·9 7·9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ³ / ₄	104·2 104·9 106·0	104·6 105·6 105·8	8·8 10·1 8·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	104·2 104·4 107·8	105·5 105·6 107·8	9·2 8·8 9·3	9 9 ½ 9 ½
Apr May June	107·3 107·5 109·1	107·4 107·6 108·4	9·7 9·2 9·3	9 1/4 9 8 3/4	107·8 108·0 109·4	108·2 107·9 108·0	9·2 8·8 8·8	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ½	107·9 108·1 109·6	108-0 108-5 108-2	9·1 8·6 9·1	8 ³ ⁄ ₄ 8 ³ ⁄ ₄ 8 ³ ⁄ ₄	107·1 107·2 108·5	107·3 107·5 108·7	9·9 9·4 8·9	9 ½ 9 8 ½
July Aug Sept	110·3 109·1 110·7	109·1 108·9 110·9	8-9 8-8 9-7	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9	110·3 108·3 109·5	109·2 109·3 110·5	9·2 8·9 9·2	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¾	110·8 109·2 109·8	109·5 110·0 110·8	9·3 9·3 9·3	9 9 1/4 9	109·7 108·7 110·4	108·4 107·8 110·3	8·4 8·1 9·8	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ¾
Oct Nov Dec	111·7 113·2 114·7	112·2 112·8 113·5	9·8 9·2 7·3	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	110·6 112·2 113·8	111·0 111·6 112·9	8·6 8·2 7·9	9 8 ¾ 8 ½	111·0 112·9 114·3	111·8 112·2 113·5	9·0 8·8 8·5	9 ½ 9 9	111·6 112·7 114·3	112·2 112·7 112·7	10·3 8·7 6·0	9 9 1/4 9
1990 Jan Feb Mar	113·8 114·0 117·4	115·1 115·6 117·3	9·2 9·0 9·3	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	112·7 113·9 116·8	113·2 114·7 116·8	8·1 8·4 10·6	8 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₂	113·2 114·3 117·0	113-6 115-0 116-8	8·6 8·9 10·4	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ¾	113·9 113·7 117·2	115·2 115·0 117·2	9·2 8·9 8·7	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4
Apr May June	117·3 118·5 120·5	117·4 118·7 119·8	9·3 10·3 10·5	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 10	117·2 117·9 120·1	117-6 117-9 118-6	8·7 9·3 9·8	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9 ½	117·4 118·2 120·7	117-6 118-6 119-3	8·9 9·3 10·3	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	116·9 118·6 119·8	117·2 118·9 120·1	9·2 10·6 10·5	9 ½ 9 ¾ 10
July Aug Sept	121·2 120·9 121·3	119·9 120·7 121·5	9·9 10·8 9·6	10 ½ 10 10	120·8 118·8 120·2	119·6 119·9 121·4	9·5 9·7 9·9	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	121·3 119·7 121·0	119·9 120·6 122·1	9·5 9·6 10·2	10 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	120·5 121·1 120·6	119·1 120·2 120·5	9·9 11·5 9·2	10 10 10
Oct Nov Dec	121·7 123·8 126·3	122·3 123·3 125·0	9·0 9·3 10·1	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	120·8 123·0 125·1	121·2 122·4 124·1	9·2 9·7 9·9	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	121·6 123·7 125·2	122·4 122·9 124·4	9·5 9·5 9·6	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	120·9 123·0 126·3	121·5 123·1 124·5	8·3 9·2 10·5	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₂
1991 Jan Feb Mar	124·3 124·7 127·5	125·7 126·4 127·5	9·2 9·3 8·7	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9	123·4 124·3 126·1	123·9 125·2 126·0	9·5 9·2 7·9	9 1/4 8 3/4 R 8 1/2 R	124·3 125·2 126·8	124·7 126·0 126·6	9·8 9·6 8·4	9 ½ 9 9 R	123·8 123·8 127·6	125·3 125·2 127·6	8·8 8·9 8·9	9 ½ 9 R 8 ¾R
Apr P	127-2	127-3	8-4	8 3/4	128-0	128-4	9.2	8 1/2	128-5	128-7	9.4	9	125-9	126-2	7.7	8 1/2

Note: (1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.
(2) Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in Employment Gazette October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

* For a note on the underlying rate of change see News Brief, page 364, in the June 1991 Employment Gazette.

5.3 EARNINGS
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988 100	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical, elec- tronic and in- strument engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988) Annual	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1989) averages	108·0	113·3	110·3	109-8	107·2	109-4	109-0	109-8	109·5	109·9	112·7	107·9	109·3
1990)	120·0	125·0	126·7	121-6	115·5	119-1	122-6	119-3	119·3	119·5	125·6	117·5	121·7
1988 Jan	90·1	94·3	97·3	95·3	97·3	95·6	94·5	95·8	96·5	93·6	98-6	96·2	96·4
Feb	89·2	86·0	95·2	94·7	91·1	96·8	95·7	97·3	97·1	83·7	98-9	96·8	95·0
Mar	91·8	97·1	96·0	94·9	91·6	97·9	95·3	98·3	99·5	101·7	100-3	96·9	95·6
April	95·5	104·4	97·0	98·4	107·1	98-2	98·2	98·7	98·3	98·6	98·9	98·6	99·3
May	95·2	98·5	100·5	101·2	93·8	99-8	98·7	99·3	99·0	100·4	99·0	99·8	100·5
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100-6	100·9	99·3	100·2	105·2	94·9	100·2	101·3
July	100·8	103·4	101·1	102-8	111·2	100·5	98·4	100·9	100·2	104·0	97·0	101·7	100·1
Aug	109·4	101·8	100·0	103-7	101·3	99·0	99·2	99·3	99·5	100·7	95·4	99·3	98·8
Sept	114·2	103·7	99·0	101-6	96·4	101·0	99·0	99·9	100·4	100·2	100·6	100·8	100·2
Oct	116·3	104·8	101·4	102-4	111.5	101·4	99·8	101·8	101-6	100·5	102·0	101-4	101-6
Nov	98·6	104·5	109·1	102-7	97.0	102·6	108·2	104·0	102-6	105·5	103·9	105-6	104-6
Dec	101·3	103·8	107·6	101-6	104.5	106·6	111·9	105·6	105-1	106·2	110·8	102-6	106-8
1989 Jan	96·4	106·7	106·6	100·7	107·9	104·8	102·5	104·9	105·0	105-2	108-1	104-6	104-2
Feb	95·2	107·2	104·0	101·8	99·8	106·6	104·8	106·8	105·5	107-1	108-2	105-9	102-7
Mar	98·5	111·0	104·0	106·6	99·6	105·5	103·7	107·1	107·2	109-3	112-2	103-9	104-9
Apr	102·1	112·3	105·9	105·4	116-3	107·3	107-0	108-4	108-3	106-8	111.7	106-5	111-6
May	103·6	109·5	110·4	107·3	102-6	110·6	108-1	108-9	107-8	109-4	111.5	107-4	109-6
June	103·2	110·6	107·3	109·8	102-2	111·2	108-8	110-6	109-7	110-8	116.1	107-7	108-7
July	110-5	112-5	114·7	114·7	121·7	109·9	107·3	110·6	110·5	111·8	114·4	110·1	110-6
Aug	119-5	115-6	111·0	118·3	101·2	108·7	109·6	109·1	109·6	107·8	111·3	107·5	108-9
Sept	126-3	115-1	110·0	110·9	103·0	111·1	108·5	110·2	110·7	108·7	112·9	109·2	110-2
Oct	120·4	117-2	110·1	113·0	118·6	110·8	109·6	111-6	112·0	110·1	114·3	109-5	110·9
Nov	111·6	122-2	120·5	114·9	104·2	112·6	117·5	113-2	113·5	112·2	115·5	111-3	113·4
Dec	108·3	119-6	118·9	114·4	109·6	114·2	120·8	115-6	113·6	119·4	115·7	110-8	115·9
1990 Jan	104-3	124·7	123·1	112-6	111-5	112-6	115·7	114-4	113·5	109-3	115·3	112·7	112·7
Feb	103-8	124·5	118·2	113-3	104-9	114-4	117·2	116-2	115·4	109-4	118·1	113·3	114·1
Mar	108-1	124·5	120·4	114-8	107-9	115-7	117·7	118-9	118·4	122-8	123·8	115·5	115·4
Apr	110·8	124-2	121-6	116·3	121·2	117·9	120·2	116·9	116·2	122·0	121·7	116·1	120·5
May	110·6	121-7	123-3	118·7	109·4	119·3	120·9	118·4	117·9	118·4	125·3	117·0	122·3
June	122·6	123-1	125-3	126·5	119·8	121·4	123·4	119·9	119·2	122·3	127·7	118·8	123·9
July	124-9	122·5	130·7	124·3	131·8	121-8	121·9	121·5	119·9	121-3	127·3	119·0	124·3
Aug	133-3	125·9	129·2	127·2	112·6	118-3	122·7	118·2	119·0	119-4	127·3	118·0	122·2
Sept	139-3	125·9	130·8	125·8	114·7	119-6	122·0	120·0	121·2	119-1	127·3	118·9	123·7
Oct	136·0	128·3	130·4	126·9	122·0	120·5	122·3	120·7	122-1	121·5	127·9	118·9	122-9
Nov	126·5	131·1	131·4	126·8	113·0	122·6	130·2	122·3	123-5	124·0	132·1	121·4	127-3
Dec	120·1	123·7	135·8	125·4	117·7	124·8	136·9	124·7	124-7	125·0	132·8	120·6	130-9
1991 Jan	118-7	137-8	139·6	125·7	123·2	122·3	126·3	124-2	123-6	124·5	135·0	119·9	127·0
Feb	122-0	141-0	131·5	127·8	114·9	121·9	129·7	126-6	125-3	124·8	132·4	121·8	128·4
Mar	120-9	142-7	136·0	126·4	116·9	122·2	135·4	127-8	127-3	124·9	135·7	122·0	131·3
Apr P		136-6	140-0	127.8	127-4	124.0	129.7	129-4	126-9	139-3	139.5	122-2	135-5

' England and Wales only.

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

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation ‡	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ††	Whole economy	
(43)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48, 49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65, 67)	(66)	(71,72, 75–77,79)	(81–82, 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(92pt. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1988) Annual
107·4	107-1	106·1	107·7	111·8	108·6	107-6	107-6	109·9	108·8	108·6	111·3	109·1	1989) averages
117·6	115-8	113·5	117·5	124·6	117·3	118-4	118-8	121·2	120·7	118·0	122·9	119·7	1990)
96·2	97·0	94·9	95·0	93·4	95·6	96·0	97·3	95·7	95·2	93·0	97·8	95·4	1988 Jan
96·3	97·5	95·5	96·5	93·9	96·1	95·1	96·6	96·8	97·2	93·5	95·9	95·5	Feb
98·7	100·0	98·0	98·5	98·7	100·1	97·0	97·8	100·0	98·3	97·1	96·3	98·3	Mar
98-6	100-6	97·7	96·7	96·7	98·2	97-6	99·3	98·7	96·6	94·1	96·8	97-8	April
98-9	100-1	99·7	99·7	96·9	99·2	99-1	98·9	98·8	97·9	94·5	99·0	98-4	May
101-7	101-6	102·2	101·5	100·4	100·5	99-8	98·7	100·3	98·6	99·0	100·6	99-8	June
102-6	101-0	101·3	102·5	101·7	99·7	100·2	100·4	100·9	101·6	103·6	102·2	101·3	July
99-8	100-6	101·3	100·2	99·0	99·9	99·7	100·2	99·6	100·2	102·8	100·2	100·3	Aug
100-6	99-3	102·1	101·1	102·1	101·0	100·5	102·2	98·6	100·5	101·1	101·4	100·9	Sept
101·3	100-2	102·4	101·9	103-4	101·2	102-4	102·3	98·6	103·4	100·8	100·9	101·7	Oct
103·5	101-0	102·6	102·5	106-1	102·1	103-1	103·2	106·1	105·9	101·8	101·9	103·7	Nov
101·6	101-5	102·4	104·1	107-8	106·3	109-9	102·8	106·0	104·3	118·7	106·6	106·9	Dec
102·4	104-0	101-6	102·9	104·7	104·7	103-7	102·7	105·0	104·7	102·8	107·8	104·2	1989 Jan
103·1	104-7	101-6	107·2	106·0	105·0	103-6	103·0	105·1	105·9	102·7	104·7	104·6	Feb
102·0	106-6	103-5	105·0	111·2	109·5	106-5	103·8	114·7	106·2	103·2	106·8	107·3	Mar
104·7	105-3	104·9	104·9	108·3	109·4	104·6	106·7	108·3	106·0	104·4	107·7	107·3	April
107·2	107-1	105·8	106·7	108·6	107·6	106·2	106·0	107·3	106·6	107·8	107·6	107·5	May
110·6	108-4	107·7	109·5	112·8	109·2	106·8	105·8	108·5	106·9	110·3	112·2	109·1	June
109·6	108·8	107·2	109·1	112·3	108·1	106·6	109·1	111·5	106·8	111·7	114·2	110·3	July
107·8	106·2	106·8	107·6	109·3	107·5	107·5	107·2	108·0	106·3	113·8	110·5	109·1	Aug
108·7	107·8	108·8	109·4	114·0	110·1	108·0	107·6	107·5	110·7	114·6	114·1	110·7	Sept
109·3	108-5	107·7	108·2	113·9	108·4	108·9	117·1	109·5	114·6	110·8	114·4	111·7	Oct
112·7	109-0	108·3	110·4	119·0	109·1	111·1	111·9	115·6	115·9	110·6	116·7	113·2	Nov
110·6	109-2	109·3	111·2	121·5	114·3	117·6	110·6	118·1	115·1	110·2	118·6	114·7	Dec
111·7	112·3	108·6	111·9	118·0	111·7	112·2	114-7	116·2	114·7	111.7	117·7	113·8	1990 Jan
112·1	112·5	108·7	115·7	117·7	112·8	111·6	112-1	115·4	116·5	110.3	118·6	114·0	Feb
115·0	113·8	111·4	116·3	123·2	117·6	114·1	114-2	124·3	116·6	111.7	118·5	117·4	Mar
114-1	113-3	111-5	115-0	122-5	117-1	115-4	115-6	119-4	115.7**	113-8	124-0	117-3	Apr
117·5	116·1	112·1	115·7	121·6	117·0	119-3	116·3	120·3	118·2**	120·2	119-3	118·5	May
119·9	116·4	114·3	118·0	126·1	117·7	118-9	120·7	121·7	121·0**	118·0	122-0	120·5	June
118·9	116·9	114·5	118·3	126-8	117·7	118-2	120-9	122-8	120·8**	119·9	125·4	121·2	July
118·4	115·1	114·7	116·4	123-2	117·5	120-1	117-8	119-5	124·4**	125·4	124·9	120·9	Aug
120·0	116·8	116·5	119·3	125-1	118·4	120-0	118-6	119-5	123·4**	122·0	124·2	121·3	Sept
119-7	117·1	115·8	118·8	127·0	117·7	120·0	119·6	120·6	126·3**	120·6	122-9	121·7	Oct
122-1	118·6	116·7	121·1	131·3	118·7	121·9	122·1	126·6	125·7**	121·3	127-3	123·8	Nov
121-4	120·6	117·1	123·4	132·6	123·8	129·6	133·1	128·3	125·2**	121·3	129-7	126·3	Dec
120-8	119·1	117·0	120·3	129·7	120·1	123·6	125·1	126·5	125·7**	122-3	125-8	124·3	1991 Jan
121-9	120·1	116·1	122·8	130·8	120·8	124·3	124·8	123·7	126·5**	122-6	128-5	124·7	Feb
123-1	121·9	118·0	122·9	131·9	125·5	124·3	125·9	134·9	126·9**	123-5	130-7	127·5	Mar
124-7	122-7	118-3	123-7	133-0	123.7	124-4	126-5	126-8	125.7**	126-4	129.7	127-2	Apr P

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
Class	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	_ (31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on ad Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	168-84 180-15 198-21 219-89 238-17 253-44 265-23	162-96 172-96 184-98 198-94 216-29 229-61 248-83	173-63 187-19 201-37 215-84 234-67 255-71 279-94	152-37 167-86 176-15 192-92 212-22 229-02 245-92	145·73 160·26 167·36 179·27 196·04 217·18 228·76	159·01 170·94 184·09 210·58 226·97 247·11 263·70	159·05 174·76 186·36 197·89 213·22 231·45 262·23	148·45 156·56 168·16 184·19 197·33 212·40 228·41	161-86 173-18 186-47 197-82 211-36 229-59 251-04	£ 128-59 140-50 148-48 162-93 170-37 181-36 196-51
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	42·2 41·9 41·8 42·8 42·8 42·7 41·6	45·1 45·3 45·1 45·3 45·4 45·0 44·1	43·0 42·7 42·9 43·3 43·4 43·6 43·0	42-4 43-0 42-3 43-6 44-2 43-8 42-8	41.9 42.3 41.8 42.6 42.7 43.3 41.4	41·3 40·4 40·2 41·8 42·3 42·3 41·2	41·6 42·1 41·8 42·3 43·3 42·8 42·6	42·8 42·9 42·8 43·6 43·6 43·3 43·0	45-3 45-1 44-9 45-0 45-1 45-0 44-7	44·0 44·2 43·7 44·5 43·4 42·8 42·5
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	400·3 429·6 473·6 513·7 556·2 594·0 638·2	361-4 382-2 410-5 439-3 476-4 509-8 563-7	403·5 438·5 469·1 498·3 541·3 586·1 651·7	359·3 390·6 416·1 442·1 479·7 523·4 574·6	347·9 379·2 400·6 420·8 459·5 501·3 552·1	385-1 422-8 457-8 503-5 536-8 584-0 639-8	382·4 414·8 445·9 467·9 492·6 541·3 616·3	347·0 364·9 392·6 422·8 452·7 490·5 531·6	356-9 383-7 415-7 439-2 468-3 509-9 561-7	pence 292-2 317-9 340-0 366-3 392-7 424-1 462-7
FEMALE (full-time on Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	103-02 111-45 113-84 124-44 137-36 144-26 152-48	99·79 106·43 112·92 121·14 131·60 139·90 152·88	110·09 118·44 130·58 137·88 147·87 164·11 177·25	106·16 118·10 125·38 131·67 147·78 159·79 171·79	102-51 109-74 117-27 127-08 139-18 148-50 162-56	117·14 126·39 140·86 155·14 174·17 197·97 207·23	110-70 126-63 127-86 138-76 151-51 166-95 177-75	99-41 105-55 115-19 123-99 133-24 145-28 155-76	106·35 114·20 123·21 130·64 144·28 156·58 167·98	£ 82-97 89-52 94-47 102-13 110-05 117-87 128-36
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	38·8 38·5 38·9 39·0 39·4 39·6 39·2	38·5 38·4 38·1 38·8 38·8 38·8 38·1	38-5 38-5 39-1 39-1 39-8 40-0 39-2	38·5 39·0 38·8 39·4 40·0 39·7 38·8	38-3 38-6 38-9 39-0 39-6 39-5 39-5	38·5 38·1 38·0 39·0 40·8 40·5 39·1	38·3 38·2 38·9 39·4 39·6 39·0 38·2	37·9 38·1 38·7 39·3 39·4 39·0 39·2	38·8 38·7 39·0 38·7 39·7 40·1 39·0	38·4 37·9 37·6 37·8 37·8 37·4 37·0
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	265·4 289·2 293·0 319·2 348·8 364·2 389·4	259·0 277·0 296·1 312·4 339·0 360·6 401·7	286·1 308·0 333·9 352·5 371·5 410·6 452·7	275-6 302-9 323-0 334-4 369-6 402-6 443-3	267-9 284-3 301-5 326-0 351-5 375-6 411-9	304-6 331-6 370-9 397-9 427-4 489-0 529-7	288-9 331-2 328-3 352-3 383-0 427-7 465-6	262-4 277-3 297-3 315-8 338-5 372-5 397-6	274·2 295·0 316·1 337·7 363·5 390·0 430·3	pence 215-8 235-9 251-4 270-1 291-0 315-3 346-5
ALL (full-time on adul Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	t rates) 166-50 177-90 195-68 216-75 234-83 250-12 261-78	155-58 165-23 175-69 189-58 205-75 218-09 236-72	161-37 174-30 187-43 201-11 217-86 237-12 260-62	149·78 165·16 173·36 189·24 207·98 224·52 241·39	129·34 142·68 148·97 159·36 174·46 190·97 205·28	156·22 167·87 181·07 206·97 223·16 243·88 259·82	156-85 172-71 183-24 195-23 210-12 228-53 258-80	137-66 145-58 157-31 172-10 184-24 197-81 212-59	146-47 156-17 168-55 178-69 192-27 209-25 227-61	£ 108·56 118·15 124·66 135·89 143·59 153·67 167·59
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	42·1 41·8 41·8 42·7 42·7 42·6 41·5	44-3 44-5 44-2 44-5 44-6 44-2 43-4	42-2 41-9 42-2 42-5 42-7 42-9 42-2	42·2 42·8 42·1 43·4 44·0 43·5 42·6	40-5 41-0 40-7 41-2 41-5 41-9 40-7	41·1 40·3 40·1 41·6 42·2 42·2 41·1	41·4 42·0 41·6 42·2 43·1 42·6 42·4	41-7 41-9 42-0 42-7 42-7 42-4 42-1	43·5 43·3 43·2 43·2 43·6 43·7 43·1	41·6 41·5 41·0 41·5 40·9 40·4 40·2
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	395-9 425-4 468-6 507-8 549-9 587-5 631-0	351-0 371-6 397-8 426-0 461-5 493-0 545-7	382-8 416-0 444-4 473-0 510-6 552-9 617-0	355-1 386-2 411-4 436-2 473-1 516-2 567-3	319·3 348·1 365·8 386·5 420·4 456·0 503·9	380·1 416·9 452·0 497·1 529·1 578·0 632·6	378·5 411·6 440·0 463·1 487·5 536·6 610·8	330·1 347·8 374·6 403·1 431·2 466·9 504·5	336-5 360-8 390-2 413-3 441-2 479-2 528-1	pence 261·2 285·0 304·2 327·4 351·0 380·2 417·2

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

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

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

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

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

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and	Rubber, plastics and other	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and	Construction	Transport and communication	All industries covered
(44–45)	(46)	publishing (47)	manufacturing (48–49)	(21–49)	water supply (15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980 Class
119-69 129-72 134-81 142-55 153-01 166-76 180-71	139-92 154-00 163-40 174-76 186-54 193-08 208-11	198-43 214-42 235-17 253-77 269-67 284-81 301-03	151-41 162-57 177-70 190-88 207-04 219-21 235-83	157-50 170-58 182-25 197-92 213-59 229-87 247-15	179-77 193-34 208-70 222-22 237-16 262-63 295-57	147-80 160-37 171-25 180-62 200-01 220-12 239-46	173-32 	£ 159·30
41.8 42.0 41.7 42.0 41.5 41.4 41.5	42·9 44·1 43·6 44·4 43·8 42·4 42·5	42-5 42-4 42-1 43-0 42-9 42-9 41-7	43·3 43·4 43·4 43·7 43·7 43·3 42·4	42·8 43·0 42·7 43·5 43·6 43·4 42·6	40:7 41:1 41:3 41:4 41:7 41:9 42:0	43·3 44·0 44·0 44·1 44·6 45·2 44·9	46-7 	43·4
286-5 309-0 323-6 339-7 368-4 403-1 435-5	326·3 348·9 374·7 393·9 425·4 455·7 489·5	467-1 506-1 558-6 590-7 628-1 663-6 721-4	349·7 374·5 409·6 436·3 473·6 506·8 556·0	367·7 397·1 426·8 455·1 489·6 529·6 580·0	441.5 470.0 504.9 536.3 568.1 627.1 704.3	341·4 364·8 389·3 409·4 448·3 487·4 533·1	371-2 	pence 366-7
78-58 85-22 89-55 96-51 102-63 112-31 120-34	102-63 113-18 121-09 128-43 137-79 145-85 157-59	119-71 129-16 139-81 152-00 163-55 179-34 194-17	92-48 98-23 107-39 113-63 123-37 129-52 142-26	96·30 103·21 110·48 118·79 128·82 139·93 150·44	126-00 124-17 157-49 163-79 183-91 188-28 209-22	87.81 95.86 98.55 104.68 107.21 123.40 138.96	126-69 	£ 97.34
37-0 37-1 36-8 37-2 37-0 36-9 36-9	38·4 38·7 38·4 39·1 39·2 38·1 38·0	38·8 38·5 38·7 39·2 39·5 39·8 39·6	38-6 38-6 38-5 38-7 39-3 38-4 38-3	38·1 38·1 38·1 38·4 38·7 38·6 38·3	37·5 36·9 39·4 38·6 39·4 38·8 37·3	38-8 38-3 37-8 38-0 38-4 39-7 39-2	41·5	38-2
212-6 229-9 243-3 259-8 277-7 304-3 326-6	267-2 292-4 315-5 328-3 351-9 383-1 414-9	308-3 335-9 361-3 387-7 414-3 451-0 490-2	239-8 254-5 278-8 293-7 313-7 337-1 371-4	252-9 271-0 289-7 309-5 332-8 362-1 393-2	336-1 336-4 339-4 424-7 466-8 484-8 561-6	226·6 250·4 260·8 275·8 279·5 310·7 354·2	305-4	pence 254-9
88-13 95-10 99-31 106-78 113-66 124-62 133-91	136-00 149-83 159-09 170-20 181-70 188-29 202-37	182-49 198-21 215-74 233-61 247-94 262-12 279-30	136-87 145-72 161-91 171-85 187-21 196-60 212-93	143-09 155-04 164-74 178-54 192-55 207-53 223-75	179-22 192-65 208-03 221-48 236-44 261-48 294-48	147-59 160-11 170-99 180-30 199-61 219-74 239-06	171.39 181.06 193.47 206.73 218.52 233.30 251.11	£ 148-69 160-39 171-02 184-10 198-57 214-47 231-85
38·1 38·2 37·9 38·2 38·0 37·9 37·9	42-4 43-6 43-1 43-8 43-4 41-9 42-0	41·7 41·6 41·4 42·2 42·2 42·2 41·3	42·1 42·2 42·3 42·5 42·7 42·0 41·4	41.7 41.8 41.6 42.2 42.4 42.2 41.6	40·7 41·1 41·3 41·4 41·7 41·8 41·9	43·3 43·9 44·0 44·1 44·6 45·1 44·9	46·5 46·4 47·0 47·0 48·3 48·0 47·7	42·5 42·8 42·7 43·1 43·5 43·4 42·9
231·4 249·2 262·4 279·3 299·4 328·7 353·4	320·7 343·8 369·4 388·2 418·8 449·0 481·8	437-2 476-2 521-0 553-3 587-2 620-6 676-3	324-9 345-7 382-9 404-4 438-7 467-7 514-2	343·0 370·6 396·1 422·7 454·1 491·6 538·4	440·5 468·9 503·6 535·0 566·8 625·0 702·7	341-0 364-4 388-8 409-0 447-7 486-7 532-5	368-7 390-0 411-3 439-5 452-5 485-9 526-9	pence 349·5 374·7 400·6 426·7 456·3 493·9 540·4

* Except sea transport.

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	All industrie	s and services							
	Weights	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
FULL-TIME ADULTS * Men Women	575 425	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708·2 818·8	770·7 883·9	853·4 988·1	937·8 1097·4	1027-7 1212-9
Men and women	1,000	581-9	629-6	677-4	738-1	801-3	889-8	981-0	1077-7

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours:

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDUS	TRIES			ALL INDUST	RIES AND SE	RVICES		
	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly ear	nings (£)	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly earn	nings (£)
				those whose p	ay was			excluding affected b	those whose p	pay was
and the second	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April of each year	<u>absence</u>	absence				absence	absence			
ADULTS Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	130-0 141-0 153-5 163-9 175-2 188-7 204-1 223-3	135·0 146·8 159·2 168·6 181·1 195·5 212·1 231·1	42·9 43·5 43·7 43·7 43·8 44·3 44·5 44·3	3·14 3·37 3·64 3·88 4·13 4·41 4·76 5·20	3·07 3·28 3·51 3·75 3·99 4·24 4·58 5·00	129·5 139·0 149·1 159·5 169·4 182·2 203·2 216·2	132-7 143-0 153-0 163-2 173-5 187-2 203-2 221-2	43·1 43·5 43·7 43·6 43·8 44·2 44·4 44·3	3·08 3·29 3·51 3·75 3·98 4·25 4·59 5·01	3.00 3.20 3.40 3.63 3.85 4.11 4.44 4.84
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	167·1 184·1 200·0 220·3 235·7 258·4 284·3 313·3	168-5 186-1 201-5 221-6 237-6 260-3 286-5 315-1	38·5 38·8 38·7 38·8 38·9 39·0 38·9	4·30 4·73 5·11 5·61 5·99 6·52 7·19 7·89	4-28 4-71 5-08 5-58 5-97 6-49 7-17 7-86	157·7 170·5 182·9 199·1 215·0 237·9 261·9 288·4	159·1 172·2 184·6 200·9 217·4 240·7 264·9 291·2	37·5 37·6 37·7 37·7 37·8 37·9 37·9 37·9	4·16 4·49 4·79 5·22 5·63 6·22 6·89 7·51	4·14 4·47 4·76 5·19 5·60 6·19 6·83 7·49
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	142-2 155-2 169-2 183-1 196-0 212-7 231-7 255-1	147-0 160-8 174-7 188-6 202-0 219-4 239-5 262-8	41·4 41·9 41·9 41·9 42·0 42·3 42·5 42·4	3.52 3.81 4.12 4.44 4.74 5.09 5.55 6.09	3·47 3·75 4·05 4·38 4·68 5·02 5·48 6·01	144-5 155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6 234-3 258-0	147-4 159-3 171-0 184-7 198-9 218-4 239-7 263-1	40·1 40·3 40·4 40·4 40·6 40·7 40·5	3·63 3·90 4·17 4·51 4·85 5·29 5·81 6·37	3-60 3-87 4-13 4-47 4-81 5-26 5-79 6-34
MEN Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	141.0 153.6 167.5 178.4 191.2 206.8 223.8 243.7	145-5 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3 230-6 250-0	43·6 44·4 44·6 44·5 44·7 45·2 45·5 45·2	3-33 3-58 3-87 4-12 4-38 4-69 5-06 5-51	3·26 3·49 3·74 3·99 4·24 4·52 4·89 5·32	138·4 148·8 159·8 170·9 182·0 196·3 212·9 233·1	141·6 152·7 163·6 174·4 185·5 200·6 217·8 237·2	43·8 44·3 44·5 44·5 44·6 45·0 45·3 45·2	3·23 3·45 3·68 3·93 4·17 4·46 4·81 5·25	3·15 3·36 3·57 3·81 4·04 4·32 4·66 5·09
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	191-4 211-7 230-7 254-4 271-9 299-1 329-6 362-3	192·9 213·5 232·0 255·7 273·7 300·5 331·5 364·1	39·1 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·4 39·6 39·6	4-87 5-38 5-82 6-41 6-84 7-45 8-22 9-03	4·87 5·37 5·81 6·40 6·84 7·44 8·23 9·04	190-6 207-3 223-5 243-4 263-9 292-1 321-3 352-9	191·8 209·0 225·0 244·9 265·9 294·1 323·6 354·9	38·4 38·5 38·6 38·6 38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7	4.95 5.37 5.75 6.27 6.80 7.49 8.23 9.02	4·94 5·36 5·73 6·26 6·79 7·48 8·24 9·02
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	156-4 171-2 187-2 202-3 217-0 236-3 257-3 282-2	161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3 264-6 289-2	42·2 42·8 42·9 42·9 43·0 43·3 43·6 43·4	3-78 4-10 4-44 4-79 5-11 5-50 5-98 6-55	3.75 4.06 4.39 4.74 5.07 5.44 5.94 6.50	161-1 174-3 187-9 203-4 219-4 240-6 263-5 290-2	164-7 178-8 192-4 207-5 224-0 245-8 269-5 295-6	41.4 41.7 41.9 41.8 41.9 42.1 42.3 42.2	3.93 4.23 4.53 4.89 5.27 5.74 6.28 6.88	3.91 4.21 4.50 4.87 5.26 5.73 6.29 6.89
MOMEN Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	86.7 91.9 100.1 107.0 113.8 121.2 131.2	90·4 96·0 104·5 111·6 119·6 127·9 138·2 152·8	39·7 39·9 40·0 40·0 40·3 40·5 40·4 40·5	2·28 2·41 2·62 2·79 2·97 3·16 3·42 3·77	2·25 2·38 2·57 2·75 2·92 3·10 3·35 3·69	85-8 90-8 98-2 104-5 111-4 118-8 129-7 142-2	88·1 93·5 101·3 107·5 115·3 123·6 134·9 148·0	39·3 39·4 39·5 39·5 39·7 39·8 39·9 39·8	2·25 2·38 2·57 2·73 2·92 3·11 3·39 3·72	2-23 2-35 2-53 2-69 2-87 3-06 3-33 3-66
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6 181-3 201-6	107·0 117·2 126·8 136·7 149·1 163·3 182·8 202·8	37·2 37·4 37·4 37·4 37·5 37·6 37·6 37·6	2-85 3-11 3-37 3-63 3-92 4-30 4-82 5-31	2-84 3-09 3-35 3-61 3-89 4-28 4-80 5-29	115-1 123-0 132-4 144-3 155-4 172-9 192-5 213-0	116·1 124·3 133·8 145·7 157·2 175·5 195·0 215·5	36·5 36·5 36·6 36·7 36·8 36·9 36·9	3·13 3·34 3·59 3·91 4·18 4·68 5·22 5·76	3·12 3·33 3·58 3·89 4·16 4·65 5·20 5·73
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	94·7 101·7 110·6 119·2 128·2 138·4 152·7 170·3	97·9 105·5 114·7 123·2 133·4 144·3 159·1	38·6 38·8 38·8 39·0 39·2 39·1	2·53 2·71 2·94 3·16 3·39 3·66 4·04	2·51 2·69 2·92 3·13 3·36 3·62 4·00 4·44	107-6 114-9 123-9 134-7 144-9 160-1 178-1 197-0	109·5 117·2 126·4 137·2 148·1 164·2 182·3 201·5	37·2 37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6 37·6 37·5	2-91 3-10 3-34 3-63 3-88 4-31 4-80 5-30	2·90 3·09 3·32 3·61 3·86 4·29 4·78 5·28

Note: New EarningsSurvey estimates.

Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classifications.

UNIT WAGE COSTS* 5.8

NITED KINGDOM		Manufactu		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and	Whole ec	
IC 1980			Per cent change from a year earlier				construction industries		Per cent change from a year earlier
85 = 100	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	80·1 87·5 91·2 91·7 94·5 100·0 104·0 105·9 108·5 113·5 123·7	22·3 9·3 4·2 0·5 3·1 5·8 4·0 1·8 2·5 4·6 9·0	100-0 106-3 106-4 100-5 86-8 100-0 100-0 101-7 110-1 130-5 144-4	85-8 91-7 93-8 92-3 95-7 100-0 103-7 107-0 110-9 120-2 132-3	80.9 92:3 90:3 91:7 95:8 100:0 103:4 110:9 118:5 139:3 154:2	85·0 91·8 93·4 92·3 95·7 100·0 103·7 107·1 112·3	76·1 83·4 87·4 90·7 94·9 100·0 105·4 110·4 118·3 129·4 142·9	22·7 9·6 4·8 3·8 4·6 5·4 4·7 7·2 9·4 10·4
	1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·9 98·3 101·0 103·8	5·0 5·1 6·5 6·6	::		··· ··· ···		97-8 98-5 101-3 102-4	6·2 4·7 5·9 4·8
	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104·8 104·1 103·8 103·4	8-2 5-9 2-8 4		::			103·8 105·1 105·8 106·9	6·1 6·7 4·4 4·4
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105·5 105·3 105·2 107·5	-7 1-2 1-3 4-0	::			:: ::	107·9 109·7 110·7 113·2	3·9 4·4 4·6 5·9
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107·3 109·2 107·7 109·7	1·7 3·7 2·4 2·0				:: :: ::	114·8 117·1 119·2 122·2	6·4 6·7 7·7 8·0
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109·9 112·9 114·3 117·0	2·4 3·4 6·1 6·7	:: :: ::		:: ::	:: ::	124·8 128·4 130·9 133·6	8·7 9·6 9·8 9·3
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	119·0 120·8 125·0 130·2	8·3 7·0 9·4 11·3		 	 	 	136·8 140·4 145·4 148·9	9·6 9·3 11·0 11·4
	1991 Q1	132-0	10.9						
	1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	109·1 109·8 110·7 112·5 112·9 113·3 113·4 113·7 115·7 116·3 117·6	3·4 1·3 2·4 2·1 3·9 4·5 5·5 7·6 7·3 7·1 5·9						
	1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	118-3 119-2 119-6 120-2 120-4 121-8 123-3 124-5 127-1 128-3 131-0 131-2	8·4 8·6 8·0 6·8 6·6 7·5 8·7 9·5 9·9 10·3 11·7 11·6		 				11 12 12 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
	1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr	130·9 133·0 132·1 134·8	10·7 11·6 10·5 12·1	 	:: ::	 	 	 	
. Three months ending:	1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	109.9 110.0 109.9 111.0 112.0 112.9 113.5 114.3 115.2 116.4 117.0	2.6 2.3 2.4 1.9 2.8 3.4 4.6 5.1 6.1 6.7			 	 		
	1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	117-7 118-4 119-0 119-7 120-1 120-8 121-8 123-2 125-0 126-6 128-8 130-2	7·2 7·6 8·3 7·8 7·2 7·0 7·6 8·6 9·4 9·9 10·6 11·3		 	 			
	1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr	131·0 131·7 132·0 133·3	11·3 11·3 10·9 11·4		::				

Source: Central Statistical Office.

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

* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

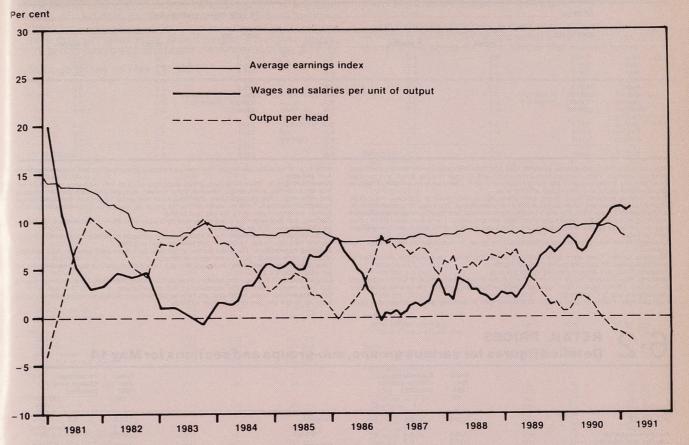
EARNINGS Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republi	Italy c	Japan	Nether- lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
	(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	_ (4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1999	61·5 69·6 77·4 84·4 91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·1 137·2 150·1	75 83 88 92 96 100 102 104 105 111	70 79 88 92 96 100 103 106 111 117 123	70.9 77.7 85.4 91.0 95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 128.2 133.8	59-8 67-2 78-9 87-8 94-6 100-0 104-3 107-2 110-5 114-7 119-9	82 86 90 93 96 100 104 108 113 117 123	33 41 55 66 83 100 113 124 146 176	56 65 74 83 92 100 107 113 118 124	47-0 57-8 67-7 80-9 90-2 100-0 104-8 111-6 118-4 125-6 134-7	97-0 100-0 101-6 103-1 107-8 114-0 120-1	83 86 92 94 95 100 102 103 104 106 109	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 138.6	Indices 66·0 72·9 78·7 84·9 93·0 100·0 107·4 114·3 123·4 135·7 148·5	1985 = 100 76 84 89 92 96 100 102 104 107 110 114
Quarterly averages 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133-0 136-3 138-4 141-1	109 110 110 116	115 116 117 120	125·2 128·5 128·6 130·3	112·8 114·3 115·2 116·4	114 117 118 119	167 173 176 189	120 121 123 124	122·4 124·8 126·6 128·6	111-5 113-1 114-1 115-4	105 106 106 106	135-1 135-6 138-5 144-3	131-6 135-5 136-5 139-2	109 109 110 111
1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	145·0 149·0 151·8 154·7	113 116 	121 123 123 126	131·0 134·1 134·3 135·9	117-7 119-4 120-8 121-9	120 121 125 126	201	125 128 	131·4 133·6 135·8 137·9	116-5 120-8 117-7 121-6	107 109 110 109	148-3 148-1 150-4	144-4 149-6 149-1 150-9	112 113 114 115
1991 Q1	157-8										110			116
Monthly 1989 Sept Oct Nov Dec	139-5 140-1 140-8 142-5	110 116	118 119 120 120	128·7 129·5 129·7 131·8	116-4	119	:: ::	123 124	126-8 126-8 129-1 129-8	113-5 113-4 115-3 117-5	106 106 106 106	 	137-3 138-3 138-5 140-9	111 110 111 112
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	142-9 144-8 147-4 148-4 148-8 149-7 150-9 151-3 153-2 153-0 154-5 156-6	113 116 	121 121 122 122 123 123 123 123 124 125 126 127	131·3 130·3 131·5 133·4 134·7 136·4 132·4 132·4 135·1 135·1 137·6	117-7 119-4 120-8 121-9	120 121 125 126		125 128 	131·3 131·4 131·5 131·5 134·5 134·8 135·8 135·8 135·9 135·9 138·7 139·0	119-4 114-6 115-5 116-8 117-9 127-7 117-4 117-1 118-7 119-0 121-4 124-5	107 107 107 109 109 109 110 110 109 109 109		140-5 145-7 146-9 149-7 149-3 149-9 147-5 149-9 149-3 149-9 153-5	111 112 113 113 113 114 114 115 115 115 115
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr	156·4 158·0 159·0 162·0	 	128 129	::	 	 			::	120-6	110 110 110	::	151·5 152·1	116 116 116
Increases on a	year ea	rlier												
Annual averages 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986 1987 1989	18 13 11 9 9 8 8 8 8 9	9 11 6 5 4 4 2 2 1 6	9 13 11 5 4 4 3 3 5 5 5	11 10 10 7 5 5 5 9 7	15 12 17 11 8 6 4 3 3 4 5	6 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 5 5	27 24 34 20 26 20 13 10 18 21	22 16 14 12 11 9 7 6 4 5	22 23 17 19 11 11 5 6 6 6		4 4 7 2 1 5 2 1 1 2 3	 10 11 8 6 9	9 10 8 8 10 8 7 6 8 10 9	9 11 6 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 4
Quarterly averages 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 9 8	6 6 5 6	6 5 5	6 5 4 4	3 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	20 20 21 20	4 5 5 5	6 6 6 7	5 6 6 5	1 2 1	10 8 8 10	10 9 10 10	3 3 3 3
1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 10 10	4 5 	5 6 5 5	5 4 4 4	4 4 5 5	5 3 6 6	20	4 6 	7 7 7 7	4 7 3 5	2 3 4 3	10 9 9	10 10 9 8	3 4 4 4
1991 Q1	9										3			4
Monthly 1989 Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 9 8 8	5 6	5 5 6 7	4 4 4 4	 4 	 4 	 	5 5	6 6 7 7	5 4 5 7	1 1 1	 	11 10 10 10	4 3 3 3
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8 8 11 9 10 10 10 10 10	 4 5 	556566655556	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 5 5	5 3 6 6		6	8 8 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7	6 4 4 4 5 11 4 1 5 5 5 6 6	2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		10 10 9 11 9 11 9 9 8 8	2 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr	9 9 8 9		6 7 	·· ·· ··						1	3 3 3		8 4	5 4 3

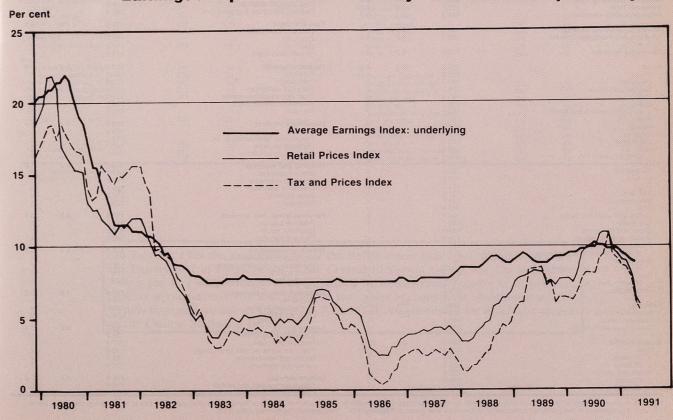
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

Earnings and output per head: C2 manufacturing industries—increases over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods (Source: Central Statistical Office)

	All items				All items except se	asonal foods	
	Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	inge over		Index Jan 13	Percentage cha	inge over
	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months
990 Ma	av 126·2	0.9	6.5	9.7	126-3	1.0	6-2
	ine 126-7	0.4	6.6	9.8	126-9	0.5	6.6
Ju	ily 126-8	0.1	6-1	9.8	127-3	0-3	6.4
AL		1.0	6.6	10.6	128-5	0.9	6.8
Se		0.9	6.5	10.9	129.8	1.0	6.9
Oc		0.8	4.2	10-9	130-7	0.7	4-5
No		-0.2	3.0	9.7	130-4	-0.2	3.2
De	ec 129·9	-0·1	2.5	9.3	130-2	-0.2	2.6
991 Ja		0-2	2.7	9.0	130-4	0.2	2.4
Fe	eb 130-9	0.5	2.2	8.9	131-1	0.5	2.0
Ma	ar 131-4	0.4	1.6	8-2	131-6	0.4	1.4
Ap	or 133-1	1.3	2.1	6-4	133-3	1.3	2.0

The rise in the retail prices index between April and May reflected dearer motoring costs and electricity charges. Price rises for household goods and a range of other goods and services included some further effects of the Budget increase in VAT. There were however reductions in seasonal food prices and in mortgage interest rates.

Food: Among seasonal foods, there were sharp falls in the prices of potatoes, other fresh vegetables and fresh fish, whereas home-killed lamb was dearer. The index for seasonal food as a whole fell by 2-5 per cent. The index for non-seasonal food rose by 0-3 per cent and reflected higher prices for pork, tea, sweets and chocolates and soft drinks. These rises were partly offset by lower prices for poultry and imported lamb. The index for all food fell by 0-2 per cent between April and May.

Catering: There were price increases throughout the group. Its index rose by 0-9 per cent over the month.

the month.

Alcoholic drinks: There were price increases across this group, particularly for off-sales. The group index was 0-6 per cent higher than last month.

Tobacco: The group index increased by 0-8 per cent.
Housing: Housing costs fell by 1-4 per cent in the month mainly as a result of further reductions in mortgage interest rates. These reductions were partly offset by higher charges for repairs and experience and DIV materials.

Fuel and light: Further phased effects of the recent rises in electricity and gas prices were partly

offset by summer discounts on coal. The index for the group as a whole rose by 1-8 per cent between April and May.

offset by summer discounts on coal. The index for the group as a whole rose by 1-8 per cent between April and May.

Household goods: There were rises across this group as more VAT increases took effect and new stocks arrived in the shops. However some retailers were still absorbing the VAT increase and there were a few selected sales. The group index was up by 1-3 per cent during the period. Household services: Small increases across the group, particularly for some domestic services pushed the group index up by 0-4 per cent in May.

Clothing and footwear: The group index rose by 0-4 per cent. Many shops had still not passed on VAT increases to their customers.

Personal goods and services: Prices rose across this group as more VAT increases fed through, causing the index to rise by 0-8 per cent between April and May.

Motoring expenditure: The index for this group rose by 1-4 per cent between April and May reflecting price rises for petrol, cars and maintenance.

Fares and other travel costs: Increases in coach fares helped push up the group index by 1-0 per cent during the month.

Leisure goods: The group index rose by 0-8 per cent, reflecting both dearer books and newspapers and more retailers passing VAT increases on to their customers.

Leisure services: Some higher charges for entertainment and recreation helped push the group index up by 0-4 per cent between April and May.

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 14

Index Percentage

	Jan 1987 = 100	change over	er		Jan 1987 = 100	change ov (months)	
	= 100	1	12	<u></u>	= 100	1	12
ALL ITEMS	133-5	0.3	5.8	Tobacco Cigarettes	133·2 133·9	0-8	16·0 16
Food and catering	128-6	0.1	6-1	Tobacco	128.5		14
Alcohol and tobacco	137-9	0.7	14-1				
Housing and household expenditure	141.5	-0.1	1.2	Housing	159-6	-1.4	-4.3
Personal expenditure	124-2	0.5	5.6	Rent	155-6		14
Travel and leisure	128-9	1.1	8.7	Mortgage interest payments	203.5		-4
				Rates and community charges	120.8		-30
All items excluding seasonal food	133-8	0.4	5.9	Water and other payments	174·1 135·8		17
All items excluding food	135-1	0.4	6.0	Repairs and maintenance charges Do-it yourself materials	136.0		11 12
Seasonal food	122-5	-2.5	-0.9	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	189-3		9
Food excluding seasonal	126-2	0.3	5.7		103.3		9
AU 7	400 5			Fuel and Light	123-5	1.8	8.0
All items excluding housing	128-5	0.7	8-2	Coal and solid fuels	107-4		7
All items exc mortgage interest	130-2	0.7	6-6	Electricity	132-7		10
Canaumas durablas	1100	0.7	2.0	Gas	117.6		5
Consumer durables	116.0	0.7	3.9	Oil and other fuels	115-6		11
Food	125-6	-0.2	4-6	Household goods	123-2	1.3	7.0
Bread	129-8	-0.2	8	Furniture	123-3	1.9	6
Cereals	130.7		6	Furnishings	123.0		5
Biscuits and cakes	129-2		8	Electrical appliances	112.6		6
Beef	125-4		ő	Other household equipment	127-7		7
Lamb	123-2		3	Household consumables	134.7		9
of which, home-killed lamb	131-1		7	Pet care	117.7		8
Pork	127.0		i				
Bacon	127-2		ò	Household services	129.0	0.4	9.4
Poultry	112.0		-2	Postage	125.2		11
Other meat	123-3		6	Telephones, telemessages, etc	117-1		10
Fish	124-6		7	Domestic services	142.7		12
of which, fresh fish	135-3		7	Fees and subcriptions	134-1		7
Butter	119-3		0	Clothing and footwear	119-8	0.4	3.6
Oil and fats	123-1		6	Men's outerwear	121-1		4
Cheese	120.5		0	Women's outerwear	112-1		1
Eggs	111-1		-6	Children's outerwear	119.7		2
Milk fresh	132-3		9	Other clothing	127-9		8
Milk products	134.7		8	Footwear	123.9		6
Tea	147.0		13				
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.7		0	Personal goods and services	132-9	0.8	9.2
Soft drinks	143-2		5	Personal articles	111.6		4
Sugar and preserves	136.8		11	Chemists' goods	137.5		10
Sweets and chocolates Potatoes	116.0		7 -2	Personal services	150-8		14
of which, unprocessed potatoes	123·7 117·1		-2 -14	Motoring expenditure	129-9	1.4	8-8
Vegetables	122.0		0	Purchase of motor vehicles	121.7		4
of which, other fresh vegetables	118.4		-3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	142-3		12
Fruit Fruit	126.6		-3 4	Petrol and oil	133-1		14
of which, fresh fruit	127.7		3	Vehicles tax and insurance	139-1		10
Other foods	130.2		9				
Cure roods	100 2		3	Fares and other travel costs	134.9	1.0	10.2
Catering	139-1	0.9	11-3	Rail fares	141-2		10
Restaurant meals	139-1	MANAGEMENT TO SEE	10	Bus and coach fares	144-0		14
Canteen meals	140-1		12	Other travel costs	124-3		8
Take-aways and snacks	138-6		12	Leisure goods	118-1	0.8	5.3
				Audio-visual equipment	88.7		-1
Alcoholic drink	140-1	0.6	13-2	Records and tapes	107-1		7
Beer	142-7		13	Toys, photographic and sport goods	118-8		4
on sales	143-8		13	Books and newspapers	141.8		9
off sales	133-8		12	Gardening products	132-4		7
Wines and spirits	136-4		13	(alauma aaantaa	400		
on sales	140.6		13	Leisure services	138-4	0.4	12.2
off sales	133.4		13	Television licences and rentals	118-6		8

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.2 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below. It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

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

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

Average prices on May 14, 1991

ltem†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			(Period)	Margarine			
Beef: home-killed				Soft 500g tub Low fat spread	335 329	44 45	34– 82 39– 47
Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak * Stewing steak	382 377 313 384 383	165 268 192 371 175	128-199 218-312 169-216 299-400 138-220	Other fats Lard, per 250g Cheese	347	18	16– 20
				Cheddar type	348	154	119–199
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	352 331 330	281 137 224	199–379 108–179 189–276	Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	314 258	118 99	108–132 92–122
Lamb: imported (frozen) Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	227 264	184 158	148–219 138–189	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	375 341	32 32	29– 33 27– 32
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly * Loin (with bone)	311 350 379	152 116 199	104–190 89–135 158–200	Tea loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	350 363	59 150	43– 74 73–159
Shoulder (with bone) Bacon	323	151	125–180	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	736 342	130 133	89–159 89–209
Streaky * Gammon * Back, vacuum packed	335 325 270	130 231 225	114–159 179–259 149–259	Sugar Granulated, per kg	371	66	65– 69
Back, not vacuum packed	328	199	159–220	Fresh vegetables			
Ham Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	347	76	62- 90	Potatoes, old loose White	250	18	10- 25
and the second s				Red	128	18	10- 25 12- 22
Sausages Pork	374	108	89-134	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	330 386	27 68	20- 45 56- 79
Beef	277	101	85–120	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	351 331	37 33	25- 55 21- 59
Canned meats Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	217	56	45– 64	Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts	387 0	56 0	45- 69 0
Corned beef, 12oz can	224	100	89–109	Carrots Onions	380 393	40 31	28- 49 18- 45
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb,	313 346	71 101	58– 98 69–129	Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg	385 383 374	32 52 77	25- 36 45- 65 61- 85
Fresh and smoked fish							
Cod fillets Mackerel, whole	299 258	277 98	240–320 75–115	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking	370	52	35– 59
Kippers, with bone	298	116	98–189	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	388 368	52 44 54	35- 59 35- 52 40- 65
Canned fish Red salmon, half size	214	138	129–155	Oranges, each Bananas Grapes	365 389 364	18 55 119	12- 25 45- 59 90-199
Bread White loof client 900g	356	54	47– 70	Cirapes	304	119	90-199
White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	318	68	65-77	Items other than food			
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	347 351	46 48	42- 51 45- 51	Draught bitter, per pint	722	123	106-138
Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	311	48 69	45– 51 59– 78	Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip	739 739	137 97	120–150 85–110
Flour				Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	740 4.441	96 191	85–110 160–202
Self raising, per 1-5kg	222	62	54– 68	Coal, per 50kg	365	578	460-700
Butter				Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	412 563	797 50	650–940 49– 51
Home produced, per 250g	342 327	61	54-72	Derv per litre	501	44	43-45
New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	312	57 69	56– 61 67– 75	Unleaded petrol ord, per litre Super unleaded petrol, per litre	559 260	47 49	45– 48 48– 50

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

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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items except			Nationalise industries	d	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholic
January 15, 1974 = 100	IIEMS	except food	seasonal food			industries		All	Seasonal † food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	unik .
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 • 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799 810 815	951·2-925·5 961·9-966·3 958·0-960·6 958·3-95·6 966·5-969·6 966·8-969·6 969·2-971·5 965·7-967·7 966·1-968 ⁷ 970·3-973·3			80 77 90 91 96 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Jal 86 83 Feb-No	n iv	253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201 190 185	47.5–48.8 33.7–38.1 39.2–42.0 44.2–46.7 30.4–33.5 33.4–33.6 30.4–33.2 28.1–30.8 32.4–33.3 25.9–28.5 31.3–33.9 26.8–29.7 24.0–26.7	204:2-205:5 193:9-198:3 186:0-188:8 200:3-202:8 199:5-202:6 196:0-198:6 176:2-178:9 171:7-173:6 174:5-177:1 167:1-169:8	51 48 47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36 45 44	70 82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1974) 1975) 1976) 1977) 1978) 1978) 1979) 1979) 1980) 1981) 1982) 1982) 1984) 1984) 1986)	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9	109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4 358-9 383-2 396-4	108-4 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9			60 Dec-Ja 108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9 454-9 478-9 496-6		106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 211-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0 314-1 336-0	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9 350-0	108:2 132:4 157:3 185:7 207:8 239:9 290:0 318:0 341:7 364:0 390:8 413:3 439:5	109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-4 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6
1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 Jan 14	119-9 147-9 172-4 189-5 207-2 245-3 277-3 310-6 325-9 342-6 359-8 379-7 394-5	120.4 147.9 169.3 187.6 204.3 245.5 280.3 314.6 332.6 348.9 367.8 390.2 405.6	120-5 147-6 170-9 190-2 207-3 246-2 279-3 311-5 328-5 343-5 361-8 381-9 396-4			119·9 172·8 198·7 220·1 234·5 274·7 348·9 387·0 441·4 445·8 465·9 489·7 502·1		118-3 148-3 183-1 196-1 217-5 244-8 266-7 296-1 301-8 319-8 330-6 341-1 354-0	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3 306-9 322-8 347-3	121-1 146-6 177-1 200-4 219-5 248-9 274-7 297-5 310-3 319-8 335-6 344-9 355-9	118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5 218-7 267-8 307-5 329-7 353-7 378-5 401-8 426-7 454-8	118-2 149-0 173-7 188-9 198-9 241-4 277-7 321-8 353-7 376-1 397-9 423-8 440-7
UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL	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	Seasonal †	Non- seasonal †	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849	974 975 977 976 976	843 840 825 815 808	956 958 940 925 924	57 54 46 —	139 141 135 132 128	167 163 154 158 151	26 25 23 24 24	141 138 131 134 127	46 50 49 47 47	76 78 83 77 77
1987 Annual averages			101-9	101.0							4000	
1989	101·9 106·9 115·2 126·1	102·0 107·3 116·1 127·4	107-0 115-5 126-4	101-6 105-8 111-5 119-2	101·9 106·6 112·9 122·1	100·9 106·7 —	101-2 103-7 107-2 111-3	101·1 104·6 110·5 119·4	101·6 102·4 105·0 116·4	101·0 105·0 111·6 119·9	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-4	101-7 106-9 112-9 123-8
1989 1990 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12	106·9 115·2	107·3 116·1	107·0 115·5	105-8 111-5	106·6 112·9		103-7 107-2	104-6 110-5	102-4 105-0	105-0 111-6	109-6 116-5	106-9 112-9
989 990 1987 Jan 13 988 Jan 12 989 Jan 17	106·9 115·2 126·1 100·0 103·3	107·3 116·1 127·4 100·0 103·4	107-0 115-5 126-4 100-0 103-3	105-8 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2	106·6 112·9 122·1 100·0 103·7	106·7 — — 100·0 102·8	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2	104-6 110-5 119-4 100-0 102-9	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7	105·0 111·6 119·9 100·0 102·7	109·6 116·5 126·4 100·0 106·4	106-9 112-9 123-8 100-0 103-7
989 990 987 Jan 13 988 Jan 12 989 Jan 17 989 May 16	106·9 115·2 126·1 100·0 103·3 111·0	107·3 116·1 127·4 100·0 103·4 111·7	107·0 115·5 126·4 100·0 103·3 111·2 115·1	105-8 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2 108-5 111-3	106-6 112-9 122-1 100-0 103-7 109-4 112-9	106·7 — 100·0 102·8 110·9	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2 104-5 107-5	104·6 110·5 119·4 100·0 102·9 107·4 110·3	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7 103-2 109-9	105-0 111-6 119-9 100-0 102-7 108-2 110-4	109-6 116-5 126-4 100-0 106-4 113-1 115-6	106·9 112·9 123·8 100·0 103·7 109·9
989 990 987 Jan 13 988 Jan 12 989 Jan 17 989 May 16 June 13 July 18 Aug 15	106·9 115·2 126·1 100·0 103·3 111·0 115·0 115·4 115·5 115·8	107·3 116·1 127·4 100·0 103·4 111·7 115·9 116·3 116·6 116·9	107-0 115-5 126-4 100-0 103-3 111-2 115-1 115-6 115-9 116-2	105-8 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2 108-5 111-3 111-6 111-6 111-8	106-6 112-9 122-1 100-0 103-7 109-4 112-9 113-2 113-4	106-7 — 100-0 102-8 110-9 114-7 115-9 116-5 116-8	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2 104-5 107-5 107-6 106-5 106-7	104-6 110-5 119-4 100-0 102-9 107-4 110-3 110-7	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7 103-2 109-9 109-3 100-6 100-8	105-0 111-6 119-9 100-0 102-7 108-2 110-4 111-0 111-9 112-3	109-6 116-5 126-4 100-0 106-4 113-1 115-6 116-2 116-8 117-4	106-9 112-9 123-8 100-0 103-7 109-9 111-9 112-2 112-9 114-0
989 980 987 Jan 13 988 Jan 12 989 Jan 17 989 May 16 June 13 July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12 Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	106.9 115.2 126.1 100.0 103.3 111.0 115.4 115.5 115.8 116.6 117.5 118.5	107-3 116-1 127-4 100-0 103-4 111-7 115-9 116-3 116-6 116-9 117-6	107-0 115-5 126-4 100-0 103-3 111-2 115-1 115-6 115-9 116-2 117-0 117-9 118-9	105-8 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2 108-5 111-3 111-6 111-6 111-8 112-5 113-3 113-8	106-6 112-9 122-1 100-0 103-7 109-4 112-9 113-2 113-2 113-4 114-1 114-9 115-3	106-7 100-0 102-8 110-9 114-7 115-9 116-5 116-8 116-9	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2 104-5 107-6 107-6 106-5 106-7 107-9	104-6 110-5 119-4 100-0 102-9 107-4 110-3 110-7 110-1 110-6 111-3 112-4 113-5	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7 103-2 109-9 109-3 100-6 100-8 100-7 101-5 106-2	105-0 111-6 119-9 100-0 102-7 108-2 110-4 111-0 111-9 112-3 113-2 114-4 114-8	109-6 116-5 126-4 100-0 106-4 113-1 115-6 116-2 116-8 117-4 118-9 119-5	106·9 112·9 123·8 100·0 103·7 109·9 111·9 112·2 112·9 114·0 114·7
989 9990 9987 Jan 13 9988 Jan 12 9989 Jan 17 9899 May 16 July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12 Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12 1990 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13 Apr 10 May 15	106.9 115.2 126.1 100.0 103.3 111.0 115.0 115.4 115.5 115.8 116.6 117.5 118.5 118.5 118.5 120.2 121.4 125.1 126.2	107-3 116-1 127-4 100-0 103-4 111-7 115-9 116-3 116-6 118-5 119-5 119-5 119-7 120-2 120-9 122-1 126-3 127-4	107-0 115-5 126-4 100-0 103-3 1111-2 115-1 115-6 115-9 116-2 117-0 117-9 118-9 119-0 119-0 120-3 121-4 125-1 126-3	105-8 111-5 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2 108-5 111-3 111-6 111-6 111-8 112-5 113-3 113-8 114-0 115-3 115-9 117-6 118-8	106-6 112-9 122-1 100-0 103-7 109-4 112-9 113-2 113-2 113-4 114-1 114-9 115-3 115-5 116-1 116-7 117-3	106-7 	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2 104-5 107-5 107-6 106-5 106-7 107-9 108-8 109-3 109-5 108-0 109-1	104-6 110-5 119-4 100-0 102-9 107-4 110-3 110-7 110-1 110-6 111-3 112-4 113-5 114-5 116-0 117-0	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7 103-2 109-9 109-3 100-6 100-8 100-7 101-5 106-2 111-1 116-3 118-7	105-0 111-6 119-9 100-0 102-7 108-2 110-4 111-0 111-9 112-3 113-2 114-4 114-8 115-1 116-0 116-7	109-6 116-5 126-4 100-0 106-4 113-1 115-6 116-2 116-8 117-4 118-0 118-9 119-5 120-1 121-2 121-8	106-9 112-9 123-8 100-0 103-7 109-9 111-9 112-2 114-0 114-7 115-5 115-4 115-4 117-1
989 990 987 Jan 13 988 Jan 12 999 Jan 17 989 May 16 June 13 July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12 Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12 990 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13 Apr 10 May 15 June 12 July 17 Aug 14	106-9 115-2 126-1 100-0 103-3 111-0 115-0 115-4 115-5 118-8 116-6 117-5 118-8 119-5 120-2 121-4 126-2 126-7	107-3 116-1 127-4 100-0 103-4 111-7 115-9 116-3 116-6 116-9 117-6 118-5 119-7 120-2 120-9 122-1 126-3 127-4 128-0	107-0 115-5 126-4 100-0 103-3 111-2 115-1 115-6 115-9 116-2 117-0 117-9 118-9 119-0 119-6 120-3 121-4 126-3 126-3 126-9 127-3 128-5	105-8 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2 108-5 111-3 111-6 111-8 112-5 113-3 113-8 114-0 114-6 115-3 115-9 117-6 118-8 119-1 119-1 119-1 120-3	106-6 112-9 122-1 100-0 103-7 109-4 112-9 113-2 113-2 113-2 113-4 114-1 114-9 115-3 115-5 116-1 116-7 117-3 122-1 122-5 122-6 123-7	106-7 	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2 104-5 107-6 107-6 106-5 106-7 107-9 108-8 109-3 109-1 109-1 109-9 111-0 111-6 111-5 109-7 110-7	104-6 110-5 110-1 110-1 110-1 110-1 110-1 110-1 110-1 111-3 112-4 113-5 114-5 116-0 117-0 117-7 118-8 120-1 120-0	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7 103-2 109-9 109-3 100-6 100-8 100-7 101-5 106-2 111-1 116-3 118-7 119-6 123-4 123-6 118-3 108-1 112-2	105-0 111-6 111-9 100-0 102-7 108-2 110-4 111-0 111-9 112-3 113-2 114-4 114-8 115-1 116-0 116-7 117-3 118-0 119-4 120-3 120-7 121-4	109-6 116-5 126-4 100-0 106-4 113-1 115-6 116-2 116-8 117-4 118-0 118-9 119-5 120-1 121-2 121-8 122-4 123-9 125-0 127-7	106-9 112-9 112-9 1109-9 111-9 112-2 112-9 114-0 114-7 115-5 115-4 115-5 115-4 117-8 117-8 123-8 124-3 125-8 126-7
1989 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1989 May 16 June 13 July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12 Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12 1990 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13 Apr 10 May 15 June 12 July 17	106-9 115-2 126-1 100-0 103-3 111-0 115-4 115-5 115-8 116-6 117-5 118-8 119-5 120-2 121-4 126-2 126-7 126-8	107-3 116-1 127-4 100-0 103-4 111-7 115-9 116-3 116-6 118-5 119-7 120-2 120-2 120-9 122-1 126-3 127-4 128-0 128-4	107-0 115-5 126-4 100-0 103-3 111-2 115-1 115-6 115-9 116-2 117-0 117-9 118-9 119-0 119-6 120-3 121-4 125-1 126-3 126-9 127-3	105-8 111-5 119-2 100-0 103-2 108-5 111-3 111-6 111-8 112-5 113-3 113-8 114-0 114-6 115-3 115-9 117-6 118-8 119-1	106-6 112-9 122-1 100-0 103-7 109-4 112-9 113-2 113-2 113-2 113-4 114-1 114-9 115-3 115-5 116-1 116-7 117-3 122-1 122-5 122-6	106-7 	103-7 107-2 111-3 100-0 101-2 104-5 107-6 106-5 107-6 106-7 107-9 108-8 109-5 108-0 109-1 111-0 111-6 111-5 109-7	104-6 110-5 119-4 100-0 102-9 107-4 110-3 110-7 110-1 110-6 111-3 112-4 113-5 114-5 116-0 117-7 118-8 120-1 120-0 118-8	102-4 105-0 116-4 100-0 103-7 103-2 109-9 109-3 100-6 100-8 100-7 101-5 106-2 111-1 116-3 118-7 119-6 123-4 123-6 113-3 108-1	105-0 111-6 119-9 100-0 102-7 108-2 110-4 111-0 111-9 112-3 113-2 114-4 114-8 115-1 116-0 116-7 117-3 118-0 119-4 120-3 120-7	109-6 116-5 126-4 100-0 106-4 113-1 115-6 116-2 116-8 117-4 118-0 118-9 119-5 120-1 121-2 121-8 122-4 123-9 125-9 127-1	106-9 112-9 123-8 100-0 103-7 109-9 111-9 112-2 112-9 114-7 115-5 115-4 115-5 117-8 121-5 123-8 124-3 125-8

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

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

RETAIL PRICES C

	s	Service	Transport and rehicles	eous	Mis land goo	Clothing and footwear	rable usehold ods	ho	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobacco
1974 Weigl 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	35 49 40 39 40 43 551 552 54 559 58		63 71 74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	0 5 3 4 4 9 5 4 4	6: 71: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6:	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 62 69 65	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	43 46 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36
1985 1986		62 58	156 157		77 81	75 75		6:	65 62	153 153	37 40
(1974 (1975 (1976 (1977 (1978 (1977 (1978 Annual (1980 averages (1981 (1982 (1983 (1984 (1985 (1986 (1986 (1986 (1986) (1986)		106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3 400-5	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	·6 ·3 ·3 ·7 ·4 ·9 ·7 ·8 ·6 ·7 ·2	111 138 166 188 206 236 276 300 325 345 364 392 405	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	1·2 4·2 6·8 2·1 1·9 6·3 7·2 3·8	14 16 18 20 22: 23 24: 25: 25:	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 584-9
Jan 14 1975 Jan 13 1976 Jan 18 1977 Jan 17 1978 Jan 16 1979 Jan 15 1980 Jan 15 1980 Jan 12 1982 Jan 11 1983 Jan 10 1984 Jan 15 1985 Jan 14 1986 Jan 14 1986 Jan 14 1986		115-8 154-0 166-8 186-6 202-0 246-9 289-2 325-6 337-6 350-6 369-7 393-1 408-8	130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 668-4 299-5 330-5 353-9 370-8 379-6 339-1	·3 ·2 ·6 ·4 ·8 ·4 ·5 ·4 ·3 ·4 ·9	125 152 177 198 216 255 293 312 337 353 378 402 413	118-6 131-5 148-5 163-6 176-1 197-1 207-5 207-1 210-9 210-4 217-4 225-2 230-8	1-0 9-5 5-8 2-3	14/ 15/ 17/ 18/ 21/ 23/ 24/ 25/ 25/ 26/ 25/ 26/	124-9 168-7 198-8 219-9 233-1 277-1 355-7 401-9 467-0 469-3 487-5 507-0 506-1	110-3 134-8 154-1 164-3 190-3 237-4 285-0 350-0 348-1 382-6 416-4 463-7 502-4	124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6 392-1 426-2 450-8 508-1 545-7 602-9
	Leisure services *	Leisure goods *	Fares and other travel	Motoring expenditure	Personal goods and services *	Clothing and footwear	Household services '	Household goods '	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobacco
1987 Weigi 1988 1989 1990 1991	30 29 29 30 30	47 50 47 48 48	22 23 23 21 20	127 132 128 131 141	38 37 37 39 38	74 72 73 69 63	44 41 41 40 45	73 74 71 71 70	61 55 54 50 46	157 160 175 185 192	38 36 36 34 32
Annual averages 198	101·6 108·1	101-6 104-2	101-5 107-5	103-4 108-1	101-9 106-8	101·1 104·4	101·9 106·8	102·1 105·9	99·1 101·6	103-3 112-5	100·1 103·4

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods *	Household services *	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services *	Motoring expendi- ture *	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods *	Leisure services *		
38 36 36 34 32	157 160 175 185 192	61 55 54 50 46	73 74 71 71 70	44 41 41 40 45	74 72 73 69 63	38 37 37 37 39 38	127 132 128 131 141	22 23 23 21 20	47 50 47 48 48	30 29 29 30 30	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Weights
100·1	103·3	99·1	102·1	101·9	101-1	101-9	103·4	101·5	101-6	101-6	Annual averages	1987
103·4	112·5	101·6	105·9	106·8	104-4	106-8	108·1	107·5	104-2	108-1		1988
106·4	135·3	107·3	110·1	112·5	109-9	114-1	114·0	115·2	107-4	115-1		1989
113·6	163·7	115·9	115·4	119·6	115-0	122-7	120·9	123·4	112-4	124-5		1990
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	Jan 13	1987
101·4	103·9	98·3	103·3	105-0	101·1	104-3	105·1	105·1	102·8	103·6	Jan 12	1988
105·6	124·6	104·2	107·5	110-3	105·9	110-4	110·6	112·9	105·1	112·1	Jan 17	1989
105-8	134·7	106·4	109·9	111-8	110·5	113·7	115-2	114-6	107·2	114·3	May 16	1989
105-9	135·5	107·6	110·1	111-8	110·6	114·0	115-5	115-6	107·4	114·5	June 13	
105-8	136·6	108·4	110·0	112-2	108-6	114-9	115-4	115-9	107-6	115·2	July 18	
105-8	137·4	108·7	110·5	112-2	108-7	115-3	114-6	116-1	107-6	115·6	Aug 15	
106-4	138·2	109·0	110·9	113-2	111-0	115-6	115-1	116-3	107-8	117·2	Sept 12	
107-7	139·6	109·4	115·5	114-2	112·3	116-3	115-4	116-6	108-7	117-4	Oct 17	
108-1	143·9	109·7	111·8	115-1	113·0	116-7	115-0	117-0	109-9	118-4	Nov 14	
108-2	144·8	110·0	112·2	115-2	113·2	117-3	114-0	117-1	110-0	118-4	Dec 12	
108-3	145·8	110-6	112-0	116-3	110·8	118-6	115-0	117·5	110-1	119-6	Jan 16	1990
108-4	146·7	109-9	112-8	116-7	112·4	119-4	115-4	121·4	110-5	119-9	Feb 13	
108-4	151·0	110-1	113-9	116-8	113·3	120-2	116-0	121·5	111-0	120-0	Mar 13	
112-4	165·4	111-7	114·5	117·1	115·0	121-1	118-8	121-8	111-5	122-8	Apr 10	
114-8	166·7	114-3	115·1	117·9	115·6	121-7	119-4	122-4	112-2	123-4	May 15	
115-0	167·6	116-0	115·5	118·4	115·3	122-0	119-9	123-8	112-3	124-1	June 12	
115-0	169-0	116·7	114·7	119·3	112·5	122-8	120·7	124·2	112-1	124·4	July 17	
115-1	170-1	118·6	115·7	119·5	113·8	123-9	123·5	124·8	112-5	124·8	Aug 14	
115-2	171-0	119·5	116·7	121·7	116·4	124-9	126·3	125·0	112-9	127·7	Sept 11	
116·5	172-0	121·9	117·2	123-2	117-6	125-6	127·5	126-0	114·2	128·4	Oct 16	
116·9	169-7	120·8	118·0	124-0	118-6	126-1	125·4	126-1	114·9	129·2	Nov 13	
117·6	169-6	120·5	118·5	124-0	118-6	126-2	123·0	126-2	115·1	129·6	Dec 11	
118-2	170·6	121·6	116·7	125·5	114·2	127·2	122-8	130-8	114·9	130·7	Jan 15	1991
118-3	171·4	121·6	118·2	125·6	115·2	128·4	122-8	132-2	115·7	130·8	Feb 12	
118-4	172·2	120·2	119·5	126·1	116·8	129·0	123-6	132-7	115·3	130·8	Mar 12	
132·1	161·8	121-3	121-6	128-5	119-3	131·9	128-1	133-6	117-2	137-8	Apr 16	
133·2	159·6	123-5	123-2	129-0	119-8	132·9	129-9	134-9	118-1	138-4	May 14	

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12.0	20-1	20.7	1.7	0.4	10.5	5.8	9-8	13-5	7-3	9-8	12-2
1975 Jan 14	19-9	18-3	18-7	18-2	24.0	10-3	24.9	18-3	18-6	25.2	30-3	15.8
1976 Jan 13	23.4	25.4	23-2	26-1	31-1	22.2	35-1	19-0	10.9	21-6	20.5	33-0
1977 Jan 18	16-6	23.5	17-9	16-6	18-8	14-3	17-8	11-5	12-9	15-7	13.9	8-3
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15-8	8.8	15-3	6.6	10-6	11-6	10-2	12-7	11-1	11-8
979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15-8	6.0	6.9	7.6	9.0	10-0	8-3
980 Jan 15	18-4	12-6	22.5	21.4	16-5	24-8	18-9	15-4	11.9	19-6	22-8	22-2
981 Jan 13	13.0	8.9	14-8	15.0	10.0	20-1	28.4	6.9	5.3	13.4	11-6	17-1
982 Jan 12	12.0	11.0	7.2	15.9	32.2	22.8	13.0	3.7	-0.2	6.5	10-4	12-6
983 Jan 11	4.9	1.9	7.3	9.9	8.7	-0.5	16-2	2.6	1.8	8-0	7-1	3.7
984 Jan 10	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.8	9.9	0.5	2.6	-0.3	4.7	4-8	3.9
985 Jan 15	5.0	3.4	6.2	5.8	12.7	8.8	3.9	2.1	3-3	7-1	2-4	5.4
986 Jan 14	5.5	3.2	6.2	6.5	7-4	11-4	4.0	2-9	3.6	6.5	3-6	6.3
987 Jan 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10-5	8-3	-0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.0

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure
1988	Jan 12	3·3	2·9	6·4	3·7	1·4	3·9	-1·7	3·3	5-0	1·1	4·3	5·1	5·1	2·8	3-6
1989	Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6·0	4·1	5-0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8-2
1989	May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23·1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5-4	7-0	7·4	7-4	2·8	5-4
	June 13	8·3	5·6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23·4	5·1	4·3	5·3	5-0	6-9	6·7	8-1	3·1	5-6
	July 18	8·2	5·9	6·5	5-4	2·3	24·0	4·6	3-9	4·8	5·1	7·3	5·7	7·4	3·1	6·4
	Aug 15	7·3	5·9	6·3	5-8	2·1	18·7	5·1	3-8	4·5	5·2	7·3	4·7	6·9	2·8	6·5
	Sept 12	7·6	6·2	6·2	5-8	2·6	18·6	5·2	3-5	5·0	5·9	7·2	4·9	6·9	3·2	6·0
	Oct 17	7·3	7·1	6·4	5-9	3·4	15·7	5·5	3-6	5·5	5·1	7·6	4-7	6·8	3·5	6·2
	Nov 14	7·7	7·4	6·6	5-8	2·9	17·9	5·6	3-6	5·9	5·0	7·3	4-5	6·8	4·8	6·1
	Dec 12	7·7	7·5	6·9	6-1	2·9	18·2	5·7	4-0	5·9	4·9	7·5	3-8	6·8	4·8	6·0
1990	Jan 16	7·7	8·0	7·2	5·8	2·6	17·0	6·1	4·2	5·4	4·6	7·4	4·0	4·1	4-8	6-7
	Feb 13	7·5	8·6	7·3	6·0	2·6	15·5	5·5	4·2	5·3	4·9	7·7	4·0	7·2	4-7	6-9
	Mar 13	8·1	8·7	7·3	6·2	2·5	18·2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·2	8·2	3·8	7·2	5-0	6-9
	Apr 10	9·4	8·4	7-7	9·0	6·2	23·4	6·0	4·6	4·8	4·7	7·1	4·0	7·4	5·2	8-2
	May 15	9·7	8·9	8-1	10·6	8·5	23·8	7·4	4·7	5·5	4·6	7·0	3·6	6·8	4·7	8-0
	June 12	9·8	8·4	8-3	10·8	8·6	23·7	7·8	4·9	5·9	4·2	7·0	3·8	7·1	4·6	8-4
	July 17	9·8	7·9	8·8	11·4	8·7	23·7	7·7	4·3	6·3	3·6	6·9	4·6	7·2	4-2	8-0
	Aug 14	10·6	8·5	8·8	11·1	8·8	23·8	9·1	4·7	6·5	4·7	7·5	7·8	7·5	4-6	8-0
	Sept 11	10·9	8·1	9·4	11·1	8·3	23·7	9·6	5·2	7·5	4·9	8·0	9·7	7·5	4-7	9-0
	Oct 13	10·9	7·1	9·3	11·0	8·2	23·2	11·4	5·1	7·9	4·7	8-0	10·5	8·1	5·1	9·4
	Nov 13	9·7	6·9	9·5	11·2	8·1	17·9	10·1	5·5	7·7	5·0	8-1	9·0	7·8	4·5	9·1
	Dec 11	9·3	6·6	9·4	11·3	8·7	17·1	9·5	5·6	7·6	4·8	7-6	7·9	7·8	4·6	9·5
1991	Jan 15	9·0	5·9	9·1	11·5	9·1	17·0	9·9	4·2	7-9	3·1	7·3	6·8	11·3	4·4	9·3
	Feb 12	8·9	6·3	9·0	11·8	9·1	16·8	10·6	4·8	7-6	2·5	7·5	6·4	8·9	4·7	9·1
	Mar 12	8·2	5·7	8·9	11·6	9·2	14·0	9·2	4·9	8-0	3·1	7·3	6·6	9·2	3·9	9·0
	Apr 16	6·4	6·0	11·3	14·7	17·5	-2·2	8·6	6·2	9·7	3-7	8·9	7-8	9·7	5·1	12-2
	May 14	5·8	4·6	11·3	13·2	16·0	-4·3	8·0	7·0	9·4	3-6	9·2	8-8	10·2	5·3	12-2

Notes: See notes under table 6-7.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	son pensione	er household	s	Two-per	son pension	er household	s	General	index of reta	il prices (exc	l. housing
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 °	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 100												
1974	101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101.5	107-5	110-7	116-1
1975	121-3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121-0	134-0	139-1	144-4	123-5	134-5	140-7	145.7
1976	152-3	158-3	161-4	171-3	151.5	157-3	160-5	170-2	151-4	156-6	160-4	168-0
1977	179-0	186-9	191-1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189-4	192-3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190-8
1978	197-5	202.5	205-1	207-1	195-8	200-9	203-6	205-9	194-6	199-3	202-4	205-3
1979	214-9	220.6	231.9	239-8	213-4	219-3	231-1	238-5	211-3	217-7	233-1	239-8
1980	250.7	262-1	268-9	275.0	248-9	260-5	266-4	271-8	249-6	261-6	267-1	271-8
1981	283-2	292-1	297-2	304.5	280-3	290-3	295-6	303-0	279-3	289-8	295.0	300-5
1982	314-2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311-8	319-4	319-8	324-1	305-9	314-7	316-3	320-2
1983	331-1	334-3	337-0	342-3	327-5	331-5	334-4	339-7	323-2	328-7	332-0	335-4
1984	346-7	353-6	353-8	357-5	343-8	351-4	351-3	355-1	337-5	344-3	345-3	348-5
1985	363-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360-7	369-0	368-7	371.8	353-0	361-8	362-6	365-3
1986	378-4	382-8	382-6	384-3	375-4	379-6	379-9	382-0	367-4	371-0	372-2	375-3
1987 January	386-5				384-2				377-8			
JAN 13, 1987 100												
1988	102-8	104-6	105-3	106-6	103-1	104-8	105-5	106-8	103-6	105-5	106-4	107-7
1989	108-0	110.0	111.0	113-2	108-2	110-4	111-3	113-4	109-0	111-2	112.0	113-7
1990	115-3	118-1	119-9	122-4	115.4	118-3	120-2	122-6	115-2	118-5	120-3	122-6
1991	123-8				123.7				123-4	1100		, LL o

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

Group indices: annual averages 6.7

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Dural house good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Mis lane goo	eous and	nsport l icles	Ser	vices
INDEX FOR ONE	E-PERSON PENS	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS										JAN 15,	1974 = 100
1983 1984 1985 1986	336-2 352-9 370-1 382-0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358-2 384-3 406-8 432-7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441-6 489-8 533-3 587-2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255-3 263-0 274-3 281-3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393 417 451 468	·3 438 ·6 458	-3 -6	311 321 343 357	·3 I-1
1987 January	386-5	344-6	448-5	438-4	605-5	510-5			231-7					
INDEX FOR TWO	O-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	HOUSEHOLDS											
1983 1984 1985 1986	333·3 350·4 367·6 379·2	296·7 315·6 325·1 334·6	358-2 384-3 406-7 432-9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440-6 488-5 531-6 584-4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257-4 264-3 275-8 281-2		223-8 223-9 232-4 239-5	383 405 438 456	-8 407 -1 429	.0 .9	320 331 353 368	·1 I-8
1987 January	384-2	338-8	448-8	456-0	602-3	512-2			240.5					
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL PI	RICES												
1983 1984 1985 1986	329-8 343-9 360-7 371-5	308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440-9 489-0 532-5 584-9	465·4 478·8 499·3 506·0	250-4 256-7 263-9 266-7		214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	345 364 392 409	-7 374 -2 392	l-7 2-5	342 357 381 400	7.3 1.3
1987 January	377-8	354-0	454-8	440-7	602-9	506-1			230-8					
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONI 1987 1988 1989 1990	101-1 104-8 110-6 118-9	101-1 104-6 110-8 120-0	102-8 109-7 116-7 126-4	101-8 106-4 111-9 122-3	100·2 103·5 106·5 113·8	99·1 101·3 106·8 116·2	102·1 106·2 110·9 116·5	101·1 104·5 109·1 116·4	101·1 104·5 109·3 115·3	102·3 109·1 119·3 129·4	102·9 107·9 115·1 124·1	102·8 108·7 114·9 121·7	JAN 13, 103-5 109-3 116-2 124-8	1987 = 100 100·4 103·3 106·1 111·2
INDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	HOUSEHOLDS											
1987 1988 1989 1990	101-2 105-0 110-9 119-1	101·1 104·7 111·0 120·4	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-3	101·8 106·7 112·4 123·1	100·1 103·4 106·4 113·7	99·1 101·4 106·8 115·7	102·2 106·1 110·5 115·8	100·9 103·8 107·9 114·9	101·2 104·5 109·4 115·5	102·3 108·8 118·3 127·6	103-0 107-4 114-2 122-8	102·8 108·7 115·2 122·1	103·4 109·4 116·3 124·6	100·5 103·7 106·7 112·1
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1987 1988 1989 1990	101-6 105-8 111-5 119-2	101·1 104·6 110·5 119·4	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-4	101·7 106·9 112·9 123·8	100·1 103·4 106·4 113·6	99·1 101·6 107·3 115·9	102·1 105·9 110·1 115·4	101·9 106·8 112·5 119·6	101·1 104·4 109·9 115·0	101·9 106·8 114·1 122·7	103·4 108·1 114·0 120·9	101·5 107·5 115·2 123·4	101·6 104·2 107·4 112·4	101-6 108-1 115-1 124-5

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

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

Calculations

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

%change = -	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	х	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	-100
	Index for earlier month	(Jan	1974=100)	

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102.9), multiply it by the January1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5.2 per cent between those months.

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxem bourg
Annual averages 1985 1986	100·0 103·4	100·0 103·5	100·0 101·3	100-0 103-6	100-0	100·0 123·0	100·0 108·8	100·0 102·7	100·0 103·8	100·0 105·8	100-0
987 988 989 990	103.4 107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3	106·9 110·7 116·4 123·0	102·9 104·1 107·3 111·0	107·8 112·7 118·1 121·2	100·1 101·4 104·2 107·0	143·2 162·5 184·9 222·6	114-5 120-0 128-2 136-8	102-7 105-9 108-7 112-5 116-3	103-8 107-1 109-4 113-9 117-6	110-8 110-9 116-5 123-8 131-8	100-3 100-2 101-7 105-1 109-0
Monthly											
1990 May	133·4	122·3	110-2	121·1	106·7	218-9	134·9	115·7	117-1	130·6	108-3
June	133·9	122·7	110-3	120·8	106·8	223-8	135·3	115·9		131·2	108-3
July	134·1	123-0	110-7	120·4	106·8	223·2	137-0	116·2	118.0	131-6	108-5
Aug	135·4	123-7	111-3	121·7	107·1	224·5	137-7	116·9		132-5	109-0
Sep	136·7	124-6	112-4	122·7	107·5	232·3	139-2	117·5		133-2	109-7
Oct	137-8	125-5	113·1	122-9	108-2	237·9	140·5	118-2	118.7	134·3	110-8
Nov	137-4	125-6	112·7	122-8	108-0	241·3	140·2	118-0		135·1	111-4
Dec	137-3	125-7	112·6	122-5	108-1	245·4	140·5	117-9		135·4	111-3
991 Jan	137·6	126-3	113-4	122-5	108-8	244·9	142-2	118-4	119-6	136-3	111-26
Feb	138·4	126-8P	113-8	122-8	109-1	245·3	142-0	118-6		137-5P	111-46
Mar	138·9	127-1P	113-3	123-0	109-0	249·7	142-5	118-7		137-9P	111-66
Apr May	140-7 141-1	127-9P	113-4	123-3	109-5	258-3	142-8	118-9P	::	138-5P	111-2
ncreases on a year ea Annual averages	rlier										Per cen
985	6·1	6·1	4·9	4·7	2·2	19-3	7·8	5.9	5-4	9·2	4·1
986	3·4	3·6	1·3	3·6	-0·3	23-0	8·8	2.7	3-8	5·8	0·3
987	4·2	3·3	1·6	4·1	0·3	16-4	5·2	3.1	3-2	4·8	-0·1
988	4·9	3·6	1·2	4·5	1·2	13-5	4·8	2.6	2-1	5·0	1·5
989	7·8	5·1	3·1	4·8	2·8	13-8	6·8	3.5	4-1	6·3	3·3
989	9·4	5·7	3·4	2·6	2·7	20-4	6·7	3.4	3-2	6·5	3·7
Monthly											
990 May	9·7	5·4	3·1	2·4	2·3	21·0	6-8	3·0	3.5	6·0	3-4
June	9·8	5·4	3·0	2·5	2·3	21·7	6-6	3·0		6·1	3-1
July	9·8	5·5	3·0	2·1	2·4	21-6	6·2	3·0	2-8	6·2	3-0
Aug	10·6	5·9	3·3	2·6	2·8	21-9	6·5	3·5		6·7	3-3
Sep	10·9	6·1	3·7	3·1	3·1	21-8	6·4	3·8		6·7	3-7
Oct	10·9	6·3	4·3	2·7	3·3	22·3	7·0	3-9	2.7	6-8	4·2
Nov	9·7	5·9	4·0	2·2	3·0	22·9	6·7	3-5		6-8	4·5
Dec	9·3	5·7	3·5	1·9	2·8	22·8	6·5	3-4		6-6	4·4
991 Jan	9·0	5·6	3·9	2·5	2·8	21-7	6·7	3·5	2.6	6-3	3·0
Feb	8·9	5·5P	4·0	2·6	2·7	21-8	5·9	3·5		6-4P	3·2
Mar	8·2	5·2P	3·3	2·3	2·5	19-5	5·9	3·2		6-3P	3·5
Apr	6.4	5-0P	2.9	2.6	2.8	21-5	5.9	3-0P		6-4P	2.9
May	5.8										92009170.000

Source: Eurostat

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

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

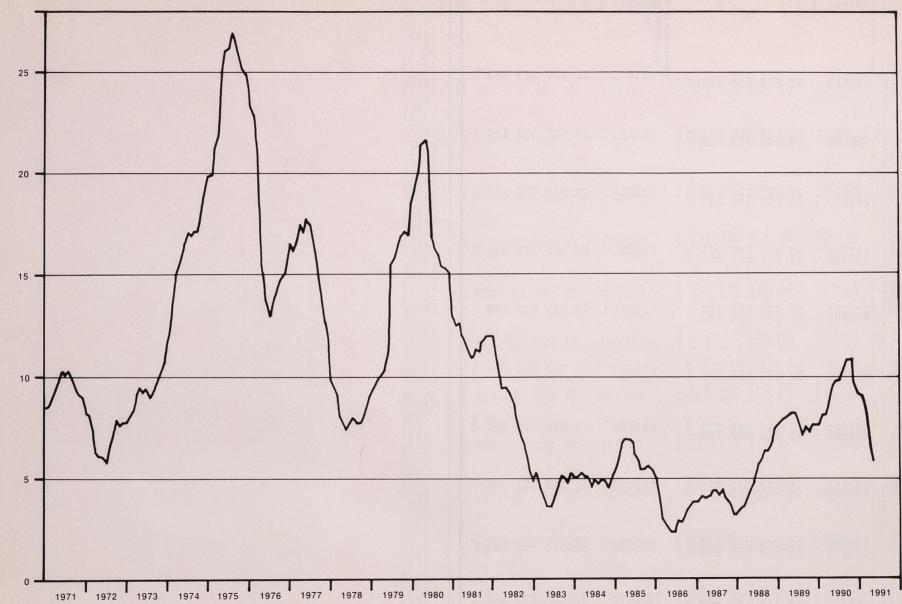
RETAIL PRICES 6.8

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzer- land	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	
100·0 100·2 99·8 100·6 101·7 104·2	100-0 111-7 122-2 133-9 150-8 170-9	100·0 101·9 105·7 110·0 115·3 121·5	100·0 100·6 100·7 101·4 103·7 107·0	100·0 100·8 102·2 104·2 107·4 113·2	100-0 101-7 103-1 105-1 107-8 111-3	100·0 107·2 116·5 124·3 130·0 135·4	100-0 104-2 108-6 114-9 122-3 135-1	100·0 103·6 107·1 112·6 120·0 127·3	100·0 104·1 108·7 113·1 118·7 124·4	Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
										Monthly
103-8	169-2	120-1	107·1	112-3	110-5	134·8	134·2	127·0	123·6	1990 May
103-7	169-8	120-8	106·5	112-5	110-8	135·2	134·1	127·3	124·1	Jun
104-0	171-0	121-3	106·4	112·6	112-2	135-4	135·4	127-5	124·7	July
104-4	173-1	122-4	106·9	113·8	112-8	135-2	136·3	128-1	124·8	Aug
105-3	175-1	123-4	107·9	114·3	112-6	136-5	137·9	128-8	125·2	Sep
105-6	177·0	124·1	109·3	115·0	112-7	137·6	138·8	129·2	126-2	Oct
105-6	178·2	124·4	108·9	116·0	112-3	137·6	139·3	129·1	126-9	Nov
105-4	179·6	124·4	108·8	116·0	112-3	137·2	139·1	129·0	126-8	Dec
105-5	181-4	125-2	109-5	117·0	112-9	137·8	142·4	130-9	130·2	1991 Jan
105-6	184-6	125-4	109-2	118·1	113-7R	138·3	146·3	131-6	130·2	Feb
106-2R	185-5	125-5	109-5	118·1	114-0	139·3	146·9	131-7	130·7	Mai
106-5	187-0	125-6	110-1P	118-3	::	139-7	147-6	132-2	130-7	Apr May
Per cent 2·3 0·2 -0·4 0·8 1·1 2·5	19·6 11·8 9·3 9·6 12·6 13·3	3·5 1·9 3·7 4·1 4·8 5·4	2·0 0·6 0·1 0·7 2·3 3·2	3-4 0-8 1-4 2-0 3-1 5-4	3·3 1·7 1·4 1·9 2·6 3·2	5·5 7·2 8·7 6·7 4·6 4·2	7·4 4·2 4·2 5·8 6·4 10·5	6·3 3·6 3·7 4·9 6·6 6·1	4-2 4-2 4-4 4-0 5-0 4-8	ses on a year earlier Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
										Monthly
2·2	14·0	4·4	2·7	5·0	3·0	3·9	10·2	6·3	4·5	1990 Ma
2·2	13·6	4·7	2·2	5·0	2·9	3·6	9·7	5·6	4·3	Jur
2·3	13·3	4·8	2·3	5·3	3·0	3·6	10·8	5·8	4·1	Jul
2·4	12·7	5·6	2·9	6·1	3·2	3·8	11·1	6·2	4·2	Au
2·7	13·7	6·2	3·0	6·0	3·7	3·9	11·5	5·7	4·3	Sej
2·9	14·4	6·3	3-5	6·4	3·7	4·6	11·3	5·6	4·8	Oc
2·9	14·1	6·3	4-2	6·0	3·9	4·5	11·4	5·6	5·0	No
2·7	13·7	6·1	3-8	5·3	3·5	4·4	10·9	4·9	5·0	De
2·9	12·9	5·7	4·5	5·5	3·4	4·0	10·0	4·9	6·8	1991 Jar
2·6	12·3	5·3	3·9	6·2	3·3	4·0	12·6	5·0	6·2	Fel
2·8R	12·2	4·9	4·0R	5·8	3·5	3·5	9·9	4·8	6·3	Ma
2-6	11-8	4.9	3-6P	5.8		3.8	10-6	4.6	6-3	Ap Ma

JULY 1991

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE





TOURISM 8.1 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All tourism -related industries
SIC group	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed * 1981	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18-4	156-1
Employees in employment						
1985 Mar	207·5	254-8	136·2	221·6	316-6	1,136-7
June	222·8	266-4	139·7	268·5	373-0	1,270-4
Sept	226·1	259-3	139·3	270·1	364-3	1,259-2
Dec	220·8	258-5	141·2	231·4	325-8	1,177-8
1986 Mar	215-3	249-9	137·1	226·5	322-0	1,150·8
June	229-2	259-8	138·2	270·5	370-9	1,268·6
Sept	227-7	264-3	138·5	268·4	362-0	1,260·9
Dec	225-2	263-4	139·2	232·3	331-2	1,191·2
1987 Mar	223·8	257-0	138·4	220-9	328-5	1,168·6
June	240·4	263-1	136·9	265-4	375-1	1,280·9
Sept	242·2	264-1	139·9	270-1	367-0	1,283·3
Dec	245·9	274-5	143·3	245-5	348-6	1,257·8
988 Mar	245·3	274·3	139·3	240-9	353·3	1,253·0
June	265·1	289·3	140·5	281-2	374·6	1,350·8
Sept	265·9	304·5	139·5	287-3	375·7	1,372·9
Dec	269·9	313·1	144·9	251-7	347·9	1,327·4
989 Mar	268·4	316-4	139·9	259·1	345-2	1,328·9
June	290·1	326-2	140·4	301·0	375-8	1,433·4
Sept	295·3	329-1	143·3	310·6	378-9	1,457·3
Dec	296·6	336-3	144·5	282·1	338-1	1,397·3
1990 Mar	294·1	326-3	140·9	278·8	340·1	1,380·2
June	306·0	338-8	142·3	317·6	390·2	1,494·9
Sept	310·1	338-3	144·9	320·8	383·7	1,497·8
Dec	301·6	333-3	150·0	285·6	349·1	1,419·6
Change Dec 1990 on Dec 1989 Absolute (thousands) Percentage	+5·3 +1·8	-3·0 -0·9	+5·5 +3·8	+3·5 +1·2	+11·0 +3·2	+22·3 +1·6

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

1981 163 1986 211
1983 159 1987 200
1984 187 1988 204
1985 190 1989 P 191
† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4.

Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure 8.2

Jacob Bapti	Overseas visitor	rs to the UK	UK residents ab (b)	road	Balance (a) less (b)		
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 (e)	3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,945 7,725		3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,825		-452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,100		
ercentage change 1990/1989	+11		+5				
	Overseas visito Actual	Seasonally adjusted	UK residents at Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Balance Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
990 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (e)	1,380 1,862 2,825 1,660	2,034 1,940 1,916 1,837	1,696 2,526 3,747 1,855	2,530 2,512 2,378 2,404	-316 -664 -922 -195	-496 -572 -462 -567	
991 P Q1 (e)	1,080	1,565	1,720	2,494	-640	-929	
1990 P Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	491 402 487 538 619 705 943 1021 861 650 510	632 730 672 624 686 630 648 623 645 599 644 594	583 485 628 696 730 1,100 1,091 1,394 1,262 950 505	904 807 819 830 825 857 829 810 739 800 811 793	-92 -83 -141 -158 -111 -395 -148 -373 -401 -300 +5 +100	-272 -77 -147 -206 -139 -227 -181 -187 -94 -201 -167 -199	
1991 P Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e)	395 275 410	534 510 521	555 490 675	838 821 835	-160 -215 -265	-304 -311 -314	

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

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

	2				THOUSAN
	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 17,950		2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272 3,481 3,720	7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,669 10,689	2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,640
1990 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (e)	3,353 4,573 6,376 3,650	4,708 4,366 4,516 4,362	605 1,097 1,325 690	2,060 2,618 3,740 2,180	688 859 1,311 780
991 P Q1 (e)	2,780	3,702	410	1,850	520
1990 P Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	1,195 976 1,182 1,422 1,495 1,656 2,231 2,334 1,811 1,450 1,140 1,060	1,531 1,598 1,579 1,377 1,522 1,467 1,548 1,445 1,523 1,470 1,461 1,431	223 149 233 234 386 477 466 488 371 330 200 160	699 641 719 973 797 849 1,338 1,349 1,054 800 700 680	273 186 230 215 312 332 427 498 386 320 240 220
991 P Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e)	1,000 770 1,010	1,271 1,243 1,188	180 90 140	590 550 710	230 130 160

Notes: See table 8-2.

8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 988 999 990 (e)	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 31,030 31,040		782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,218 2,250	11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 26,128 25,810	1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,486 2,684 2,980
990 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (e)	5,300 8,258 11,550 5,930	8,253 7,738 7,555 7,492	371 626 782 470	4,098 6,930 9,915 4,870	830 702 853 590
991 P Q1 (e)	5,260	7,694	360	4,230	670
990 P Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	1,820 1,542 1,938 2,547 2,480 3,231 3,414 4,312 3,824 2,960 1,810 1,160	2.996 2.591 2.666 2.673 2.552 2.513 2.545 2.525 2.485 2.561 2.588 2.343	124 101 146 170 191 265 220 286 275 250 110	1,373 1,236 1,490 2,110 2,052 2,768 2,916 3,738 3,261 2,480 1,500 890	323 205 302 267 237 198 278 288 288 230 200
991 P Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e)	1,740 1,470 2,050	2,654 2,502 2,538	130 90 140	1,340 1,210 1,680	270 170 230

Notes: See table 8-2,

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

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R				1990					
				<u>Q1</u>	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Total all countries	15,566	15,799	17,338	3,336	4,264	5,962	3,776	3,353	4,573	6,376			
North America													
JSA	2.800	2,620	2,842	445	803	982	613	507	877	1,085			
Canada	594	651	639	101	181	245	112	97	220	240			
otal	3,394	3,272	3,481	546	984	1,227	724	605	1,097	1,325			
uropean Community													
Belgium/Luxembourg	491	586	618	133	143	192	149	111	133	194			
rance	2.008	1.969	2,261	539	616	677	429	501	601	766			
ederal Republic of German		1,830	2.027	409	532	655	431	314	527	632			
taly	683	661	708	122	103	333	150	127	127	327			
ary letherlands	855	881	940	190	223	305	223	194	229	301			
			259	57	64	71	67	49	54	62			
enmark	242	248	259			40	32	31	31	41			
reece	130	122	128	30	26								
pain	456	509	622	106	111	223	181	121	114	220			
ortugal	67	88	95	25	21	25	24	20	18	45			
ish Republic	1,154	1,252	1,302	257	302	461	282	257	343	579			
otal	7,731	8,148	8,960	1,866	2,141	2,983	1,970	1,726	2,179	3,168			
Other Western Europe													
Austria	127	117	148	26	28	70	25	25	40	59			
witzerland	403	420	424	89	121	119	95	96	115	122			
	296	281	287	46	62	98	81	46	69	93			
lorway	417	382	481	96	117	142	126	80	115	150			
weden				96		56	31	20	44	42			
inland	116	114	166	26	53	66		68	56	106	0		
Others	227	207	222	50	56	66	49	68	56	106	U		
otal	1,586	1,521	1,728	333	437	551	407	335	439	572			
Other countries													
Middle East	526	475	457	79	89	200	89	103	92	197			
North Africa	100	78	93	19	17	41	16	19	18	26			
South Africa	157	153	145	27	30	53	35	38	46	54			
astern Europe	101	123	165	20	38	70	36	49	43	127			
		388	505	138	91	163	113	160	124	164			
apan	297		505			207	101	101	175	233			
ustralia	508	482	535	98	129		101		33	52			
lew Zealand	122	129	123	20	22	54	27	18	33				
atin America	160	154	179	34	32	67	46	31	42	70			
Rest of World	884	877	966	157	253	346	212	169	286	388	0		
otal	2.855	2.859	3,168	592	701	1,201	675	688	859	1,311			

Notes: See table 8-2.

Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited 8.6

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R				1990			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
otal all countries	27,447	28,828	31,030	5,404	7,951	11,622	6,053	5,300	8,258	11,550	
lorth America											
ISA	1,245	1,486	1,879	297	481	640	461	333 39	558 68	584 199	
anada	314	337	339	30	82	176	52	39	68	199	
otal	1,559	1,823	2,218	327	563	815	512	371	626	782	
uropean Community											
elgium/Luxembourg	642	757	831	180	204	230	217	231	236	246	
rance	5,321	5,032	6,480	1,234	1,622	2,385	1,238	1,059	1,838	2,660	
ederal Republic of Germany	1,397	1,329	1,672	323	382	545	422	341	426	551	
alv	1,188	1,036	1,300	216	303	560	221	208	326	484	
etherlands	940	1,060	1,125	218	360	311	235	214	366	348	
enmark	152	131	163	21	55	61	26	30	52	50	
reece	1,843	1,715	1,635	24	466	878	267	24	481	931	
pain	6,559	6,828	6,202	776	1,735	2,487	1,203	778	1,352	1,925	
ortugal	903	1,108	1,006	126	290	386	204	102	323	416	
ish Řepublic	1,545	1,823	2,010	363	459	729	460	356	515	879	
otal	20,489	20,820	22,424	3,482	5,877	8,572	4,494	3,343	5,914	8,492	
ther Western Europe											
ugoslavia	644	652	554	27	115	366	46	20	183	385	
ustria	624	762	696	330	112	189	65	281	227	194	
witzerland	540	564	609	204	133	188	84	167	128	208	
orway/Sweden/Finland	307	363	339	47	94	128	70	67	79	151	
ibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	863	859	1,101	210	303	415	173	194	301	325	
thers	211	499	405	16	113	240	37	26	99	160	
otal .	3,189	3,699	3,704	834	870	1,525	475	755	1,017	1,423	
Other countries											
liddle East	201	203	226	59	58	58	51	70	78	68	
lorth Africa	380	375	387	101	103	101	82	75	85	97	
astern Europe	225	300	323	76	60	118	69	76	78	183	
ustralia/New Zealand	203	236	249	95	71	42	41	112	69	47	
Commonwealth Caribbean	188	209	276	53	54	109	59	65	54	107	
est of World including Cruis		1,163	1,223	377	296	282	269	432	338	351	
otal	2,210	2.486	2,684	761	642	710	571	830	702	853	

Notes: See table 8

8.7 TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSAND

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of vis	sit		
	- VISITS	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 Percentage change 1989/1988	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 +10	7,580 7,614 7,323 6,889 6,911 7,661 8,515 9,413 8,851 10,335 10,967 11,829 +8	5,067 4,872 5,098 4,563 4,724 4,803 5,129 5,036 5,046 5,231 4,832 5,509 +14	5,876 5,529 5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,385 6,666 5,919 6,828 6,655 7,286	2,295 2,395 2,565 2,453 2,393 2,566 2,863 3,014 3,286 3,564 4,096 4,363 +7	2,193 2,254 2,319 2,287 2,410 2,560 2,626 2,880 2,946 3,179 3,178 3,497 +10	2,283 2,308 2,058 1,675 1,568 1,530 1,770 1,890 1,746 1,996 1,870 2,193 +17
1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,336 4,264 5,962 3,776	2,299 2,783 3,884 2,862	1,037 1,481 2,077 913	1,272 1,823 2,834 1,357	960 1,157 1,072 1,175	734 789 1,170 804	371 495 886 441
1990 P Q1 Q2 Q3	3,353 4,573 6,376	3,000 3,112 4,284	753 1,461 2,093	1,180 2,135 3,009	1,081 1,126 1,168	749 872 1,217	342 440 983

Notes: See table 8-2.

· O TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and

purpos	se of vis	ıτ					THOUSAND
	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of vi	sit		
	Visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985 1986	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1987	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
1988	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
1989	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
Percentage change 1989/1988	31,030 +8	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
reiceillage change 1989/1986	+6	+4	+17	+6	+14	+10	+20
1989 Q1	5,404	4,007	1,397	3,443	990	768	204
Q2	7,951	5,698	2,253	5,602	1,243	831	275
Q3	11,622	7,845	3,777	9,129	1,019	1,154	320
Q4	6,053	4,375	1,678	3,673	1,253	732	394
1990 P Q1	5,300	4,051	1,248	3,132	1,079	868	221
Q2	8,258	5,622	2,636	5,701	1,276	958	323
Q3	11,550	7,615	3,935	8,758	1.163	1.365	265

Notes: See table 8-2.

9 TOURISM **Visitor nights**

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad			Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
978	149-1	176-4	1988	Q1	28.7	54-2
979	154-6	205.0		Q2	39.7	90-1
80	146.0	227.7		Q3	70-3	156-6
81	135.4	251.1		Q4	34-2	66-0
82	136.3	261.7				000
83	145.0	264-4	1989	Q1	31.5	64-6
34	154-5	277-5		Q2	38-5	95.4
35	167-0	270.0		Q3	79-1	163-4
36	158-2	310-2		Q4	37.4	66-8
37	178-2	347-3			51 4	00.0
38	172.9	366-9	1990	Q1 P	32-1	64-2
39	186-5	390.2	1000	Q2 P	43.8	
rcentage change 1989/1988	+7.9	+6.4		Q3 P	80.9	93·8 160·4

Notes: See table 8-2

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.2

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	May	April	May	April	≺May	April
Enterprise Allowance *		51,536		4,419		3,505
Job Release Scheme	1,290	1,422	59	64	66	72
Jobshare	148	151	17	17	2	4
Jobstart Allowance	514‡	804 †	68‡	113†	43 ‡	71†
Restart interviews						**

Note: Community industry figures which were formerly provided in Table 9.2 are no longer being published as they now form part of Youth Training.

* Live cases as at April 22, 1991. Figures are for people receiving £40 allowance..

† Live cases as at April 26, 1991.

* Restart interview figures are now collected on a quarterly basis. The next set of figures will be available for the quarter to the ending of September 1990.

‡ Live cases as at May 24, 1991.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Q.3 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, April 6 1991 to May 3 1991 \dagger Registered as disabled on April 15, 1991 \ddagger

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 Jeformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.5 Regional Selective Assistance: Jan-Mar 1991 * 9.5

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	43	53	21	55	4	13	189	54	32	275
Value of offers (£)	6,747,000	5,789,000	2,233,000	3,149,000	112,000	3,298,000	21,578,000	49,448,000	11,006,000	82,032,000

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.6 Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1991 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category †	SIC 1980 description
SCOTLAND				
Adam G Brown and Co Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	Α	Metal doors, windows, etc
Alpha Omega (Engineering) Ltd	Bathgate	125,000	Α	Chemical industry machinery kilns gas water and waste treatment
Anaplast Ltd	Irvine	180,000	Α	Plastics packaging products
Bonar Teich Flexibles Ltd	Dundee	500.000	В	Plastics packaging products
British Airways plc	Glasgow	1,400,000	. A	Air transport
Campsie Spring (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	250,000	Α	Soft drinks
Containerbase (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire	240.000	В	Misc transport services and storage
D B Marshall (Newbridge) Ltd	Lanarkshire	2,357,500	Ā	Poultry slaughter and processing
Datavault Ltd	Glasgow	130.000	Α	Computer services
David Allan and Co Ltd	Glasgow	86.000	Α	Household textiles
Day International (UK) Ltd	Dundee	140,000	В	Synthetic rubber
Electro-mechanical Assembly Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	Ā	Non-active components for electrical equipment
Falmer Jeans Ltd	Cumnock and Sanguhar	75,000	A	Female light outerwear, lingerie etc
Fullers Ltd	Greenock	205,000	В	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confection

Footnotes: See *table 9.6* on the following page.

Data in the above table are additions to the information published in *table 9.6* in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Employment created, B Employment safeguarded.

EFINITIONS

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

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

MPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

ULL-TIME WORKERS

eople normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where therwise stated.

ENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

IM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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.

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

- revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition
- EC European Community

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number or page
Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series	M (Q)	June 91:	1.1	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	July 91:	5.5
Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment		May 91:	269	Manufacturing International comparisons	М	July 91:	5.9
Industry: GB All industries: by division, class or group	Q	July 91:	1-4	Agriculture Coal-mining	A	May 90: May 90:	253 253
: time series, by order group Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M M	June 91: June 91:	1·2 1·3	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	М	July 91:	1-11
Occupation Administrative, technical and				Regions: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	Q M	June 91: July 91:	1-13 1-12
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A	Dec 90: July 91:	1.10			odiy o i .	
Region: GB	Q		1.7	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
Sector: numbers and indices Self-employed: by region	Q	May 91: Apr 90:	1·5 224	annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	M (Q)	July 91:	1.8
: by industry Census of Employment		Apr 90:	222	Manufacturing index, time series	M	July 91:	5-8
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989) GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91: May 91:	209 308	Quarterly and annual indices	Q	July 91:	5-8
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees	Q	May 91:	1.9	Labour costs Survey results 1988	Quadrannial	Cont 00:	431
Manufacturing industries: by industry by region	A	Dec 90: Mar 91:	1·14 1·15	Per unit of output	Quadrennial Q	Sept 90: June 91:	5.7
Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector	A M	July 91: Feb 91:	9-2	Retail prices			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	A D	Apr 90:	81 1.6	General index (RPI)			
Trade union membership	Α	June 91:	337	Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M	July 91: July 91:	6·2 6·2
Unemployment and vacancies				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	М	July 91:	6-1
Jnemployment Summary: UK	М	July 91:	2.1	Main components: time series and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M M	July 91: July 91:	6·4 6·5
: GB Age and duration: UK	M	July 91:	2.2	Annual summary Revision of weights	A	May 89: Apr 89:	242 197
Broad category: UK	M (Q) M	July 91: July 91:	2·5 2·1 2·2	Pensioner household indices			
Broad category: GB Detailed category: UK and GB	M Q Q	July 91: June 91:	2·2 2·6	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	July 91: July 91:	6·6 6·7
Region: summary Age: time series UK	Q M (Q)	June 91: July 91:	2·6 2·7	Revision of weights Food prices	A M	June 91: July 91:	351 6-3
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	M	July 91:	2.15	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	May 82: July 91:	267 6·8
Region and area	M (Q)	July 91:	2.8		IVI	July 31.	0.0
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M M	July 91: July 91:	2·3 2·4	Household spending All expenditure: per household	0	Jan 91:	7-1
: counties, local areas : parliamentary constituencies	M M	July 91: July 91:	2·9 2·10	: per person	Q	Jan 91:	7-1
Age and duration: summary Flows	Q	June 91:	2.6	Composition of expenditure Quarterly summary	Q	Jan 91:	7.2
UK, time series GB, time series	M	July 91:	2.19	In detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Jan 91: Jan 91:	7·3 7·3
Age time series	D M	May 84: July 91:	2·19 2·20	Industrial disputes: steppages of u	work		
Regions and duration Age and duration	D D	Oct 88: Oct 88:	2·23/24/26 2·21/22/25	Industrial disputes: stoppages of v Summary: latest figures	M	July 91:	4.1
Students: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB	M M	July 91: July 91:	2·13 9·3	: time series Latest year and annual series	M A	July 91: July 89:	4·2 349
International comparisons Ethnic origin	M	July 91: Mar 90:	2·18 125	Industry	M	June 91:	4-1
emporarily stopped		Wai 50.	123	Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual: Detailed	A	July 90:	337
Latest figures: by UK region	M	July 91:	2-14	: Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	Α	July 90:	344
/acancies				Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M A	June 91: July 90:	4·1 341
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	М	July 91:	3-1	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent	A	July 90:	342
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region Unfilled unadjusted by region	M M	July 91: July 91:	3·2 3·3	years by industry	A	July 90:	339
ornined driadjusted by region	IVI	July 91.	3.3	International comparisons	Α	Dec 90:	609
Redundancies				Tourism			
onfirmed: GB time series	М	July 91:	2.30	Employment in tourism: by industry Time series GB	М	July 91:	8-1
Regions Industries	M M	July 91: July 91:	2·30 2·31	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	M	July 91:	8-2
dvance notifications ayments: GB latest quarter	S (M)	Feb 91: July 86:	287 284	residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M M	July 91: July 91:	8·3 8·4
		odij oo.	201	Overseas travel and tourism			
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Main industrial sectors	M M	July 91: July 91:	5·1 5·3	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 91:	8.9
Industries Underlying trend lew Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	Q (M)	July 91:	364 571	Visitor nights	ã	July 91:	8.9
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Time series verage weekly and hourly earnings	M (A)	July 91:	5-6	Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90;	9-1
and hours worked [Manual workers] Manufacturing and certain other				Regional aid			
industries ummary (Oct)	B(A)	luly Q1	F.4	Selective Assistance by region	Q	July 91:	9.5
Detailed results	B(A)	July 91: Apr 91:	5·4 227	Selective Assistance by region and company Development Grants by region	9	July 91: May 91:	9·6 9·7
Holiday entitlements	Α	Apr 90:	222	Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 91:	9.8

Special Feature

Doing good by stealth

Valerie Bayliss, Head of the Employment Department's Education Division, describes how the Department is encouraging closer links between education and the world of work. Interview by Jacqueline Balian.



Valerie Bayliss, Head of ED's Education Division.

Doing good by stealth is how the Employment Department contributes to British education. So says Valerie Bayliss—and she should know. Having spent much of her career in the Manpower Services Commission and later the Training Agency, she has seen the steady progression of the ED Group's involvement in education, now mainly via the efforts of the Education Division of the Training, Education and Enterprise Directorate (TEED).

Over the years these various bodies have produced a wide selection of training and education programmes. In 1978, for example, work experience courses for 16-18 year olds were set up, and in 1983 one of the most far-reaching initiatives, the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), was started. And in 1989 the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) were launched, giving employers a key role in the education and training of Britain's present and future workforce.

In a series of articles starting this month, Employment Gazette will be looking at the involvement of the Employment Department in the education and training requirements of employers, students, teachers and job

Why is the ED Group involved in education, given the existence of the Department of Education and Science?

Valerie Bayliss gives this answer: "The ED Group has an interest in eduation because the economy of the future needs better educated people. As the Department concerned with the quality of the labour supply, we are concerned about what is happening in the major source of labour supply, the education system.

"Because of our links with employers we have very good contacts with those who are going to provide the jobs. Therefore, we are an important focus for the customer's interests.

"The workforce of the future will require people who are well-educated in the broadest sense, in order to be able to respond to the pace of change in industry. In practice this means people who can manage themselves, who have good ideas, who are numerate and literate and can cope with technology.'

This view is backed up by Dr Barry Seward-Thompson, Principal of D E College at Digital. He divides desirable skills into eight main areas: communications; numeracy; broad educational attainments such as arts, engineering,



A good understanding of science and technology is a vital preparation for

science, and humanities; education for the world of work; understanding of the process of change and of economics to allow objective use of political power; self-knowledge in order to recognise strengths and weaknesses and compensate accordingly; skills to interact well with others; and skills to develop resources for life, for example, to find enjoyable leisure pursuits.

"On the whole," adds Valerie Bayliss, "our workforce still gets less general education than most other industrial nations. The French, for instance, have set targets that some 80 per cent of their young people should reach Baccalaureate standard. Taiwan and Singapore are also getting an increasing proportion of their young people into university. French and German degree courses are frequently between five and seven years in length, considerably longer than ours.

"This discrepancy is partly due to the fact that our education system means that A level students in the UK are a little further ahead than 18 year olds in other European countries. This does not mean, however, that they remain ahead at the end of their degree course.'

The problem, then, is how to increase the general level of education in the workforce, in order to improve work satisfaction, increase flexibility and develop high-tech skills for the future, since these are not only desirable ends in themselves but are essential if Britain is to remain competitive in the industrialised world.

Education Division initiatives

In order to help achieve these goals, the Employment Department has developed a wide-ranging strategy incorporating a number of exciting new schemes.

TVEI

The intention of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) is to change the way young people aged 14-18 are taught and what they get out of education. Guidance and support is given to local education authorities (LEAs) on helping students relate what they learn to the world of work. TVEI aims to improve children's skills, give them direct experience of the world of work, make practical learning methods available, and underpin the whole system with careers guidance.

TVEI sets out some key learning targets for all students. They should be able to:

- communicate effectively (where possible in more than one language);
- compile and use numerical information;
- use science and technology effectively;
- understand the world of work;
- develop effective personal and interpersonal skills;
- work independently and in teams;
- solve problems; and
- cope positively with change.

Valerie Bayliss is pleased with the success to date of TVEI and the effects it has had on the curriculum and teaching methods in schools and colleges.

"Together with the National Curriculum and GCSE," she says, "TVEI is having a profound effect on what happens in schools. The National Curriculum and GCSE focus on what is taught and on assessment methods, whereas TVEI looks at how students learn effectively."

Work-Related Further Education

Work-Related Further Education (WRFE) is delivered through public sector colleges of further education. To receive the block grant which the ED makes available, LEAs agree strategic plans for WRFE provision in their areas. Through this and other initiatives, further education

- much more responsive to individual needs;
- marketing itself much more effectively;
- devising courses to meet specific employer needs;
- serving the customer better by offering more flexibility in the method of delivery.

Flexible learning

New techniques of learning are currently being developed and used in schools and colleges to allow people to acquire skills in ways that suit their individual needs. They can increasingly use open and flexible learning—techniques in which Britain leads the world—to learn at a pace and place that suits them. Many of these approaches were pioneered by TVEI and WRFE, and they are now being extended throughout the education and training world.

Enterprise in Higher Education

This initiative motivates polytechnics and colleges to produce more enterprising graduates and to forge closer links with industry. Early evaluations of EHE show it to have had a significant impact on how students learn and on how higher education seeks to develop their personal skills. The scheme has been welcomed by students, and more than 60 higher education institutions are now directly involved, with many more keen to participate.

High Technology National Training

This supports intensive occupational training at professional level in high-tech skills. It operates at Higher National Certificate (HNC) level or above and most courses are to MSc level. All courses have employer involvement and over 5,000 places are now offered.

Compacts

Inner city schools and colleges are being brought together with local employers in 'Compacts' designed to help individual students. Under this scheme, originally developed in the USA, the young person draws up his/her individual objectives in terms of school or college attendance, educational attainment and aspects of personal development, with the incentive of a job or training leading to a job if they achieve their goals.

Education-Business Partnerships

These were launched in December 1990 to coordinate all activities designed to link education and business at a local level. Every TEC has put in a bid to develop a partnership with its LEA. Partnerships offer opportunities to make education more relevant, to raise enterprise awareness and industrial understanding among teachers and students, and to increase employers' involvement with primary and secondary education.

National Record of Achievement

Education systems in the past tended to test capability by regularly failing a certain percentage of children, thus creating a 'failure culture'. The National Record of Achievement is designed to offset this problem. It presents a summary record of each person's achievements throughout their education, training and working life, which can be added to as they continue to learn. It will help people plan their education and training, and help employers, college and university admissions staff by providing a clear pen-picture of the individual and his/her achievements.

Teacher Placement Scheme

This has been developed to enable teachers to spend a period of time working in industry. Through such placements teachers can build real-life industrial and commercial applications into their teaching and school projects, which make the learning process much more relevant to working life for their students.

"School is so important to people's working lives that teachers do need to have had some exposure to what's going on outside in the world of work," says Mrs Bayliss.

Enterprise Awareness in Teacher Education

This scheme is helping to ensure that new teachers entering the profession are familiar with the industrial and commercial working environment and that their teaching stimulates an enterprising approach and economic awareness in their students. This is done in a variety of ways, including teacher trainers spending time in industry to develop training materials.

Bringing business people and teachers together is at the heart of Education Division's work and has valuable benefits for both sides. For example, a firm in Wales had a particular problem with computer software. They gave the problem to the local school and the pupils found a solution which, once it had been tested on the firm, was sold commercially. This is not an isolated occurrence, so clearly employers and education have a lot to offer one another.

Additionally, perhaps as their commercial requirements change, employers can provide information technology

and other equipment for schools, which provides valuable 'hands-on' experience for the students.

The role of TECs

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) are now being encouraged to take a strategic involvement in education. They have been given a role in approving local authority plans to extend TVEI to more schools, and control of the work related further education budget. They are providing a vital bridgehead between education and the business world by developing Education-Business Partnerships with local education authorities and by taking on responsibility for Compacts. In effect, TECs have been given some of the Employment Department's instruments with which to influence the education system.

This involvement goes beyond secondary and vocational education. TECs are developing an interest in higher level skills and starting to make contact with universities, polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Also, as part of their responsibility for delivering training for young people, TECs are piloting Training Credits, a new way of promoting youth training by giving 16- and 17-year-old school leavers a voucher, typically worth at least £1,000, with which to purchase vocational education and training. Ten pilots are currently underway (plus one in Scotland) and more are to follow in 1993.

A preparation for life

There has been concern lately that the work-related aspect of schooling may be being over-emphasised. Indeed the Prince of Wales has even voiced his concern that "Shakespeare is being thrown out of the classroom". Nothing could be further from the aims of the Education

Says Valerie Bayliss: "Education is absolutely about preparation for life, not just preparation for work. It is not simply about teaching people to do particular jobs because the changing nature of work means that people will need to be much more adaptable in future."

"What we need nowadays are people who are increasingly multi-skilled, and who are prepared to carry on learning as the world of work moves on.'

So does Britain need more people with academic qualifications who can deal with high-tech industries or more people with training who can be more flexible in their approach to work?

According to Mrs Bayliss, the general level of educational achievement of all types needs to be higher. "The old argument about whether people need education or training is becoming irrelevant.'

Britain now has one of the lowest levels of educational attainment in the workforce of any industrialised nation. Only 33 per cent of the workforce here has a recognised qualification, which compares unfavourably with 60 per cent in Japan, 66 per cent in Germany and 78 per cent in the USA.

Strenuous efforts will need to be made to address this problem. Planning for the future of every individual and the economy as a whole needs to be a fundamental part of education today. The Employment Department and the Department of Education and Science have been working closely together to make sure that this planning is undertaken and the results put into practice.

This has culminated in the publication this spring of the joint White Paper Education and Training for the 21st Century. The White Paper contains a range of proposals

Education and Training for the 21st century, two volumes HMSO, May 1991, price

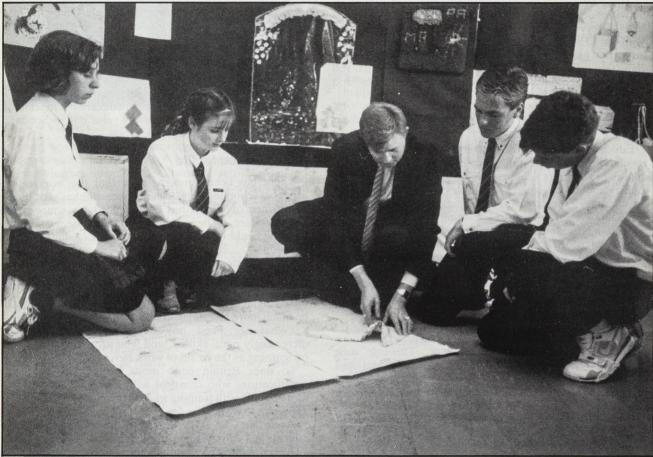
aimed at providing a fully integrated system of education and training, and increasing participation by 16–19 year olds in the 1990s. Prominent among these proposals is the intention to extend Training Credits nationwide over the lifetime of the next Parliament, but the White Paper develops other key Education Division programmes too. In particular:

- employer influence in education will be increased via the TECs, which will have extended roles in implementing the credits scheme, and a new further education sector;
- new ways of managing the Careers Service to suit local needs will be encouraged, including partnership between LEAs and TECs; and

Compacts will be developed nationwide.

The White Paper sets out a framework and an agenda on which the Education Division will concentrate in the year ahead. Guiding its efforts, says Mrs Bayliss, is the belief that "the current and planned schemes complement and reinforce each other and, through the work of LEAs, schools and colleges, make education into a learning environment which will help equip young people for work and for life."

For further information on any of the initiatives outlined above, contact: Mr T Marshall, Education Division Secretariat, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593591.



Through TVEI, young people work together with employers on projects, gaining skills which relate to the world of work.

Employment Gazette

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Special Feature



Workshop at Glasgow Training Group (Motor Trade) Ltd.

Youth Training—now we are one

A review of the first year in operation of Youth Training.

by Jackie Bridges

TEC Training Strategy Branch, Employment Department

On May 29 1991 Youth Training (YT) celebrated its first anniversary. During its first year the financial and delivery flexibilities it introduced have been used by Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and local enterprise companies (LECs) to deliver training tailored to meet the needs of young people and businesses in their areas.

From YTS to YT

From its inception in 1983 to the end of the 1980s, the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) provided quality training for over 2·7 million young people. It gave both employed and unemployed young people work-based and off-the-job training lasting up to two years which led to vocational qualifications.

As we moved into the 1990s, however, it became clear that YTS needed to be amended if the Government's objectives for the training and vocational education of young people were to be fully realised. These objectives included a requirement to raise the numbers and levels of vocational qualifications achieved, ensure that developing labour market needs were met, and improve the cost effectiveness of training delivery.

Moreover, the new TECs and LECs require greater flexibility than YTS could offer in order to successfully ensure that training is designed to meet the needs of their local labour markets.

It was because of these demands for change that, Youth Training (YT) was introduced to replace YTS in May 1990.

What YT aims to achieve

The aims of Youth Training are to:

- provide help for eligible young people to acquire the broad-based skills necessary for a flexible and self-reliant workforce;
- meet the skill needs of the local and national economy, including, in particular, the need for technician and craft-level training;
- provide participants with training leading to National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) or equivalent, at or above level 2 standard.

YT guarantees the offer, and if necessary re-offers, of a suitable place to all 16 and 17 year olds who leave full-time education. It also gives greater numbers of young people the opportunity to gain higher level qualifications (NVQ level 3 and 4). The proportion of young people gaining qualifications at NVQ level 2 and at levels 3 and above is expected to double by 1993.

National Vocational Qualifications—a guide

A National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) is made up of a number of units that set certain standards that must be achieved. NVQs are awarded at several levels:

Level 1 is competence in the performance of a range of work activities, most of which may be routine and predictable.

Level 2 is competence in a significant range of work activities, some of which are complex or non-routine, and require some autonomy and responsibility.

Level 3 is competence in a broad range of work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts, most of which are complex and non-routine.

Level 4 is competence in a significant range of complex technical or professional work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts with a substantial degree of personal responsibility.

Flexibilities

YT swept away many of the YTS rules which had set out detailed procedures such as the length of stay on the programme, funding levels, and the amount of time a trainee should spend in off-the-job training. The main flexibilities of YT are:

- no fixed duration for training;
- no fixed design framework for training;
- simplification of the eligibility rules;
- wider financial flexibilities, such as payment for outputs and variation of payment according to the cost of training, are available to TECs/LECs;
- a simplified allowance regime for 16 and 17 year olds;
- the removal of detailed rules about the way training is conducted.

TECs, training providers and employers can now design training to meet local requirements. Young people can complete their training in a suitable timescale, eliminating 'timeserving' on set duration programmes. Trainees on longer, higher level courses can finish their training within YT, and the amount of time trainees spend on off-the-job training can be varied to suit their specific needs.

TECs and LECs are also free to reflect geographical, occupational or personal differences in the cost of training in arranging contracts with training providers. There is a shift away from paying for training on a process basis, i.e.

on time spent in training, towards payment for qualifications obtained.

High quality training

There are currently about 350,000 young people benefiting from quality training provided through the YT scheme. Eighty-nine per cent of those trainees who complete their courses go into jobs, further education or training, and 67 per cent of those who complete YT courses gain a vocational qualification.

YT has already had great success in offering well-planned training to young people. The following examples show how three TECs and one LEC have used the flexibilities offered by YT to deliver high quality training tailored to the needs of their local labour markets.

Progress in Wales

Mid Glamorgan in Wales has uneven levels of unemployment. With the closure of local pits, many ex-miners have turned to small business enterprise. New industries are coming in but they require the resident workforce to gain new skills. Moreover, transport links also cause problems of access to incoming jobs.

In response to these concerns, Mid Glamorgan TEC has used a number of the YT flexibilities to widen local employer commitment to training. It has used the financial flexibilities of YT to pay above the standard rate for skills shortage training.

The strong emphasis on increasing the number of young people in employment who are receiving YT training has freed some funds for other uses, as part of the training costs are borne by their employers.

The TEC has also arranged regular 'training health checks' to analyse firms' training needs, and then worked with employers to produce training programmes to suit their particular needs.

Many employers have responded positively to the use of customised training programmes, especially those which can be done mainly, if not entirely, in the workplace.

One such employer is A & A Electronics, which is providing nearly 50 per cent of its workforce (including YT trainees) with a City & Guilds MAPS (Machining, Assembly and Processing Skills) programme which covers skills such as operating process, machining, assembly, quality control, storekeeping, lifting, handling and transport, packaging and finishing. To reach the NVQ level 2 standard, trainees must attain at least six of the eight units of the course. This investment in training is contributing to creating a flexible workforce for the company.

TEC staff have been able to spend time with this employer, devising the standards for the MAPS qualification. There has also been considerable work done on training workplace assessors, so that coaching and assessing is up to scratch.

On the trainee side, the TEC has spent time devising its own local Personal Training Plan for use in both YT and Employment Training (ET). This enables the trainee to record details of any prior learning and results of his or her initial assessment. The TEC hopes that this document will become a useful tool for aiding trainee progress.

Go-ahead Glasgow

Glasgow Development Agency is focusing on the development needs of Glasgow and the operational needs of its businesses. It currently has contracts for around 7,500 YT places across a wide range of industries including clerical, retail, construction, hairdressing and catering/leisure. Many of the employers operating these

places have chosen to retain the structure of the design framework which they found useful under YTS.

Flexibilities have been exercised to meet the needs of important local industries such as the motor trade. The Glasgow Training Group (Motor Trade) Ltd offers specialised training in purpose-built premises including workshops, paint shops, part stores, and classrooms, for companies such as Rover, Peugeot, Vauxhall and Mercedes.

The Group has used YT flexibilities to raise the standard of achievement considerably. It is also reaching these standards in much shorter timescales. For example, it has introduced an accelerated programme for light vehicle mechanics to NVQ level 3 which is obtainable in two years.

In another sphere, Sight and Sound Education Ltd, which offers college-based training in Business Administration, is making full use of YT's funding flexibilities. It is contracting with the TEC to receive all its funding on the basis of outputs achieved (in terms of trainees completing courses and gaining NVQs). The decision to use this method of funding was made on a value for money basis and is being borne out by the fact that the outputs are now being attained by the trainees more quickly than before.

Suffolk's Passports

Suffolk TEC is currently running a pilot Training Credits scheme, by which the Careers Service provides all young people under 19 with a Training Credit 'Passport'. The value of the credit (ranging from £850 to £1,650) depends on the type and length of training being undertaken. It is

increased by 10 per cent if it is used in a small firm (employing less than 25 people) and by 25 per cent for training in specified skill shortage areas.

The scheme is the major element of Suffolk TEC's plans to increase young people's take-up of relevant vocational education and training opportunities to required standards. The YT flexibilities have boosted the TEC's work in this area through a shift in its approach to funding and contracting, leading in turn to a sharpening of management skills in planning and budgeting for some providers. This has been achieved without losing sight of the need for extra support for those school leavers with special training needs.

Last year, YT was used to motivate people towards the higher level skills. The introduction of the Passports this year has encouraged employers to look closely at whether they should deliver training themselves or contract it out to providers. Schools and colleges are also contributing to the scheme. In schools, extra careers teachers, funded by the TEC, are employed to help 4th- and 5th-year students draw up personal action plans and make their own decisions about their careers.

West Suffolk College is taking up the challenge of credits with enthusiasm. College staff are developing their role to become enablers and assessors. For example, in a hairdressing course where trainees previously came into the college for off-the-job training, college staff are now going out to trainees at the salons. The college and the TEC are ensuring that young people, their parents and employers are well aware of credits through talks at schools, roadshows, seminars within the college and mailshots



Jason Heath, a YT trainee who gained three distinctions in the City and Guilds Craft Certificate in Carpentry and Joinery, receiving his West Suffolk College Trainee prize

Cheshire enterprise

South & East Cheshire TEC became operational in April 1990, and immediately began developing a new approach to young people's training. Instead of using the term 'Youth Training', it decided to give its training for young people a strong local identity.

The TEC accepted YT flexibilities and proposed that trainees should have as long as necessary to reach the level of NVQ stated in their action plan, and that deferment of entry to the scheme did not reduce the entitlement to training time.

The TEC is developing two key concepts: careerships and traineeships. School leavers who have found employment are entitled to structured training to help them get a recognised NVQ. School leavers not going directly into work are entitled to training to a NVQ level which will help them get work.

Although there is a relatively high concentration of engineering and craft-based jobs in the area, the TEC decided to target training beyond those occupational areas. It has attempted to raise the level of skills in all occupations; since April 1990 around 60 per cent of qualifications gained were to NVQ level 2 and approximately 40 per cent were level 3 or above.

The next step was to involve the employers and develop strong links between education and business. This has led to the formation of the TEC's Business-Education Partnership. This is committed to helping young people reach their highest possible level of achievement, and aims to create a framework for a smooth and effective transition from school to work.

The TEC encourages local employers to register as Business Members of the TEC and so become eligible to participate in the partnership. They are asked to make a commitment to: involve 16- to 18-year old recruits in structured quality vocational training leading to a practical qualification (either by careership or traineeship); support business/education links in the area; and only recruit young people into careerships or traineeships rather than jobs without training.

YT and the White Paper

Under the provisions of the recent White Paper, Education and Training for the 21st Century, YT will continue to be a key component of the Government's education strategy and will be made even more effective by the extension of the availability of Training Credits.

The White Paper proposes that within the lifetime of the next Parliament every 16 and 17 year old leaving full-time education will be offered a Training Credit.

Training Credits

Training Credits allow young people to purchase approved training from either an employer or specialist provider. They are currently being piloted by 10 TECs in the UK and one LEC in Scotland.

Each pilot is slightly different, being geared to the needs of the local environment, but each gives all young people the entitlement to approved training.

Within the YT budget of £844 million in 1991–92, £842 million in 1992–93 and £831 million in 1993–94, additional resources are being made available to help implement the scheme. Money will also be transferred from Local Education Authority resources funded through the Revenue Support Grant for part-time further education for 16 and 18 year olds. These extra resources will finance careers advice and guidance for young people, implement systems to deliver the training credits and allow for additional training to be generated.

The development of YT will also be linked with other measures proposed in the White Paper such as: the development of the scope and role of NVQs; extended roles for TECs in Compacts, the Careers Service and the new Further Education sector; and increased employer influence in education.

Taken together, these measures will make a major contribution to the Government's plans for a fully integrated system of education and training, from school through further and higher education to training in work.



YT aims to meet skill needs, in particular the need for technician and craft-level training

MCI and the competent manager

by Saul Kiddell-Monroe, MCI Networks Director

This article describes how the Management Charter Initiative is spearheading the movement to improve the quality of British management.

United Kingdom management training is elitist, sparingly applied and lacking in structure and relevance. This was the bleak conclusion of two major reports in 1987¹.

These reports revealed some disturbing statistics illustrating the nation's lack of a trained managerial workforce.

There were nearly three million people in managerial and supervisory roles in the UK, about 1·1 million in middle and senior management. Of the some 90,000 people entering management roles each year, the majority had no prior formal management education and training. On average, the reports estimated, UK managers got about one day's formal training per year; the majority received none at all.

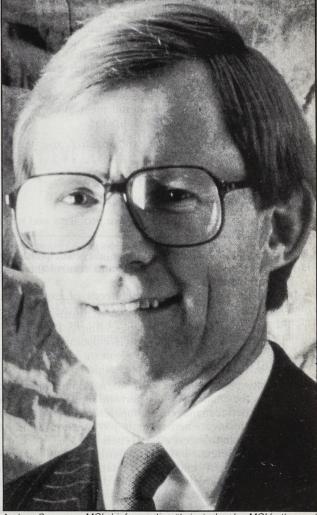
The reports concluded that the current supply of management education and training was unlikely to be able to cope with the anticipated growth in demand.

These findings served to emphasise that if the UK is to compete successfully with the rest of Europe, Japan, the USA and other leading nations, it urgently needs to match their commitment to management education and development.

MCI—a positive response

Following publication of these reports, the Government challenged the country's business leaders to take positive action. Their response was the Management Charter Initiative (MCI). This was launched in July 1988 by the National Forum for Management Education and Development (a body specially formed under the aegis of the Foundation for Management Education, the CBI and the British Institute of Management).

MCI is an employer-led initiative with the aim of developing recognised standards in management practice. It is backed by both the Employment Department and the Department of Trade and Industry. In 1990 it was designated the official lead industry body for the development of standards in management and it is currently forging close links with the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and the local enterprise companies (LECs) in Scotland.



Andrew Summers, MCI chief executive: "I aim to develop MCI further and make sure we meet the needs of industry."

¹ The Making of Managers, Charles Handy, MSC/NEDO/BIM, 1987; The Making of British Managers, John Constable and Roger McCormick, BIM/CBI, 1987.

MCI membership

MCI brings together in one forum all those with a stake in management development—employers, training providers, Government, and the professional institutions. To date, more than 900 employers (representing 25 per cent of the UK workforce) have joined MCI including major companies such as IBM UK Ltd, British Telecom, the Royal Bank of Scotland and British Rail. Since its foundation, private sector employers have contributed nearly £1 million to the initiative. They have also seconded staff to key positions in MCI and served on the various standing committees.

Membership offers a place at the forefront of change—and a chance to be involved in developing new methods of assessment and gaining qualifications. It also means gaining a competitive edge in recruiting and retaining staff—and added value from improved managerial performance. Practical support is lent by MCI to employers seeking to implement its challenging code of practice for management education and development. Through its local networks (see below), the initiative is establishing a focus for local management issues with a strong small firms perspective.

MCI aims

The chief aims of MCI are to increase employer awareness of management development issues and to stimulate a commitment to good practice. It plans to bring coherence and clarity to the mass of existing education and development opportunities by setting guidelines for a three-tier structure of qualifications for first-line, middle and strategic level managers, with which existing and future courses can be aligned.

MCI is developing standards—based on specific units of competence—that managers should meet at each of the three levels. These include the ability to:

- recommend, monitor and control the use of resources;
- develop teams, individuals and self;
- plan, allocate and evaluate work:
- exchange information to solve problems and make decisions.

As a lead body, MCI has a responsibility to help industry implement the standards, monitor and control their use and update them when necessary.

It is also looking at how the needs of experienced managers can be met, and an MCI working party has identified the changes needed for the supply of management education and development.

Defining national standards

Until now, there have been no nationally accepted standards for management performance: no serious attempts to define managerial competence; no guidance on developing managers across many job functions; and no criteria on which to assess effectiveness.

MCI's competence-based standards directly address these and related issues. The standards have been developed and tested during in-depth discussions with over 3,000 managers and employers throughout the country. The two-year process involved seven consultants and cost about £2 million.

They are firmly based on what is essential for performance and on what most managers should be able to achieve in most sectors of the economy.

The standards are the core of the MCI research and development programme, and have many potential applications. MCI has designed a number of management tools such as the Standards Implementation Pack and the Computer-based Assessment System, to help organisations use the standards most effectively.

The Standards Implementation Pack offers clear guidance on standards (Management I and Management II) for junior and middle managers. It also defines the personal competences required to perform effectively within those standards. It has been designed for a wide variety of users, including employers, management trainers and educators, and professional and awarding bodies

The pack allows the user to identify a manager's training and development needs. It can help create job descriptions and design training programmes, and provides new and better criteria on which to select and recruit managers, decide promotion requirements, and link manpower planning to business objectives. Because it sets the standards for management, the pack can also form an integral part of any total quality initiative.

The Computer-based Assessment System (CAS) enables managers to assess themselves against MCI standards and the personal competence model and so identify their training needs. Using the computer program, the manager draws up a worker training and development profile, which is then discussed with their line manager to arrive at a jointly agreed training plan. The system is IBM-compatible and extremely user-friendly. It has been tested with managers and training specialists in many different organisations.

Work is continuing to identify the underlying 'knowledge and understanding' which underpins managerial competence. Specifications for this will be issued shortly as a supplement to the implementation pack. They will define what managers must know to meet the performance criteria laid out in the Management I and Management II standards. The specifications will also help training providers design learning programmes and materials which support the management standards—and to set relevant learning objectives.

Another key area of MCI work is in defining standards required of supervisors. Many firms in the industrial and commercial sectors and awarding bodies have indicated to MCI that another level, slightly lower than Management I, should be designed to meet the needs of staff with supervisory responsibilities.

In order to do this, MCI is currently looking into how supervisors manage operations, people, resources and information with the aim of developing new standards. These will then set out the core competences required of supervisors, section leaders, chargehands or foremen regardless of their technical expertise. A special implementation pack will include an introduction, the standards themselves, assessment guidelines and a glossary of terms.

Crediting Competence

An important MCI initiative is the Accreditation of Prior Learning (APL), launched at a major conference last April. APL is a process that enables people of all ages and backgrounds to receive formal recognition and credit for competence acquired through work experience rather than through formal qualifications.

This is needed because very few managers over 35 have had any formal management training. Many of them have felt that, while demographic changes and commercial competitive pressures are making ever greater demands on their abilities, their development needs have been neglected.

The basic premise of 'Crediting Competence' is that individuals learn throughout their lives and that often those skills, knowledge and abilities are equal—or even superior—to those obtained in the classroom. Individuals are also assessed regardless of how or where their learning took place or how long it took them to learn.

MCI embarked on a major pilot project in September 1989, which has developed a credible and rigorous APL methodology for experienced managers. This has been successfully tested with academic and non-academic centres, including employers.

MCI has also devised a national implementation strategy. Pilot centres ranging from training providers and colleges in England and Scotland to MCI networks and employers, have been developed to assess managers' previous experience.

Crediting Competence will be delivered through a range of centres, each quality-assured by MCI. The scheme will be promoted by MCI centrally—keeping a register of centres and trained assessors and providing marketing support. It will also be offered direct to employers, involving between 50–70 centres in the first year alone—each handling as many as 100 candidates.

It focuses directly on the national standards of management competence developed by MCI. Managers must reflect on their own experience, analyse the units of competence they have gained against national standards, and develop a portfolio of evidence to demonstrate that competence.

With MCI's endorsement and accreditation by an awarding body, each unit could form the basis of a qualification and ultimately lead to a National Vocational Qualification in management.

Both APL and Crediting Competence have won firm backing from the Government, which has allocated £11 million over the next three years to set up teams of experts in TECs to help implement APL nationally.

Management qualifications

MCI is actively supporting training providers to bring their management development programmes into line with the needs of employers and managers. These providers include colleges and polytechnics, in-house training departments, private training companies and management centres.

In October 1990 MCI published certificate-level guidelines aimed at all providers of training for first-level managers (certificate level) and draft guidelines for providers of training for middle managers (diploma level). The certificate guidelines were based on extensive piloting, and pilot programmes are now underway for the diploma guidelines. A similar process is planned for qualifications based on the supervisor standards.

Endorsement of training arrangements

MCI endorses management training arrangements which meet its declared standards of quality. Such arrangements include training and assessment processes, and validation processes which lead to national awards and professional qualifications. MCI does not, however, endorse training and learning materials.

MCI has established two forms of endorsement: of qualifications and awards, and directly to centres of



Management Charter Initiative guidelines set out the requirements for developing and assessing managers. The MCI endorsement process establishes whether these requirements have been met.

training provision. Awarding bodies and professional institutes need to demonstrate that their arrangements meet MCI requirements and that they have appropriate quality assurance mechanisms. Once endorsed, MCI will support such arrangements in the National Council of Vocational Qualifications' accreditation process. It will assist awarding bodies and professional institutes in preparing guidelines and specifications for endorsable awards and qualifications.

Direct endorsement will be available for training consultancies and major employers at certificate level (for junior managers) and to universities and polytechnics at diploma and masters level (middle and senior managers).

MCI has set up a national network of assessors to deliver direct endorsement. They will help providers or delegated authorities to develop programmes or modules which meet MCI endorsement criteria. They will also assess the submissions of providers and inspect provision. They will make written and oral reports to providers and MCI about the suitability of submissions for endorsement. Assessors

will also represent MCI as necessary at approval meetings, validation events, course review boards and any other meetings.

Local networks

Rather than run the risk of the London-based MCI appearing remote from local management development problems, MCI networks have been set up throughout the United Kingdom to deliver national aims and objectives locally, and to address local management development issues. There are currently 54 MCI networks operating—with a target of 90 to eventually cover the whole country. Duplication of effort has been avoided by basing the networks on existing employer-led bodies.

As soon as TECs and LECs were launched, it became clear that MCI networks needed to forge strong links with them. This is already happening: five networks are serviced by TECs and no new network is set up without liaison and agreement with the local TEC or LEC.

MCI networks add value to TECs and LECs by:

- offering access to key human resource specialists;
- involving small and medium-sized businesses via host organisations;
- generating revenue through the endorsement process, assessment centres for experienced managers, workbooks/case studies and seminars and conferences;
- providing a vital source of local information and advice on provision of management education, training and development.

As well as continuing to recruit new members, the networks are busy in a variety of activities aimed at encouraging the use of the Management standards by local businesses and other organisations. These local events range from promoting the certificate qualification and local launches of Crediting Competence, to offering consultancy to the networks' own business communities, especially in the small to medium sized company sector.

Small and medium sized enterprises

About 99 per cent of all businesses in the UK employ fewer than 100 people. There are 10 million people employed in this sector and about four million owner-managers, managers and supervisors.

MCI has conducted preliminary research into this market and identified some of the management and education needs of small and medium sized enterprises. It will be one of the responsibilities of local MCI networks to identify and satisfy those needs—using the local TEC or LEC and its associated infrastructure.

Future plans of MCI

With the recent appointment of Andrew Summers as its first permanent chief executive, MCI is now moving into a new phase of development. Mr Summers, with a background in senior management and a track record of running successful companies, believes firmly in the importance of management education, training and development, leading to better company performance and greater profitability.

He aims to guide MCI from being a research and development body solely funded by Government grant and members' subscriptions, to being a self-funding organisation selling its own goods and services.

To this end, MCI has a clear idea of its objectives into the mid-1990s. It aims to:

- establish standards for managers at all levels—supervisory, junior, middle and senior. These will have been reviewed and updated in the light of experience and the changing business environment. They will also be fully accepted by industry and commerce as valid and valuable—for recruitment, identification of training needs and appraisal;
- work with awarding bodies to design a complete framework of standards and endorsed qualifications, to be recognised as valid for anyone working in management education, training and development, and achieve joint awarding-body status with awarding bodies and professional institutions;
- start a research and development programme which focuses on internal comparisons and forms a UK base for international standards;
- achieve recognition for Crediting Competence as relevant and appropriate for any manager and as a legitimate route to demonstrate the competence to
- achieve recognition for APL as a building process, and part of a continuous personal development strategy for managers;
- set up local networks nationwide to work in conjunction with TECs and LECs so that they are seen as both a vehicle for change and as leaders in local management education, training and development.

For further information, contact: MCI, c/o Shell UK Ltd, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DX, tel 071-257 5952/1249.

Employment advice and information

Department of Employment leaflets are listed on the cover

Inquiry office: Telephone 071-273 6969 A revision to

Special Feature

Foreign workers and the UK labour market

A Correction

In the November 1990 issue of the Employment Gazette an article written by John Salt and Robert Kitching was published under the title 'Foreign Workers and the UK Labour Market' (pp 538-546). The article drew extensively on data taken from the Labour Force Surveys (LFS) for the years 1984-88.

An error has been detected in the information presented in the article. All LFS respondents for whom information on nationality was missing were wrongly defined as foreign nationals from non-EC countries. In most instances these were individuals who failed to state their nationality when interviewed for the survey (the so-called 'not stated group'). There are no reliable means of attributing

nationality in these cases. However, it would be safe to assume that a significant number of them will in fact be UK nationals or nationals from other EC countries.

The error particularly affects the accuracy of tables 1–4 and figure 1 in the article. (Tables 5–7 contain only minor inaccuracies). Revised versions of the tables 1-4 and the figure are therefore provided below. The revisions ensure that no nationality is attributed to any of the not stated group and the others involved. Compared with the information provided in the original article, the corrected data indicate that a significantly smaller number of foreign nationals can be confidently identified as living and working in the UK.

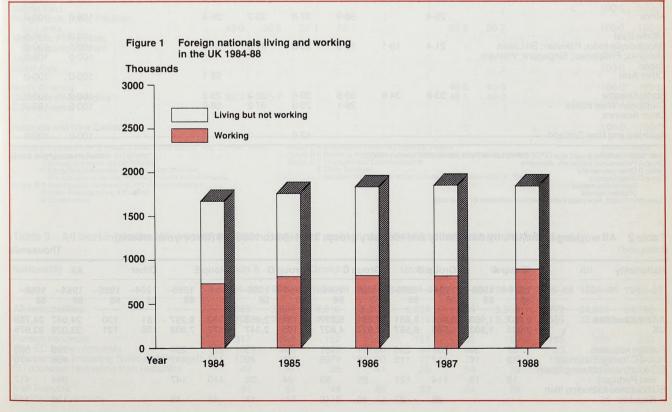


Table 1 All working in the UK, by nationality and socio-economic group, 1984–86 to 1986–88 (three-year means)

Thousands

Nationality	Group A		Group B		Group C		Other		All	
	1984–86	1986-88	1984–86	1986–88	1984–86	1986-88	1984–86	1986–88	1984–86	1986–88
All nationalities UK	4,602 4,402	4,947 4,719	7,859 7,580	8,115 7,797	11,455 10,920	11,611 11,040	131 125	125 118	24,047 23,028	24,798 23,675
Foreign nationals Non-EC foreign nationals EC countries (including Spain and Portugal) EC countries excluding Irish Republic	160 92 67 27	172 96 76 31	200 108 92 29	221 116 105 35	425 203 222 72	435 202 233 75			789 406 384 128	833 416 417 142
Irish Republic France and Germany Northern EC Southern EC	40 : : 13	45 11 : 15	63 12 : 12	70 15 :	150 14 53	158 15 55			255 34 16 78	275 41 17 84
Other Europe	12	14	10	11	31	25			55	50
Africa	11		17	17	15	18	CANA		43	45
Middle East Bangladesh; India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore, Vietnam Japan Other Asia	21	20 :	: 16 :	22	61 :	64 : : 11			13 99 16 :	13 107 18 :
North America Caribbean/West Indies Other America	18 : :	20	21 22 :	23 18 :	14 52 :	15 48 :		valid a at r	52 78 :	59 70 :
Australia and New Zealand			Parties :	11		ordel e	sai 0961 ventten b	TSOMES!	22	26
Not stated/other	40	56	78	97	110	135	ni sato	dished A	230	290
The Library of Contract of the	suparrieq	TOTAL STATE	l .	word of		LOPE-W	A 111 L. 19	NIEW IN		Per cei
All nationalities JK	19·1 19·1	19·9 19·9	32·7 32·9	32·7 32·9	47·6 47·4	46·8 46·6	0·5 0·5	0·5 0·5	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
Foreign nationals Non-EC foreign nationals EC countries (including Spain and Portugal) EC countries excluding Irish Republic	20·3 22·7 17·5 21·2	20·7 23·1 18·2 21·7	25·4 26·6 24·0 22·5	26·5 27·9 25·2 24·9	53·9 50·0 57·9 56·2	52·2 48·6 55·9 53·0	nishmaq. V/ 919 // R/skimae	or 23.1 mission s mission s ri 18.0%	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
rish Republic France and Germany Northern EC Southern EC	15·7 : : 17·1	. 16·5 26·5 : 17·6	24·8 35·9 : 14·9	25·3 36·4 : 16·6	59·0 39·7 68·0	57·5 36·2 65·5		ME INCOME	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Other Europe	22-4	27.2	19-2	22-0	57.8	49.6	:		100-0	100.0
Africa	25.4	:	38.9	37.8	35.7	39.4	. :	:	100.0	100.0
Middle East Bangladesh; India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Vietnam Japan Other Asia	21.4	19-1	16·5 :	20·6 :	61·6 :	59·9 : : 58·1		ing i	100·0 100·0 100·0 :	100·0 100·0 100·0 :
North America Caribbean/West Indies Other America	33·8 :	34.6	39·9 28·1 :	39·6 25·3	26·3 67·2	25·2 68·6 :			100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
Australia and New Zealand		de l'ice	auu.	42.6		MOUNT !	:	OUES.	100-0	100-0

Note: Socio-economic groups as in OPCS (1989), Labour Force Survey 1987, London: HMSO. Group A Professional, employers, managers Group B Other non-manual Group C Skilled manual Semi-skilled manual Unskilled manual: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Table 2 All working in the UK, by nationality and industry group, 1984–86 to 1986–88 (three-year means)

Nationality	Group	A	Group	В	Group	С	Group	D	Group	E	Other		All	
	1984– 86	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88								
All nationalities UK	2,057 2,005	1,960 1,903	6,864 6,568	6,881 6,567	4,851 4,627	5,077 4,827	2,181 2,105	2,453 2,347	7,932 7,572	8,297 7,908	161 150	130 121		24,798 23,675
Foreign nationals Non-EC foreign nationals EC countries (including Spain	37 19	34 16	231 117	236 115	171 86	187 95	54 31	75 40	287 147	294 147			789 406	833 416
and Portugal) EC countries excluding Irish	18	18	114	121	85	93	24	35	140	147			384	417
Republic			28	27	40	48		13	44	45		10-11-50	128	142

Table 2 (continued)

Nationality	Group	A	Group	В	Group	C	Group	D	Group	E	Other		All	
83-8887 86-9495 88-8895	-	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88	1984- 86	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88	1984– 86	1986– 88
Irish Republic France and Germany Northern EC	11	11	86	94	45	45	16	22	96 15	102 17		:	255 34 16	275 41 17
Southern EC	:	:	19	16	28	35	929	:	23	23		:	78	84
Other Europe	:	:	19	18	10	11	:	:	17	15		:	55	50
Africa	in8ha	Justos	Dispe	ttes :	81	B) :	411 24	Peri i	21	22	M-awara	Paksian prid 28	43	45
Middle East	tolë in	Contil	llation.	:	:	:	11 :	Abop	llex:	May :	Biggar	n :	13	18
Bangladesh; India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka	en ayı	I Medi	43	39	27	34	42 09	Qualit And \$1	23	22	:	:	99	107
Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Vietnam	Help	31	:	:	:	:	:	W - W (S)	ader i		tive	39)0	16	18
Japan Other Asia	:	atton:	a ghia		. :	:	45 27	Deve	pmei i	s la ja	ymen	LAWS 5	17	19
North America					Sa :	98.1	46 26	Selle	24	27	BEOTH	an an	52	59
Caribbean/West Indies Other America		e e le	25	25	:	:	47		36	33			78 :	70
Australia and New Zealand	T. in			100	2.02	0.00		orani:	(a) (c)	M CUL	ire :	:	22	26
Not stated/other	15	22	64	77	54	63	22	31	73	95	ness t	troug	230	290
0-081 0-081 8-97	1 8 1	- Filed		100	8-81	CURY.	19 7 91	Const	Sto 1 upon	and co	WIN COLOR	u glamoù	STRICTURES OF THE	Per cer
All nationalities UK	8·6 8·7	7·9 8·0	28·4 28·5	27·7 27·7	20·2 20·1	20·5 20·4	9·1 9·1	9·9 9·9	33·0 32·9	33·5 33·4	0·7 0·7	0·5 0·5	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
Foreign nationals	4.7	4.1	29.3	28.3	21.7	22.5	6.8	9.0	36-4	35-3		1120	0	100.0
Non-EC foreign nationals EC countries (including Spain	4.7	3.9	28.8	27.6	21.2	22.8	7.6	9.6	36.2	35.3	W ·		0	
and Portugal) EC countries excluding Irish	4.6	4.3	29.7	29.1	22.2	22.3	6.2	8.4	36.4	35.3			100.0	
Republic	Peop!	9	22-1	19-1	31.1	33.9	47 0.43	9.4	34.1	31.8			100-0	
Irish Republic France and Germany	4.2	4.0	33.5	34.2	17·8 :	16·2 :	6.3	7·8 :	37·7 44·1	37·1 40·4	isol		100·0 100·0	100-0
Northern EC Southern EC			24.7	18.6	36.0	41.6	50 4 1	Mana	29.4	27.1	mdet2; V tenegr	Pakistan es: Singe	100·0 100·0	
Other Europe	ample	ymie (i).	34.7	35.1	18.3	21.2	50 :		30.8	29.6		Section	100-0	100-0
Africa		- :		5 TB T C	9.99	9.85			49.3	49-1	:	:	100.0	100-
Middle East		KY S		100	:	:	55 08	Payrel.	Set sys	tems .		aelt	100-0	100-0
Bangladesh; India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka	vallua	Rom :	43.0	36.3	27.1	32.1	0.6		23.2	20.7	:	basis 35	100-0	100-0
Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Vietnam	Chelic		aprince	Syste	EARS :	B-00		:			:	:	100-0	100-0
Japan Other Asia			national	Muchagi	d move of	unitro 4 (20)	de la vie	gistal	Ow Y	Mag.		A social in	100-0	100-
North America Caribbean/West Indies	nce .	alco szerii alconol	32.3	35·7	ocular and	a wed upp	NUTTING TOTAL	W. O.C.	46·5 46·1	45·9 46·2	oyntê 	Append to	100·0 100·0	
Other America	Clinn's	one you	emple	yees yees	o ine (S	no no.	our sulfi			Henri I		THE REAL PROPERTY.		or the little
Australia and New Zealand	to be			TETTE :	:	:	:		:	:	:		100.0	100

Industry groups as in OPCS (1989), Labour Force Survey 1987, London: HMSO.
Group A 0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing
1 Energy and water supply industry
2 Extraction of minerals and ores, other than fuel
Manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals
Group B 3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries
4 Other manufacturing industries
5 Construction

Table 3 All working in the UK, by nationality and region of residence, 1984–86 to 1986–88 (three-year means)

The	ous	an	ds
	2021	446	9.11

Nationality	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D		All	
	1984–86	1986-88	1984–86	1986-88	1984-86	1986-88	1984–86	1986-88	1984-86	1986-88
All nationalities	3,060	3,084	4,810	5,008	6,624	6,933	9,553	9,772	24,047	24,798
UK	2,706	2,695	4,605	4,792	6,410	6,704	9,307	9,485	23,028	23,675
Foreign nationals	317	354	152	155	161	159	159	165	789	833
Non-EC foreign nationals	187	206	73	66	84	82	62	63	406	416
EC countries (including Spain and Portugal)	130	149	79	90	77	77	97	101	384	417
EC countries (excluding Irish Republic)	49	57	35	41	25	24	19	20	128	142
Irish Republic	81	91	44	49	52	54	78	81	255	275
France and Germany	11	16	10	12	:	:	:	:	34	41

Table 3 (continued)

Thousands

Nationality	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D		All	
	1984–86	1986-88	1984–86	1986-88	1984–86	1986–88	1984-86	1986-88	1984–86	1886–88
Northern EC	100	16 July 1					100		16	17
Southern EC	35	39	19	22	15	14	133	118	78	84
Other Europe	23	23	11		10	10	10	:	55	50
Africa	25	29	350	85	81 914 81	:		:	43	45
Middle East	Tr 8.		- 111	01 10	gl (4.1)				13	13
Bangladesh; India, Pakistan; Sri Lanka	36	45	16	16	29	27	18	20	99	107
Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore, Vietnam	10	:	:	:	:	-:	:	:	16	18
Japan	:	:	:					:		
Other Asia	i në	1		:	:	:	:		17	19
North America	16	20	14	14	14	16			52	59
Caribbean/West Indies	45	41	:	:	17	16	:		78	70
Other America	:	:	:	:	:	- :	:	: "	isinery let	OCIEDAR
Australia and New Zealand	12	14	:	- :	:	-	:	:	22	26
Not stated/other	37	35	52	62	53	71	87	123	230	290
									ROIT	Per cent
All nationalities	12.7	12-4	20.0	20.2	27.5	28.0	39.7	39.4	100.0	100.0
UK	11.8	11.4	20.0	20.2	27.8	28.3	40.4	40.1	100-0	100-0
Foreign nationals	40.2	42.5	19-3	18-6	20.4	19-1	20.2	19-8	100.0	100.0
Non-EC foreign nationals	46-1	49.5	18-0	15.9	20.7	19.7	15.3	15.1	100.0	100.0
EC countries (including Spain and Portugal)	33.9	35.6	20.6	21.5	20.0	18-6	25.3	24.3	100.0	100.0
EC countries (excluding Irish Republic)	38.5	40-4	27.3	28.7	19.2	16.6	15.0	14.3	100.0	100-0
Irish Republic	31.7	33.2	17.3	17.9	20.5	19-6	30.6	29.4	100.0	100-0
France and Germany	33.5	38.2	30-6	29.1	100		:		100.0	100.0
Northern EC	2.00				1112	Day Pag			100.0	100.0
Southern EC	44.4	45.8	24.4	25.7	19.5	16.9	9:	LESS ST	100.0	100-0
Other Europe	42.5	46.3	19.7	ville:	18.7	20.5	19-1	rfahl pr	100.0	100.0
Africa	58-2	64.9				18-5.			100-0	100-0
	002	0.0	331	8151%	5-197	58 - 30 - 30	2-6			
Middle East	1 -41	:	:		:			:	100.0	100.0
Bangladesh; India, Pakistan; Sri Lanka	36.1	41.5	16.4	14.7	29.1	24.8	18:5	19.0	100-0	100.0
Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Vietnam	65-1						:	:	100-0	100.0
Japan Other Asia	8.08			2.87	145	34			100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
Other Asia	•					- 1		1	100.0	100.0
North America	30.4	34.1	26.6	22.9	27.5	27.3	:	:	100.0	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	57.4	58.0	:		22.0	22.7		:	100-0	100.0
Other America	3.4	:	58.9	37-3	15.	38.41.3	:	mateire	9 label a	Manual Cas
Australia and New Zealand	56-3	53.0	1.58	173	0. 36.3		:	:	100-0	100-0

A Greater London (inner and outer)

B Best of the South East

Table 4 All living/working in the UK and living outside the UK one year ago, by nationality and sex: totals for period 1985–88

Nationality	Males		Females		All	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
All nationalities UK (including Channel Isles and Isle of Man)	495 291	227 138	563 307	159 89	1,058 598	387 227
Foreign nationals Non-EC foreign nationals EC countries (including Spain and Portugal) EC countries (excluding Irish Republic)	201 141 60 24	88 55 33 11	248 179 70 47	70 38 32 24	449 319 129 71	159 129 65 35
Irish Republic France and Germany Other EC	35 12 13	22	23 28 19	15	58 39 32	30 20 15
Africa Africa	17	- 981 3881 - BBUM	20	5-1081-	37	10
Asia	58	15	60	6,000	118	19
USA and Canada	38	17	53	11	91	29
Australia and New Zealand	17	00 11 00	23	12	39	24
Rest of the world	13	35 AT	22	@# : · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34	12
Not stated/other	52.	44 48	19	18	12	rish Republic

CONCILIATION

This is ACAS

Using ACAS in Industrial Disputes

The ACAS Role in Conciliation, Arbitration and Mediation

Advice and Help

Individual conciliation - a short guide

Conciliation between Individuals and Employers

WRU Information Leaflet

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Annual Report

ADVISORY HANDBOOKS

Employing People

- a handbook for small firms

Discipline at Work

The ACAS Employment Handbook

ADVISORY BOOKLETS

- Job evaluation
- Introduction to payment systems
- Personnel records
- Labour turnover
- Absence
- Recruitment and selection
- Induction of new employees
- Workplace communications
- The company handbook
- 10 **Employment policies**
- Employee appraisal
- 12 Redundancy handling
- 13 Hours of work
- Appraisal-related pay 14
- Health and employment

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

(a selection)

- Effective and satisfactory work systems
- 36 Job evaluation in transition
- Redundancy arrangements



- 41 Labour flexibility in Britain
- 42 Quality at work

45

- 43 Quality circles - a broader perspective
 - Developments in payment systems
- Self regulating work groups: an aspect of organisational change
- State of the art technology and organisational culture
- Increasing effectiveness through
- people: learning from abroad Consultation and communication

WRU BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(a selection)

- 15 Work stress
- 37 Motivation
- 42 Quality circles
- 46 Performance appraisal
- 50 Management of change
- 53 Organisational culture
- Managing quality in manufacturing and service systems
- Payment systems

CODES OF PRACTICE

- Disciplinary practice and procedures in employment
- Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes
- Time off for trade union duties and (Codes of Practice are available only from HMSO)



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Questions in



Parliament

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



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

Employment Training

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list, for each region and for Great Britain as a whole for the latest available period, the number and proportion of ET trainees who three weeks after leaving were (a) in a full-time job with their work experience provider, (b) in a full-time job with another employer, (c) in a part-time job, (d) in full-time education or on a training course, (e) employed in their own business, (f) in Jobclubs, (g) in voluntary work, (h) unemployed and claiming benefit and (i) unemployed and not claiming benefit.

Robert Jackson: The destinations of trainees leaving employment training between December 1989 and November 1990, three months after leaving, are shown in the following table. Percentages only are provided, because not all trainees respond to the follow-up survey.



Michael Howard

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list, for each region and for Great Britain as a whole, the number and proportion of Employment Training leavers who obtain vocational qualifications.

Robert Jackson: The following table gives the percentage of trainees leaving employment training between October 1989 and September 1990 (the latest date for which information is available) who obtained a qualification or credit or who were awaiting results. Numbers of trainees achieving qualifications or credits towards qualifications are not available because not all trainees respond to the follow-up survey.

Employment Training: Proportion gaining qualifications or credits, all leavers between October 1989 to September 1990 Per cent

Region	Obtained qualifi- cation or credit	Waiting results
South East	28	4
London	20	4
South West	27	5
West Mids	23	5
East Mids and Anglia	24	5
Yorks and Humberside	23	4
North West	22	4
Northern	28	5
Wales	26	4
Scotland	27	5
Great Britain*	25	4

Source: Employment Training Follow-up Survey.
Includes some trainees with nationally contracted training providers.

(May 23)

Employment Training: Destination of trainees three months after leaving in period December 1989 to November 1990

Per cent

Regions	Full-time j	ob	Part-time job	Full-time education	Self-	Jobclub	Voluntary work			d Something
	work exp employer	other employer	Job	or training	employeu		WOLK	employed claiming benefit	claiming benefit	else
South East	8	17	12	2	6	3	3	35	8	5
London	6	14	6	4	7	5	3	44	7	1
South West	9	15	8	2	11	4	4	36	6	1
West Midlands	9	15	8	3	2	4	4	46	5	1
East Midlands and Anglia	8	15	8	3	5	5	4	43	6	4
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	16	7	2	7	4	3	44	1	4
North West	9 .	16	7	2	7	5	3	44	5	4
Northern	10	15	6	2	3	5	3	48	5	2
Wales	8	14	7	2	9	4	3	42	6	1
Scotland	10	14	5	3	4	4	3	48	4	3
Great Britain*	8	15	7	3	5	5	3	45	5	1

Source: Employment Training Follow-up Survey. Percentages may not total 100 due to independe ncludes some trainees with nationally contracted training providers

■ (May 23)

Unemployment rates

Dr Dafydd Elis Thomas (Meirionnydd Nant Conway) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will publish a list showing the latest available figures for the rate of unemployment in each OECD member country.

Robert Jackson: Below is a table which gives the latest available internationally comparable unemployment rates for the OECD countries.

Comparisons of unemployment between OECD countries

Standardised unemployment rates* seasonally adjusted

■ (May 23)

osura of pusing	Per- centage rate	Latest	
pain	15.8	Nov	
reland	15-1	Mar	
anada	10.4	Mar	
aly	9.8	Oct	
lew Zealand	9.6	Feb	
rance	9.2	Feb	
ustralia	9.1	Mar	
Inited Kingdom	8.6	Mar	
elgium	8.5	Mar	
letherlands	7.5	Feb	
Inited States	6.8	Mar	
inland	5.7	Feb	
lorway	5.0	Nov	
iermany (FR)+	4.5	Feb	
ortugal	4.5	Nov	
weden	2.3	Mar	
apan	2.0	Feb	
ECD totals	6-6	Feb	
lajor 7**	6.1	Feb	

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators and Press Releases.
"UK, France, Germany, Italy, USA, Japan and Canada.
† There are no reliable figures available as yet for a unified Germany. The rate quoted is for what was formely West

Only the countries listed are included in the total

Running costs

Lewis Stevens (Nuneaton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether any changes will be made to the cash limits or running costs limits for 1991-92 within the Employment Group.

Robert Jackson: Subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary Supplementary Estimates, the following changes will be made:

The cash limit for class VI, vote 1 (programmes and central services) will be increased by £90,392,000 from £2,266,849,000 to £2,357,241,000. The increase is the net result of an increase of £105,000,000 for Employment Training in England and Wales which was announced to the House on February 26 (partly offset by increased receipts of £8,408,000 from the Welsh Office, class XVI, vote 4); a transfer of £4,500,000 to class VI, vote 3 for offshore safety; a transfer of £1,186,000 to the Ministry of Defence, class I, vote 1 for payments to participants in their Youth Training scheme and a transfer of £514,000 to the Employment Service, class VI, vote 2 to reflect the transfer of certain



Robert Jackson

responsibilities for common services and telecommunications.

The cash limit for class VI, vote 2 (Employment Service) will be increased by £17,514,000 from £436,335,000 to assessment to be made of the TECs' £453.849.000.

The increase is the net result of an increase of £55,000,000 for the increased costs of the administration of unemployment benefit and associated payments (offset by increased receipts of £38,000,000 from the Department of Social Security, class XIV, vote 4) and additional provision to help unemployed people, including extra counselling and jobsearch seminars, and a transfer of provision of £514,000 from class VI, vote 1 to cover certain common service responsibilities.

The cash limit for class VI, vote 3 (Health and Safety Commission and Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service), will be increased by £18,071,000 from £160,735,000 to £178,806,000. The increase reflects the transfer of the offshore safety function to the Health and Safety Executive and is the net result of a transfer of £12,549,000 from the Department of Energy, class V, votes 2 and 3 (partly offset by increased associated receipts of £353,000); a transfer of £4,500,000 from class VI, vote 1; a transfer of £300,000 from the Department of Transport, class VII, vote 2 (more than offset by increased associated receipts of £325,000); and increased provision of £1,046,000 to cover superannuation payments for offshore safety staff (fully offset by increased receipts to the Civil Superannuation Vote).

The single running cost limit for the £55,000,000 from £1,002,699,000 to over. £1,057,699,000.

The running cost limit for the Health and to £133,086,000

Reserve and will not therefore add to the age group and 5 per cent are 51 and over. planned total of public expenditure.

(June 4)

Training and Enterprise Councils

Baroness Blackstone asked Her Majesty's Government, in the context of the White Paper on education and training published on May 20 1991, what systems for valuation are (a) in place and (b) already producing evidence to support Ministerial claims as to the success of the Training and Enterprise Councils.

Viscount Ullswater: Each TEC is evaluated against the objectives set out in its plans agreed with my rt hon friend the Secretary of State. Performance is monitored against management and financial information which TECs are required to supply at regular intervals to Regional Offices of the Employment Department. TECs publish audited annual reports and are subject to independent audit by the Department and National Audit Office. The quality of provision is evaluated by the Training Standards Advisory Service. An evaluation system is being devised to evaluate TECs against the broad objectives set out in my rt hon friend's strategic guidance.

These measures taken together enable achievements against their plans.

(June 12)

Alex Carlisle (Montgomery) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any proposals to enable or encourage greater co-operation between Chambers of Commerce and Training and Enterprise Councils; and if he will make a statement.

Robert Jackson: My Department is keen to encourage the greatest possible degree of co-operation between Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and all the key players in the local business support network. Working closely together in concert avoids wasteful duplication of effort, and makes the best use of both public and private sector funding. I am pleased to report that many TEC plans make working with their local Chamber of Commerce a leading priority. In many cases, TEC Board members are Directors of their local Chamber of Commerce, and vice versa.

■ (May 22)

Government training programmes

Andrew Bowden (Brighton Kemptown) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentages of people on work-related Department of Employment (class VI, government training programmes are (a) votes 1 and 2) will be increased by aged 18 to 24 years and (b) aged 50 years and

Robert Jackson: The proportion of Safety Commission (class VI, vote 3) will trainees on Youth Training aged 18-24 increase by £11,129,000 from £121,957,000 fluctuates during the year between 10 per cent and 30 per cent. 35 per cent of entrants These increases will be charged to the to Employment Training are in the 18 to 24

■ (May 21)

TEC budgets

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the allocated budget of each of the operational TECs for 1991-92, showing the amounts contracted for (a) YT, (b) ET and

Robert Jackson: Budgets for 1991–92 have been allocated by Funding Block rather than individual scheme. The allocated budgets for each of the 76 operational TECs for Funding Blocks 1 to 3 are set out in the attached table.

	Block 1 £m	Block 2 £m	Block : £m
South East	Hittury St.	1.11	
Essex	14.999	5.835	3.320
Hampshire Heart of England	19.665 5.718	4·800 1·483	2·690 1·200
Hertfordshire	10.601	2.877	2.385
Isle of Wight	1.941	0.577	0.515
Kent Milton Keynes and North	19.015	5.338	3.180
Bucks	3.358	1.012	0.705
Surrey Sussex	6·715 13·864	1·746 4·636	1.680 3.380
Thames Valley	13.004	4.030	3.300
Enterprise	11.183	2.314	1.870
London AZTEC LETEC	3.390	4.360	1.430
SOLOTEC	10·050 6·870	17·750 7·170	2·700 1·940
STTEC	5.070	15.460	3.510
(became operation	onal May	27 1991.)	
South West Avon	14-918	12.030	3.491
Devon & Cornwall	29.581	20.254	6.070
Dorset	8.148	3.921	3.921
Gloucester	7.395	3.568	1.600
Somerset Wiltshire	7·350 7·385	2·754 2·936	1·530 1·540
	, 000	2 000	1010
West Midlands Birmingham	20.713	28-101	4.107
Central England	5.861	4.936	1.382
Coventry Dudley	13·939 5·904	10·918 6·169	2·588 1·041
Hereford &	3.304	0.103	1.041
Worcester	5.347	4.130	1.177
Sandwell Shropshire	5·650 7·568	6·261 5·912	1.041 1.557
	21.250	12.381	2.898
Valsall	4.530	6.268	0.887
Nolverhampton	6.143	6.819	1.041
E. Midlands and Leicester	13.715	4.184	2.695
Northants Lincs	5·460 10·867	2·714 3·329	1.415
Greater			
Nottingham North Notts	10·719 7·900	4·549 5·516	1.965
South Derby	8-889	3.539	1.799
North Derby Norfolk/	16-165	12-238	1.114
	11.446	4.493	2.213
Beds	8·777 5·920	·582 ·767	1·294 ·895
GP TEC	4.005	1.533	-568
CAMBSTEC	3.010	·476	.749
	10.097	20.492	2.273
North Yorkshire Bradford	8·091 9·558	7·201 9·315	2·047 1·673
Calderdale and	9.558	9.315	1.073
Kirklees	9.362	10.460	2.056
Wakefield Barnsley and	6.281	6.077	1.054
Doncaster	12.783	13.867	2.165
Sheffield Rotherham	10·148 5·852	14·455 6·266	2.492
Tottlettialii	3.032	0.200	.304

North West				
Bolton/Bury	6.200	4.802	1.555	
CEWTEC	9.778	13.633	2.443	
Cumbria	10.100	6.863	1.596	
ELTEC	8.650	6.000	1.759	
LAWTEC	11.935	10.838	2.764	
Manchester	16.070	19.007	4.506	
Merseyside	25.618	30.925	4.480	
(became operation				
METROTEC	4.901	4.346	1.043	
NORMID	7.950	6.117	1.357	
(became operation	onal June	24 1991)		
Oldham	4.306	3.218	0.795	
QUALITEC	4.976	4.163	0.608	
Rochdale	2.700	3.961	0.775	
South and East				
Cheshire	5.510	2.422	1.088	
Stockport HP	4.670	3.668	1.528	
Northern				
Teesside	16.012	11.391	2.557	
Tyneside	22.027	13.350	3.750	
Wearside	10.219	6.998	1.385	
Durham	16.782	10.517	2.662	
Northumberland	9.325	3.352	1.486	
Wales				
Gwent	9.368	5.232	1.655	
NE Wales	7.012	3.333	1.384	
NW Wales	6.978	3.120	1.631	
Mid Glamorgan	11.135	5.727	1.719	
Powys	2.029	1.101	0.590	
South	100	1111-211-1111	120/2015	
Glamorgan	6.007	4.380	1.461	
West Wales	15.455	8.877	3.490	

(May 23)

Loan Guarantee Scheme

Jim Cousins (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the number of loans, the total sums outstanding and the average size of loan outstanding in each year since 1981 under the Loan Guarantee

Eric Forth: The .number of loans currently outstanding is 11,310 but this cannot be broken down by year. Information on sums outstanding and average size of loan outstanding are Eric Forth commercial details between lenders and borrowers and not available to the Department.

(June 11)

Jim Cousins (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the premium for the guarantees issued under the Loan Guarantee Scheme in each year since 1981, the income derived from the payment of such premiums and such income net of the cost of defaults in each year since 1981.

Eric Forth: The premium rates for guarantees issued under the Loan Guarantee Scheme are:

	Per cent	
1981 to May 1984	3.0	
June 1984 to March 1986	5.0	
April 1986 to date	2.5	

For loans within Inner City Task Force Areas, introduced in June 1988, the premium rate is 2 per cent (2.5 per cent to March 1990).

Information on income prior to the Department of Employment becoming responsible for the Scheme is not available. For subsequent years income derived from premia payments was:

	£m
1985–86	5.4
1986-87	3.8
1987-88	2.9
1988-89	2.6
1989-90	2.8
1990–91	3.3
The net cost of the sch	neme has been:
1985-86	27.1
1006 97	110

1985-86	27.1
1986-87	11.2
1987-88	3.6
1988-89	3.8
1989-90	5.6
1990-91	16.5

(June 11)



Next Steps

William Cash (Stafford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list those bodies currently with agency status within his Department under the Next Steps Initiative; and whether he has identified any further candidates for agency status under the Initiative within his Department.

Robert Jackson: In April 1990 we established the Employment Service as a Next Steps Agency. The Employment Service employs some 38,000 people and its aim is to give positive help to unemployed people through job placement services and other programmes, and by payment of benefits and allowances to those entitled to them. It is the second biggest Agency to be set up under the Next Steps Initiative.

There are no other candidates for agency status at present. However, we are currently considering the further application of Next Steps agency status to Departmental functions.

■ (May 21)

New businesses

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many new businesses have been created in the past five years as a proportion of the number lost; what were the comparable figures for 1974 to 1979; and if he will make a statement.

Eric Forth: Between the end of 1984 and the end of 1989, there were an estimated cent greater than the number of deregistrations. Between the end of 1974 and the end of 1979, there were an VAT, 12 per cent greater than the number of deregistrations.

(June 5)

Closure of businesses

Eddie Loyden (Liverpool, Garston) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has to introduce further legislation to protect employees made redundant by closure of businesses.

Eric Forth: Debts owing to employees whose employers have become insolvent may, within certain limits, be paid by my Department. In the case of statutory redundancy pay, the employee may be paid even where there is no formal insolvency. I have no plans at present for further

(June 5)

Sick building syndrome

Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what research the Health and Safety Executive has carried out into Sick Building Syndrome; and if he will make a

Eric Forth: The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is to commission a comprehensive and critical review of 1,082,000 new registrations for VAT, 29 per current published literature on Sick Building Syndrome to enable them to consider the production of a guidance leaflet. The results of this review are estimated 809,000 new registrations for expected to be available by the end of the

HSE is also evaluating a proposal from an external research unit concerning possible epidemiological studies on this subject.

Small businesses

Secretary of State for Employment if he will take steps to require that each Training and Enterprise Council includes representatives of small businesses; and if he will make a

Robert Jackson: (Holding answer May 22 prosperous local ecomony. 1991): The TEC Prospectus stated that the private sector directors on Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) should broadly

Viscount Ullswater Alex Carlisle (Montgomery) asked the reflect the mix of commerce and industry in their area and should include executives with first-hand experience of running small businesses as well as major employers.

More generally, TECs are required to take account of the needs of small firms in their plans to bring about a dynamic and

(May 23)

BRITISH WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 1980-1984

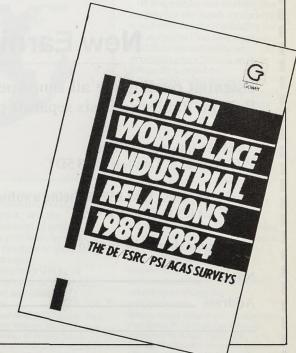
Neil Millward and Mark Stevens The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys

A major report on the changing practices of British workplace industrial relations.

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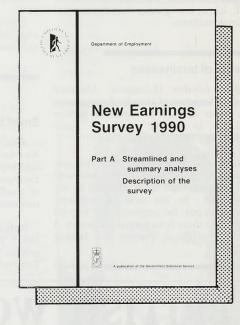


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- Analyses of earnings and hours for particular industries.
- Part D Analyses of earnings and hours for particular occupations.
- Analyses of earnings and hours by region and county, and by age group.
- Part F Distribution of hours; joint distributions of earnings and hours; analyses of earnings and hours for part-time women employees.



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All you ever wanted

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All about **NVQs**

Trainers, managers and employers are witnessing and participating in an important review of the British education and training system. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the partnership between those who provide education and training and those who use it.

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This guide explains what NVQs are, their benefits, how they are awarded and how the new system is being implemented. It includes full details of the criteria for accreditation: case studies from companies currently implementing the scheme; and a useful list of contact addresses. NVOs Standards and Competence-A Practical Guide for Employers, Managers and Trainers by Shirley Fletcher, Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £12.95 paperback.

Enterprising Scotland

The number of new businesses starting up in Scotland continues to grow, and a range of organisations are now working to encourage the development of enterprise and small business.

To help anyone wishing to find their way around these various support services and providers, the Scottish Enterprise Foundation has produced an updated edition of The Enterprise Directory

It lists educational and training institutions, enterprise trusts and advisory bodies all over Scotland, which offer training or advice to people starting up or developing small firms. The Enterprise Directory—Directory of Training and Advisory Services for Small Business in Scotland, 4th ed. Published by Small Business Resource Centre, Scottish Enterprise Foundation. University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA,

The lowdown on personnel law

Designed as a source of reference for employers, managers and human resource specialists, Janner's Personnel Law provides information on all aspects of personnel, employment and industrial relations law and

practice. Its stated claim is to 'keep you as far away as possible from courts and tribunals

The book presents clearly and concisely the basic business law which governs employer/ employee relations. This includes

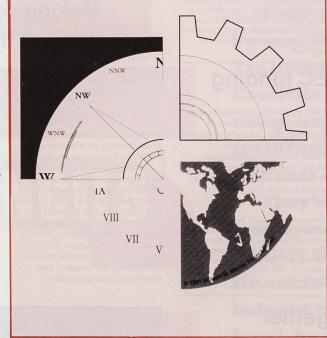
everyday matters such as standard terms of employment (that is, hours and overtime, pay and fringe benefits, sickness and absence, grievance procedures, and health and safety) and the law on employee taxation, trade unions and industrial disputes.

The author also examines the problems that businesses are most likely to encounter, from boardroom battles to negligence. and from sick pay to race relations.

The book concludes with an extensive question-and-answer section dealing with some of the most common problems that arise in this field

Janner's Business Law by Greville Janner QC MP. Published by Gower Publishing Group, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hants GU11 3HR, tel 0252 331551. Price £45 hardback.

International Benefit **Guidelines 1991**



The 14th edition of this directory of international employee benefits is now available, listing benefits available in 63 countries. including, for the first time, Poland, Hungary and

Czechoslovakia. It shows that the past 12 months have been a period of consolidation of previous years' legislation relating to employer-provided benefits.

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systems; increased activity in the area of mandatory vesting preservation; and the encouragement of private pensions provision by reducing benefits taxation or increasing tax advantages.

This directory will be of primary interest to financial. personnel and benefits managers.

International Benefit Guidelines 1991 Published by William Mercer Fraser, Telford House, 14 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NB, tel 071-222 9121 ext 3225. Available free of charge

Thank God it's Monday!

Ideally, we would all do jobs we liked and get well paid for doing them. But, of course, it's not an ideal world and many people find little satisfaction in their working

But spending the working day longing for the lunch or tea break is not only deeply frustrating for the individual but also suggests that they are not being as productive or effective in their job as they could be.

For those who would like to improve the quality of their work life and discover How to Enjoy Your Work . . . and Have Fun Doing It, this new handbook offers some practical advice.

It applies to all types of employment and explains how developing a positive attitude in the workplace can make people happier and more successful.

Setting simple exercises and questionnaires, the book highlights the benefits of gaining job knowledge, developing good work habits and getting along with colleagues, taking responsibility for personal actions, tackling problems, and adapting to changing environments. How to Enjoy Your Work . . . and Have

Fun Doing It! by Dick Leatherman. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £6.99 paperback

Make your mark in the EC

becoming an extension of the domestic market. To take advantage of this situation, UK business owners and managers should lose no time in assessing European Community consumers and the best means of selling to them.

So says Roger Bennett in his new book, Selling to Europe This guide encourages British businesses of all sizes to research the Single Market. It helps the reader devise practical policies

- assessing the consumer in the
- getting goods to Europe and distribution:
- avoiding the risk of
- non-payment; • advertising in appropriate EC publications.

The book also provides comprehensive information on customer bases in EC member states, including country profiles and their status as markets

The European Community offers

and funds to businesses and local

an enormous variety of grants

however, been a confusing and

time-consuming procedure for

A new book European

managers to discover and access

Community Funding for Business

Development, may help to solve

this problem. Compiled by the

European Policies Research

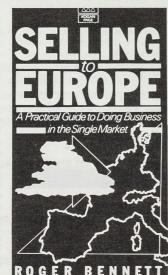
Centre in association with the

comprehensive guide to each

University of Strathclyde, it is a

authorities. It has often.

these grants.



Roger Bennett. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 9433. Price £12.95

Pay pressures

Pay Pressures in the Private Sector: Management Strategies presents the findings of a study of 25 companies in manufacturing and services.

Conducted under the Employment Department's Manpower Commentary programme, the study looked at the pressures impinging on managerial objectives in pay setting in both unionised and non-unionised environments during the 1989-90 pay round.

These pressures included recruitment and retention difficulties, changes in working practices and competitiveness of product market, with inflation eing the key determinant.

The report also describes how payment systems were being

reshaped to reflect business objectives and priorities. Five main thrusts are identified: the simplification of payment systems, the introduction of modification of performancerelated pay schemes, the introduction of extension of profit-related pay schemes, the use of geographical allowances and market supplements, and the introduction of team-based payments

Pay Pressures in the Private Sector: Management Strategies IMS Report No 204, April 1991. By Hilary Metcalf and Marc Thompson. Available from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751. Price £30 (IMS subscribers £20) plus £1.75 p&p.

Making your way through the maze

How to find EC funding grant, providing information on how to apply; conditions of staff, and their responsiveness to eligibility; the amounts available; customer requirements, have a and payment procedure. great bearing on whether a This book is a companion

volume to Government Funding for United Kingdom Businesses, available from the same

European Community Funding for ness Development by Mishka Bienkowski, Rhona Walker, Kevin Allen and Rona Michie. Published by London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price Having the right staff in the right jobs is more important than ever in today's business environment The quality and motivation of

company fails or succeeds The Selection Maze aims to help managers and personnel officers improve their ability to select the best new staff. It shows in a clear, straightforward way exactly what is involved in all aspects of the selection process from the early stages of

preparing a job specification to

advertising the vacancy and

shortlisting the candidates

through to the final decision.

It gives comprehensive guidance on planning and managing selection interviews, including how to build rapport, ask the right questions and improve listening and note-taking skills.

The book concludes with advice on reviewing the decision-taking process and on how to retain staff that are just right for the job.

The Selection Maze by Tony Bray. Published by Mercury Books, Gold Arrow Publications Ltd. 862 Garratt Lane, London SW17 0NB, tel 081-682 3858. Price £14.95 hardback

Winning together

Getting to the top is all a question of teamwork, says Olympic double gold medallist Sebastian Coe, presenter of a new management training video from The Industrial Society.

The Winning Teams video follows two teams on an Industrial Society outward bound training course as they race against the clock to span a 100-ft gorge in Eskdale, Cumbria. The team leaders are rated for their success in planning the project, involving team members, and getting everyone across the gorge

The video reveals that would-be leaders, especially in working situations, need to get away from the 'do-it-all' syndrome and learn how to delegate work to others.

It comes in a package including a trainer's manual and booklets on leadership, motivation and delegation.

Winning Teams, running time 26 minutes. Available from The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace. London SW1Y 5DG, tel 071-839 4300.



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COUNCILS





RESIEALRCH PALPIERS

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

No 77: The Employment of People with Disabilities: Research into the Policies and Practices of Employers

Judy Morrell, Iff Research Ltd

This survey of 1,000 employers reviewed employers' views on employing disabled people, the Disablement Advisory Service, and 'Quota' (all but the smallest employers should employ 3 per cent registered disabled.) Despite expressing positive views towards people with disabilities, employers described most jobs in their establishments as unsuitable though many 'vital abilities' would not stand objective analysis.

No 78: The Early Careers of 1980 Graduates: earnings, earnings differentials and postgraduate study

Peter Dolton, University of Bristol, Gerry Makepeace, University of Hull, G.D. Inchley, University of Bristol.

Using the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates, the authors consider how the earnings of graduates are determined. The paper examines the influence on earnings of: sex, race, institution of study, sector of employment, type of work and occupation type. Earnings differentials by sex, race and institution of study are computed and earnings by degree subject and occupation over time are examined in detail. Finally it investigates the pattern and impact of postgraduate study amongst the individuals in the sample.

No 80: Motivation Unemployment and Employment Department programmes

Michael H. Banks, J. Bryn Davies, MRC/ESRC, Social and Applied Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield.

This paper is a review of academic literature on the unemployed and their psychological motivation. The paper is split into two parts, the first considers the available evidence on the psychological motivation of the unemployed, especially the long-term unemployed (LTU), their attitudes to work, money and training and their methods of job search.

The second section is about attitudes towards programmes for the unemployed and the reasons for participation/non-participation. This section looks at awareness of programmes amongst the unemployed and their attitudes towards them, as well as the process of referral to schemes and the reasons for non-completion.

No 81: The use of Cohort study data for estimating the education and labour market status (ELMS) of young people

David Raffe and Peter Burnhill, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh

The research undertaken explored the possibility of using survey data from the Youth Cohort Studies in England and Wales and from the Scottish Young People's Survey in the preparation of the ELMS estimates, in order to extend their range and improve their reliability. The ELMS series is regularly published in the Department of Employment *Gazette*, most recently in the December 1990 issue.

The research report is primarily a methodological study which compares data (mainly for 1987) from the various sources used and evolves a strategy for the development of the ELMS series.

No 82: The Bristol labour market

Geoff Griffin, Simon Wood and Jackie Knight, Employment Department

Parallel surveys of employers and the unemployed were carried out in Bristol in October 1989. This report considers the results from both studies in an attempt to identify barriers which restrict the functioning of the local labour market. About 1,300 employers were interviewed by telephone using a structured questionnaire; they were asked about vacancies, recruitment methods and characteristics of recent recruits. Over 1,200 unemployed people were interviewed at Benefit Offices after 'signing on'; amongst the information they provided were details of personal characteristics, such as qualifications and previous experience, and of job search/requirements.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Management, Room E417, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PD (telephone 0742 593932). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

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