September 1991

Employment Gazette

Career Development Loans

HELP TO TRAIN FOR A FULFILLING JOB

Employment Department Free leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to **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 Department.

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EMPLOYMENT · DEPARTMENT GROUP ·

Employment Gazette

September 1991

Volume 99 No 9 pages 477–520

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published monthly by HMSO

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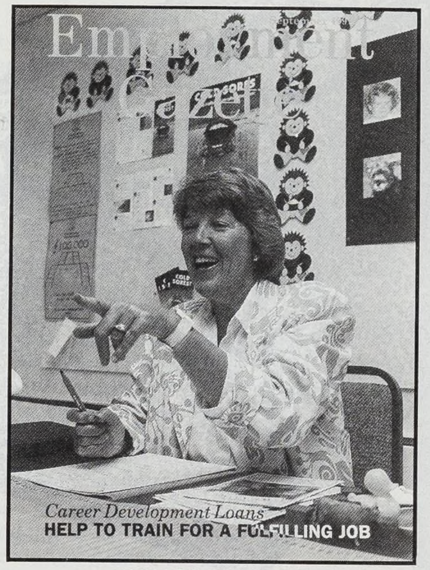

COVER PICTURE

Health visitor Sheila Pearson is one of thousands of people who have trained for a fulfilling job with the help of Career Development Loans. See page 503. Photo: Jacky Chapman

Copy for publication should be addressed to the appropriate editor, *Employment Gazette*, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Employment Gazette is sold by HMSO shops in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, London and Manchester. There are also HMSO agents in many other cities—for details, see 'Booksellers' section of Yellow Pages directories.

Annual subscription including postage £43.50, single issues, **£4.15 net**

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Thumbs-up for TVEI

by Adam Luck

Two new reports have hailed the Employment Department's Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) as a success both in terms of its effect on young people and on the school curriculum.

One, entitled *Into Work*, found that almost half the employers questioned saw their TVEI recruits as more punctual and better able to work with others whatever their age. They were also rated highly for motivation, adaptability and ability to follow instructions.

The other report, *TVEI—England and Wales 1983–1990*, looks at the programme's launch and development and says that TVEI has succeeded in injecting the curriculum with a more practical and work-related approach to the process of learning and in so doing has helped pave the way for the National Curriculum.

Into Work, based on research commissioned by the Employment Department and carried out by the British Market Research Bureau, looks at the recruitment and performance of TVEI school leavers. Covering 11 Extension Authorities and 21 companies it surveys the attitudes of employers, supervisors and school leavers.

Welcoming the report, Employment Minister Robert Jackson said, "It is heartening to see that employers are responding well to the first young people who have benefited from the programme.

"TVEI is about much more than just getting jobs, but it is clear that TVEI 'graduates' are responding well to the world of work, showing initiative and potential for training and further education."

TVEI—England and Wales 1983–1990, commissioned by the Department of Education and Science, follows a survey by Her Majesty's Inspectorate and identifies a number of key areas where TVEI has been successful.

It has, says the survey:

- proved that well-targeted central government funding can act as a catalyst for curriculum development;
- provided a framework and support structure for systematic and coherent developments across local education authorities (LEAs) and schools;
- encouraged innovative styles of teaching which empower and motivate both teachers and pupils;
- allowed schools to acquire new equipment and materials with which to develop the curriculum;
- improved education/business links; and
- obliged schools to provide work experience for all pupils.

A cornerstone in the success of TVEI, says the report, has been the way in which consortia work has blossomed, encouraging valuable developments in collaborative work between institutions.

This work centred around developing alternative course structures and assessment methods. In particular TVEI has encouraged the development of modular courses and the introduction of Records of Achievement.

Crucially, schools have been able to pool resources and across regions teachers have been able to work with and support one another and in so doing TVEI has aided professional development.

Initial hostility among some LEAs and teachers, the report reveals, was overcome once they understood that TVEI was aimed at all areas of the curriculum.

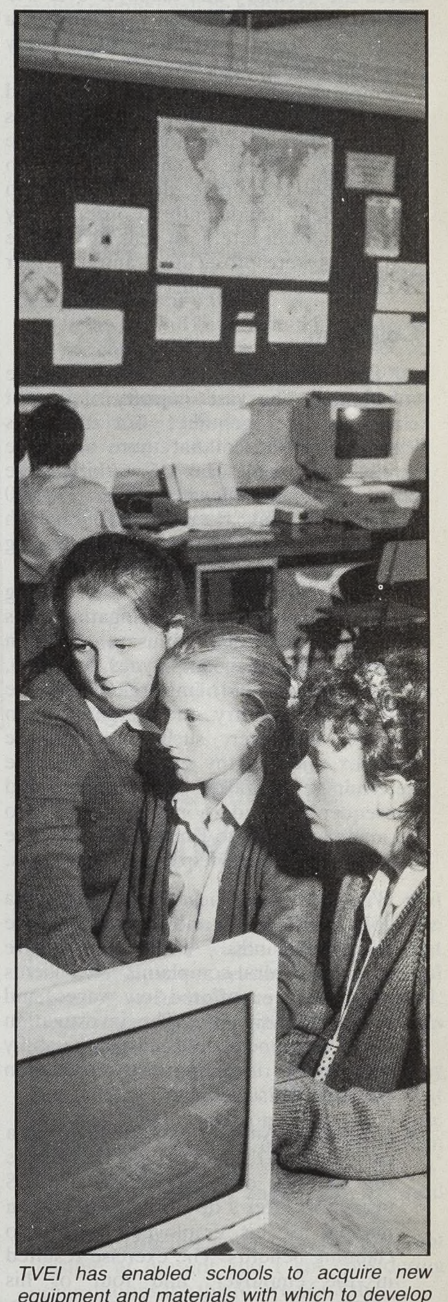
Because of the lack of involvement of local education experts there were problems in the pilot stage. The success of TVEI in its Extension phase, says the report, has been due in no small part to their subsequent involvement.

The lessons learned in TVEI's pilot phase, says the report, have helped inform the development of a coherent and well structured curriculum that is related to the world of work.

TVEI aims to give 14–18 year olds in full-time education a better preparation for working life. It began life as a series of localised pilot projects before its national launch as an Extension phase in 1987.

Into Work is available free of charge from TVEI Enquiry Point, MEADS, PO Box 12 Nottingham N47 2GB, tel 0602 790121.

TVEI—England and Wales 1983–90 is available, price £6.25, from HMSO, tel 071-873 9090 (24 hours a day).



TVEI has enabled schools to acquire new equipment and materials with which to develop the curriculum.

News releases and pictures should be sent to:
The News Editor, Employment Gazette,
Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

ES saves taxpayer over £43 million

Employment Service Fraud Inspectors saved the Treasury and taxpayer over £43 million in the last financial year through a series of fraud exercises, particularly targeting collusive employers.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard commented: "The Employment Service has paid particular attention to collusive employers, those employers who deliberately encourage their workers to claim benefit fraudulently in order to pay wages at a lower rate. Last year 15 collusive employers were prosecuted, and a further 20 cases are awaiting court hearings.

Collusion

"The savings that have been made are substantial. The vast majority of benefit claimants are genuine, but there is significant evidence that there are large numbers of people who are working while claiming benefit illegally. Over 335,000 investigations have been carried out, which has led to nearly 65,000 people withdrawing their claims to benefit.

"Our inspectors are becoming increasingly effective in investigating cases of fraud involving collusion between employers and their employees, and also, cases involving fraud being organised in one part of the country and perpetrated in another. However, such cases require complex and lengthy enquiries. We are determined to tackle the problem and consequently an additional £5 million is to be made available to Employment Service Fraud Inspectors, to help target these areas.

- *West Midlands* One exercise targeted a collusive employer and accountant in the West Midlands. A local jobcentre received several complaints from clients who had been offered low wages, and time off to sign on. The investigation resulted in nine people being successfully prosecuted, including the production manager and accountant.
- *North East* Another exercise involved a cafe owner in the North East. He became the subject of observations by ES inspectors after a tip-off indicated that a number of his employees were also claiming benefits. The exercise resulted in the employer, and four of his employees being successfully prosecuted, the employer received a £1,000 fine and was ordered to pay costs.
- *Wales* In Wales, a major fraud drive was aimed at selected benefit offices throughout the region. As a result of observations carried out on clients attending their local offices to sign on, a total number of 2,507 investigations resulted in 745 claims being withdrawn and seven prosecutions. This produced savings of £660,194.
- *Scotland* In Scotland ES inspectors were helped by the police to carry out goods vehicle checks. They discovered an element of travelling fraud where a total of 219 investigations resulted in benefit savings of £4,400. One driver from Liverpool was most surprised to be caught as she had felt safe so far from home.
- *North West* Anonymous tip-offs alerted investigation teams to possible fraud at a Preston building firm, and following observations by ES inspectors, two clients were identified. A list of employees was requested, and although readily supplied by the employer, the two clients were not included. When interviewed the clients admitted making fraudulent claims to benefit, and stated that their employer had encouraged them to do so. The employer was also charged with two counts of aiding and abetting, and on one count of providing false information. The employer was successfully prosecuted, receiving a £2,000 fine and ordered to pay costs.
- *South West* The fishing industry in Devon and Cornwall was subjected to intense scrutiny by ES inspectors earlier in the year. The exercise yielded net savings of £170,000.
- *East Midlands* Traditional agricultural areas were also investigated, a company supplying labour to vegetable packing and processing firms in the East Midlands, revealed that many employees were fraudulently claiming benefit. This exercise resulted in 315 claims being withdrawn with a net benefit saving of over £303,000 for the taxpayer.

Somali smiles

Employment Minister Robert Jackson joins three Jobclub members and Richard Mann, managing director of Delta Training, at the launch of the new Spitalfields Jobclub for Somalis. Situated in the heart of the East End where many refugees live, it is the first Jobclub in Britain to cater specifically for the needs of Somalis, providing free jobsearch facilities, advice on preparing CVs and interview technique, and English lessons. Moreover, the Jobclub leader is also Somali. Funding comes from the Employment Service, Delta Training, and the Spitalfields Task Force.

Revised code aims to improve picketing

New guidance designed to improve the conduct of picketing is contained in a revised draft statutory code of practice from the Employment Department.

This code gives practical advice on the law, taking into account changes in employment law made since the code was first issued in 1980, as well as making recommendations on good practice.

The new recommendations include:

- Pickets on an entrance or exit also used by workers of other firms should not call on these workers to join their dispute.
- Picketing should take place as near as possible to the workplace being picketed where there is a choice of locations—for example, outside the factory gate or works entrance itself rather than at the entrance to the industrial estate where the company is located.
- Pickets should not present their activity as'official' unless it is actually organised and endorsed by their trade union.
- Picketing should not put at risk activities necessary to the maintenance of essential plant and machinery.

The code also emphasises that pickets are not protected against legal action for civil wrongs like unlawful threats or assault, harassment, obstruction, trespass or 'private nuisance' (disturbance of people living in neighbouring properties).

Other recommendations in the code are largely unchanged—including the advice that pickets should in general consist of no more than six people, and that normally a smaller number will be appropriate.

Launching the code, Employment Secretary Michael Howard commented: "The draft takes account of changes to the law since 1980—for example the 1982 Employment Act's provisions which make it possible to take legal proceedings against a union which organises unlawful picketing; the 1984 Trade Union Act's requirements for ballots before official industrial action; and the 1988 Employment Act's protection of union members aginst unjustifiable discipline by their union.

"I believe it will be welcomed by all those who are concerned to ensure that we see no return to the uncontrolled mass picketing that so disfigured this country's industrial relations in the 1970s."

Single copies of the code are available from Public Enquiries Unit, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 6969. Requests for multiple copies should be made in writing to Department IB, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD.

Comments on the code should be addressed by October 31 to IRB1, level 3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Enquiries to Commissioner up 50 per cent

The number of enquiries about possible breaches of union rules made each month to the Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members rose by more than half in the first quarter of 1991.

Commissioner Gill Rowlands says the rise reflects the extension under the 1990 Employment Act of the range of cases in which she can now provide assistance to include those about breaches of a union's own rules on appointments and dismissals of union officials and disciplinary action against members.

Until this year, she could only assist cases about denial of certain statutory rights, such as that to a vote in a secret ballot on industrial action or for the election of union leaders.

Appointed by the Employment Secretary in 1988, the Commissioner may help to cover the costs of legal action in certain cases brought against unions, union officials or trustees. She does not, however, act as an arbitrating 'ombudsman'.

Launching her third annual report, Mrs Rowlands noted a greater willingness by trade unionists to apply for help:

"A view is developing that the Commissioner is an independent source of unbiased and confidential help who can, should the need arise, provide effective assistance to help resolve some of the problems that may arise with their unions."

In the year to March 31, 1991 a total of 233 enquiries were received, of which 54 concerned complaints within the scope of the Commissioner's powers to assist. Some 34 formal applications for help were made, and at March 31 eight individuals were receiving assistance.

Copies of the Annual Report 1990–91 are available free from the Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members, 1st Floor, Bank Chambers, 2A Rylands Street, Warrington, Cheshire WA1 1EN, tel 0925 415771.

COIC not to be privatised

Privatisation of the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC), a publishing house within the Employment Department, is not feasible at present and other options for its future are being studied, Employment Secretary Michael Howard has announced.

The decision follows a review of COIC by management consultants KMPG Peat Marwick McLintock, commissioned by the Department last year in the light of an internal review of careers guidance.

In a Parliamentary answer, Mr Howard said:

"I have concluded that privatisation is not feasible at present and I am considering other options for the future of COIC."

These options will include retaining COIC as part of the Department, or making it an independent but publicly-funded 'Next Steps' agency like the Employment Service.

COIC produces a variety of occupational information and learning materials for adults and young people, from free leaflets to computer software and videos.

Report supports Howard on Charter

Employment Secretary Michael Howard has welcomed the publication of an independent report by Dennis Snower, Professor of Economics at Birkbeck College, London which warns of the likely effects of the Social Charter.

Mr Howard said: "In his paper Professor Snower refers to a 'gathering storm' on employment affairs in Europe. The European Community faces a choice: either creating a Europe which will be more responsive to employment opportunities or, by going down the path of the Social Charter, being locked in a vicious cycle of unemployment, shortage of capital and stagnation.

Michael Howard

Misguided

"The Government has long argued that the Social Charter and many of the proposals in the Social Action Programme are misguided and will reduce job opportunities for the very people they purport to protect.

"The European Commission has often seemed oblivious to our warnings. I hope they will pay attention to this important new evidence about the damage that could result," added Mr Howard.

"Professor Snower has highlighted a very important issue in saying that directives in the Social Action Programme will benefit people already in jobs, actually at the expense of the unemployed, the young and women. This is further confirmation of the points which I have consistently urged my European colleagues to recognise.

"Professor Snower also makes the crucial point that if certain directives in the Action Programme were to be implemented, they would prevent economies recovering quickly from downturns and from creating new jobs. Over-protection and excessive regulation will make unemployment worse that it would otherwise be.

"This Government's policies of deregulation and freeing up the labour market have made it easier for employers to create jobs. Between 1983 and 1988, the rate of job creation in the UK was as a result almost twice that in the rest of the EC. It is clear that some of the Social Action Programme proposals would put this achievement at risk," said Mr Howard.

In his report Professor Snower also states that Action Programme proposals would reduce investment, hamper the creation of new firms, and make entrepreneurs less responsive to new business opportunities.

Priority

Mr Howard concluded: "While we support the principle of a social dimension to the Community, we have always maintained that it must be focused on the creation and sustaining of jobs. With over 15 million people unemployed in the Community, this must be our top priority.

"Professor Snower's report presents damning evidence that the Commission's plans will lead to a worsening of the situation. We cannot allow that to happen and the UK will continue to oppose those proposals that threaten jobs."

Professor Snower's paper is titled *The Gathering Storm: Unemployment and Mismatch in an Integrated Europe*. It is published in *Mismatch and Labour Mobility*, the report of an international conference held in January this year and published by Cambridge University Press, price £40, ISBN 0521 402433.

Strategy for tourism success

Over the next five years English tourism could grow as much as it has over the past decade. So says *Planning for Success*, a new strategy document from the English Tourist Board which sets out ways to take tourism into the 1990s. It has just been published along with the ETB annual report.

To achieve the potential growth to a value of £29 billion a year by 1995, "much closer partnerships are needed between national and regional tourist boards, central and local government, and the private sector," says ETB chairman William Davis.

The strategy urges English tourism to become more competitive and more attractive to visitors, which means improving quality and providing better value for money.

It highlights four major challenges facing the tourist industry:

- mounting international competition, especially from Europe;
- the need to improve the country's transport system;
- pressure to balance the demands of tourism with those of the environment; and
- recruiting, training and motivating a skilled workforce in a competitive labour market.

The annual report reveals that spending by tourists in England is estimated to have topped £20 billion in 1990, with overseas spending increasing by more than 11 per cent to more than £7 billion. In addition, spending on day trips is estimated at nearly £5 billion.

Planning for Success and the annual report each cost £10 and are available from Department D, English Tourist Board, 24 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0ET.

50 per cent more tilt at training awards

A mushroom-growing company and an adventure theme park are just two of the record number of entrants for this year's National Training Awards, organised by the Employment Department.

Some 1,776 applications have been received—a rise of no less than 50 per cent on last year. More than 200 entries are for the new Awards for Individual Achievement, launched in March by this year's patron, the Prince of Wales.

"This is undeniable evidence that our message has got through," says Employment Secretary Michael Howard. "Training is now being seen as a sound commercial proposition and companies are increasingly realising the 'bottom line' benefits of their investment," he said.

The award winners will be announced on November 29.

Know-How package for Bulgaria

The most comprehensive employment services aid programme so far developed under the Government's Know-How Fund for Eastern Europe will be provided for Bulgaria by the Employment Department.

Following top level discussions with the Bulgarian government, trade unions and employers' organisations in Bulgaria, the Employment Department is planning a programme of assistance to help the Bulgarians reorganise their employment services and to develop small firms and enterprise.

The £400,000 programme, part-funded by the European Community, will begin in the autumn. It follows a recent joint UK–EC mission which assessed where the Department and the EC could help the Bulgarian government handle the effects on the labour market of economic restructuring.

As well as the provision of computers and software to all 122 Bulgarian labour exchanges, a package of measures will include assistance with redesigning these offices, improving management and administration systems at both local and regional level, developing information services for small firms, staff training to support these changes, and the provision of a comprehensive portfolio of services for unemployed people. The programme follows the ED's successful assistance programme for Czechoslovakia.

"The Bulgarian government has specifically asked for the Department's assistance," said Employment Secretary Michael Howard, "and I am delighted that we are able to offer help."

Letter from Prague

by Alan Cranston

Alan Cranston, the Employment Department's special adviser to the Czechoslovak Prime Minister's office writes from Prague.

"Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, is nearer London than almost half the capitals of the European Community. Yet because of recent history it probably still seems much more remote to many people in Britain than, say, Athens or Rome. In a few years' time that will have changed and Prague will have been restored in people's perceptions to its rightful place, the centre of Europe. Meanwhile, having now been attached to the Prime Minister's office in Prague for ten months, here is my attempt to answer the question that people most often ask, "What is it really like?"

At first sight, the office seemed surprisingly recognisable. There were desks, telephones and filing cabinets. Many seemed to have been left over from the 1950s, but they worked, mostly. The security guards gave me and my new government pass scarcely a second glance, at least until the Gulf War. Colleagues spent their days in a routine of papers and meetings. All very familiar. There might be a revolution going on, but the bureaucracy had it all under control.

Well, not quite, of course. Some of the leftovers from the previous regime were obvious, others less so. The corridors of the building were lined with the propagandist art of the last forty years; heroic figures tilling the soil or constructing the steelworks that must now shortly close. It's very hard to look at these paintings with a clear eye and decide if any of them are any good.

Perhaps inevitably, the old bureaucratic culture has proved persistent. Briefing for ministers rarely gives advice. In the past it was the Party that decided, and all the civil servants did was to provide 'information'; and that is how all papers prepared for ministers are still headed.

"I shall return to the UK with a new perspective on many of the problems with which we have to contend," says Alan Cranston.

Joanne O'Brien/Format

Naturally, change will come, and it is part of my job to help with this. Most civil servants are keen to help the transition to democratic government and work hard for this; it is the system and poor management that hold things back. Fortunately, the country's new leadership has achieved an enormous amount in the last 18 months. Probably fewer than 50 people helped create a labour market in Czechoslovakia.

So, what is it really like? At times it can be immensely frustrating. It can take an age to get some things done, and sometimes it is hard to persuade 'old structure' colleagues of ideas that are new to them. On the other hand, much of what I get involved in is unpredictable and fascinating. Often it is difficult to decide how or even whether the orthodoxies of western thinking are relevant to Czechoslovakia as it is now. Without question, I shall return to the UK with a new perspective on many of the problems with which we have to contend."

HSE news

Top priority Health and Safety

Safety training, small and medium-sized businesses, and high-risk industrial sectors such as agriculture, construction and mining have been announced as the priority areas of concern for the European Year of Health and Safety.

Other themes identified by the European Commission for particular development will be: clean air at work; safe working practices; well-being at work; and noise and vibration.

The Year, which will run from March 1 1992 to February 28 1993, aims to raise awareness among workers and employers throughout the European Community of the need to improve health and safety protection in the workplace. This reflects the European Commission's concern to emphasise not only the social but also the economic importance of high standards of health and safety at work.

Involvement in this country is being organised by the UK National Committee, set up by the Health and Safety Commission. The Committee will be issuing an information pack with suggestions on how employers' associations, trade unions, professional associations, local authorities, public and private companies, voluntary organisations and educational and training establishments can develop local events and activities, to promote ongoing improvements in health and safety practice.

For further information, contact George Dyson or Morris Johns, HSE, Room 443, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF, tel 071-243 6912.

HSC standards

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) has published a new statement on standards, which aims to promote greater health and safety at work.

The revised statement, which supersedes HSC's 1983 statement of future policy towards standards, reflects:

- moves to harmonise European standards;
- the latest changes in the development of standards at both UK and European level;
- the continuing importance of reference to standards, especially product design standards, which help ensure the performance of work equipment;
- the importance of these standards to designers, manufacturers and employers in meeting health and safety obligations.

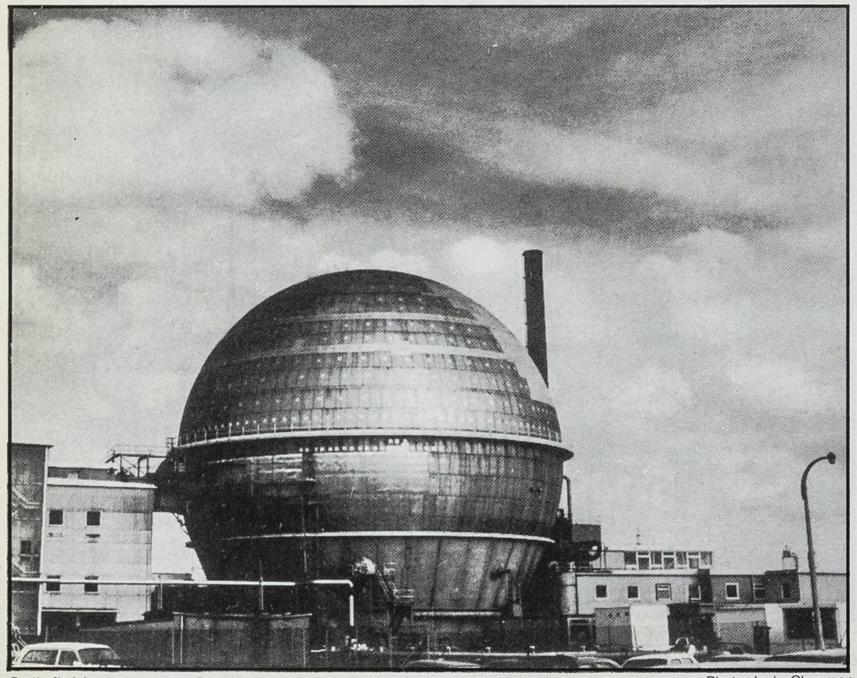
Commenting on the statement, the HSC's chairman Sir John Cullen said: "The initial integrity of products, such as machinery, pressure vessels and personal protective equipment, is a major concern to everyone with health and safety responsibilities in the workplace.

"The revised policy statement that the HSC has just released' builds on the statement issued in 1983. It takes account of the important developments during the latter part of the 1980s which gives standards developed at European level a central role in ensuring the initial integrity of such products.

"Everyone should be clear that HSE will continue to make a major contribution to the making of standards in areas where health and safety issues appear to justify it."

Copies of HSC's policy statement on standards and participation in standards work are available from Mr P Nash, Room 361, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

Nuclear Safety Report



Sellafield Photo: Jacky Chapman

A new report from a nuclear watchdog has called for periodic safety reviews of all nuclear reactors.

The biennial report from the Health and Safety Commission (HSC)'s Advisory Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (ACSNI) covers the period 1989–90 and reflects the Committee's new role of advising the HSC on broad strategic nuclear safety.

The report acknowledges that the HSE has been able to make substantial progress in recruiting good quality staff and expresses satisfaction that the Nuclear Installation Inspectorate (NII) is now able to operate from a position of strength.

The major topics examined by ACSNI, in addition to the nuclear industry's and NII's approach to the safety review of ageing plant, includes nuclear safety research and the decommissioning of Berkeley nuclear power station.

The *Advisory Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations Report 1989*, ISBN 0 11 885661 8, is available from HMSO or booksellers, price £4.25.

News Releases and Pictures should be sent to The News Editor *Employment Gazette* Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

News Brief

'Our record is good'

Britain's workplace health and safety record is as good as that of our major European Community partners—and better in some cases—according to a new HSE report.

Workplace Health and Safety in Europe shows that fatal accident rates in Britain are substantially lower, both for individual industrial sectors and for all industries combined, than in Italy, Spain and France. In the manufacturing and service sectors British fatal accident rates are also lower than in West Germany.

Only in agriculture are rates in Spain and France broadly similar to those in this country.

The report presents the findings of a study, carried out by HSE in 1990, which compared the health and safety systems in those EC countries (France, the former West Germany, Italy and Spain) which do not have a single regulatory organisation comparable to the HSE. In these countries, responsibility tends to be split between a number of different institutions, with a major role being played by specialists provided by a regulated insurance industry.

Eric Forth, Health and Safety Minister, is encouraged by the report. "While every accident is one accident too many," he said, "it does show how well the UK's regulatory system works, and it strengthens our hand in negotiations on future Europe-wide workplace safety legislation."

It is also hoped, he said, that the study will encourage more investigation within the EC into the mechanics of enforcement of health and safety legislation.

Workplace Health and Safety in Europe is available, price £9, from HMSO.

Which way now?

Thousands of young people were given practical careers advice through a special TV programme, *Which Way at 18+*, which was shown all over the ITV network on August 16.

The programme, broadcast annually the day after the A Level results are published, provides useful advice for young people deciding what their next career step should be. This year, subjects discussed included everything from coping with disappointing exam results to jobhunting and what skills employers are looking for to how to find a place at university or polytechnic.

A free helpline was open all day, staffed by experts in careers, grants, enterprise, employment, training and admission to universities and polytechnics. An accompanying booklet, packed with useful information, can be ordered from: Which Way at 18+, Freepost, PO Box 12, Nottingham NG7 1BR.

Biggest yet Third Age inquiry

The biggest research programme so far undertaken into the lives of elderly people in Britain is now under way. Over the next year, the Carnegie Inquiry, part funded by the Employment Department, will look into the life, work and livelihood of the 14 million people aged between 50 to 75—the so-called 'Third Age'—in this country.

The inquiry was launched in July 1990 under Terry Banks, former director of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and Registrar-General for England and Wales, in order to review (and then be able to suggest ways of improving) the socio-economic position of older people in Britain.

While the number of young people is falling, over the next 40 years the number of pensioners will rise from nine million to 13 million. As more people are retiring earlier and living longer the active independent 'retirement' stage of life, which used to last for about ten years, is now often 20 years or more and elderly people tend to be a marginalised group in society.

Explains Mrs Banks, "One in four of the population are 'Third Agers' and they are a growing section of the community. The choice we face as a nation is to ignore this vast potential resource and leave them to face years of boredom, loneliness, loss of esteem, perhaps poverty and becoming a burden to others. Or we can develop a much more positive approach creating opportunities for them to lead active lives, possibly combining some full or part-time work, voluntary work, community and leisure activities as they wish. This must be a healthier way forward for the individual, the economy and for the country."

One in four of the population are 'Third agers'.

There are eight research studies being conducted covering: employment; education and training; finance; caring and volunteering; leisure; health; housing and transport; and citizenship, cultural attitudes and discrimination.

Chris Trinder, senior research fellow at the Public Finance Foundation, is heading the employment project which will involve, among other aspects, checking on age discrimination; finding the best opportunities and most successful areas of Third Age employment; and identifying the educational needs for the continued employment of older workers.

It will seek to establish what kind of jobs older people are good at; and how their personal skills and experience can be harnessed particularly in the new keyboard information technology areas.

The Institute of Manpower Studies, the Policy Studies Institute and the Institute for Employment Research at Warwick University will provide the project with additional expertise in their special fields.

Each of the research projects will be holding a seminar to consider the various policy options prior to the publication of their reports.

The full Carnegie Inquiry report is expected to be published towards the end of 1992.

Thames Valley

In July, 13 youngsters from Thames Valley Enterprise's Traineeship Scheme experienced a three-day adventure training course in the Brecon Beacons.

The course was aimed at developing the character of the participants through personal awareness, teamwork, basic management skills and cross-pollination of their different experiences.

It was organised and supervised by instructors from the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment Army Youth Team, and was fully sponsored by Thames Valley Enterprise.

"Each member of the team achieved a personal victory. It was very successful," said Captain Charlie O'Connor, who was in charge of the course.

For further information on Thames Valley Enterprise, contact 0734 568156.

CambsTEC

To celebrate the launch of its new Management Development Initiative CambsTEC has sponsored a competition for owner managers of businesses in central and south Cambridgeshire.

There are two prizes of management training courses, plus bottles of champagne for the runners up.

Entrants have to write a 500-word article on the subject 'Developing People in your Business'.

"We hope that those entrants who don't win will still make use of the Management Development Initiative to develop their own management expertise, with the help of a grant of up to £2,500 from CambsTEC," says the TEC's commercial manager, Tim Law.

For more information, phone 0223 235635.

Hertfordshire

Managers in Hertfordshire now have the chance to follow Open Business School courses at half the normal cost, thanks to a sponsorship deal offered by Hertfordshire TEC.

More than a dozen local executives are already fast tracking through the distance learning courses which lead to nationally-recognised professional managerial qualifications.

The courses use open learning materials such as workbooks, written assignments and video and audio cassettes. Students can also call on individual tutors and share their experiences with other managers at tutorials and day or residential schools.

For more information about these courses and the scheme, contact Madeleine Forrester at the Open University on 0223 64721.

LAWTEC

Four of the best . . . Sharon-Marie Peters of Blackpool listed her top four priorities to win Lancashire Area West TEC's "Why I think Youth Training is a good career choice" competition and with it £100-worth of fashion clothing. Here, Sharon (centre) shows off her well-gotten gains to LAWTEC's Gwyneth Tuck (right).

Sandwell

Sandwell TEC is bidding for a share of the Government's new *Employment Action* initiative designed to help find jobs for the long-term unemployed.

Over the coming months it hopes to create hundreds of opportunities in the area through special community projects, and has proposed a number of schemes to help long-term unemployed people in Sandwell get back to work.

For more information, contact John Bedingfield on 021-525 4242.

Birmingham

If you live in Birmingham and you're interested in developing your skills via weekend training, then phone Birmingham TEC.

The TEC is urging people to phone them on 0800 62 64 62 so that it can gauge the demand for weekend training. Heavy demand will help them encourage city colleges to open their doors to weekend training.

The move follows the success of a pilot scheme run in conjunction with the City Council's education department at Handsworth College. The oversubscribed course, run over two months, aimed to develop keyboard, word processing and computer skills.

The weekend training is aimed at adults aged between 18 and retirement age in full- or part-time education and with low level or no vocational qualifications in their desired areas of training.

Oldham

Waste not want not . . .

Jeff Grindrod (right) aims to make business waste big business with the help of Oldham TEC's New Business Support Scheme.

Royton Recycling is one of 35 firms operating under the scheme which gives financial help as well as access to professional business counselling and training while the new ventures establish themselves.

The former engineer's family-run firm collects paper, plastic, polythene and textiles from businesses in the Oldham area, including Oldham TEC, for recycling.

Devon and Cornwall

A Directory of Consultants is a new initiative from Devon and Cornwall TEC to support businesses of all sizes across the two counties.

The Directory brings together in one booklet a wide range of consultancy organisations which provide specialist advice and expertise at a local level across a wide range of business support subjects.

These include customer care, finance, organisation development, manufacturing and information technology systems, training and business planning.

Copies of the Directory can be obtained free by contacting Joanne Symons on 0752 767929.

Groomed for success!

An equestrian career is beckoning for Lynn Kay from Chesterfield—thanks to the Employment Service's Job Interview Guarantee scheme (JIG).

Life was looking bleak for Lynn after well over a year of unemployment when in July this year she spotted a JIG advertisement in a local paper. The ad was for a job preparation course at a local equestrian centre, and now Lynn is working through a customised training programme which gives her both on- and off-the-job training and the guarantee of a job interview afterwards.

The going may have been rough for Lynn, pictured here with the mare 'Betsy' at Stubbly Hollow Stables in Dronfield, but with help from the JIG scheme she's now firmly back in the saddle!

Changes in average earnings—2nd quarter 1991

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the second quarter of 1991. The first table sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period during 1989, 1990 and 1991. The second table shows the underlying rates of increase in earnings as quarterly series.

The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette* pp 606–612. A longer run of underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 674.

Average Earnings for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1991, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 7·9 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the 8½ per cent underlying increase for the quarter mainly because arrears of pay were substantially less than in the second quarter of 1990.

Lower bonus payments and lower settlements reduced the underlying rate by ¾ percentage point from the rate of 9¼ per cent for the previous quarter, and the rate is now 1½ percentage points below its peak of 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1990.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 8½ per cent in the second quarter. This is ¼ percentage point lower than the 8¾ per cent rate of increase recorded for the first quarter of 1991, and 1 percentage point lower than the 9½ per cent plateau of the second, third and fourth quarters of 1990. Overtime working in the second quarter of 1991 was substantially lower than in 1990 (see below), and by the end of the quarter there was some downward movement from lower settlement levels.

The underlying increase in service industries was about 8 per cent in the second quarter of 1991, which was 1 percentage point lower than the rate in the first quarter and 2 percentage points lower than the peak rate of 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1990 due to lower settlement levels and lower bonus payments.

It is estimated that reductions in overtime earnings contributed about −¾ percentage point to the annual rate of growth in average earnings in manufacturing during the first quarter of 1991, and about −½ percentage point to the annual rate of growth in average earnings in the whole economy.

These notes appear quarterly.

Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1988=100)

		Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points): Arrears	Further adjustments (index points): Timing* etc.	Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months
1989	Jan	105·4	−0·2	−0·4	104·8	9
	Feb	106·1	−0·3	0·2	106·0	9¼
	Mar	107·3	−0·4	−0·4	106·5	9½
	Apr	107·4	−0·3	0·4	107·5	9¼
	May	107·6	−0·4	0·3	107·5	9
	Jun	108·4	−0·7	0·1	107·8	8¾
	Jul	109·1	−0·5	0·5	109·1	8¾
	Aug	108·9	−0·5	1·5	109·9	8¾
	Sep	110·9	−0·6	0·6	110·9	9
	Oct	112·2	−1·0	0·6	111·8	9¼
	Nov	112·8	—0·4	0·4	112·8	9¼
	Dec	113·5	−0·3	1·1	114·3	9¼
1990	Jan	115·1	−0·3	−0·1	114·7	9½
	Feb	115·6	−0·2	0·6	116·0	9½
	Mar	117·3	−0·5	−0·1	116·7	9½
	Apr	117·4	−0·4	1·0	118·0	9¾
	May	118·7	−0·8	0·3	118·2	9¾
	Jun	119·8	−0·9	−0·3	118·6	10
	Jul	119·9	−0·5	0·7	120·1	10¼
	Aug	120·7	−0·8	1·0	120·9	10
	Sep	121·5	−0·3	0·8	122·0	10
	Oct	122·3	−0·3	0·7	122·7	9¾
	Nov	123·3	−0·3	0·9	123·9	9¾
	Dec	125·0	−0·7	1·0	125·3	9¾
1991	Jan	125·7	−0·2	0·1	125·6	9½
	Feb	126·4	−0·2	0·4	126·6	9¼
	Mar	127·5	−0·1	−0·3	127·1	9
	Apr	127·5	−0·3	0·9	128·1	8¾
	May	128·3	−0·4	0·2	128·1	8½
	(Jun)	128·3	−0·4	0·3	128·2	8¼

() Provisional.
* Includes the effect of industrial action.
Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

Underlying increases in average earnings
Percentage increases on a year earlier

		Whole economy	Manufacturing	Services
1989	Q1	9¼	8¾	9¼
	Q2	9	8½	9
	Q3	8¾	8¾	8½
	Q4	9¼	8¾	9¼
1990	Q1	9½	9	9¼
	Q2	9¾	9½	9¾
	Q3	10	9½	10
	Q4	9¾	9½	9¾
1991	Q1	9¼	8¾	9
	Q2	8½	8½	8

Help for small firms

Help available to small firms is detailed in a new guide, described by Small Firms Minister Eric Forth as "an invaluable reference source of established businesses and potential entrepreneurs."

Your guide to help for small firms outlines the help and advice for small businesses available from Government departments, Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), local enterprise companies (LECs) and other sources. It also has contact points for further information.

The guide can be obtained from TECs in England and Wales, and LECs in Scotland.

See also pages 512-514 in September's *Gazette*, "Big Help for Small Firms".

Abilympics competitor

One of the competitors in this year's Abilympics–skill Olympics for people with disabilities–took part thanks to help from the Employment Department.

Iki Nahaboo, a 41 year-old analyst who is visually disabled, flew to Hong Kong in August to compete in the computer programming section of the Abilympics.

He took with him specialist information technology equipment supplied by the ED's Disablement Advisory Service and his employer, Mercury Communications Ltd.

Mr Nahaboo has also been invited to present a paper to the World Congress in Washington in December on computer hardware and software for people with visual impairments.

New chairman

Trevor Wiltshire CEng, Group Director of Technology for the international consultancy Ewbank Preece, has been appointed Chairman of the Engineering Standards Group (EOSG)

The EOSG will lead and co-ordinate efforts to develop Occupational Standards and both National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications for professional engineers throughout the United Kingdom.

On Course for Success

A joint Employment Department and TV-am campaign aimed at people wanting information on training, education, enterprise and employment was on air for a week in August.

On Course for Success '91 included a helpline open for 12 hours a day with over 1,500 experts on hand to deal with a range of callers.

Labour costs in 1990

Table 5·7 of the Labour Market data section has been extended in this issue to add 1990 to the estimates of labour costs for the main industry groups. These estimates use the latest information on changes between years in wages and salaries, national insurance contributions, and redundancy payments, as well as the results of the 1988 Labour Costs Survey.

Further details of the make-up of labour costs in these years and the basis of the estimates are available in the September 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette* pp 431–437, and from Employment Department, Statistical Services A1, Exchange House, 60 Exchange Road, Watford, Herts WD1 7HH (tel 0923 815232) or (from September 2, 1991) Grosvenor House Block E, Runcorn Shopping City, Runcorn, WA7 9HF (tel 0928 794589).

Detailed surveys of labour costs are undertaken periodically in each member state of the European Community. The next such survey is scheduled for 1992, with results available early in 1994.

This announcement appeared in error in the August issue of *Employment Gazette*. The Editor regrets any inconvenience caused.

Taking a stake

Well over two million employees have so far gained a direct stake in their companies through employee share schemes, says Employment Minister Eric Forth.

Approved all-employee share schemes have risen in number from fewer than 30 in 1970 to almost 2,000 today, and there are also nearly 5,000 share option schemes covering some 100,000 participants.

City challenge winners

Eleven local authorities have been selected to receive extra Government funding towards the revitalisation of key inner city areas over the next five years.

Bradford, Dearne Valley (Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham), Lewisham, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Nottingham, Tower Hamlets, Wirral and Wolverhampton have each won a share of £350 million through the Government's City Challenge competition.

They will now be working closely with City Action Teams (from the Departments of the Environment and Employment) to turn their bids into action plans with detailed projects and targets.

Credits second round

A second 10 per cent of 16 and 17 year olds leaving full time education are to receive Training Credits from April 1993.

The credits, worth anything from £500 to £5,000, were first launched earlier this year when ten TECs and one LEC in Scotland were chosen to run pilot schemes. Credits are designed to put buying power into the hands of young people and to give both them and their employers the incentive to train.

This 'second wave' of credit schemes marks the first stage in extending credits to all 450,000 16 and 17 year olds leaving full-time study by 1996—a commitment made in the White Paper, *Education and Training for the 21st Century*, published in May.

Prospectuses inviting TECs and LECs to run the second round of credit schemes have now been issued. The ten or so successful TECs and LECs will start developing their schemes over the year from April 1992, using funds of about £4·5 million.

HE support to grow

Industry's support for higher education (HE) is set to grow as firms compete for qualified recruits and buy more training for existing staff, two new reports predict, though the UK is probably already among the leading countries in business support for higher education.

In a survey of spending by 140 of the top 200 British companies, the Policy Studies Institute found that just under three-quarters of companies intended to fund more continuing education and training (CET) for employees, while seven in ten were planning to support more students through their courses.

Corporate Support for Higher Education by Michael White and Christine Horton is available price £6.00 from BEBC Ltd, 9 Albion Close, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3LL, ISBN 0 85374 507 2.

Bright future for ITOs

The future of Industry Training Organisations is bright, Employment Minister Robert Jackson told members of the network in London recently.

"The ITO Review, published this week, provides independent evidence that sector training arrangements have moved forward since 1987 and that they form an important part of our training system.

"There is still scope for improvement," added Mr Jackson. "Each ITO should aim to achieve all the outcomes of the Code of Practice to bring its standards up to those of the best. We must promote the benefits of ITO work widely, both within sectors and across sectors."

News Brief

Planning for a role in the community

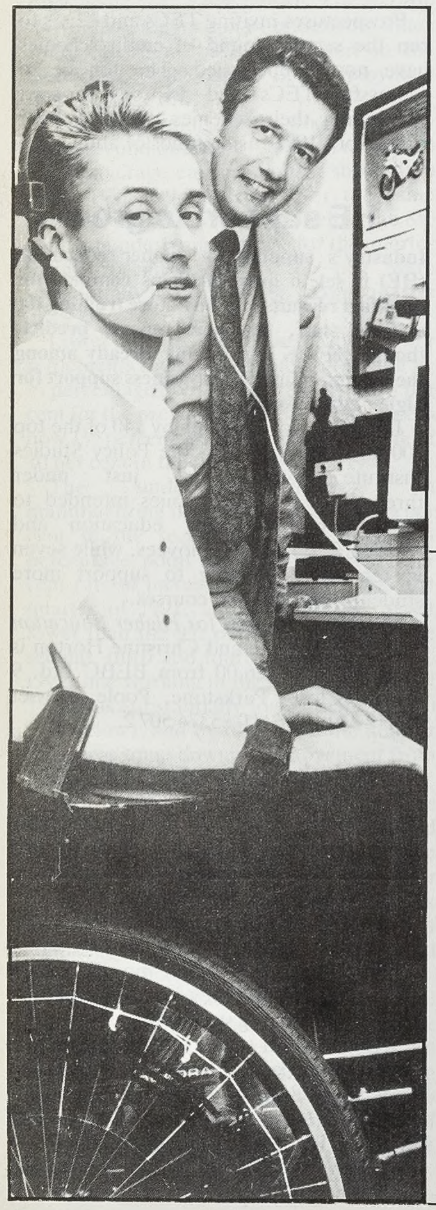
Business leaders from the UK's major companies are set to state the major priorities for business involvement in the community in the next decade.

Business in the Community (BITC), an association of nearly 500 of the UK's major businesses, is circulating a working paper, *Directions for the Nineties*, to discuss the future role of corporate community involvement.

The paper marks the first time business leaders have attempted to produce a collective statement on how, in partnership with each other and other bodies, they can help maximise the quality and extent of the business role in three key areas: education and training, enterprise and economic development, and the environment.

The paper is the culmination of extensive consultations with senior business leaders and other key players in corporate community involvement, and is directed at business people, central and local government, employee organisations, and community and voluntary organisations.

Directions for the Nineties is available free from BITC, 227A City Road, London EC1V 1LX, tel 071-253 3716. BITC's final collective statement on priorities will be published at the end of October.



Weekend workwise

Jobseekers in the capital are currently able to find out about job and training opportunities without even leaving their sitting rooms. London Weekend Television is broadcasting a series of programmes giving advice about the job market in London and the South East.

The Workwise campaign, a joint initiative of the Employment Department and LWT, ran over two weekends in August and will be running over the two middle weekends in September.

A free booklet, *Workwise: The Unemployment Fact File*, is available from Campaigns, Box 33, London SE1 9LT.

First class

Simon Hawkridge from Gravesend demonstrates his design skills to Employment Minister Eric Forth. Despite being almost totally paralysed following a car crash five years ago, Simon, 25, has just launched his own business, the First Class Graphics Studio. With help from his local Disablement Resettlement Officer and a £15,000 grant from the Employment Department 'Business on Own Account' scheme for severely disabled people who cannot work outside their homes, Simon has been able to set up a studio/office in his parents' home and draw up a business plan. Using a headset-operated computer, he produces company logos, business cards, letter heads and brochures for local companies. Says Simon: "It's nice to get financial rewards but the primary thing is having a worthwhile job and providing a needed service. I know that I will be disabled for the rest of my life but I'm determined to make a success of it."

Diary dates October 1991

SUCCESSFUL TEAM BUILDING AND LEADERSHIP
October 1–2, London
Seminar covering getting people working together effectively and working with 'outsiders', and improving leadership skills. Contact Customer Services Department, Hawksmere Ltd on 071-824 8257.

WOMEN AT WORK
October 2, London
Conference that examines effects of recent developments in case law, legislation, EC law and economic trends on women's employment rights, benefits and needs. Tel 071-354 5858.

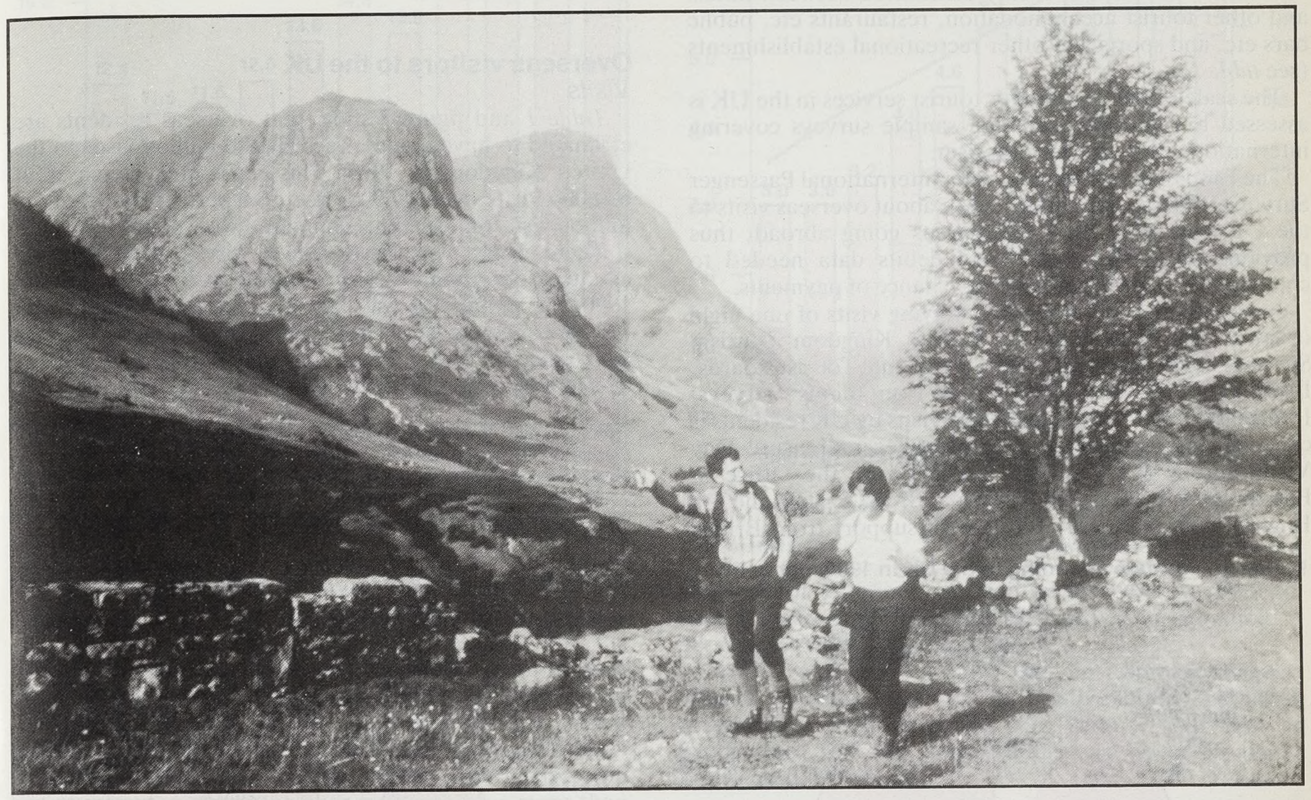
STRESS TOOLKIT—A USER'S WORKSHOP IN APPLICATION AND PRACTICE
October 9–10, Loughborough
Workshop run by Loughborough University's Training Group introducing its Stress Toolkit, and giving the opportunity to practice the skills needed to use it. Of interest to line managers and health and safety, welfare, personnel and training officers. Contact Joyce Motyka, on 0509 222175.

HIV AWARENESS TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL MANAGERS
October 14–15, London
Courses covering issues such as sexuality, exploring how feelings and values affect decision-making, and how HIV affects the workforce. Run by the Family Planning Association and the National AIDS Trust. Contact Simon Cavicchia on 071-636 7866.

RETAINING YOUR GOOD GRADUATES
October 15–16, London
Conference exploring how organisations can achieve their business objectives through effective management and development of their graduates. Speakers from firms including J Sainsbury, Unilever and GEC. Organised by the Careers Research and Advisory Council. Contact Jo Maguire on 0223 460277 ext 338.

EMPLOYMENT LAW 1991
October 25, London
Topics covered by the conference will include smoking bans, sexual harassment, testing for drug or alcohol abuse, restrictive covenants and the European dimension. Contact Charlotte Thornton, Legal Studies and Services Limited, on 071-637 4384.

Special Feature



Tourism and the tourist industry in 1990

by Brian Baty and Robert Templeton
Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

The latest trends in UK tourism and the tourist industry are summarised in this article—one of a regular annual series—which, among other topics, covers overseas visitors, domestic tourism, and employment in tourism-related industries[1].

The UK tourist industry is a significant provider of both wealth and jobs, a substantial proportion of which are generated by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom.

- **In 1990 the industry contributed an estimated £25·2 billion to the economy. This represented about 5 per cent of the total UK Gross Domestic Product.**
- **In June 1990 the number of employees in employment in the sectors of industry which serve tourists directly was estimated to be 1·5 million. This is 61,000 more than in June 1989. The average weekly growth of about 1,200 jobs was twice the longer-term average increase, of around 600 per week since 1980.**
- **Overseas residents made a record 18·0 million visits to the United Kingdom in 1990, 4 per cent more than in 1989.**

[1] The statistics used in this special feature are drawn from the Employment Department's International Passenger Survey and the quarterly employment surveys, from survey of domestic tourism run by the statutory tourist boards, and from the Central Statistical Office's Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry.

Figure 1 shows the relative contributions to the estimated total turnover in the UK of the tourist industry in 1990. This total is the sum of expenditure by overseas visitors and by UK residents on both staying visits of one or more nights—on holiday, business and other tourist visits—and on same day leisure visits.

Figure 2 shows how the jobs in tourism in 1990 were distributed between different sectors of the industry. Nearly all of the estimated growth in jobs between 1989 and 1990 arose in and was evenly distributed between hotels and other tourist accommodation, restaurants etc, public bars etc, and sports and other recreational establishments (see *table 13*).

The scale of the demand for tourist services in the UK is assessed by means of separate sample surveys covering international and domestic tourism.

The Employment Department's International Passenger Survey (IPS) provides information about overseas visits to the UK and visits by UK residents going abroad, thus providing both the credits and debits data needed to compile the travel account of the balance of payments.

Information about domestic[1] staying visits of one night or more is provided by the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS) conducted for the national Tourist Boards. Both the IPS and UKTS are continuous surveys. Information on domestic same day visits by UK residents is collected less frequently. The most recent Leisure Day Visits Survey (LDVS) was conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for ED and the English Tourist Board (ETB) with support from British Tourist Authority (BTA) in April 1988 to March 1989.

The remainder of this article presents separate sections covering the main features from the results for 1990 of the IPS on overseas tourism, together with statistical information from UKTS and LDVS on domestic tourism, and from other sources on employment in the tourist industry and on the number and turnover of hotels and other tourist-related business. These estimates are little affected by the Gulf War whose main impact on tourism started early in 1991.

Overseas visitors to the UK

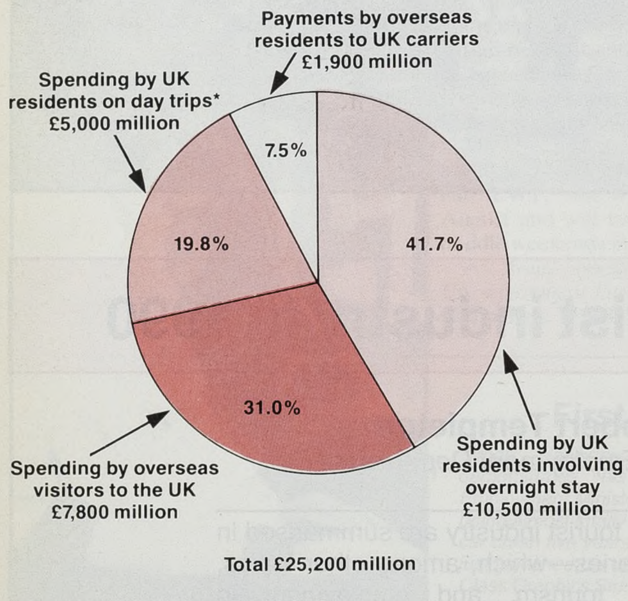
Visits

Table 1 and *figure 3* show that overseas residents are estimated to have made a record 18·0 million visits to the United Kingdom in 1990. This represents increases of 680,000 visits over 1989 (a rise of 4 per cent) and of 5·6 million visits (45 per cent) compared with 1980.

There was a very large rise in visits by residents of countries other than Western Europe or North America in 1990. The number of visits by them increased to 3·6 million (15 per cent increase). Those by North American residents also rose, by 8 per cent, but those from residents of Western Europe fell slightly (by less than 1 per cent).

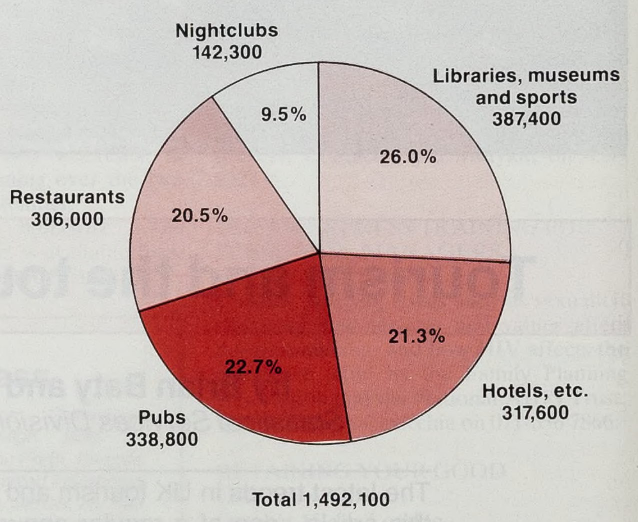
[1]This article follows common usage in the tourism industry by describing visits of UK residents in the UK as 'domestic tourism'. Under new international agreements, which await ratification, this label will be changed to 'internal tourism' and the combination of it and inbound visits by overseas visitors will then be described as domestic tourism to conform with the concepts and terminology of national accounts.

Figure 1: Tourism spending in the UK in 1990, per cent



*Based on 1988/89 Leisure Day Visits Survey

Figure 2: Employees in tourism-related industries, Great Britain, June 1990



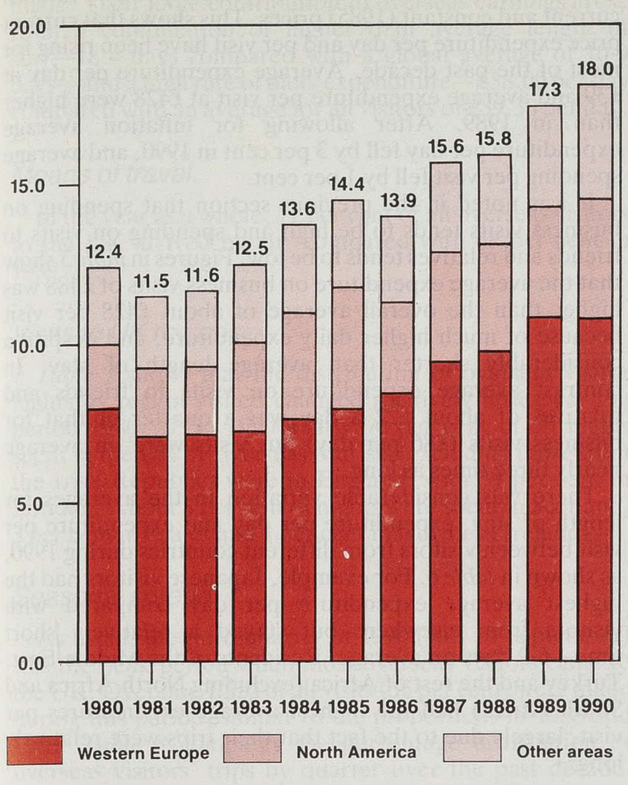
Refer *table 13* — *Source:* ED employment surveys

Table 1 Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK 1980–90: by area of residence

Year	Visits (thousand)				Expenditure (£ million) at current prices				Price Index
	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	Total	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	Total	(1985=100)
1980	2,082	7,910	2,429	12,421	509	1,248	1,204	2,961	67
1985	3,797	7,870	2,782	14,449	1,709	1,822	1,911	5,442	100
1988	3,272	9,669	2,859	15,799	1,579	2,631	1,975	6,184	123
1989	3,481	10,689	3,168	17,338	1,700	2,972	2,273	6,945	132
1990	3,751	10,637	3,628	18,015	1,945	3,335	2,504	7,784	144
Percentage changes									
1980–90	+80	+34	+49	+45	+282	+167	+108	+163	+115
1989–90	+8	—	+15	+4	+14	+12	+10	+12	+9

* Appropriate index of tourism-related prices based upon evidence from the IPS about the pattern of overseas visitors' spending. *Source:* International Passenger Survey

Figure 3: Visits to the UK by overseas residents, 1980-1990



Refer *table 1* — *Source:* International Passenger Survey

Table 2 shows that in 1990 the United States continued to be the largest single origin (in terms of country of residence) of visits to the UK, followed by France, which remained the largest European origin, West Germany[1], the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands. These top five countries of origin together accounted for more than half the total number of overseas visits. The top five have been unchanged in the past decade, although their relative positions have varied slightly.

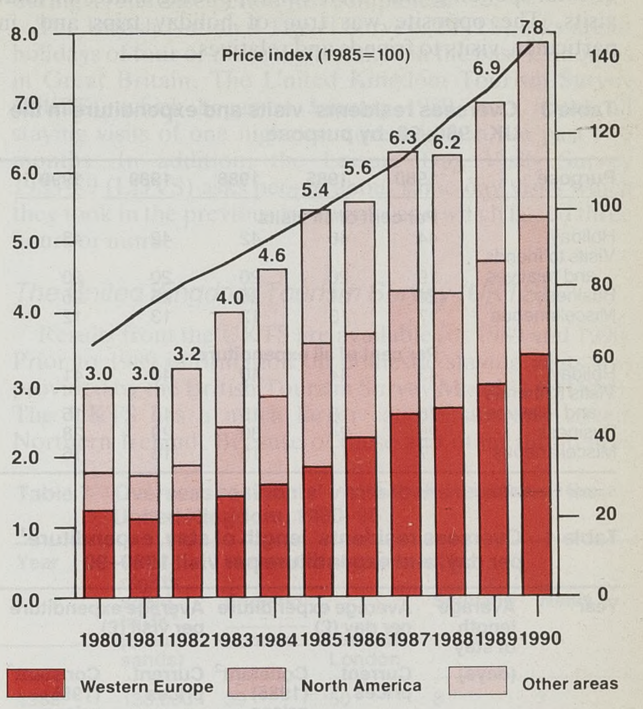
The number of visits by Japanese residents in 1990 was, at 571,000, notable for the continued high rate of growth; the figure was 14 per cent higher than in 1989, which was itself 29 per cent more than in 1988.

Expenditure

Expenditure by overseas residents in the UK was £7,784 million in 1990. This was 12 per cent more than in 1989 and 163 per cent more than in 1980. *Table 1* and *figure 4* show that these increases were greater than those in the tourism-related price index over the same periods. After allowing for inflation, expenditure by overseas residents rose by 3 per cent in 1990 and increased by an estimated 22 per cent between 1980 and 1990.

Table 2 and *figure 5* show that, in terms of overseas visitors' spending in the UK, the top five countries or areas of origin in 1990 were the USA with 21 per cent of expenditure, followed by the Middle East, West Germany, France and Australia.

Figure 4: Spending in the UK by overseas residents, 1980-1990



Refer *table 1* — *Source:* International Passenger Survey

Reasons for visiting the UK

Table 3 shows that taking a holiday remained by far the single most frequent reason for visiting the UK in 1990. Holiday trips accounted for 43 per cent of all visits, slightly higher than the proportion in 1989 but lower than the figure of 46 per cent in 1985. Business visits accounted for 25 per cent of all visits in 1990, the same proportion as in 1989, but higher than the figure of 21 per cent in 1985. The proportion of visits to friends and relatives remained the same, while that for miscellaneous purposes (for example, study, attending sports events or shopping) fell slightly.

[1]The analyses for 1990 refer to West Germany although unification with East Germany took place near the end of the year. The statistics for 1991 will instead identify unified Germany.

Table 2 Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK 1990: Top five countries[1] of origin

Visits to the UK			Expenditure in the UK		
Country[1] of residence	Millions	Per cent of total	Country[1] of residence	£ millions	Per cent of total
1 USA	3·05	17	1 USA	1,662	21
2 France	2·31	13	2 Middle East	507	7
3 West Germany	1·88	10	3 West Germany	483	6
4 Irish Republic	1·32	7	4 France	463	6
5 Netherlands	0·99	6	5 Australia	415	5
Top 5	9·54	53	Top 5	3,529	45
Total World	**18·02**	**100**	**Total World**	**7,784**	**100**

[1] Estimates for some individual countries are based on very small samples. In such cases, their results are combined with neighbouring countries. *Source:* International Passenger Survey.

It can also be seen from *table 3* that business and miscellaneous purposes accounted for a higher proportion of total spending than their corresponding shares of total visits. The opposite was true of holiday trips and, in particular, visits to friends and relatives.

Table 3 Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK 1980–90: by purpose

Purpose	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990
	Per cent of all visits				
Holiday	44	46	42	42	43
Visits to friends and relatives	19	20	20	20	20
Business	21	21	26	25	25
Miscellaneous	17	13	12	13	12
	Per cent of all expenditure				
Holiday	43	44	40	40	41
Visits to friends and relatives	15	16	15	15	15
Business	25	24	30	29	28
Miscellaneous	17	17	15	16	16

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 4 Overseas residents' length of stay, expenditure[1] per day, and expenditure per visit 1980–90

Year	Average length of stay (days)	Average expenditure per day (£): Current prices	Average expenditure per day (£): Constant[2] (1985) prices	Average expenditure per visit (£): Current prices	Average expenditure per visit (£): Constant[2] (1985) prices
1980	11·8	20·1	30·0	235·9	352
1985	11·6	32·3	32·3	373·6	374
1988	10·9	35·5	28·9	388·4	316
1989	10·8	36·9	28·0	397·3	301
1990	10·9	39·3	27·3	428·1	297
Percentage changes					
1980–90	−7	+96	−9	+81	−16
1989–90	+1	+6	−3	+8	-1

Source: International Passenger Survey

[1] Expenditure by transit passengers and visitors from the Channel Islands is not included in the calculation of average expenditure per day or per visit.
[2] Based upon the index of tourism-related prices shown in *table 1*.

Table 5 Overseas residents' length of stay, expenditure per day and expenditure per visit by purpose of visit, 1990

Purpose of visit	Average length of stay (days)	Average expenditure[1] per day (£)	Average expenditure[1] per visit (£)
Holiday	9·9	41·4	410·2
Business	5·7	85·9	488·1
Visits to friends and relatives	14·7	21·7	318·6
Miscellaneous	18·8	29·1	547·4
All purposes	10·9	39·3	428·1

Source: International Passenger Survey.

[1] Expenditure by transit passengers and visitors from the Channel Islands is not included in the calculation of expenditure per day or per visit.

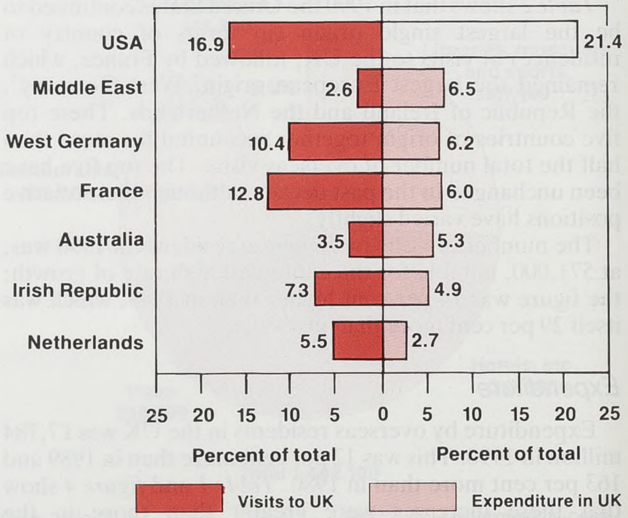
Average expenditure and length of stay

Table 4 provides estimates of average spending at both current and constant (1985) prices. This shows that current price expenditure per day and per visit have been rising for most of the past decade. Average expenditure per day at £39 and average expenditure per visit at £428 were higher than in 1989. After allowing for inflation average expenditure per day fell by 3 per cent in 1990, and average spending per visit fell by 1 per cent.

It was noted in the previous section that spending on business visits tends to be high and spending on visits to friends and relatives tends to be low. Figures in *table 5* show that the average expenditure on business visits of £488 was higher than the overall average of about £428 per visit because of much higher daily expenditure, and despite a considerably shorter than average length of stay. In contrast average expenditure on visits to friends and relatives of about £22 a day was a quarter of that for business visits (£86 per day) but visits were on average nearly three times as long.

There was considerable variation in the averages for length of stay, expenditure per day and expenditure per visit between visitors from different countries during 1990, as shown in *table 6*. For example, Japanese visitors had the highest average expenditure per day compared with visitors from elsewhere but stayed a relatively short time—6·9 days on average. Residents of the Middle East, Turkey and the rest of Africa (excluding North Africa and South Africa) had the highest average expenditures per visit, largely due to the fact that their trips were relatively long.

Figure 5: Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK 1990



Refer *table 2* **Source:** International Passenger Survey

Table 6 Overseas residents' length of stay, expenditure per day and expenditure per visit: Top five countries[1] of origin in 1990

Country[1] of residence	Average length of stay (days)	Country[1] of residence	Average expenditure[2] per day (£)	Country[1] of residence	Average expenditure[2] per visit (£)
1 Commonwealth Caribbean	31·7	1 Japan	77·9	1 Middle East	1,069·4
2 Pakistan	27·8	2 Iceland	74·0	2 Turkey	994·1
3 Yugoslavia	26·2	3 Sweden	61·2	3 Other Africa[3]	947·7
4 New Zealand	25·6	4 Finland	60·4	4 North Africa	906·7
5 Turkey	24·4	5 Latin America	58·1	5 Pakistan	752·5
Total World	**10·9**	**Total World**	**39·3**	**Total World**	**428·1**

Source: International Passenger Survey.

[1] Estimates for some individual countries are based on very small samples. In such cases, their results are combined with neighbouring countries.
[2] Expenditure by transit passengers and visitors from the Channel Islands is included in the estimates of total expenditure but not in the calculation of expenditure per day or per visit.
[3] Africa other than North Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

The scale of Middle Eastern residents' expenditure was disproportionately higher than the number of visits they made. Their large contribution to overseas earnings arose from a combination of higher than average length of stay—18·4 days compared with a global average of 10·9 days—and a high rate of daily expenditure—£58.00 per day compared with an average for all visitors of £39.30 per day.

Means of travel

In the year as a whole, 71 per cent of all overseas visitors to the UK arrived by air, compared with 68 per cent in 1989.

Visits to UK regions

Table 7 shows that the distribution of overseas visitor nights by region visited changed relatively little over the period 1980–90. In 1990 nearly 90 per cent of all nights spent in the UK by overseas tourists (excluding those from the Irish Republic) were in England, with 39 per cent in London. About 8 per cent of nights were spent in Scotland, 3 per cent in Wales and 1 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Seasonal spread

As usual, the third quarter of 1990 (July to September) was the peak period when most overseas visitors came to the UK. Over one-third of all visits (35 per cent) were made during this period, similar to the proportions in 1988 and 1989. *Table 8* compares the percentage distribution of overseas visitors' trips by quarter over the past decade. Although the most popular time to visit the UK has been the third quarter there has been some shift away from it over the past decade, to the fourth and first quarter which include Christmas and New Year holidays.

Domestic tourism in the United Kingdom

The tourism industry in the United Kingdom is supported both by visitors from overseas and by domestic tourists. Whereas estimates of international tourism are measured by means of asking a sample of people passing through UK seaports and airports about their current trip, those of domestic tourism rely on interviewing a sample of people at their home address and asking about trips taken during a reference period just completed.

The British National Travel Survey (BNTS) asks about holidays of four or more nights taken in the past 12 months in Great Britain. The United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS), which began in January 1989, asks about all staying visits of one night or more taken in the past two months. In addition, the Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988–89 (LDVS) asks people about same day visits which they took in the previous two weeks and which lasted three hours or more.

The United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)

Results from the UKTS are available for 1989 and 1990. Prior to 1989 information on domestic staying visits was provided by the British Tourism Survey Monthly (BTSM). The UKTS has a much larger sample size and covers Northern Ireland. Because of these and other differences

Table 7 Overseas residents' visits to the regions of the United Kingdom, 1980–90

Year	Total nights spent in UK* (thousands)	Per cent of nights spent in: England: London	England: Outside London	Scotland	Wales
1980	138,000	39	50	8	3
1985	159,000	40	48	8	3
1988	162,000	40	49	8	3
1989	175,000	41	48	7	3
1990	185,000	39	49	8	3

Source: International Passenger Survey.

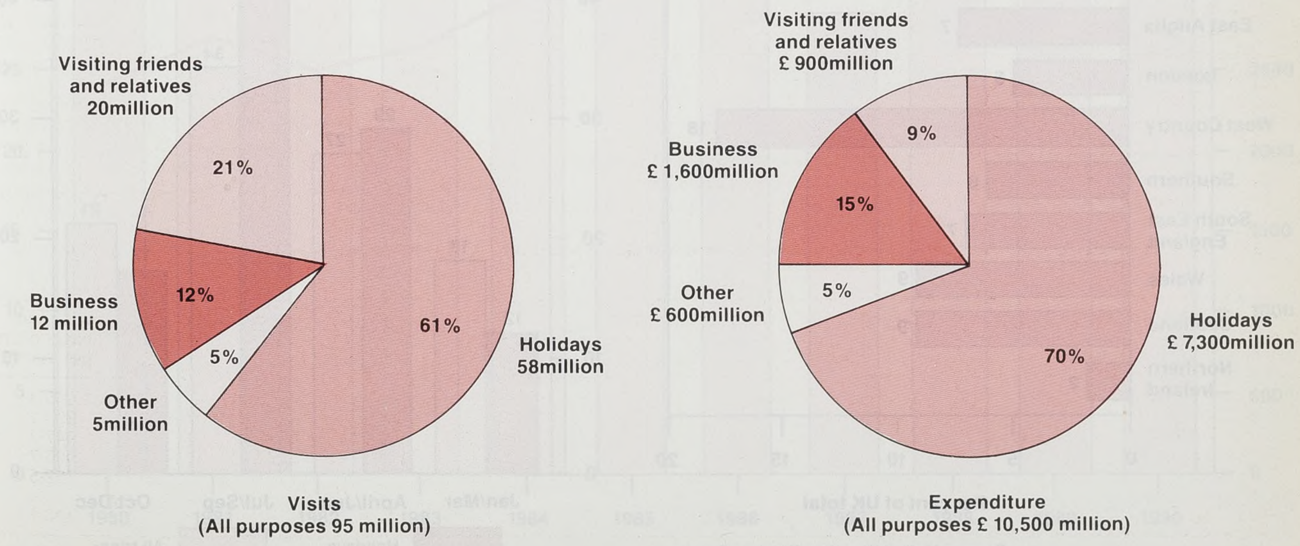
* Information about the part of the UK visited by visitors from the Irish Republic is not collected and these are therefore excluded from the table. The IPS does not sample visitors entering or leaving the UK via Northern Ireland.

Table 8 Overseas residents' visits in each quarter

Year	Jan–Mar	Apr–June	July–Sept	Oct—Dec
1980	17	26	38	19
1985	16	27	37	19
1988	18	25	35	22
1989	19	25	34	22
1990	18	25	35	21

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Figure 6: Domestic tourist trips in the UK, visits and expenditure by purpose, in 1990



Refer *table 10* **Source:** United Kindgom Tourism Survey the results for the two surveys are not comparable. The latest sequence of figures from the BTSM are shown in the annual article published in the August 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Overnight staying visits

Table 9 shows the number of staying visits of one night or more, and expenditure on them, in 1989 and 1990 by the main purpose of the trip. The number of these visits fell by 13 per cent to 95 million in 1990 while expenditure, without taking account of inflation, declined by 4 per cent to an estimated £10,500 million.

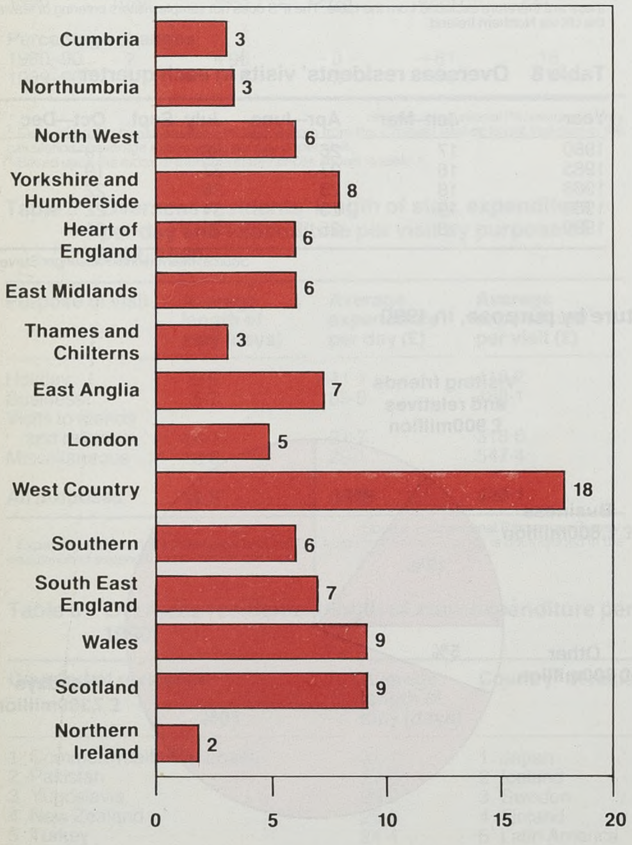
The figures for 1990 are also included in *figure 6* and these show that over 60 per cent of all these trips in the UK in 1990 were for holidays, 21 per cent were made in order to visit friends and relatives and 12 per cent were for business reasons. Spending on holiday trips accounted for 70 per cent of the total of £10·5 billion spent by UK domestic tourists in 1990.

Spending on staying visits for business or conference purposes accounted for £1·6 billion in 1990—15 per cent of all domestic spending. The corresponding IPS figure was £2·2 billion, nearly 30 per cent of spending by overseas visitors. Business trips are thus a valuable source of tourism revenue.

Regional spread

Figure 7 shows the proportions of domestic tourist-nights spent in each tourist board region in 1990. It shows that the most popular region among British tourists was the West Country, where 18 per cent of all domestic tourist-nights were spent in 1990, an increase from the 17 per cent estimated for 1989. The distribution of tourist-nights by region has remained relatively stable over the past decade.

Figure 7: Domestic tourist nights spent in regions of the UK, 1990



Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey

Channel Isles and Isle of Man are not included in any of the above percentages

Table 9 UK residents' trips and expenditure in the UK 1989–90: by purpose

Purpose	Number of trips			
	1989		1990	
	Million	Per cent	Million	Per cent
Holidays	65	59	58	61
Visits to friends and relatives	25	23	20	21
Business	14	13	12	12
Miscellaneous	6	5	5	5
Total	**110**	**100**	**95**	**100**
	Expenditure			
	1989		1990	
	£ million	Per cent	£ million	Per cent
Holidays	7,400	68	7,300	70
Visits to friends and relatives	1,000	9	900	9
Business	2,100	19	1,600	15
Miscellaneous	400	4	600	5
Total	**10,900**	**100**	**10,500**	**100**

Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey.

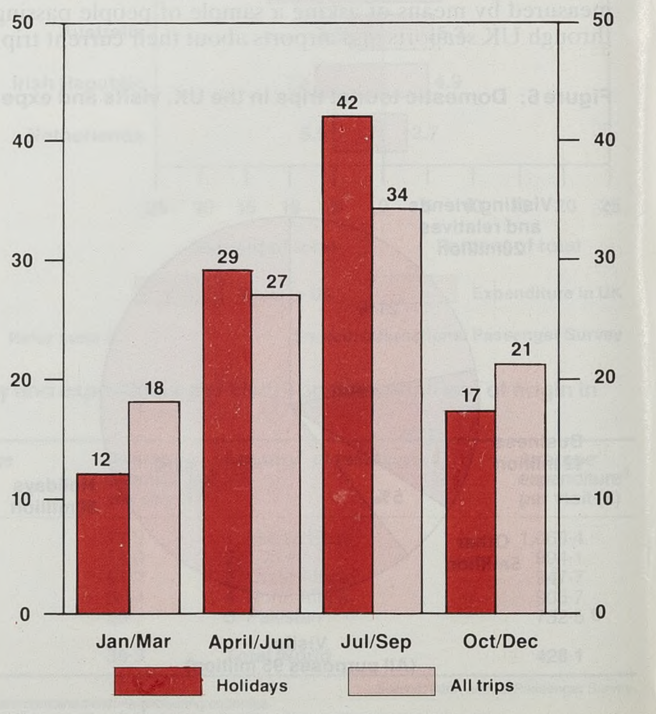
Table 10 Frequency and destination of long holidays* taken by British adults 1980–90

	Per cent of sample total			
	1980	1985	1989	1990
No holiday	38	42	41	41
At least 1 holiday	62	58	59	59
Of which				
1 holiday	43	37	37	36
2 holidays	14	14	15	15
3+ holidays	5	6	7	8
Of which				
Only in GB	42	34	29	29
Only abroad	14	16	21	20
Holidays in GB and abroad	5	6	8	8
Total Interviewed (= 100%)	**3,231**	**3,449**	**2,742**	**3,017**

* Holidays lasting four or more nights.

Source: British National Travel Survey

Figure 8: Tourism and holidays by UK residents in the UK by season, 1990



Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey

Seasonality

Figure 8 shows that the period from July to September, which includes the schools summer break, was the most popular for domestic tourist trips in 1990, with 34 per cent of all staying visits. As the chart shows the peak of the summer months is greater for holidays than for other trips. This seasonal pattern is very similar to the one for overseas visitors to the UK (see *table 8*).

Table 11 Number of same day visits*† and spending by broad purpose categories Great Britain

Purpose of trip	Number of trips		Total expenditure		Average expenditure per person on a trip[2]
	Million	Per cent	£ million	Per cent	£
Outdoor activities	174	28	1,001	19	5·80
Visits to friends and relatives	144	23	582	11	4·00
Visits to attractions	82	13	598	11	7·20
Shopping trip (not routine)	64	10	1,458	28	22·80
Pubs and restaurants	45	7	541	10	12·00
Party and dances	40	6	380	7	9·50
Theatre and bingo	26	4	308	6	11·80
Indoor sport	15	2	79	2	5·30
Other	36	6	266	5	7·40
Total[1]	**630**	**100**	**5,212**	**100**	**8·30**

Source: Leisure Day Visits Survey, 1988/89

* Same day visits of at least 3 hours duration and involving travel of 20 miles or more.
[1] Includes visits and expenditure where purpose was not given.
[2] Recorded to the nearest 10 pence.

Long holidays in Great Britain

Information from the BNTS shows that residents of Great Britain took 3 per cent more long holidays (four or more nights) in Britain in 1990 compared with 1989 (*figure 9*). The chart shows that the number of long holidays taken in Great Britain has remained relatively stable since 1982. In 1990, 38 per cent of British adults took at least one long holiday in Great Britain. Spending on these holidays increased by over 8 per cent between 1989 and 1990 at current prices.

Same day visits

The Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988–89 provided the first authoritative estimates of the scale of day trips from home through the year at a national level. Spending on day trips in Great Britain covering a round trip of at least three hours, and 20 miles or more away from home, was estimated to total £5·2 billion between April 1988 and March 1989, and involved 630 million day trips.

Table 11 shows that outdoor activities, with 174 million day visits (28 per cent of the total) were the most popular form of trip, followed by visits to friends or relatives (144 million; 23 per cent), and visits to tourist attractions (82 million; 13 per cent).

Figure 9: Long holidays (four or more nights) in Britain, 1980-90

Source: British National Travel Survey

Tourist attractions

Table 12 shows figures compiled by the BTA and the English Tourist Board (ETB) on the attendances at the 20 most visited tourist attractions in 1990. These cover attendances made by local overseas visitors and British residents. The attendance figures are completed from returns submitted by the proprietors of the attractions to the national tourist boards. Data for some attractions which are free of charge are estimated and are less reliable than those for which an entry fee is charged.

Blackpool Pleasure Beach continues to be the most popular attraction, receiving an estimated 6·5 million visits in 1990. Attendances at the Albert Dock in Liverpool continued to rise and in 1990 they stood at 6·0 million, an increase of 18 per cent compared to 1989. The year 1990 was the first in which there was a count for Brighton Palace Pier and, with 3·5 million attendances, it ranked sixth highest.

Tourism-related employment

The quarterly employment surveys run by ED show that there were an estimated 1·5 million employees in employment in June 1990 in the sectors of British industry that most directly serve overseas and domestic tourists. It is estimated from the Labour Force Survey (in conjunction with more detailed data from the 1981 Census of Population) that a further 191,000 self-employed people were working in tourism-related industries in 1990.

These approximate estimates of employment in tourism-related industries include jobs in hotels, restaurants, cafes and tourist attractions, not all of which are wholly supported by tourism spending. For example, many restaurants and cafes have customers other than tourists. But, some tourism-related jobs which cannot be identified from the available survey data are excluded, such as those in transport and retailing. Jobs which are indirectly supported by tourism spending, such as those in the manufacture of food and drink consumed by tourists, are also excluded.

Table 12 Top 20 tourist attractions in the UK, 1990

Rank	Attraction	Number of visits (million)	
1	Blackpool Pleasure Beach	6.5*	F
2	Albert Dock, Liverpool	6.0*	F
3	British Museum, London	4.8	F
4	Strathclyde Country Park, Motherwell	4.2*	F
5	National Gallery, London	3.7	F
6	Palace Pier, Brighton	3.5*	F
7	Westminster Abbey, London	3.0*	F
8	Pleasure Beach, Great Yarmouth	2.6*	F
9	Madame Tussaud's, London	2.5	
10	St Paul's Cathedral, London	2.5*	F
11	York Minster	2.5*	F
12	Tower of London	2.3	
13	Canterbury Cathedral	2.3*	F
14	Alton Towers, Staffordshire	2.1	
15	Tate Gallery, London	1.6	F
16	Natural History Museum	1.5	
17	Chessington World of Adventures	1.5	
18	Pleasureland, Southport	1.5*	F
19	Blackpool Tower	1.4	
20	Royal Academy of Arts, London	1.3	

Source: Visits to tourist attractions 1990 (BTA) and English Heritage Monitor (ETB)
* Estimates.
F Free Admission.

Employment by industry

Table 13 shows the number of employees in employment in tourism-related industries from 1980 to 1990. The estimates relate to June of each year. The summer holiday peak will be higher and the winter trough much smaller.

Over the past decade the number of employees in tourism-related industries has been growing faster than the number of employees in service industries as a whole, and in contrast to the slight decline in the total number of employees of Great Britain.

For the ten years to June 1990 the growth in numbers in tourism-related industries was 26·1 per cent, compared with 15·8 per cent in all service industries and a fall of 0·6 per cent in the total number of employees. More recently, the number in tourism-related jobs increased by 4·3 per cent between 1989 to 1990 (June), compared with the rises of 1·5 per cent in all service industries and 0·9 per cent in the total number of employees in employment.

Within the tourism-related industries, the number of employees increased fastest in the ten years to June 1990 in restaurants and cafes (55·8 per cent), and by 5·5 per cent in the latest of these years. The number of employees in public houses and bars rose by 36·5 per cent over the decade (3·9 per cent in the latest year) with corresponding increases for sports and other recreational services of 18·0 per cent over the decade and 3·8 per cent in the year to June 1990.

Figure 11 shows total employees in employment in 1990 for tourism-related industries alongside figures for a selection of industries to give an indication of the relative importance of tourism to employment generation.

Male and female employment

The increase of 309,000 employees in employment in tourism related industries from June 1980 to June 1990 was made up of an increase of 140,000 male employees, 34,000 full-time female employees and 135,000 part-time female employees. Over the year to June 1990 the number of employees increased by 61,000—over 37,000 males and nearly 24,000 part-time female employees. The number of full-time female employees remained virtually unchanged.

Table 13 Employees in employment in tourism related industries 1980–90 Great Britain, thousand

	Restaurants, cafes, etc SIC 661	Public houses and bars SIC 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs SIC 663	Hotels and other tourist accommodation SIC 665/667	Sports and other recreation libraries, museums, art galleries SIC 977/979	All tourism-related industries	*All service industries Divisions 6–9*	*All industries Divisions 0–9*
1980	196	248	130	280	328	1,183	*13,384*	*22,458*
1985	223	266	140	268	373	1,270	*13,769*	*20,920*
1988	265	289	141	281	374	1,350	*14,860*	*21,740*
1989	290	326	140	301	373	1,431	*15,261*	*22,134*
1990	306	339	142	318	387	1,492	*15,497*	*22,325*
Percentage changes:								
1980–90	55·8	36·5	9·2	13·4	18·0	26·1	*15·8*	*−0·6*
1989–90	5·5	3·9	1·4	5·5	3·8	4·3	*1·5*	*0·9*

Source: ED quarterly employment surveys

Regional employment

Reliable estimates of the number of jobs in each of the regions of Great Britain for all the selected tourism-related industries are only available from the periodic Censuses of Employment, the latest of which relates to 1989.

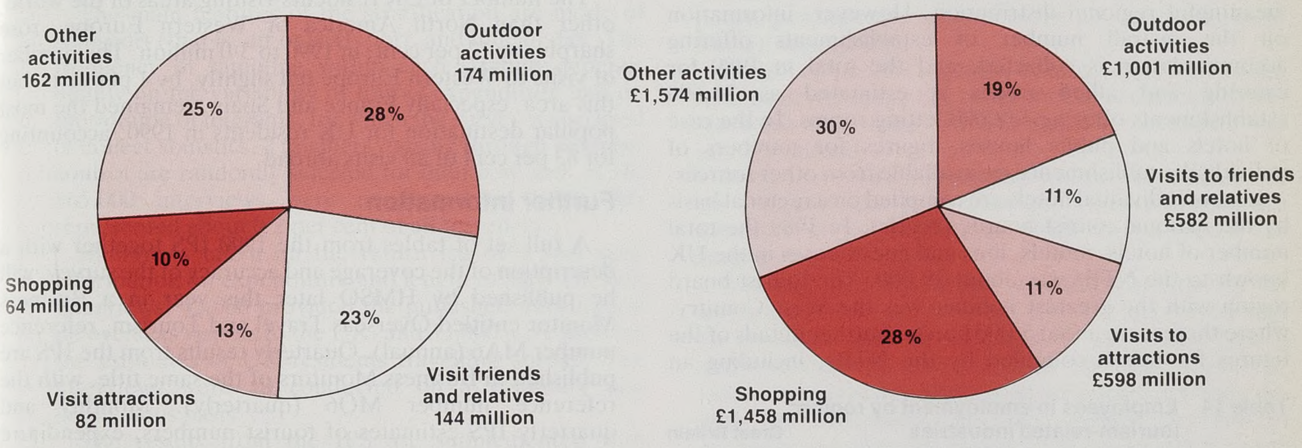
Table 14 presents estimates from the 1989 Census of Employment and the proportional figures show that, although the South East was the largest regional provider of jobs, more than two-thirds of all employees in tourism-related employment were based elsewhere in Great Britain. Jobs in the South West, North West and Scotland together accounted for one-third of the total.

Table 14 also shows the percentage changes in numbers of employees in tourism-related employment in each region since 1981. The greatest proportional increases in the eight years to September 1989 occurred in East Anglia (35 per cent higher), followed by East Midlands (up 28 per cent), South West (up 26 per cent), and Yorkshire and Humberside (24 per cent higher).

Tourism-related businesses

Table 15 shows the latest information about numbers of tourism-related businesses in Great Britain and their annual turnover, obtained from the Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry run by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The estimates for 1989 in *table 14* relate to numbers of

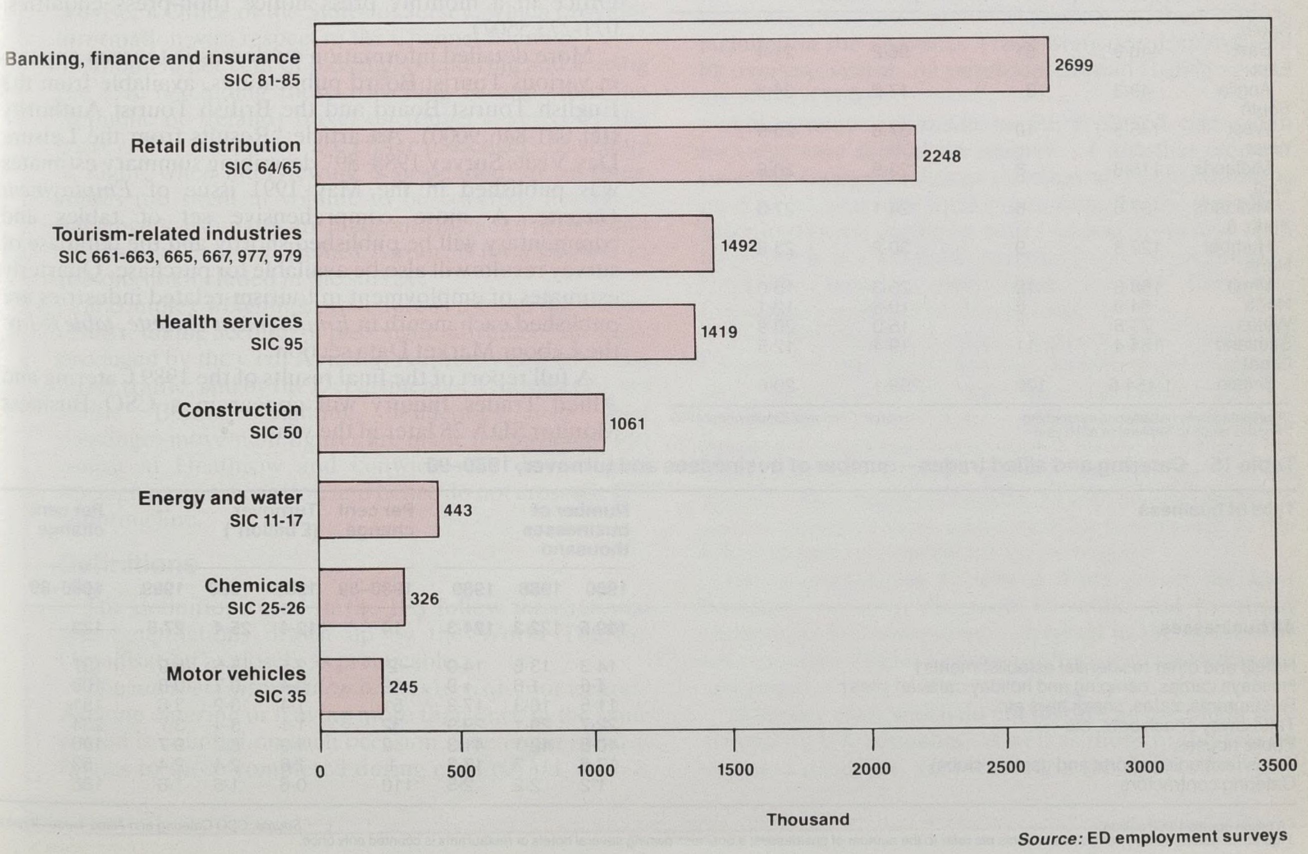
Figure 10: Same day visits 1988-89



Refer *table 11*

Source: Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988/89

Figure 11: Employees in selected industries, June 1990 Great Britain



Source: ED employment surveys

businesses so that, for example, a company owning a chain of hotels is counted as one business. Also, in the case of public houses, 'tenanted' premises owned by breweries and freehouses are counted individually where they are separately registered for VAT, while 'managed' premises owned by a brewery are counted together as a single (public house) business, even though the VAT registration is as a brewery.

These show that the number of businesses in catering and allied trades grew by 14 per cent in the nine years to 1989, giving a total of 124,000. The number of restaurant or related etc businesses grew by over one half, and take-away or related etc businesses by nearly one-third over the nine-year period.

The CSO Inquiry collects information on businesses rather than establishments and it is not possible to obtain a count of individual hotels from it, nor to produce a meaningful regional distribution. However, information on the overall number of establishments offering accommodation is collected, and the total in 1989 for catering and allied trades is estimated as 21,600 establishments offering 539,000 letting rooms. In the case of hotels and public houses, figures for numbers of individual establishments are available from other sources.

Lists of individual hotels are compiled on a regional basis by the national tourist boards (NTBs). In 1989 the total number of hotels, motels, inns and guesthouses in the UK known to the NTBs was about 29,000. The tourist board region with the greatest number was the West Country, where there were about 5,000 hotels. Further details of the figures for hotels compiled by the NTBs, including an analysis by number of bedrooms, are available from the British Tourism Authority's Digest of Tourist Statistics.

Table 14 Employees in employment by region[2] tourism-related industries — Great Britain

Region of employment	1989: Number of employees (thousand)	1989: Per cent of total[1]	1981–89: Change in number (thousand)	1981–89: Percentage change
South East	448·9	31	96·2	21·4
East Anglia	49·3	3	17·2	34·8
South West	145·5	10	37·6	25·9
West Midlands	115·8	8	23·9	20·6
East Midlands	87·6	6	24·1	27·5
Yorks & Humber	127·8	9	30·2	23·6
North West	168·6	12	25·3	15·0
North	84·9	6	10·3	12·1
Wales	71·8	5	15·0	20·9
Scotland	154·4	11	19·4	12·5
Great Britain	1,454·6	100	299·1	20·6

1 Percentages do not add due to rounding.
2 Figures relate to September each year.

Source: Census of Employment 1989

Visits abroad by UK residents

As well as information about the visits of overseas residents to the United Kingdom, the IPS provides information about British residents' trips overseas and their spending while abroad. This information is valuable—in conjunction with the figures for the spending of overseas residents in the UK—for estimating how spending on travel and tourism affects the national balance of payments. UK residents are estimated to have made 31·2 million visits abroad in 1990 and to have spent some £9,916 million. These figures represent increases of 1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively over 1989, and are the highest levels yet recorded.

The number of UK residents visiting areas of the world, other than North America or Western Europe, rose sharply, by 12 per cent, in 1990 to 3·0 million. The number of visits to Western Europe fell slightly, by 1 per cent, but this area, especially France and Spain, remained the most popular destination for UK residents in 1990, accounting for 83 per cent of all visits abroad.

Further information

A full set of tables from the 1990 IPS together with a description of the coverage and accuracy of the survey, will be published by HMSO later this year in a Business Monitor entitled Overseas Travel and Tourism, reference number MA6 (annual). Quarterly results from the IPS are published in Business Monitors of the same title, with the reference number MQ6 (quarterly). Monthly and quarterly IPS estimates of tourist numbers, expenditure and nights are also published in *Employment Gazette* in *tables 8·2* to *8·9* of the Labour Market Data section. Summary tables from the IPS, together with a brief commentary, are published by the Central Statistical Office in a monthly press notice (non-press enquiries: 071-273 5507).

More detailed information on domestic tourism appears in various Tourist Board publications, available from the English Tourist Board and the British Tourist Authority (tel 081-846 9000). An article "Results from the Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988–89" describing summary estimates was published in the May 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*. A more comprehensive set of tables and commentary will be published shortly and the database of survey results will also be available for purchase. Quarterly estimates of employment in tourism-related industries are published each month in *Employment Gazette*, *table 8·1* of the Labour Market Data section.

A full report of the final results of the 1989 Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry will appear in a CSO Business Monitor SDA 28 later in the year.

Table 15 Catering and allied trades—number of businesses and turnover, 1980–90

Type of business	Number of businesses thousand: 1980	1988	1989	Per cent change: 1980–89	Turnover (£ billion[1]): 1980	1988	1989	Per cent change: 1980–89
All businesses	**109·5**	**122·3**	**124·3**	**14**	**12·4**	**25·4**	**27·8**	**123**
Hotels and other residential establishments†	14·3	13·6	14·0	−2	2·5	5·5	5·9	137
Holidays camps, camping and holiday caravan sites†	1·6	1·6	1·9	19	0·4	0·7	0·8	108
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars etc	11·5	16·3	17·3	51	1·4	3·2	3·6	151
Take-away snack bars, etc	22·7	29·1	29·9	32	1·1	3·4	3·7	234
Public houses	40·6	42·1	41·3	2	4·9	8·7	9·7	100
Clubs (excluding sports and gaming clubs)	17·6	17·3	17·3	−1	1·6	2·4	2·4	53
Catering contractors	1·2	2·2	2·5	110	0·6	1·5	1·6	186

1 A billion equals 1,000 million.
Figures for hotels, holiday camps, restaurants etc refer to the number of businesses; a business owning several hotels or restaurants is counted only once.

Source: CSO Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry

Technical note

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

The International Passenger Survey is carried out for Employment Department and a number of other Government departments by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The estimates are based on interviews with a stratified random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by the principal air and sea routes.

The main features of the stratification are mode of transport (that is, air or sea), port, and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum depends mainly on the variability of tourist expenditure and on the volume of migrants, for which the survey is also used to collect statistics. Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interview and, in all, 165,000 interviews were conducted in 1990; this represented about 0·2 per cent of all travellers.

Interviews taken on the return leg of a visit seek information on expenditure and length of stay. Of such interviews, 42,000 provided the published information on overseas visitors to the UK, and 33,000 were used for the estimates of UK residents travelling abroad. The interviews were all conducted on a voluntary and anonymous basis.

The results from the IPS are supplemented with estimates, provided by the Central Statistics Office of the Republic of Ireland, of travel between the UK and the Republic. The estimates of earnings and expenditure are also supplemented with figures from the Economic Adviser's Office of the States of Jersey, which provides information with respect to the Channel Islands.

About 90 per cent of passengers entering and leaving the UK (excluding those travelling to and from the Republic of Ireland) travel on routes covered by the survey. The remainder are either passengers travelling at night, when interviewing is suspended, or on those routes too small in volume to be covered. For these passengers, estimates are made and included in the main results of the survey. Belfast Airport is for a number of reasons not included in the survey.

A complex weighting procedure is used in the survey results, taking account of passenger movement statistics produced by the Civil Aviation Authority and BAA plc on air traffic, and by the Department of Transport on sea traffic. Before weighting, deductions from total passenger movement figures are made for passengers in transit at Heathrow and Gatwick who do not pass through passport control, and hence do not cross the IPS counting line.

Definitions

The definitions used in the IPS follow international recommendations drawn up by the World Tourism Organisation as closely as practicable.

The *numbers information* relates to *visits*, not visitors. Anyone entering or leaving more than once in the same period is counted on each occasion. The *count of visits* relates to those completed during each period, by UK residents returning to this country or by overseas residents leaving it.

Overseas visitor means a person who is permanently resident in another country and visits the UK for a period of less than 12 months. UK citizens who have been resident overseas for 12 months or more and are coming home for less than 12 months (for example, on leave) are included in this category. *Visits abroad* relates similarly to visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the UK (who may be of foreign nationality).

Length of stay for overseas visitors refers only to the time spent within the UK, while for UK residents it covers the total time spent outside the UK, including the journey abroad.

The entire visit, expenditure and stay of residents of the UK who *visit more than one country* abroad are allocated to the country in which she/he spends the longest time.

Earnings and expenditure exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the UK. For any traveller on an inclusive tour an estimate of the return fare is deducted from the total tour price. The figures cover the same categories of travellers as the number of visits do, with the exceptions that they include the foreign exchange earnings and expenditure due to travel to and from the Channel Islands and, for earnings, only the spending by same-day transit passengers in the UK. *Earnings* do not include the personal export of cars which have been purchased in the UK by overseas residents; these are counted as exports and their value is included in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Expenditure by overseas visitors on purchases abroad British vessels are also excluded.

Adjustments are made to the reported cost of an *inclusive tour* so that an estimate of just that element covering foreign exchange earnings and expenditure is used to calculate the total expenditure by the traveller. Information on inclusive tours to and from the Irish Republic is not available separately and so is omitted from the inclusive tour totals for the European Community and for the World total.

The IPS figures *exclude* trippers who cross the Channel or the North Sea but do not alight from the boat; migrants; people travelling overseas to take up pre-arranged employment; military and diplomatic personnel; merchant seamen and airline personnel on duty. *Overseas residents* passing through the UK en route to other destinations who do not stay overnight are also excluded, but any spending while temporarily in the UK is included in the figure for earnings.

Estimates relating to tourist flows *across the land boundary* between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are for convenience included in the figures for sea crossings. *Flights by hovercraft* are also treated as sea crossings.

Same day visits which do not involve an overnight stay abroad by UK residents, as well as those to the UK by overseas residents, are included in the figures for visits

Technical note (continued)

and expenditure. However they do not cover day visits to or from the Irish Republic. For overseas residents in transit through the United Kingdom see 'Overseas residents' below.

Visits for miscellaneous purposes include those for study, to attend sporting events, for shopping, health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose *when none predominates* (for example, visits both on business and on holiday). Overseas visitors who stay overnight in the UK en route to other destinations are also included in miscellaneous purposes.

United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)

The UKTS started in January 1989 and is commissioned by the English Tourist Board, Northern Ireland Tourist Board, Scottish Tourist Board and Wales Tourist Board. It replaces the British Tourism Survey Monthly (BTSM) and other domestic surveys. Results from the UKTS and BTSM are not comparable because of changes to the questions and coverage of the new survey.

Interviews for the UKTS are conducted by trained interviewers at the homes of British adults. The sample is designed to be representative of all adults aged 15 and over in the United Kingdom. For the measurement of tourism in the period January to December 1990 about 79,000 interviews were conducted.

Interviews are carried out monthly and information is sought about all staying visits, of one night or more away from home, during the previous two months. The total number of visits taken in any given month is estimated by taking account of the survey reports from the two months following it.

Results from the UKTS are weighted to give the estimates for the United Kingdom population as a whole by using mid-1989 population estimates in conjunction with information about the population structure in terms of age, sex, socio-economic group and geographic region.

British National Travel Survey (BNTS)

BNTS is commissioned by the British Tourist Authority and provides information on the level of long holiday taking among the British population.

The Survey is conducted annually, covering the number of types of holiday taken, and details among others, of booking, transport, accommodation, destination and spending on holidays both abroad and in Britain.

Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988–89

The 1988–89 Leisure Day Visits Survey (LDVS) was conducted for the Employment Department and the English Tourist Board (with support from the British Tourist Authority) by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

The survey used a retrospective interview carried out as a trailer to the General Household Survey (GHS) through each of the 12 months April 1988 to March 1989. The LDVS interview followed immediately after the completion of the main interview at all the responding households for the 1988–89 GHS. Information was collected week by week throughout the year by personal interviews which were sought with all adult members (aged 16 and over) of the sample.

The effective sample set for the LDVS numbered nearly 12,000 addresses for which a complete interview was carried out with nearly 9,000 households (74 per cent), and partial interviews were obtained at a further 12 per cent of households.

Some re-weighting was carried out to adjust for non-response, and the results were then grossed to population estimates on a household basis, taking into account the region, age and sex distributions.

A New York street . . . in the heart of Manchester, part of Granada Studios Tour.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators Sep–Nov 1991

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

September 12, Thursday
October 17, Thursday
November 14, Thursday

Retail Prices Index

September 13, Friday
October 11, Friday
November 15, 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.

Commentary

Labour market commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 26,394,000 in March 1991. This represents a fall of 253,000 in the first quarter of 1991 and a fall of 434,000 over the year to March 1991.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,780,000, is estimated to have fallen by 36,000 in June 1991. Employment in manufacturing fell by 288,000 over the year to June 1991, compared with a fall of 34,000 in the previous 12 months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 67,800 between June and July 1991 to 2,368,100. This was the sixteenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen following the continuous fall over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 761,500 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began, and unemployment is now at its highest level since April 1988 (2,390,400). The unemployment rate in July 1991 was 8·3 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0·2 percentage points from the rate for June.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to June 1991 was 8¼ per cent (provisional estimate). This is the sixth consecutive monthly fall of a ¼ percentage point and average earnings are now 2 per cent lower than July 1990 peak.

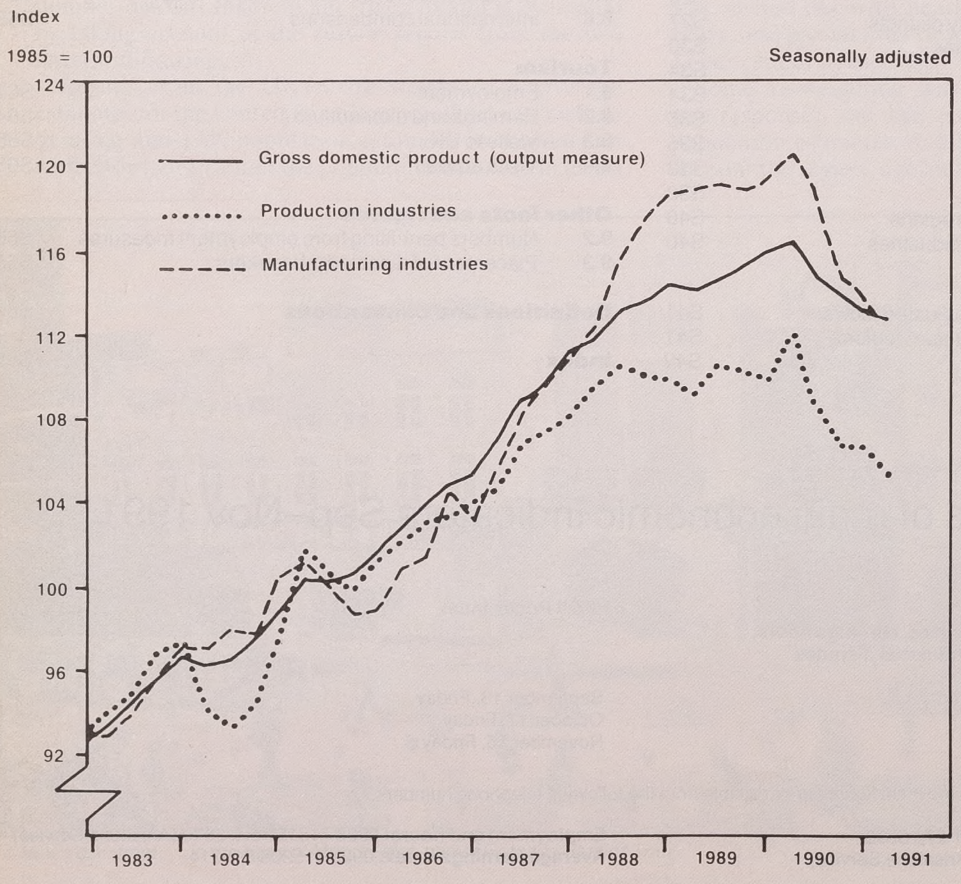
Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending June 1991 was 6½ per cent lower than in the three months ending June 1990. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to June 1991 were 10¾ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 5·5 per cent in July 1991, compared with 5·8 per cent for the year to June 1991.

It is provisionally estimated that 0·7 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to June 1991. This compares with 5·0 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending June 1990 of 6·3 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,420,000 visits to the United Kingdom in May 1991, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,420,000 visits abroad.

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



Economic background

The latest preliminary output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy show that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the second quarter of 1991 was 1 per cent lower than in the previous quarter, and was 3½ per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1990.

Output of the production industries in the second quarter of 1991 decreased by 1 per cent compared with the previous quarter, and was 6 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 1991 fell by ½ per cent compared with the previous quarter and was 6½ per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest quarters, there were increases of 2 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry, the metal industry and 'other minerals', 1 per cent in the output of food, drink and tobacco, the output of other manufacturing was almost unchanged. There were falls of 1 per cent in the output of engineering and allied industries and 3 per cent in textiles and clothing.

In the second quarter of 1991 output in the energy sector was 3 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 4½ per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the first quarter of 1991 *consumers' expenditure* was £67·8 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), ½ per cent above the level of spending of the previous quarter but ½ per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.

The provisional July 1991 estimate of the volume of *retail sales* is little changed from the figure for June but is well above the figure for May 1991. Over the period May 1991 to July 1991, sales were ½ per cent lower than in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1½ per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

New *credit advanced to consumers* in June 1991 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £3·7 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared with £4·0 billion in May and £4·3 billion in April 1991. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of the second quarter of 1991 is estimated to have been £52·6 billion (seasonally adjusted), £0·2 billion less than at the end of the first quarter of 1991.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see *table 0·1* note 8 for definition) in the first quarter of 1991 at constant prices was estimated to have been 3 per cent lower than in the previous quarter

and 10 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. Fixed investment *by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1991 was 6 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and over 16 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1990.

The provisional estimate of *stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers* in the first quarter of 1991 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £600 million following a fall of £500 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £433 million following a fall of £1,317 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £188 million in the first quarter following a fall of £199 million in the previous quarter. Retailers reduced their stocks by £189 million following an increase of £81 million in the previous quarter.

Visible trade in the three months to June 1991 was in deficit by £2·1 billion, compared with £2·8 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0·2 billion in the three months to June while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £0·7 billion to £2·4 billion.

The *volume of exports* in the three months to June 1991 was 2½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and ½ per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume* in the three months to June 1991 was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months but 5 per cent lower than a year earlier.

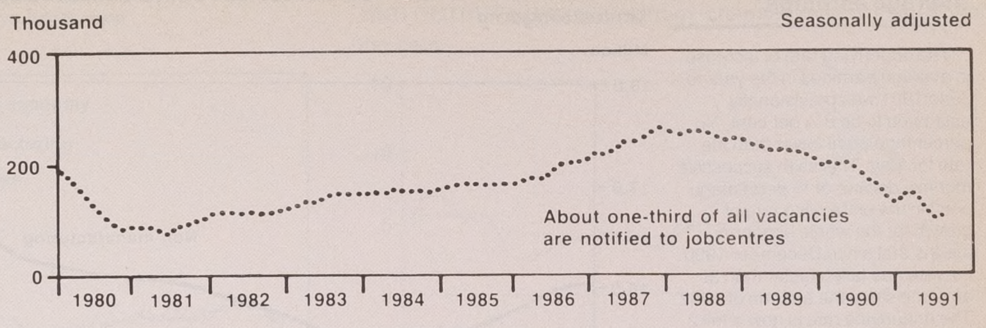
The *current account of the balance of payments* in the three months to June 1991 was estimated to have been in deficit by £0·9 billion, compared with a deficit of £2·6 billion in the previous three months.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for July 1991 was 90·4 (1985=100) little changed on June 1991. The currency was little changed against the US dollar, fell by 1½ per cent against the Japanese yen, but rose by ½ per cent against the deutschemark. ERI was 3½ per cent lower than June 1990; over the period sterling fell by ½ per cent against the deutschemark, by 9 per cent against the US dollar and by 16 per cent against the Japanese yen.

On July 12, 1991, the UK *base lending rate* was reduced from 11·5 per cent to 11 per cent which follows the ½ per cent reduction announced on May 24.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in July 1991 is provisionally estimated to have been minus £1·0 billion. Privatisation proceeds were £1·2 billion in July 1991. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £9·7 billion in the first four months of 1991–92, compared with £4·3 billion in the same period last year.

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



Employment

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in June 1991. New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 36,000 in June 1991 to 4,780,000. This follows falls of 43,000 in May, 45,000 in March and 13,000 in April 1991. Over the year to June 1991, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 288,000 compared with a fall of 34,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 26,394,000 in March 1991. This represents a fall of 434,000 over the year to March 1991 of which 253,000 occurred in the first quarter of 1991. It is 495,000 lower than in June 1990 when the current downward trend began.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 3,000 in June 1991 to 437,000. This follows a fall of 2,000 in April and a rise of 1,000 in May 1991.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain each rose slightly in June 1991 but have been broadly stable over the last few months.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99·6 in June 1991 compared with 99·1 in May 1991.

Unemployment and Vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted level of unemployment* in the United Kingdom increased by 67,800 between June and July 1991 to 2,369,100. This was the sixteenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen. The level is now 761,000 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began, and unemployment is now at its highest level since April 1988 (2,390,400).

The unemployment rate in July 1991 was 8·3 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0·2 percentage points from the rate for June.

Total unemployment increased among both men and women in all regions of the UK between June and July 1991. The largest rises in the unemployment rate were in Greater London, the South West, the West Midlands and Wales, all up 0·3 percentage points.

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 July 1991 of 2·6 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 126,521 between June and July 1991 to 2,367,534 or 8·3 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0·4 percentage points from the rate for June 1991.

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 1,300 between June and July 1991 to 103,900. The rise this month was mainly concentrated in the South East (including Greater London), the South West and the North West.

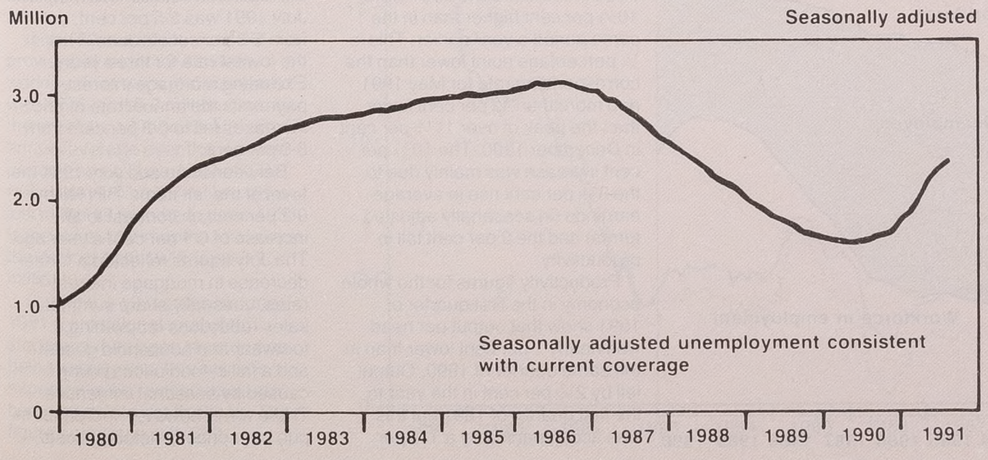
The number of long-term unemployed (claimants unemployed for a year or more) rose by 37,000 between April and July 1991, to a total of 592,000. Long-term unemployment is now 79,000 higher than a year ago.

Over the past 12 months all regions have experienced rises in long-term unemployment, with the exception of Scotland and Northern Ireland, where there have been small falls.

Long-term unemployment among 18–24 year olds is now 26,300 or 32 per cent higher than a year ago, but remains less than half what it was four years ago. Among those aged 25 and over, it has risen by 52,200 or 12·0 per cent over the last 12 months, but also remains less than half what it was four years ago. Among those aged 50 and over, long-term unemployment has continued to fall, and is down by a third over the past two years.

The number of people unemployed for five years or more has continued to fall, down 20,000 (13 per cent) compared with a year ago, to its lowest level since January 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



Average earnings

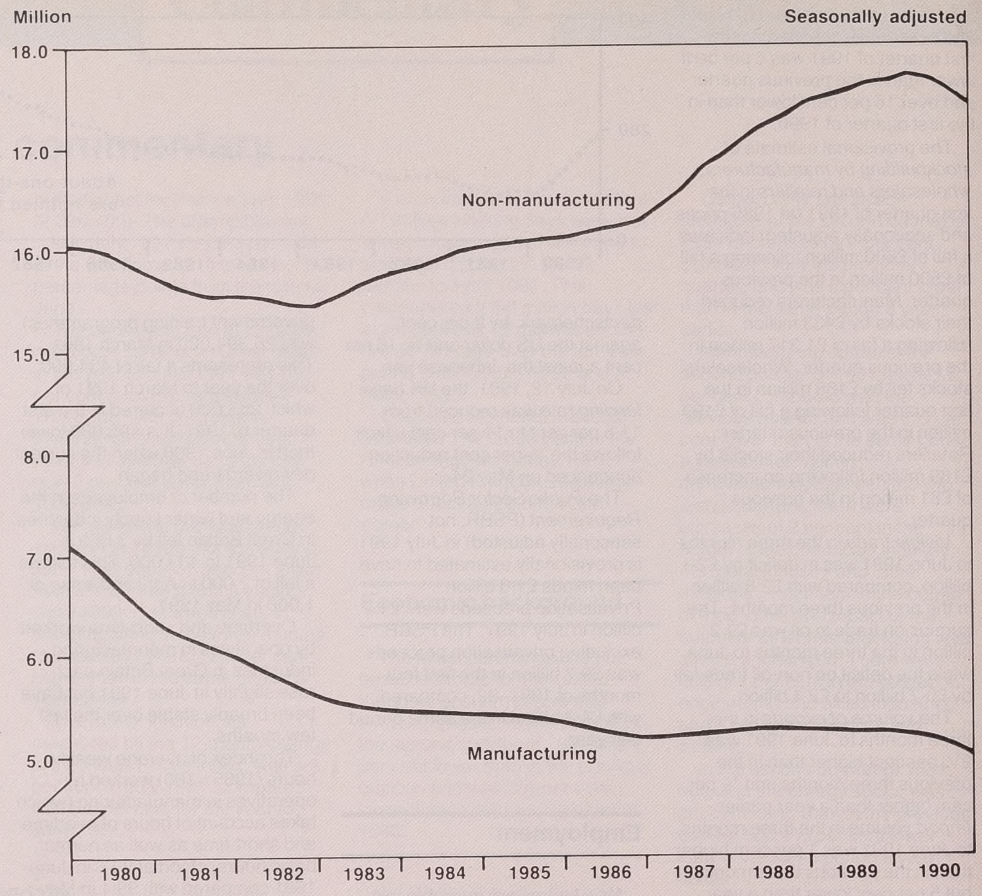
The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to June 1991 was provisionally estimated to be 8¼ per cent, ¼ percentage point lower than the rate for May. This sixth successive monthly decline of ¼ percentage point in the underlying rate of growth for the whole economy means that since December 1990 the rate has fallen faster than at any time since the autumn of 1982. The underlying rate is now a full 2 percentage points below the peak rate of 10¼ per cent recorded in July 1990, and is at its lowest for over 3½ years.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to June 1991 was 8¾ per cent, ¼ percentage point down on the corresponding rate in May (which has been revised down from 9¼ to 9 per cent). The rate of increase in the energy industries continues to be high at over 10 per cent, but this rate is also lower than in recent months. Within the production sector, the 8½ per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was ¼ percentage point down on the rate for May 1991 and 1 percentage point below last summer's plateau of 9½ per cent. The rate for manufacturing has been in the range 8½ to 8¾ per cent for five months. Overtime working continued to be substantially lower than a year earlier, but the sharp decline seen at the beginning of 1991 is now levelling off and its downward effect on the rate of growth of earnings is now less than in the spring.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to June 1991 is 7¾ per cent, ¼ percentage point below the rate in May 1991. The rate is 2¼ percentage points below the 10 per cent peak of last summer, and was last lower than 7¾ per cent in September 1987.

In production, manufacturing, services, and hence in the whole economy, the falls in the underlying rates of earnings growth in June 1991 were all settlement led, although lower bonus payments also contributed.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



Productivity and unit wage costs

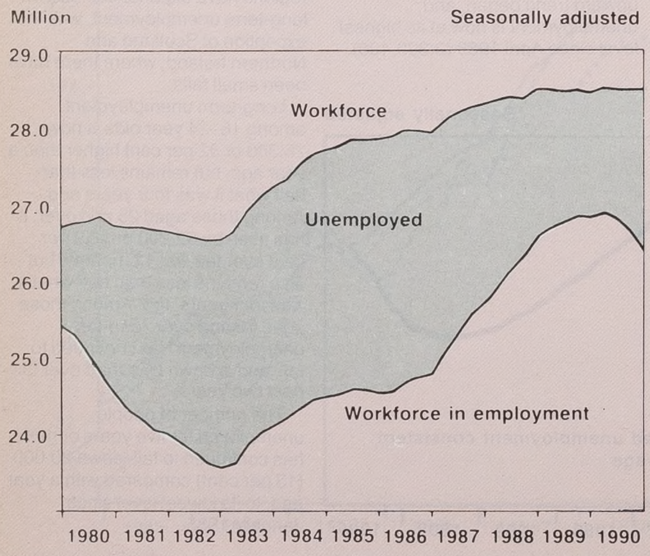
For the three months ending June 1991, manufacturing output was 6½ per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1990. Employment levels fell by 4½ per cent over the last year and productivity in output per head terms showed a fall of 2 per cent. Productivity in the second quarter of 1991 was nearly 1½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to June 1991 were 10¾ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This is ¼ percentage point lower than the corresponding rate for May 1991 and more than ¾ per cent lower than the peak of over 11½ per cent in December 1990. The 10¾ per cent increase was mainly due to the 8½ per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 2 per cent fall in productivity.

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

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the first quarter of 1991 showed an increase of 10 per cent on the first quarter of 1990. This was ½ percentage point lower than the rate in the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point below the 11 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



Prices

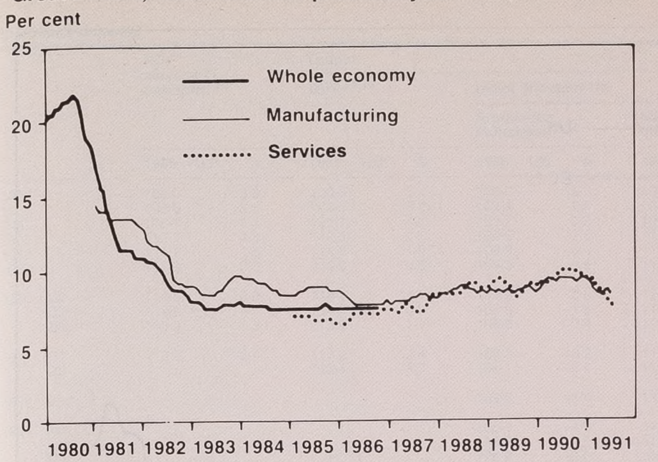
The 12-month rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for July 1991 was 5·5 per cent, down from 5·8 per cent in June. This is the lowest rate for three years. Excluding mortgage interest payments the annual rate of price increases fell to 6·8 per cent from 6·9 per cent.

Between June and July 1991 the level of the 'all-items' RPI fell by 0·2 per cent, in contrast to an increase of 0·1 per cent a year ago. The July figures reflected a further decrease in mortgage interest rates, unusually sharp summer sales reductions for clothing, footwear and household goods, and a fall in food prices partly caused by seasonal influences. There were, however, increases in pub beer prices, motoring costs and charges for various services as well as the final phase of the recent increase in electricity charges.

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

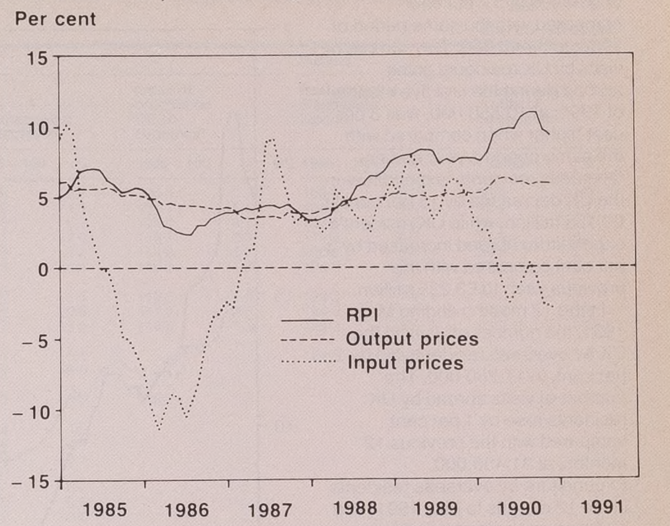
The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 5·9 per cent for July 1991, up from the 5·8 per cent recorded for June. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 1·4 per cent over the year to July 1991, compared with 1·1 per cent for June.

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



After 1986 the whole economy rate closely follows that for services; it has been omitted from this chart to maintain clarity, but is shown in full on *Chart C2*.

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



Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 53,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in June 1991. Of this provisional total 19,000 working days were lost in the electrical engineering group. The estimate of 53,000 working days lost this June compares with 92,000 working days lost in May 1991, 150,000 in June 1990 and an average of 523,000 for June during the ten-year period 1981 to 1990.

In the 12 months to June 1991 a provisional total of 0·7 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 5·0 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending June 1990 of 6·3 million days. The 0·7 million days lost in the 12 months to June 1991 is the lowest 12-months total since the year to April 1942 (also 0·7 million).

During the 12 months to June 1991 a provisional total of 457 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 669 stoppages in the 12 months to June 1990 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending June 1990 of 1,094 stoppages in progress.

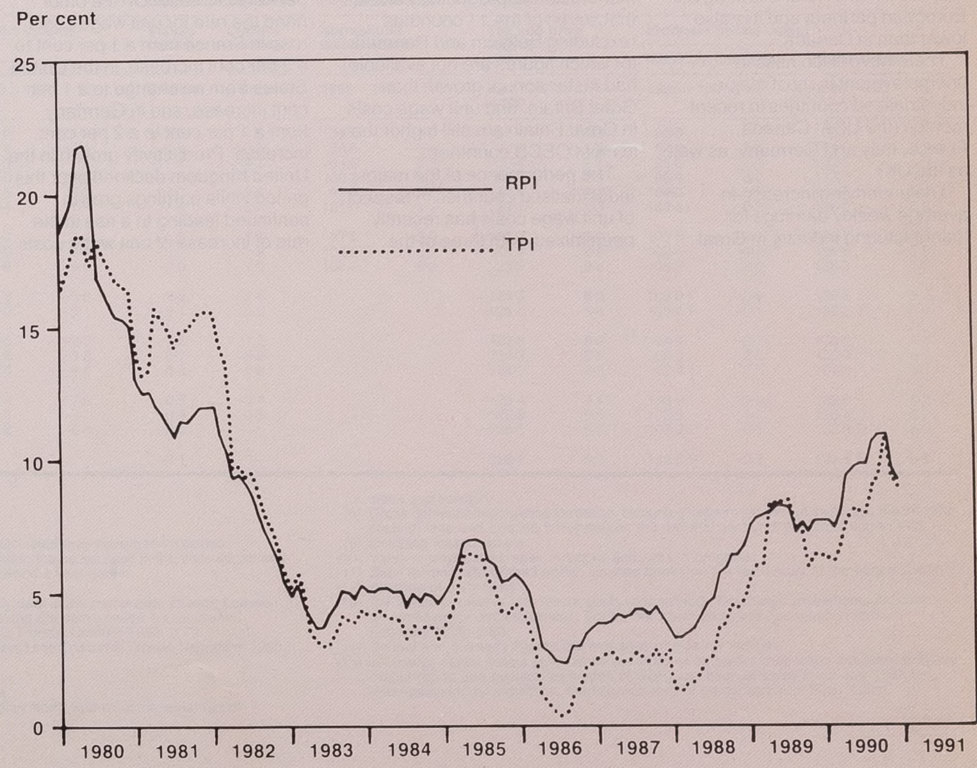
Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,420,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in May 1991, which was 4 per cent lower than the figure for May 1990. There was a rise of 14 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe and falls of 30 and 17 per cent in visits from North America and from other parts of the world respectively. Of the total number of visits, 890,000 were by residents of Western Europe; 270,000 by residents of North America and 260,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 2,420,000 trips abroad in May 1991, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with May 1990. There was an increase of 1 per cent in visits to Western Europe and falls of 11 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 2,070,000 visits being made in May 1991. There were 170,000 visits to North America and an estimated 180,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £730 million abroad in May 1991, virtually unchanged when compared to May 1990, while overseas residents spent an estimated £585 million in the UK, a decrease of 5 per cent compared to May 1990. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit on the travel account of £145 million for May 1991.

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



During the first five months of 1991 overseas visitors to the UK decreased by 12 per cent compared with the same period of 1990, to 5,440,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first five months of 1991, at 10,550,000, was 3 per cent higher when compared with the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK decreased by 15 per cent tc £2,155 million, while UK resident's expenditure abroad increased by 3 per cent compared with the previous year, to £3,235 million.

In the 12 months ending May 1991, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents fell by 1 per cent, to 17,260,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous 12 months, at 31,450,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the 12 months to May 1991 rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous 12 months to £7,410 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 4 per cent to £10,025 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the 12-months period ending in May 1991 increased by 14 per cent compared with the previous 12 months, to £2,615 million.

International comparisons

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

There have been rises in unemployment in most major industrialised countries in recent months (the USA, Canada, France, Italy and Germany, as well as the UK).

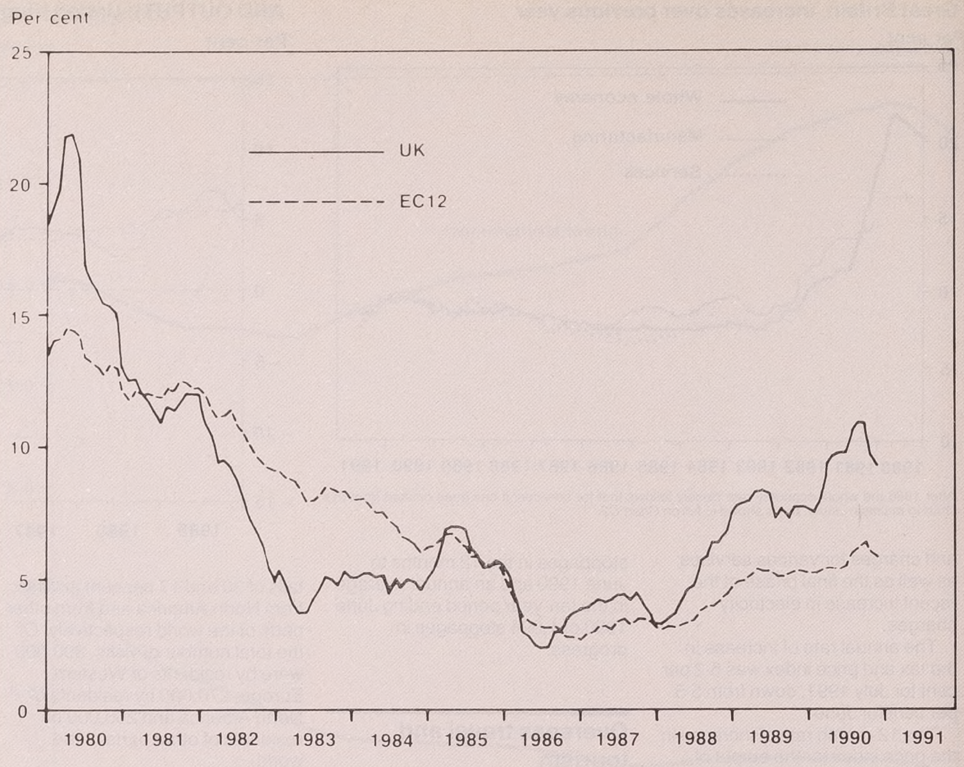
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to April, at 8½ per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries, which are shown in *table 5·9*. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 11 of the 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that seven 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.

The performance of the major industrialised countries in respect of unit wage costs has recently been mixed, with three of the seven countries showing improvement but the other four having worsening figures. Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the fourth quarter of 1990 with the equivalent quarter in 1989 show that in Canada the rate of increase in unit wage costs fell from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, in Japan from a 2 per cent increase to a 1 per cent decrease, and in Italy from an 8 per cent increase to a 6 per cent increase. On the other hand the rate for unit wage costs rose in France from a 1 per cent to a 3 per cent increase, in the United States from no change to a 1 per cent increase, and in Germany from a 1 per cent to a 2 per cent increase. Productivity growth in the United Kingdom declined over this period while earnings growth continued leading to a rise in the rate of increase of unit wage costs from 7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1989 to 11 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1990, remaining at 11 per cent in the first quarter of 1991.

In EC countries there was a provisional average rise in consumer prices of 5·2 per cent over the 12 months to June 1991, compared with 5·8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3·3 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 3·5 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 4·7 per cent in the United States, 6·3 per cent in Canada and 3·6 per cent in Japan (provisional).

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

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

Seasonally adjusted | UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure[2,15]		Output: GDP[3,4,15]		Index of output UK: Production industries[1,5,15]		Index of output UK: Manufacturing industries[1,6]		Index of production OECD countries[1]		Income: Real personal disposable income		Income: Gross trading profits of companies[7]	
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
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 r	1·1	104·5	4·5	42·1	15·7
1987	108·1	4·3	107·7	4·4	105·7	3·2	106·6	5·2	104·8	3·7	107·8	3·2	48·7	15·7
1988	112·7	4·3	112·5	4·5	109·5	3·6	114·1	7·0	110·7	5·6	114·3	6·0	57·9	18·9
1989	114·7	1·8	114·6	1·9	109·9	0·4	118·9	4·2	114·8	3·7	120·8	5·7	59·3	2·4
1990	115·3	0·5	115·3	0·6	109·2	–0·6	118·3	–0·5	116·9	1·8	126·8	5·0	57·8	–2·5
1990 Q2	116·5	2·0	116·4	2·1	111·9	2·6	120·5	1·3	116·7 r	1·8	122·8	1·9	14·9	—
Q3	114·8	—	114·8	0·2	108·5	–1·8	118·6	–0·5	117·9	2·5	124·0	3·3	14·9	2·8
Q4	113·9	–1·3	113·9	–1·1	106·6	–3·4	114·7	–3·5	116·9	1·3	125·2	3·6	13·7	–3·5
1991 Q1	113·2	–2·4	113·2	–2·4	106·3 r	–3·2	113·2 r	–5·1	..	..	124·5	1·5	13·5	–5·6
Q2	..	..	112·1 r	–3·7	105·1	–6·1	112·6	–6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990 Dec	..	..	..	..	105·6	–3·4	114·3	–3·5	116·2	1·3	..	..	..	..
1991 Jan	..	..	..	..	105·1	–4·0	113·9	–4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	106·9	–3·5	112·6	–4·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	106·9	–3·2	113·0	–5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	104·3	–4·2	112·7	–6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	103·9	–5·4	112·5	–6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	107·0	–6·1	112·7	–6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[8]: All industries 1985 prices		Fixed investment[8]: Manufacturing industries 1985 prices[6,9]		General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices[10]	Base lending rates † [11]	Effective exchange rate † [1,12]	
	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%
1985	217·9	3·5	100·0	4·7	45·5	7·1	8·7	11·5	73·9	—	0·82	12	100·0	–0·6
1986	231·7	6·3	105·3	5·3	45·6	0·2	8·5	–2·3	75·2	1·8	0·75	11	91·5	–8·5
1987	243·5	5·1	110·7	5·1	50·6	11·0	9·2	8·2	76·2	1·3	1·17	11	90·1	–1·5
1988	260·4	6·9	117·7	6·3	58·0	14·6	10·4	13·0	76·7	0·7	3·73	10·25–10·5	95·5	6·0
1989	270·5	3·9	119·9	1·9	62·7	8·1	10·8	3·8	77·2	0·7	2·62	13·75–14	92·6	–3·0
1990	272·9	0·9	120·4	0·4	63·0	0·5	10·7	–0·9	79·0	2·3	–0·70	15	91·3	–1·4
1990 Q2	69·0	1·8	121·3	1·3	16·1	2·5	2·7	—	20·0	4·7	–0·41	15	88·6	–5·3
Q3	68·1	0·7	120·3	0·5	15·4	–0·6	2·6	–3·7	19·8	1·0	0·02	15	94·2	2·7
Q4	67·5	–0·9	119·1	–1·2	15·2	–3·2	2·5	–10·7	19·7	1·5	–0·49	14	94·1	6·8
1991 Q1	67·8	–0·7	120·1	–0·6	14·9	–9·1	2·4	–14·3	19·6	0·5	–0·58	13	93·8	6·5
Q2	..	..	119·1 r	–1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	91·4	3·2
1991 Jan	..	..	118·6	–1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	94·1	7·4
Feb	..	..	118·5	–1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	94·3	6·7
Mar	..	..	122·8	–0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	92·9	6·5
Apr	..	..	118·8	–1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	92·3	6·0
May	..	..	118·2	–1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	91·7	5·6
Jun	..	..	120·0	–1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	90·2	3·2
Jul	..	..	120·4 P	–1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	90·4	0·2

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Visible trade: Import volume[1]		Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Current balance	Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[13]		Prices: Tax and price index† [1,14]		Producer prices index† [1,6,14]: Materials and fuels		Producer prices index† [1,6,14]: Home sales	
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 =100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1985	100·0	5·6	100·0	3·2	–3·3	2·8	100·0	–1·0	96·1	5·3	100·0	..	100·0	5·3
1986	104·2	4·2	107·4	7·4	–9·5	0·0	94·6	–5·4	97·9	1·9	92·4	–7·6	104·3	4·3
1987	109·7	5·3	115·3	7·4	–11·2	–4·3	94·8	0·2	100·4	2·6	95·3	3·1	103·3	–1·0
1988	111·8	1·9	131·0	13·6	–21·1	–15·4	100·8	6·3	103·3	2·9	98·4	3·2	113·2	9·6
1989	117·3	4·9	141·5	8·0	–24·0	–19·8	99·8	–1·0	110·6	7·1	104·0	5·7	119·0	5·1
1990	125·3	6·8	143·4	1·3	–17·9	–13·8	101·0	1·2	123·1	11·3	103·8	–0·2	126·0	5·9
Q2	126·6	11·3	146·4	3·4	–5·3	–5·1	97·8	–2·9	119·2	8·0	103·5	–0·9	125·7	6·3
Q3	123·7	5·2	142·0	–0·4	–3·7	–1·9	104·6	5·7	121·4	8·8	102·4	–0·7	126·8	5·9
Q4	125·8	1·6	138·9	–0·6	–3·0	–1·6	104·2	8·3	123·5	9·8	103·7	–2·0	128·3	5·9
1991 Q1	124·2	–0·5	137·9	–5·9	–2·8	–2·6	..	..	124·3	8·3	103·0 r	–2·6	130·8	6·3
Q2	127·0	0·3	139·0	–5·1	–2·1	–0·9	..	..	125·9	5·6	103·4 P	–0·1	133·2 P	6·0
1991 Jan	120·2	–1·4	141·5	–2·3	–1·3	–1·2	..	..	123·6	8·9	104·4	–2·7	130·2	6·1
Feb	125·8	–2·4	132·8	–3·8	–0·7	–0·6	..	..	124·3	8·6	102·3	–2·6	130·7	6·2
Mar	126·7	–0·7	139·4	–6·6	–0·8	–0·8	..	..	124·9	8·3	102·4	–2·6	131·6	6·3
Apr	124·8	0·2	139·9	–7·2	–0·8	–0·4	..	..	125·4	7·4	103·6	–1·9	132·9	6·2
May	..	..	138·3	–7·1	–0·9	–0·5	..	..	125·8	6·5	103·3	–1·3	133·4	6·2
June	..	..	138·8	–5·4	–0·4	—	..	..	126·5	5·6	103·2 P	–0·1	133·4 P	6·0
Jul	..	..	..	..	–0·4	—	..	..	126·2	5·3	102·5 P	0·7	133·8 P	5·9

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.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce *

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment †					Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces ‡	Work-related government training programmes ††	Workforce in employment ‡‡	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All					
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Mar	11,948		10,599		22,547	3,190	312	448	26,496	28,457 §
June	11,992		10,668		22,661	3,253	308	462	26,684	28,427 §
Sept	12,074		10,689		22,762	3,264	308	468	26,802	28,505 §
Dec	12,080		10,807		22,887	3,274	306	450	26,917	28,556 §
1990 Mar	12,015		10,701		22,717	3,284	306	436	26,743	28,388 §
June	12,050		10,806		22,856	3,298	303	424	26,881	28,437 §
Sept	12,069		10,756		22,826	3,298	303	413	26,840	28,514 §
Dec	11,906		10,789		22,696	3,298	300	427	26,721	28,572 §
1991 Mar	11,677		10,611		22,288	3,298	298	426	26,311	28,453 §
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Mar	11,995		10,640		22,635	3,190	312	448	26,584	28,490
June	11,999		10,671		22,670	3,253	308	462	26,693	28,486
Sept	12,022		10,706		22,728	3,264	308	468	26,767	28,454
Dec	12,066		10,748		22,814	3,274	306	450	26,844	28,482
1990 Mar	12,061		10,741		22,802	3,284	306	436	26,828	28,436
June	12,057		10,807		22,864	3,298	303	424	26,890	28,510
Sept	12,019		10,776		22,796	3,298	303	413	26,810	28,483
Dec	11,892		10,730		22,622	3,298	300	427	26,648	28,493
1991 Mar	11,723		10,649		22,372	3,298	298	426	26,394	28,488
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Mar	11,675	904	10,348	4,458	22,024	3,118	312	438	25,891	27,743 §
Jun	11,718	923	10,416	4,494	22,134	3,182	308	452	26,076	27,714 §
Sep	11,798	921	10,436	4,474	22,234	3,192	308	456	26,190	27,787 §
Dec	11,804	972	10,550	4,604	22,354	3,202	306	438	26,301	27,841 §
1990 Mar	11,742	938	10,447	4,560	22,188	3,212	306	423	26,130	27,677 §
Jun	11,776	984	10,550	4,647	22,326	3,222	303	412	26,263	27,724 §
Sep	11,794	955	10,500	4,573	22,294	3,222	303	398	26,217	27,792 §
Dec	11,631	969	10,529	4,663	22,160	3,222	300	411	26,094	27,849 §
1991 Mar	11,407	969	10,354	4,575	21,760	3,222	298	410	25,690	27,734 §
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Mar	11,722	912	10,388	4,469	22,110	3,118	312	438	25,977	27,774
June	11,725	911	10,417	4,481	22,143	3,182	308	452	26,084	27,771
Sept	11,747	937	10,452	4,521	22,199	3,192	308	456	26,155	27,739
Dec	11,791	959	10,493	4,558	22,284	3,202	306	438	26,230	27,768
1990 Mar	11,787	948	10,485	4,570	22,272	3,212	306	423	26,214	27,723
June	11,783	971	10,551	4,635	22,334	3,222	303	412	26,271	27,794
Sept	11,744	973	10,519	4,621	22,264	3,222	303	398	26,187	27,763
Dec	11,617	955	10,472	4,618	22,089	3,222	300	411	26,023	27,771
1991 Mar	11,451	980	10,392	4,585	21,843	3,222	298	410	25,773	27,768

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

* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

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

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

‡ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on 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 (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes–those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second-year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

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

§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under-18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see *tables 2·1 and 2·2* and their footnotes.

EMPLOYMENT 1·2
Employees in employment in Great Britain*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)	
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1973 June	22,182	22,182	7,673	7,673	8,396	8,396	9,665	9,665
1974 June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652
1975 June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276
1976 June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033
1977 June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048
1978 June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007
1979 June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022
1980 June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727
1981 June	21,386	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	7,072	7,087
1984 June	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
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
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
Oct			5,131	5,100	5,580	5,549		
Nov			5,131	5,101	5,581	5,550		
Dec	22,354	22,284	5,123	5,098	5,572	5,547	6,639	6,616
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
Apr			5,032	5,072	5,480	5,520		
May			5,033	5,067	5,479	5,514		
June	22,326	22,334	5,046	5,068	5,489	5,511	6,550	6,569
July			5,073	5,065	5,519	5,511		
Aug			5,077	5,053	5,524	5,499		
Sep	22,294	22,264	5,075	5,041	5,518	5,484	6,571	6,536
Oct			5,058	5,028	5,504	5,473		
Nov			5,037	5,007	5,482	5,452		
Dec	22,160	22,089	4,994	4,969	5,437	5,412	6,464	6,442
1991 Jan			4,936	4,949	5,381	5,394		
Feb			4,895	4,917	5,339	5,361		
Mar	21,760	21,843	4,846	4,872	5,286	5,312	6,275	6,302
Apr R			4,819	4,859	5,257	5,297		
May R			4,782	4,816	5,222	5,256		
June			4,758	4,780	5,195	5,217		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Service industries (6-9)		Agriculture forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	(11-14)	(15-17)	(21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34 37)
1973 June	12,096	12,096	421	368	355	790	429	1,048	1,008
1974 June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
1975 June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976 June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977 June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978 June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979 June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980 June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981 June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
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
1988 June	14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	326	757	737
1989 June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
Aug				164	288	389	334	758	743
Sept	15,273	15,294	304	160	288	399	333	757	745
Oct				161	287	398	331	757	742
Nov				162	288	399	332	757	740
Dec	15,436	15,387	280	161	288	398	332	761	740
1990 Jan				163	288	396	328	755	735
Feb				163	287	392	326	753	735
Mar	15,347	15,393	273	160	286	396	326	749	734
Apr				161	286	393	324	747	729
May				161	286	392	323	745	725
June	15,497	15,478	279	157	286	392	326	744	728
July				159	287	391	328	747	734
Aug				159	288	391	329	746	733
Sep	15,425	15,450	298	155	287	392	329	750	734
Oct				158	288	390	327	745	728
Nov				157	289	387	325	741	724
Dec	15,428	15,377	268	153	290	384	325	736	720
1991 Jan				156	289	374	321	733	715
Feb				155	289	372	318	723	709
Mar	15,224	15,270	260	150	290	372	318	717	700
Apr				153	286	367	315	716 R	695 R
May R				152	288	364	315	704	692
June				149	288	365	317	699	686

* See footnote † in *table 1·1*.

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment in Great Britain*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc (46,48-49)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63 67)
1973 June	512	397	556	758	975	646	554	1,269	1,030
1974 June	498	401	560	769	946	647	576	1,223	1,032
1975 June	458	400	526	731	875	602	553	1,207	1,032
1976 June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977 June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978 June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979 June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980 June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985 June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986 June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134
1987 June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988 June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989 June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
Aug	257	236	333	538	510	545	491		
Sept	253	240	331	538	508	549	490	1,066	1,223
Oct	252	240	331	535	507	548	491		
Nov	249	242	330	539	506	548	490		
Dec	248	243	329	533	502	547	490	1,067	1,229
1990 Jan	248	243	328	522	499	544	485		
Feb	248	244	323	520	497	542	483		
Mar	246	247	320	515	494	542	485	1,067	1,221
Apr	242	248	319	515	494	541	482		
May	243	248	321	517	492	544	483		
June	245	248	319	520	491	549	484	1,061	1,229
July	246	249	319	532	491	550	486		
Aug	246	249	318	536	490	550	488		
Sep	249	247	320	533	487	547	487	1,053	1,228
Oct	249	247	320	535	488	544	485		
Nov	245	247	319	535	487	543	483		
Dec	242	248	314	527	482	535	481	1,027	1,218
1991 Jan	239	247	310	520	475	527	476		
Feb	235	245	305	515	474	524	473		
Mar	233	244	300	511	468	517	467	989 P	1,202
Apr	230	243	297	511 R	464 R	518	464		
May	227	239	293	513 R	460 R	514	461 R		
June	224	236	292	510	457	511	461		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecommunications (79)	Banking, finance, insurance (81-85)	Public administration etc † (91-92)	Education (93)	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94 96-98)
1973 June	2,066	791	1,052	437	1,423	1,837	1,401	1,007	1,053
1974 June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975 June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976 June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977 June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169
1978 June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1979 June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262
1980 June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,586	1,214	1,286
1981 June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982 June	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983 June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984 June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985 June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986 June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987 June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988 June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989 June	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
1990 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	2,249	1,184	930	423	2,684	1,870	1,763	1,417	1,604
Apr									
May									
June	2,248	1,252	927	426	2,699	1,887	1,745	1,419	1,666
July									
Aug									
Sep	2,252	1,264	934	424	2,698	1,894	1,652	1,420	1,660
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	2,310	1,219	927	416	2,647	1,890	1,738	1,424	1,639
1991 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	2,217	1,166	909	410	2,625	1,903	1,741	1,421	1,631
Apr									
May									
June									

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

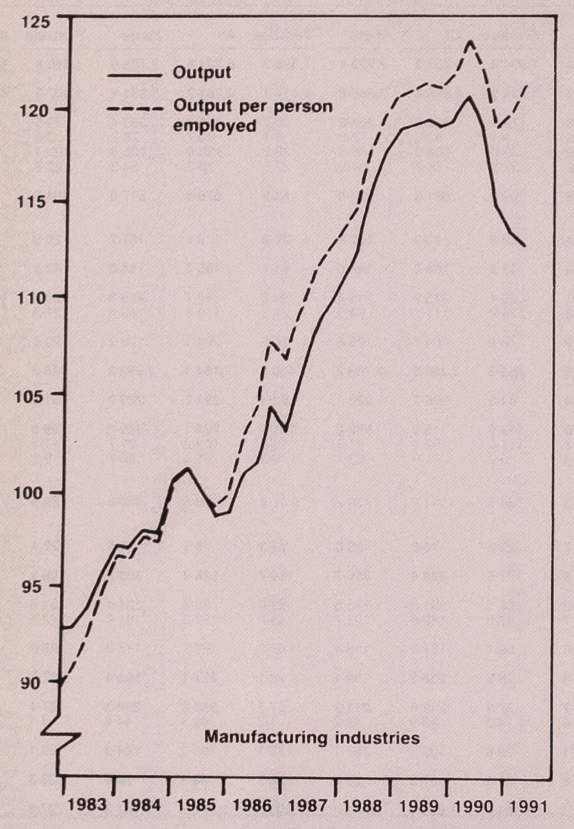
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	Jun 1990 R Males	Jun 1990 R Females	Jun 1990 R All	Apr 1991 R Males	Apr 1991 R Females	Apr 1991 R All	May 1991 R Males	May 1991 R Females	May 1991 R All	Jun 1991 Males	Jun 1991 Females	Jun 1991 All
Production industries	1–4	3,907·7	1,581·6	5,489·3	3,752·4	1,504·8	5,257·2	3,725·4	1,496·3	5,221·8	3,708·5	1,486·8	5,195·3
Manufacturing industries	2–4	3,544·0	1,502·3	5,046·3	3,393·7	1,424·9	4,818·6	3,365·6	1,416·1	4,781·7	3,351·1	1,407·3	4,758·4
Energy and water supply	1	363·7	79·3	443·0	358·6	79·9	438·6	359·8	80·2	440·0	357·4	79·5	436·9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	86·5	4·1	90·6	78·9	4·1	83·0	78·6	4·1	82·7	78·2	3·8	82·1
Electricity	161	109·2	30·0	139·2	105·9	29·0	134·9	106·8	29·2	136·0	106·8	29·4	136·2
Gas	162	53·7	21·7	75·4	54·2	22·5	76·7	54·2	22·5	76·7	54·3	22·6	76·8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	547·4	170·7	718·2	519·6	162·2	681·8	517·0	161·9	678·9	517·5	164·2	681·6
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21–23	169·5	22·5	192·0	159·4	20·9	180·3	157·6	20·8	178·4	157·7	20·9	178·6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	154·5	45·5	200·0	144·0	42·2	186·2	144·0	41·7	185·7	144·0	42·5	186·5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	223·4	102·8	326·2	216·1	99·1	315·2	215·4	99·3	314·7	215·8	100·8	316·5
Basic industrial chemicals	251	93·8	21·4	115·2	90·2	20·9	111·1	89·6	21·1	110·6	89·6	21·2	110·8
Other chemical products and preparations	255–259/260	129·6	81·4	211·0	125·9	78·2	204·1	125·8	78·3	204·1	126·2	79·6	205·8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,799·4	484·9	2,284·3	1,722·0	458·3	2,180·3	1,703·2	450·9	2,154·1	1,692·3	445·3	2,137·6
Metal goods nes	31	249·3	69·7	319·0	232·4	64·3	296·7	230·4	62·4	292·7	229·9	61·9	291·8
Mechanical engineering	32	625·5	118·7	744·3	601·0	114·8	715·8	592·6	111·5	704·1	589·2	109·6	698·9
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	91·4	12·0	103·3	91·1	11·0	102·1	91·3	10·9	102·2	91·7	11·1	102·8
Mining and construction machinery etc	325	66·9	9·7	76·6	62·6	9·2	71·9	62·1	9·3	71·4	60·7	9·1	69·8
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321–324/ 326–329	467·3	97·1	564·3	447·3	94·7	541·9	439·2	91·4	530·5	436·8	89·5	526·3
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56·5	24·0	80·5	55·7	22·6	78·3	55·0	23·3	78·3	55·6	22·4	78·0
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	372·4	183·8	556·2	357·9	171·5	529·4	356·7	169·7	526·4	353·3	168·1	521·4
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	140·2	55·5	195·8	137·3	54·5	191·8	135·6	52·9	188·4	134·4	51·8	186·2
Telecommunication equipment	344	108·0	52·0	160·0	101·7	47·9	149·6	102·7	48·6	151·3	101·7	47·5	149·2
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345–348	124·2	76·3	200·4	118·8	69·1	187·9	118·4	68·2	186·7	117·2	68·9	186·1
Motor vehicles and parts	35	214·8	30·2	245·0	201·8	28·5	230·3	199·1	28·1	227·1	196·4	27·7	224·1
Other transport equipment	36	219·8	28·5	248·2	214·7	27·9	242·6	211·3	27·3	238·5	209·3	27·1	236·5
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	48·8	4·5	53·3	45·6	4·3	49·9	44·2	4·2	48·3	44·4	4·1	48·5
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362–365	170·9	24·0	194·9	169·1	23·6	192·7	167·1	23·1	190·2	164·9	23·1	188·0
Instrument engineering	37	61·1	30·1	91·1	58·6	28·6	87·3	58·2	28·7	86·9	58·6	28·3	86·9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,197·1	846·7	2,043·8	1,152·1	804·3	1,956·4	1,145·4	803·3	1,948·7	1,141·3	797·8	1,939·2
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	299·4	221·0	520·4	296·1	215·1	511·1	297·7	215·7	513·4	296·2	213·6	509·8
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55·5	40·0	95·5	56·1	36·7	92·7	56·3	36·9	93·2	55·9	36·8	92·7
All other food and drink manufacture	413–423	185·1	155·9	341·1	181·7	153·5	335·2	182·7	154·0	336·7	182·2	152·1	334·3
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424–429	58·8	25·1	83·9	58·3	24·9	83·3	58·6	24·9	83·5	58·1	24·7	82·8
Textiles	43	102·6	90·3	192·9	97·4	85·7	183·2	95·7	86·5	182·2	95·8	85·3	181·1
Footwear and clothing	45	78·8	199·7	278·5	75·7	187·4	263·1	73·8	186·5	260·3	73·4	185·7	259·2
Timber and wooden furniture	46	197·5	49·0	246·5	185·7	46·5	232·2	183·3	46·0	229·3	182·9	46·3	229·2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	305·4	178·2	483·7	294·6	169·4	464·0	292·7	168·7	461·4	291·9	168·6	460·5
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471–472	95·7	42·1	137·8	92·0	38·6	130·6	91·2	39·1	130·4	91·4	39·2	130·6
Printing and publishing	475	209·8	136·2	345·9	202·6	130·8	333·4	201·5	129·6	331·1	200·5	129·5	330·0
Rubber and plastics	48	159·3	59·6	218·9	153·3	58·2	211·5	152·5	57·4	209·9	152·2	56·1	208·3
Other manufacturing	49	43·3	40·0	83·3	39·8	34·1	73·9	40·3	34·6	75·0	39·5	34·3	73·8

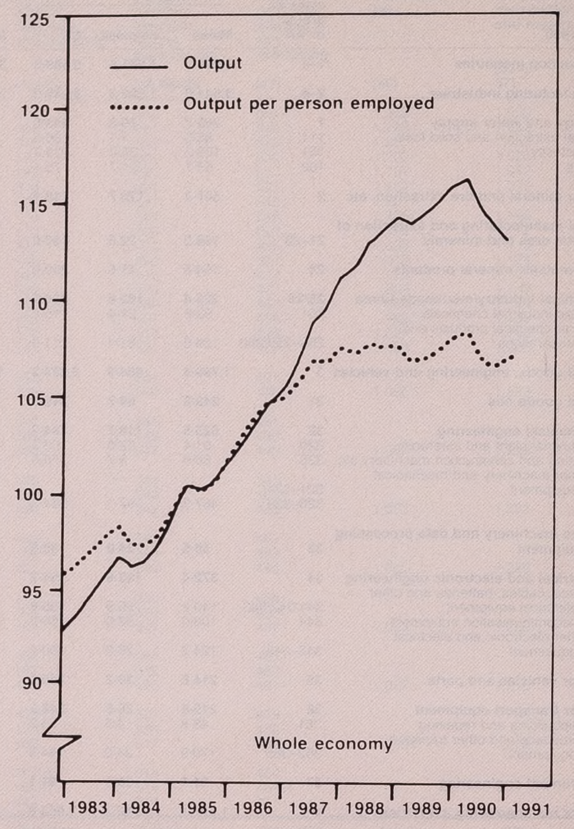
* See footnotes † in *table 1·1*.
P Provisional

1·8 EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output, employment and productivity

(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



Source: Central Statistical Office

Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy: Output ‡	Whole economy: Employed labour force *	Whole economy: Output per person employed **	Production industries Divisions 1 to 4: Output	Production industries Divisions 1 to 4: Employed labour force	Production industries Divisions 1 to 4: Output per person employed **	Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4: Output	Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4: Employed labour force	Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4: Output per person employed **
1984		96·7	98·9	97·6	94·8	100·8	94·0	97·4	100·5	97·0
1985		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986		103·2	100·1	103·3	102·4	97·3	105·3	101·3	97·9	103·5
1987		107·7	101·9	106·1	105·7	96·1	110·1	106·6	97·0	109·8
1988		112·5	105·2	107·5	109·5	96·7	113·2	114·1	98·2	116·2
1989		114·6	107·8	107·2	109·9	96·7	113·7	118·9	98·5	120·8
1990		115·3	108·4	107·4	109·2	95·5	114·3	118·3	97·4	121·4
1984	Q1	96·7	98·3	98·2	97·2	101·1	96·2	97·1	100·6	96·6
	Q2	96·2	98·7	97·3	94·1	100·9	93·3	97·0	100·5	96·5
	Q3	96·4	99·0	97·2	93·3	100·6	92·6	97·9	100·3	97·6
	Q4	97·4	99·5	97·8	94·4	100·5	93·9	97·7	100·4	97·3
1985	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
1986	Q1	101·5	100·0	101·6	101·1	98·7	102·5	98·8	99·1	99·7
	Q2	102·7	100·0	102·9	102·2	97·6	104·7	100·8	98·2	102·6
	Q3	103·8	100·1	104·0	103·0	96·8	106·4	101·3	97·3	104·1
	Q4	104·8	100·4	104·7	103·5	96·2	107·5	104·4	97·0	107·7
1987	Q1	105·4	100·7	105·0	103·7	95·8	108·3	103·0	96·5	106·7
	Q2	106·9	101·5	105·7	104·8	95·9	109·2	105·6	96·8	109·1
	Q3	108·9	102·3	106·9	106·7	96·2	111·0	108·1	97·2	111·2
	Q4	109·7	103·2	106·8	107·8	96·4	111·9	109·6	97·5	112·4
1988	Q1	111·3	104·1	107·5	107·9	96·6	111·7	110·9	97·9	113·3
	Q2	111·8	104·8	107·3	109·5	96·7	113·3	112·4	98·1	114·6
	Q3	113·1	105·7	107·7	110·3	96·7	114·0	115·5	98·3	117·5
	Q4	113·6	106·3	107·6	110·4	96·9	113·9	117·4	98·4	119·3
1989	Q1	114·4	107·1	107·6	109·6	96·9	113·1	118·7	98·6	120·5
	Q2	114·0	107·6	106·8	109·1	96·7	112·8	118·9	98·5	120·8
	Q3	114·6	108·0	107·0	110·5	96·6	114·4	119·2	98·5	121·1
	Q4	115·2	108·3	107·4	110·4	96·4	114·5	118·9	98·3	120·9
1990	Q1	116·0	108·4	108·0	109·8	96·1	114·2	119·3	98·1	121·6
	Q2	116·4	108·6	108·3	111·9	95·9	116·7	120·5	97·7	123·4
	Q3	114·8	108·6	106·8	108·5	95·5	113·6	118·6	97·4	121·7
	Q4	113·9	108·0	106·6	106·6	94·6	112·7	114·7	96·5	118·8
1991	Q1	113·2	107·0	107·0	106·3	93·1	114·2	113·2	94·9	119·2
	Q2	112·1	. .	. .	105·1	90·3	116·4	112·6	93·2	120·8

* 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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME: Operatives (Thou)	OVERTIME: Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked: Average per operative working overtime	Hours of overtime worked: Actual (million)	Hours of overtime worked: Seasonally adjusted	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole week: Operatives (Thou)	Stood off for whole week: Hours lost (Thou)	Working part of week: Operatives (Thou)	Working part of week: Hours lost (Thou)	Working part of week: Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Stood off for whole or part of week: Operatives (Thou)	Stood off for whole or part of week: Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual	Hours lost: Seasonally adjusted	Hours lost: Average per operative on short-time
1986	1,304	34·2	9·0	11·72		5	192	29	293	10·1	34	·9	485		14·4
1987	1,350	36·0	9·4	12·63		4	149	20	199	10·0	24	·6	348		14·6
1988	1,413	37·9	9·5	13·42		3	101	15	143	9·8	17	·5	244		14·4
1989	1,394	37·6	9·6	13·44		3	119	19	183	9·5	22	·6	303		13·7
1990	1,346	37·5	9·5	12·75		6	227	20	180	8·9	26	·7	407		15·7
week ended															
1989 May 13	1,405	38·3	9·5	13·47	13·55	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	·7	365	353	14·1
June 10	1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13·38	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	·5	228	295	13·5
July 15	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13·31	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	·5	262	279	15·3
Aug 19	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13·66	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	·4	181	223	13·3
Sept 16	1,367	37·5	9·7	13·71	13·53	3	137	16	160	9·9	20	·5	298	362	15·2
Oct 14	1,465	39·0	9·7	14·19	13·30	2	96	19	168	8·8	21	·6	263	298	12·3
Nov 11	1,456	38·8	9·6	14·04	13·10	4	150	19	164	8·8	22	·6	314	314	14·0
Dec 16	1,391	37·1	9·8	13·66	12·77	3	137	21	185	8·6	25	·7	322	367	12·9
1990 Jan 12	1,291	34·8	9·2	11·89	12·85	3	130	25	208	8·5	28	·7	338	293	12·1
Feb 9	1,363	36·9	9·3	12·72	12·94	4	145	28	257	9·1	32	·9	402	318	12·6
Mar 9	1,336	36·2	9·4	12·57	12·80	6	246	28	254	9·1	34	·9	500	396	14·7
Apr 6	1,349	36·8	9·5	12·80	13·12	3	134	26	233	9·1	29	·8	366	319	12·7
May 4	1,343	36·6	9·3	12·53	12·63	4	172	17	150	9·1	21	·6	323	306	15·5
June 8	1,358	36·8	9·4	12·76	13·00	4	142	13	125	9·3	17	·5	268	344	15·7
July 13	1,340	38·3	9·5	12·77	12·92	5	194	13	118	8·7	18	·5	311	330	17·0
Aug 17	1,285	36·7	9·6	12·37	13·09	7	297	11	102	8·9	19	·5	399	493	21·1
Sept 14	1,363	38·9	9·7	13·26	13·07	14	558	11	91	8·2	25	·7	649	779	25·9
Oct 12	1,399	40·0	9·6	13·46	12·52	7	266	16	149	9·3	23	·6	415	471	18·3
Nov 9	1,393	40·0	9·3	12·99	12·05	6	233	26	231	8·7	32	·9	463	469	14·3
Dec 14	1,338	38·8	9·6	12·86	11·97	5	205	29	248	8·7	34	1·0	454	515	13·5
1991 Jan 11	1,140	33·5	9·1	10·35	11·28	9	373	37	371	9·9	47	1·4	744	651	15·9
Feb 8	1,108	32·8	8·8	9·80	10·03	8	331	65	611	9·3	74	2·2	942	741	12·8
Mar 15	1,110	33·2	9·1	10·11	10·36	9	354	105	931	8·9	113	3·4	1,285	1,015	11·3
Apr 12	1,105 R	33·3 R	8·9	9·86	10·17 R	8 R	315 R	99 R	943 R	9·5	107 R	3·2 R	1,257 R	1,098 R	11·7 R
May 17	1,108 R	33·7 R	9·1	10·04	10·16	9 R	358 R	73 R	649 R	8·9	82 R	2·5 R	1,007 R	953 R	12·3 R
June 14	1,106	33·7	9·4	10·35	10·60	5	201	61	564	9·2	66	2·0	765	984	11·6
SIC 1980 Week ended June 14, 1991															
Metal Manufacturing	21·5	30·4	9·7	2·1		0·1	2·5	1·0	15·8	16·9	1·0	1·4	18·3		18·3
Non-metallic mineral products	45·5	33·8	9·3	4·2		0·2	7·3	6·4	50·7	7·9	6·6	4·9	57·9		8·8
Chemical industry	51·6	30·4	10·7	5·5		-	0·8	0·1	0·4	7·5	0·1	-	1·2		15·6
Basic industrial chemicals (251)	19·7	27·0	10·8	2·1		-	0·8	-	0·1	7·4	-	-	0·8		28·8
Metal goods nes	83·9	37·8	9·4	7·9		0·6	22·8	9·9	87·5	8·9	10·4	4·7	110·3		10·6
Hand tools, finished metal goods (316)	42·1	32·5	9·7	4·1		0·5	19·2	5·5	49·5	9·0	6·0	4·6	68·5		11·4
Mechanical engineering	207·7	45·6	9·7	20·2		1·4	56·9	8·4	86·4	10·2	9·8	2·2	143·3		14·5
Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328)	99·1	43·8	9·1	9·0		0·5	21·2	5·3	54·5	10·3	5·9	2·6	75·6		12·8
Electrical and electronic engineering	90·7	29·0	8·9	8·1		0·4	17·7	5·0	44·3	8·9	5·4	1·7	62·1		11·4
Telecommunication equipment (344)	19·7	28·5	8·3	1·6		-	-	0·7	4·7	6·1	0·7	1·1	4·7		6·1
Motor vehicles	47·8	28·3	8·6	4·1		0·2	8·5	3·3	38·7	12·0	3·5	2·0	47·2		13·7
Motor vehicles and engines (351)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other transport equipment	55·7	38·1	9·4	5·3		0·1	2·7	0·6	1·7	2·6	0·7	0·5	4·4		6·2
Aerospace equipment (364)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Instrument engineering	15·3	27·7	8·5	1·3		-	1·8	-	0·3	19·4	0·1	0·1	2·1		35·1
Food, drink and tobacco (411–429)	145·9	36·8	9·9	14·4		0·2	9·4	0·7	6·5	9·3	0·9	0·2	15·8		17·6
Textile industry	46·3	29·4	8·6	4·0		0·3	12·5	6·3	54·2	8·7	6·6	4·2	66·6		10·1
Footwear and clothing	28·6	13·2	5·7	1·6		0·1	5·4	9·9	80·4	8·1	10·1	4·7	85·8		8·5
Timber and wooden furniture	60·3	36·2	8·5	5·1		1·1	40·7	4·0	42·2	10·5	5·0	3·0	82·8		16·5
Paper, printing and publishing	94·7	33·3	9·0	8·6		0·1	3·9	1·2	10·4	8·7	1·3	0·5	14·4		11·0
Paper and paper products (471,472)	34·6	36·2	10·0	3·5		-	0·4	0·3	2·8	9·3	0·3	0·3	3·2		10·7
Printing and publishing (475)	60·1	31·9	8·5	5·1		-	3·5	0·8	7·6	9·5	0·9	0·5	11·1		12·3
Rubber and plastics	55·1	35·8	10·5	5·8		0·1	3·7	1·8	16·0	9·1	1·9	1·2	19·7		10·6
Other manufacturing	11·2	20·3	7·8	0·9		-	-	0·6	4·7	7·8	0·6	1·1	4·7		7·8
All manufacturing	1,105·7	33·7	9·4	103·5		5·1	201·0	61·0	563·9	9·2	66·0	2·0	764·9		11·6

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

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

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN		INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
		All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes		21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1986		96·6	95·4	96·5	99·0	97·6	99·7	99·6	100·0	99·1	99·6
1987		96·1	96·0	96·1	98·4	97·2	100·5	100·5	101·1	99·9	99·6
1988		97·2	98·6	93·7	97·0	97·0	101·1	101·2	102·0	99·3	101·0
1989		96·2R	96·9	92·6R	90·2	94·8	100·5	100·6	102·6	98·6	100·5
1990		92·3R	90·4R	95·5R	83·0	89·9	100·7R	100·6	102·7	98·1	100·2
Week ended											
1989	June 10	96·0	96·8	92·1	90·8	95·2	100·5	100·5	102·1	98·9	100·7
	July 15	95·8					100·4				
	Aug 19	96·5					100·6				
	Sept 16	96·7	96·9	93·5	89·0	94·3	100·4	100·4	103·9R	98·3	100·0
	Oct 14	95·8R					100·4R				
	Nov 11	95·3R					100·3R				
	Dec 16	94·8R	95·6	91·5R	87·2	93·3	100·0R	100·7	101·5R	98·3	100·4
1990	Jan 13	94·8R					100·5R				
	Feb 10	94·5R					100·7R				
	Mar 10	93·8R	93·0R	93·0R	85·1	91·1	100·6R	100·7	102·1R	97·9	99·9
	Apr 14	93·6R					100·9R				
	May 12	92·8R					100·6R				
	June 9	92·6R	90·9	93·7R	84·2	90·7	100·8R	100·3	102·1R	98·2	100·5
	July 14	92·2R					100·8R				
	Aug 11	91·9R					100·9R				
	Sept 8	91·7	90·1R	99·2	82·4	89·0	101·0	100·6	103·4	98·4	100·0
	Oct 13	90·8					100·7				
	Nov 10	89·7					100·4				
	Dec 8	88·8	87·5R	96·2	80·4	88·7	100·4	100·7	103·2	98·0	100·5
1991	Jan 12	87·4					99·7				
	Feb 9	85·7					98·8R				
	Mar 9	84·5	81·8R	90·4	76·1	88·0	98·8	98·5R	99·4	95·9	101·0
	Apr 13	83·9R					98·7				
	May 11	83·0R					99·1				
	June 8	82·4	79·0	88·6	74·8	85·3	99·6	98·9	99·2	97·1	100·6

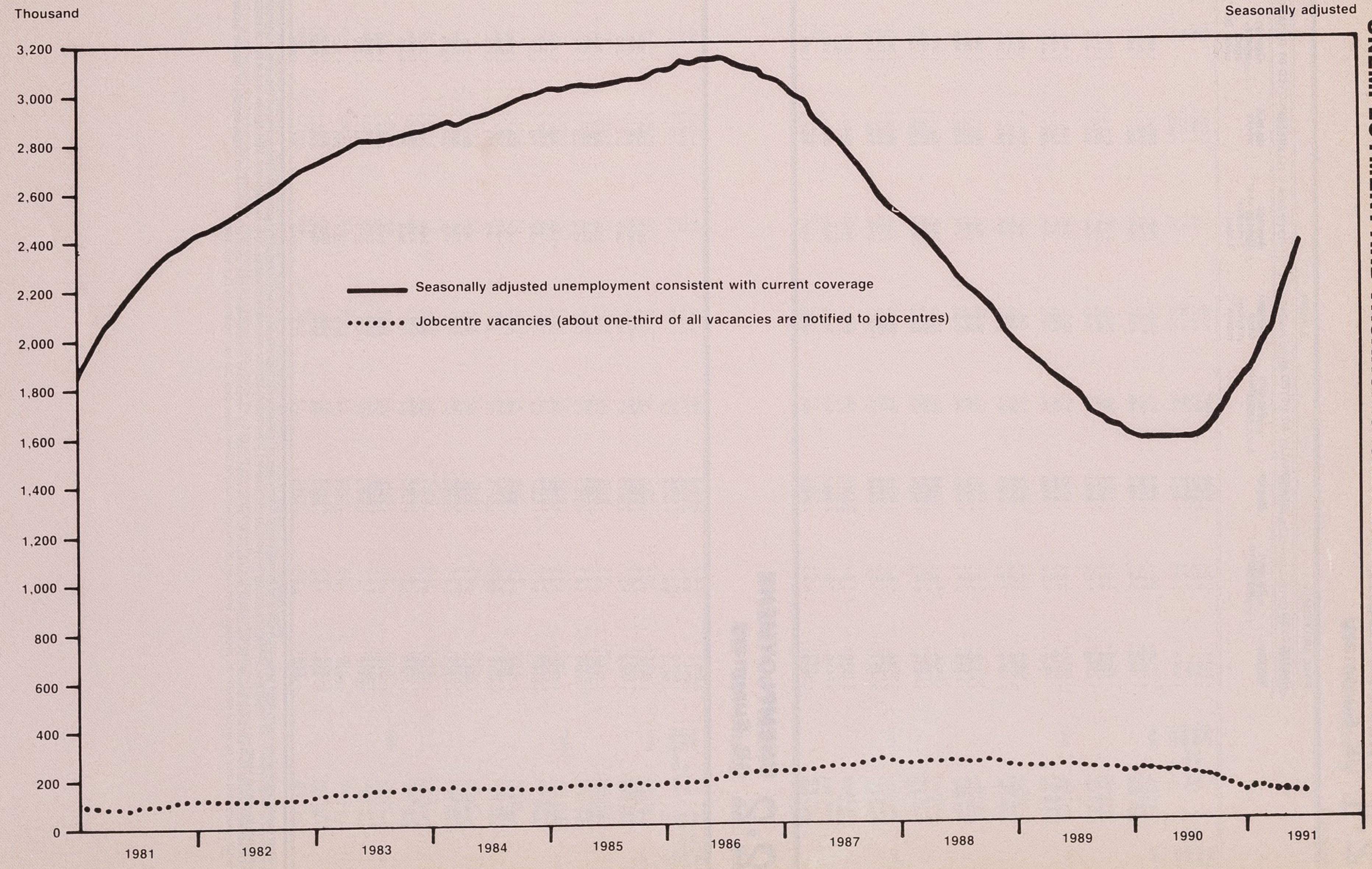
1·13 EMPLOYMENT
Overtime and short-time
Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1991: Regions

Week ended June 14, 1991	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME								
			Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole week or part of week			
								Hours lost				Hours lost	
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the work	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	218·9	30·2	9·3	2,034·8	1·0	36·5	6·9	67·5	9·8	7·8	1·1	103·9	13·3
Greater London *	60·7	22·4	9·5	576·9	0·6	22·2	..	..	..	0·6	0·2	22·2	40·0
East Anglia	43·7	37·8	9·5	416·5	0·2	9·8	1·9	20·8	11·2	2·1	1·8	30·7	14·6
South West	84·6	36·4	9·5	800·1	0·1	4·7	2·5	13·4	5·3	2·6	1·1	18·1	6·8
West Midlands	141·6	32·0	8·7	1,235·6	0·9	35·0	18·5	164·5	8·9	19·3	4·4	199·5	10·3
East Midlands	112·0	34·6	9·0	1,008·7	0·4	14·1	8·5	57·3	6·8	8·8	2·7	71·5	8·1
Yorkshire and Humberside	128·0	37·8	10·1	1,294·6	1·1	45·4	7·2	80·4	11·2	8·3	2·5	125·8	15·1
North West	145·6	34·3	9·6	1,397·3	0·8	31·9	7·0	70·9	10·2	7·8	1·8	102·7	13·2
North	64·7	32·9	9·7	630·2	0·2	6·4	3·1	34·1	11·2	3·2	1·6	40·5	12·6
Wales	49·0	30·8	8·7	427·9	0·2	7·0	2·2	17·9	8·1	2·4	1·5	25·0	10·5
Scotland	103·5	36·8	9·4	976·3	0·2	7·5	2·6	30·0	11·4	2·8	1·0	37·5	13·3

* Included in South East

C1

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1981–91



2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE								
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
		Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1987	)	2,953·4	10·6	2,806·5	10·0					
1988**	) Annual	2,370·4	8·4	2,274·9	8·1					
1989	) averages	1,798·7	6·3	1,784·4	6·3					
1990	)	1,664·5	5·9	1,661·7	5·8					
1989	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
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5·9	1,615·8	5·7	–20·3	–18·2	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5·9	1,614·0	5·7	–1·8	–12·4	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·8	1,606·6	5·6	–7·4	–9·8	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5·7	1,607·0	5·7	0·4	–2·9	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5·6	1,610·9	5·7	3·9	–1·0	181	1,374	24
	June 14	1,555·6	5·5	1,618·4	5·7	7·5	3·9	190	1,342	23
	July 12	1,623·6	5·7	1,632·1	5·7	13·7	8·4	261	1,340	23
	Aug 9	1,657·8	5·8	1,655·3	5·8	23·2	14·8	236	1,398	23
	Sept 13	1,673·9	5·9	1,670·5	5·9	15·2	17·4	247	1,403	24
	Oct 11	1,670·6	5·9	1,704·8	6·0	34·3	24·2	257	1,390	24
	Nov 8	1,728·1	6·1	1,763·1	6·2	58·3	35·9	268	1,435	25
	Dec 13	1,850·4	6·5	1,842·3	6·5	79·2	57·3	273	1,550	27
1991	Jan 10	1,959·7	6·9	1,891·6	6·7	49·3	62·3	267	1,664	29
	Feb 7	2,045·4	7·2	1,979·8	7·0	88·2	72·2	313	1,703	30
	Mar 14	2,142·1	7·5	2,091·0	7·4	111·2	82·9	300	1,810	32
	Apr 11	2,198·5	7·7	2,173·6	7·6	82·6	94·0	292	1,873	34
	May 9	2,213·8	7·8	2,241·3	7·9	67·7	87·2	270	1,908	35
	June 13	2,241·0	7·9	2,300·3	8·1	59·0	69·8	262	1,942	37
	July 11 P	2,367·5	8·3	2,368·1	8·3	67·8	64·8	363	1,967	38

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1987	)	2,826·9	10·4	2,684·4	9·8					
1988**	) Annual	2,254·7	8·2	2,161·7	7·9					
1989	) averages	1,693·0	6·1	1,678·8	6·1					
1990	)	1,567·3	5·6	1,564·6	5·6					
1989	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
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,586·6	5·7	1,516·6	5·5	–19·1	–17·2	206	1,357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576·8	5·7	1,515·3	5·5	–1·3	–11·5	219	1,335	23
	Mar 8	1,549·0	5·6	1,508·1	5·4	–7·2	–9·2	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5·5	1,509·0	5·4	0·9	–2·5	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482·5	5·3	1,513·2	5·5	4·2	–0·7	176	1,284	23
	June 14	1,460·6	5·3	1,521·5	5·5	8·3	4·5	184	1,255	22
	July 12	1,524·1	5·5	1,535·2	5·5	13·7	8·7	251	1,251	22
	Aug 9	1,559·6	5·6	1,559·5	5·6	24·3	15·4	229	1,308	22
	Sept 13	1,575·5	5·7	1,575·0	5·7	15·5	17·8	237	1,316	22
	Oct 11	1,575·9	5·7	1,609·4	5·8	34·4	24·7	248	1,305	23
	Nov 8	1,633·8	5·9	1,666·8	6·0	57·4	35·8	260	1,350	24
	Dec 13	1,754·8	6·3	1,745·4	6·3	78·6	56·8	266	1,463	26
1991	Jan 10	1,861·5	6·7	1,794·2	6·5	48·8	61·6	259	1,574	28
	Feb 7	1,947·6	7·0	1,882·2	6·8	88·0	71·8	306	1,612	29
	Mar 14	2,043·9	7·4	1,992·2	7·2	110·0	82·3	293	1,720	31
	Apr 11	2,099·4	7·6	2,074·4	7·5	82·2	93·4	285	1,782	33
	May 9	2,115·8	7·6	2,141·9	7·7	67·5	86·6	264	1,818	34
	June 13	2,142·8	7·7	2,200·3	7·9	58·4	69·4	255	1,852	36
	July 11 P	2,263·9	8·2	2,267·4	8·2	67·1	64·3	351	1,876	37

† 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 UK Summary 2·1

THOUSAND

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††		MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number		
2,045·8	12·5	1,955·3	12·0	907·6	7·8	851·2	7·3		1987	)
1,650·5	10·1	1,588·1	9·7	719·9	6·1	686·8	5·8		1988**	) Annual
1,290·8	7·9	1,277·4	7·8	507·9	4·2	507·0	4·2		1989	) averages
1,232·3	7·6	1,230·3	7·6	432·2	3·6	431·4	3·5		1990	)
1,261·6	7·7	1,265·7	7·8	509·8	4·2	500·5	4·1	196·1	1989	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		Mar 14
1,684·7	10·4	1,697·4	10·4	529·0	4·3	543·9	4·5	178·3		Mar 14
1,707·7	10·5	1,744·6	10·7	533·4	4·4	555·7	4·6	179·9		Mar 14
1,782·4	11·0	1,795·7	11·0	585·2	4·8	572·4	4·7	189·8		July 11 P

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 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	)
1,183·6	7·4	1,187·9	7·5	480·0	4·1	472·5	4·0	183·5	1989	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		Mar 14
1,609·3	10·2	1,621·5	10·2	506·6	4·3	520·4	4·4	169·8		Mar 14
1,632·3	10·3	1,668·3	10·5	510·4	4·3	532·0	4·5	171·4		Mar 14
1,704·8	10·8	1,719·0	10·9	559·2	4·7	548·4	4·6	180·3		July 11 P

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

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

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

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1987)	680·5	460·8	219·7	7·4	8·7	5·7	657·9	7·2			448·3	209·7
1988**) Annual	508·6	346·8	161·8	5·5	6·5	4·1	495·8	5·4			339·8	156·0
1989) averages	367·4	259·6	107·8	3·9	4·9	2·7	366·9	3·9			259·3	107·6
1990)	372·4	273·3	99·2	4·0	5·2	2·5	371·8	4·0			272·8	99·0
1990 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	608·5	456·3	152·2	6·5	8·6	3·8	613·8	6·6	24·3	33·0	458·8	155·0
June 13	627·6	471·9	155·7	6·7	8·9	3·9	638·8	6·9	25·0	25·7	478·5	160·3
July 11 P	665·5	496·5	169·0	7·1	9·4	4·2	664·5	7·1	25·7	25·0	497·7	166·8
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1987)	363·8	254·4	109·4	8·5	10·1	6·2	353·0	8·2			248·3	104·7
1988**) Annual	291·9	205·1	86·7	6·8	8·2	4·9	285·3	6·6			201·5	83·8
1989) averages	218·2	156·5	61·8	5·1	6·4	3·4	218·0	5·1			156·4	61·7
1990)	211·8	154·7	57·1	5·0	6·4	3·2	211·4	5·0			154·5	57·0
1990 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	317·7	234·2	83·5	7·6	9·7	4·7	320·1	7·6	12·6	15·9	235·1	85·0
June 13	329·5	243·5	86·0	7·8	10·1	4·8	332·9	7·9	12·8	13·4	245·0	87·9
July 11 P	347·2	254·9	92·3	8·3	10·5	5·2	344·3	8·2	11·4	12·3	253·6	90·7
EAST ANGLIA												
1987)	72·5	47·4	25·1	7·7	8·6	6·3	69·4	7·3			45·8	23·6
1988**) Annual	52·0	33·6	18·5	5·4	6·0	4·6	50·4	5·2			32·7	17·7
1989) averages	35·2	24·0	11·2	3·6	4·2	2·7	35·2	3·6			24·0	11·2
1990)	37·5	27·3	10·2	3·7	4·7	2·4	37·4	3·7			27·2	10·2
1990 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	58·0	43·4	14·6	5·7	7·5	3·4	57·7	5·7	2·2	2·4	43·1	14·6
June 13	57·1	43·0	14·2	5·6	7·4	3·3	59·0	5·8	1·3	1·8	44·2	14·8
July 11 P	60·0	44·7	15·3	5·9	7·7	3·5	61·0	6·0	2·0	1·8	45·7	15·3
SOUTH WEST												
1987)	178·9	115·0	63·9	8·5	9·4	7·2	172·3	8·1			111·4	60·9
1988**) Annual	137·6	88·5	49·1	6·4	7·2	5·4	133·7	6·2			86·5	47·3
1989) averages	98·1	66·1	31·9	4·5	5·3	3·3	98·0	4·5			66·1	31·9
1990)	97·3	69·8	27·5	4·4	5·6	2·8	97·2	4·4			69·7	27·5
1990 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	151·8	114·8	37·0	6·8	9·1	3·8	155·3	7·0	5·2	6·9	116·7	38·6
June 13	153·1	116·1	37·0	6·9	9·2	3·8	160·6	7·2	5·3	5·5	120·8	39·8
July 11 P	162·9	122·4	40·5	7·3	9·7	4·2	166·8	7·5	6·2	5·6	125·4	41·4

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·3
Regions

THOUSAND

	UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1987)	305·9	211·1	94·8	12·0	13·8	9·2	292·0	11·4			203·4	88·6
1988**) Annual	238·0	163·0	75·0	9·2	10·7	7·1	229·7	8·9			158·3	71·4
1989) averages	168·5	118·8	49·7	6·6	7·9	4·7	167·9	6·6			118·3	49·6
1990)	152·7	111·7	41·1	5·9	7·4	3·8	152·6	6·0			111·5	41·1
1990 July 12	150·0	108·9	41·1	5·8	7·2	3·8	149·5	5·8	0·3	0·3	109·4	40·1
Aug 9	153·5	111·0	42·5	5·9	7·3	4·0	151·3	5·8	1·8	0·7	111·0	40·3
Sept 13	154·9	112·6	42·3	6·0	7·4	3·9	151·3	5·8	—	0·7	111·5	39·8
Oct 11	152·2	111·9	40·2	5·9	7·4	3·7	154·3	6·0	3·0	1·6	113·9	40·4
Nov 8	155·6	115·4	40·2	6·0	7·6	3·7	159·6	6·2	5·3	2·8	118·2	41·4
Dec 13	166·0	124·3	41·7	6·4	8·2	3·9	166·5	6·4	6·9	5·1	123·8	42·7
1991 Jan 10	177·1	132·5	44·5	6·8	8·8	4·1	171·8	6·6	5·3	5·8	128·0	43·8
Feb 7	186·7	140·1	46·6	7·2	9·2	4·3	181·8	7·0	10·0	7·4	136·0	45·8
Mar 14	198·9	150·0	49·0	7·7	9·9	4·6	195·8	7·6	14·0	9·8	147·3	48·5
Apr 11	207·2	156·4	50·8	8·0	10·3	4·7	206·5	8·0	10·7	11·6	155·6	50·9
May 9	210·9	160·2	50·7	8·1	10·6	4·7	214·2	8·3	7·7	10·8	161·9	52·3
June 13	216·0	164·1	51·9	8·3	10·8	4·8	220·5	8·5	6·3	8·2	166·8	53·7
July 11 P	229·1	172·0	57·1	8·8	11·4	5·3	227·9	8·8	7·4	7·1	172·2	55·7
EAST MIDLANDS												
1987)	183·9	125·2	58·7	9·6	11·2	7·4	171·6	9·0			116·4	55·2
1988**) Annual	147·8	101·9	45·9	7·7	9·1	5·7	137·4	7·1			93·5	43·9
1989) averages	108·9	77·2	31·7	5·6	6·9	3·9	104·7	5·4			73·1	31·6
1990)	99·4	72·2	27·2	5·1	6·5	3·3	99·2	5·1			72·1	27·1
1990 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	137·0	103·3	33·6	7·1	9·3	4·1	138·3	7·2	4·4	5·9	104·0	34·3
June 13	138·5	104·6	33·9	7·2	9·4	4·1	142·2	7·4	3·9	4·5	107·1	35·1
July 11 P	147·0	109·5	37·5	7·6	9·9	4·6	146·8	7·6	4·6	4·3	110·4	36·4
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE												
1987)	286·0	201·2	84·8	12·2	14·6	8·7	266·4	11·3			188·3	78·1
1988**) Annual	234·9	165·8	69·1	9·9	12·2	6·9	221·0	9·3			155·8	65·2
1989) averages	178·8	129·7	49·1	7·5	9·5	4·8	175·2	7·4			126·2	49·0
1990)	161·3	120·6	40·6	6·7	8·8	3·9	161·0	6·7			120·4	40·6
1990 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	202·4	156·3	46·1	8·4	11·4	4·5	205·1	8·5	5·4	7·0	157·8	47·3
June 13	203·4	157·0	46·4	8·4	11·4	4·5	209·5	8·7	4·4	5·9	161·2	48·3
July 11 P	213·9	163·1	50·7	8·9	11·8	4·9	214·4	8·9	4·9	4·9	165·1	49·3
NORTH WEST												
1987)	403·3	284·3	119·0	13·1	15·9	9·2	383·7	12·5			272·4	111·3
1988**) Annual	333·0	235·9	97·1	10·8	13·2	7·5	320·7	10·4			228·3	92·4
1989) averages	262·6	191·6	71·0	8·5	10·8	5·4	261·9	8·5			191·0	70·9
1990)	234·9	176·4	58·5	7·7	10·2	4·5	234·6	7·7			176·2	58·4
1990 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	279·8	215·8	64·0	9·2	12·4	4·9	282·5	9·3	7·2	7·8	216·7	65·8
June 13	280·9	217·3	63·6	9·2	12·5	4·9	287·9	9·5	5·4	6·9	221·6	66·3
July 11 P	295·2	225·7	69·5	9·7	13·0	5·3	294·2	9·7	6·3	6·3	226·5	67·7

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

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1987)	213·1	155·1	58·0	14·9	18·4	9·9	201·3	14·1			147·1	54·2
1988**) Annual	179·4	130·7	48·7	12·5	15·5	8·2	171·0	11·9			124·6	46·4
1989) averages	141·9	105·7	36·2	10·0	12·8	6·1	140·0	9·9			103·9	36·2
1990)	122·9	93·4	29·5	8·7	11·6	4·9	122·7	8·7			93·3	29·4
1990 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	141·9	110·0	31·9	10·1	13·6	5·3	142·9	10·2	2·7	3·7	110·3	32·6
June 13	140·9	109·1	31·8	10·0	13·5	5·3	144·4	10·3	1·5	3·1	111·3	33·1
July 11 P	146·1	112·1	34·0	10·4	13·9	5·7	147·4	10·5	3·0	2·4	113·8	33·6
WALES												
1987)	157·0	111·8	45·2	12·7	15·2	9·0	148·1	12·0			105·9	42·2
1988**) Annual	130·0	92·9	37·1	10·3	12·5	7·2	123·9	9·8			88·6	35·4
1989) averages	97·0	70·9	26·2	7·4	9·2	4·8	96·1	7·3			69·9	26·1
1990)	86·3	65·7	20·6	6·7	8·6	3·8	86·2	6·6			65·6	20·6
1990 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	110·2	86·7	23·5	8·5	11·4	4·4	112·2	8·6	3·1	4·0	87·8	24·4
June 13	109·8	86·6	23·2	8·5	11·4	4·3	114·6	8·8	2·4	3·2	89·7	24·9
July 11 P	116·0	90·3	25·7	8·9	11·9	4·8	117·7	9·1	3·1	2·9	92·1	25·6
SCOTLAND												
1987)	345·8	241·9	103·8	14·0	16·7	10·1	321·8	13·0			227·3	94·5
1988**) Annual	293·6	207·2	86·4	11·9	14·4	8·5	278·2	11·3			197·5	80·8
1989) averages	234·7	169·5	65·2	9·4	11·8	6·1	233·2	9·3			168·2	65·0
1990)	202·5	148·7	53·8	8·2	10·5	5·0	202·1	8·1			148·5	53·6
1990 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	215·3	162·5	52·9	8·7	11·5	5·0	219·8	8·9	5·2	5·0	164·4	55·4
June 13	215·5	162·7	52·8	8·7	11·5	4·9	222·7	9·0	2·9	4·5	167·0	55·7
July 11 P	228·4	168·4	59·9	9·2	11·9	5·6	227·0	9·1	4·3	4·1	170·3	56·7
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1987)	126·5	92·0	34·5	17·8	21·5	12·3	122·1	17·0			89·2	32·9
1988**) Annual	115·7	84·3	31·3	16·0	19·6	10·7	113·2	15·6			82·7	30·5
1989) averages	105·7	77·7	28·0	14·6	18·2	9·5	105·6	14·6			77·6	27·9
1990)	97·2	73·2	24·0	13·4	17·1	8·1	97·2	13·4			73·2	24·0
1990 July 12	99·5	73·8	25·7	13·7	17·3	8·7	96·9	13·4	—	–0·4	73·1	23·8
Aug 9	98·2	72·6	25·5	13·6	17·0	8·6	95·8	13·2	–1·1	–0·6	72·4	23·4
Sept 13	98·4	73·2	25·3	13·6	17·1	8·5	95·5	13·2	–0·3	–0·5	72·3	23·2
Oct 11	94·8	71·5	23·3	13·1	16·7	7·9	95·4	13·2	–0·1	–0·5	72·4	23·0
Nov 8	94·3	71·6	22·7	13·0	16·8	7·7	96·3	13·3	0·9	0·2	73·0	23·3
Dec 13	95·6	73·2	22·4	13·2	17·1	7·5	96·9	13·4	0·6	0·5	73·5	23·4
1991 Jan 10	98·3	75·3	23·0	13·6	17·6	7·7	97·4	13·5	0·5	0·7	73·9	23·5
Feb 7	97·8	75·2	22·6	13·5	17·6	7·6	97·6	13·5	0·2	0·4	74·3	23·3
Mar 14	98·2	75·5	22·6	13·6	17·7	7·6	98·8	13·6	1·2	0·6	75·2	23·6
Apr 11	99·0	76·1	22·9	13·7	17·8	7·7	99·2	13·7	0·4	0·6	75·7	23·5
May 9	98·0	75·5	22·5	13·5	17·7	7·6	99·4	13·7	0·2	0·6	75·9	23·5
June 13	98·2	75·3	22·9	13·6	17·6	7·7	100·0	13·8	0·6	0·4	76·3	23·7
July 11 P	103·6	77·6	26·0	14·3	18·2	8·8	100·7	13·9	0·7	0·5	76·7	24·0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas † at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡					
South West					
Development Areas	7,099	2,197	9,296	13·9	. .
Intermediate Areas	15,869	5,118	20,987	12·1	. .
Unassisted	99,434	33,183	132,617	8·2	. .
All	**122,402**	**40,498**	**162,900**	**8·8**	**7·3**
West Midlands					
Intermediate Areas	136,670	44,234	180,904	11·4	. .
Unassisted	35,338	12,860	48,198	7·3	. .
All	**172,008**	**57,094**	**229,102**	**10·2**	**8·8**
East Midlands					
Development Areas	2,226	757	2,983	8·4	. .
Intermediate Areas	3,288	1,310	4,598	8·9	. .
Unassisted	103,979	35,414	139,393	8·9	. .
All	**109,493**	**37,481**	**146,974**	**8·9**	**7·6**
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Development Areas	17,010	5,098	22,108	13·1	. .
Intermediate Areas	82,682	24,367	107,049	11·8	. .
Unassisted	63,457	21,243	84,700	8·4	. .
All	**163,149**	**50,708**	**213,857**	**10·3**	**8·9**
North West					
Development Areas	95,989	29,086	125,075	14·7	. .
Intermediate Areas	71,197	21,305	92,502	10·4	. .
Unassisted	58,509	19,082	77,591	8·6	. .
All	**225,695**	**69,473**	**295,168**	**11·1**	**9·7**
North					
Development Areas	89,241	25,970	115,211	13·5	. .
Intermediate Areas	12,736	4,227	16,963	10·8	. .
Unassisted	10,153	3,759	13,912	6·3	. .
All	**112,130**	**33,956**	**146,086**	**11·9**	**10·4**
Wales					
Development Areas	34,759	9,424	44,183	11·9	. .
Intermediate Areas	48,500	13,674	62,174	10·8	. .
Unassisted	7,030	2,606	9,636	7·7	. .
All	**90,289**	**25,704**	**115,993**	**10·8**	**8·9**
Scotland					
Development Areas	102,903	34,303	137,206	13·2	. .
Intermediate Areas	26,789	10,149	36,938	11·7	. .
Unassisted	38,757	15,475	54,232	6·7	. .
All	**168,449**	**59,927**	**228,376**	**10·5**	**9·2**
UNASSISTED REGIONS					
South East	**496,462**	**169,025**	**665,487**	**8·3**	**7·1**
East Anglia	**44,680**	**15,299**	**59,979**	**7·1**	**5·9**
GREAT BRITAIN					
Development Areas	349,227	106,835	456,062	13·5	. .
Intermediate Areas	397,731	124,384	522,115	11·2	. .
Unassisted	957,799	327,946	1,285,745	8·2	. .
All	**1,704,757**	**559,165**	**2,263,922**	**9·5**	**8·2**
Northern Ireland	**77,600**	**26,012**	**103,612**	**16·6**	**14·3**
United Kingdom	**1,782,357**	**585,177**	**2,367,534**	**9·7**	**8·3**
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *					
England					
Accrington and Rossendale	3,224	1,072	4,296	8·4	**7·1**
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,094	1,172	5,266	8·5	**7·5**
Alnwick and Amble	867	314	1,181	11·1	**8·6**
Andover	1,299	471	1,770	5·9	**5·0**
Ashford	1,996	635	2,631	8·0	**6·6**
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,574	2,596	10,170	6·0	**5·0**
Banbury	1,851	687	2,538	8·8	**7·4**
Barnsley (I)	7,795	2,431	10,226	14·1	**12·1**
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,910	609	2,519	9·6	**7·5**
Barrow-in-Furness	2,464	937	3,401	7·5	**6·6**
Basingstoke and Alton	3,201	996	4,197	5·0	**4·4**
Bath	3,649	1,392	5,041	7·5	**6·4**
Beccles and Halesworth	756	276	1,032	6·6	**5·0**
Bedford	4,014	1,228	5,242	6·8	**6·0**
Berwick-on-Tweed	432	123	555	6·0	**3·9**
Bicester	813	315	1,128	6·3	**5·1**
Bideford	855	298	1,153	12·8	**9·8**
Birmingham (I)	63,314	19,989	83,303	11·7	**10·4**
Bishop Auckland (D)	4,058	1,239	5,297	13·4	**12·2**
Blackburn	5,283	1,501	6,784	10·7	**9·2**
Blackpool	7,191	1,907	9,098	8·0	**6·4**
Blandford	460	195	655	7·2	**5·6**
Bodmin and Liskeard (I)	1,822	596	2,418	11·5	**8·4**
Bolton and Bury	14,270	4,502	18,772	10·7	**9·1**
Boston	1,322	468	1,790	8·1	**6·5**
Bournemouth	7,807	2,196	10,003	9·8	**8·0**
Bradford (I)	17,643	4,949	22,592	10·1	**9·0**
Bridgwater	2,292	768	3,060	9·9	**8·1**
Bridlington and Driffield	1,532	544	2,076	11·0	**8·6**
Bridport	567	203	770	10·3	**7·2**
Brighton	12,651	4,130	16,781	10·6	**8·7**
Bristol	22,494	7,715	30,209	9·0	**8·0**
Bude (I)	558	204	762	14·4	**9·4**
Burnley	2,806	912	3,718	8·6	**7·6**
Burton-on-Trent	3,763	1,486	5,249	9·2	**8·0**

	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Bury St Edmunds	1,245	519	1,764	5·5	**4·6**
Buxton	1,039	475	1,514	7·0	**5·5**
Calderdale	5,914	1,931	7,845	9·6	**8·3**
Cambridge	5,166	1,875	7,041	4·9	**4·2**
Canterbury	3,079	931	4,010	8·6	**7·1**
Carlisle	2,549	958	3,507	6·3	**5·4**
Castleford and Pontefract	4,093	1,299	5,392	10·9	**9·6**
Chard	554	188	742	8·0	**6·5**
Chelmsford and Braintree	5,574	2,035	7,609	7·1	**5·9**
Cheltenham	3,695	1,176	4,871	6·2	**5·4**
Chesterfield	5,653	1,898	7,551	10·2	**8·8**
Chichester	2,779	744	3,523	6·1	**4·9**
Chippenham	1,436	605	2,041	7·1	**5·7**
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I)	1,682	615	2,297	9·5	**7·6**
Cirencester	611	233	844	6·1	**5·1**
Clacton	2,273	597	2,870	15·3	**11·4**
Clitheroe	317	167	484	5·8	**4·6**
Colchester	4,562	1,710	6,272	7·9	**6·6**
Corby (D)	2,129	720	2,849	8·2	**7·4**
Coventry and Hinckley (I)	18,099	6,162	24,261	10·2	**9·0**
Crawley	6,614	2,380	8,994	4·3	**3·7**
Crewe	3,082	1,174	4,256	8·9	**7·8**
Cromer and North Walsham	1,230	369	1,599	9·5	**7·0**
Darlington (I)	3,735	1,263	4,998	10·1	**8·6**
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	500	186	686	9·1	**6·0**
Derby	9,797	3,230	13,027	8·8	**7·7**
Devizes	634	238	872	7·2	**5·9**
Diss	620	240	860	6·7	**4·9**
Doncaster (I)	10,245	3,155	13,400	13·5	**11·6**
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,562	805	3,367	9·4	**7·9**
Dover and Deal	2,334	697	3,031	6·8	**5·9**
Dudley and Sandwell (I)	22,292	7,255	29,547	11·2	**9·9**
Durham (I)	4,485	1,570	6,055	9·9	**8·7**
Eastbourne	3,246	987	4,233	7·9	**6·2**
Evesham	1,209	526	1,735	6·3	**4·6**
Exeter	4,787	1,528	6,315	6·4	**5·4**
Fakenham	701	266	967	11·7	**7·9**
Falmouth (D)	1,122	367	1,489	12·8	**10·0**
Folkestone	2,670	664	3,334	10·8	**8·8**
Gainsborough (I)	1,002	399	1,401	11·7	**9·7**
Gloucester	3,699	1,056	4,755	6·4	**5·8**
Goole and Selby	1,845	668	2,513	9·1	**7·7**
Gosport and Fareham	3,512	1,258	4,770	8·9	**7·7**
Grantham	1,147	392	1,539	6·6	**5·5**
Great Yarmouth	3,000	1,052	4,052	10·0	**8·1**
Grimsby (I)	6,894	1,899	8,793	11·4	**9·9**
Guildford and Aldershot	7,504	2,626	10,130	5·5	**4·5**
Harrogate	1,477	522	1,999	4·5	**3·8**
Hartlepool (D)	4,568	1,100	5,668	16·1	**14·0**
Harwich	686	207	893	12·6	**10·5**
Hastings	4,502	1,269	5,771	12·1	**9·3**
Haverhill	688	266	954	8·0	**6·6**
Heathrow	32,361	12,168	44,529	6·4	**5·5**
Helston (D)	668	269	937	14·3	**10·1**
Hereford and Leominster	2,629	1,003	3,632	8·6	**6·6**
Hertford and Harlow	12,215	4,533	16,748	7·6	**6·5**
Hexham	613	259	872	6·4	**4·7**
Hitchin and Letchworth	3,355	1,210	4,565	8·1	**6·9**
Honiton and Axminster	835	263	1,098	6·8	**4·9**
Horncastle and Market Rasen	704	326	1,030	9·4	**6·8**
Huddersfield	6,187	2,289	8,476	9·2	**7·8**
Hull (I)	16,924	5,139	22,063	11·2	**9·9**
Huntingdon and St Neots	2,459	1,002	3,461	7·5	**6·2**
Ipswich	5,324	1,685	7,009	6·5	**5·7**
Isle of Wight	3,410	1,040	4,450	9·8	**7·7**
Keighley	2,090	748	2,838	9·2	**7·8**
Kendal	555	222	777	3·2	**2·6**
Keswick	86	37	123	3·4	**2·4**
Kettering and Market Harborough	2,098	767	2,865	7·6	**6·4**
Kidderminster (I)	2,698	993	3,691	9·4	**7·8**
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,569	856	3,425	8·7	**7·1**
Lancaster and Morecambe	3,457	1,193	4,650	10·5	**8·7**
Launceston	487	187	674	9·7	**6·5**
Leeds	23,099	7,028	30,127	8·7	**7·8**
Leek	496	179	675	5·5	**4·5**
Leicester	16,490	5,757	22,247	8·9	**7·8**
Lincoln	4,642	1,612	6,254	10·3	**8·8**
Liverpool (D)	54,881	15,851	70,732	16·5	**14·6**
London	235,482	84,479	319,961	9·6	**8·4**
Loughborough and Coalville	2,950	1,224	4,174	6·6	**5·8**
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,158	391	1,549	12·7	**9·5**
Lowestoft	2,015	794	2,809	8·4	**7·2**
Ludlow	757	283	1,040	9·0	**6·2**
Macclesfield	2,154	862	3,016	5·0	**4·2**
Malton	220	100	320	3·8	**3·1**
Malvern and Ledbury	1,189	369	1,558	8·3	**6·1**
Manchester (I)	57,127	17,033	74,160	10·1	**9·0**
Mansfield	5,204	1,454	6,658	11·9	**10·1**
Matlock	654	287	941	5·2	**4·3**
Medway and Maidstone	15,453	4,791	20,244	9·8	**8·2**

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
Melton Mowbray	894	394	1,288	6·8	5·4
Middlesbrough (D)	13,754	3,770	17,524	14·3	12·5
Milton Keynes	5,683	1,780	7,463	7·7	6·9
Minehead	492	133	625	7·5	5·6
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	4,520	1,400	5,920	12·6	10·9
Newark	1,540	515	2,055	9·5	7·7
Newbury	1,796	602	2,398	5·8	4·9
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	32,489	9,730	42,219	12·0	10·7
Newmarket	1,281	495	1,776	7·0	5·6
Newquay (D)	806	232	1,038	10·6	8·0
Newton Abbot	1,740	534	2,274	9·7	7·6
Northallerton	452	218	670	3·8	3·1
Northampton	5,752	1,894	7,646	6·6	5·8
Northwich	2,796	1,073	3,869	7·6	6·5
Norwich	7,274	2,217	9,491	6·7	5·7
Nottingham	25,641	8,133	33,774	10·3	9·1
Okehampton	280	113	393	10·6	6·8
Oldham	6,654	2,274	8,928	10·5	9·1
Oswestry	783	340	1,123	8·4	6·5
Oxford	8,148	2,531	10,679	5·7	4·9
Pendle	2,066	686	2,752	8·4	7·1
Penrith	431	172	603	4·3	3·1
Penzance and St Ives (D)	1,778	589	2,367	13·5	10·1
Peterborough	6,859	2,108	8,967	9·4	8·2
Pickering and Helmsley	223	104	327	4·7	3·4
Plymouth (I)	12,154	3,848	16,002	12·5	10·8
Poole	4,480	1,210	5,690	8·6	7·3
Portsmouth	11,712	3,258	14,970	10·0	8·6
Preston	8,858	2,752	11,610	7·5	6·5
Reading	6,736	1,914	8,650	5·5	4·8
Redruth and Camborne (D)	2,725	740	3,465	17·4	13·9
Retford	1,255	508	1,763	8·7	7·2
Richmondshire	473	339	812	6·7	5·0
Ripon	315	174	489	5·0	3·7
Rochdale	5,898	1,801	7,699	12·6	10·8
Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	11,800	3,398	15,198	15·4	13·6
Rugby and Daventry	2,529	1,095	3,624	7·0	5·9
Salisbury	2,109	747	2,856	6·5	5·5
Scarborough and Filey	1,890	644	2,534	7·4	6·1
Scunthorpe (D)	4,356	1,429	5,785	9·8	8·4
Settle	149	75	224	3·7	2·6
Shaftesbury	769	345	1,114	8·7	6·1
Sheffield (I)	24,514	7,317	31,831	12·2	10·8
Shrewsbury	2,061	767	2,828	7·1	5·6
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,555	1,095	4,650	12·7	10·6
Skegness	954	264	1,218	12·2	9·1
Skipton	430	193	623	6·0	4·6
Sleaford	509	252	761	6·0	4·9
Slough	7,612	2,678	10,290	5·8	5·0
South Molton	291	112	403	10·4	6·6
South Tyneside (D)	7,245	2,173	9,418	19·2	16·6
Southampton	12,207	3,252	15,459	8·5	7·4
Southend	19,696	6,058	25,754	10·6	8·7
Spalding and Holbeach	1,094	437	1,531	7·2	5·4
St Austell	1,933	542	2,475	11·0	8·5
Stafford	3,001	1,070	4,071	5·8	4·9
Stamford	826	341	1,167	7·1	5·6
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	7,076	2,128	9,204	12·0	10·0
Stoke	12,028	4,213	16,241	8·4	7·3
Stroud	2,175	808	2,983	8·1	6·6
Sudbury	988	372	1,360	9·0	6·8
Sunderland (D)	17,983	5,003	22,986	14·7	13·5
Swindon	5,963	2,026	7,989	7·4	6·6
Taunton	2,293	762	3,055	7·1	5·8
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	4,849	1,720	6,569	9·0	7·7
Thanet	4,254	1,291	5,545	14·6	11·4
Thetford	1,437	507	1,944	9·4	7·7
Thirsk	209	97	306	5·1	4·0
Tiverton	604	206	810	7·7	6·0
Torbay	4,120	1,180	5,300	11·8	9·1
Torrington	321	154	475	10·3	7·0
Totnes	570	220	790	12·0	8·4
Trowbridge and Frome	2,650	984	3,634	7·9	6·7
Truro	1,476	498	1,974	8·3	6·7
Tunbridge Wells	3,765	1,227	4,992	5·3	4·3
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	495	186	681	5·2	4·3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	8,867	2,816	11,683	10·5	9·2
Walsall (I)	13,078	4,202	17,280	11·5	10·0
Wareham and Swanage	584	148	732	6·5	5·3
Warminster	404	192	596	8·0	6·6
Warrington	4,797	1,523	6,320	7·6	6·9
Warwick	3,495	1,331	4,826	5·9	4·9
Watford and Luton	18,657	5,809	24,466	7·6	6·5
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,635	1,005	3,640	7·7	6·6
Wells	1,405	555	1,960	8·1	6·5
Weston-super-Mare	3,133	1,050	4,183	10·7	8·7
Whitby (D)	680	208	888	11·6	8·3
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	708	310	1,018	7·4	5·2
Whitehaven	1,968	673	2,641	8·1	7·2
Widnes and Runcorn (D)	5,344	1,525	6,869	12·0	10·8
Wigan and St Helens (D)	16,415	5,780	22,195	13·3	11·5
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,546	765	3,311	3·9	3·4
Windermere	180	61	241	3·0	2·2
Wirral and Chester (D)	19,349	5,930	25,279	12·6	11·0
Wisbech	1,269	463	1,732	11·8	8·9
Wolverhampton (I)	12,942	4,150	17,092	12·8	11·2
Woodbridge and Leiston	722	291	1,013	4·4	3·6
Worcester	3,383	1,041	4,424	7·7	6·5
Workington (D)	2,339	927	3,266	11·6	9·7
Worksop	1,834	598	2,432	10·7	9·4
Worthing	4,315	1,183	5,498	7·3	5·9
Yeovil	2,257	885	3,142	7·3	6·0
York	4,029	1,475	5,504	6·3	5·4
Wales					
Aberdare (D)	2,451	542	2,993	15·0	12·8
Aberystwyth	640	267	907	7·0	5·5
Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,637	869	3,506	12·2	9·9
Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,454	774	4,228	13·8	11·2
Brecon	354	153	507	6·5	4·5
Bridgend (I)	4,739	1,555	6,294	11·7	9·9
Cardiff (I)	16,157	4,079	20,236	9·9	8·7
Cardigan (D)	694	254	948	16·3	8·8
Carmarthen	864	314	1,178	6·3	4·7
Conwy and Colwyn	2,243	693	2,936	9·0	6·9
Denbigh	566	263	829	9·8	6·3
Dolgellau and Barmouth	361	119	480	10·5	7·5
Fishguard (I)	273	92	365	15·8	8·0
Haverfordwest (I)	1,857	529	2,386	13·2	10·2
Holyhead (D)	1,998	726	2,724	16·0	12·4
Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	454	171	625	12·8	7·6
Llandeilo	182	80	262	10·7	5·4
Llandrindod Wells	380	174	554	6·5	4·2
Llanelli (I)	3,056	988	4,044	13·6	11·2
Machynlleth	250	97	347	10·1	6·4
Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	6,028	1,332	7,360	14·6	12·5
Monmouth	286	91	377	9·7	6·5
Neath and Port Talbot (D)	3,382	834	4,216	10·5	9·3
Newport (I)	6,455	1,853	8,308	9·8	8·6
Newtown	523	192	715	7·6	5·4
Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,358	996	4,354	10·9	9·5
Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	6,471	1,623	8,094	12·9	11·1
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	455	155	610	9·1	6·9
Pwllheli (I)	454	157	611	10·5	7·2
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	4,712	1,597	6,309	8·2	6·7
South Pembrokeshire (D)	1,479	356	1,835	15·9	11·1
Swansea (I)	9,059	2,401	11,460	11·2	9·6
Welshpool	381	163	544	8·2	5·2
Wrexham (D)	3,636	1,215	4,851	9·6	8·0
Scotland					
Aberdeen	4,251	1,733	5,984	3·3	3·0
Alloa (I)	1,720	670	2,390	14·7	12·7
Annan	469	253	722	7·3	6·1
Arbroath (D)	857	420	1,277	13·7	11·2
Ayr (I)	3,072	1,155	4,227	8·8	7·6
Badenoch (I)	199	79	278	6·3	4·9
Banff	346	170	516	5·8	4·4
Bathgate (D)	4,314	1,423	5,737	12·0	10·8
Berwickshire	275	132	407	8·2	5·9
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	496	224	720	6·3	4·9
Brechin and Montrose	664	355	1,019	7·8	6·2
Buckie	206	58	264	5·9	4·9
Campbeltown (I)	281	138	419	12·2	8·6
Crieff	176	76	252	6·8	5·2
Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	2,148	723	2,871	22·7	18·4
Dumbarton (D)	2,641	960	3,601	12·6	11·1
Dumfries	1,249	557	1,806	7·5	6·4
Dundee (D)	7,460	2,916	10,376	11·6	10·3
Dunfermline (I)	4,161	1,401	5,562	11·5	10·1
Dunoon and Bute (I)	805	290	1,095	13·2	9·5
Edinburgh	17,869	6,160	24,029	8·2	7·3
Elgin	793	523	1,316	8·2	7·0
Falkirk (I)	4,890	1,897	6,787	11·1	9·9
Forfar	468	294	762	7·7	6·4
Forres (I)	323	174	497	17·4	13·4
Fraserburgh	282	212	494	5·5	4·5
Galashiels	599	277	876	5·3	4·5
Girvan (I)	394	161	555	16·0	12·2
Glasgow (D)	56,203	18,312	74,515	12·5	11·2
Greenock (D)	4,539	1,382	5,921	15·8	13·8
Haddington	596	252	848	7·7	6·3
Hawick	456	154	610	7·5	6·5
Huntly	133	96	229	7·1	5·3
Invergordon and Dingwall (I)	945	399	1,344	10·2	8·8
Inverness	1,968	714	2,682	7·2	6·2 GAPA
Irvine (D)	5,281	1,818	7,099	13·5	11·8
Islay/Mid Argyll	276	110	386	8·8	7·0
Keith	164	110	274	6·8	5·2
Kelso and Jedburgh	197	91	288	5·6	4·5
Kilmarnock (D)	3,207	1,196	4,403	14·5	12·5
Kirkcaldy (I)	5,692	2,184	7,876	13·4	11·6
Lanarkshire (D)	16,253	5,153	21,406	14·5	12·6
Lochaber (I)	520	159	679	8·5	7·0
Lockerbie	194	127	321	9·0	6·6
Newton Stewart (I)	356	184	540	17·6	12·0
North East Fife	857	426	1,283	7·4	6·1
Oban	340	135	475	6·3	4·7
Orkney Islands	285	134	419	5·7	4·1
Peebles	308	136	444	10·3	8·4
Perth	1,577	657	2,234	7·5	6·5
Peterhead	578	270	848	6·9	5·7
Shetland Islands	221	93	314	3·2	2·6
Skye and Wester Ross (I)	412	138	550	7·7	6·1
Stewartry (I)	379	192	571	8·3	6·0
Stirling	2,031	786	2,817	7·9	6·9
Stranraer (I)	642	257	899	12·2	9·8
Sutherland (I)	334	141	475	11·4	8·6
Thurso	433	160	593	8·4	7·1
Western Isles (I)	1,172	386	1,558	16·1	12·1
Wick (I)	492	144	636	15·2	11·7
Northern Ireland					
Ballymena	1,872	862	2,734	11·4	9·7
Belfast	37,041	13,339	50,380	14·4	12·7
Coleraine	4,489	1,521	6,010	18·7	15·8
Cookstown	1,596	537	2,133	24·5	20·1
Craigavon	6,654	2,425	9,079	15·5	13·2
Dungannon	2,461	769	3,230	19·3	15·9
Enniskillen	2,534	737	3,271	17·1	13·6
Londonderry	8,884	2,070	10,954	22·8	19·7
Magherafelt	1,760	608	2,368	18·0	14·8
Newry	5,282	1,638	6,920	25·6	21·1
Omagh	2,284	837	3,121	19·0	15·4
Strabane	2,743	669	3,412	30·4	24·7

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
* Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.
† Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
** Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at July 11, 1991

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·5
Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		18-24 Up to 26 weeks	18-24 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	18-24 Over 52 weeks	18-24 All	25-49 Up to 26 weeks	25-49 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-49 Over 52 weeks	25-49 All	50 and over Up to 26 weeks	50 and over Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	50 and over Over 52 weeks	50 and over All	All ages * Up to 26 weeks	All ages * Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages * Over 52 weeks	All ages * All
MALE AND FEMALE																	
1989	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
	July	472·9	155·3	107·9	736·2	650·9	269·4	336·4	1,256·6	155·3	66·9	147·9	370·1	1,283·5	491·9	592·2	2,367·5
MALE																	
1989	July	194·6	69·0	75·6	339·2	253·7	110·2	281·1	645·1	69·3	39·8	167·4	276·4	518·4	219·1	524·1	1,261·6
	Oct	184·5	56·0	69·5	309·9	254·1	102·3	259·6	616·0	71·6	34·9	148·1	254·6	511·0	193·2	477·2	1,181·3
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
	July	314·2	113·6	83·2	511·0	481·9	212·9	284·3	979·1	123·3	53·7	112·7	289·8	921·8	380·3	480·3	1,782·4
FEMALE																	
1989	July	115·1	34·6	31·2	180·9	120·4	53·7	64·9	239·1	22·3	12·5	54·3	89·1	258·5	100·8	150·4	509·8
	Oct	103·8	25·8	26·7	156·4	109·6	45·6	58·5	213·7	21·8	11·0	50·9	83·7	235·9	82·4	136·2	454·5
1990	Jan	106·0	26·3	23·9	156·2	115·2	41·8	53·3	210·2	23·3	10·1	47·1	80·5	245·3	78·2	124·3	447·7
	Apr	96·1	29·3	21·6	147·0	114·0	40·6	48·8	203·4	23·0	10·2	43·8	77·1	233·7	80·2	114·2	428·1
	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
	July	158·7	41·8	24·7	225·2	169·0	56·5	52·1	277·5	31·9	13·2	35·1	80·3	361·7	111·6	111·9	585·2

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

2·6 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: July 11, 1991
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALE 18-24	MALE 25-49	MALE 50 and over	MALE All ages *	FEMALE 18-24	FEMALE 25-49	FEMALE 50 and over	FEMALE All ages *
SOUTH EAST								
2 or less	15,376	20,052	5,309	40,866	10,393	8,856	1,483	20,864
Over 2 and up to 4	10,495	15,466	3,846	29,884	6,110	5,763	1,023	12,995
4 8	14,211	27,029	7,130	48,496	7,050	9,793	1,755	18,709
8 13	14,285	29,422	8,045	51,828	6,886	10,245	2,012	19,221
13 26	30,972	64,961	17,455	113,460	13,876	20,766	4,510	39,229
26 52	27,229	65,271	17,602	110,129	10,739	17,378	4,205	32,345
52 104	11,874	38,831	9,983	60,692	4,238	8,263	2,739	15,240
104 156	2,059	9,908	3,050	15,017	706	1,935	984	3,625
156 208	673	4,264	1,948	6,885	231	899	718	1,848
208 260	307	2,348	1,487	4,142	124	465	596	1,185
Over 260	331	7,564	7,168	15,063	128	1,317	2,319	3,764
All	**127,812**	**285,116**	**83,023**	**496,462**	**60,481**	**85,680**	**22,344**	**169,025**
GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)								
2 or less	6,595	9,444	2,155	18,232	4,689	4,505	691	9,941
Over 2 and up to 4	4,823	7,362	1,594	13,807	3,033	3,064	490	6,627
4 8	6,666	13,231	2,930	22,873	3,586	5,173	837	9,643
8 13	6,981	14,933	3,420	25,359	3,525	5,601	987	10,143
13 26	15,161	33,140	7,751	56,082	7,389	11,447	2,304	21,181
26 52	13,566	33,744	7,940	55,268	6,164	10,076	2,200	18,453
52 104	7,058	22,873	5,323	35,254	2,825	5,251	1,490	9,566
104 156	1,403	6,613	1,892	9,908	522	1,303	560	2,385
156 208	523	3,149	1,265	4,937	175	636	438	1,249
208 260	240	1,769	897	2,906	103	326	350	779
Over 260	241	5,573	4,484	10,298	94	876	1,323	2,293
All	**63,257**	**151,831**	**39,651**	**254,924**	**32,105**	**48,258**	**11,670**	**92,260**
EAST ANGLIA								
2 or less	1,549	1,869	537	3,979	1,048	764	135	1,959
Over 2 and up to 4	1,135	1,365	325	2,842	674	528	120	1,331
4 8	1,362	2,250	734	4,376	666	816	179	1,676
8 13	1,406	2,343	807	4,574	586	856	154	1,610
13 26	2,894	5,192	1,719	9,814	1,295	1,758	378	3,439
26 52	2,909	5,600	1,784	10,297	1,053	1,596	382	3,031
52 104	1,172	3,273	939	5,385	346	693	279	1,318
104 156	197	795	284	1,276	46	133	96	275
156 208	39	284	172	495	14	92	62	168
208 260	19	142	138	299	8	36	61	105
Over 260	30	567	746	1,343	13	128	246	387
All	**12,712**	**23,680**	**8,185**	**44,680**	**5,749**	**7,400**	**2,092**	**15,299**
SOUTH WEST								
2 or less	4,392	5,247	1,593	11,288	3,020	2,144	340	5,545
Over 2 and up to 4	2,859	3,879	947	7,730	1,574	1,362	226	3,185
4 8	3,699	6,496	1,769	12,020	1,728	2,184	422	4,364
8 13	3,511	6,635	1,861	12,041	1,595	2,184	439	4,246
13 26	7,773	14,905	4,282	26,987	3,055	4,465	1,035	8,571
26 52	7,530	16,253	4,816	28,607	2,695	4,337	1,137	8,173
52 104	2,939	8,671	2,530	14,140	895	1,859	736	3,490
104 156	505	2,127	876	3,508	151	495	277	923
156 208	143	852	514	1,509	45	247	223	515
208 260	56	419	399	874	24	140	161	325
Over 260	50	1,700	1,948	3,698	36	383	742	1,161
All	**33,457**	**67,184**	**21,535**	**122,402**	**14,818**	**19,800**	**5,738**	**40,498**
WEST MIDLANDS								
2 or less	5,718	5,378	1,576	12,721	3,899	2,428	396	6,768
Over 2 and up to 4	4,171	4,321	1,181	9,698	2,415	1,754	268	4,468
4 8	4,928	7,148	2,184	14,290	2,530	2,689	496	5,758
8 13	5,266	8,438	2,621	16,346	2,332	2,861	604	5,810
13 26	11,796	19,424	5,864	37,094	4,787	5,947	1,311	12,051
26 52	11,565	19,409	5,245	36,223	4,342	5,347	1,270	10,962
52 104	5,828	13,348	3,279	22,457	1,985	2,775	959	5,719
104 156	1,386	4,329	1,273	6,988	400	749	425	1,574
156 208	496	1,999	944	3,439	145	357	356	858
208 260	222	1,109	812	2,143	88	235	332	655
Over 260	224	4,998	5,387	10,609	135	802	1,534	2,471
All	**51,600**	**89,901**	**30,366**	**172,008**	**23,058**	**25,944**	**7,951**	**57,094**
EAST MIDLANDS								
2 or less	3,927	3,926	1,149	9,054	2,847	1,719	261	4,866
Over 2 and up to 4	2,621	2,991	794	6,437	1,676	1,183	202	3,099
4 8	3,259	5,041	1,442	9,781	1,656	1,784	365	3,853
8 13	3,250	5,257	1,563	10,091	1,461	1,956	389	3,832
13 26	7,406	12,327	3,450	23,198	3,033	4,007	819	7,871
26 52	7,081	12,867	3,479	23,434	2,608	3,662	821	7,097
52 104	3,843	8,734	2,293	14,871	1,071	1,859	627	3,557
104 156	721	2,533	903	4,157	167	472	300	939
156 208	221	1,112	678	2,011	50	215	269	534
208 260	104	558	581	1,243	45	135	247	427
Over 260	109	2,342	2,765	5,216	47	480	879	1,406
All	**32,542**	**57,688**	**19,097**	**109,493**	**14,661**	**17,472**	**5,179**	**37,481**
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE								
2 or less	6,075	5,762	1,392	13,298	3,992	2,352	353	6,753
Over 2 and up to 4	3,754	4,315	974	9,091	1,990	1,533	235	3,811
4 8	4,705	6,718	1,664	13,153	2,197	2,295	367	4,922
8 13	5,133	7,618	2,005	14,792	2,089	2,350	418	4,890
13 26	10,587	16,831	4,657	32,102	4,204	4,969	1,026	10,224
26 52	11,459	18,575	4,741	34,783	4,007	4,695	1,038	9,745
52 104	6,249	13,032	3,077	22,360	1,732	2,473	827	5,032
104 156	1,584	4,695	1,471	7,750	381	799	493	1,673
156 208	459	2,008	1,153	3,620	86	361	389	836
208 260	210	1,099	882	2,191	71	189	366	626
Over 260	236	4,963	4,810	10,009	119	721	1,356	2,196
All	**50,451**	**85,616**	**26,826**	**163,149**	**20,868**	**22,737**	**6,868**	**50,708**
NORTH WEST								
2 or less	7,566	7,236	1,692	16,561	5,056	2,957	483	8,546
Over 2 and up to 4	5,150	5,685	1,226	12,110	3,028	2,140	326	5,548
4 8	6,449	9,320	2,184	18,030	2,981	3,013	602	6,657
8 13	6,574	10,199	2,468	19,277	2,791	3,168	656	6,644
13 26	14,069	21,936	5,052	41,099	5,609	6,353	1,327	13,307
26 52	15,974	25,449	5,809	47,251	5,593	6,173	1,461	13,242
52 104	9,486	19,144	3,802	32,433	2,795	3,605	1,229	7,631
104 156	2,809	7,718	1,833	12,360	654	1,243	668	2,565
156 208	971	3,735	1,366	6,072	215	575	550	1,340
208 260	413	2,108	1,098	3,619	113	347	462	922
Over 260	530	9,504	6,849	16,883	155	1,030	1,886	3,071
All	**69,991**	**122,034**	**33,379**	**225,695**	**28,990**	**30,604**	**9,650**	**69,473**
NORTH								
2 or less	3,567	3,709	928	8,259	2,294	1,329	195	3,847
Over 2 and up to 4	2,416	2,910	554	5,924	1,370	922	136	2,457
4 8	3,023	4,305	947	8,310	1,389	1,520	248	3,191
8 13	3,119	4,780	1,094	9,022	1,336	1,553	295	3,206
13 26	6,994	11,234	2,594	20,846	2,839	3,337	656	6,840
26 52	7,993	12,936	3,017	23,956	2,863	3,365	760	6,997
52 104	4,705	9,845	2,154	16,704	1,257	1,822	592	3,671
104 156	1,335	3,625	1,170	6,130	232	555	361	1,148
156 208	402	1,625	767	2,794	57	248	266	571
208 260	142	909	677	1,728	48	124	221	393
Over 260	179	4,371	3,907	8,457	76	497	1,062	1,635
All	**33,875**	**60,249**	**17,809**	**112,130**	**13,761**	**15,272**	**4,792**	**33,956**
WALES								
2 or less	3,555	3,349	679	7,622	2,440	1,264	164	3,904
Over 2 and up to 4	1,960	2,617	483	5,080	1,074	809	130	2,027
4 8	2,574	3,896	907	7,405	1,102	1,185	213	2,520
8 13	2,680	4,357	894	7,951	1,037	1,228	246	2,530
13 26	5,974	10,167	2,068	18,215	2,133	2,559	515	5,216
26 52	6,683	11,807	2,224	20,718	2,049	2,446	523	5,021
52 104	3,429	7,825	1,470	12,724	780	1,182	377	2,339
104 156	695	2,440	639	3,774	138	360	224	722
156 208	217	1,019	485	1,721	37	183	153	373
208 260	80	517	322	919	19	94	139	252
Over 260	75	2,090	1,995	4,160	20	257	523	800
All	**27,922**	**50,084**	**12,166**	**90,289**	**10,829**	**11,567**	**3,207**	**25,704**
SCOTLAND								
2 or less	4,515	5,815	1,184	11,615	3,298	4,263	765	8,419
Over 2 and up to 4	4,752	4,924	832	10,600	3,209	2,311	281	5,885
4 8	5,543	7,454	1,422	14,544	2,695	2,757	441	5,983
8 13	4,797	7,749	1,752	14,377	2,108	2,673	489	5,325
13 26	10,164	15,989	3,554	29,763	4,260	5,351	1,081	10,728
26 52	10,644	17,953	3,844	32,457	4,013	5,315	1,139	10,479
52 104	6,670	13,682	2,983	23,336	2,007	3,000	1,169	6,180
104 156	2,151	5,763	1,685	9,599	445	957	631	2,033
156 208	651	2,895	1,465	5,011	165	517	625	1,307
208 260	337	1,753	1,151	3,241	107	302	432	841
Over 260	361	7,025	6,520	13,906	151	827	1,769	2,747
All	**50,585**	**91,002**	**26,392**	**168,449**	**22,458**	**28,273**	**8,822**	**59,927**
NORTHERN IRELAND								
2 or less	1,416	1,312	255	2,991	1,162	1,398	209	2,770
Over 2 and up to 4	1,907	1,283	176	3,367	1,626	830	91	2,549
4 8	1,978	2,082	347	4,409	1,197	975	163	2,336
8 13	1,680	2,228	337	4,250	744	984	166	1,897
13 26	3,263	4,748	825	8,838	1,292	1,799	332	3,425
26 52	4,485	6,808	1,154	12,449	1,833	2,153	486	4,475
52 104	2,907	7,053	1,246	11,207	926	1,607	446	2,979
104 156	1,045	3,845	808	5,698	304	763	341	1,408
156 208	442	2,636	636	3,714	153	484	268	905
208 260	353	2,191	586	3,130	122	358	216	696
Over 260	537	12,375	4,635	17,547	216	1,418	938	2,572
All	**20,013**	**46,561**	**11,005**	**77,600**	**9,575**	**12,769**	**3,656**	**26,012**

* Including some aged under 18.

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE													
One or less	366	3,490	3,467	19,350	10,078	6,517	4,573	4,208	3,205	2,855	2,274	1,262	61,645
Over 1 and up to 2	275	3,768	3,796	22,369	11,462	7,566	5,543	5,283	3,908	3,864	3,602	2,182	73,618
2 4	448	5,756	5,804	27,753	16,877	11,153	7,897	7,089	5,457	4,896	3,988	2,278	99,396
4 6	370	4,659	4,152	19,560	14,749	10,026	7,589	7,076	5,436	4,980	4,338	2,510	85,445
6 8	242	3,541	3,107	14,734	11,494	8,056	5,848	5,222	4,161	3,608	3,207	1,740	64,960
8 13	370	7,724	7,238	35,059	28,207	19,879	14,731	13,607	10,374	9,592	8,380	5,138	160,299
13 26	288	14,472	16,481	77,676	63,509	44,262	33,270	29,385	22,540	21,169	18,268	11,258	352,578
26 39	67	6,342	9,970	49,654	41,328	29,378	21,267	18,681	14,456	13,534	11,627	6,975	223,279
39 52	40	3,083	7,673	32,345	27,657	18,864	13,771	11,807	8,911	8,462	7,628	4,335	144,576
52 65	9	80	4,178	19,630	16,874	12,034	8,822	7,379	5,777	5,400	4,981	1,881	87,045
65 78	2	26	2,352	12,721	12,562	9,003	6,708	5,989	4,573	4,196	3,947	708	62,787
78 104	1	15	1,967	15,226	14,939	10,823	8,094	7,147	5,661	5,411	5,322	664	75,270
104 156	0	3	40	13,399	13,850	10,426	7,548	6,716	5,393	5,913	6,792	479	70,559
156 208	0	0	10	4,262	5,716	4,596	3,568	3,239	2,674	3,973	5,241	278	33,557
208 260	0	0	0	1,890	2,750	2,424	2,044	1,971	1,773	2,935	4,407	205	20,399
Over 260	0	0	0	2,125	6,852	8,802	9,223	10,482	9,765	14,989	26,095	1,011	89,344
All	**2,478**	**52,959**	**70,235**	**367,753**	**298,904**	**213,809**	**160,496**	**145,281**	**114,064**	**115,777**	**120,097**	**42,904**	**1,704,757**
FEMALE													
One or less	284	2,529	2,561	12,709	4,598	2,334	1,768	1,890	1,540	1,077	728	2	32,020
Over 1 and up to 2	249	2,850	2,910	14,728	5,347	3,093	2,576	2,759	2,171	1,672	1,094	2	39,451
2 4	434	3,822	3,911	15,387	6,755	3,653	2,780	2,786	2,331	1,792	1,146	9	44,806
4 6	319	2,799	2,449	8,983	5,575	3,252	2,580	2,643	2,195	1,718	1,223	4	33,740
6 8	196	1,963	1,772	6,028	4,144	2,363	1,680	1,906	1,698	1,277	862	4	23,893
8 13	317	4,341	3,847	14,033	10,141	5,810	4,418	4,635	4,070	3,330	2,361	11	57,314
13 26	215	7,848	8,074	29,169	20,473	11,946	8,688	9,716	8,689	7,285	5,345	28	117,476
26 39	47	3,270	4,682	16,171	11,738	6,618	4,559	5,153	4,753	4,130	3,248	19	64,388
39 52	33	1,524	3,933	10,382	7,794	4,344	2,988	3,256	3,111	2,935	2,391	13	42,704
52 65	6	32	1,989	5,682	3,704	2,114	1,709	1,992	1,911	1,827	1,550	7	22,523
65 78	0	10	1,037	3,382	2,173	1,274	1,130	1,498	1,579	1,420	1,346	7	14,856
78 104	0	10	855	4,109	2,369	1,400	1,237	1,635	1,806	1,769	1,597	11	16,798
104 156	0	0	11	3,309	2,039	1,216	1,066	1,675	1,702	2,048	2,385	26	15,477
156 208	0	0	1	1,044	866	514	458	865	991	1,470	2,103	38	8,350
208 260	0	0	0	647	429	271	261	496	610	1,224	1,757	36	5,731
Over 260	0	0	0	880	1,384	1,082	926	1,225	1,825	3,977	8,130	209	19,638
All	**2,100**	**30,998**	**38,032**	**146,643**	**89,529**	**51,284**	**38,824**	**44,130**	**40,982**	**38,951**	**37,266**	**426**	**559,165**

UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE													
One or less	370	3,577	3,572	19,773	10,283	6,651	4,672	4,296	3,260	2,897	2,303	1,288	62,942
Over 1 and up to 2	279	3,882	3,941	22,911	11,712	7,737	5,664	5,384	3,996	3,934	3,648	2,224	75,312
2 4	449	5,959	6,085	29,176	17,370	446	8,107	7,254	5,579	4,977	4,051	2,310	102,763
4 6	371	4,884	4,352	20,376	15,166	306	7,775	7,219	5,569	5,057	4,404	2,561	88,040
6 8	243	3,667	3,215	15,237	11,831	8,269	5,994	5,349	4,261	3,673	3,269	1,766	66,774
8 13	375	8,007	7,488	36,206	28,991	20,414	15,105	13,902	10,614	9,753	8,500	5,194	164,549
13 26	290	14,964	17,000	79,928	65,147	45,422	34,086	30,044	23,015	21,537	18,594	11,389	361,416
26 39	69	6,618	10,363	51,435	42,743	30,264	21,941	19,225	14,860	13,818	11,871	7,092	230,299
39 52	40	3,250	8,185	33,701	28,657	19,592	14,269	12,177	9,200	8,687	7,821	4,426	150,005
52 65	10	81	4,425	20,481	17,642	12,536	9,220	7,641	6,004	5,585	5,115	1,949	90,689
65 78	2	26	2,474	13,369	13,256	9,521	7,038	6,316	4,802	4,353	4,078	755	65,990
78 104	1	15	2,109	16,122	15,837	11,503	8,588	7,556	5,978	5,626	5,568	727	79,630
104 156	0	4	44	14,439	14,980	11,353	8,252	7,307	5,886	6,301	7,163	528	76,257
156 208	0	0	12	4,702	6,371	5,242	4,072	3,695	3,049	4,289	5,527	312	37,271
208 260	0	0	0	2,243	3,275	2,936	2,457	2,377	2,108	3,221	4,690	222	23,529
Over 260	0	0	0	2,662	8,929	11,313	11,758	13,313	12,186	17,123	28,359	1,248	106,891
All	**2,499**	**54,934**	**73,265**	**382,761**	**312,190**	**224,505**	**168,998**	**153,055**	**120,367**	**120,831**	**124,961**	**43,991**	**1,782,357**
FEMALE													
One or less	284	2,579	2,637	12,984	4,734	2,404	1,841	1,973	1,615	1,117	761	2	32,931
Over 1 and up to 2	250	2,922	3,042	15,285	5,583	3,263	2,782	2,963	2,316	1,761	1,140	3	41,310
2 4	436	3,953	4,210	16,583	7,073	3,831	2,907	2,902	2,422	1,848	1,180	10	47,355
4 6	320	[illegible],906	2,594	9,507	5,767	3,393	2,686	2,732	2,275	1,782	1,263	4	35,229
6 8	196	[illegible]025	1,851	6,308	4,270	2,457	1,737	1,959	1,735	1,318	880	4	24,740
8 13	320	[illegible],476	3,972	14,517	10,488	6,038	4,581	4,761	4,190	3,432	2,425	11	59,211
13 26	217	8,059	8,350	29,974	21,111	12,352	8,968	9,976	8,904	7,465	5,496	29	120,901
26 39	50	3,374	4,903	16,714	12,156	6,885	4,742	5,322	4,912	4,268	3,359	22	66,707
39 52	33	1,592	4,306	10,906	8,123	4,539	3,138	3,387	3,263	3,061	2,498	14	44,860
52 65	6	34	2,083	5,954	3,899	2,229	1,803	2,086	2,015	1,892	1,594	9	23,604
65 78	0	10	1,089	3,563	2,284	1,355	1,211	1,584	1,675	1,493	1,415	9	15,688
78 104	0	12	907	4,380	2,511	1,490	1,318	1,759	1,919	1,862	1,692	14	17,864
104 156	0	0	11	3,613	2,229	1,345	1,193	1,812	1,882	2,195	2,573	32	16,885
156 208	0	0	1	1,197	980	583	533	964	1,118	1,598	2,239	42	9,255
208 260	0	0	0	769	526	332	309	558	700	1,319	1,872	42	6,427
Over 260	0	0	0	1,096	1,828	1,363	1,164	1,410	2,095	4,347	8,649	258	22,210
All	**2,112**	**31,942**	**39,956**	**153,350**	**93,562**	**53,859**	**40,913**	**46,148**	**43,036**	**40,758**	**39,036**	**505**	**585,177**

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1990 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
1991 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
July	2,362·9	200·1	536·1	405·8	488·3	362·6	325·6	44·5	2,367·5
MALE									
1990 July	1,191·1	81·0	247·6	200·9	254·9	181·9	198·0	26·9	1,192·1
Oct	1,243·4	89·3	251·6	211·7	268·8	191·1	202·3	28·6	1,244·4
1991 Jan	1,479·4	106·0	304·4	257·2	324·4	229·2	223·8	34·5	1,480·8
Apr	1,666·6	119·6	345·4	292·8	369·4	258·5	240·7	40·2	1,668·2
July	1,779·9	128·2	382·8	312·2	393·5	273·4	245·8	44·0	1,782·4
FEMALE									
1990 July	430·6	49·8	109·3	68·0	67·1	64·5	71·5	0·5	431·5
Oct	425·2	54·8	101·2	67·8	66·4	64·0	70·6	0·4	426·2
1991 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
July	583·1	71·9	153·4	93·6	94·8	89·2	79·8	0·5	585·2

* Including some aged under 18.

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1990 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
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
July	362·6	920·9	491·9	293·5	93·1	205·6	2,367·5	592·2
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1990 July	16·1	34·8	17·5	12·2	5·0	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
July	15·3	38·9	20·8	12·4	3·9	8·7	100·0	25·0
MALE								Thousand
1990 July	171·1	406·2	207·9	153·6	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
July	241·0	680·8	380·3	236·3	76·3	167·7	1,782·4	480·3
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1990 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	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
July	13·5	38·2	21·3	13·3	4·3	9·4	100·0	26·9
FEMALE								Thousar
1990 July	89·6	159·3	75·8	44·2	17·6	45·0	431·5	106·8
Oct	75·0	174·0	73·7	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
July	121·6	240·1	111·6	57·2	16·9	37·9	585·2	111·9
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1990 July	20·8	36·9	17·6	10·2	4·1	10·4	100·0	24·8
Oct	17·6	40·8	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
July	20·8	41·0	19·1	9·8	2·9	6·5	100·0	19·1

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Bedfordshire	**14,421**	**4,350**	**18,771**	**8·2**	**7·1**
Luton	6,519	1,759	8,278		
Mid Bedfordshire	1,876	691	2,567		
North Bedfordshire	3,530	1,094	4,624		
South Bedfordshire	2,496	806	3,302		
Berkshire	**15,243**	**4,884**	**20,127**	**5·7**	**4·9**
Bracknell	1,910	620	2,530		
Newbury	2,347	773	3,120		
Reading	3,880	981	4,861		
Slough	3,139	1,102	4,241		
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,035	754	2,789		
Wokingham	1,932	654	2,586		
Buckinghamshire	**13,292**	**4,386**	**17,678**	**6·6**	**5·6**
Aylesbury Vale	3,010	1,077	4,087		
Chiltern	1,276	455	1,731		
Milton Keynes	5,041	1,570	6,611		
South Buckinghamshire	806	302	1,108		
Wycombe	3,159	982	4,141		
East Sussex	**19,690**	**6,163**	**25,853**	**10·4**	**8·2**
Brighton	6,687	2,128	8,815		
Eastbourne	2,053	589	2,642		
Hastings	3,072	810	3,882		
Hove	2,886	1,030	3,916		
Lewes	1,770	570	2,340		
Rother	1,520	484	2,004		
Wealden	1,702	552	2,254		
Essex	**38,425**	**12,723**	**51,148**	**9·4**	**7·7**
Basildon	4,887	1,562	6,449		
Braintree	2,640	940	3,580		
Brentwood	1,231	417	1,648		
Castle Point	2,118	723	2,841		
Chelmsford	2,938	1,117	4,055		
Colchester	3,398	1,324	4,722		
Epping Forest	2,448	909	3,357		
Harlow	2,489	911	3,400		
Maldon	1,149	362	1,511		
Rochford	1,523	506	2,029		
Southend-on-Sea	5,192	1,437	6,629		
Tendring	3,440	975	4,415		
Thurrock	3,970	1,155	5,125		
Uttlesford	1,002	385	1,387		
Greater London	**254,924**	**92,260**	**347,184**	**9·4**	**8·3**
Barking and Dagenham	5,151	1,476	6,627		
Barnet	7,122	3,036	10,158		
Bexley	5,605	2,057	7,662		
Brent	10,942	4,118	15,060		
Bromley	6,188	2,325	8,513		
Camden	7,889	3,097	10,986		
City of London	68	30	98		
City of Westminster	5,776	2,548	8,324		
Croydon	8,980	3,053	12,033		
Ealing	9,261	3,523	12,784		
Enfield	8,397	3,042	11,439		
Greenwich	9,700	3,142	12,842		
Hackney	13,109	4,533	17,642		
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,284	2,834	10,118		
Haringey	12,550	4,715	17,265		
Harrow	4,091	1,706	5,797		
Havering	5,397	1,708	7,105		
Hillingdon	5,025	1,730	6,755		
Hounslow	5,595	2,296	7,891		
Islington	9,782	3,748	13,530		
Kensington and Chelsea	4,048	1,934	5,982		
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,484	911	3,395		
Lambeth	15,343	5,531	20,874		
Lewisham	12,128	4,454	16,582		
Merton	4,576	1,674	6,250		
Newham	12,371	3,736	16,107		
Redbridge	6,006	2,326	8,332		
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,037	1,402	4,439		
Southwark	13,422	4,379	17,801		
Sutton	3,616	1,215	4,831		
Tower Hamlets	10,785	2,877	13,662		
Waltham Forest	9,166	3,172	12,338		
Wandsworth	10,030	3,932	13,962		
Hampshire	**38,087**	**11,263**	**49,350**	**7·6**	**6·5**
Basingstoke and Deane	2,850	908	3,758		
East Hampshire	1,519	487	2,006		
Eastleigh	2,019	613	2,632		
Fareham	1,838	578	2,416		
Gosport	1,961	769	2,730		
Hart	1,113	388	1,501		
Havant	3,806	910	4,716		
New Forest	3,088	886	3,974		
Portsmouth	6,893	1,989	8,882		
Rushmoor	1,530	640	2,170		
Southampton	8,230	2,080	10,310		
Test Valley	1,765	527	2,292		
Winchester	1,475	488	1,963		
Hertfordshire	**21,277**	**7,540**	**28,817**	**7·0**	**6·0**
Broxbourne	2,103	940	3,043		
Dacorum	2,660	882	3,542		
East Hertfordshire	2,012	793	2,805		
Hertsmere	1,839	628	2,467		
North Hertfordshire	2,562	893	3,455		
St Albans	2,118	755	2,873		
Stevenage	2,452	782	3,234		
Three Rivers	1,349	418	1,767		
Watford	2,015	696	2,711		
Welwyn Hatfield	2,167	753	2,920		
Isle of Wight	**3,410**	**1,040**	**4,450**	**9·8**	**7·7**
Medina	2,062	635	2,697		
South Wight	1,348	405	1,753		
Kent	**39,108**	**11,980**	**51,088**	**9·0**	**7·4**
Ashford	2,057	648	2,705		
Canterbury	3,079	931	4,010		
Dartford	1,904	587	2,491		
Dover	2,334	697	3,031		
Gillingham	2,961	973	3,934		
Gravesham	3,108	922	4,030		
Maidstone	2,684	898	3,582		
Rochester-upon-Medway	4,988	1,468	6,456		
Sevenoaks	1,892	637	2,529		
Shepway	2,670	664	3,334		
Swale	3,555	1,095	4,650		
Thanet	4,254	1,291	5,545		
Tonbridge and Malling	1,948	661	2,609		
Tunbridge Wells	1,674	508	2,182		
Oxfordshire	**11,264**	**3,627**	**14,891**	**5·9**	**5·0**
Cherwell	2,502	882	3,384		
Oxford	3,337	985	4,322		
South Oxfordshire	2,273	641	2,914		
Vale of White Horse	1,755	572	2,327		
West Oxfordshire	1,397	547	1,944		
Surrey	**14,662**	**4,884**	**19,546**	*	*
Elmbridge	1,616	582	2,198		
Epsom and Ewell	934	280	1,214		
Guildford	1,838	618	2,456		
Mole Valley	1,022	313	1,335		
Reigate and Banstead	1,730	540	2,270		
Runnymede	1,107	368	1,475		
Spelthorne	1,513	541	2,054		
Surrey Heath	1,149	398	1,547		
Tandridge	983	343	1,326		
Waverley	1,553	504	2,057		
Woking	1,217	397	1,614		
West Sussex	**12,659**	**3,925**	**16,584**	**5·6**	**4·7**
Adur	1,237	370	1,607		
Arun	2,591	670	3,261		
Chichester	1,513	442	1,955		
Crawley	1,734	653	2,387		
Horsham	1,664	616	2,280		
Mid Sussex	1,729	583	2,312		
Worthing	2,191	591	2,782		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**14,769**	**5,079**	**19,848**	**7·0**	**5·9**
Cambridge	2,416	877	3,293		
East Cambridgeshire	944	338	1,282		
Fenland	2,033	714	2,747		
Huntingdon	2,626	1,041	3,667		
Peterborough	5,275	1,571	6,846		
South Cambridgeshire	1,475	538	2,013		
Norfolk	**17,338**	**5,691**	**23,029**	**7·9**	**6·4**
Breckland	2,267	815	3,082		
Broadland	1,408	527	1,935		
Great Yarmouth	2,758	957	3,715		
North Norfolk	1,675	525	2,200		
Norwich	4,678	1,279	5,957		
South Norfolk	1,556	600	2,156		
West Norfolk	2,996	988	3,984		
Suffolk	**12,573**	**4,529**	**17,102**	**6·3**	**5·4**
Babergh	1,407	499	1,906		
Forest Heath	867	344	1,211		
Ipswich	3,415	1,004	4,419		
Mid Suffolk	1,097	475	1,572		
St Edmundsbury	1,790	717	2,507		
Suffolk Coastal	1,550	535	2,085		
Waveney	2,447	955	3,402		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon	**29,107**	**10,098**	**39,205**	**8·9**	**7·8**
Bath	2,591	1,003	3,594		
Bristol	16,538	5,366	21,904		
Kingswood	2,008	719	2,727		
Northavon	2,573	1,062	3,635		
Wansdyke	1,383	512	1,895		
Woodspring	4,014	1,436	5,450		
Cornwall	**14,212**	**4,455**	**18,667**	**12·1**	**9·2**
Caradon	1,919	625	2,544		
Carrick	2,462	800	3,262		
Isles of Scilly	9	3	12		
Kerrier	3,159	962	4,121		
North Cornwall	1,831	606	2,437		
Penwith	2,199	710	2,909		
Restormel	2,633	749	3,382		
Devon	**28,164**	**9,027**	**37,191**	**9·7**	**7·8**
East Devon	1,757	586	2,343		
Exeter	2,938	893	3,831		
Mid Devon	1,147	396	1,543		
North Devon	2,212	723	2,935		
Plymouth	10,091	3,145	13,236		
South Hams	1,470	563	2,033		
Teignbridge	2,370	738	3,108		
Torbay	4,010	1,132	5,142		
Torridge	1,254	493	1,747		
West Devon	915	358	1,273		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Dorset	**16,677**	**4,878**	**21,555**	9·1	7·4
Bournemouth	5,809	1,602	7,411		
Christchurch	802	238	1,040		
East Dorset	1,273	419	1,692		
North Dorset	768	326	1,094		
Poole	3,825	980	4,805		
Purbeck	843	224	1,067		
West Dorset	1,470	511	1,981		
Weymouth and Portland	1,887	578	2,465		
Gloucestershire	**11,786**	**3,857**	**15,643**	6·8	5·9
Cheltenham	2,609	753	3,362		
Cotswold	1,076	412	1,488		
Forest of Dean	1,505	530	2,035		
Gloucester	2,920	802	3,722		
Stroud	2,216	821	3,037		
Tewkesbury	1,460	539	1,999		
Somerset	**10,364**	**3,741**	**14,105**	7·9	6·5
Mendip	2,251	881	3,132		
Sedgemoor	2,474	836	3,310		
Taunton Deane	2,834	1,116	3,950		
South Somerset	605	184	789		
West Somerset	2,200	724	2,924		
Wiltshire	**12,092**	**4,442**	**16,534**	7·1	6·1
Kennet	1,139	428	1,567		
North Wiltshire	1,961	861	2,822		
Salisbury	2,002	737	2,739		
Thamesdown	4,844	1,595	6,439		
West Wiltshire	2,146	821	2,967		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**15,220**	**5,399**	**20,619**	8·3	6·7
Bromsgrove	1,970	679	2,649		
Hereford	1,466	584	2,050		
Leominster	725	248	973		
Malvern Hills	1,564	522	2,086		
Redditch	2,011	771	2,782		
South Herefordshire	839	325	1,164		
Worcester	2,363	682	3,045		
Wychavon	1,739	657	2,396		
Wyre Forest	2,543	931	3,474		
Shropshire	**9,024**	**3,369**	**12,393**	8·1	6·6
Bridgnorth	856	362	1,218		
North Shropshire	818	355	1,173		
Oswestry	693	294	987		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,856	682	2,538		
South Shropshire	721	266	987		
The Wrekin	4,080	1,410	5,490		
Staffordshire	**26,307**	**9,580**	**35,887**	8·7	7·5
Cannock Chase	2,693	925	3,618		
East Staffordshire	2,575	998	3,573		
Lichfield	2,019	825	2,844		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,984	1,153	4,137		
South Staffordshire	2,399	955	3,354		
Stafford	2,164	796	2,960		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,587	634	2,221		
Stoke-on-Trent	7,489	2,401	9,890		
Tamworth	2,397	893	3,290		
Warwickshire	**10,672**	**4,199**	**14,871**	7·4	6·2
North Warwickshire	1,356	515	1,871		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,400	1,258	4,658		
Rugby	1,831	815	2,646		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,527	652	2,179		
Warwick	2,558	959	3,517		
West Midlands	**110,785**	**34,547**	**145,332**	11·9	10·6
Birmingham	48,812	14,563	63,375		
Coventry	12,706	4,105	16,811		
Dudley	9,613	3,139	12,752		
Sandwell	12,784	4,157	16,941		
Solihull	5,427	1,999	7,426		
Walsall	10,051	3,050	13,101		
Wolverhampton	11,392	3,534	14,926		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**25,610**	**8,963**	**34,573**	9·3	8·0
Amber Valley	2,436	980	3,416		
Bolsover	2,142	668	2,810		
Chesterfield	3,376	1,104	4,480		
Derby	8,148	2,532	10,680		
Derbyshire Dales	1,011	432	1,443		
Erewash	2,748	983	3,731		
High Peak	1,744	741	2,485		
North East Derbyshire	2,692	962	3,654		
South Derbyshire	1,313	561	1,874		
Leicestershire	**22,556**	**8,204**	**30,760**	8·0	6·9
Blaby	1,335	544	1,879		
Charnwood	2,650	1,194	3,844		
Harborough	964	368	1,332		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,641	688	2,329		
Leicester	12,329	3,951	16,280		
Melton	714	303	1,017		
North West Leicestershire	1,697	616	2,313		
Oadby and Wigston	861	372	1,233		
Rutland	365	168	533		
Lincolnshire	**13,676**	**5,016**	**18,692**	8·7	7·1
Boston	1,211	443	1,654		
East Lindsey	2,874	979	3,853		
Lincoln	3,442	1,071	4,513		
North Kesteven	1,334	611	1,945		
South Holland	1,143	457	1,600		
South Kesteven	1,985	722	2,707		
West Lindsey	1,687	733	2,420		
Northamptonshire	**13,567**	**4,812**	**18,379**	7·3	6·4
Corby	2,021	671	2,692		
Daventry	989	447	1,436		
East Northamptonshire	1,155	428	1,583		
Kettering	1,792	633	2,425		
Northampton	5,070	1,580	6,650		
South Northamptonshire	922	418	1,340		
Wellingborough	1,618	635	2,253		
Nottinghamshire	**34,084**	**10,486**	**44,570**	10·2	8·9
Ashfield	3,575	953	4,528		
Bassetlaw	2,937	1,070	4,007		
Broxtowe	2,489	933	3,422		
Gedling	2,541	956	3,497		
Mansfield	3,418	955	4,373		
Newark	2,626	820	3,446		
Nottingham	14,392	4,038	18,430		
Rushcliffe	2,106	761	2,867		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside	**30,720**	**9,324**	**40,044**	10·8	9·3
Beverley	1,946	844	2,790		
Boothferry	1,523	510	2,033		
Cleethorpes	2,320	676	2,996		
East Yorkshire	1,744	661	2,405		
Glanford	1,551	638	2,189		
Great Grimsby	4,218	1,068	5,286		
Holderness	1,178	470	1,648		
Kingston-upon-Hull	13,727	3,787	17,514		
Scunthorpe	2,513	670	3,183		
North Yorkshire	**11,784**	**4,645**	**16,429**	5·9	4·8
Craven	667	319	986		
Hambleton	1,057	485	1,542		
Harrogate	1,889	734	2,623		
Richmondshire	477	345	822		
Ryedale	922	423	1,345		
Scarborough	2,552	832	3,384		
Selby	1,402	610	2,012		
York	2,818	897	3,715		
South Yorkshire	**53,174**	**15,862**	**69,036**	13·4	11·7
Barnsley	8,678	2,657	11,335		
Doncaster	11,740	3,498	15,238		
Rotherham	10,055	3,055	13,110		
Sheffield	22,701	6,652	29,353		
West Yorkshire	**67,471**	**20,877**	**88,348**	9·6	8·4
Bradford	17,115	4,913	22,028		
Calderdale	5,914	1,931	7,845		
Kirklees	10,851	3,635	14,486		
Leeds	23,732	7,173	30,905		
Wakefield	9,859	3,225	13,084		
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**24,646**	**8,361**	**33,007**	8·1	7·1
Chester	3,052	1,026	4,078		
Congleton	1,507	673	2,180		
Crewe and Nantwich	2,752	1,041	3,793		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,492	774	3,266		
Halton	5,090	1,413	6,503		
Macclesfield	2,364	917	3,281		
Vale Royal	2,592	994	3,586		
Warrington	4,797	1,523	6,320		
Greater Manchester	**91,972**	**28,557**	**120,529**	10·7	9·4
Bolton	8,756	2,680	11,436		
Bury	4,259	1,457	5,716		
Manchester	24,852	6,840	31,692		
Oldham	7,347	2,541	9,888		
Rochdale	7,470	2,250	9,720		
Salford	9,590	2,523	12,113		
Stockport	6,667	2,300	8,967		
Tameside	7,023	2,290	9,313		
Trafford	6,061	1,961	8,022		
Wigan	9,947	3,715	13,662		
Lancashire	**36,780**	**11,578**	**48,358**	8·7	7·4
Blackburn	5,064	1,388	6,452		
Blackpool	4,647	1,167	5,814		
Burnley	2,780	902	3,682		
Chorley	2,067	787	2,854		
Fylde	847	267	1,114		
Hyndburn	1,941	663	2,604		
Lancaster	3,471	1,205	4,676		
Pendle	2,066	686	2,752		
Preston	4,627	1,206	5,833		
Ribble Valley	581	285	866		
Rossendale	1,558	532	2,090		
South Ribble	1,974	693	2,667		
West Lancashire	3,280	1,254	4,534		
Wyre	1,877	543	2,420		
Merseyside	**72,297**	**20,977**	**93,274**	16·5	14·5
Knowsley	10,048	2,549	12,597		
Liverpool	30,483	8,766	39,249		
Sefton	11,097	3,317	14,414		
St Helens	6,805	2,182	8,987		
Wirral	13,864	4,163	18,027		
NORTH					
Cleveland	**24,856**	**6,820**	**31,676**	13·9	12·4
Hartlepool	4,297	1,022	5,319		
Langbaurgh	5,969	1,634	7,603		
Middlesbrough	7,514	2,036	9,550		
Stockton-on-Tees	7,076	2,128	9,204		
Cumbria	**10,639**	**4,016**	**14,655**	6·8	5·7
Allerdale	2,517	1,031	3,548		
Barrow-In-Furness	2,141	803	2,944		
Carlisle	2,348	850	3,198		
Copeland	2,072	709	2,781		
Eden	508	208	716		
South Lakeland	1,053	415	1,468		
Durham	**19,412**	**6,063**	**25,475**	12·0	10·4
Chester-le-Street	1,532	533	2,065		
Darlington	3,429	1,129	4,558		
Derwentside	3,249	915	4,164		
Durham	2,371	890	3,261		
Easington	3,098	759	3,857		
Sedgefield	2,775	946	3,721		
Teesdale	470	204	674		
Wear Valley	2,488	687	3,175		
Northumberland	**7,885**	**2,662**	**10,547**	10·4	8·7
Alnwick	708	266	974		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	492	134	626		
Blyth Valley	2,599	821	3,420		
Castle Morpeth	1,021	399	1,420		
Tynedale	867	355	1,222		
Wansbeck	2,198	687	2,885		
Tyne and Wear	**49,338**	**14,395**	**63,733**	13·4	12·0
Gateshead	8,248	2,393	10,641		
Newcastle upon Tyne	13,478	3,946	17,424		
North Tyneside	6,752	2,124	8,876		
South Tyneside	7,245	2,173	9,418		
Sunderland	13,615	3,759	17,374		
WALES					
Clwyd	**9,927**	**3,406**	**13,333**	8·9	7·2
Alyn and Deeside	1,603	646	2,249		
Colwyn	1,287	425	1,712		
Delyn	1,442	481	1,923		
Glyndwr	790	344	1,134		
Rhuddlan	1,556	456	2,012		
Wrexham Maelor	3,249	1,054	4,303		
Dyfed	**9,640**	**3,095**	**12,735**	11·4	8·4
Carmarthen	1,162	416	1,578		
Ceredigion	1,434	581	2,015		
Dinefwr	1,040	377	1,417		
Llanelli	2,246	701	2,947		
Preseli	2,279	664	2,943		
South Pembrokeshire	1,479	356	1,835		
Gwent	**14,739**	**3,982**	**18,721**	11·0	9·5
Blaenau Gwent	2,837	585	3,422		
Islwyn	1,858	473	2,331		
Monmouth	1,613	545	2,158		
Newport	5,188	1,424	6,612		
Torfaen	3,243	955	4,198		
Gwynedd	**7,310**	**2,455**	**9,765**	11·3	8·8
Aberconwy	1,230	362	1,592		
Arfon	2,150	689	2,839		
Dwyfor	628	213	841		
Meirionnydd	844	296	1,140		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,458	895	3,353		
Mid Glamorgan	**20,006**	**5,042**	**25,048**	13·6	11·7
Cynon Valley	2,748	603	3,351		
Merthyr Tydfil	2,367	546	2,913		
Ogwr	4,273	1,372	5,645		
Rhondda	3,331	768	4,099		
Rhymney Valley	4,269	910	5,179		
Taff-Ely	3,018	843	3,861		
Powys	**2,113**	**823**	**2,936**	7·0	4·9
Brecknock	798	289	1,087		
Montgomery	979	385	1,364		
Radnor	336	149	485		
South Glamorgan	**14,563**	**3,780**	**18,343**	9·6	8·4
Cardiff	11,335	2,868	14,203		
Vale of Glamorgan	3,228	912	4,140		
West Glamorgan	**11,991**	**3,121**	**15,112**	11·0	9·5
Afan	1,418	314	1,732		
Lliw Valley	1,705	447	2,152		
Neath	1,964	520	2,484		
Swansea	6,904	1,840	8,744		
SCOTLAND					
Borders Region	**1,835**	**790**	**2,625**	6·8	5·6
Berwick	275	132	407		
Ettrick and Lauderdale	599	277	876		
Roxburgh	653	245	898		
Tweedale	308	136	444		
Central Region	**8,373**	**3,215**	**11,588**	10·7	9·4
Clackmannan	1,592	616	2,208		
Falkirk	4,694	1,785	6,479		
Stirling	2,087	814	2,901		
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**3,522**	**1,685**	**5,207**	9·2	7·4
Annandale and Eskdale	663	380	1,043		
Nithsdale	1,482	672	2,154		
Stewartry	379	192	571		
Wigtown	998	441	1,439		
Fife Region	**10,827**	**4,121**	**14,948**	12·0	10·4
Dunfermline	4,094	1,395	5,489		
Kirkcaldy	5,633	2,153	7,786		
North East Fife	1,100	573	1,673		
Grampian Region	**7,148**	**3,409**	**10,557**	4·3	3·8
Banff and Buchan	1,206	652	1,858		
City of Aberdeen	3,843	1,456	5,299		
Gordon	289	193	482		
Kincardine and Deeside	324	243	567		
Moray	1,486	865	2,351		
Highlands Region	**5,303**	**1,934**	**7,237**	8·6	7·1
Badenoch and Strathspey	199	79	278		
Caithness	888	296	1,184		
Inverness	1,646	532	2,178		
Lochaber	520	159	679		
Nairn	164	103	267		
Ross and Cromarty	1,193	511	1,704		
Skye and Lochalsh	322	105	427		
Sutherland	371	149	520		
Lothian Region	**22,975**	**7,947**	**30,922**	8·8	7·8
City of Edinburgh	14,242	4,924	19,166		
East Lothian	2,060	694	2,754		
Midlothian	2,163	794	2,957		
West Lothian	4,510	1,535	6,045		
Strathclyde Region	**95,151**	**31,390**	**126,541**	13·1	11·5
Argyll and Bute	1,626	637	2,263		
Bearsden and Milngavie	638	375	1,013		
City of Glasgow	39,440	11,991	51,431		
Clydebank	2,143	600	2,743		
Clydesdale	1,576	635	2,211		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,942	741	2,683		
Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,101	659	2,760		
Cunninghame	5,245	1,800	7,045		
Dumbarton	2,641	960	3,601		
East Kilbride	2,372	1,014	3,386		
Eastwood	834	458	1,292		
Hamilton	4,128	1,288	5,416		
Inverclyde	4,374	1,279	5,653		
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,207	1,196	4,403		
Kyle and Carrick	3,280	1,265	4,545		
Monklands	4,371	1,374	5,745		
Motherwell	6,178	1,856	8,034		
Renfrew	6,999	2,407	9,406		
Strathkelvin	2,056	855	2,911		
Tayside Region	**11,637**	**4,823**	**16,460**	10·0	8·6
Angus	2,163	1,132	3,295		
City of Dundee	7,094	2,709	9,803		
Perth and Kinross	2,380	982	3,362		
Orkney Islands	**285**	**134**	**419**	5·7	4·1
Shetland Islands	**221**	**93**	**314**	3·2	2·6
Western Isles	**1,172**	**386**	**1,558**	16·1	12·1
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim	1,672	632	2,304		
Ards	1,812	782	2,594		
Armagh	2,231	836	3,067		
Ballymena	1,872	862	2,734		
Ballymoney	1,212	388	1,600		
Banbridge	1,075	434	1,509		
Belfast	19,414	5,823	25,237		
Carrickfergus	1,202	559	1,761		
Castlereagh	1,624	788	2,412		
Coleraine	2,408	880	3,288		
Cookstown	1,596	537	2,133		
Craigavon	3,348	1,155	4,503		
Derry	7,104	1,597	8,701		
Down	2,162	816	2,978		
Dungannon	2,461	769	3,230		
Fermanagh	2,534	737	3,271		
Larne	1,252	457	1,709		
Limavady	1,780	473	2,253		
Lisburn	3,577	1,325	4,902		
Magherafelt	1,760	608	2,368		
Moyle	869	253	1,122		
Newry and Mourne	5,282	1,638	6,920		
Newtownabbey	2,616	1,154	3,770		
North Down	1,710	1,003	2,713		
Omagh	2,284	837	3,121		
Strabane	2,743	669	3,412		

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics 2·9

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,195	1,096	5,291
Mid Bedfordshire	1,999	762	2,761
North Bedfordshire	2,915	861	3,776
North Luton	2,913	856	3,769
South West Bedfordshire	2,399	775	3,174
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	2,236	742	2,978
Newbury	1,929	643	2,572
Reading East	2,589	689	3,278
Reading West	2,014	527	2,541
Slough	3,139	1,102	4,241
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,709	632	2,341
Wokingham	1,627	549	2,176
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	2,321	843	3,164
Beaconsfield	1,175	432	1,607
Buckingham	1,742	621	2,363
Chesham and Amersham	1,283	438	1,721
Milton Keynes	4,399	1,359	5,758
Wycombe	2,372	693	3,065
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,360	415	1,775
Brighton Kemptown	3,409	937	4,346
Brighton Pavilion	3,278	1,191	4,469
Eastbourne	2,208	655	2,863
Hastings and Rye	3,382	925	4,307
Hove	2,886	1,030	3,916
Lewes	1,816	594	2,410
Wealden	1,351	416	1,767
Essex			
Basildon	3,535	1,098	4,633
Billericay	2,120	725	2,845
Braintree	2,278	838	3,116
Brentwood and Ongar	1,530	495	2,025
Castle Point	2,118	723	2,841
Chelmsford	2,255	839	3,094
Epping Forest	1,872	723	2,595
Harlow	2,766	1,019	3,785
Harwich	2,959	804	3,763
North Colchester	2,364	887	3,251
Rochford	1,906	653	2,559
Saffron Walden	1,664	618	2,282
South Colchester and Maldon	2,664	970	3,634
Southend East	2,911	826	3,737
Southend West	2,281	611	2,892
Thurrock	3,202	894	4,096
Greater London			
Barking	2,625	743	3,368
Battersea	3,957	1,492	5,449
Beckenham	2,128	792	2,920
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,377	1,332	6,709
Bexleyheath	1,699	634	2,333
Bow and Poplar	5,408	1,545	6,953
Brent East	4,348	1,500	5,848
Brent North	2,191	988	3,179
Brent South	4,403	1,630	6,033
Brentford and Isleworth	2,467	1,064	3,531
Carshalton and Wallington	2,054	655	2,709
Chelsea	1,497	784	2,281
Chingford	1,902	715	2,617
Chipping Barnet	1,595	678	2,273
Chislehurst	1,447	517	1,964
City of London and Westminster South	2,156	954	3,110
Croydon Central	2,253	623	2,876
Croydon North East	2,579	945	3,524
Croydon North West	2,819	1,006	3,825
Croydon South	1,329	479	1,808
Dagenham	2,526	733	3,259
Dulwich	3,172	1,220	4,392
Ealing North	2,737	946	3,683
Ealing Acton	2,862	1,183	4,045
Ealing Southall	3,662	1,394	5,056
Edmonton	3,293	1,062	4,355
Eltham	2,496	771	3,267
Enfield North	3,035	1,092	4,127
Enfield Southgate	2,069	888	2,957
Erith and Crayford	2,743	960	3,703
Feltham and Heston	3,128	1,232	4,360
Finchley	1,993	935	2,928
Fulham	3,059	1,340	4,399
Greenwich	3,022	1,072	4,094
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,303	2,214	8,517
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,806	2,319	9,125
Hammersmith	4,225	1,494	5,719
Hampstead and Highgate	3,164	1,429	4,593
Harrow East	2,418	1,009	3,427
Harrow West	1,673	697	2,370
Hayes and Harlington	2,036	655	2,691
Hendon North	1,827	737	2,564
Hendon South	1,707	686	2,393
Holborn and St Pancras	4,725	1,668	6,393
Hornchurch	1,760	568	2,328
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,955	2,244	7,199
Ilford North	1,800	722	2,522
Ilford South	2,763	987	3,750
Islington North	5,322	2,026	7,348
Islington South and Finsbury	4,460	1,722	6,182
Kensington	2,551	1,150	3,701
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,476	539	2,015
Lewisham East	3,132	1,088	4,220
Lewisham West	3,906	1,504	5,410
Lewisham Deptford	5,090	1,862	6,952
Leyton	4,120	1,411	5,531
Mitcham and Morden	2,821	920	3,741
Newham North East	4,490	1,339	5,829
Newham North West	3,835	1,255	5,090
Newham South	4,046	1,142	5,188
Norwood	4,951	1,852	6,803
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,163	463	1,626
Orpington	1,381	534	1,915
Peckham	5,113	1,662	6,775
Putney	2,310	952	3,262
Ravensbourne	1,232	482	1,714
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,560	740	2,300
Romford	1,757	532	2,289
Ruislip-Northwood	1,101	419	1,520
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,137	1,497	6,634
Streatham	4,103	1,525	5,628
Surbiton	1,008	372	1,380
Sutton and Cheam	1,562	560	2,122
Tooting	3,763	1,488	5,251
Tottenham	7,595	2,471	10,066
Twickenham	1,477	662	2,139
Upminster	1,880	608	2,488
Uxbridge	1,888	656	2,544
Vauxhall	6,289	2,154	8,443
Walthamstow	3,144	1,046	4,190
Wanstead and Woodford	1,443	617	2,060
Westminster North	3,688	1,624	5,312
Wimbledon	1,755	754	2,509
Woolwich	4,182	1,299	5,481
Hampshire			
Aldershot	2,109	839	2,948
Basingstoke	2,378	732	3,110
East Hampshire	1,664	558	2,222
Eastleigh	2,741	779	3,520
Fareham	1,921	621	2,542
Gosport	2,162	843	3,005
Havant	3,270	773	4,043
New Forest	1,558	424	1,982
North West Hampshire	1,593	528	2,121
Portsmouth North	3,007	783	3,790
Portsmouth South	4,422	1,343	5,765
Romsey and Waterside	2,174	637	2,811
Southampton Itchen	3,949	1,002	4,951
Southampton Test	3,559	912	4,471
Winchester	1,580	489	2,069
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	2,294	1,018	3,312
Hertford and Stortford	1,705	656	2,361
Hertsmere	1,983	669	2,652
North Hertfordshire	2,456	840	3,296
South West Hertfordshire	1,643	532	2,175
St Albans	1,717	617	2,334
Stevenage	2,737	916	3,653
Watford	2,340	816	3,156
Welwyn Hatfield	2,193	755	2,948
West Hertfordshire	2,209	721	2,930
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	3,410	1,040	4,450
Kent			
Ashford	2,057	648	2,705
Canterbury	2,289	710	2,999
Dartford	2,236	707	2,943
Dover	2,152	638	2,790
Faversham	3,432	1,059	4,491
Folkestone and Hythe	2,670	664	3,334
Gillingham	3,003	988	3,991
Gravesham	3,108	922	4,030
Maidstone	2,080	675	2,755
Medway	2,890	856	3,746
Mid Kent	2,702	835	3,537
North Thanet	3,013	865	3,878
Sevenoaks	1,560	517	2,077
South Thanet	2,294	727	3,021
Tonbridge and Malling	1,948	661	2,609
Tunbridge Wells	1,674	508	2,182
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	2,293	848	3,141
Henley	1,262	386	1,648
Oxford East	2,849	777	3,626
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,773	578	2,351
Wantage	1,481	457	1,938
Witney	1,606	581	2,187
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,440	481	1,921
East Surrey	983	343	1,326
Epsom and Ewell	1,265	369	1,634
Esher	982	355	1,337
Guildford	1,486	500	1,986
Mole Valley	1,083	334	1,417
North West Surrey	1,623	573	2,196
Reigate	1,399	451	1,850
South West Surrey	1,323	420	1,743
Spelthorne	1,513	541	2,054
Woking	1,565	517	2,082
West Sussex			
Arundel	2,218	568	2,786
Chichester	1,513	442	1,955
Crawley	2,029	771	2,800
Horsham	1,664	616	2,280
Mid Sussex	1,434	465	1,899
Shoreham	1,610	472	2,082
Worthing	2,191	591	2,782
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,217	788	3,005
Huntingdon	2,133	840	2,973
North East Cambridgeshire	2,492	880	3,372
Peterborough	4,743	1,343	6,086

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	1,291	499	1,790
South West Cambridgeshire	1,893	729	2,622
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	2,758	957	3,715
Mid Norfolk	1,565	565	2,130
North Norfolk	1,675	525	2,200
North West Norfolk	2,374	753	3,127
Norwich North	2,017	591	2,608
Norwich South	3,205	884	4,089
South Norfolk	1,556	600	2,156
South West Norfolk	2,188	816	3,004
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,991	795	2,786
Central Suffolk	1,797	685	2,482
Ipswich	2,715	794	3,509
South Suffolk	2,073	765	2,838
Suffolk Coastal	1,550	535	2,085
Waveney	2,447	955	3,402
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,591	1,003	3,594
Bristol East	3,431	1,089	4,520
Bristol North West	3,215	945	4,160
Bristol South	4,587	1,328	5,915
Bristol West	4,334	1,717	6,051
Kingswood	2,629	901	3,530
Northavon	2,167	893	3,060
Wansdyke	1,817	640	2,457
Weston-super-Mare	2,622	840	3,462
Woodspring	1,714	742	2,456
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,483	1,013	4,496
North Cornwall	2,552	805	3,357
South East Cornwall	2,371	780	3,151
St Ives	2,946	1,008	3,954
Truro	2,860	849	3,709
Devon			
Exeter	2,938	893	3,831
Honiton	1,492	498	1,990
North Devon	2,297	753	3,050
Plymouth Devonport	3,669	994	4,663
Plymouth Drake	3,921	1,241	5,162
Plymouth Sutton	2,501	910	3,411
South Hams	2,238	805	3,043
Teignbridge	2,134	642	2,776
Tiverton	1,590	560	2,150
Torbay	3,215	880	4,095
Torridge and West Devon	2,169	851	3,020
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	3,554	1,031	4,585
Bournemouth West	3,043	752	3,795
Christchurch	1,488	450	1,938
North Dorset	1,586	599	2,185
Poole	3,037	799	3,836
South Dorset	2,535	747	3,282
West Dorset	1,434	500	1,934
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,804	824	3,628
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,777	691	2,468
Gloucester	2,982	821	3,803
Stroud	2,252	838	3,090
West Gloucestershire	1,971	683	2,654
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,281	737	3,018
Somerton and Frome	1,822	751	2,573
Taunton	2,272	755	3,027
Wells	1,947	726	2,673
Yeovil	2,042	772	2,814
Wiltshire			
Devizes	2,087	756	2,843
North Wiltshire	1,961	861	2,822
Salisbury	1,920	705	2,625
Swindon	3,896	1,267	5,163
Westbury	2,228	853	3,081
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	1,970	679	2,649
Hereford	2,100	838	2,938
Leominster	1,554	555	2,109
Mid Worcestershire	2,787	1,026	3,813
South Worcestershire	1,742	604	2,346
Worcester	2,524	766	3,290
Wyre Forest	2,543	931	3,474
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,577	628	2,205
North Shropshire	1,751	743	2,494
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,856	682	2,538
The Wrekin	3,840	1,316	5,156
Staffordshire			
Burton	2,575	998	3,573
Cannock and Burntwood	2,633	980	3,613
Mid Staffordshire	2,128	773	2,901
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,256	830	3,086
South East Staffordshire	2,809	1,092	3,901
South Staffordshire	2,399	955	3,354
Stafford	1,854	650	2,504
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,587	634	2,221
Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,915	900	3,815
Stoke-on-Trent North	2,762	944	3,706
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,389	824	3,213
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	2,312	921	3,233
Nuneaton	2,595	921	3,516
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,973	873	2,846
Stratford-on-Avon	1,527	652	2,179
Warwick and Leamington	2,265	832	3,097
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,198	794	2,992
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,980	1,043	4,023
Birmingham Erdington	4,521	1,329	5,850
Birmingham Hall Green	3,147	1,043	4,190
Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,215	1,186	5,401
Birmingham Ladywood	5,628	1,652	7,280
Birmingham Northfield	4,343	1,248	5,591
Birmingham Perry Barr	4,593	1,407	6,000
Birmingham Small Heath	6,120	1,545	7,665
Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,339	1,292	6,631
Birmingham Yardley	2,622	838	3,460
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,565	1,264	4,829
Coventry North East	4,467	1,371	5,838
Coventry North West	2,519	902	3,421
Coventry South East	3,370	1,033	4,403
Coventry South West	2,350	799	3,149
Dudley East	4,023	1,199	5,222
Dudley West	3,135	1,064	4,199
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,455	876	3,331
Meriden	3,670	1,188	4,858
Solihull	1,757	811	2,568
Sutton Coldfield	1,739	716	2,455
Walsall North	4,040	1,113	5,153
Walsall South	3,813	1,143	4,956
Warley East	3,080	1,051	4,131
Warley West	2,820	965	3,785
West Bromwich East	3,124	1,034	4,158
West Bromwich West	3,760	1,107	4,867
Wolverhampton North East	4,439	1,191	5,630
Wolverhampton South East	3,671	1,084	4,755
Wolverhampton South West	3,282	1,259	4,541
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,064	822	2,886
Bolsover	2,529	811	3,340
Chesterfield	3,042	978	4,020
Derby North	3,006	955	3,961
Derby South	4,395	1,323	5,718
Erewash	2,642	947	3,589
High Peak	1,852	777	2,629
North East Derbyshire	2,639	945	3,584
South Derbyshire	2,060	815	2,875
West Derbyshire	1,381	590	1,971
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,712	651	2,363
Bosworth	1,781	738	2,519
Harborough	1,448	633	2,081
Leicester East	3,358	1,196	4,554
Leicester South	4,212	1,450	5,662
Leicester West	4,759	1,305	6,064
Loughborough	1,845	832	2,677
North West Leicestershire	1,893	713	2,606
Rutland and Melton	1,548	686	2,234
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	2,590	853	3,443
Gainsborough and Horncastle	1,971	859	2,830
Grantham	2,010	800	2,810
Holland with Boston	1,770	631	2,401
Lincoln	3,805	1,234	5,039
Stamford and Spalding	1,530	639	2,169
Northamptonshire			
Corby	2,588	884	3,472
Daventry	1,460	658	2,118
Kettering	1,940	703	2,643
Northampton North	2,756	821	3,577
Northampton South	2,617	896	3,513
Wellingborough	2,206	850	3,056
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,057	804	3,861
Bassetlaw	2,640	909	3,549
Broxtowe	2,076	778	2,854
Gedling	2,167	821	2,988
Mansfield	2,989	836	3,825
Newark	2,187	761	2,948
Nottingham East	5,879	1,822	7,701
Nottingham North	4,448	1,081	5,529
Nottingham South	4,065	1,135	5,200
Rushcliffe	2,106	761	2,867
Sherwood	2,470	778	3,248
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,815	772	2,587
Booth Ferry	1,931	744	2,675
Bridlington	2,645	969	3,614
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,245	1,054	4,299
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,139	930	4,069
Great Grimsby	4,218	1,068	5,286
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,324	1,183	5,507
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,896	1,343	6,239
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,507	1,261	5,768
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,443	520	1,963
Richmond	1,414	768	2,182
Ryedale	1,155	535	1,690
Scarborough	2,388	764	3,152
Selby	1,453	628	2,081
Skipton and Ripon	1,113	533	1,646
York	2,818	897	3,715

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	3,168	886	4,054
Barnsley East	2,887	818	3,705
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,623	953	3,576
Don Valley	3,516	1,090	4,606
Doncaster Central	4,076	1,254	5,330
Doncaster North	4,148	1,154	5,302
Rother Valley	2,914	1,013	3,927
Rotherham	3,810	1,048	4,858
Sheffield Central	5,758	1,609	7,367
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,249	870	4,119
Sheffield Brightside	4,477	1,053	5,530
Sheffield Hallam	2,319	1,028	3,347
Sheffield Heeley	4,064	1,115	5,179
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,834	977	3,811
Wentworth	3,331	994	4,325
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	2,799	801	3,600
Bradford North	4,558	1,189	5,747
Bradford South	3,378	952	4,330
Bradford West	5,215	1,391	6,606
Calder Valley	2,352	877	3,229
Colne Valley	2,129	825	2,954
Dewsbury	2,683	925	3,608
Elmet	1,811	602	2,413
Halifax	3,562	1,054	4,616
Hemsworth	2,660	873	3,533
Huddersfield	3,240	1,084	4,324
Keighley	2,133	760	2,893
Leeds Central	5,011	1,308	6,319
Leeds East	4,336	1,010	5,346
Leeds North East	2,583	909	3,492
Leeds North West	2,090	817	2,907
Leeds West	3,296	982	4,278
Morley and Leeds South	2,491	805	3,296
Normanton	1,889	749	2,638
Pontefract and Castleford	2,818	852	3,670
Pudsey	1,687	568	2,255
Shipley	1,831	621	2,452
Wakefield	2,919	923	3,842
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	2,522	790	3,312
Congleton	1,605	719	2,324
Crewe and Nantwich	2,654	995	3,649
Eddisbury	2,138	890	3,028
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,725	857	3,582
Halton	3,986	1,164	5,150
Macclesfield	1,502	621	2,123
Tatton	1,613	553	2,166
Warrington North	3,150	969	4,119
Warrington South	2,751	803	3,554
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,620	605	2,225
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,629	830	3,459
Bolton North East	2,702	784	3,486
Bolton South East	3,573	1,024	4,597
Bolton West	2,481	872	3,353
Bury North	2,036	627	2,663
Bury South	2,223	830	3,053
Cheadle	1,233	522	1,755
Davyhulme	2,256	716	2,972
Denton and Reddish	3,134	1,038	4,172
Eccles	2,966	827	3,793
Hazel Grove	1,543	536	2,079
Heywood and Middleton	3,108	928	4,036
Leigh	3,001	1,028	4,029
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,897	768	2,665
Makerfield	2,615	1,122	3,737
Manchester Central	6,776	1,537	8,313
Manchester Blackley	3,924	1,036	4,960
Manchester Gorton	4,066	1,195	5,261
Manchester Withington	3,766	1,342	5,108
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,719	867	4,586
Oldham Central and Royton	3,491	1,090	4,581
Oldham West	2,610	918	3,528
Rochdale	3,711	1,087	4,798
Salford East	4,411	1,050	5,461
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,099	941	4,040
Stockport	2,052	723	2,775
Stretford	4,786	1,503	6,289
Wigan	3,635	1,269	4,904
Worsley	2,909	942	3,851
Lancashire			
Blackburn	4,219	1,056	5,275
Blackpool North	2,359	591	2,950
Blackpool South	2,288	576	2,864
Burnley	2,780	902	3,682
Chorley	2,180	851	3,031
Fylde	1,049	340	1,389
Hyndburn	1,941	663	2,604
Lancaster	1,650	647	2,297
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,963	619	2,582
Pendle	2,066	686	2,752
Preston	4,036	969	5,005
Ribble Valley	970	449	1,419
Rossendale and Darwen	2,403	864	3,267
South Ribble	1,974	693	2,667
West Lancashire	3,167	1,190	4,357
Wyre	1,735	482	2,217
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	5,715	1,419	7,134
Bootle	6,067	1,457	7,524
Crosby	2,847	1,059	3,906
Knowsley North	5,068	1,225	6,293
Knowsley South	4,980	1,324	6,304
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,854	1,464	6,318
Liverpool Garston	4,245	1,147	5,392
Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,202	1,432	5,634
Liverpool Riverside	6,104	1,771	7,875
Liverpool Walton	5,949	1,580	7,529
Liverpool West Derby	5,129	1,372	6,501
Southport	2,183	801	2,984
St Helens North	3,119	1,058	4,177
St Helens South	3,686	1,124	4,810
Wallasey	4,029	1,198	5,227
Wirral South	1,957	768	2,725
Wirral West	2,163	778	2,941
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	4,297	1,022	5,319
Langbaurgh	3,605	1,132	4,737
Middlesbrough	5,152	1,341	6,493
Redcar	4,052	1,013	5,065
Stockton North	4,248	1,132	5,380
Stockton South	3,502	1,180	4,682
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,421	919	3,340
Carlisle	1,933	669	2,602
Copeland	2,072	709	2,781
Penrith and the Border	1,270	571	1,841
Westmorland	813	319	1,132
Workington	2,130	829	2,959
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	2,973	891	3,864
City of Durham	2,371	890	3,261
Darlington	3,232	1,044	4,276
Easington	2,705	663	3,368
North Durham	3,087	965	4,052
North West Durham	2,860	856	3,716
Sedgefield	2,184	754	2,938
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,575	551	2,126
Blyth Valley	2,599	821	3,420
Hexham	1,072	470	1,542
Wansbeck	2,639	820	3,459
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	2,555	767	3,322
Gateshead East	3,312	1,057	4,369
Houghton and Washington	3,771	1,165	4,936
Jarrow	3,552	1,031	4,583
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,209	1,197	4,406
Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,893	1,138	5,031
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,269	913	4,182
South Shields	3,693	1,142	4,835
Sunderland North	5,453	1,341	6,794
Sunderland South	4,391	1,253	5,644
Tyne Bridge	5,488	1,267	6,755
Tynemouth	3,031	952	3,983
Wallsend	3,721	1,172	4,893
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	1,737	691	2,428
Clwyd North West	2,395	698	3,093
Clwyd South West	1,619	629	2,248
Delyn	1,777	602	2,379
Wrexham	2,399	786	3,185
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	1,973	713	2,686
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,826	710	2,536
Llanelli	2,475	781	3,256
Pembroke	3,366	891	4,257
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	2,733	556	3,289
Islwyn	1,858	473	2,331
Monmouth	1,570	532	2,102
Newport East	2,688	769	3,457
Newport West	2,825	775	3,600
Torfaen	3,065	877	3,942
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	1,866	577	2,443
Conwy	1,974	623	2,597
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,012	360	1,372
Ynys Mon	2,458	895	3,353
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,208	821	3,029
Caerphilly	3,395	782	4,177
Cynon Valley	2,748	603	3,351
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,241	674	3,915
Ogmore	2,509	650	3,159
Pontypridd	2,574	744	3,318
Rhondda	3,331	768	4,099
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,134	438	1,572
Montgomery	979	385	1,364
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,578	1,092	4,670
Cardiff North	1,582	461	2,043
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,273	672	3,945
Cardiff West	3,530	818	4,348
Vale of Glamorgan	2,600	737	3,337
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	1,899	444	2,343
Gower	1,807	568	2,375
Neath	2,106	531	2,637
Swansea East	2,963	670	3,633
Swansea West	3,216	908	4,124

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 11, 1991

	Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	928	377	1,305
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	907	413	1,320
Central Region			
Clackmannan	2,122	823	2,945
Falkirk East	2,292	851	3,143
Falkirk West	2,199	824	3,023
Stirling	1,760	717	2,477
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	1,766	846	2,612
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,756	839	2,595
Fife Region			
Central Fife	2,830	1,117	3,947
Dunfermline East	2,376	775	3,151
Dunfermline West	1,981	689	2,670
Kirkcaldy	2,540	967	3,507
North East Fife	1,100	573	1,673
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	1,906	613	2,519
Aberdeen South	1,465	615	2,080
Banff and Buchan	1,206	652	1,858
Gordon	399	247	646
Kincardine and Deeside	686	417	1,103
Moray	1,486	865	2,351
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,259	445	1,704
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,373	821	3,194
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,671	668	2,339
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	2,060	694	2,754
Edinburgh Central	2,707	1,098	3,805
Edinburgh East	2,327	666	2,993
Edinburgh Leith	3,455	1,089	4,544
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,823	628	2,451
Edinburgh South	2,203	863	3,066
Edinburgh West	1,396	438	1,834
Linlithgow	2,453	749	3,202
Livingston	2,388	928	3,316
Mid Lothian	2,163	794	2,957
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	1,626	637	2,263
Ayr	2,356	890	3,246
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,025	1,034	4,059
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,451	746	3,197
Clydesdale	2,469	877	3,346
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,942	741	2,683
Cunninghame North	2,436	912	3,348
Cunninghame South	2,809	888	3,697
Dumbarton	2,641	960	3,601
East Kilbride	2,372	1,014	3,386
Eastwood	1,610	743	2,353
Glasgow Cathcart	2,102	708	2,810
Glasgow Central	3,974	1,138	5,112
Glasgow Garscadden	3,184	836	4,020
Glasgow Govan	3,183	932	4,115
Glasgow Hillhead	2,886	1,382	4,268
Glasgow Maryhill	4,345	1,432	5,777
Glasgow Pollock	3,712	1,016	4,728
Glasgow Provan	4,372	1,067	5,439
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,403	1,043	4,446
Glasgow Shettleston	3,795	1,119	4,914
Glasgow Springburn	4,484	1,318	5,802
Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,943	1,057	5,000
Hamilton	3,235	1,046	4,281
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,207	1,196	4,403
Monklands East	2,849	909	3,758
Monklands West	2,238	732	2,970
Motherwell North	3,294	994	4,288
Motherwell South	2,884	862	3,746
Paisley North	2,577	863	3,440
Paisley South	2,515	782	3,297
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,562	699	2,261
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,670	817	2,487
Tayside Region			
Angus East	1,920	967	2,887
Dundee East	3,553	1,273	4,826
Dundee West	3,256	1,280	4,536
North Tayside	1,095	585	1,680
Perth and Kinross	1,813	718	2.531
Orkney and Shetland Islands	506	227	733
Western Isles	1,172	386	1,558
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	2,905	1,106	4,011
Belfast North	5,374	1,602	6,976
Belfast South	3,706	1,718	5,424
Belfast West	7,707	1,532	9,239
East Antrim	3,626	1,452	5,078
East Londonderry	5,612	1,822	7,434
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,995	1,506	6,501
Foyle	8,501	1,934	10,435
Lagan Valley	3,654	1,374	5,028
Mid-Ulster	5,562	1,845	7,407
Newry and Armagh	5,700	1,740	7,440
North Antrim	3,953	1,503	5,456
North Down	2,423	1,272	3,695
South Antrim	3,116	1,350	4,466
South Down	4,427	1,708	6,135
Strangford	2,368	1,117	3,485
Upper Bann	3,971	1,431	5,402

2·13 UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE															
1990	July 12	9,713	5,203	1,259	3,174	6,832	4,265	8,000	10,939	5,066	5,887	11,531	66,666	6,532	73,198
	Aug 9	13,415	7,695	1,312	3,819	7,509	5,128	8,333	12,303	5,084	5,853	11,745	74,501	7,109	81,610
	Sept 13	11,897	6,961	1,162	3,373	6,950	4,749	7,552	11,328	4,915	5,600	9,710	67,236	7,274	74,510
	Oct 11	2,107	1,508	108	308	680	371	636	981	293	444	899	6,827	—	6,827
	Nov 8	786	616	29	85	163	37	85	164	38	117	144	1,648	—	1,648
	Dec 13	670	526	24	76	139	44	72	152	31	84	110	1,402	—	1,402
1991	Jan 10	619	472	19	63	141	46	62	158	33	78	111	1,330	—	1,330
	Feb 7	598	449	23	62	139	49	58	147	35	76	110	1,297	—	1,297
	Mar 14	611	434	22	67	144	51	63	152	38	71	110	1,329	—	1,329
	Apr 11	367	256	9	30	87	17	19	50	6	33	36	654	—	654
	May 9	376	270	7	33	61	17	32	56	13	25	37	657	—	657
	June 13	274	205	12	31	84	23	29	65	19	36	118	691	—	691
	July 11	834	520	47	218	294	146	232	342	203	195	242	2,753	—	2,753

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	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE															
1990	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
	June 13	325	224	35	38	2,097	291	633	514	133	141	876	5,083	1,045	6,128
	July 11	615	91	93	22	1,775	188	556	482	108	250	938	5,027	838	5,865

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·15
Rates by age

PER CENT

UNITED KINGDOM		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1988	July	13·0	12·3	9·4	6·7	5·5	9·8	3·4	8·2
	Oct	12·6	11·0	8·9	6·3	5·2	9·6	3·3	7·5
1989	Jan	12·0	11·0	8·5	6·2	5·0	9·2	2·9	7·3
	Apr	10·5	9·9	7·8	5·7	4·6	8·4	2·5	6·6
	July	9·8	9·9	7·4	5·3	4·3	7·6	2·2	6·2
	Oct	9·5	8·6	6·9	5·0	4·0	7·1	2·1	5·7
1990	Jan	9·8	9·0	7·3	5·2	4·1	6·9	2·1	5·9
	Apr	9·3	8·6	7·1	5·0	4·1	6·6	1·9	5·7
	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
1991	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
	July	14·3	13·8	10·7	7·6	5·8	7·5	3·0	8·3
MALE									
1988	July	14·2	14·0	10·4	8·5	7·1	12·3	4·8	9·8
	Oct	13·8	12·7	9·9	8·0	6·7	12·0	4·7	9·1
1989	Jan	13·8	13·2	9·9	8·0	6·5	11·8	4·3	9·0
	Apr	12·2	12·1	9·3	7·4	6·0	10·8	3·7	8·3
	July	11·3	11·8	8·8	6·9	5·6	9·7	3·3	7·7
	Oct	10·9	10·6	8·4	6·6	5·3	9·0	3·0	7·2
1990	Jan	11·6	11·3	9·1	7·0	5·6	8·8	3·0	7·6
	Apr	11·0	10·9	8·9	6·9	5·4	8·4	2·9	7·4
	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
1991	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
	July	17·3	17·6	13·9	10·6	8·0	9·8	4·5	10·9
FEMALE									
1988	July	11·5	10·2	7·8	4·2	3·6	6·4	0·2	6·1
	Oct	11·2	8·8	7·3	3·9	3·3	6·3	0·2	5·3
1989	Jan	10·0	8·2	6·5	3·6	3·1	5·8	0·2	4·9
	Apr	8·5	7·1	5·7	3·2	2·9	5·3	0·2	4·4
	July	8·1	7·5	5·3	3·0	2·7	4·8	0·2	4·2
	Oct	7·9	6·1	4·8	2·7	2·4	4·5	0·1	3·7
1990	Jan	7·9	6·1	4·7	2·6	2·4	4·3	0·1	3·7
	Apr	7·5	5·7	4·5	2·5	2·4	4·1	0·1	3·5
	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
	July	10·9	9·0	6·1	3·5	3·2	4·3	0·1	4·8

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.
Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-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

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark §	Finland ††	France §	Germany † (FR)	Greece**
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1990 July	1,624	569	134	352	1,076	247	87	2,410	1,864	115
Aug	1,657	587	139	353	1,115	265	81	2,486	1,813	116
Sep	1,674	628	144	344	1,061	262	82	2,555	1,728	120
Oct	1,670	607	164	345	1,121	268	90	2,589	1,687	143
Nov	1,728	630	188	346	1,217	268	102	2,583	1,685	169
Dec	1,850	705	216	356	1,262	273	102	2,616	1,784	185
1991 Jan	1,960	768	236	369	1,455	309	137	2,647	1,879	187
Feb	2,045	812	236	372	1,515	305	150	2,643	1,869	193
Mar	2,142	825	202	366	1,592	308	152	2,621	1,731	194
Apr	2,198	856	186	361	1,443	299	168	2,571	1,652	179
May	2,214	812	164	. .	1,412	. .	. .	2,551	1,604	158
June	2,241	. .	. .	. .	1,384	. .	. .	2,553	1,593	155
July	2,368	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,694	. .
Percentage rate: latest month	8·3	9·5	5·2	12·6	9·8	10·6	6·7	9·1	6·3	4·0
latest month: change on a year ago	+2·6	+3·0	+0·5	+0·7	+2·8	+0·9	+3·0	+0·7	–0·8	+1·0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
1986	3,098	612	152	443	1,215	214	181	2,515	2,222	108
1987	2,807	629	165	435	1,150	217	130	2,621	2,231	110
1988	2,275	575	159	398	1,031	238	115	2,563	2,234	109
1989	1,784	509	150	364	1,018	260	89	2,532	2,030	118
Monthly										
1990 July	1,632	592	180	350	1,070	273	88	2,508	1,902	135
Aug	1,655	614	184	355	1,140	277	89	2,489	1,872	142
Sep	1,671	631	181	351	1,150	275	89	2,500	1,837	148
Oct	1,705	652	180	349	1,210	275	92	2,516	1,798	161
Nov	1,763	697	180	353	1,246	273	104	2,528	1,738	166
Dec	1,842	690	176	354	1,281	272	105	2,532	1,719	160
1991 Jan	1,892	712	171	355	1,321	271	114	2,542	1,676	152
Feb	1,980	738	181	360	1,399	274	143	2,587	1,678	158
Mar	2,091	777	175	357	1,442	278	148	2,603	1,669	171
Apr	2,174	844	186	361	1,398	284	171	2,637	1,667	174
May	2,241	804	189	. .	1,413	. .	. .	2,689	1,684	174
June	2,300	. .	. .	. .	1,453	. .	. .	2,721	1,685	175
July	2,368	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,709	. .
Percentage rate: latest month	8·3	9·4	5·9	12·5	10·5	10·1	6·3	9·4	6·4	4·6
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0·8	+1·1	+0·2	+0·1	+0·2	+0·2	+1·5	+0·3	N/C	+0·4
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Jun	Jun	. .	Jun	Jun	. .	May	Jun	May	. .
Per cent	9·4	9·3	. .	8·6	10·5	. .	6·7	9·4	4·5	. .

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
3 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
Selected countries 2·18

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan††	Luxembourg †	Netherlands §	Norway §	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzerland §	United States §§
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1990 July	226	3,995	1,260	1·8	343	105	299	2,262	73	14·0	6,945
Aug	227	3,985	1,300	1·8	343	104	296	2,274	74	14·4	6,837
Sep	221	4,035	1,380	1·9	346	87	295	2,300	81	14·9	6,330
Oct	218	4,060	1,390	2·2	331	83	300	2,345	80	16·5	6,722
Nov	223	4,070	1,260	2·3	330	80	304	2,348	88	19·6	7,211
Dec	233	4,090	1,190	2·3	338	89	304	2,351	82	22·6	7,343
1991 Jan	241	4,110	1,330	2·5	345	103	308	2,359	104	25·9	8,595
Feb	243	4,150	1,360	2·2	346	100	307	2,362	106	27·7	8,919
Mar	247	4,170	1,540	2·1	330	97	301	2,341	102	28·9	8,804
Apr	248	4,193	1,450	2·1	320	93	298	2,309	97	30·2	8,049
May	244	4,188	1,360	2·2	. .	89	289	2,255	98	31·3	8,233
June	. .	4,175	. .	2·1	. .	. .	284	2,228	103	. .	8,774
July	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,576
Percentage rate: latest month	18·7	18·1	2·3	1·4	4·6	4·2	6·3	15·6	2·2	1·1	6·7
latest month: change on a year ago	+2·2	+0·8	+0·2	+0·3	–0·3	+0·2	–0·3	–0·4	+1·1	+0·6	+1·3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1986	236	3,180	1,669	2·3	. .	35·9	368	2,759	117	22·7	8,243
1987	247	3,317	1,730	2·7	. .	32·4	319	2,924	84	21·9	7,410
1988	241	3,833	1,552	2·5	. .	49·9	306	2,858	72	19·4	6,696
1989	232	3,951	1,417	2·3	. .	83·0	312	2,550	62	15·0	6,523
Monthly											
1990 July	227	4,131	1,330	2·0	. .	111	314	2,325	76	15·2	6,814
Aug	226	4,068	1,300	2·0	. .	102	314	2,343	61	15·9	7,015
Sep	226	4,094	1,400	1·9	. .	93	312	2,347	69	16·5	7,087
Oct	226	4,100	1,440	2·1	. .	89	311	2,346	80	17·8	7,142
Nov	228	4,087	1,340	2·2	. .	84	307	2,321	89	19·7	7,337
Dec	228	4,157	1,320	2·1	. .	87	303	2,312	88	21·0	7,600
1991 Jan	232	4,082	1,300	2·2	. .	86	296	2,288	92	21·8	7,715
Feb	237	4,056	1,290	2·0	. .	87	291	2,291	105	24·6	8,158
Mar	243	4,076	1,400	2·0	. .	89	289	2,287	103	27·4	8,572
Apr	249	4,126	1,360	2·2	. .	94	293	2,282	105	29·7	8,274
May	249	4,157	1,320	2·3	. .	103	291	2,275	102	32·2	8,640
June	. .	4,239	. .	2·3	. .	. .	293	2,280	116	. .	8,745
July	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,501
Percentage rate: latest month	19·0	18·4	2·0	1·5	. .	4·9	6·5	15·9	2·3	1·2	6·8
latest three months: change on previous three months	+1·0	+0·5	+0·1	+0·1	. .	+0·4	N/C	–0·1	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	Jun	Jan	May	. .	May	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jun	. .	Jun
Per cent	15·9	10·0	2·1	. .	6·6	5·3	4·2	15·6	3·0	. .	6·9

† 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*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW † Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1990	July 12	328·9	+35·1	216·1	+28·4	112·8	+6·7	32·8
	Aug 9	304·3	+27·5	202·8	+22·5	101·5	+5·0	33·3
	Sept 13	311·3	+30·1	211·6	+26·9	99·7	+3·1	31·5
	Oct 11	330·6	+49·4	231·6	+41·1	99·0	+8·3	32·6
	Nov 8	339·7	+66·0	241·7	+52·9	98·0	+13·1	33·7
	Dec 13	328·4	+73·1	240·7	+58·6	87·7	+14·5	30·6
1991	Jan 10	327·3	+57·3	226·4	+46·1	101·0	+11·2	35·9
	Feb 7	387·7	+93·7	274·8	+73·1	113·0	+20·7	39·2
	Mar 14	378·1	+106·7	269·9	+82·5	108·2	+24·3	39·2
	Apr 11	359·2	+89·4	252·3	+67·5	106·9	+21·9	40·3
	May 9	334·7	+98·6	237·6	+72·4	97·2	+26·2	36·2
	June 13	326·3	+79·4	231·2	+58·7	95·1	+20·8	34·4
	July 11	441·9	+113·0	293·5	+77·5	148·4	+35·5	40·0

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW † Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1990	July 12	255·3	−14·0	176·3	−7·0	79·0	−7·1	26·7
	Aug 9	267·3	−42·3	181·5	−23·9	85·8	−18·4	27·0
	Sept 13	297·3	−17·0	192·1	−9·5	105·2	−7·5	35·5
	Oct 11	334·2	−19·6	220·5	−10·5	113·7	−9·0	33·3
	Nov 8	277·5	−21·7	186·1	−12·1	91·4	−9·6	30·3
	Dec 13	222·4	−9·9	149·9	−4·5	72·5	−5·4	23·6
1991	Jan 10	208·8	−9·1	139·5	−3·3	69·3	−5·7	24·5
	Feb 7	295·0	−11·3	202·2	−7·2	92·8	−4·1	32·4
	Mar 14	294·3	−8·7	203·9	−3·7	90·4	−5·0	31·7
	Apr 11	298·1	+10·8	204·2	+6·1	93·9	+4·6	32·8
	May 9	318·1	+30·2	219·7	+24·0	98·5	+6·3	33·6
	June 13	302·7	+36·0	211·4	+26·1	91·4	+9·9	32·0
	July 11	304·8	+49·6	212·6	+36·3	92·2	+13·3	29·4

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

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1991	Feb 7	1·6	28·6	63·6	48·1	32·4	45·7	31·4	11·6	6·2	269·2
	Mar 14	1·7	27·4	61·5	46·8	32·4	45·7	30·7	11·4	6·3	263·9
	Apr 11	1·8	23·6	54·7	43·0	29·4	42·9	31·3	12·7	7·3	246·7
	May 9	1·9	22·7	51·8	40·9	27·9	40·6	28·5	11·3	6·5	232·2
	June 13	2·0	22·8	51·5	39·4	27·0	38·8	26·9	10·7	6·0	225·2
	July 11	2·3	31·4	84·4	46·9	30·7	42·1	29·5	11·8	6·9	285·9
FEMALE											
1991	Feb 7	1·2	18·6	30·7	18·5	10·2	16·1	11·7	3·2	—	110·1
	Mar 14	1·3	16·7	28·4	17·7	9·6	15·9	11·9	3·2	—	105·2
	Apr 11	1·3	14·7	26·5	17·4	10·1	16·9	13·2	3·7	—	103·8
	May 9	1·3	13·7	24·4	16·4	9·3	15·0	11·3	3·1	—	94·4
	June 13	1·4	14·0	24·4	15·3	8·9	14·2	10·6	3·0	—	91·8
	July 11	1·8	22·5	52·1	20·4	11·1	17·8	12·8	3·5	—	142·0
Changes on a year earlier MALE											
1991	Feb 7	1·0	5·3	14·8	14·1	10·0	13·5	9·8	3·3	1·9	73·7
	Mar 14	0·9	6·6	17·7	15·0	11·3	15·4	9·9	3·5	2·2	82·5
	Apr 11	0·7	3·9	12·1	12·3	9·0	13·1	10·2	4·0	2·6	67·8
	May 9	1·0	5·1	13·4	13·1	9·5	13·7	10·1	3·8	2·7	72·3
	June 13	1·0	3·7	10·7	10·1	7·8	11·3	7·8	3·3	2·1	57·5
	July 11	1·0	7·0	20·4	12·3	8·7	11·6	9·0	3·6	2·6	76·2
FEMALE											
1991	Feb 7	0·6	3·0	6·1	3·5	2·1	3·1	2·3	0·6	—	21·4
	Mar 14	0·7	3·4	6·7	4·4	2·5	3·7	2·5	0·6	—	24·5
	Apr 11	0·5	1·9	5·2	4·0	2·5	4·2	3·2	0·7	—	22·2
	May 9	0·6	2·9	6·2	4·8	2·8	4·7	3·3	0·8	—	26·2
	June 13	0·6	2·3	5·1	3·4	2·3	3·6	2·4	0·6	—	20·3
	July 11	0·8	4·8	12·3	5·1	2·9	4·3	3·4	0·8	—	34·5

OUTFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE											
1991	Feb 7	0·6	16·7	44·1	32·8	22·5	32·0	21·9	7·9	5·3	183·7
	Mar 14	0·5	16·8	43·9	33·4	23·0	32·6	22·3	8·0	5·2	185·8
	Apr 11	0·5	16·9	44·7	33·2	22·4	32·0	22·5	8·9	5·6	186·5
	May 9	0·6	17·5	46·9	35·1	23·5	34·0	24·0	9·7	6·0	197·4
	June 13	0·7	17·1	46·4	34·5	23·2	33·6	23·6	9·0	5·9	193·9
	July 11	0·7	17·0	48·3	34·2	23·3	32·9	22·8	8·5	5·7	193·5
FEMALE											
1991	Feb 7	0·6	12·3	24·0	14·9	8·2	12·5	9·2	2·6	0·1	84·4
	Mar 14	0·5	12·3	23·6	14·5	7·9	12·1	9·1	2·7	0·1	82·7
	Apr 11	0·5	12·6	24·7	15·0	8·3	12·6	9·6	2·9	0·1	86·3
	May 9	0·6	12·8	25·3	15·5	8·5	13·3	9·9	2·9	0·1	88·9
	June 13	0·6	11·9	24·0	14·8	8·2	12·5	9·6	2·8	0·1	84·4
	July 11	0·7	11·8	24·9	14·6	8·1	12·1	9·0	2·6	0·1	84·0
Changes on a year earlier MALE											
1991	Feb 7	0·1	−1·7	−2·2	−0·6	—	−0·9	0·5	−0·1	—	−4·9
	Mar 14	—	−2·4	−3·2	−0·2	−0·4	−0·1	−0·9	−0·2	−0·2	−3·9
	Apr 11	0·1	−0·8	0·7	1·8	1·4	1·5	1·7	0·8	0·6	7·6
	May 9	0·2	0·2	4·1	5·1	3·4	4·3	3·3	1·3	1·1	23·1
	June 13	0·3	0·1	4·4	4·6	3·3	4·7	4·1	1·6	1·3	24·3
	July 11	0·3	0·9	7·7	6·5	4·7	6·0	4·6	1·6	1·4	33·7
FEMALE											
1991	Feb 7	0·1	−0·4	−0·9	−0·8	−0·5	−0·4	−0·3	−0·1	—	−3·2
	Mar 14	—	−0·7	−0·9	−1·0	−0·6	−0·8	−0·6	−0·1	—	−4·5
	Apr 11	0·1	0·4	1·9	1·0	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·2	—	5·7
	May 9	0·2	0·7	3·0	1·3	0·4	0·5	0·2	−0·2	—	6·1
	June 13	0·2	0·9	3·2	1·6	1·0	1·7	1·0	0·1	—	9·8
	July 11	0·3	0·8	4·0	2·2	1·3	2·3	1·2	0·3	—	12·4

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

2·30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †
Regions

		South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
1990		14,408	1,999	5,250	16,694	23,428	11,279	16,674	27,652	12,527	127,912	10,444	17,669	156,025
1990	Q1	3,077	462	1,076	3,324	5,313	1,901	3,533	5,810	3,852	26,886	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 P	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 P	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
1990	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 P	879	63	649	1,473	1,941	803	1,652	2,267	1,291	10,955	1,202	1,460	13,617
	Nov P	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 P	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 P	1,091	113	251	1,068	2,568	874	1,513	1,903	904	10,172	541	845	11,558
	Feb P	1,052	65	612	863	2,736	1,377	2,376	3,195	562	12,773	615	1,235	14,623
	Mar P	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 P	1,902	421	770	1,019	672	1,869	2,052	2,686	953	11,923	1,037	1,012	13,972
	MayPR	1,947	452	246	868	525	1,208	2,943	3,662	1,707	13,106	690	762	14,558
	June*	2,057	906	300	1,266	103	839	1,912	2,800	921	10,198	852	617	11,667
	July*	1,748	581	427	1,340	40	2,333	934	1,344	660	8,826	385	240	9,451

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

2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †
Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class	1989	1990 P	1990 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 P	1991 Q1 P	1991 May PR	June *	July *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		**129**	**379**	**51**	**25**	**242**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Coal extraction and coke		11–12	15,372	3,677	161	1,225	1,133	1,158	1,910	184	409	186
Mineral oil and natural gas		13–14	265	481	79	158	94	150	255	3	3	3
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15–17	532	584	221	118	143	102	264	76	29	53
Energy and water supply industries	1		**16,169**	**4,742**	**461**	**1,501**	**1,370**	**1,410**	**2,429**	**263**	**441**	**242**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	304	691	45	56	310	280	400	33	13	0
Metal manufacture		22	2,618	7,614	2,086	762	1,776	2,990	1,779	817	396	240
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	1,823	4,315	1,261	997	434	1,623	1,545	197	141	139
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25–26	1,884	2,746	496	479	645	1,126	773	354	296	136
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		**6,629**	**15,366**	**3,888**	**2,294**	**3,165**	**6,019**	**4,497**	**1,401**	**846**	**515**
Manufacture of metal goods		31	2,565	4,565	1,176	1,149	681	1,559	958	299	217	86
Mechanical engineering		32	8,935	13,233	3,014	2,458	2,946	4,815	4,442	1,423	1164	681
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,656	748	41	69	281	357	180	0	0	135
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	8,963	13,681	3,137	3,063	2,915	4,566	4,211	1,215	1236	878
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	2,362	4,750	1,322	1,005	925	1,498	1,913	352	900	569
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	3,766	5,135	1,526	482	1,236	1,891	1,601	864	969	390
Instrument engineering		37	1,113	1,122	281	126	392	323	217	41	30	14
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		**29,360**	**43,234**	**10,497**	**8,352**	**9,376**	**15,009**	**13,522**	**4,194**	**4516**	**2753**
Food, drink and tobacco		41–42	7,446	10,207	2,585	2,829	2,172	2,621	2,383	593	316	298
Textiles		43	7,267	8,542	2,470	2,461	1,967	1,644	1,409	585	157	193
Leather, footwear and clothing		44–45	5,179	9,289	1,759	2,745	1,880	2,905	3,483	1,237	384	126
Timber and furniture		46	2,061	4,953	1,405	1,354	1,034	1,160	1,430	391	194	150
Paper, printing and publishing		47	3,518	5,670	1,066	855	1,555	2,194	1,935	740	612	164
Other manufacturing		48–49	2,950	6,047	1,075	1,171	1,362	2,439	1,847	632	341	356
Other manufacturing industries	4		**28,421**	**44,708**	**10,360**	**11,415**	**9,970**	**12,963**	**12,487**	**4,178**	**2004**	**1287**
Construction	5		**6,812**	**10,349**	**1,457**	**2,989**	**2,561**	**3,342**	**1,816**	**1,134**	**906**	**328**
Wholesale distribution		61–63	3,100	3,708	938	950	888	932	859	204	156	242
Retail distribution		64–65	4,149	5,620	1,669	1,403	1,106	1,442	1,806	355	245	150
Hotel and catering		66	977	1,065	148	558	139	220	702	55	95	69
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	594	409	0	4	217	188	205	56	13	21
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		**8,820**	**10,802**	**2,755**	**2,915**	**2,350**	**2,782**	**3,572**	**670**	**509**	**482**
Transport		71–77	4,313	5,166	1,772	939	1,150	1,305	1,974	436	277	111
Telecommunications		79	69	989	29	0	409	551	608	262	227	58
Transport and communication	7		**4,382**	**6,155**	**1,801**	**939**	**1,559**	**1,856**	**2,582**	**698**	**504**	**169**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		**2,109**	**4,055**	**907**	**463**	**1,272**	**1,413**	**1,744**	**864**	**728**	**810**
Public administration and defence		91–94	8,859	12,703	1,953	3,821	4,168	2,761	4,301	470	1116	2793
Medical and other health services		95	2,295	1,910	898	129	436	447	379	349	24	19
Other services nes		96–99,00	2,781	1,622	170	269	340	843	520	337	73	53
Other services	9		**13,935**	**16,235**	**3,021**	**4,219**	**4,944**	**4,051**	**5,200**	**1,156**	**1213**	**2865**
All production industries	1–4		**80,579**	**108,050**	**25,206**	**23,562**	**23,881**	**35,401**	**32,935**	**10,036**	**7807**	**4797**
All manufacturing industries	2–4		**64,410**	**103,308**	**24,745**	**22,061**	**22,511**	**33,991**	**30,506**	**9,773**	**7366**	**4555**
All service industries	6–9		**29,246**	**37,247**	**8,484**	**8,536**	**10,125**	**10,102**	**13,098**	**3,388**	**2954**	**4326**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0–9		**116,766**	**156,025**	**35,198**	**35,112**	**36,809**	**48,906**	**47,849**	**14,558**	**11667**	**9451**

PR Provisional Revised. P Provisional.
* First estimates as at August 1, 1991; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 19,000 in July.
† 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

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW Level	of which Average change over 3 months ended	PLACINGS Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1986	Annual averages	188·8			212·2		208·3		157·4	
1987		235·4			226·4		222·3		159·5	
1988		248·6			231·2		232·7		159·1	
1989		219·5			226·0		229·2		158·4	
1990		173·5			201·1		207·3		147·0	
1989	July	221·7	-2·3	-·5	229·6	2·3	229·1	1·0	158·2	·6
	Aug	218·6	-3·1	-·2	228·3	2·1	231·4	1·9	160·0	1·3
	Sept	218·4	-·2	-1·9	228·4	-1·2	230·9	1·8	159·1	·5
	Oct	213·1	-5·3	-2·9	227·8	-·6	234·1	1·7	160·2	·7
	Nov	207·8	-5·3	-3·6	221·4	-2·3	228·8	-·9	158·3	-·6
	Dec	197·9	-9·9	-6·8	214·7	-4·6	217·5	-4·5	152·0	-2·4
1990	Jan	200·7	2·8	-4·1	210·4	-5·8	209·0	-8·4	145·8	-4·8
	Feb	199·9	-·8	-2·6	220·0	-·5	223·2	-1·9	156·1	-·7
	Mar	198·2	-1·7	·1	215·2	·2	217·5	·0	152·4	·1
	Apr	199·9	1·7	-·3	217·9	2·5	219·3	3·4	152·3	2·2
	May	195·3	-4·6	-1·5	216·7	-1·1	218·6	-1·5	151·7	-1·5
	June	185·4	-9·9	-4·3	200·3	-5·0	210·1	-2·5	145·7	-2·2
	July	172·4	-13·0	-9·2	197·4	-6·8	210·9	-2·8	149·0	-1·1
	Aug	167·8	-4·6	-9·2	196·4	-6·8	201·3	-5·8	144·0	-2·6
	Sept	159·2	-8·6	-8·7	196·9	-1·1	206·5	-1·2	147·9	·7
	Oct	142·6	-16·6	-9·9	186·5	-3·6	205·5	-1·8	149·2	0·1
	Nov	132·4	-10·2	-11·8	181·3	-5·0	194·2	-2·4	141·9	-0·7
	Dec	128·7	-3·7	-10·2	174·3	-7·5	171·9	-11·5	127·5	-6·8
1991	Jan	143·8	15·1	0·4	197·3	3·6	182·2	-7·8	130·9	-6·1
	Feb	146·9	3·1	4·8	161·6	-6·6	161·2	-11·0	117·3	-8·2
	Mar	143·5	-3·4	4·9	165·1	-3·1	169·1	-0·9	124·8	-0·9
	Apr	125·1	-18·4	-6·2	185·8	-3·8	201·6	6·5	149·9	6·3
	May	110·6	-14·5	-12·1	184·4	7·6	200·8	13·2	149·2	10·7
	June	102·6	-8·0	-13·6	163·1	-0·6	171·3	0·8	125·6	0·3
	July	103·9	1·3	-7·1	165·2	-6·9	163·2	-12·8	123·3	-8·9

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

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

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London* †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1989	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
	June	23·1	7·0	2·8	7·1	8·2	5·9	7·3	13·5	5·9	6·9	17·5	98·2	4·4	102·6
	July	26·1	8·5	2·5	7·7	7·6	6·3	7·3	14·3	5·6	6·6	16·0	99·8	4·2	103·9

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

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

THOUSAND

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total †														
1986)	70·8	30·0	6·2	18·1	15·4	10·3	11·3	19·0	9·8	9·5	16·3	186·8	1·4	188·1
1987) Annual	90·7	37·7	8·0	19·7	21·1	12·2	15·6	24·2	12·0	11·0	18·8	233·2	1·6	234·9
1988) averages	95·1	32·2	9·7	20·4	24·1	13·8	15·5	23·9	11·4	12·1	20·0	245·9	2·0	247·8
1989)	71·7	23·6	8·3	18·5	20·5	12·9	13·3	24·4	10·7	13·8	21·7	215·8	2·6	218·4
1990)	47·6	14·8	5·4	13·9	14·6	10·5	11·7	21·1	10·7	12·1	21·6	169·1	3·4	172·5
1990 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
June	29·6	8·2	3·6	10·9	8·3	6·7	8·1	15·3	6·7	8·6	18·8	116·6	3·5	120·1
July	28·4	7·7	3·2	9·4	7·3	6·3	7·1	14·1	6·1	7·7	17·1	106·8	3·1	109·9
Vacancies at careers offices														
1986)	7·6	4·4	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	12·8	0·6	13·4
1987) Annual	11·8	7·0	0·5	1·2	1·4	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·4	0·3	0·4	18·7	0·8	19·5
1988) averages	16·0	8·1	0·9	1·6	1·8	1·3	1·1	1·3	0·4	0·3	0·5	25·2	1·0	26·3
1989)	14·4	7·5	1·0	1·6	2·7	1·5	1·2	1·4	0·5	0·4	0·8	25·5	1·3	26·8
1990)														
1990 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
June	4·9	2·5	0·4	0·6	1·5	0·6	0·7	1·0	0·4	0·2	0·9	11·2	0·3	11·5
July	4·5	2·4	0·4	0·6	1·5	0·5	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·8	10·2	0·3	11·0

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 in progress: industry

United Kingdom SIC 1980	12 months to June 1990 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	12 months to June 1991 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	2	100	‡
Coal extraction	116	23,200	57,000	52	8,300	41,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	200	1,000	4	16,600	35,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	5	8,900	13,000	1	800	1,000
Metal processing and manufacture	10	1,500	21,000	2	600	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	12	2,300	4,000	4	900	13,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	2	300	‡	4	300	‡
Metal goods nes	18	2,100	25,000	7	800	13,000
Engineering	59	17,900	163,000	36	10,800	75,000
Motor vehicles	57	71,300	575,000	21	11,700	11,000
Other transport equipment	18	19,700	587,000	12	7,200	45,000
Food, drink and tobacco	11	5,500	63,000	9	4,800	12,000
Textiles	5	1,300	2,000	2	100	1,000
Footwear and clothing	9	2,100	23,000	3	400	‡
Timber and wooden furniture	4	200	1,000	1	†	‡
Paper, printing and publishing	11	2,800	35,000	3	200	1,000
Other manufacturing industries	11	2,000	16,000	4	1,100	5,000
Construction	31	16,500	64,000	15	7,200	16,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	8	2,400	6,000	6	1,900	15,000
Transport services and communication	95	138,700	390,000	94	26,500	91,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	8	12,200	119,000	2	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	800	1,000	3	1,000	3000
Public administration, education and health services	175	445,200	2,742,000	155	91,700	299,000
Other services	8	12,200	69,000	16	1,800	16,000
All industries and services	**669 ****	**789,300**	**4,979,000**	**457 ****	**195,200**	**698,000**

** 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: June 1991

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	40	9,500	53,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	23	7,100*	17,000
Continuing from earlier months	17	2,400**	36,000

* All directly involved.
** Includes 30 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 1991 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1991 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	119	45,100	273,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	18	4,300	1,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	17	4,400	3,300
Redundancy questions	63	65,500	171,000
Trade union matters	12	2,200	7,000
Working conditions and supervision	51	32,400	58,000
Manning and work allocation	113	27,500	96,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	64	13,700	49,000
All causes	**457**	**195,200**	**698,000**

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30, 1991

Industry and location	Date when stoppage: Began in quarter	Ended	Number of workers involved †: Directly	Indirectly	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
Metal goods n.e.s. Merseyside	23.04.91	cont'g	200	-	6,000	For pay increase
Electrical engineering Scotland	18.04.91	cont'g	300	-	8,000	Over redundancy
Durham	13.05.91	05.07.91	1400	-	28,000	Annual salary increase
Other transport equipment Yorkshire	03.06.91	02.07.91	300	-	5,000	For shorter working week
Other transport,communication Various areas in England	23.05.91	cont'g	3,500	-	11,000	Over improved pay offer
Public administration,education Various areas in England and Scotland	16.08.90	cont'g	2,700	-	5,000	Over staffing levels
Other services Greater London	27.05.91	cont'g	400	-	5,000	Over National pay agreement

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

4·2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES †
Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom		Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	Number of stoppages: In progress in period	Number of workers (Thou): Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	Number of workers (Thou): All involved in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All industries and services	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All manufacturing industries
1981		1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982		1,528	1,538	2,101 *	2,103 *	5,313	1,919
1983		1,352	1,364	573 *	574 *	3,754	1,776
1984		1,206	1,221	1,436 *	1,464 *	27,135	2,658
1985		887	903	643	791	6,402	912
1986		1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	1,069
1987		1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	595
1988		770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989		693	701	727	727	4,128	751
1990		620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1989	Jun	65	93	76	105	259	28
	Jul	58	89	389	479	2424	25
	Aug	58	67	6	23	99	24
	Sept	69	78	26	26	71	30
	Oct	49	61	61	68	162	52
	Nov	43	55	26	45	341	229
	Dec	21	36	8	51	297	151
1990	Jan	45	55	45	58	443	279
	Feb	66	78	24	46	515	359
	Mar	66	95	19	49	236	127
	Apr	53	71	53	57	112	66
	May	53	71	23	28	131	97
	Jun	57	73	20	32	150	75
	Jul	55	67	16	19	55	20
	Aug	55	69	25	26	67	10
	Sep	41	59	15	16	35	10
	Oct	61	77	18	19	54	13
	Nov	41	62	18	20	65	12
	Dec	27	45	9	12	40	5
1991	Jan	18	30	6	8	44	7
	Feb	25	34	14	16	35	5
	Mar	32	44	40	41	56	7
	Apr	33	43	9	35	101	13
	May	34	48	15	17	92	44
	Jun	23	40	7	9	53	34

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

THOUSAND

United Kingdom		Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries
SIC 1968		(II)	(VI and XIII)	(VII,VIII and IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XIII-XV)	(III-V, XVI-XIX)	(XX)	(XXII)	(I,XXI XXIII-XXVII)
1980		166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	281	253	367
1981		237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	359	1,293
1982		374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301
		Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980		(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43-45)	(23-26,41,42, 44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
1982		380	197	538	551	172	61	400	41	1,675	1,299
1983		591	177	507	545	191	32	324	68	295	1,024
1984		22,484	90	422	1,046	497	66	537	334	666	992
1985		4,143	109	155	70	256	31	291	50	197	1,100
1986		143	152	225	108	411	38	136	33	190	486
1987		217	36	197	158	67	50	88	22	1,705	1,007
1988		222	47	76	530	803	90	93	17	1,490	335
1989		52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1990		94	31	92	490	340	24	95	14	177	545
1989	Jun	6	2	16	1	1	2	5	20	154	52
	Jul	10	3	9	1	8	2	2	29	339	2,020
	Aug	4	2	9	-	11	1	1	-	15	57
	Sep	4	-	9	7	-	-	15	14	5	17
	Oct	3	5	4	18	11	-	14	9	2	96
	Nov	8	6	44	49	130	-	2	5	8	89
	Dec	1	2	22	18	101	-	8	-	12	133
1990	Jan	1	-	4	137	132	1	5	-	3	160
	Feb	5	3	13	205	125	2	10	-	8	144
	Mar	13	9	13	48	33	17	6	4	26	66
	Apr	4	8	18	12	18	1	9	1	7	33
	May	2	5	15	42	15	-	19	-	25	7
	Jun	5	2	3	38	3	1	29	1	60	9
	Jul	9	1	3	1	6	1	9	-	13	12
	Aug	36	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	6	16
	Sep	5	-	5	3	-	-	1	1	1	18
	Oct	5	-	4	-	5	-	3	-	9	27
	Nov	6	-	9	2	-	-	1	5	16	25
	Dec	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	28
1991	Jan	5	1	2	-	-	-	4	4	2	27
	Feb	4	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	4	22
	Mar	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	43
	Apr	-	2	5	-	3	-	2	2	2	85
	May	2	4	15	-	24	-	1	-	31	15
	Jun	-	3	24	1	5	-	1	1	2	16

* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
† See 'Definitions' page at end of Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. The figures from 1991 are provisional.

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1988=100				Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*
1988) Annual	100·0				100·0				100·0				100·0			
1989) averages	109·1				108·7				109·1				108·9			
1990)	119·7				118·9				119·4				119·4			
1988 Jan	95·4	96·5			95·8	96·2			95·8	96·1			95·4	96·6		
Feb	95·5	96·9			95·6	96·3			95·3	95·9			96·0	97·1		
Mar	98·3	98·2			98·0	97·9			97·8	97·6			98·6	98·6		
Apr	97·8	97·9			98·8	99·1			98·9	99·0			97·3	97·6		
May	98·4	98·5			99·3	99·2			99·5	99·9			98·0	98·3		
June	99·8	99·2			100·6	99·3			100·4	99·2			99·6	99·8		
July	101·3	100·2			101·1	100·0			101·3	100·2			101·3	100·0		
Aug	100·3	100·1			99·5	100·4			99·9	100·6			100·5	99·7		
Sept	100·9	101·1			100·2	101·2			100·5	101·4			100·6	100·5		
Oct	101·7	102·2			101·8	102·2			101·9	102·6			101·2	101·7		
Nov	103·7	103·3			103·6	103·1			103·7	103·1			103·6	103·7		
Dec	106·9	105·8			105·5	104·6			105·3	104·6			107·9	106·3		
1989 Jan	104·2	105·4	9·2	9	104·2	104·7	8·8	8¾	104·2	104·6	8·8	8¾	104·2	105·5	9·2	9
Feb	104·6	106·1	9·5	9¼	105·0	105·8	9·9	8½	104·9	105·6	10·1	8¾	104·4	105·6	8·8	9¼
Mar	107·3	107·3	9·3	9½	105·7	105·6	7·9	8¾	106·0	105·8	8·4	8¾	107·8	107·8	9·3	9½
Apr	107·3	107·4	9·7	9¼	107·8	108·2	9·2	8½	107·9	108·0	9·1	8¾	107·1	107·3	9·9	9¼
May	107·5	107·6	9·2	9	108·0	107·9	8·8	8¾	108·1	108·5	8·6	8¾	107·2	107·5	9·4	9
June	109·1	108·4	9·3	8¾	109·4	108·0	8·8	8½	109·6	108·2	9·1	8¾	108·5	108·7	8·9	8½
July	110·3	109·1	8·9	8¾	110·3	109·2	9·2	8½	110·8	109·5	9·3	9	109·7	108·4	8·4	8¼
Aug	109·1	108·9	8·8	8¾	108·3	109·3	8·9	8¾	109·2	110·0	9·3	9¼	108·7	107·8	8·1	8½
Sept	110·7	110·9	9·7	9	109·5	110·5	9·2	8¾	109·8	110·8	9·3	9	110·4	110·3	9·8	8¾
Oct	111·7	112·2	9·8	9¼	110·6	111·0	8·6	9	111·0	111·8	9·0	9¼	111·6	112·2	10·3	9
Nov	113·2	112·8	9·2	9¼	112·2	111·6	8·2	8¾	112·9	112·2	8·8	9	112·7	112·7	8·7	9¼
Dec	114·7	113·5	7·3	9¼	113·8	112·9	7·9	8½	114·3	113·5	8·5	9	114·3	112·7	6·0	9
1990 Jan	113·8	115·1	9·2	9½	112·7	113·2	8·1	8¾	113·2	113·6	8·6	9¼	113·9	115·2	9·2	9¼
Feb	114·0	115·6	9·0	9½	113·9	114·7	8·4	9¼	114·3	115·0	8·9	9½	113·7	115·0	8·9	9¼
Mar	117·4	117·3	9·3	9½	116·8	116·8	10·6	9½	117·0	116·8	10·4	9¾	117·2	117·2	8·7	9¼
Apr	117·3	117·4	9·3	9¾	117·2	117·6	8·7	9½	117·4	117·6	8·9	9¾	116·9	117·2	9·2	9½
May	118·5	118·7	10·3	9¾	117·9	117·9	9·3	9¼	118·2	118·6	9·3	9¾	118·6	118·9	10·6	9¾
June	120·5	119·8	10·5	10	120·1	118·6	9·8	9½	120·7	119·3	10·3	9¾	119·8	120·1	10·5	10
July	121·2	119·9	9·9	10¼	120·8	119·6	9·5	9½	121·3	119·9	9·5	10	120·5	119·1	9·9	10
Aug	120·9	120·7	10·8	10	118·8	119·9	9·7	9½	119·7	120·6	9·6	9¾	121·1	120·2	11·5	10
Sept	121·3	121·5	9·6	10	120·2	121·4	9·9	9½	121·0	122·1	10·2	9¾	120·6	120·5	9·2	10
Oct	121·7	122·3	9·0	9¾	120·8	121·2	9·2	9¼	121·6	122·4	9·5	9¾	120·9	121·5	8·3	9¾
Nov	123·8	123·3	9·3	9¾	123·0	122·4	9·7	9½	123·7	122·9	9·5	9¾	123·0	123·1	9·2	9¾
Dec	126·3	125·0	10·1	9¾	125·1	124·1	9·9	9½	125·2	124·4	9·6	9¾	126·3	124·5	10·5	9½
1991 Jan	124·3	125·7	9·2	9½	123·4	123·9	9·5	9¼	124·3	124·7	9·8	9½	123·8	125·3	8·8	9½
Feb	124·7	126·4	9·3	9¼	124·3	125·2	9·2	8¾	125·2	126·0	9·6	9	123·8	125·2	8·9	9
Mar	127·5	127·5	8·7	9	126·1	126·0	7·9	8½	126·8	126·6	8·4	9	127·6	127·6	8·9	8¾
Apr	127·4	127·5	8·6	8¾	128·0	128·5	9·3	8½R	128·6	128·8	9·5	9	126·1	126·4	7·8	8¼
May	128·1	128·3	8·1	8½	127·7	127·7	8·3	8¾	129·2	129·7	9·4	9 R	127·1	127·5	7·2	8
Jun P	129·1	128·3	7·1	8¼	129·6	127·9	7·8	8½	130·2	128·6	7·8	8¾	127·9	128·1	6·7	7¾

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 SIC 1980 CLASS	Agriculture and forestry * (01,02)	Coal and coke (11)	Mineral oil and natural gas (13,14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34, 37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1988) Annual	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1989) averages	108·0	113·3	110·3	109·8	107·2	109·4	109·0	109·8	109·5	109·9	112·7	107·9	109·3
1990)	120·0	125·0	126·7	121·6	115·5	119·1	122·6	119·3	119·3	119·5	125·6	117·5	121·7
1988 Jan	90·1	94·3	97·3	95·3	97·3	95·6	94·5	95·8	96·5	93·6	98·6	96·2	96·4
Feb	89·2	86·0	95·2	94·7	91·1	96·8	95·7	97·3	97·1	83·7	98·9	96·8	95·0
Mar	91·8	97·1	96·0	94·9	91·6	97·9	95·3	98·3	99·5	101·7	100·3	96·9	95·6
April	95·5	104·4	97·0	98·4	107·1	98·2	98·2	98·7	98·3	98·6	98·9	98·6	99·3
May	95·2	98·5	100·5	101·2	93·8	99·8	98·7	99·3	99·0	100·4	99·0	99·8	100·5
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100·6	100·9	99·3	100·2	105·2	94·9	100·2	101·3
July	100·8	103·4	101·1	102·8	111·2	100·5	98·4	100·9	100·2	104·0	97·0	101·7	100·1
Aug	109·4	101·8	100·0	103·7	101·3	99·0	99·2	99·3	99·5	100·7	95·4	99·3	98·8
Sept	114·2	103·7	99·0	101·6	96·4	101·0	99·0	99·9	100·4	100·2	100·6	100·8	100·2
Oct	116·3	104·8	101·4	102·4	111·5	101·4	99·8	101·8	101·6	100·5	102·0	101·4	101·6
Nov	98·6	104·5	109·1	102·7	97·0	102·6	108·2	104·0	102·6	105·5	103·9	105·6	104·6
Dec	101·3	103·8	107·6	101·6	104·5	106·6	111·9	105·6	105·1	106·2	110·8	102·6	106·8
1989 Jan	96·4	106·7	106·6	100·7	107·9	104·8	102·5	104·9	105·0	105·2	108·1	104·6	104·2
Feb	95·2	107·2	104·0	101·8	99·8	106·6	104·8	106·8	105·5	107·1	108·2	105·9	102·7
Mar	98·5	111·0	104·0	106·6	99·6	105·5	103·7	107·1	107·2	109·3	112·2	103·9	104·9
Apr	102·1	112·3	105·9	105·4	116·3	107·3	107·0	108·4	108·3	106·8	111·7	106·5	111·6
May	103·6	109·5	110·4	107·3	102·6	110·6	108·1	108·9	107·8	109·4	111·5	107·4	109·6
June	103·2	110·6	107·3	109·8	102·2	111·2	108·8	110·6	109·7	110·8	116·1	107·7	108·7
July	110·5	112·5	114·7	114·7	121·7	109·9	107·3	110·6	110·5	111·8	114·4	110·1	110·6
Aug	119·5	115·6	111·0	118·3	101·2	108·7	109·6	109·1	109·6	107·8	111·3	107·5	108·9
Sept	126·3	115·1	110·0	110·9	103·0	111·1	108·5	110·2	110·7	108·7	112·9	109·2	110·2
Oct	120·4	117·2	110·1	113·0	118·6	110·8	109·6	111·6	112·0	110·1	114·3	109·5	110·9
Nov	111·6	122·2	120·5	114·9	104·2	112·6	117·5	113·2	113·5	112·2	115·5	111·3	113·4
Dec	108·3	119·6	118·9	114·4	109·6	114·2	120·8	115·6	113·6	119·4	115·7	110·8	115·9
1990 Jan	104·3	124·7	123·1	112·6	111·5	112·6	115·7	114·4	113·5	109·3	115·3	112·7	112·7
Feb	103·8	124·5	118·2	113·3	104·9	114·4	117·2	116·2	115·4	109·4	118·1	113·3	114·1
Mar	108·1	124·5	120·4	114·8	107·9	115·7	117·7	118·9	118·4	122·8	123·8	115·5	115·4
Apr	110·8	124·2	121·6	116·3	121·2	117·9	120·2	116·9	116·2	122·0	121·7	116·1	120·5
May	110·6	121·7	123·3	118·7	109·4	119·3	120·9	118·4	117·9	118·4	125·3	117·0	122·3
June	122·6	123·1	125·3	126·5	119·8	121·4	123·4	119·9	119·2	122·3	127·7	118·8	123·9
July	124·9	122·5	130·7	124·3	131·8	121·8	121·9	121·5	119·9	121·3	127·3	119·0	124·3
Aug	133·3	125·9	129·2	127·2	112·6	118·3	122·7	118·2	119·0	119·4	127·3	118·0	122·2
Sept	139·3	125·9	130·8	125·8	114·7	119·6	122·0	120·0	121·2	119·1	127·3	118·9	123·7
Oct	136·0	128·3	130·4	126·9	122·0	120·5	122·3	120·7	122·1	121·5	127·9	118·9	122·9
Nov	126·5	131·1	131·4	126·8	113·0	122·6	130·2	122·3	123·5	124·0	132·1	121·4	127·3
Dec	120·1	123·7	135·8	125·4	117·7	124·8	136·9	124·7	124·7	125·0	132·8	120·6	130·9
1991 Jan	118·7	137·8	139·6	125·7	123·2	122·3	126·3	124·2	123·6	124·5	135·0	119·9	127·0
Feb	122·0	141·0	131·5	127·8	114·9	121·9	129·7	126·6	125·3	124·8	132·4	121·8	128·4
Mar	120·9	142·7	136·0	126·4	116·9	122·2	135·4	127·8	127·3	124·9	135·7	122·0	131·3
Apr	129·9	139·3	140·0	127·8	127·2	123·7	129·9	129·1	127·1	139·4	139·2	122·6	135·5
May	126·4	140·6	140·8	140·9	119·5	125·8	130·7	129·2	129·4	126·7	133·2	123·9	135·9
Jun P		142·2	141·7	129·4	120·1	127·5	131·0	131·4	132·2	132·3	135·1	124·5	135·6

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

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

Textiles (43)	Leather, footwear and clothing (44,45)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48, 49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61,62, 64,65, 67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication ‡ (71,72, 75–77,79)	Banking, finance insurance and business services (81–82, 83pt.–84pt.)	Public administration (91–92pt.)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services †† (92pt. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.)	Whole economy	SIC 1980 CLASS
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1988) Annual
107·4	107·1	106·1	107·7	111·8	108·6	107·6	107·6	109·9	108·8	108·6	111·3	109·1	1989) averages
117·6	115·8	113·5	117·5	124·6	117·3	118·4	118·8	121·2	120·7	118·0	122·9	119·7	1990)
96·2	97·0	94·9	95·0	93·4	95·6	96·0	97·3	95·7	95·2	93·0	97·8	95·4	1988 Jan
96·3	97·5	95·5	96·5	93·9	96·1	95·1	96·6	96·8	97·2	93·5	95·9	95·5	Feb
98·7	100·0	98·0	98·5	98·7	100·1	97·0	97·8	100·0	98·3	97·1	96·3	98·3	Mar
98·6	100·6	97·7	96·7	96·7	98·2	97·6	99·3	98·7	96·6	94·1	96·8	97·8	April
98·9	100·1	99·7	99·7	96·9	99·2	99·1	98·9	98·8	97·9	94·5	99·0	98·4	May
101·7	101·6	102·2	101·5	100·4	100·5	99·8	98·7	100·3	98·6	99·0	100·6	99·8	June
102·6	101·0	101·3	102·5	101·7	99·7	100·2	100·4	100·9	101·6	103·6	102·2	101·3	July
99·8	100·6	101·3	100·2	99·0	99·9	99·7	100·2	99·6	100·2	102·8	100·2	100·3	Aug
100·6	99·3	102·1	101·1	102·1	101·0	100·5	102·2	98·6	100·5	101·1	101·4	100·9	Sept
101·3	100·2	102·4	101·9	103·4	101·2	102·4	102·3	98·6	103·4	100·8	100·9	101·7	Oct
103·5	101·0	102·6	102·5	106·1	102·1	103·1	103·2	106·1	105·9	101·8	101·9	103·7	Nov
101·6	101·5	102·4	104·1	107·8	106·3	109·9	102·8	106·0	104·3	118·7	106·6	106·9	Dec
102·4	104·0	101·6	102·9	104·7	104·7	103·7	102·7	105·0	104·7	102·8	107·8	104·2	1989 Jan
103·1	104·7	101·6	107·2	106·0	105·0	103·6	103·0	105·1	105·9	102·7	104·7	104·6	Feb
102·0	106·6	103·5	105·0	111·2	109·5	106·5	103·8	114·7	106·2	103·2	106·8	107·3	Mar
104·7	105·3	104·9	104·9	108·3	109·4	104·6	106·7	108·3	106·0	104·4	107·7	107·3	April
107·2	107·1	105·8	106·7	108·6	107·6	106·2	106·0	107·3	106·6	107·8	107·6	107·5	May
110·6	108·4	107·7	109·5	112·8	109·2	106·8	105·8	108·5	106·9	110·3	112·2	109·1	June
109·6	108·8	107·2	109·1	112·3	108·1	106·6	109·1	111·5	106·8	111·7	114·2	110·3	July
107·8	106·2	106·8	107·6	109·3	107·5	107·5	107·2	108·0	106·3	113·8	110·5	109·1	Aug
108·7	107·8	108·8	109·4	114·0	110·1	108·0	107·6	107·5	110·7	114·6	114·1	110·7	Sept
109·3	108·5	107·7	108·2	113·9	108·4	108·9	117·1	109·5	114·6	110·8	114·4	111·7	Oct
112·7	109·0	108·3	110·4	119·0	109·1	111·1	111·9	115·6	115·9	110·6	116·7	113·2	Nov
110·6	109·2	109·3	111·2	121·5	114·3	117·6	110·6	118·1	115·1	110·2	118·6	114·7	Dec
111·7	112·3	108·6	111·9	118·0	111·7	112·2	114·7	116·2	114·7	111·7	117·7	113·8	1990 Jan
112·1	112·5	108·7	115·7	117·7	112·8	111·6	112·1	115·4	116·5	110·3	118·6	114·0	Feb
115·0	113·8	111·4	116·3	123·2	117·6	114·1	114·2	124·3	116·6	111·7	118·5	117·4	Mar
114·1	113·3	111·5	115·0	122·5	117·1	115·4	115·6	119·4	115·7	113·8	124·0	117·3	Apr
117·5	116·1	112·1	115·7	121·6	117·0	119·3	116·3	120·3	118·2	120·2	119·3	118·5	May
119·9	116·4	114·3	118·0	126·1	117·7	118·9	120·7	121·7	121·0	118·0	122·0	120·5	June
118·9	116·9	114·5	118·3	126·8	117·7	118·2	120·9	122·8	120·8	119·9	125·4	121·2	July
118·4	115·1	114·7	116·4	123·2	117·5	120·1	117·8	119·5	124·4	125·4	124·9	120·9	Aug
120·0	116·8	116·5	119·3	125·1	118·4	120·0	118·6	119·5	123·4	122·0	124·2	121·3	Sept
119·7	117·1	115·8	118·8	127·0	117·7	120·0	119·6	120·6	126·3	120·6	122·9	121·7	Oct
122·1	118·6	116·7	121·1	131·3	118·7	121·9	122·1	126·6	125·7	121·3	127·3	123·8	Nov
121·4	120·6	117·1	123·4	132·6	123·8	129·6	133·1	128·3	125·2	121·3	129·7	126·3	Dec
120·8	119·1	117·0	120·3	129·7	120·1	123·6	125·1	126·5	125·7	122·3	125·8	124·3	1991 Jan
121·9	120·1	116·1	122·8	130·8	120·8	124·3	124·8	123·7	126·5	122·6	128·5	124·7	Feb
123·1	121·9	118·0	122·9	131·9	125·5	124·3	125·9	134·9	126·9	123·5	130·7	127·5	Mar
124·5	122·6	119·1	123·7	133·4	124·3	125·0	126·5	126·8	125·7	126·4	129·7	127·4	Apr
126·7	123·6	120·1	125·6	132·1	124·8	127·6	126·8	127·6	127·5	127·9	130·6	128·1	May
129·5	125·4	121·7	127·8	137·5	125·7	129·2	125·8	129·6	127·0	129·0	131·8	129·1	Jun P

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

5·4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

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

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

5·5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year / April 1970=100	Manufacturing industries: Weights	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
FULL-TIME ADULTS *									
Men	699	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7	776·8	854·3	939·4	1032·0
Women	311	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4	947·0	1,039·4	1162·5	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 5·4
Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

SIC 1980 Class	Leather, footwear and clothing (44–45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48–49)	All manufacturing industries (21–49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15–17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication * (71–72, 75–77,79)	All industries covered
MALE Weekly earnings									£
1984	119·69	139·92	198·43	151·41	157·50	179·77	147·80	173·32	**159·30**
1985	129·72	154·00	214·42	162·57	170·58	193·34	160·37	..	..
1986	134·81	163·40	235·17	177·70	182·25	208·70	171·25	..	..
1987	142·55	174·76	253·77	190·88	197·92	222·22	180·62	..	..
1988	153·01	186·54	269·67	207·04	213·59	237·16	200·01	..	..
1989	166·76	193·08	284·81	219·21	229·87	262·63	220·12	..	..
1990	180·71	208·11	301·03	235·83	247·15	295·57	239·46	..	..
Hours worked									
1984	41·8	42·9	42·5	43·3	42·8	40·7	43·3	46·7	**43·4**
1985	42·0	44·1	42·4	43·4	43·0	41·1	44·0	..	..
1986	41·7	43·6	42·1	43·4	42·7	41·3	44·0	..	..
1987	42·0	44·4	43·0	43·7	43·5	41·4	44·1	..	..
1988	41·5	43·8	42·9	43·7	43·6	41·7	44·6	..	..
1989	41·4	42·4	42·9	43·3	43·4	41·9	45·2	..	..
1990	41·5	42·5	41·7	42·4	42·6	42·0	44·9	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1984	286·5	326·3	467·1	349·7	367·7	441·5	341·4	371·2	**366·7**
1985	309·0	348·9	506·1	374·5	397·1	470·0	364·8	..	..
1986	323·6	374·7	558·6	409·6	426·8	504·9	389·3	..	..
1987	339·7	393·9	590·7	436·3	455·1	536·3	409·4	..	..
1988	368·4	425·4	628·1	473·6	489·6	568·1	448·3	..	..
1989	403·1	455·7	663·6	506·8	529·6	627·1	487·4	..	..
1990	435·5	489·5	721·4	556·0	580·0	704·3	533·1	..	..
FEMALE Weekly earnings									£
1984	78·58	102·63	119·71	92·48	96·30	126·00	87·81	126·69	**97·34**
1985	85·22	113·18	129·16	98·23	103·21	124·17	95·86	..	..
1986	89·55	121·09	139·81	107·39	110·48	157·49	98·55	..	..
1987	96·51	128·43	152·00	113·63	118·79	163·79	104·68	..	..
1988	102·63	137·79	163·55	123·37	128·82	183·91	107·21	..	..
1989	112·31	145·85	179·34	129·52	139·93	188·28	123·40	..	..
1990	120·34	157·59	194·17	142·26	150·44	209·22	138·96	..	..
Hours worked									
1984	37·0	38·4	38·8	38·6	38·1	37·5	38·8	41·5	**38·2**
1985	37·1	38·7	38·5	38·6	38·1	36·9	38·3	..	..
1986	36·8	38·4	38·7	38·5	38·1	39·4	37·8	..	..
1987	37·2	39·1	39·2	38·7	38·4	38·6	38·0	..	..
1988	37·0	39·2	39·5	39·3	38·7	39·4	38·4	..	..
1989	36·9	38·1	39·8	38·4	38·6	38·8	39·7	..	..
1990	36·9	38·0	39·6	38·3	38·3	37·3	39·2	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1984	212·6	267·2	308·3	239·8	252·9	336·1	226·6	305·4	**254·9**
1985	229·9	292·4	335·9	254·5	271·0	336·4	250·4	..	..
1986	243·3	315·5	361·3	278·8	289·7	399·4	260·8	..	..
1987	259·8	328·3	387·7	293·7	309·5	424·7	275·8	..	..
1988	277·7	351·9	414·3	313·7	332·8	466·8	279·5	..	..
1989	304·3	383·1	451·0	337·1	362·1	484·8	310·7	..	..
1990	326·6	414·9	490·2	371·4	393·2	561·6	354·2	..	..
ALL Weekly earnings									£
1984	88·13	136·00	182·49	136·87	143·09	179·22	147·59	171·39	**148·69**
1985	95·10	149·83	198·21	145·72	155·04	192·65	160·11	181·06	**160·39**
1986	99·31	159·09	215·74	161·91	164·74	208·03	170·99	193·47	**171·02**
1987	106·78	170·20	233·61	171·85	178·54	221·48	180·30	206·73	**184·10**
1988	113·66	181·70	247·94	187·21	192·55	236·44	199·61	218·52	**198·57**
1989	124·62	188·29	262·12	196·60	207·53	261·48	219·74	233·30	**214·47**
1990	133·91	202·37	279·30	212·93	223·75	294·48	239·06	251·11	**231·85**
Hours worked									
1984	38·1	42·4	41·7	42·1	41·7	40·7	43·3	46·5	**42·5**
1985	38·2	43·6	41·6	42·2	41·8	41·1	43·9	46·4	**42·8**
1986	37·9	43·1	41·4	42·3	41·6	41·3	44·0	47·0	**42·7**
1987	38·2	43·8	42·2	42·5	42·2	41·4	44·1	47·0	**43·1**
1988	38·0	43·4	42·2	42·7	42·4	41·7	44·6	48·3	**43·5**
1989	37·9	41·9	42·2	42·0	42·2	41·8	45·1	48·0	**43·4**
1990	37·9	42·0	41·3	41·4	41·6	41·9	44·9	47·7	**42·9**
Hourly earnings									pence
1984	231·4	320·7	437·2	324·9	343·0	440·5	341·0	368·7	**349·5**
1985	249·2	343·8	476·2	345·7	370·6	468·9	364·4	390·0	**374·7**
1986	262·4	369·4	521·0	382·9	396·1	503·6	388·8	411·3	**400·6**
1987	279·3	388·2	553·3	404·4	422·7	535·0	409·0	439·5	**426·7**
1988	299·4	418·8	587·2	438·7	454·1	566·8	447·7	452·5	**456·3**
1989	328·7	449·0	620·6	467·7	491·6	625·0	486·7	485·9	**493·9**
1990	353·4	481·8	676·3	514·2	538·4	702·7	532·5	526·9	**540·4**

* Except sea transport.

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

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

Source: New Earnings Survey.
Note: These series were published in Employment Gazette as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pp 431-434) and January 1976 (p19).

5·6 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (£)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (£)	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ADULTS										
Manual occupations										
1983	130·0	135·0	42·9	3·14	3·07	129·5	132·7	43·1	3·08	3·00
1984	141·0	146·8	43·5	3·37	3·28	139·0	143·0	43·5	3·29	3·20
1985	153·5	159·2	43·7	3·64	3·51	149·1	153·0	43·7	3·51	3·40
1986	163·9	168·6	43·7	3·88	3·75	159·5	163·2	43·6	3·75	3·63
1987	175·2	181·1	43·8	4·13	3·99	169·4	173·5	43·8	3·98	3·85
1988	188·7	195·5	44·3	4·41	4·24	182·2	187·2	44·2	4·25	4·11
1989	204·1	212·1	44·5	4·76	4·58	203·2	203·2	44·4	4·59	4·44
1990	223·3	231·1	44·3	5·20	5·00	216·2	221·2	44·3	5·01	4·84
Non-manual occupations										
1983	167·1	168·5	38·5	4·30	4·28	157·7	159·1	37·5	4·16	4·14
1984	184·1	186·1	38·7	4·73	4·71	170·5	172·2	37·6	4·49	4·47
1985	200·0	201·5	38·8	5·11	5·08	182·9	184·6	37·7	4·79	4·76
1986	220·3	221·6	38·7	5·61	5·58	199·1	200·9	37·7	5·22	5·19
1987	235·7	237·6	38·8	5·99	5·97	215·0	217·4	37·8	5·63	5·60
1988	258·4	260·3	38·9	6·52	6·49	237·9	240·7	37·9	6·22	6·19
1989	284·3	286·5	39·0	7·19	7·17	261·9	264·9	37·9	6·89	6·83
1990	313·3	315·1	38·9	7·89	7·86	288·4	291·2	37·9	7·51	7·49
All occupations										
1983	142·2	147·0	41·4	3·52	3·47	144·5	147·4	40·1	3·63	3·60
1984	155·2	160·8	41·9	3·81	3·75	155·8	159·3	40·3	3·90	3·87
1985	169·2	174·7	41·9	4·12	4·05	167·4	171·0	40·4	4·17	4·13
1986	183·1	188·6	41·9	4·44	4·38	181·2	184·7	40·4	4·51	4·47
1987	196·0	202·0	42·0	4·74	4·68	194·9	198·9	40·4	4·85	4·81
1988	212·7	219·4	42·3	5·09	5·02	213·6	218·4	40·6	5·29	5·26
1989	231·7	239·5	42·5	5·55	5·48	234·3	239·7	40·7	5·81	5·79
1990	255·1	262·8	42·4	6·09	6·01	258·0	263·1	40·5	6·37	6·34
MEN										
Manual occupations										
1983	141·0	145·5	43·6	3·33	3·26	138·4	141·6	43·8	3·23	3·15
1984	153·6	158·9	44·4	3·58	3·49	148·8	152·7	44·3	3·45	3·36
1985	167·5	172·6	44·6	3·87	3·74	159·8	163·6	44·5	3·68	3·57
1986	178·4	183·4	44·5	4·12	3·99	170·9	174·4	44·5	3·93	3·81
1987	191·2	195·9	44·7	4·38	4·24	182·0	185·5	44·6	4·17	4·04
1988	206·8	212·3	45·2	4·69	4·52	196·3	200·6	45·0	4·46	4·32
1989	223·8	230·6	45·5	5·06	4·89	212·9	217·8	45·3	4·81	4·66
1990	243·7	250·0	45·2	5·51	5·32	233·1	237·2	45·2	5·25	5·09
Non-manual occupations										
1983	191·4	192·9	39·1	4·87	4·87	190·6	191·8	38·4	4·95	4·94
1984	211·7	213·5	39·3	5·38	5·37	207·3	209·0	38·5	5·37	5·36
1985	230·7	232·0	39·3	5·82	5·81	223·5	225·0	38·6	5·75	5·73
1986	254·4	255·7	39·3	6·41	6·40	243·4	244·9	38·6	6·27	6·26
1987	271·9	273·7	39·4	6·84	6·84	263·9	265·9	38·7	6·80	6·79
1988	299·1	300·5	39·4	7·45	7·44	292·1	294·1	38·7	7·49	7·48
1989	329·6	331·5	39·6	8·22	8·23	321·3	323·6	38·8	8·23	8·24
1990	362·3	364·1	39·6	9·03	9·04	352·9	354·9	38·7	9·02	9·02
All occupations										
1983	156·4	161·2	42·2	3·78	3·75	161·1	164·7	41·4	3·93	3·91
1984	171·2	176·8	42·8	4·10	4·06	174·3	178·8	41·7	4·23	4·21
1985	187·2	192·6	42·9	4·44	4·39	187·9	192·4	41·9	4·53	4·50
1986	202·3	207·8	42·9	4·79	4·74	203·4	207·5	41·8	4·89	4·87
1987	217·0	222·3	43·0	5·11	5·07	219·4	224·0	41·9	5·27	5·26
1988	236·3	242·3	43·3	5·50	5·44	240·6	245·8	42·1	5·74	5·73
1989	257·3	264·6	43·6	5·98	5·94	263·5	269·5	42·3	6·28	6·29
1990	282·2	289·2	43·4	6·55	6·50	290·2	295·6	42·2	6·88	6·89
WOMEN										
Manual occupations										
1983	86·7	90·4	39·7	2·28	2·25	85·8	88·1	39·3	2·25	2·23
1984	91·9	96·0	39·9	2·41	2·38	90·8	93·5	39·4	2·38	2·35
1985	100·1	104·5	40·0	2·62	2·57	98·2	101·3	39·5	2·57	2·53
1986	107·0	111·6	40·0	2·79	2·75	104·5	107·5	39·5	2·73	2·69
1987	113·8	119·6	40·3	2·97	2·92	111·4	115·3	39·7	2·92	2·87
1988	121·2	127·9	40·5	3·16	3·10	118·8	123·6	39·8	3·11	3·06
1989	131·2	138·2	40·4	3·42	3·35	129·7	134·9	39·9	3·39	3·33
1990	145·2	152·8	40·5	3·77	3·69	142·2	148·0	39·8	3·72	3·66
Non-manual occupations										
1983	106·2	107·0	37·2	2·85	2·84	115·1	116·1	36·5	3·13	3·12
1984	115·8	117·2	37·4	3·11	3·09	123·0	124·3	36·5	3·34	3·33
1985	125·5	126·8	37·4	3·37	3·35	132·4	133·8	36·6	3·59	3·58
1986	135·8	136·7	37·4	3·63	3·61	144·3	145·7	36·7	3·91	3·89
1987	147·7	149·1	37·5	3·92	3·89	155·4	157·2	36·8	4·18	4·16
1988	161·6	163·3	37·6	4·30	4·28	172·9	175·5	36·9	4·68	4·65
1989	181·3	182·8	37·6	4·82	4·80	192·5	195·0	36·9	5·22	5·20
1990	201·6	202·8	37·6	5·31	5·29	213·0	215·5	36·9	5·76	5·73
All occupations										
1983	94·7	97·9	38·6	2·53	2·51	107·6	109·5	37·2	2·91	2·90
1984	101·7	105·5	38·8	2·71	2·69	114·9	117·2	37·2	3·10	3·09
1985	110·6	114·7	38·8	2·94	2·92	123·9	126·4	37·3	3·34	3·32
1986	119·2	123·2	38·8	3·16	3·13	134·7	137·2	37·3	3·63	3·61
1987	128·2	133·4	39·0	3·39	3·36	144·9	148·1	37·5	3·88	3·86
1988	138·4	144·3	39·2	3·66	3·62	160·1	164·2	37·6	4·31	4·29
1989	152·7	159·1	39·1	4·04	4·00	178·1	182·3	37·6	4·80	4·78
1990	170·3	177·1	39·1	4·48	4·44	197·0	201·5	37·5	5·30	5·28

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN / SIC 1980		Total labour costs * (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs *: Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services	All other labour costs †
Manufacturing	1975	161·68	88·1	6·5	0·6	3·9	1·1	-0·2
	1978	244·54	84·3	8·5	0·5	4·8	1·3	0·6
	1981	394·34	82·1	9·0	2·1	5·2	1·3	0·3
	1984	509·80	84·0	7·4	1·3	5·3	1·3	0·7
	1985	555·90	84·4	6·9	1·6	5·1	1·2	0·8
	1986	597·20	84·2	6·8	2·2	4·7	1·2	0·8
	1987	641·20	84·8	6·9	1·8	4·5	1·2	0·8
	1988	692·35	85·2	7·0	1·6	4·2	1·1	0·9
	1989	751·50	85·3	7·1	1·4	4·2	1·1	0·9
	1990	827·00	84·8	7·0	2·0	4·2	1·1	0·9
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975	217·22	82·9	6·0	0·6	8·5	1·2	0·8
	1978	324·00	78·2	6·9	0·4	12·2	1·3	1·0
	1981	595·10	75·8	7·0	1·9	13·1	1·3	0·9
	1984	811·41	77·7	5·5	1·9	12·1	1·8	1·1
	1985	847·50	78·4	5·5	2·6	10·7	1·7	1·1
	1986	919·90	75·8	5·3	7·1	9·1	1·6	1·1
	1987	924·80	79·5	5·6	3·8	8·3	1·6	1·2
	1988	937·89	81·9	6·2	1·6	7·4	1·7	1·3
	1989	1,029·20	82·0	6·2	1·5	7·4	1·7	1·2
	1990	1,147·50	81·9	6·2	1·5	7·4	1·7	1·3
Construction	1975	156·95	90·2	6·3	0·2	1·7	0·7	0·9
	1978	222·46	86·8	9·1	0·2	2·3	0·8	0·8
	1981	357·43	85·0	9·9	0·6	2·8	0·8	0·9
	1984	475·64	86·0	7·7	0·6	4·1	0·6	1·1
	1985	504·70	86·4	7·7	0·5	3·8	0·6	1·0
	1986	535·90	86·5	7·6	0·7	3·5	0·6	1·0
	1987	566·70	87·1	7·6	0·5	3·3	0·6	0·9
	1988	616·86	87·6	7·6	0·4	3·0	0·6	0·9
	1989	688·90	87·7	7·6	0·3	3·0	0·6	0·8
	1990	769·70	87·5	7·6	0·5	3·0	0·6	0·8
Distribution	1974	96·54	87·9	6·3	0·2	2·9	1·3	1·4
	1978	192·32	85·1	8·6	0·2	4·3	1·2	0·6
	1981	310·76	83·8	9·2	0·5	4·7	1·1	0·7
	1984	423·07	83·8	7·2	0·3	6·9	1·2	0·6
	1985	444·90	84·7	6·9	0·5	6·2	1·2	0·6
	1986	463·50	85·2	6·8	0·7	5·4	1·2	0·7
	1987	483·10	86·0	6·7	0·7	4·7	1·2	0·7
	1988	511·32	86·8	6·8	0·6	3·9	1·2	0·7
	1989	554·80	86·9	6·8	0·4	3·9	1·2	0·8
	1990	599·10	86·9	6·9	0·4	3·9	1·2	0·7
Banking, finance and insurance	1974	180·86	73·5	4·3	0·2	15·8	2·0	4·2
	1978	345·65	72·3	6·3	0·1	15·1	5·2	1·0
	1981	581·58	70·3	6·5	0·4	14·7	7·2	0·9
	1984	729·71	73·1	5·3	0·5	13·8	6·2	1·1
	1985	788·78	73·7	5·3	0·9	12·6	6·2	1·3
	1986	864·86	74·4	5·4	1·2	11·4	6·2	1·4
	1987	944·27	75·8	5·6	0·7	10·2	6·2	1·5
	1988	1,011·49	77·1	5·7	0·6	8·8	6·2	1·6
	1989	1,117·50	76·7	5·7	0·9	8·8	6·2	1·8
	1990	1,198·90	77·1	5·7	0·5	8·8	6·2	1·7

INDEX OF LABOUR COSTS PER UNIT OF OUTPUT ‡ 1985 = 100		Manufacturing	Manufacturing: Per cent change from a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	Whole economy: Per cent change from a year earlier
1980		83·7	22·2	102·0	88·0	82·2	81·7	78·0	22·9
1981		91·5	9·3	109·5	94·5	94·5	94·4	86·3	10·6
1982		94·7	3·5	108·8	96·4	91·9	91·9	89·5	3·7
1983		93·6	-1·2	102·3	94·2	93·0	93·0	92·4	3·2
1984		95·8	2·4	87·7	96·5	96·8	96·7	95·9	3·8
1985		100·0	4·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	4·3
1986		104·4	4·5	98·4	102·9	103·0	102·9	105·0	5·0
1987		105·8	1·4	98·6	105·4	110·1	110·0	108·9	3·7
1988		105·8	0·4	105·3	108·4	117·3	116·9	116·0	6·5
1989		110·0	3·8	123·2	116·7	136·8	134·6	126·0	8·6
1990		120·8	9·8	136·3	128·4	151·5	..	..	..
1988	Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	113·2	5·9
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	114·8	6·2
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	116·5	6·7
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	119·5	7·3
1989	Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	121·9	7·7
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	124·6	8·5
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	127·7	9·6
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	129·7	8·5

* *Source:* Department of Employment. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*, p 431-437.
† Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element) *less* government contributions (high government contributions in 1975 produced a negative figure for manufacturing).
** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.
‡ *Source:* Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data); quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.

5·8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1980

1985 = 100

		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	
			Per cent change from a year earlier						Per cent change from a year earlier
1980		80·1	22·3	100·0	85·8	80·9	85·0	76·1	22·7
1981		87·5	9·3	106·3	91·7	92·3	91·8	83·4	9·6
1982		91·2	4·2	106·4	93·8	90·3	93·4	87·4	4·8
1983		91·7	0·5	100·5	92·3	91·7	92·3	90·7	3·8
1984		94·5	3·1	86·8	95·7	95·8	95·7	94·9	4·6
1985		100·0	5·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	5·4
1986		104·0	4·0	100·0	103·7	103·4	103·7	105·4	5·4
1987		105·9	1·8	101·7	107·0	110·9	107·1	110·4	4·7
1988		108·6	2·5	110·1	110·9	118·5	112·3	118·2	7·1
1989		113·6	4·6	130·5	120·2	139·3	..	129·4	9·5
1990		123·7	8·9	144·4	132·3	154·2	..	142·7	10·3
1985	Q1	96·9	5·0	..	..	..	..	97·8	6·2
	Q2	98·3	5·1	..	..	..	..	98·5	4·7
	Q3	101·0	6·5	..	..	..	..	101·3	5·9
	Q4	103·8	6·6	..	..	..	..	102·4	4·8
1986	Q1	104·9	8·3	..	..	..	..	103·8	6·1
	Q2	104·0	5·8	..	..	..	..	105·1	6·7
	Q3	104·0	3·0	..	..	..	..	105·8	4·4
	Q4	103·1	-·7	..	..	..	..	106·9	4·4
1987	Q1	105·8	·9	..	..	..	..	107·9	3·9
	Q2	105·4	1·3	..	..	..	..	109·7	4·4
	Q3	105·5	1·4	..	..	..	..	110·7	4·6
	Q4	106·9	3·7	..	..	..	..	113·2	5·9
1988	Q1	107·8	1·9	..	..	..	..	114·7	6·3
	Q2	109·3	3·7	..	..	..	..	117·0	6·7
	Q3	108·0	2·4	..	..	..	..	119·1	7·6
	Q4	109·2	2·2	..	..	..	..	122·1	7·9
1989	Q1	110·4	2·4	..	..	..	..	124·7	8·7
	Q2	112·9	3·3	..	..	..	..	128·2	9·6
	Q3	114·3	5·8	..	..	..	..	130·8	9·8
	Q4	116·7	6·9	..	..	..	..	133·9	9·7
1990	Q1	119·2	8·0	..	..	..	..	137·0	9·9
	Q2	120·7	6·9	..	..	..	..	140·4	9·5
	Q3	124·7	9·1	..	..	..	..	145·2	11·0
	Q4	130·1	11·5	..	..	..	..	148·1	10·6
1991	Q1	132·3	11·0	..	..	..	..	150·6	10·0
	Q2	133·7	10·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989	Mar	111·3	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	112·4	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	113·0	3·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June	113·2	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July	113·5	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	113·7	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sept	115·6	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	116·1	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	116·9	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	117·2	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	Jan	118·3	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	119·3	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	120·0	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	120·2	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	120·4	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June	121·5	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July	122·8	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	124·5	9·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sept	127·0	9·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	128·2	10·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	130·8	11·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	131·4	12·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	Jan	131·1	10·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	133·3	11·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	132·5	10·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	135·2	12·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	133·4	10·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	132·5	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1989	Mar	110·4	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	111·3	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	112·2	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June	112·9	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July	113·2	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	113·5	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sept	114·3	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	115·1	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	116·2	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	116·7	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	Jan	117·5	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	118·3	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	119·2	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	119·8	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	120·2	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June	120·7	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July	121·6	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	122·9	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sept	124·7	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	126·6	9·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	128·7	10·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	130·1	11·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	Jan	131·1	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	131·9	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	132·3	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	133·7	11·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	133·7	11·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	133·7	10·7	..	..	..	..	..	..

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, employment and output.
* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

EARNINGS 5·9

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

THOUSAND

		Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether-lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
		(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
														Indices 1985 = 100	
Annual averages															
Annual averages															
1983		84·4	92	92	91·0	87·8	93	66	83	80·9	..	94	..	84·9	92
1984		91·7	96	96	95·3	94·6	96	83	92	90·2	97·0	95	90·9	93·0	96
1985		100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100
1986		107·7	102	103	104·8	104·3	104	113	107	104·8	101·6	102	110·9	107·4	102
1987		116·3	104	106	114·5	107·2	108	124	113	111·6	103·1	103	119·3	114·3	104
1988		126·1	105	111	122·0	110·5	113	146	118	118·4	107·8	104	127·0	123·4	107
1989		137·2	111	117	127·7	114·7	117	176	124	125·6	114·0	106	138·6	135·7	110
1990		150·1	116	123	133·8	119·9	123	..	..	134·7	120·1	109	153·2	148·5	114
Quarterly averages															
1989	Q1	133·0	109	115	124·8	112·8	114	167	120	122·4	111·6	105	135·1	131·6	109
	Q2	136·3	110	116	128·0	114·3	117	173	121	124·8	113·0	106	135·6	135·5	109
	Q3	138·4	110	117	128·2	115·2	118	176	123	126·6	114·4	106	138·5	136·5	110
	Q4	141·1	116	120	129·9	116·4	119	189	124	128·6	115·4	106	144·3	139·2	111
1990	Q1	145·0	113	121	131·0	117·7	120	201	125	131·4	116·7	107	148·3	144·4	112
	Q2	149·0	116	123	134·1	119·4	121	207	128	133·6	120·7	109	148·1	149·6	113
	Q3	151·8	115	123	134·3	120·8	125	..	129	135·8	118·1	110	150·4	149·1	114
	Q4	154·7	120	126	135·9	121·9	126	..	..	137·9	121·8	109	164·8	150·9	115
1991	Q1	157·8	119	129	136·1	..	127	..	..	..	121·1	111	..	152·5	116
	Q2	161·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly															
1989	Aug	137·9	..	117	126·6	..	..	..	..	126·5	115·6	106	..	135·1	110
	Sept	139·5	110	118	128·7	..	..	..	123	126·8	113·5	106	..	137·3	111
	Oct	140·1	..	119	129·5	116·4	119	..	..	126·8	113·4	106	..	138·3	110
	Nov	140·8	..	120	129·7	..	..	..	..	129·1	115·3	106	..	138·5	111
	Dec	142·5	116	120	131·8	..	..	..	124	129·8	117·5	106	..	140·9	112
1990	Jan	142·9	..	121	131·3	117·7	120	..	..	131·3	119·4	107	..	140·5	111
	Feb	144·8	..	121	130·3	..	..	..	..	131·4	114·6	107	..	145·7	112
	Mar	147·4	113	122	131·5	..	..	..	125	131·5	116·0	107	..	146·9	113
	Apr	148·4	..	122	133·4	119·4	121	..	..	131·5	117·0	109	..	149·7	113
	May	148·8	..	123	134·1	..	..	..	..	134·5	118·0	109	..	149·3	113
	Jun	149·7	116	123	134·7	..	..	..	128	134·8	127·0	109	..	149·9	114
	Jul	150·9	..	123	136·4	120·8	125	..	..	135·8	118·5	110	..	149·9	114
	Aug	151·3	..	123	132·4	..	..	..	..	135·8	116·6	110	..	147·5	113
	Sep	153·2	115	124	134·2	..	..	..	129	135·9	119·2	109	..	149·9	115
	Oct	153·0	..	125	135·1	121·9	126	..	..	135·9	119·7	109	..	149·3	115
	Nov	154·5	..	126	135·1	..	..	..	..	138·7	121·5	109	..	149·9	115
	Dec	156·6	120	127	137·6	..	..	..	..	139·0	124·0	109	..	153·5	116
1991	Jan	156·4	..	128	136·1	..	127	..	..	141·6	121·0	110	..	151·5	116
	Feb	158·0	..	129	135·5	..	..	..	..	141·7	121·4	111	..	152·1	116
	Mar	159·0	119	130	136·7	..	..	..	..	..	120·9	111	..	153·7	116
	Apr	162·2	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	232·5	112	..	153·9	116
	May	161·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122·7	..	..	..	117
	Jun	161·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

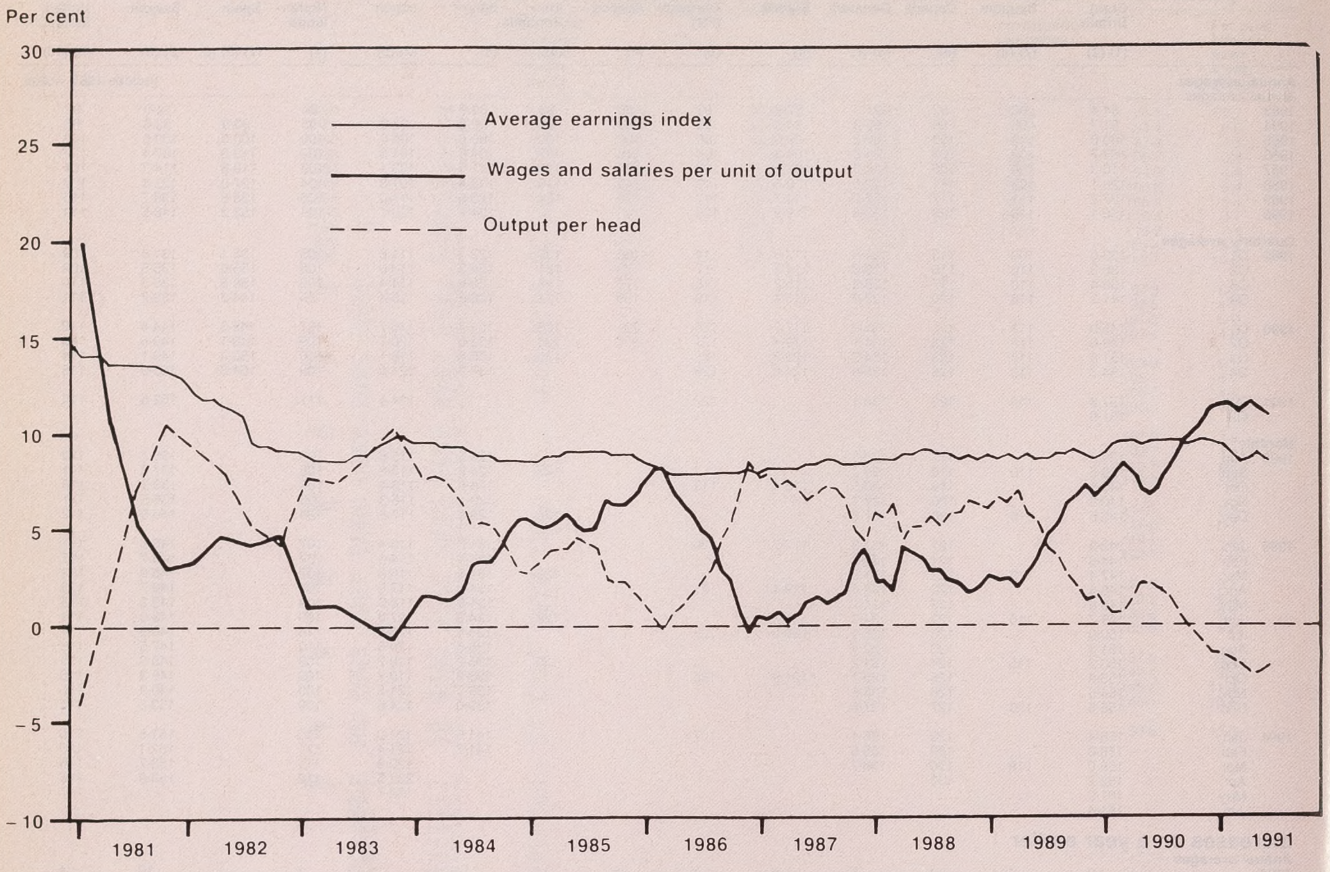
Increases on a year earlier

		Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether-lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
Annual averages															
1984		9	4	4	5	8	3	26	11	11	..	1	..	10	4
1985		9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986		8	2	3	5	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	11	7	2
1987		8	2	3	9	3	4	10	6	6	1	1	8	6	2
1988		8	1	5	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	1	6	8	3
1989		9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	6	2	9	10	3
1990		9	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	7	5	3	11	9	4
Quarterly averages															
1989	Q3	9	5	5	4	4	4	21	5	6	6	1	8	10	3
	Q4	8	6	6	4	4	4	20	5	7	5	1	10	10	3
1990	Q1	9	4	5	5	4	5	20	4	7	5	2	10	10	3
	Q2	9	5	6	5	4	3	20	6	7	7	3	9	10	4
	Q3	10	5	5	5	5	6	..	5	7	3	4	9	9	4
	Q4	10	3	5	5	5	6	..	..	7	6	3	14	8	4
1991	Q1	9	5	7	4	..	6	..	..	..	4	4	..	6	4
	Q2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly															
1989	June	9	5	5	5	..	..	..	5	6	6	2	..	10	3
	July	9	..	5	4	4	4	..	..	6	7	1	..	10	3
	Aug	9	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	11	4
	Sep	9	5	5	4	..	..	..	5	6	5	1	..	11	4
	Oct	9	..	5	4	4	4	..	..	6	4	1	..	10	3
	Nov	8	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	7	5	1	..	10	3
	Dec	8	6	7	4	..	..	..	5	7	7	1	..	10	3
1990	Jan	8	..	5	5	4	5	..	..	8	6	2	..	10	2
	Feb	8	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	2	..	10	3
	Mar	11	4	6	5	..	..	..	4	7	4	2	..	9	4
	Apr	9	..	5	4	4	3	..	..	7	4	3	..	11	4
	May	9	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	7	5	3	..	9	4
	Jun	10	5	6	5	..	..	..	6	7	11	3	..	11	5
	Jul	10	..	6	4	5	6	..	..	8	5	4	..	9	4
	Aug	10	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	..	9	3
	Sep	10	5	5	4	..	..	..	5	7	5	3	..	9	4
	Oct	9	..	5	4	5	6	..	..	7	6	3	..	8	5
	Nov	10	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	7	5	3	..	8	4
	Dec	10	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	7	6	3	..	9	4
1991	Jan	9	..	6	4	..	6	..	..	8	1	3	..	8	5
	Feb	9	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	8	6	4	..	4	4
	Mar	8	5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	5	3
	Apr	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	4
	May	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	3
	Jun	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

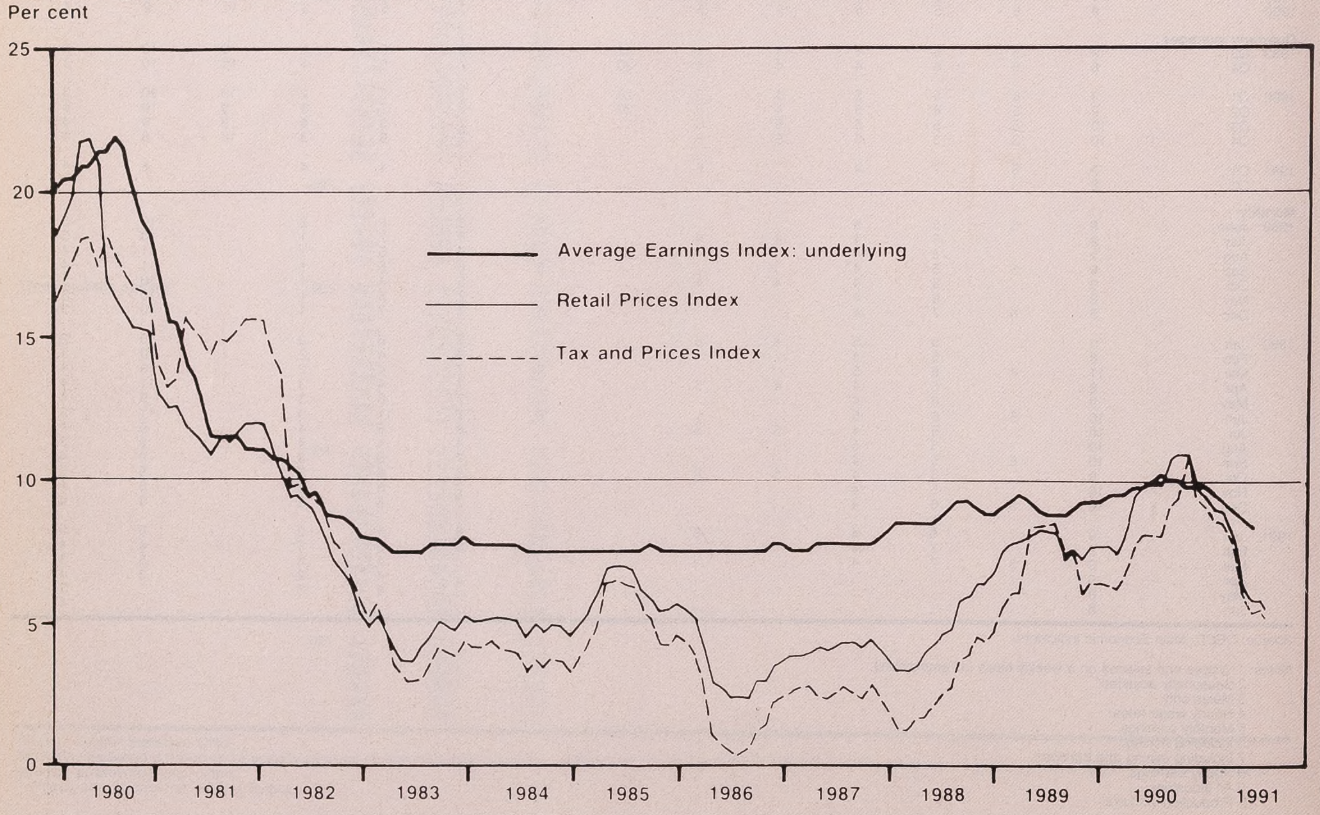
Source: OECD–Main Economic Indicators.

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

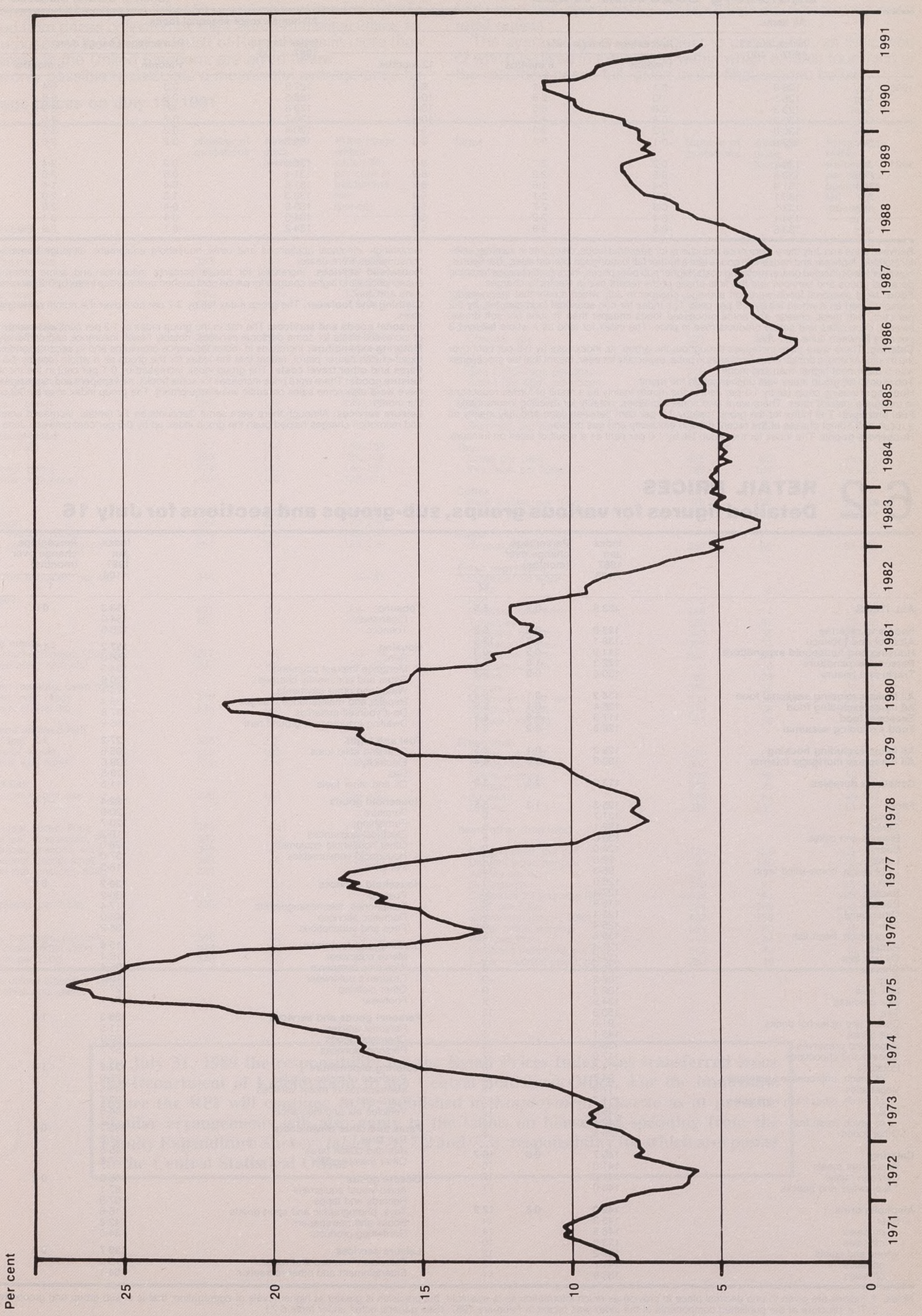
C2 EARNINGS
Earnings and output per head: manufacturing industries—increase over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



C3 RETAIL PRICES INDEX
Increases over previous year



6·1 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 seasonal foods		
		Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1990	July	126·8	0·1	6·1	9·8	127·3	0·3	6·4
	Aug	128·1	1·0	6·6	10·6	128·5	0·9	6·8
	Sept	129·3	0·9	6·5	10·9	129·8	1·0	6·9
	Oct	130·3	0·8	4·2	10·9	130·7	0·7	4·5
	Nov	130·0	–0·2	3·0	9·7	130·4	–0·2	3·2
	Dec	129·9	–0·1	2·5	9·3	130·2	–0·2	2·6
1991	Jan	130·2	0·2	2·7	9·0	130·4	0·2	2·4
	Feb	130·9	0·5	2·2	8·9	131·1	0·5	2·0
	Mar	131·4	0·4	1·6	8·2	131·6	0·4	1·4
	Apr	133·1	1·3	2·1	6·4	133·3	1·3	2·0
	May	133·5	0·3	2·7	5·8	133·8	0·4	2·6
	June	134·1	0·4	3·2	5·8	134·3	0·4	3·1
	July	133·8	–0·2	2·8	5·5	134·2	–0·1	2·9

Between June and July there were price reductions for seasonal foods, discounts in summer sales for clothing, footwear and household goods and a further fall in mortgage interest rates. The figures, however, also reflected dearer motoring costs, higher pub beer prices, increased charges for some personal goods and services and the final phase of the recent rise in electricity charges.

Food: Most seasonal foods were, on average, cheaper in July which meant that the index for seasonal food as a whole fell by 6·9 per cent. The index for non-seasonal food also fell, by 0·2 per cent, with meat, cheese and some processed foods cheaper than in June but soft drinks, sweets, chocolates and potato products rose in price. The index for food as a whole fell by 1·3 per cent between June and July.

Catering: There were price increases throughout the group. Its index rose by 0·6 per cent over the month. Alcoholic drinks: Price increases in pubs, especially for beer, meant that the group index was 0·8 per cent higher than last month.

Tobacco: The group index was unchanged in the month.

Housing: Housing costs fell by 1·1 per cent in the month mainly as a result of further reductions in mortgage interest rates. There were also some increases, notably for dwelling insurance.

Fuel and light: The index for the group rose by 1·2 per cent between June and July mainly as a result of the final phases of the recent rises in electricity and gas prices.

Household goods: The index for the group fell by 1·0 per cent as a result of sales on furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, although some household consumables were dearer.

Household services: Increases for house contents insurance and some other fees and subscriptions and higher charges for parcel post pushed up the group index by 0·9 per cent between June and July.

Clothing and footwear: The group index fell by 3·7 per cent over the month reflecting summer sales.

Personal goods and services: The rise in the group index of 1·3 per cent was mainly the result of increased costs for some personal services, notably health insurance and dental charges.

Motoring expenditure: Increases in motor insurance premiums and in second hand car prices, together with dearer petrol, meant that the index for the group as a whole rose by 1·3 per cent.

Fares and other travel costs: The group index increased by 0·1 per cent in the month to July.

Leisure goods: There were price increases for some books, newspapers and magazines although there were also some sales on audio visual equipment. The group index rose by 0·2 per cent in the month.

Leisure services: Although there were some discounts on TV rentals, increased entertainment and recreation charges helped push the group index up by 0·5 per cent between June and July.

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

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12
ALL ITEMS	**133·8**	**–0·2**	**5·5**
Food and catering	**128·8**	**–0·8**	**6·8**
Alcohol and tobacco	**139·1**	**0·5**	**13·6**
Housing and household expenditure	**141·0**	**–0·5**	**–0·3**
Personal expenditure	**122·3**	**–1·8**	**5·4**
Travel and leisure	**130·6**	**0·9**	**9·2**
All items excluding seasonal food	**134·2**	**–0·1**	**5·4**
All items excluding food	**135·4**	**–0·1**	**5·5**
Seasonal food	**117·3**	**–6·9**	**8·5**
Food excluding seasonal	**126·8**	**–0·2**	**5·1**
All items excluding housing	**129·2**	**–0·1**	**8·5**
All items exc mortgage interest	**130·9**	**0·0**	**6·8**
Consumer durables	**113·2**	**–2·5**	**3·2**
Food	**125·3**	–1·3	**5·5**
Bread	131·7		9
Cereals	132·1		6
Biscuits and cakes	130·0		8
Beef	124·0		0
Lamb	99·6		–12
of which, home-killed lamb	96·3		–14
Pork	126·0		–1
Bacon	127·4		–2
Poultry	115·9		–2
Other meat	122·4		2
Fish	125·4		5
of which, fresh fish	135·6		3
Butter	121·4		–1
Oil and fats	124·5		6
Cheese	120·6		0
Eggs	106·2		–9
Milk fresh	132·3		9
Milk products	134·9		8
Tea	150·3		12
Coffee and other hot drinks	91·0		1
Soft drinks	145·1		5
Sugar and preserves	138·3		8
Sweets and chocolates	117·0		7
Potatoes	114·5		10
of which, unprocessed potatoes	94·7		12
Vegetables	117·9		13
of which, other fresh vegetables	111·7		17
Fruit	136·6		12
of which, fresh fruit	140·4		14
Other foods	128·8		8
Catering	**140·7**	**0·6**	**10·7**
Restaurant meals	141·0		10
Canteen meals	141·6		12
Take-aways and snacks	140·0		11
Alcoholic drink	**142·0**	**0·8**	**12·9**
Beer	145·3		14
on sales	146·8		14
off sales	133·9		10
Wines and spirits	137·2		12
on sales	141·7		12
off sales	133·9		11
Tobacco	**133·3**	**0·0**	**15·9**
Cigarettes	134·0		16
Tobacco	128·6		14
Housing	**157·2**	**–1·1**	**–7·0**
Rent	156·0		12
Mortgage interest payments	194·3		–10
Rates and community charges	120·9		–30
Water and other payments	174·1		17
Repairs and maintenance charges	136·4		10
Do-it yourself materials	137·8		12
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	195·2		10
Fuel and Light	**127·2**	**1·2**	**9·0**
Coal and solid fuels	105·6		6
Electricity	139·6		11
Gas	119·5		6
Oil and other fuels	111·5		14
Household goods	**122·4**	**–1·0**	**6·7**
Furniture	120·8		5
Furnishings	120·7		5
Electrical appliances	110·2		5
Other household equipment	128·0		8
Household consumables	137·0		10
Pet care	118·3		9
Household services	**130·2**	**0·9**	**9·1**
Postage	130·2		16
Telephones, telemessages, etc	117·4		11
Domestic services	143·0		11
Fees and subcriptions	136·2		6
Clothing and footwear	**115·6**	**–3·7**	**2·8**
Men's outerwear	116·4		3
Women's outerwear	105·4		–1
Children's outerwear	115·5		1
Other clothing	127·7		8
Footwear	121·7		5
Personal goods and services	**135·3**	**1·3**	**10·2**
Personal articles	111·5		4
Chemists' goods	139·0		11
Personal services	157·7		16
Motoring expenditure	**132·2**	**1·3**	**9·5**
Purchase of motor vehicles	125·0		5
Maintenance of motor vehicles	141·5		10
Petrol and oil	133·7		16
Vehicles tax and insurance	144·5		12
Fares and other travel costs	**136·7**	**0·1**	**10·1**
Rail fares	141·2		10
Bus and coach fares	145·6		15
Other travel costs	127·2		7
Leisure goods	**118·0**	**0·2**	**5·3**
Audio-visual equipment	87·1		–2
Records and tapes	107·5		7
Toys, photographic and sport goods	118·6		4
Books and newspapers	142·8		9
Gardening products	134·0		8
Leisure services	**139·7**	**0·5**	**12·3**
Television licences and rentals	116·6		6
Entertainment and other recreation	154·1		15

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

RETAIL PRICES 6·3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on July 16 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 July 16, 1991

Item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed			
Best beef mince	383	164	128–199
Topside	383	262	218–308
Brisket (without bone)	319	194	169–218
Rump steak *	380	378	320–409
Stewing steak	381	169	118–210
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	362	204	178–269
Shoulder (with bone)	356	99	88–140
Leg (with bone)	341	169	159–208
Lamb: imported (frozen)			
Loin (with bone)	285	174	139–204
Leg (with bone)	288	165	139–185
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	317	150	109–189
Belly *	360	114	89–129
Loin (with bone)	374	197	148–201
Shoulder (with bone)	323	152	128–179
Bacon			
Streaky *	343	128	109–157
Gammon *	333	233	179–268
Back, vacuum packed	279	222	149–259
Back, not vacuum packed	284	204	169–229
Ham			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	348	76	63– 95
Sausages			
Pork	391	103	89–132
Beef	291	101	80–119
Canned meats			
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	217	55	45– 64
Corned beef, 12oz can	237	102	94–109
Chicken: roasting, oven ready			
Frozen, oven ready	318	73	59– 84
Fresh or chilled 3lb,	336	105	84–129
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	308	272	239–320
Mackerel, whole	210	105	77–139
Kippers, with bone	311	114	99–189
Canned fish			
Red salmon, half size	226	142	135–155
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	380	54	47– 70
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	340	70	65– 78
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	363	46	43– 52
Brown loaf, sliced, small	363	48	45– 51
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	321	73	67– 79
Flour			
Self raising, per 1·5kg	238	64	58– 68
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	346	62	56– 71
New Zealand, per 250g	344	58	56– 61
Danish, per 250g	340	70	68– 75
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	342	45	34– 82
Low fat spread	350	46	39– 49
Other fats			
Lard, per 250g	351	18	16– 20
Cheese			
Cheddar type	363	156	119–196
Eggs			
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	319	113	108–134
Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	256	95	88–118
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	404	32	28– 33
Skimmed, per pint	375	32	27– 32
Tea			
loose, per 125g	375	60	46– 77
Tea bags, per 250g	389	154	78–159
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	770	130	99–159
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	352	133	89–209
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	389	66	65– 69
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	0	0	0
Red	0	0	0
Potatoes, new loose	346	14	12– 20
Tomatoes	368	67	58– 78
Cabbage, greens	340	38	25– 55
Cabbage, hearted	327	33	25– 52
Cauliflower, each	363	50	39– 59
Brussels sprouts	0	0	0
Carrots	389	28	20– 35
Onions	388	38	20– 49
Mushrooms, per 4oz	390	33	25– 36
Cucumber, each	379	58	45– 69
Lettuce - iceberg	360	53	45– 65
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	269	60	38– 75
Apples, dessert	367	65	50– 69
Pears, dessert	309	65	52– 72
Oranges, each	343	21	12– 26
Bananas	358	57	49– 59
Grapes	335	153	140–195
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	721	126	109–140
Draught lager, per pint	740	140	122–155
Whisky per nip	751	97	85–110
Gin, per nip	746	97	85–110
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	4,456	191	160–202
Coal, per 50kg	384	569	450–695
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	438	788	640–950
4–star petrol, per litre	569	50	49– 51
Derv per litre	499	44	43– 45
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	562	47	45– 48
Super unleaded petrol, per litre	263	49	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.

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food: All	Food: Seasonal † food	Food: Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	
Weights 1974	1,000	747	951·2–925·5	80	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	51	70	43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974 Weights
1975	1,000	768	961·9–966·3	77	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	48	82	46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52	1975
1976	1,000	772	958·0–960·8	90	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	47	81	46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57	1976
1977	1,000	753	953·3–955·8	91	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	45	83	45	112	58	63	82	71	139	54	1977
1978	1,000	767	966·5–969·6	96	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	51	85	48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56	1978
1979	1,000	768	964·0–966·6	93	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	51	77	44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59	1979
1980	1,000	786	966·8–969·6	93	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	41	82	40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62	1980
1981	1,000	793	969·2–971·9	104	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	42	79	36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66	1981
1982	1,000	794	965·7–967·6	99	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	38	77	41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65	1982
1983	1,000	797	971·5–974·1	109	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	39	78	39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63	1983
1984	1,000	799	966·1–968·7	102 Feb–Nov 87 Dec–Jan	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	36	75	36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65	1984
1985	1,000	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75	37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62	1985
1986	1,000	815	973·3–976·0	83 Feb–Nov 60 Dec–Jan	185	24·0–26·7	158·3–161·0	44	82	40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58	1986
1974)	108·5	109·3	108·4	108·4	106·1	103·0	106·9	108·2	109·7	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·2	111·0	106·8	(1974
1975)	134·8	135·3	135·1	147·5	133·3	129·8	134·3	132·4	135·2	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	138·6	143·9	135·5	(1975
1976)	157·1	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3	159·3	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	161·3	166·0	159·5	(1976
1977)	182·0	179·7	181·5	208·1	190·3	197·0	189·1	185·7	183·4	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	188·3	190·3	173·3	(1977
1978)	197·1	195·2	197·8	227·3	203·8	180·1	208·4	207·8	196·0	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	206·7	207·2	192·0	(1978
1979) Annual	223·5	222·2	224·1	246·7	228·3	211·1	231·7	239·9	217·1	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	236·4	243·1	213·9	(1979
1980) averages	263·7	265·9	265·3	307·9	255·9	224·5	262·0	290·0	261·8	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	276·9	288·7	262·7	Annual (1980
1981)	295·0	299·8	296·9	368·0	277·5	244·7	283·9	318·0	306·1	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	300·7	322·6	300·8	averages (1981
1982)	320·4	326·2	322·0	417·6	299·3	276·9	303·5	341·7	341·4	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	325·8	343·5	331·6	(1982
1983)	335·1	342·4	337·1	440·9	308·8	282·8	313·8	364·0	366·5	440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9	(1983
1984)	351·8	358·9	353·1	454·9	326·1	319·0	327·8	390·8	387·7	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3	(1984
1985)	373·2	383·2	375·4	478·9	336·3	314·1	340·9	413·3	412·1	532·5	452·3	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3	(1985
1986)	385·9	396·4	387·9	496·6	347·3	336·0	350·0	439·5	430·6	584·9	478·1	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5	(1986
1975 Jan 14	119·9	120·4	120·5	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	118·7	118·2	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	125·2	130·3	115·8	Jan 14 1975
1976 Jan 13	147·9	147·9	147·6	172·8	148·3	158·6	146·6	146·2	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	152·3	157·0	154·0	Jan 13 1976
1977 Jan 18	172·4	169·3	170·9	198·7	183·1	214·8	177·1	172·3	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	176·2	178·9	166·8	Jan 18 1977
1978 Jan 17	189·5	187·6	190·2	220·1	196·1	173·9	200·4	199·5	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·6	198·7	186·6	Jan 17 1978
1979 Jan 16	207·2	204·3	207·3	234·5	217·5	207·6	219·5	218·7	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	216·4	218·5	202·0	Jan 16 1979
1980 Jan 15	245·3	245·5	246·2	274·7	244·8	223·6	248·9	267·8	241·4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	258·8	268·4	246·9	Jan 15 1980
1981 Jan 13	277·3	280·3	279·3	348·9	266·7	225·8	274·7	307·5	277·7	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	293·4	299·5	289·2	Jan 13 1981
1982 Jan 12	310·6	314·6	311·5	387·0	296·1	287·6	297·5	329·7	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	312·5	330·5	325·6	Jan 12 1982
1983 Jan 11	325·9	332·6	328·5	441·4	301·8	256·8	310·3	353·7	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	337·4	353·9	337·6	Jan 11 1983
1984 Jan 10	342·6	348·9	343·5	445·8	319·8	321·3	319·8	378·5	376·1	450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6	Jan 10 1984
1985 Jan 15	359·8	367·8	361·8	465·9	330·6	306·9	335·6	401·8	397·9	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	378·4	379·6	369·7	Jan 15 1985
1986 Jan 14	379·7	390·2	381·9	489·7	341·1	322·8	344·9	426·7	423·8	545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	402·9	393·1	393·1	Jan 14 1986
1987 Jan 13	394·5	405·6	396·4	502·1	354·0	347·3	355·9	454·8	440·7	602·9	502·4	506·1	265·6	230·8	413·0	399·7	408·8	Jan 13 1987

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food †	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National-ised industries **	Consumer durables	Food: All	Food: Seasonal †	Food: Non-seasonal † food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	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 *	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77	34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77	32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
1987 Annual averages	101·9	102·0	101·9	101·6	101·9	100·9	101·2	101·1	101·6	101·0	102·8	101·7	100·1	103·3	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6	Annual averages 1987
1988	106·9	107·3	107·0	105·8	106·6	106·7	103·7	104·6	102·4	105·0	109·6	106·9	103·4	112·5	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1	1988
1989	115·2	116·1	115·5	111·5	112·9	—	107·2	110·5	105·0	111·6	116·5	112·9	106·4	135·3	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115·1	1989
1990	126·1	127·4	126·4	119·2	122·1	—	111·3	119·4	116·4	119·9	126·4	123·8	113·6	163·7	115·9	115·4	119·6	115·0	122·7	120·9	123·4	112·4	124·5	1990
1987 Jan 13	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	Jan 13 1987
1988 Jan 12	103·3	103·4	103·3	103·2	103·7	102·8	101·2	102·9	103·7	102·7	106·4	103·7	101·4	103·9	98·3	103·3	105·0	101·1	104·3	105·1	105·1	102·8	103·6	Jan 12 1988
1989 Jan 17	111·0	111·7	111·2	108·5	109·4	110·9	104·5	107·4	103·2	108·2	113·1	109·9	105·6	124·6	104·2	107·5	110·3	105·9	110·4	110·6	112·9	105·1	112·1	Jan 17 1989
1989 July 18	115·5	116·6	115·9	111·6	113·2	116·5	106·5	110·1	100·6	111·9	116·8	112·9	105·8	136·6	108·4	110·0	112·2	108·6	114·9	115·4	115·9	107·6	115·2	July 18 1989
Aug 15	115·8	116·9	116·2	111·8	113·4	116·8	106·7	110·6	100·8	112·3	117·4	114·0	105·8	137·4	108·7	110·5	112·2	108·7	115·3	114·6	116·1	107·6	115·6	Aug 15
Sept 12	116·6	117·6	117·0	112·5	114·1	116·9	107·9	111·3	100·7	113·2	118·0	114·7	106·4	138·2	109·0	110·9	113·2	111·0	115·6	115·1	116·3	107·8	117·2	Sept 12
Oct 17	117·5	118·5	117·9	113·3	114·9	117·2	108·8	112·4	101·5	114·4	118·9	115·5	107·7	139·6	109·4	115·5	114·2	112·3	116·3	115·4	116·6	108·7	117·4	Oct 17
Nov 14	118·5	119·5	118·9	113·8	115·3	117·4	109·3	113·5	106·2	114·8	119·5	115·4	108·1	143·9	109·7	111·8	115·1	113·0	116·7	115·0	117·0	109·9	118·4	Nov 14
Dec 12	118·8	119·7	119·0	114·0	115·5	—	109·5	114·5	111·1	115·1	120·1	115·5	108·2	144·8	110·0	112·2	115·2	113·2	117·3	114·0	117·1	110·0	118·4	Dec 12
1990 Jan 16	119·5	120·2	119·6	114·6	116·1	—	108·0	116·0	116·3	116·0	121·2	116·3	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
Feb 13	120·2	120·9	120·3	115·3	116·7	—	109·1	117·0	118·7	116·7	121·8	117·1	108·4	146·7	109·9	112·8	116·7	112·4	119·4	115·4	121·4	110·5	119·9	Feb 13
Mar 13	121·4	122·1	121·4	115·9	117·3	—	109·9	117·7	119·6	117·3	122·4	117·8	108·4	151·0	110·1	113·9	116·8	113·3	120·2	116·0	121·5	111·0	120·0	Mar 13
Apr 10	125·1	126·3	125·1	117·6	121·1	—	111·0	118·8	123·4	118·0	123·9	121·5	112·4	165·4	111·7	114·5	117·1	115·0	121·1	118·8	121·8	111·5	122·8	Apr 10
May 15	126·2	127·4	126·3	118·8	122·1	—	111·6	120·1	123·6	119·4	125·0	123·8	114·8	166·7	114·3	115·1	117·9	115·6	121·7	119·4	122·4	112·2	123·4	May 15
June 12	126·7	128·0	126·9	119·1	122·5	—	111·5	120·0	118·3	120·3	125·9	124·3	115·0	167·6	116·0	115·5	118·4	115·3	122·0	119·9	123·8	112·3	124·1	June 12
July 17	126·8	128·4	127·3	119·1	122·6	—	109·7	118·8	108·1	120·7	127·1	125·8	115·0	169·0	116·7	114·7	119·3	112·5	122·8	120·7	124·2	112·1	124·4	July 17
Aug 14	128·1	129·6	128·5	120·3	123·7	—	110·7	120·0	112·2	121·4	127·7	126·7	115·1	170·1	118·6	115·7	119·5	113·8	123·9	123·5	124·8	112·5	124·8	Aug 14
Sept 11	129·3	131·1	129·8	121·6	124·9	—	112·5	120·3	111·5	121·8	129·1	127·4	115·2	171·0	119·5	116·7	121·7	116·4	124·9	126·3	125·0	112·9	127·7	Sept 11
Oct 16	130·3	132·2	130·7	122·6	125·8	—	113·2	120·4	111·8	121·9	130·0	128·2	116·5	172·0	121·9	117·2	123·2	117·6	125·6	127·5	126·0	114·2	128·4	Oct 16
Nov 13	130·0	131·7	130·4	122·7	125·9	—	113·8	121·3	114·5	122·4	130·8	128·3	116·9	169·7	120·8	118·0	124·0	118·6	126·1	125·4	126·1	114·9	129·2	Nov 13
Dec 11	129·9	131·4	130·2	122·6	125·9	—	114·1	122·1	119·2	122·6	131·4	128·6	117·6	169·6	120·5	118·5	124·0	118·6	126·2	123·0	126·2	115·1	129·6	Dec 11
1991 Jan 15	130·2	131·6	130·4	122·7	126·0	—	110·7	122·9	121·2	123·1	132·2	129·7	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
Feb 12	130·9	132·2	131·1	123·5	126·7	—	111·8	124·4	125·9	124·0	132·8	130·9	118·3	171·4	121·6	118·2	125·6	115·2	128·4	122·8	132·2	115·7	130·8	Feb 12
Mar 12	131·4	132·8	131·6	123·9	127·2	—	113·0	124·4	124·4	124·4	133·3	131·5	118·4	172·2	120·2	119·5	126·1	116·8	129·0	123·6	132·7	115·3	130·8	Mar 12
Apr 16	133·1	134·5	133·3	127·6	129·3	—	115·2	125·9	125·6	125·8	137·9	139·3	132·1	161·8	121·3	121·6	128·5	119·3	131·9	128·1	133·6	117·2	137·8	Apr 16
May 14	133·5	135·1	133·8	128·5	130·2	—	116·0	125·6	122·5	126·2	139·1	140·1	133·2	159·6	123·5	123·2	129·0	119·8	132·9	129·9	134·9	118·1	138·4	May 14
June 11	134·1	135·5	134·3	129·3	130·9	—	116·1	126·9	126·0	127·1	139·9	140·9	133·3	158·9	125·7	123·6	129·0	120·0	133·5	130·5	136·5	117·8	139·0	June 11
July 16	133·8	135·4	134·2	129·2	130·9	—	113·2	125·3	117·3	126·8	140·7	142·0	133·3	157·2	127·2	122·4	130·2	115·6	135·3	132·2	136·7	118·0	139·7	July 16

† 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*.

* 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

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

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

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

Notes: See notes under *table 6·7*.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One–person pensioner households				Two–person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101·1	105·2	108·6	114·2	101·1	105·8	108·7	114·1	101·5	107·5	110·7	116·1
1975	121·3	134·3	139·2	145·0	121·0	134·0	139·1	144·4	123·5	134·5	140·7	145·7
1976	152·3	158·3	161·4	171·3	151·5	157·3	160·5	170·2	151·4	156·6	160·4	168·0
1977	179·0	186·9	191·1	194·2	178·9	186·3	189·4	192·3	176·8	184·2	187·6	190·8
1978	197·5	202·5	205·1	207·1	195·8	200·9	203·6	205·9	194·6	199·3	202·4	205·3
1979	214·9	220·6	231·9	239·8	213·4	219·3	231·1	238·5	211·3	217·7	233·1	239·8
1980	250·7	262·1	268·9	275·0	248·9	260·5	266·4	271·8	249·6	261·6	267·1	271·8
1981	283·2	292·1	297·2	304·5	280·3	290·3	295·6	303·0	279·3	289·8	295·0	300·5
1982	314·2	322·4	323·0	327·4	311·8	319·4	319·8	324·1	305·9	314·7	316·3	320·2
1983	331·1	334·3	337·0	342·3	327·5	331·5	334·4	339·7	323·2	328·7	332·0	335·4
1984	346·7	353·6	353·8	357·5	343·8	351·4	351·3	355·1	337·5	344·3	345·3	348·5
1985	363·2	371·4	371·3	374·5	360·7	369·0	368·7	371·8	353·0	361·8	362·6	365·3
1986	378·4	382·8	382·6	384·3	375·4	379·6	379·9	382·0	367·4	371·0	372·2	375·3
1987 January	386·5				384·2				377·8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100·3	101·2	100·9	102·0	100·3	101·3	101·1	102·3	100·3	101·5	101·7	102·9
1988	102·8	104·6	105·3	106·6	103·1	104·8	105·5	106·8	103·6	105·5	106·4	107·7
1989	108·0	110·0	111·0	113·2	108·2	110·4	111·3	113·4	109·0	111·2	112·0	113·7
1990	115·3	118·1	119·9	122·4	115·4	118·3	120·2	122·6	115·2	118·5	120·3	122·6
1991	123·8	127·4			123·7	128·0			123·4	128·5		

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

RETAIL PRICES 6·7
Group indices: annual averages

NITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
NDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
983	336·2	300·7	358·2	366·7	441·6	462·3	255·3	215·3	393·9	422·3	311·5
984	352·9	320·2	384·3	386·6	489·8	479·2	263·0	215·5	417·3	438·3	321·3
985	370·1	330·7	406·8	410·2	533·3	502·4	274·3	223·4	451·6	458·6	343·1
986	382·0	340·1	432·7	428·4	587·2	510·4	281·3	231·0	468·4	472·1	357·0
987 January	386·5	344·6	448·5	438·4	605·5	510·5	. .	231·7	. .	. .	. .
NDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
983	333·3	296·7	358·2	377·3	440·6	461·2	257·4	223·8	383·9	393·1	320·6
984	350·4	315·6	384·3	399·9	488·5	479·2	264·3	223·9	405·8	407·0	331·1
985	367·6	325·1	406·7	425·5	531·6	503·1	275·8	232·4	438·1	429·9	353·8
986	379·2	334·6	432·9	445·3	584·4	511·3	281·2	239·5	456·0	428·5	368·4
987 January	384·2	338·8	448·8	456·0	602·3	512·2	. .	240·5	. .	. .	. .
ENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
983	329·8	308·8	364·0	366·5	440·9	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9
984	343·9	326·1	390·8	387·7	489·0	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3
985	360·7	336·3	413·3	412·1	532·5	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3
986	371·5	347·3	439·5	430·6	584·9	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5
987 January	377·8	354·0	454·8	440·7	602·9	506·1	. .	230·8	. .	. .	. .

NITED 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
NDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS													JAN 13, 1987 = 100	
987	101·1	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·2	99·1	102·1	101·1	101·1	102·3	102·9	102·8	103·5	100·4
988	104·8	104·6	109·7	106·4	103·5	101·3	106·2	104·5	104·5	109·1	107·9	108·7	109·3	103·3
989	110·6	110·8	116·7	111·9	106·5	106·8	110·9	109·1	109·3	119·3	115·1	114·9	116·2	106·1
990	118·9	120·0	126·4	122·3	113·8	116·2	116·5	116·4	115·3	129·4	124·1	121·7	124·8	111·2
NDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
987	101·2	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·1	99·1	102·2	100·9	101·2	102·3	103·0	102·8	103·4	100·5
988	105·0	104·7	109·6	106·7	103·4	101·4	106·1	103·8	104·5	108·8	107·4	108·7	109·4	103·7
989	110·9	111·0	116·5	112·4	106·4	106·8	110·5	107·9	109·4	118·3	114·2	115·2	116·3	106·7
990	119·1	120·4	126·3	123·1	113·7	115·7	115·8	114·9	115·5	127·6	122·8	122·1	124·6	112·1
ENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES														
987	101·6	101·1	102·8	101·7	100·1	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6
988	105·8	104·6	109·6	106·9	103·4	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1
989	111·5	110·5	116·5	112·9	106·4	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115·1
990	119·2	119·4	126·4	123·8	113·6	115·9	115·4	119·6	115·0	122·7	120·9	123·4	112·4	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.)

6·8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
Annual averages											
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·4	103·5	101·3	103·6	99·9	123·0	108·8	102·7	103·8	105·8	100·3
1987	107·7	106·9	102·9	107·8	100·1	143·2	114·5	105·9	107·1	110·9	100·2
1988	113·0	110·7	104·1	112·7	101·4	162·5	120·0	108·7	109·4	116·5	101·7
1989	121·8	116·4	107·3	118·1	104·2	184·9	128·2	112·5	113·9	123·8	105·1
1990	133·3	123·0	111·0	121·2	107·0	222·6	136·8	116·3	117·6	131·8	109·0
Monthly											
1990 July	134·1	123·0	110·7	120·4	106·8	223·2	137·0	116·2	..	131·6	108·5
Aug	135·4	123·7	111·3	121·7	107·1	224·5	137·7	116·9	118·0	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	..	134·3	110·8
Nov	137·4	125·6	112·7	122·8	108·0	241·3	140·2	118·0	118·7	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
1991 Jan	137·6	126·4	113·4	122·5	108·8	244·9	142·2	118·4	..	136·3	111·2
Feb	138·4	126·8P	113·8	122·8	109·1	245·3	142·0	118·6	119·6	137·5P	111·4
Mar	138·9	127·1P	113·3	123·0	109·0	249·7	142·5	118·7	..	137·9P	111·6
Apr	140·7	127·9P	113·4	123·3	109·5	258·3	142·8	119·1	..	138·5P	111·2
May	141·1	128·3P	113·8	124·1	109·9	259·3	143·2	119·4R	120·6	139·0P	111·7
Jun	141·8	..	114·3P	124·4P	110·5P	264·3P	143·6P	119·7P	..	..	111·9P
Jul	141·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											**Per cent**
1985	6·1	6·1	4·9	4·7	2·2	19·3	7·8	5·9	5·4	9·2	4·1
1986	3·4	3·6	1·3	3·6	–0·3	23·0	8·8	2·7	3·8	5·8	0·3
1987	4·2	3·3	1·6	4·1	0·3	16·4	5·2	3·1	3·2	4·8	–0·1
1988	4·9	3·6	1·2	4·5	1·2	13·5	4·8	2·6	2·1	5·0	1·5
1989	7·8	5·1	3·1	4·8	2·8	13·8	6·8	3·5	4·1	6·3	3·3
1990	9·4	5·7	3·4	2·6	2·7	20·4	6·7	3·4	3·2	6·5	3·7
Monthly											
1990 July	9·8	5·5	3·0	2·1	2·4	21·6	6·2	3·0	..	6·2	3·0
Aug	10·6	5·9	3·3	2·6	2·8	21·9	6·5	3·5	2·8	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	..	6·8	4·2
Nov	9·7	5·9	4·0	2·2	3·0	22·9	6·7	3·5	2·7	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
1991 Jan	9·0	5·7	3·9	2·5	2·8	21·7	6·8	3·5	..	6·3	3·0
Feb	8·9	5·5P	4·0	2·6	2·7	21·8	6·0	3·5	2·5	6·4P	3·2
Mar	8·2	5·3P	3·3	2·4	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	3·2	..	6·4P	2·9
May	5·8	4·9P	3·2	2·5	3·0	18·4	6·2	3·3	3·1	6·4P	3·2
Jun	5·8	5·2P	3·6P	2·9P	3·5P	18·1P	6·2P	3·3P	..	6·9P	3·3P
Jul	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Eurostat

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

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	
										Annual averages
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1985
100·2	111·7	101·9	100·6	100·8	101·7	107·2	104·2	103·6	104·1	1986
99·8	122·2	105·7	100·7	102·2	103·1	116·5	108·6	107·1	108·7	1987
100·6	133·9	110·0	101·4	104·2	105·1	124·3	114·9	112·6	113·1	1988
101·7	150·8	115·3	103·7	107·4	107·8	130·0	122·3	120·0	118·7	1989
104·2	170·9	121·5	107·0	113·2	111·3	135·4	135·1	127·3	124·4	1990
										Monthly
104·0	171·0	121·3	106·4	112·6	112·2	135·4	135·4	127·5	124·7	1990 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
106·0	181·4	125·2	109·5	117·0	112·9	137·8	142·4	130·9	130·2	1991 Jan
106·1	184·6	125·4	109·2	118·1	113·7	138·3	146·3	131·6	130·2	Feb
106·8	185·6	125·5	109·7	118·1	114·0	139·3	146·9	131·7	130·7	Mar
107·2	187·1	125·7	110·2	118·4	114·1	139·7	147·6	132·2	130·7	Apr
107·4	189·5	126·1	110·7R	119·4	114·2	139·9	147·8	132·8	131·3	May
..	..	126·4P	110·3P	119·9P	114·9P	140·0P	147·7P	132·7P	131·9P	Jun
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jul
										Increases on a year earlier
Per cent										**Annual averages**
2·3	19·6	3·5	2·0	3·4	3·3	5·5	7·4	6·3	4·2	1985
0·2	11·8	1·9	0·6	0·8	1·7	7·2	4·2	3·6	4·2	1986
–0·4	9·3	3·7	0·1	1·4	1·4	8·7	4·2	3·7	4·4	1987
0·8	9·6	4·1	0·7	2·0	1·9	6·7	5·8	4·9	4·0	1988
1·1	12·6	4·8	2·3	3·1	2·6	4·6	6·4	6·6	5·0	1989
2·5	13·3	5·4	3·2	5·4	3·2	4·2	10·5	6·1	4·8	1990
										Monthly
2·3	13·3	4·8	2·3	5·3	3·0	3·6	10·8	5·8	4·1	1990 July
2·4	12·7	5·6	2·9	6·1	3·2	3·8	11·1	6·2	4·2	Aug
2·7	13·7	6·2	3·0	6·0	3·7	3·9	11·5	5·7	4·3	Sep
2·9	14·4	6·3	3·5	6·4	3·7	4·6	11·3	5·6	4·8	Oct
2·9	14·1	6·3	4·2	6·0	3·9	4·5	11·4	5·6	5·0	Nov
2·7	13·7	6·1	3·8	5·3	3·5	4·4	10·9	4·9	5·0	Dec
3·4	12·9	5·7	4·5	5·5	3·4	4·0	10·0	4·9	6·8	1991 Jan
3·1	12·3	5·3	3·9	6·2	3·3	4·0	12·6	5·0	6·2	Feb
3·4	12·2	4·9	4·0	5·8	3·5	3·5	9·9	4·8	6·3	Mar
3·3	11·8	4·9	3·7	5·8	3·3	3·8	10·7	4·6	6·3	Apr
3·4	12·0	5·0	3·2	6·3	3·3	3·8	10·1	4·6	6·2	May
3·3P	12·6P	4·7P	3·6P	6·5P	3·8P	3·5P	10·1P	4·2P	6·3P	Jun
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jul

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

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotels and other tourist accommodation 665, 667	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services 977, 979	All tourism-related industries
Self-employed *						
1981	48·0	51·7	1·6	36·4	18·4	156·1
Employees in employment						
1986 Mar	215·3	249·9	137·1	226·5	322·0	1150·8
June	229·2	259·8	138·2	270·5	370·9	1268·6
Sept	227·7	264·3	138·5	268·4	362·0	1260·9
Dec	225·2	263·4	139·2	232·3	331·2	1191·2
1987 Mar	223·8	257·0	138·4	220·9	328·5	1168·6
June	240·4	263·1	136·9	265·4	375·1	1280·9
Sept	242·2	264·1	139·9	270·1	367·0	1283·3
Dec	245·9	274·5	143·3	245·5	348·3	1257·5
1988 Mar	245·3	274·3	139·3	240·9	352·7	1252·4
June	265·1	289·3	140·5	281·2	373·5	1349·7
Sept	265·9	304·5	139·5	287·3	374·3	1371·6
Dec	269·9	313·1	144·9	251·7	346·3	1325·8
1989 Mar	268·4	316·4	139·9	259·1	343·2	1327·0
June	290·1	326·2	140·4	301·0	373·3	1431·0
Sept	295·3	329·1	143·3	310·6	376·2	1454·6
Dec	296·6	336·3	144·5	282·1	335·8	1395·0
1990 Mar	294·1	326·3	140·9	278·8	337·7	1377·7
June	306·0	338·8	142·3	317·6	387·4	1492·1
Sept	310·1	338·3	144·9	320·8	380·9	1495·0
Dec	301·6	333·3	150·0	285·6	346·6	1417·1
1991 Mar	285·1	317·9	145·3	271·2	337·4	1356·9
CHANGES: Mar 1990–1991						
no.(thousands)	–9·0	–8·3	4·4	–7·6	–·2	–20·8
Percentage	–3·1	–2·5	3·1	–2·7	–·1	–1·5

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

1981	163	1986	211	1990 P	191
1983	159	1987	200		
1984	187	1988	204		
1985	190	1989	191		

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

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

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1982	3,188	3,640	–452
1983	4,003	4,090	–87
1984	4,614	4,663	–49
1985	5,442	4,871	+571
1986	5,553	6,083	–530
1987	6,260	7,280	–1,020
1988	6,184	8,216	–2,032
1989	6,945	9,357	–2,412
1990 R	7,784	9,916	–2,131
Percentage change 1990/1989	+12	+6	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1990 R Q1	1,373	2,031	1,697	2,500	–324	–470
Q2	1,858	1,940	2,531	2,514	–673	–575
Q3	2,822	1,921	3,752	2,395	–930	–474
Q4	1,731	1,893	1,935	2,505	–204	–612
1991 Q1 R(e)	1,100	1,621	1,730	2,518	–630	–897
1990 R Jan	489	638	584	875	–95	–237
Feb	400	740	485	812	–85	–72
Mar	485	653	629	814	–144	–161
Apr	537	609	697	824	–161	–215
May	618	704	731	831	–114	–126
June	704	626	1,102	860	–399	–234
July	942	648	1,092	829	–150	–181
Aug	1,020	624	1,396	817	–376	–193
Sept	860	649	1,264	749	–404	–101
Oct	678	614	991	832	–313	–218
Nov	532	685	527	843	5	–158
Dec	521	594	417	831	104	–237
1991 Jan R(e)	400	546	560	846	–160	–300
Feb R(e)	280	515	490	826	–210	–311
Mar R(e)	420	560	680	846	–260	–286
Apr R(e)	470	575	775	981	–305	–406
May (e)	585	635	730	851	–145	–216

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

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689	3,168
1990 R	18,015		3,751	10,637	3,628
1990 R Q1	3,313	4,660	605	2,021	688
Q2	4,525	4,293	1,097	2,570	859
Q3	6,305	4,500	1,325	3,668	1,311
Q4	3,872	4,562	724	2,378	770
1991 Q1 R(e)	2,780	3,782	410	1,830	540
1990 R Jan	1,181	1,523	223	686	272
Feb	964	1,590	149	629	186
Mar	1,168	1,547	233	706	230
Apr	1,404	1,321	234	955	215
May	1,480	1,509	386	782	312
June	1,642	1,463	477	833	332
July	2,205	1,539	466	1,312	427
Aug	2,309	1,436	488	1,323	498
Sept	1,791	1,526	371	1,034	386
Oct	1,535	1,535	346	873	316
Nov	1,210	1,527	210	764	237
Dec	1,127	1,501	168	742	217
1991 Jan R(e)	1,000	1,280	180	580	240
Feb R(e)	770	1,278	90	550	130
Mar R(e)	1,010	1,224	140	700	170
Apr R(e)	1,240	1,328	190	860	190
May (e)	1,420	1,428	270	890	260

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·4
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990 R	31,178		2,349	25,816	3,013
1990 R Q1	5,270	7,974	371	4,069	830
Q2	8,225	7,699	626	6,897	702
Q3	11,485	7,549	782	9,850	853
Q4	6,198	7,956	569	5,000	628
1991 Q1 R(e)	5,370	7,898	370	4,290	710
1990 R Jan	1,810	2,795	124	1,363	323
Feb	1,533	2,605	101	1,227	205
Mar	1,927	2,575	146	1,479	302
Apr	2,537	2,628	170	2,100	267
May	2,470	2,572	191	2,042	237
June	3,218	2,499	265	2,755	198
July	3,395	2,539	220	2,897	278
Aug	4,288	2,535	286	3,713	288
Sept	3,803	2,475	275	3,240	288
Oct	3,094	2,634	303	2,546	245
Nov	1,886	2,822	133	1,540	213
Dec	1,217	2,500	133	914	170
1991 Jan R(e)	1,770	2,707	130	1,350	290
Feb R(e)	1,500	2,552	90	1,240	170
Mar R(e)	2,100	2,639	150	1,700	250
Apr R(e)	2,760	3,094	180	2,330	250
May (e)	2,420	2,551	170	2,070	180

Notes: See table 8·2.

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Enterprise Allowance ‡	49,513	50,314	3,500	3,401	2,717	2,640
Job Release Scheme	1,058	1,157	53	55	56	62
Jobshare	148	132	14	13	7	4
Jobstart Allowance †	276	460	37	59	26	35
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.
‡ Excluding those starting up in Highlands and Islands of Scotland.
** Restart interview figures are now collected on a quarterly basis. The next set of figures will be available for the quarter to the end of September.
† Jobstart closed in February 1991—the last participant left at the end of August 1991.

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, June 8 1991 to July 5 1991 †	2,484
Registered as disabled on April 17, 1991 ‡	368,276

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

9·7 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Regional Development Grants: Amendments

RDG II cumulative total for Wales has been revised and should be as follows:

Apr - Jun 1990	£4,372,000	(Published in Nov 1990)
Jul - Sep 1990	£4,189,000	(Published in Feb 1991)
Oct - Dec 1990	£7,146,000	(Published in May 1991)

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

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

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORKFORCE
Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

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

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

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
P	provisional
——	break in series
R	revised
r	series revised from indicated entry onwards
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition
EC	European Community

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Aug 91:	1·1
Labour force estimates, projections		May 91:	269
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Aug 91:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	Aug 91:	1·2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Aug 91:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 90:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 91:	1·7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Aug 91:	1·5
Self-employed: by region		Apr 90:	224
: by industry		Apr 90:	222
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91:	209
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		May 91:	308
International comparisons	Q	Aug 91:	1·9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	A	Aug 91:	1·14
by region	A	Aug 91:	1·15
Employment measures	M	Sept 91:	9·2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 91:	81
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Apr 90:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	June 91:	337

Unemployment and vacancies

Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Sept 91:	2·1
: GB	M	Sept 91:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Sept 91:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 91:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	Aug 91:	2·2
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Sept 91:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	Sept 91:	2·6
Age: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 91:	2·7
: estimated rates	M	Sept 91:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 91:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Sept 91:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Sept 91:	2·4
: counties, local areas	M	Sept 91:	2·9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Sept 91:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 91:	2·6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Sept 91:	2·19
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2·19
Age time series	M	Sept 91:	2·20
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88:	2·23/24/26
Age and duration	D	Oct 88:	2·21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Sept 91:	2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Sept 91:	9·3
International comparisons	M	Sept 91:	2·18
Ethnic origin		Mar 90:	125
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Sept 91:	2·14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Sept 91:	3·1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Sept 91:	3·2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Sept 91:	3·3

Redundancies

Confirmed: GB time series	M	Sept 91:	2·30
Regions	M	Sept 91:	2·30
Industries	M	Sept 91:	2·31
Advance notifications	S (M)	Feb 91:	287
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284

Earnings and hours

Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	Sept 91:	5·1
Industries	M	Sept 91:	5·3
Underlying trend	Q (M)	July 91:	364
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90:	571
Latest key results			
Time series	M (A)	Sept 91:	5·6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Sept 91:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Apr 91:	227
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90:	222

Earnings and hours *(cont.)*	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Sept 91:	5·5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Sept 91:	5·9
Agriculture	A	May 90:	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90:	253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Sept 91:	1·11
Regions: summary	Q	Sept 91:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sept 91:	1·12

Output per head

Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Sept 91:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sept 91:	5·8
Quarterly and annual indices	Q	Sept 91:	5·8

Labour costs

Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sept 90:	431
Per unit of output	Q	Sept 91:	5·7

Retail prices

General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sept 91:	6·2
: percentage changes	M	Sept 91:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Sept 91:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Sept 91:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sept 91:	6·5
Annual summary	A	May 89:	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89:	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sept 91:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Sept 91:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	June 91:	351
Food prices	M	Sept 91:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	Sept 91:	6·8

Household spending

All expenditure: per household	Q	Jan 91:	7·1
: per person	Q	Jan 91:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
Quarterly summary	Q	Jan 91:	7·2
In detail	Q (A)	Jan 91:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Jan 91:	7·3

Industrial disputes: stoppages of work

Summary: latest figures	M	Sept 91:	4·1
: time series	M	Sept 91:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	July 89:	349
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Sept 91:	4·1
Annual: Detailed	A	July 90:	337
: Prominent stoppages	A	July 90:	344
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Sept 91:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	July 90:	341
Size of stoppages	A	July 90:	342
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 90:	339
International comparisons	A	Dec 90:	609

Tourism

Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Sept 91:	8·1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Sept 91:	8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Sept 91:	8·3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Sept 91:	8·4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Aug 91:	8·5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Aug 91:	8·6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 91:	8·7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 91:	8·9
Visitor nights	Q	July 91:	8·9

YTS

Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90;	9·1

Regional aid

Selective Assistance by region	Q	July 91:	9·5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	July 91:	9·6
Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 91:	9·7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 91:	9·8

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

Special Feature

Banking on success

by Christine Ingall and Colin Viall
Client and Delivery Branch, Employment Department

This article reports on how Career Development Loans are playing a major role in enabling people (over 18,000 to date) to undertake vocational training they otherwise could not afford.

Elizabeth Cornwell: "I think CDLs are an excellent way of helping people progress in their chosen career."

Jon Doughty is working for PowerGen. Sheila Pearson is a health visitor. Alison Muir is one of only six female brewers working for Bass. Elizabeth Cornwell is a qualified diver working in the southern North Sea.

What do all these people have in common? Answer: they have all obtained their jobs by taking vocational courses, financially supported by Career Development Loans (CDLs).

Their stories, which are told later in the article, demonstrate how this Employment Department (ED) scheme is enabling thousands of people to undertake further training and so realise their goals.

Career Development Loans

Many people who think about taking vocational training to improve their employment prospects may be held back by lack of financial support. They may not have won a Local Education Authority grant or they may not have been able to raise sufficent funds to pay for the training in any other way.

In order to alleviate their predicament and encourage them to take more responsibility for their own training costs, the Career Development Loans scheme was set up by the ED in 1986.

At that time the concept of loans to help people pay for vocational training was so new that initially the scheme was piloted in only four areas of the country. The results from these projects proved, however, that people were willing to invest in themselves and that CDLs had the potential to fulfil a real market need.

Therefore, in July 1988, CDLs were made available throughout Great Britain. To date, over 18,000 people have benefited from them.

How the scheme operates

The ED runs the scheme through a partnership arrangement with Barclays, Clydesdale and the Co-operative Banks, which make the loans.

Loans of between £300–£5,000 are available to cover up to 80 per cent of trainees' course fees plus the full cost of books and other support materials. Living expenses may also be covered for full-time courses. Trainees are asked to provide a minimum of 20 per cent of the course fees to show their commitment to the training.

No loan repayments are required for up to 15 months, thus providing the trainee with a financial incentive which eases the initial burden of training costs. During this 'repayment holiday', the ED pays the interest on the loan. At the end of this period the trainee repays the loan, plus any further interest, over a period agreed in advance with the bank.

Trainee characteristics

The scheme has proved popular with people—employed and unemployed—from a wide variety of educational and social backgrounds. Often, it has attracted people who otherwise may never have had an opportunity to take courses which could lead to improved skills, enhanced career prospects or, in many cases, a new job.

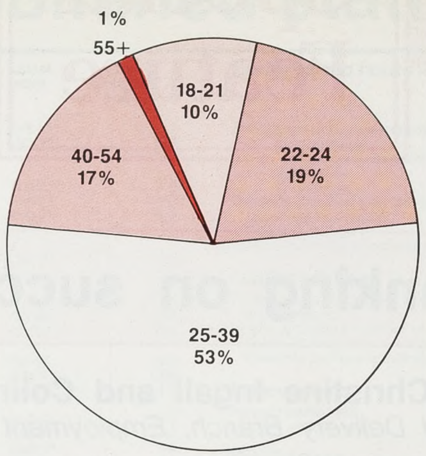
Analysis of the latest information on CDL trainees shows that:

- 7 out of 10 trainees are male;
- by far the highest proportion of trainees are in the 25–39 age range (see *figure 1*);
- 46 per cent are employed full-time, 7 per cent are employed part-time and 8 per cent are self-employed, 39 per cent are not in employment when they apply for a CDL;
- the majority of trainees (70 per cent) train with private sector providers with three-quarters of the remainder being trained at Higher Education Institutions.

Courses supported

CDLs support an increasingly wide range of courses, most of which lead to commercial, post-graduate, technical or professional qualifications. Among the many subjects covered by CDL-supported trainees are: computer skills; photo journalism; driving instruction; management;

Figure 1: CDL trainee age profile



Eligibility conditions for a CDL

- Applicants must be over 18 and live, or intend to train, in Britain;
- Courses, whether full-time, part-time, or distance learning, must last for at least one week but no more than one year;
- The training must be vocational and suitable for intended work within the European Community at the end of the course;
- Courses should not be supported financially in certain other ways, such as through a training grant paid to the employer, an employer contribution to course fees, or a Local Education Authority mandatory student grant.

music and sound engineering; teaching; accountancy; nursing; pollution science; car mechanics; forensic science; and language studies.

Follow-up data

Follow-up questionnaires are sent out to all trainees three months after their course has finished. By the end of July 1991: 4,588 ex-trainees (49 per cent response) had returned completed questionnaires; 7 per cent of respondents were from ethnic minority backgrounds. This compares favourably with the proportion of ethnic minorities in the population as a whole (5 per cent).

An analysis of the completed questionnaires (see *figure 2*) shows that:

- 80 per cent of participants were working or obtained new jobs on completing their training courses;
- 3 per cent went on to undertake further training;
- 14 per cent were actively seeking work;
- 70 per cent of trainees taking qualifications obtained them;
- 74 per cent of trainees would not have taken training without CDLs;
- 78 per cent believed that taking out a CDL had improved their career prospects.

Individual successes

Alison Muir was unemployed when she took out a CDL so that she could take an MSc in Technology Management. This was directly relevant to the job she now does, as an assistant brewer involved in the management of fermentation, conditioning and filtration procedures at Bass's Mitchell & Butlers Brewery in Birmingham.

Jon Doughty, aged 23, was studying Economics and Economic History at Sheffield University. He wanted to take an MA degree in European Community affairs and law as he felt it could be an advantage in the post-1992 business environment.

Unable to obtain a grant to pay for the course, he decided to take out a CDL. "It was an attractive option," he comments, "with a fixed rate of interest which was much lower than the rates available commercially. It was quick and easy to apply, and I received sound advice during the whole process."

Jon completed the course with distinction last February, and has since got a job with PowerGen. "Although not directly concerned with European issues, my job exploits other skills learnt on the MA, for instance computing and presentation skills, in a highly commercial role," he says.

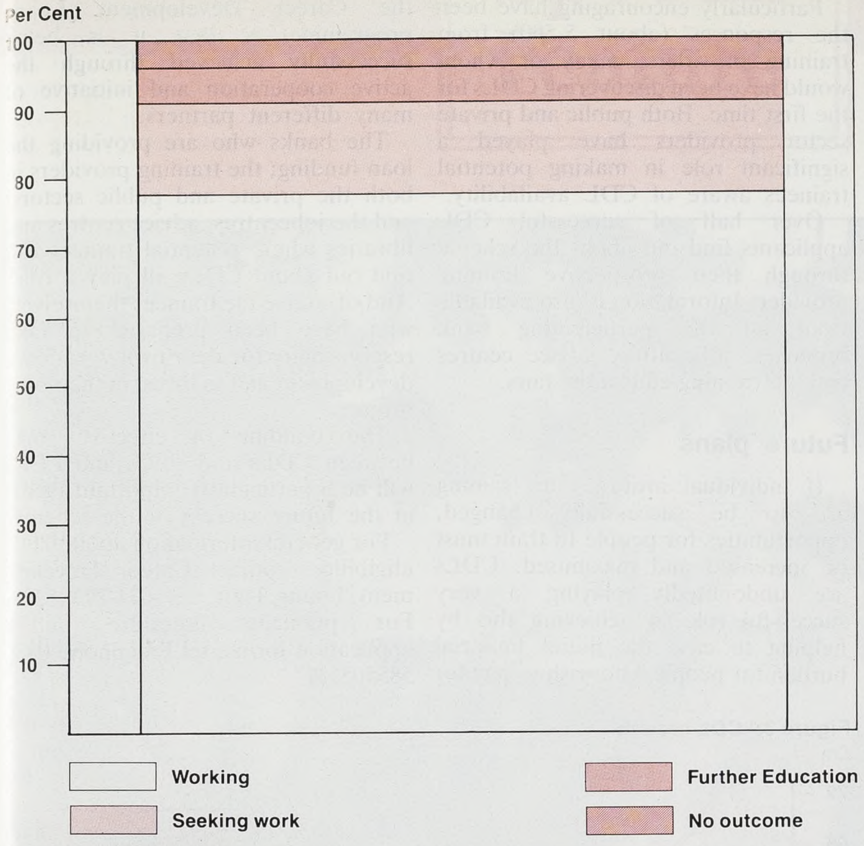
"The CDL basically amounted to an investment to acquire various skills. There is no doubt that, without the loan, I couldn't have taken the MA and so got my present job."

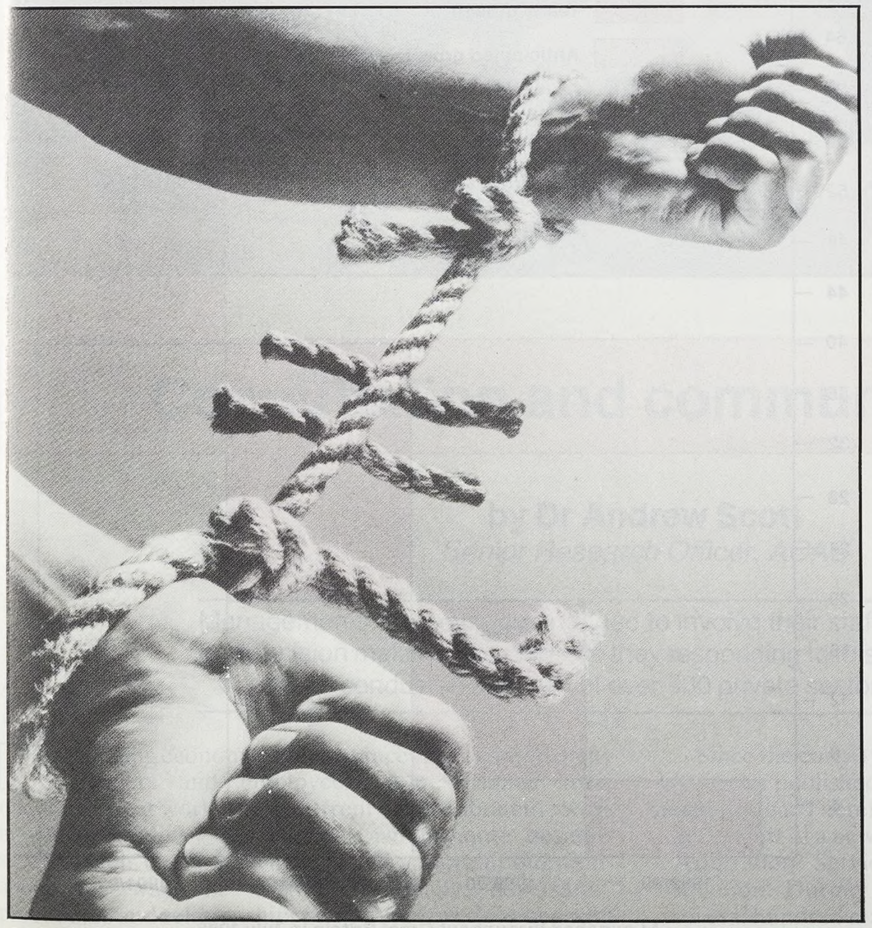
Elizabeth Cornwell, aged 22 from Southsea, works for Ocean Technical Services as a diver in the North Sea. She does underwater construction and inspection work.

She has taken out three Career Development Loans: first, to do an underwater inspection course; and then to obtain further qualifications in using a Schedule Six saturation diving bell and to broaden her skills in inspection work.

"I think CDLs are an excellent way of helping people like myself who want to progress in their chosen career but have not got the capital readily available to do so," she says. "The deferred payment period meant I could concentrate on looking for a job

Figure 2: CDL outcome





Part of the current advertising campaign for Career Development Loans.

without having to worry about paying the money back as you do with a normal personal banking loan."

Career Development Loans are not only taken up by young people at the start of their careers. Sheila Pearson is 46. Previously employed as a part-time midwife in Aylesbury, she wanted to train as a registered health visitor. She took a one-year course at Oxford Polytechnic, obtained her qualifications in September 1990, and started work as a full-time health visitor the following month.

"Without a CDL," she says, "I wouldn't have been able to take the course when I wanted to and so get the type of work I've always wanted."

CDLs and labour market needs

Steps are now being taken to use CDLs to meet specific labour market needs through the development of local training initiatives.

Two pilot schemes, to help inner city residents in Bristol and Tower Hamlets in East London, were launched in May. Their initial aim is to help up to 100 people a year in each area by offering CDL applicants an additional financial incentive in the form of a grant to cover the 20 per cent individual contribution to course costs not met by the CDL.

Support and guidance throughout the application process and beyond will be provided by a 'spearhead' organisation, which will provide the first point of contact as well as a link between the applicant and the nominated local branch of Barclays and the Co-operative Banks.

In Bristol the spearhead organisation is the Westmorland Development Trust, which is a community development organisation that aims to reduce barriers to training, education and employment for inner city residents.

The Trust has established the Fast Track Fund for training, from which a contribution will be channelled into a fund to provide the '20 per cent' grants. Other contributions towards the grant fund are provided by the Bristol Task Force, Barclays Bank and the Employment Department's Inner City Development Fund.

The spearhead organisation in Tower Hamlets is the City of London Polytechnic's Access and Community Liaison Department, providing counselling, guidance and support through its extensive and experienced community outreach units.

Up to £50,000 has been made available to the grant fund by the Spitalfields Task Force and another £20,000 by London East Training and

Enterprise Council (LETEC). The cost to the Access and Community Liaison Department of managing the fund and administering the project will be met by the ED's Inner City Development Fund.

The project was launched by Employment Minister Robert Jackson, who said, "This initiative is a prime example of the links that can be formed between local organisations and the national Career Development Loans programme to develop projects which encourage more individuals to train. We must all think seriously of ways to increase access to finance for those who lack the funds to invest in themselves."

Links with TECs

TECs around the country are being encouraged to look at ways in which CDLs can be used to help meet local training needs. They are also being encouraged to bid for Development Programme funding to develop CDL-linked projects in line with their objective of encouraging more individual responsibility for training.

A number of CDL projects are currently under development with the support of Development Programme funding. For example, South and East Cheshire TEC is developing a 'Pay as You Learn' grants/loans scheme; Cambridge TEC is developing a project to assist returners to the labour market; Cumbria TEC is encouraging high-technology skill shortage training through a possible joint training fund; and Humberside TEC is producing a locally targeted leaflet to supplement the national CDL publicity literature.

Development of further CDL links with TEC initiatives will continue in 1992–93.

Take-up

Market research has shown that Career Development Loans are still very much at the beginning of their potential growth curve. Take-up has grown steadily since the national launch in 1988, and growth is expected to continue strongly for some time to come. CDL growth and anticipated growth for the current financial year is shown in *figure 3*.

Promotion

As loans for training are still a relatively new and little known concept in this country, effective promotion of the scheme has been very important. A national CDL advertising campaign launched last March has so far brought some 20,000 responses from the public and training providers.

Particularly encouraging have been the responses (about 5,500) from training providers, many of whom would have been discovering CDLs for the first time. Both public and private sector providers have played a significant role in making potential trainees aware of CDL availability.

Over half of successful CDL applicants find out about the scheme through their prospective training provider. Information is also available from all the participating bank branches, jobcentres, advice centres and at training/education fairs.

Future plans

If individual attitudes to training are to be successfully changed, opportunities for people to train must be increased and maximised. CDLs are undoubtedly playing a very successful role in achieving this by helping to ease the initial financial burden for people who wish to pay for the training they need.

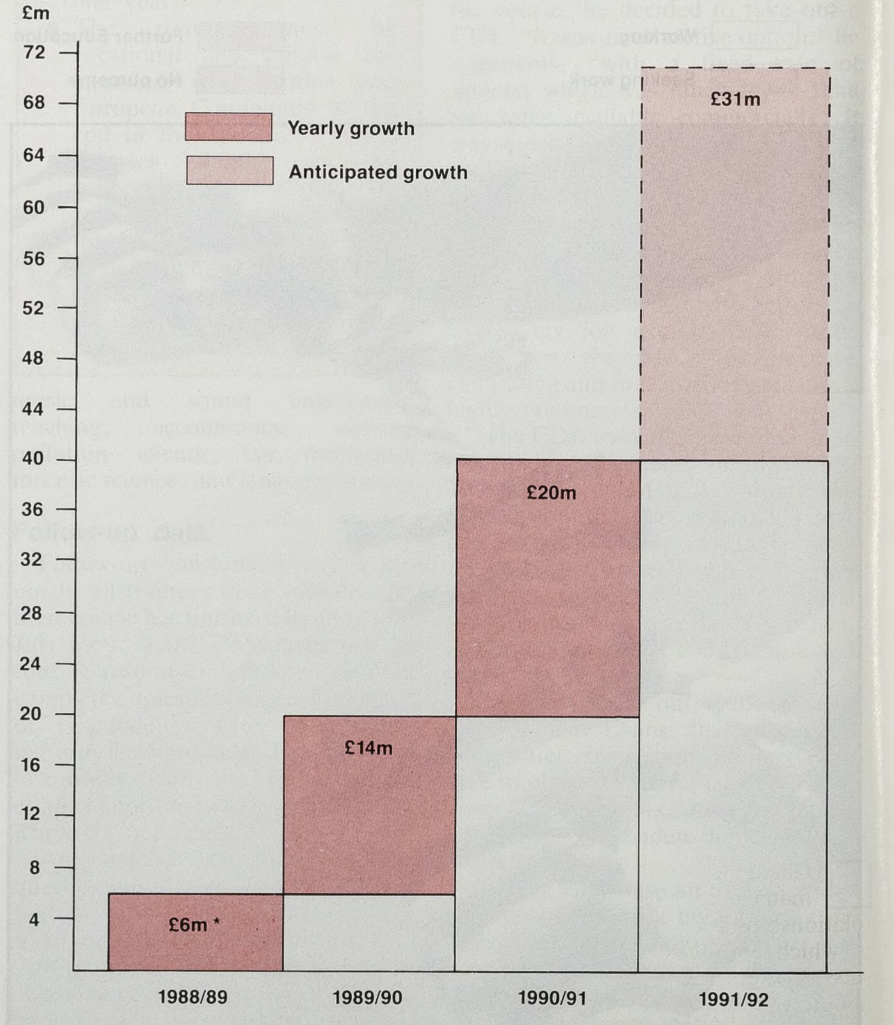
A particularly encouraging aspect of the Career Development Loans programme is that it is being successfully achieved through the active cooperation and initiative of many different partners.

The banks who are providing the loan funding; the training providers in both the private and public sectors; and the jobcentres, advice centres and libraries where potential trainees can find out about CDLs all play a role. And of course the trainees themselves, who have been prepared to take responsibility for their own vocational development and to invest in their own future.

The building of effective links between CDLs and TECs and LECs will be a particularly important factor in the future success of the scheme.

For general information about CDL eligibility, contact Career Development Loans Unit, tel 071-273 5207. For publicity literature and/or application forms, tel Freephone 0800 585505. ■

Figure 3: CDL growth



* Launched throughout Great Britain in July 1988

Special Feature

Consultation and communication

by Dr Andrew Scott
Senior Research Officer, ACAS

Managements are being encouraged to involve their staff more in planning and decision making. How well are they responding to this idea? To find out, ACAS conducted a survey of over 500 private sector companies.

Changing economic circumstances have caused many managers and employees to re-examine their relationships at work. In the current debate about the ways in which employee involvement can promote business success, their discussions have raised important questions about the ways in which traditionally 'adversarial' procedures and relationships can be improved to cope with new demands and pressures.

Since the early 1980s relatively little systematic evidence has been published about the extent of different practices in this area. Therefore, in order to gain an up-to-date view at the start of a new decade, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) decided to explore the situation. During the first six months of 1990 we asked several hundred managers for their views on two important elements of employee involvement: consultation and communication. For the purposes of the survey, consultation was defined as 'management asking about things and listening before making decisions'. The following article is a summary of our findings.

The ACAS survey

We concentrated our attention on private sector manufacturing and services because of the special nature of consultative arrangements in the public sector. We also excluded workplaces with fewer than 50 employees because their approaches to consultation and communications were likely to be less clearly structured than in larger organisations.

Our advisers conducted interviews in nearly 600 workplaces nationwide, chosen at random from a list of 7,000 companies in which advisory visits and projects had been undertaken by ACAS staff in the 12 months ending April 1988. Well over 80 per cent of the firms we invited to take part in the survey agreed to answer questions.

It is important to note that the results can be regarded only as representative of the firms that use our advisory services rather than firms in the economy as a whole. Our sample contained a greater number of manufacturing workplaces and large workplaces (employing over 300 people) than are present in the wider economy. Just over half (53 per cent) of the sample establishments recognise one or more trade unions for collective bargaining. This figure reflects the high number of manufacturing companies and large companies in our sample-companies which traditionally have higher rates of union recognition. Also, nearly one in five workplaces in our sample are in foreign ownership, a rather higher proportion than has been reported by other surveys.[1]

At each firm, the advisers interviewed managers concerned with employment issues. On this occasion it was not possible to seek the views of employees or their representatives. Our experience is that such individuals sometimes give different accounts of the way in which consultation and communication are practised.

Our enquiries proceeded as follows:

- we began with questions about the extent of consultation, leaving aside the issue of whether or not formal institutions had been developed for this purpose;
- we then examined the relationship between consultation and collective bargaining;
- looking at the institutional arrangements, we examined the use of traditional joint consultative committees, and recent developments such as quality circles and joint problem solving groups;
- finally, we examined current approaches to communication such as internal newsletters and team briefing.

The extent of consultation

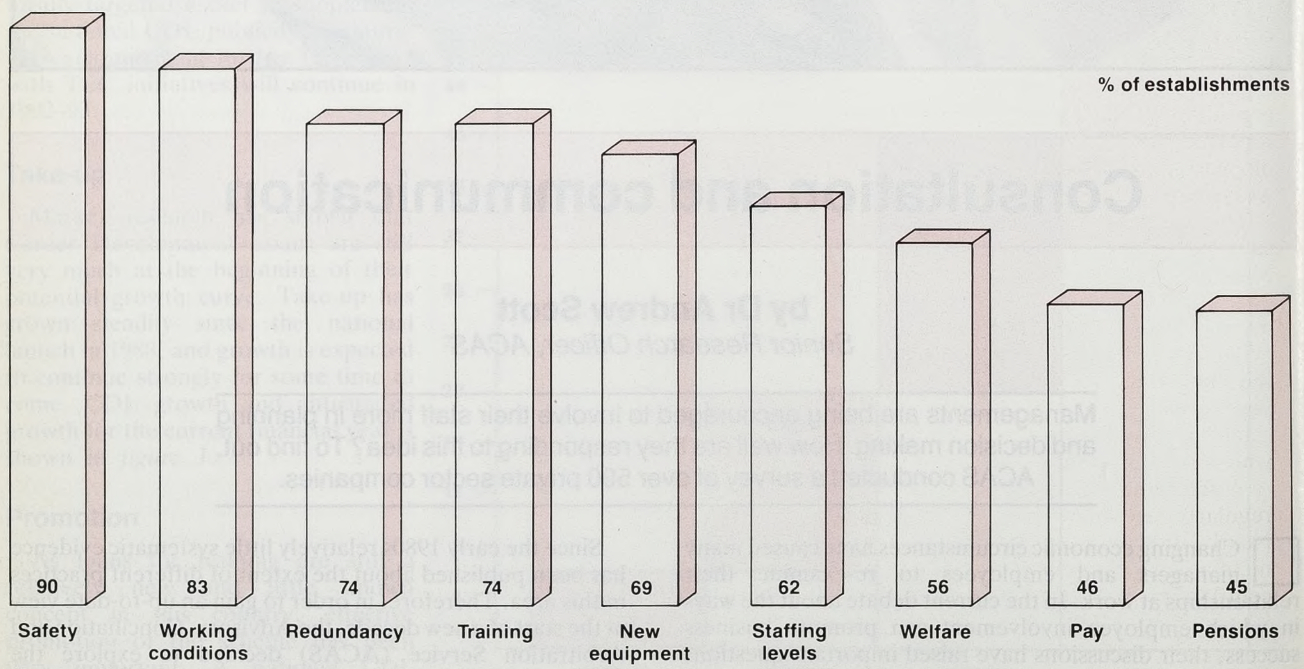
Our results suggest that consultation is very widely practised. Nearly all managers said that they consult their employees about some issues (*figure 1*).

Analysis showed that some firms claimed to consult on a wider range of issues than others. After taking other factors into account, two distinct patterns emerged.[2] First, managers in workplaces where trade unions are recognised for collective bargaining are likely to consult on more issues than their counterparts in non-union establishments. Second, workplaces which are owned outside the UK tend to consult on a wider range of issues than British-owned firms (*table 1*).

1 See N Millward and M Stevens, *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–84: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Survey*, Gower, 1986. The authors reported that 7 per cent of establishments in their sample were in foreign ownership. Their sample was drawn from the 1981 Census of Employment, and it is likely that this proportion has risen since then.

2 We used a mixture of cross-tabular and mutivariate analysis to analyse data from the survey. This allowed us to explore the relative importance of industry, establishment size, ownerships, and patterns of trade union recognition on consultation and communications. Only statistical associations which can be sustained with 95 per cent confidence or more are reported. Full details of our method are explained in the ACAS Occasional Paper 49.

Figure 1: Subjects for consultation



Base: All establishments (576 weighted cases)

Recent changes in consultation

Many managers said that they now consult their employees on more issues than in the past. Only a small number of firms reported that the number of issues included in consultation has declined during the past three years.[1]

The range of issues dealt with through consultation has increased in many different types of firm. One is equally likely to find evidence of an increase in British and foreign-owned workplaces, manufacturing and service workplaces, and both small and large workplaces (*table 2*). But, after taking all these factors into account, workplaces at which trade unions are recognised are more likely to have increased the range of issues in consultation than non-union workplaces.

Consultation and collective bargaining

Our evidence shows that in most situations, consultation covers a wider range of issues than collective bargaining. On some issues, for example, safety and the introduction of new equipment, the most common approach is consultation. On other matters such as pay, welfare, and redundancies it is common to find an approach including both consultation and bargaining.

Some commentators have argued that patterns of decision making in union establishments have changed in recent years. Only a small minority (7 per cent) of managers at union workplaces reported that an increase in the range of issues in consultation has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of issues included in bargaining. Our evidence suggests that recent increases in consultation have tended to augment existing collective bargaining arrangements. In 25 per cent of union establishments there has been an increase in the range of matters for consultation, with the number of issues in bargaining unchanged. In a further 20 per cent of union establishments, both consultation and bargaining have become more wide-ranging. *Table 3* provides details.

Methods of consultation

After exploring the range of issues dealt with in consultation, our advisers asked about the ways in which consultation is organised.

Joint consultative committees have long been used for consultation purposes. In overall terms, managers reported joint consultative committees in about 40 per cent of workplaces, but they are more common in large workplaces and in manufacturing.

The size and membership of committees varies quite substantially but on average they comprise nine members. Managing directors or chief executives attend the meetings of around one third of committees. Specialist personnel managers are members in around one half of all cases. Where trade unions are recognised, it is usual for some of the shop stewards to serve as committee members. But on two-fifths of the committees convened in union establishments, there is at least one worker representative who is not a union office holder.

Workplace committees appear to be meeting more regularly and covering a wider range of issues than before. Nearly three-quarters (73 per cent) of committees now meet at least once every two months. Around half (46 per cent) of managers said that their discussions have become broader in scope during the past three years, and only a small minority (10 per cent) of managers reported that committees at their workplace discuss fewer issues .

Committees address many issues. Discussions about financial information, regarded by some commentators as helpful in promoting employee identification with business aims, occur in about two-thirds of cases. But the core of discussions cover matters related to terms and conditions of employment, and the physical output of goods and services. It is of particular interest that as many as one third of managers reported that quality improvement has become an important issue (see *table 4*).

These results add to the view that joint consultative committees have grown in importance in recent years. They meet more regularly than in the past and are positively supported by senior managers and established

1 Changes over time are difficult to explore through survey methods. A more definitive acount will be possible when the results from the third ED/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Workplace Industrial Relations survey becomes available in early 1992. This includes a group of workplaces previously interviewed in 1984 and will allow direct comparisons of change in particular organisations over time.

Table 1 Influences upon the number of issues included in consultation
Percentage of establishments reporting above average (median) number of issues for consultation

	British	Foreign	All
Non-union	26	40	29
Union	73	85	76
All	52	68	

Base: All establishments (576 weighted cases).

Table 2 Changes in the range of issues in consultation during the past three years

	Percentage of establishments
Increased	45
Stayed the same	44
Decreased	8
Don't know	3
	100

Base: All establishments (576 weighted cases).

Table 3 Changes in the range of consultation and bargaining issues together
Percentage of establishments

Bargaining	Consultation		
	Decrease	No change	Increase
Decrease	5	3	7
No change	1	33	25
Increase	1	5	20

Base: Establishments which recognise trades unions for purposes of collective bargaining (314 weighted cases).

Table 4 Matters discussed on local consultative committees
Percentage of local committees

	Matters which are among the three most time consuming	Matters which receive discussion
Working conditions	32	89
Quality	31	87
Pay	27	57
Output	26	82
Welfare	26	75
Safety	20	72
Working methods	18	78
Financial results	15	66
Changes in staff levels	10	67
New equipment	10	83
Training	8	78

Base: Establishments reporting a local joint consultative committee (232 weighted establishments).

worker representatives. Their discussions extend beyond routine welfare matters and focus on important workplace issues.

Other approaches to consultation

Although more use is being made of formal committees, they are not suited to deal with every type of workplace problem. ACAS advisers enquired about other approaches such as **quality circles** and **joint problem solving groups**. Their questions were couched in broad terms, bearing in mind the variety of techniques in use.

Quality circles

These were defined as 'groups of workers, from the same work area, who voluntarily meet on a regular basis, to identify and analyse their own work-related problems, and present recommendations to management'.

Just over one quarter (27 per cent) of firms reported that they currently operate one or more quality circles.[1] Within a relatively short space of time, it seems that they have become a feature of employee relations in a surprisingly large minority of workplaces. As might be expected, given that the practice was first developed in South East Asian and North American workplaces, quality circles are more likely to operate in foreign-owned companies than in British ones. The difference is illustrated in *table 5*.

Our evidence suggests that for new initiatives to be successful they must be carefully planned and supported by all levels of management. In about a quarter of the workplaces which had introduced quality circles within the past three years, they had been discontinued. The most common reason given for this by managers was that there had been "insufficient time to organise meetings". A further significant number reported that their fellow managers had failed to support the idea. There were virtually no instances, however, where quality circles ceased to meet because workers withdrew cooperation or because they ran out of projects to tackle.[2]

Joint working parties

Joint working parties are another approach to joint problem solving. Their representatives are drawn from management and employees but, unlike joint consultative committees, they deal only with one particular issue, or set of closely related issues. They are sometimes used in union establishments to explore issues prior to negotiations.

Two-fifths of firms reported having convened a joint working party in the past three years. A number of factors appear to influence their use. First, they are more popular in companies which employ large numbers of people. It seems that, where complex changes may affect sections of the workforce in different ways, employers often feel a representative body is a helpful means of progressing matters. Second, joint working parties are more likely to occur in companies where unions are recognised, reflecting the role they can play in clarifying difficult issues prior to bargaining taking place. Third, they are more popular in foreign-owned workplaces. Details are provided in *table 6*.

Joint working parties tackle a wide range of important workplace issues. Around half of them discuss issues concerned with production costs, output and quality, with a further third discussing job evaluation, training and pay. Some employers reported that they are currently using them to revise their approach to discipline (*table 7*)

Communications

Firms are using a wide variety of techniques for upward and downward communication.

Table 5 The current use of quality circles
Percentage of establishments

British owned	Foreign owned	All
23	40	27

Base: All establishments (576 weighted cases).

Table 6 The use of joint working parties in the past three years
Percentage of establishments

	British		Foreign		All	
	Non-union	Union	Non-union	Union	Non-union	Union
Small	21	38	43	56	29	40
Large	40	67	22	75	39	69
All	23	49	37	65	30	52

Base: All establishments (576 weighted cases).

Table 7 Issues discussed in joint working parties

Item	Percentage of joint working parties
Production issues	52
Pay and job evaluation	35
Training	28
Absence	26
Grievance and disciplinary matters and procedures	25

Base: Establishments which report convening a joint working party during the past three years (239 weighted cases).

Table 8 The use of team briefing
Percentage of establishments

	British	Foreign	All
Small	44	68	48
Large	70	83	74
Al	51	75	55

Base: All establishments (576 weighted cases).

Looking first at mechanisms for upward communication (from employees to management), 36 per cent of workplaces in our sample reported a suggestions scheme. Surveys of employee opinions had been made in slightly less than one third (31 per cent) of firms during the past three years.

For downward communication (from management to employees), about half of companies (53 per cent) produced company newspapers or magazines. In many cases they are used for reporting aspects of company annual performance to employees. Some companies, generally in the service sector, had organised special conferences or seminars for employees.

Another technique for improving downwards communication is **team briefing**. Although there are variations in the way it is practised, it is essentially a system of cascading information from senior management to the shop floor, culminating in a series of meetings between supervisors and work groups. These are intended to provide answers to workers' questions about management objectives.

Just over half of the companies in our sample reported

1 The CBI reports that a similar proportion (24 per cent) of workplaces make use of quality circles or similar problem solving groups. See *Employee Involvement: Shaping the Future for Business*, CBI 1990.

2 58 firms in the ACAS sample reported that they no longer used quality circles. For further evidence, based on the explanations provided by managers in 42 companies, see B G Dale and S G Hayward, *A Study of Quality Circle Failures*, Occasional Paper 8403, Department of Management Sciences, UMIST 1984.

hat they now operate a team briefing system. This is a nigher proportion than reported in other surveys, and probably reflects the diversity of practice encompassed within this technique (see *table 8*).[1]

There are two consistent patterns in the use of each of hese communications techniques. First, they are more common in large workplaces than in small ones. Second, after taking all other factors into account, they are more prevalent in foreign-owned workplaces than in British ones.

Other kinds of communication practices reported by nanagers include enclosing memos in pay packets and posting information directly to employees' home addresses. Other managers reported disseminating company objectives by holding team-building exercises and social events, and making company videos. In some workplaces, managers reported policies of 'open management' or 'walking the job' to encourage more effective communications.

Key findings

Notwithstanding the limitations of the survey in terms of he nature of the sample companies and the staff interviewed (mentioned at the beginning of this article), ACAS believes that it offers clear and persuasive evidence hat new developments in employee consultation and communication may be under way. The key findings are as follows

- managers consult their employees on a wider range of issues than in the past and in a wide variety of ways;
- traditional joint consultative committees now meet more often and discuss important issues including ways of improving output and product quality;
- joint working parties of managers and workers meet to assess future change in as many as two-fifths of workplaces. These groups often plan improvements in production methods, employee relations policies and training;
- quality circles have been introduced in approximately one quarter of companies;
- trade unions are playing a positive role. Based on the companies surveyed, workers and their representatives appear to be consulted on a wider range of issues in companies where trade unions are recognised. Recent increases in consultation have tended to augment, rather than replace existing collective bargaining. In most companies the range of issues discussed in collective bargaining has not changed;
- a wide variety of techniques are being developed for upward and downward communication. Around half of the sample companies have introduced a method of team briefing and a similar proportion produce company magazines or newsletters. Just over one third of companies operate a suggestions scheme.

These results suggest that consultation and communication may have become more important in the management of employee relations. It appears, however that foreign-owned firms operating in this country are more likely to develop formal channels of consultation and communication, incorporating within them a wider range of issues.

Clearly much remains to be done. Keeping emloyees informed of company progress, and discussing plans and problems, can reinforce and secure commitment to future goals. Developing successful approaches to consultation and communication will be an important factor in the means companies use to adddress the competitive challenge of the 1990s and beyond.

- The full report, *Consultation and Communication: The 1990 ACAS Survey*, Occasional Paper 49, ACAS 1991, is available free of charge on collection from ACAS head office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ. For details of postal arrangements, contact your local ACAS office (see BT or Thomson directories). ■

1 The CBI *op cit* reports that 36 per cent of establishments in its survey operate a team briefing system. Its results, more extensive than those of ACAS, also suggest that only half of these organisations train their staff in formal briefing, and about one quarter of schemes do not cover all employees. It concludes that, while team briefing is increasing, there is scope for improving its effectiveness.

Big help for small firms

You're setting up a new small business, but who do you turn to for practical advice and information? A new Employment Department booklet will help point you in the right direction.

The small firms sector is vital to Britain's economy. To help it prosper the Government's aim is to minimise regulations and red tape and let the market operate as freely as possible.

However, the Government is keen to fill clearly identified gaps in the supply of services to small firms by the private sector and to ensure that small firms are able to gain the help they need to comply with necessary regulations.

Details of the wide range of assistance available from Government departments and other sources to help meet the needs of small firms are provided in a newly revised Employment Department booklet: *Your Guide to Help for Small Firms.*

The booklet will provide entrepreneurs with invaluable assistance on all aspects of setting up or developing a small business. It provides an overview of the help and advice available to small businesses from Government departments, Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales, local enterprise companies (LECs) in Scotland, and other sources. It also gives brief details of services and programmes available for small firms (including training, finding the right premises, business counselling and sources of financial help), and contact points for further information. This article illustrates the wide range of advice offered.

Sources of help and advice

First stop for anyone thinking of setting up their own business or expanding an existing firm should be their local TEC or LEC. Here they will find a wide range of information, advice and training options geared to meet the needs of the local economy.

Help available from TECs and LECs includes: business information; advice and counselling; a variety of courses in business skills; help with the costs of consultancy to develop staff; and help with training young people or adults.

Other organisations offering general advice, help and business services to small firms include local authorities, Local Enterprise Agencies (of which there are over 400 throughout Britain), Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, banks, accountancy firms and solicitors.

Financial help

There are two major programmes offered by the Government to help small firms raise finance.

The **Loan Guarantee Scheme** run by the Employment Department provides a government guarantee for loans by banks and financial institutions to firms unable to obtain conventional loans because they lack security or a track record. The Government guarantees 70 per cent (85 per cent in certain inner city areas) of loans over two to seven years in return for a premium of 2·5 per cent on the guaranteed portion of the loan. Overall, the interest rate is likely to be the same interest charged to small firms generally. High street banks can provide further information on this scheme.

The **Business Expansion Scheme** helps small firms by making shares in small companies more attractive to outside investors through tax relief. An investor who buys shares in certain unquoted companies can obtain tax relief on investments of up to £40,000 a year. A small trading company can raise up to £750,000 a year through the scheme. For more information, contact an accountant or local tax inspector (listed in the telephone directory under 'Inland Revenue').

TECs and LECs also offer financial assistance, in the form of **Enterprise Allowance,** to help eligible unemployed people start up new businesses. Anyone can contact their local TEC or LEC to discuss whether they are eligible for an allowance and, if so, how much they would receive.

Recruiting and training staff

Information and advice on recruiting and training new staff is available from all local Employment Service jobcentres.

The performance of people is vital to any business. TECs and LECs offer a wide range of training to help meet the needs of small business owner-managers and their employees.

Programmes are designed at a local level to meet the needs of businesses in the areas they cover, and so can vary from area to area. However, examples of the types of services available include:

- short **enterprise awareness** events to help people interested in working for themselves understand what is involved in setting up and running a business;
- help with **business planning** for managers who want to learn how to develop a business and training plan. There are free planning kits for businesses at different stages of development backed by professional support at special rates;
- **business training** through short and part-time courses to help participants set up or develop their businesses. This includes open learning facilities and seminars on business skills such as bookkeeping, marketing, and management;
- **low cost consultancy** to help established firms review their strategy for training, develop their management team and work with other businesses to meet future skills needs;
- help with recruiting and training young people and unemployed adults.

A Loan Guarantee Scheme loan has helped Sessionworld recording studio expand its workforce and increase its annual turnover.

The **Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service** (ACAS) offers free advice on employment issues such as: planning employment needs; communication with employees; controlling labour costs; employee representation; contacts of employment; hiring employees; rules and procedures; and consultation procedures.

Finding premises

Most business accommodation is provided by private firms. Local authorities can provide help in finding suitable premises, and assistance is also available in the following specific areas.

In **Assisted Areas** industrial and commercial premises are available on flexible terms, often with simple tenancy agreements. The company English Estates builds or alters premises to meet specific needs and also provides financial and business advice for firms in England.

There are more than 25 **Enterprise Zones** in the UK which are totally exempt from rates and almost free of planning controls. 100 per cent Capital Allowances are available on the construction or extension of property within the Zones.

The **Rural Development Commission** provides small workshop units directly or in partnership with local authorities in English rural development areas. The Commission also offers grants for converting redundant buildings, loan facilities for general premises, and advice on general planning matters.

In Scotland assistance with property search and help with the design of bespoke premises are available from local enterprise companies or **Scottish Enterprise**.

Health and safety

Health and safety is vitally important, not only because of the legal requirements but also because ignoring it can cost small firms a lot of money. Advice on health and safety obligations and how to meet them is available from local authority Environmental Health Departments and from the Health and Safety Executive.

Enterprise Initiative

Practical help and guidance for small firms is available through the DTI's **Enterprise Initiative**. This includes:

- financial assistance for consultancy projects in independent firms with fewer than 500 employees;
- practical advice and information on the management of design, quality, manufacturing, and purchasing and supply through the 'Managing into the 90s' programme;
- Regional Selective Assistance on a discretionary basis for capital investment projects creating new or safeguarding existing jobs;
- Regional Enterprise Grants for small firms in the Development Areas of South Yorkshire, Fife and Plymouth;
- assistance under the Research and Technology Initiative including grants towards collaborative research projects.

The DTI also provides information on the Single European Market through its **Europe Open for Business** service, information on investigating and entering export markets and export regulations through its **Export Initiative**, and a wide variety of schemes to support innovation.

Geographical areas

As well as the TECs and LECs there are a number of Government-supported agencies which offer support for self-employed people and small businesses in certain part of the country.

The Rural Development Commission offers businesses in rural England both general advice and more in-depth technical and professional support. It also provides help in converting and acquiring business premises (including financial assistance in designated development areas), limited loan facilities, and grants for exhibition participation and marketing consultancy.

The **Scottish Business Shop** provides a range of integrated business advisory services to small businesses throughout Scotland including access to Government departments, company information and a franchise desk.

Help for businesses in Wales is available not only from the Welsh TECs but also from the **Welsh Development Agency** and in mid-Wales from the **Development Board for Rural Wales**. Services include the provision of industrial property to rent or buy, loan and equity finance and special help for high tech inward investment businesses.

The **Local Enterprise Development Unit** (LEDU) provides comprehensive information and advisory services and financial help to small firms in Northern Ireland employing up to 50 people.

As part of the Government's **Action for Cities** programme, there are a number of services available for businesses in inner cities. The **Inner City Task Forces**, run by the Department of Trade and Industry, operate within certain urban areas and help small businesses with grants and loans through their Task Force Development Funds. **City Action Teams**, based at the Department of the Environment, coordinate Government programmes in the inner cities and can offer extra support to individual projects which are not eligible for main programme funding.

Help to small firms in certain urban areas is available from Urban Development Corporations and through the Government's **Urban Programme** which is run through local authorities. The programme can provide help with renting premises and training.

- *Your Guide to Help for Small Firms* is available free of charge from TECs and LECs. ■

Where to find assistance

Rural Development Commission	0722 336255
Scottish Business Shop	041-248 6014
Welsh Development Agency	0222 222666
Development Board for Rural Wales	0686 626965
Local Enterprise Development Unit, Northern Ireland	0232 491031
Inner Cities Unit, DTI	071-215 4330
City Action Teams Unit, DOE	071-276 3053
Urban Programme	071-276 4488
DTI Enquiry Unit	071-215 5000
Europe Open for Business, DTI	081-200 1992
Enterprise Initiative	(free) 0800 500200
	(Scotland) 031-337 9525
English Estates	091-487 8941
Enterprise Zones, DOE	071-276 4468
Scottish Enterprise	041-248 2700
Highlands and Islands Enterprise	0463 234171
Health and Safety Executive	071-221 0870

Ask at your local Employment Service jobcentre for details about TECs and LECs. All ES jobcentres and ACAS offices are listed in your local telephone directory.

Questions in QA Parliament

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

Department of Employment Ministers
Secretary of State: **Michael Howard**
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:
Robert Jackson, Eric Forth and Viscount Ullswater

Youth Training

Henry McLeish (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will (a) make a statement on the delivery of YT, (b) list the TECs where the YT is not being met and (c) list the representations he has received regarding the delivery of the YT guarantee.

Robert Jackson: The Government is fully committed to the YT guarantee and will see that it continues to be met. The guarantee of an offer of a suitable YT place applies to young people under 18 years who are not in full time education or a job and are seeking training under YT. The local delivery of the guarantee is a matter for TECs, who must investigate and resolve any difficulties a young person within the guarantee group may experience in securing a YT place locally.

Young people in the guarantee group can seek to join or rejoin YT at any time and are entitled to continued reoffers while they remain within the group. At any time of the year there are therefore young people seeking to join YT. I am not aware of any TECs which are currently failing to meet the guarantee but I am aware that the choice and availability of placements with employers may be being affected by the current recession.

In these circumstances I strongly endorse the Construction Industry Training Board's recent call for their industry's employer bodies to promote YT to their members and deplore the decision by the Transport and General Workers unions to seek to reduce the number of opportunities available to young people.

Departmental records do not separately identify representations about the YT guarantee and this information could therefore only be provided at disproportionate cost.

(July 11)

Michael Howard

Careers and Occupational Information Centre

Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has for the future operations of the Careers and Occupational Information Centre.

Michael Howard: I have considered the report of the consultants I appointed to investigate the future of COIC in the light of the results of last year's internal review of careers guidance, taking account of the Government's proposals to strengthen careers advice for young people set out in Chapter 7 of the recent White Paper "Education and Training for the 21st Century" cm 1536 vol 1. I have concluded that privatisation is not feasible at present and I am considering other options for the future of COIC.

(July 25)

Workforce in employment

Graham Riddick (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of people in work in (a) 1979 and (b) the last year for which figures are available.

Michael Howard: The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom stood at 25,365,000 in June 1979 and at 26,666,000 in December 1990—an increase of 1·3 million over the period.

(July 9)

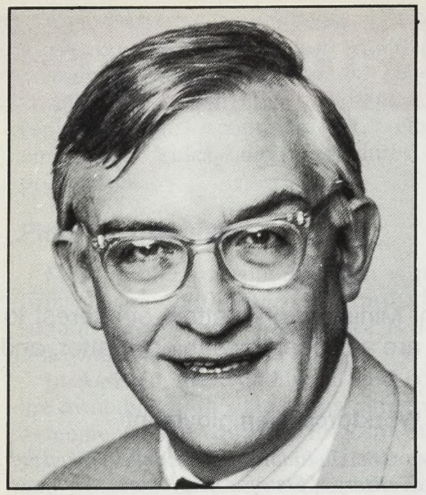
HSE research projects

Richard Caborn (Sheffield Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what research projects have been undertaken or funded by the Health and Safety Executive since 1975 in relation to emphysema, chronic obstructive airways disease, asthma and chronic bronchitis and in particular to the incidence of each disease among (a) coal miners and ex-coal miners and (b) foundry workers and ex-foundry workers.

Eric Forth: The majority of research into emphysema, chronic obstructive airways disease, asthma and chronic bronchitis in coal miners, ex-coal miners, foundry workers and ex-foundry workers in the UK has been sponsored by the relevant industry in collaboration with the European Coal and Steel Community which is now conducting its fifth programme of medical research into occupational ill health. HSE is consulted about the contents of this research and is closely following the programme's progress. On this basis HSE has not directly funded any separate research projects.

However, HSE has recently undertaken a review of research on chronic non-malignant respiratory disease in ferrous metal manufacturing and production workers and has also commissioned a wider ranging review of the health effects of airborne substances in the ferrous foundry industry. The results are expected to be available early next year.

(July 16)



Robert Jackson

Funding by TEED

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether his Department's list of awards eligible for funding by TEED is available for planning purposes to organisations such as further education colleges, managing agents and awarding bodies.

Robert Jackson: Full details of vocational qualifications accepted by the Employment Department for TEC funding appear in the NCVQ Database. This is available for purchase by any training organisation or other interested party from NCVQ. A written summary of this information, in the form of VQ Listings, is circulated by the Department to TECs to fulfil the obligations of the ED/TEC contract. TECs are free to pass on this information to whomever they wish.

(July 25)

Youth unemployment in tourist areas

Tony Speller (North Devon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proposals he has to reduce youth unemployment in tourist areas when the holiday season has ended.

Robert Jackson: All young people aged under 18 who are not in full-time education or a job are guaranteed the offer of a suitable place on Youth Training. The Employment Service offers immediate assistance to anyone who has lost their job. In addition, anyone aged 18–24 who has been unemployed for between six and 12 months is guaranteed a place on Employment Training, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, the Job Interview Guarantee or in a Jobclub. Provision of Youth Training, Employment Training and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme are matters for local Training and Enterprise Councils, who are well placed to meet the particular circumstances, such as seasonal unemployment, that arise in their areas.

(July 25)

Measures to reduce unemployment

David Clelland (Tyne Bridge) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will list all current training schemes and measures to reduce unemployment; and if he will give details of (a) the number of people participating at any one time and (b) the separate and overall expenditure in each case.

Robert Jackson: Most of the current training schemes and Employment Service (ES) measures to reduce unemployment are detailed in the Employment Department's Annual Report (Cm 1506) published February 13, 1991 (copies of which have been placed in the House of Commons library). Planned expenditure for 1991–92 on training schemes is also given.

Currently it is estimated that there are 157,000 adults and about 300,000 young people on Government training programmes. Around 50,000 people are assisted by Enterprise Allowance at any one time.

Information on the numbers currently participating on ES measures is not available. However, planned expenditure for ES programmes in 1991–92, together with the number of places available is as follows:

Programme	1991–92 programme (£ millions)	Places/Nos. helped
Jobclubs	27·5	156,000
Job interview guarantee	4·1	39,000
Restart courses	8·1	90,000
Jobsearch seminars	2·5	40,000
Travel to interview scheme	1·2	25,000
Jobshare	0·6	132(1)
Joblink (Pilot)	0·3	900
Programme development funds	3·0	(2)
Employment rehabilitation	8·6	43,700
Sheltered employment programmes (inc. remploy)	121·5	20,900
Special programmes for people with disabilities	13·0	9,400 (3)

(1) This is the number currently being supported.
(2) Programme Development Funds are used by the ES to participate in and develop local initiatives to help reduce unemployment in areas of particular need. They are not directly linked to particular schemes or programmes.
(3) Table shows GB total.

In addition to the sums shown above and those published in the Annual Report, further funding has been provided as follows:

- In February 1991 a further £120 million was made available for Employment Training.
- In March 1991 an extra £55 million was also provided for the ES to maintain customer service standards and to provide an enhanced placings service, through Job Referral Teams, for recently unemployed people who are job ready and do not need further advice on how to look for work.
- on June 19 an extra £110 million was announced to provide a comprehensive package of measures including:
  - A new programme, Employment Action, which will help 40,000 people at a cost of £48·5 million;
  - Employment Training to be increased by a further £35 million to help a further 15,000 people;
  - An expansion of Employment Service measures to help 135,000 people through expansion of Jobclubs (places for extra 40,000 people), Restart courses and assessment/counselling activities (to help 95,000 people).

In total we are providing 840,000 opportunities this year and 900,000 opportunities next year to help get people back in to work as quickly as possible. This represents the most comprehensive range of help and advice ever made available to the unemployed.

(July 15)

Eric Forth

Inter-departmental Committee on Tourism

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how often has the Inter-Departmental Committee on Tourism met over the last three years; which Departments were represented; who attended; and what items were discussed.

Eric Forth: The Tourism Co-ordination Committee has met *four* times since the beginning of 1988. It is chaired by the Secretary of State for Employment or the Minister for Tourism, and all Departments with a significant interest in matters affecting the industry are represented at Ministerial or official level. The Committee has discussed a wide range of topics and policies which impinge upon the promotion and development of tourism in the UK.

(July 18)

TECs' accountability

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the accountability of TECs to Parliament.

Robert Jackson: Training and Enterprise Councils are accountable to the Department through a contract which provides a framework for their activities and provides a clear statement of the management information which they must supply to enable their performance to be monitored against the agreed targets in their Corporate and Business Plans.

TECS are in addition obliged to prepare summaries of their Corporate and Business Plans and Annual Reports and I have arranged for copies of these documents to be deposited in the House of Commons Library as they become available.

I have also written to all Members of Parliament to encourage them to take an interest in and support their local Training and Enterprise Council; and to take up directly matters which are within the day-to-day responsibility of TECs.

(July 24)

Disablement Advisory Service managers

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his Department's policy towards the training and guidance given to individual Disablement Advisory Service managers; and what plans he has to improve this guidance and to ensure national consistency and quality.

Robert Jackson: Disablement Advisory Service managers currently undertake a six-month nationally designed training programme which includes a mix of distance learning, off-the-job training modules, a development workshop and personal development projects.

Written guidance about operational procedures is provided centrally. Further guidance is provided by the Employment Service's head and regional offices as required.

The training programme is currently being examined and will be revised to reflect the planned changes, which my rt hon and learned Friend announced on April 16, to the services provided by the Department for people with disabilities. The training programme for managers in the new service will continue to be delivered to nationally defined standards. Written guidance will also be revised to reflect the roles and functions of the new assessment and counselling teams.

Officials will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the training programme and will establish competencies to enable them to measure the effectiveness of those providing the service. They will also devise a set of qualitative performance measures to ensure that those providing the new arrangements deliver a more professional and coherent service for people with disabilities.

(July 15)

People with learning difficulties

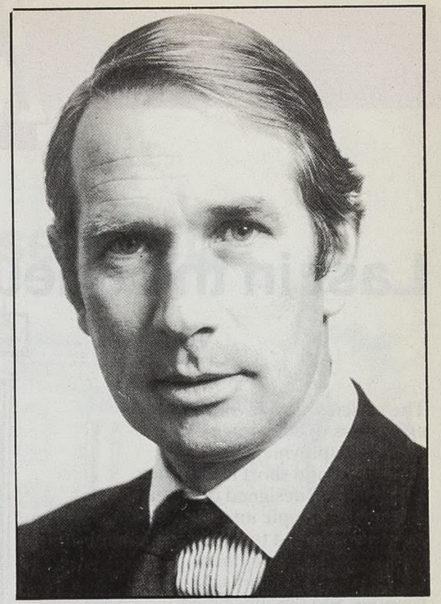
Alun Michael (Cardiff South and Penarth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment further to his answer of July 5, Official Report, column 218, if he will indicate what steps he is now taking to ensure adequate monitoring of the provision for people with learning difficulties within schemes for which he has ministerial responsibility.

Robert Jackson: Each Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) is required to set out in its Corporate and Business Plans how it intends to meet the needs of people with special training needs. These Plans are subject to my approval, and that of the Secretary of State for Wales for TECs in Wales.

The contractual requirements common to all TECs include providing appropriate training to people with special training needs, including those with learning difficulties. The Department has produced guidance on how to plan for and deliver training to meet those needs.

TECs' performance against their plans are regularly discussed with officials of the Department. In addition, the Training Standards Advisory Service has a responsibility for appraising the quality of training offered by TECs.

(July 25)



Viscount Ullswater

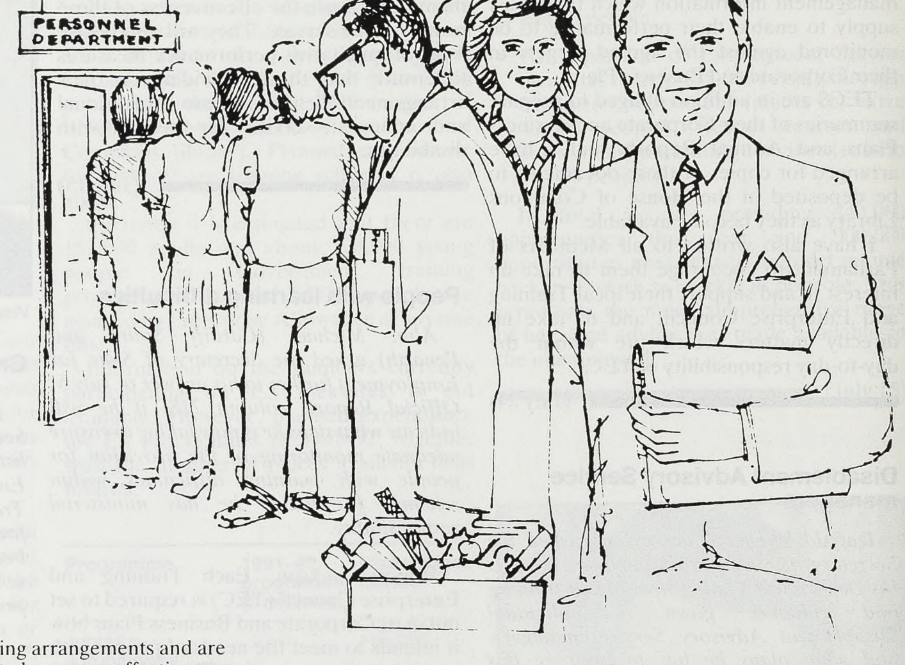
Graduate into Enterprise project

David Clelland (Tyne Bridge) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the differences between the Graduate into Enterprise project and Employment Training with particular reference to any formal and written agreement drawn up between trainees on each of the relevant schemes and their training managers or providers.

Robert Jackson: The Graduate into Enterprise project comprises a series of programmes operated by Durham University Business School in collaboration with other universities and polytechnics in the North East. Included among these programmes are some, for example, Graduate Enterprise and Graduate Gateway, on which participants are supported by local Training and Enterprise Councils through Employment Training (ET). ET is for unemployed people and includes enterprise training for those wishing to become self-employed. All trainees in ET must receive full information in writing about their individual training plan and the terms and conditions of training.

(July 15)

Last in the queue?



The policies most favoured by employers to encourage older worker employment are temporary and short term. They are primarily designed to recruit more older people into the organisation, not to develop them once in employment.

There is little emphasis on training, and the jobs being offered tend to be mostly low skilled, low paid and with little job security.

These are the key findings presented in a new IMS report, *Last in the Queue? Corporate Employment Policies and the Older Worker*. Older workers, it says, have traditionally borne the brunt as companies, in the drive to cut costs, have reduced their workforce through redundancy and early retirement schemes.

The report reveals that only a minority of UK firms (mostly the larger companies) are considering positive long-term policies to attract more older workers, and it makes a distinction between 'active' and 'supportive' policies.

Active policies, directed solely at older workers, may involve retraining or internal promotion possibilities; whereas supportive policies, aimed at a wider range of employees, may offer measures such as flexible working arrangements and are seen to be a more effective way of recruiting and developing older workers.

Older workers who lost their jobs in the last recession, says the report, are unlikely to re-enter the job market and fill the gap left by the shortage of young people unless companies revise their recruitment and training policies.

To a large extent, it concludes, these issues cannot be successfully tackled by employers alone and there is clearly a role for TECs and Employment Training to focus on the retraining and development of mature and displaced workers.

Last in the Queue? Corporate Employment Policies and the Older Worker, IMS Report No 209, by Marc Thompson. Published by 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.

Business success through service

The most vital factor in business success is satisfying the customer.

And the main priority in any business must be to win and keep the customer. Good companies know that the quality of service that reaches the customer begins with the quality of service people inside the organisation give one another.

Starting from this premise, *Twelve Steps to Success through Service* is a practical guidebook for managers. It advocates that they should set about a complete re-evaluation of their businesses in order to improve inter-staff relations and service for the customer.

It breaks down the process into 12 crucial steps. These include: deciding on your core business; knowing your customer; designing and marketing the service programme; setting service criteria; and rewarding service excellence.

Case studies of some of the best known—and most successful—customer providers in the UK, such as British Airways, Kwik-Fit and The Body Shop are also included.

12 Steps to Success through Service by Barrie Hopson and Mike Scally. Published by Mercury Books, 862 Garratt Lane, London SW17 0NB, tel 081-682 3858. Price £17.95 hbk.

Cottage industry

The combination of information technology and a move towards more flexible working arrangements in many businesses means that teleworking has become a viable alternative to the traditional 9–5 office working day.

Teleworking—working off-site by means of computer technology—offers the opportunity to work from home or from a local 'teleoutpost' rather than commute to a central workplace.

This is particularly helpful for people with domestic commitments or people with disabilities.

A new book, *Teleworking*, aims to provide managers with a detailed understanding of the theory and practice of teleworking. It reviews the development of teleworking to date and assesses its impact on working life. It then looks at how teleworking schemes work in practice and describes the practicalities of setting up and running a teleworking operation.

Also included are detailed case studies, pointing out various ways in which companies have handled the introduction of this type of working for some of their staff.

Teleworking: A Strategic Guide for Management by Steven Burch. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £18.95 hbk.

Employment termination

Termination of Employment is a reference source for those working in the field of employment law who need to be aware of the contractual and statutory position of employers and employees.

It describes the main courses of action available to employees whose employment is terminated and presents the law and the relevant issues. It examines the statutory rights of dismissed employees, with particular reference to offers of re-engagement or alternative employment, trade union membership and industrial action.

Termination of Employment also sets out the common law principles of wrongful dismissal and dismissals under public law. Procedural questions, such as limitation periods for bringing claims and remedies against insolvent employers, are discussed.

This new edition also looks at topical issues such as compulsory retirement ages for men and women, and the implications of the increased use of fixed-term agreements.

Termination of Employment (3rd edition) by Professor Robert Upex. Published by Sweet & Maxwell, South Quay Plaza, 183 Marsh Wall, London E14 9FT, tel 071-538 8686. Price £35 hbk.

Corporate self-help

There are a number of ways of changing organisation structure!

Good management, says Neil Glass, still depends (despite the steady proliferation of new buzzwords and ideas) on a combination of ability, experience and knowledge. In *Pro-active Management* he aims to provide a significant part of that knowledge in an easily accessible form.

This book covers key topics that every good manager should understand, ranging from the interpersonal aspects of management—managing people and decision making and managing change—to more technical areas like strategy and marketing. A key section deals with creative problem-solving, and the book concludes with a number of 'lessons from Japan' which, says the author, will continue to provide a model of good management practice.

The book is sub-divided into 50 short chapters, and can be either read through, taken in short self-contained sections or used as reference source.

Pro-active Management: How to Improve Your Management Performance by Neil Glass. Published by Cassell Educational Ltd, Villiers House, 41/47 Strand, London WC2N 5JE. Price £19.95 hbk, £9.95 pbk.

Develop your employees—and see results

"Organisations that wish to prosper in the 1990s need to place employee development centre stage".

This statement by Alistair Graham, former director of the Industrial Society, is the main theme of *How to Succeed in Employee Development*.

This manual emphasises the need to integrate human resource development into the overall strategy of the organisation. Aimed primarily at senior managers and human resource practitioners, it suggests ways in which they can successfully develop all employees and thereby improve business results and achieve corporate goals.

Using case studies of a number of top UK businesses, the book illustrates the theory behind employee development and how this can be successfully managed and implemented. It describes methods for reviewing conventional approaches, identifying what training needs to be undertaken, establishing performance standards, and delivering the employee development plan on time and within budget.

How to Succeed in Employee Development by Ed Moorby. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co (UK) Ltd, Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 2QL, tel 0628 23432. Price £18.95 pbk.

Stuck on quality

This new training video demonstrates how an organisation's success in a competitive and difficult business environment can depend on its acceptance of 'total quality' attitudes and practices.

A company developing total quality aims to share information and decision-making more evenly between management and members of staff. Having a less hierarchical management structure, increased flexibility, better employee motivation and effective decision-making, makes for an environment which can accept change and a company culture where quality is all-important.

Most important, the decisions that get made are the ones that are best for the customer. *Stuck on Quality* shows what can happen if this is not the case. The management of Qualiponent Ltd only start to appreciate the benefits of a total quality approach when they get stuck in their lift as a result of a faulty component made in their own factory.

The video sets four rules for management to follow in the quest for total quality. It is accompanied by a discussion guide and practical guidance booklet.

Stuck on Quality. Running time 25 minutes. Available from Video Arts Ltd, 68 Oxford Street, London W1N 9LA, tel 071-637 7288. Purchase price £795; two day rental £125, seven day rental £175.

Stuck in the lift, the Qualiponent management begin to realise the benefits of total quality approach. Photo: Video Arts

Alcohol and work don't mix

As many as one in four of all accidents in the workplace are caused by intoxicated employees. In addition, alcohol-related sickness and absenteeism costs British employers over £800 million each year.

As part of the continuing campaign to help companies combat the problems of alcohol in the workplace, a new training video has been produced by the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux in conjunction with Alcohol Concern.

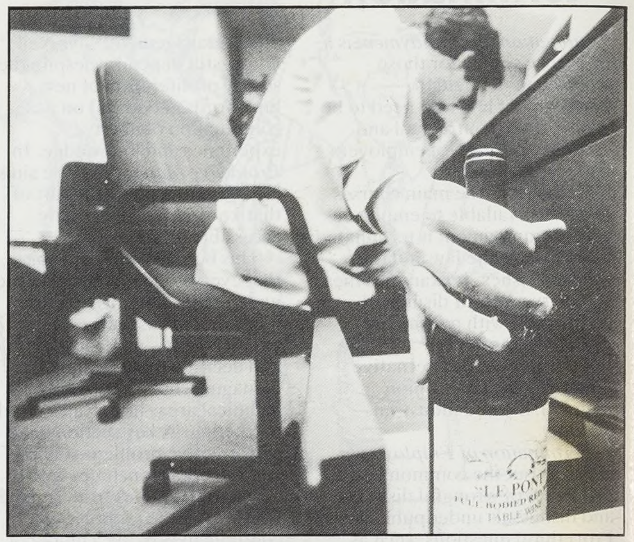
It aims to equip managers with the skills to deal effectively with employees who have alcohol problems, and is divided into three sections.

Part 1 explains the benefits of having a company alcohol policy and talks to major companies and organisations which are currently developing, implementing or reviewing their corporate alcohol policy.

Part 2 shows scenes in various workplace settings to illustrate the necessary helping/counselling skills needed by managers or supervisors in dealing with staff problems which may be alcohol-related at the exploratory, disciplinary or support stage.

Part 3 discusses referral, care and treatment as viewed by employees and managers who have tackled these issues in the workplace.

Alcohol at Work. Available form NACAB Vision, 115–123 Pentonville Road, London N1 9LZ, tel 071-833 2181. Price £625 to statutory or commercial organisations; £175 to voluntary agencies. Hire charge £200 for 7 days. In each case, VAT and postage costs are extra.



Employee benefits

Pensions, cars, holidays, sick pay, share options, social clubs and suggestions schemes—these are among the wide range of employee benefits analysed in *Tolley's Survey of Employee Benefits.*

This report provides statistical evidence on current employee benefit policy and practice and is based on survey replies from over five hundred companies of all sizes from a variety of sectors in the UK.

The information in the Survey should prove helpful to company secretaries, personnel and finance departments and anyone else with planning or management responsibilities in this field.

Tolley's Survey of Employee Benefits. Published by Tolley Publishing Co Ltd, Tolley House, 2 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey CR9 5AF, tel 081-686 9141. Price £45.

BOOKS AND VIDEOS FOR REVIEW

from your organisation should be addressed to

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

Printed in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty's Stationery Office

RESEARCH PAPERS

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

No 77: The Employment of People with Disabilities: Research into the Policies and Practices of Employers

Judy Morrell, IFF Research Ltd

This survey of 1,000 employers reviewed employers' views on employing disabled people, the Disablement Advisory Service, and 'Quota' (all but the smallest employers should employ 3 per cent registered disabled.) Despite expressing positive views towards people with disabilities, employers described most jobs in their establishments as unsuitable though many 'vital abilities' would not stand objective analysis.

No 78: The Early Careers of 1980 Graduates: earnings, earnings differentials and postgraduate study

Peter Dolton, University of Bristol, Gerry Makepeace, University of Hull, G.D. Inchley, University of Bristol.

Using the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates, the authors consider how the earnings of graduates are determined. The paper examines the influence on earnings of: sex, race, institution of study, sector of employment, type of work and occupation type. Earnings differentials by sex, race and institution of study are computed and earnings by degree subject and occupation over time are examined in detail. Finally it investigates the pattern and impact of postgraduate study amongst the individuals in the sample.

No 80: Motivation Unemployment and Employment Department programmes

Michael H. Banks, J. Bryn Davies, MRC/ESRC, Social and Applied Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield.

This paper is a review of academic literature on the unemployed and their psychological motivation. The paper is split into two parts, the first considers the available evidence on the psychological motivation of the unemployed, especially the long-term unemployed (LTU), their attitudes to work, money and training and their methods of job search.

The second section is about attitudes towards programmes for the unemployed and the reasons for participation/non-participation. This section looks at awareness of programmes amongst the unemployed and their attitudes towards them, as well as the process of referral to schemes and the reasons for non-completion.

No 81: The use of Cohort study data for estimating the education and labour market status (ELMS) of young people

David Raffe and Peter Burnhill, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh

The research undertaken explored the possibility of using survey data from the Youth Cohort Studies in England and Wales and from the Scottish Young People's Survey in the preparation of the ELMS estimates, in order to extend their range and improve their reliability. The ELMS series is regularly published in the Department of Employment *Gazette*, most recently in the December 1990 issue.

The research report is primarily a methodological study which compares data (mainly for 1987) from the various sources used and evolves a strategy for the development of the ELMS series.

No 82: The Bristol labour market

Geoff Griffin, Simon Wood and Jackie Knight, Employment Department

Parallel surveys of employers and the unemployed were carried out in Bristol in October 1989. This report considers the results from both studies in an attempt to identify barriers which restrict the functioning of the local labour market. About 1,300 employers were interviewed by telephone using a structured questionnaire; they were asked about vacancies, recruitment methods and characteristics of recent recruits. Over 1,200 unemployed people were interviewed at Benefit Offices after 'signing on'; amongst the information they provided were details of personal characteristics, such as qualifications and previous experience, and of job search/requirements.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Management, Room E417, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (telephone 0742 593932). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

ISBN 0-11-728935-3

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ISSN 0309-5045