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Yarn production at Sirdar plc, Wakefieldfeatured in a National Training Award won by the Confederation of British Wool Textiles. New training ideas to help businesses grow are described in an article on p 219.



The role of Employment Training in helping ex-offenders return to the labour market, and how NACRO and Apex Trust use it, is described on p 225



The latest figures of registered disabled people in the public sector are published on

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to Publications, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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

			Union membership and	
G	eneral information		non-membership rights	PL87
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	nterprise progammes	ranning and	A guide to its industrial relations	
			and trade union law provisions	PL85
	etails of the extensive range of D		and trade anieritan provides	
	nployment and training program Isiness help	mes and PL856	A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984	PL75
			Industrial action and the law	
AC	ction for jobs		A guide for employees and	
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	engali	PL843 (Bengali)		
Ca	antonese Pl	_843 (Cantonese)	Industrial action and the law	
	ujerati	PL843 (Gujerati)	A guide for employers, their customers	
	ndi	PL843 (Hindi)	and suppliers	PL87
	ınjabi	PL843 (Punjabi)		
	du	PL843 (Urdu)	The law on unfair dismissal—	
Vie	etnamese PLI	343 (Vietnamese)	guidance for small firms	PL71
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	do-it-yourself aid to help employe	ers communicate	a guide for employers	PL71
	sential information to employee		a guide for employers	
			Individual rights of employees—	
			a quide for employers	PL71
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			redundancy payments—a guide	
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1	Written statement of main		Code of practice—picketing	
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4	Employment rights for the	PL710 (1strev)		Oyers
	expectant mother	FL/10(ISHEV)	and employees	
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0	Itemized pay statement	PL704 (1st rev)	Trade union political funds	PL86
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9	Guarantee payments	PL724 (3rd rev)	Employment form (in packs of five)	
			A form to assist employers to provide a writ	ten
10	Employment rights on the		statement of an employee's main terms an	d
	transfer of an undertaking	PL699 (2nd rev)	conditions.	
11	Rules governing continuous		Industrial tribunals	
	employment and a week's pa	y FL/II	- Industrial tribunation	
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The law on unfair dismissal— guidance for small firms	PL715	Sex discrimination in employment	
Fair and unfair dismissal— a guide for employers	PL714	Collective agreements and sex discrimination	
Individual rights of employees— a guide for employers	PL716	Equal pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	PL743
Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide		Equal pay for women—what you should know about it	PL739
for employers RPL	I (1983)	Information for working women	12703
Code of practice—picketing		Wages legislation	
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Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law		A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 19	86 PL810
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Employment form (in packs of five) A form to assist employers to provide a writte statement of an employee's main terms and conditions.	en	The Employment Agencies Act 19 General guidance on the Act, and re for use of employment agency and e business services	gulations
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Industrial tribunals procedure— for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings	I (1986)	A.I.D.S. and employment An attempt to answer the major questions asked about employment aspects of A.I.D.S. but also part of a	
Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc,	7	wider public information campaign Career development loans	PL811
Act 1974	ITL19	A scheme offering loans for training	orvocational

courses. Open to people over 18.

PL859

Alcohol in the workplace

A guide for employers

News **Brief**

Government seeks an end to the anachronistic' Dock Labour Scheme

tal anachronism" Employment Secretary orman Fowler has laid a Bill before arliament proposing its abolition.

It would mean the end of the statutory onopoly of dock work for 9,400 dockers gistered under the scheme.

The Bill follows publication of a White aper* which seeks to end the statutory onopoly in the manning of docks which andle 70 per cent of Britain's trade.

The Dock Labour Scheme, which dates om 1947, covers 46 British ports. It is run v dock labour boards with equal numbers union and employer members.

Other ports—some 35 of them—are outside the scheme as they were not ignificant for cargo handling in the nmediate post-war years.

Under the scheme only registered employers can operate in the ports overed, and if they use anyone other than registered dock worker, without a poard's permission, they risk a fine or nprisonment.

The board also has to agree before an employer can recruit, make a registered dock worker redundant or discipline him.

And employers must continue to pay im until he volunteers for severance, even

of business.

It has cost taxpayers over £770 million to maintain the expensive voluntary severance terms required by the scheme, and to prop up scheme ports.

Employers have to pay the National Dock Board and its 20 local boards for their activities and administration—in 1988 this cost them £4.7 million.

The present Dock Labour Scheme was designed to put an end to the system of casual labour but, said Mr Fowler, "Modern port work requires skilled permanent employees, not the unskilled casual labour of 40 years ago. This is demonstrated by ports outside the scheme like Felixstowe. Ports in the scheme have also given clear assurances that they will not return to a system of casual working. That removes any basis there ever was for the Dock Labour Scheme.

Mr Fowler predicted that the abolition of the scheme would enable ports to compete successfully and to take up opportunities in the 1990s.

We are removing an obstacle that stands in the way of employment and prosperity in our ports," he added.

escribing the Dock Labour Scheme as "a when the worker's own employer goes out registered dock workers would continue to work in the ports with "the good prospects of well-paid and secure work.

The Dock Work Bill:

- ends statutory controls on dock work;
- gives all dock workers the same employment protection as other workers;
- provides generous compensation for any former registered dock worker made redundant in the three years following the end of the scheme—in the first 18 months the maximum payment will be £35,000 after 15 years service, in the following 18 months it will be £20,000:
- gives the National Dock Labour Board, still with equal numbers of employers and union representatives. the chance to make sensible arrangements for the disposal of its assets and its responsibilities for welfare, medical and training facilities;
- requires the Government to pay the Dock Labour Board's debts and windup costs and half of the payments made under the special compensation arrangements.

He said that the great majority of HMSO, £5.

Open for business

The decision to keep open the 72-mile Settle-Carlisle railway could boost tourism and create jobs in Cumbria and the North Vest, says the English Tourist Board.

Welcoming Transport Secretary Paul Channon's decision, the ETB pledged its support to help British Rail develop a uccessful future for the line.

The line passes through spectacular scenery in North Yorkshire and Cumbria, crossing viaducts which are among the best xamples of Victorian railway architecture.

Surveys show that most of its passengers are tourists, travelling for the pleasure of

After British Rail proposed closure of the line, the ETB published a study for local authorities and the Cumbria Tourist Board which decided that the scenic railway could offer great opportunities for tourism as well as providing an essential service for the local community.

The ETB now intends to discuss the after key heritage structures along the route. Settle-Carlisle railway.



study's proposals for a trust fund to look Full steam ahead to a new future. Ribblehead is the most impressive of all the viaducts on the

PL707 (2nd rev)

PL701 (1st rev)

PL808

Recoupment of benefit from

quide for employers

industrial tribunal awards—a

14 Rights of notice and

15 Union secret ballots

17 Limits on payments

reasons for dismissa

16 Redundancy payments

'Britain is best' say holidaymakers

More British people are taking holidays in this country, reversing a three-year decline.

The British Tourist Authority's annual survey reveals that some 39 per cent of British adults, 17 million people, spent at least four holiday nights in this country, 8 per cent up on 1987.

the West Country—last year over one in five British holidays were spent there. In First choice Scotland, the Highlands and Islands were the most popular region, while in Wales, accommodation (49 per cent), with hotels holidays were spread fairly evenly throughout the country.

Record

In all, the British took 53.75 million long holidays (at least four nights)—33.5 million at home and 20.25 million overseas—more than ever before. They spent £12,880

One long holiday was taken by a record

24 per cent of the population last year, and survey subscribers), from Head of Market the number of second and third holidays Research, BTA/ETB Research Departs also showed a significant increase.

Travel was mostly by car—over 70 per cent of holidaymakers used this form of transport. Trains and coach tours each attracted 8 per cent, while scheduled bus or Favourite holiday area in England was coach services drew 5 per cent.

Self-catering was the first choice for and guesthouses accounting for 26 per cent, and homes of friends and relatives attracted 22 per cent.

The proportion holidaying abroad was unchanged at 30 per cent.

Spain and its islands remained the most popular overseas destination with nearly a third of the 20.25 million foreign holidays being spent there.

Full results are available (but only to



ment, Thames Tower, Black's Road.

1988

London W6 9EL, tel 01-846 9000.

Where they went

West Country

Scilly Isles

Falkirk, Forth Valley

and Kirkaldy



Tops for tourists. Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset is a top attraction.

YTS safety rules to be tightened

Tighter controls are to be placed on YTS other independent experts are to be asked and Safety at Work Act. Every trainee training providers.

Announcing this in the Commons, Employment Minister John Cope warned that contracts would be withdrawn from those who failed to make proper safety arrangements.

Better quidance

Better guidance on health and safety is to be given by the Training Agency to training providers, who will have to state their monitoring policy before they can take on trainees.

The Health and Safety Executive and

to advise on YTS health and safety receives advice and instruction on health arrangements and documentation.

The Government is also commissioning an independent study of YTS accidents between April 1986 and March 1988 which is to be published.

"Taken together these measures will strengthen the safety regime in YTS, including the construction industry," said

At present, trainees, like employees, have all the legal protection of the Health and safety matters and they have full

12

Under the terms of the YTS contract. managing agents must take care of their trainees and make sure that training takes place in premises acceptable to the HSE or equivalent authorities.

They also have the responsibility for ensuring that work experience providers and shop floor training supervisors understand their duties and carry them out.

Helping businesses to grow well



The eves have it. Norman Fowler launches Business Growth Training.

Business Growth Training, a £55 million package of training services for employers, to help improve business performance and long-term profitability will help about 100,000 companies in its first year.

This was announced by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler who said: "The name of the service-Business Growth Training—says what it is about. It is an economic initiative designed to improve business competitiveness.

Business Growth Training offers companies five options.

Option one helps small businesses to produce better business plans.

Option two provides training seminars on business planning and helps selected companies with real growth potential.

Option three contributes to consultancy costs to enable medium-sized firms to strengthen their management's capability. Option four assists firms to pool efforts

when key skills are in short supply. Option five allows selected firms to develop innovative training solutions.

See p 219 for a special feature on BGT.

Prevention better than cure

Wrong judgements, failure to recognise hydrocracker plant killing one man, risk and disregard of rules are the causes of accidents in the workplace according to the Health and Safety Executive.

In a report of its investigations into three fatal incidents in one company, human error is cited as the common element.

The HSE's acting director for Eastern Scotland, John Campbell said: "But that is not of course a sufficient explanation, let alone an excuse.'

Preventive action was necessary as well as control of maintenance activities and it was the responsibility of companies to take the lead if major accidents were to be

The report deals with incidents which occurred at the BP Oil (Grangemouth) Refinery in 1987

The first, on March 13 involved ignition of flammable liquids which were accidentally released when pipework on the refinery flare system was opened up for maintenance. Two men were killed and two more seriously injured. Although a permit to work had been issued, the potential risks of the system of work had not been sufficiently analysed by senior management, means of escape were inadequate and all sources of ignition had not been excluded.

In the second incident, on March 22, a major explosion occurred at the firm's

causing extensive damage and blasting debris weighing several tons up to half a mile away. Some safety devices had been removed or disconnected and the report stresses the need to have and keep high integrity safety systems in good working

The third incident, on June 11, occurred at the company's Dalmeny tank farm when a large crude oil storage tank was being cleaned by contractors. A fire was started by a man smoking within the tank but it was another, employed by the same contractor removing sludge, who sustained fatal burns. The report highlights the need for careful selection of staff and the importance of ensuring safety rules are enforced.

Fines

BP was fined £250,000 for the flare line incident and £500,000 for the hydrocracker explosion—the highest fines ever imposed in the United Kingdom for offences against the Health and Safety at Work Act.

The Dalmeny fire resulted in a fatal accident inquiry held in March last year.

HSE reports are published by HMSO: The Fires and Explosion at BP Oil (Grangemouth) Refinery Ltd—a report of the investigations by the HSE into the fires and explosion at Grangemouth and Dalmeny, Scotland, March 13, March 22 and June 11, 1987, price £7.50. Other, related HSE reports include Human Factors in Industrial Safety, price £4.25 and Dangerous Maintenance: A study of maintenance accidents in the chemical industry and how to prevent them, price £7.50.

ET funding

Employment Training funding for agents, managers and trainees has been improved.

Announcing this Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls said that the Government wanted to keep pushing forward to make a good programme even better.

The changes are:

- The fee paid to training agents for producing an individual action plan has been increased from £20 to £31.50 for training agents outside London and £38 for training agents in London;
- training managers' basic grants will be increased to £18 a trainee a week from September
- the allowance paid to trainees has been increased in line with the average 6 per cent in benefits generally;
- the threshold over which trainee travel costs are paid will be reduced from £5 to £4 from May 22, 1989;
- lead over benefits (training premiums) will be simplified from May 22 to £10 for all new training managers.

Training agents assess trainees, usually over two or three days, and design individual training for them.

News Brief

Count to ten to keep your job

How well you get on with a new boss can do more for your career than your ability to do the job, according to Coutts Career Consultants.

It found that half of the redundant executives seen by the consultancy firm had experienced a change of superior within the last 18 months of their employment.

Many staff members, says Coutts, fail to recognise different methods introduced by a new boss. Instead they cling to old habits and refuse to change.

New chiefs can be at fault too, if there is failure to communicate what is wanted.

To help its clients to cultivate the necessary interpersonal skills, Coutts has come up with a "career care" plan which is based on the personal stories of thousands of executives who lost their jobs.

Its counsellors offer a ten-point advice plan:

- Watch your boss. A change of boss means a change of job for you-even if your job description remains unchanged.
- Score yourself on "office politics" Each week calculate how well you get on with your boss and colleagues. How much does your boss talk to you? Are you in the centre of events or on the fringe?



- Know yourself and make sure your job is one which exploits your strengths and minimises your weaknesses.
- If you make a bad job choice, move on. Leaving a job after three months is less damaging than leaving after 18. We all make mistakes; fools persist in
- Learn from your mistakes. Understand and remember problems and errors. Don't think they cannot happen again or they will.
- Assess yourself. Every three months write a detailed self-appraisal. Note what you honestly believe your boss would say that day. Decide if you

have advanced or slipped back identify problems and opportunities recognise what is needed for progress and whether you are capable of carrying it through. Write a plan for the next quarter and read it often

- Be polite and positive. Avoid ange one-person mutinies and martyrdon Jobs are more often lost because behaviour than inappropriate incompetence. Persuasiveness begin with politeness.
- View your job as an incom producing asset. Never neglect your career. It is a financial investment a d if you do not develop it systematically it will let you down.
- Seek recognition and support fro others. Do not be over-modest about vour successes or say "no" too ofte Be aware of your political standi
- Learn new skills. If all you talk about is the past, you will be boring ar your career will stall. Learn comput skills, foreign languages, new caree related skills. Read widely in yo

And, keep your cv up-to-date an maintain your contacts. A new job cou be on the horizon.

In competition

Help being offered to small businesses b the Government is now much more accessible, said Marjorie Lofthous presenter of the Radio 4 Enterprise programmes. In the past two years, Small Firms Minister John Cope has turned "confusion" into "profusion" by his efficient streamlining of the many services

She was speaking at the launch of last month's competition to find Britain's most enterprising small business. The ten firms shortlisted for the Radio Times/Radio 4 Enterprise Award will be featured on her programme this summer.

Mr Cope, who is one of the judges looked back even further and commented on the rapid rise over the past ten years in self-employment and in the number of small firms; both have increased by nearly 50 per cent. The climate now is one in which people are discovering their potential to set up businesses and turn them into successful enterprises, employing others and exploiting new markets. "This revival," he added, "is not purely a matter of numbers. There is a new spirit of free enterprise. There is new enthusiasm and new ingenuity."

Special Feature



Shell won a National Training Award for its schemes to train technicians for oil and gas platforms in the North Sea.

Making training a key factor in business performance

by Richard Hillier

Director of Systems and Strategy, Training Agency

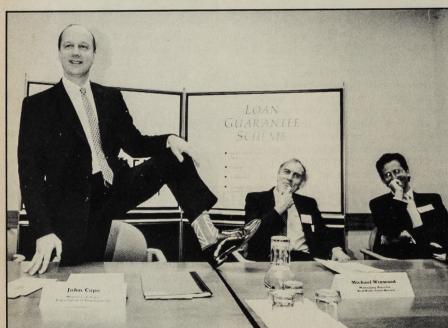
The concept of Business Growth Training (BGT) has been developed in an environment where not enough employers have seen training as a strategic investment. This article describes the immediate operational objectives of BGT, the implications for the Training Agency of a programme about improving the performance of businesses, and finally looks ahead at how BGT might fit into the role of Training and Enterprise Councils.

'The main responsibility for training employed people must rest with employers, but the Government can help businesses relate the training and development of their people to business objectives, and spread best practice. The Government, through the Training Agency, are planning the introduction of a new programme, Business Growth Training, which will unify

the help they at present give to companies."

-Employment for the 1990s, White Paper.

The dramatic changes in the labour market which we are witnessing as the economy moves from recession through rapid growth towards the challenge of the European Single Market are described in detail in the



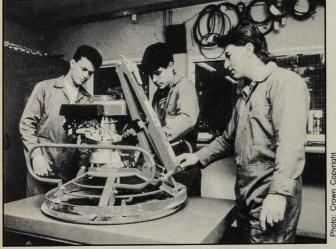
Flash! The Loan Guarantee Scheme was "sock-cessfully" relaunched last month by Small Firms Minister John Cope who personally advertised a product of Sock Shop, one of the scheme's success stories. The scheme has seen an upsurge in "take-ups" with applications so far this year averaging 200 per month compared with a monthly average of 90 in 1987. Maximum loans guaranteed have been increased to £100,000 from £75,000 with the premium remaining at 2-5 per cent on the amount guaranteed. Since 1981 banks have lent over £700 million to 21,000 small firms

White Paper. Falling unemployment, the creation of new jobs, growing skill needs and major demographic changes are all occurring at a time when companies are facing increasing competition at home and abroad and are having to adapt to rapid technological change. In this environment the ability to develop a skilled, motivated and versatile workforce (from top management downwards) is a key factor which can determine whether companies thrive—or even survive.

The primary objective of BGT, which was formally launched last month by the Secretary of State for Employment, is to help individual companies improve their capability to invest effectively in the skills of their workforce. In order to achieve this the new programme will need to join with other Employment Department initiatives to raise the profile of training as a business investment.

"Few employers think training sufficiently central to their business for it to be a main component in their corporate strategy"

The above quotation was the theme of a report produced by Coopers and Lybrand for the National Economic Development Office and the old MSC in 1985. The report, A Challenge to Complacency, comprised a critique of the way British employers approach the subject of training. The main findings were not particularly new—for instance, in 1984 Competence and Competition had compared Britain's approach to vocational education and training unfavourably with that of our main international competitors. But it focused attention on the fundamental need to associate training more directly with the priorities of business decision-takers.



YTS trainees at Torex Hire—winners of a 1988 National Training Award.

The National Training Awards

One specific recommendation in A Challenge to Complacency proposed the establishment of a prestigious annual competition, akin to the Queen's Awards to Industry, which would identify and reward those businesses which were gaining a competitive advantage from an effective investment in training. This recommendation became reality when the National Training Awards were announced in April 1987. The



Anglo Oriental Foods won its National Training Award for developing series of short group exercises tailored to the mixed ages an languages of its workforce.

NTA competition was an immediate success. It attracted over 1,000 entries and in the second year the winners ceremony was shown in full on national television.1

The Awards have meant two things. First, there is nov an impressive array of detailed case histories from th winners-60 in 1987 and 80 in 1988-where training ha produced a quantifiable improvement in busines performance. And these winning organisations are keen to have their success held up to the business community as examples of what can be achieved.

Second, there is a much clearer picture of the decision taking processes within organisations which enable training to be linked more closely to operational plans and subsequently evaluated against operational performance. This knowledge enables a real distinction to be drawn between the 'strategic' approach to training—that is, where training becomes an integral part of an organisation's corporate planning-and 'functional' decisions about training—that is, where the organisational and business context does not play a significant role in

Although the National Training Awards showed that the best of British training is very good indeed other evidence was emerging to reinforce less optimistic assessments. A series of in-depth studies into the funding of training in Britain which the Government commissioned from the MSC was carried out between 1986 and 1988. (Results will be published later this year).

This provided further insights into the way employers plan and manage their training. The surveys show that four out of five employers now undertake at least some training. Collectively they spend £15,000 million a year on training. But, of those employers who do undertake training, less than a third have a training plan and fewer than a fifth claim to evaluate the benefits they get from their training.

Towards Business Growth Training

At the end of 1987 a review was undertaken of the existing publicly-funded programmes which contributed to the training of employed individuals. These programmes comprised national grant schemes operating through industrial training organisations, local grant schemes operating through MSC's training Area Offices, and the part of Training For Enterprise which helped established small businesses. (The part of TFE concerned with new business start-ups was already being absorbed into Employment Training).

The scope of this review also encompassed MSC support for partnership activity between employers and the suppliers of training to improve the operation of the training market—mainly through Local Collaborative Projects (LCPs).

The objective of the review was to identify the most effective ways of using the available resources to help employers to make training play a more central role in the operation of their businesses. The review concluded that some of the existing measures—particularly those providing business skills to owner-managers—should be further developed and extended. But it was also decided that the grants available for training individuals should be phased out and replaced by measures which bear more directly on organisational capabilities. LCPs as such would cease but the principle of local partnerships would be carried into the new programme.

The new programme

BGT comprises five Options each of which can be tailored to the needs of particular business situations. All of these services have been tested operationally during the past year. The following paragraphs describe each of these Options and the business environment for which they have been designed:

Option 1: Kits for better business and training plans

Many smaller businesses do not have a structured business plan. Most smaller businesses do not have any sort of plan which includes necessary actions about training. Over the past year the Training Agency has worked closely with Durham Small Business Club, one of the most active such clubs in the country, to develop a self-help kit which which will enable business people to structure their own business plan and to analyse the training needs which flow from it.

The kit is now available in three versions. These cover the new business just starting up, the established ownermanaged business, and the medium-sized team-managed business. Following a pilot phase involving 27 agents, which began last September, it is planned to have about 200 agents on stream in the first year of BGT. Businesses will get the kits free of charge but agents will normally charge a small fee for workshop events or one-to-one counselling sessions.

Option 2: Better business skills for owner-managers

Research over many years has demonstrated that the business skills of the owner-manager are likely to be a key determinant in the performance of small businesses. BGT will therefore take over and develop several programmes which were previously available under Training For Enterprise. These are the Private Enterprise Programme (PEP), the Growth Programme, Firmstart and the

Option 2—The Friars Restaurant Francais

Anne Robinson is the proprietor of the Friars Restaurant Français in Sudbury, Suffolk. She built the business partly on her experience in working in Paris restaurants, but she makes it clear that her management skills came mainly from attending the Firmstart programme. "It was excellent and covered just about everything", she says. "It taught me how to draw up a business plan and how to put it into operation'



Graduate Enterprise Programme. All these programmes focus on improving the performance of the business by providing the owner-manager with better business skills and expert advice.

PEP will be widely available to any small business which is keen to 'do better'. The other programmes are selective and provide intensive support to a range of small businesses which are judged to have real growth potential. The programmes will be available through agents in all regions. In recognition of the financial pressures on small businesses, all the programmes are subsidised and in certain cases (the Graduate Enterprise Programme and businesses less than a year old which apply for PEP) no charge at all is made.

Option 3: Using consultants to manage change

Once a small business has grown to the level where it requires a management team, it faces different challenges. There is a need to put more emphasis on analysing markets, planning further ahead, and developing resources, particularly workforce skills, to enable the business to manage growth or change effectively. Various pilot projects over recent years have demonstrated how performance can be significantly improved by providing

See "Training is the key: the 1988 National Training Awards" in the January 1989 issue of Employment Gazette for a detailed analysis of the National Training Awards competition.

Option 3—BTH Industries Ltd



Chris Farnell and Jackie Thurlston of BTH Industries Ltd watch

BTH Industries Ltd was one of the first companies to contract with the Training Agency for a project aimed at managing business change through the training and development of managers and their workforce.

The company, which was founded in 1970 and currently employs 50 people, manufactures prefabricated portable steel buildings for use as security offices and stores. The business, which has expanded quickly in recent years, is now at a critical phase in its development.

The project aims to realise the full potential of the management team in introducing necessary changes to make the most of the 1990s.

Chris Farnell, the firm's finance director says: "We realised that we couldn't do piece-meal training any more. We needed something to pull things together and create a new culture. This project has been ideal for that".

external consultancy to assist the management team to develop its own capability to the full.

This programme is designed for companies with up to about 500 employees which are prepared to invest a significant amount of time and money in developing their management capability. BGT will be prepared to invest up to £15,000 (providing that represents no more than half the company's own investment) in selected companies.

A typical project would last 12 months and support would be available for developing and implementing a strategy for managing change, management development, developing a Human Resources Development strategy, and establishing a continuing training capability (for example through trainer training).

This is a relatively new area of Training Agency activity and accordingly detailed case histories will be collected from companies both to inform the consultancy process in other companies and as part of our promotion campaign to demonstrate to the business community the results that effective training can achieve.

Option 4: Tackling skill needs jointly with other companies

As the economy continues to expand, key skills needs can hold back the growth of individual businesses. Persuading employers of the benefits to them of working in partnership is an important Training Agency activity —which, of course, lies at the heart of the Training and Enterprise Councils concept. Within BGT it is intended to build on previous experience of working through industrial training organisations and through a range of local partnership mechanisms. Employers will be invited to take the lead in new partnership projects designed to define skill needs in localities and/or sectors, to secur long-term employer-led strategies for improving skill supply, and to ensure that these strategies ar

It is anticipated that these projects will serve to harnes more effectively the various skill supply initiatives, which include many TA programmes, already in operation BGT investment in single projects, which may not last fo more than 12 months, can be up to £60,000 (provided tha this represents no more than half the amount being invested by the project partners). The BGT investmen must be linked to outputs and not to the running costs o any organisation.

Option 5: Implementing your own innovative training solution

Training is now a business in its own right. Nev techniques and technologies are emerging all the time. It recent years great advances have been made in the development and use of open and flexible learning methods. It is vital to identify the most effective ways in which these innovative approaches to training can be harnessed and applied so as to improve the performance of more businesses.

BGT will, therefore, offer the opportunity for selected companies to participate in demonstration projects. For companies with fewer than 1,000 employees BGT wil invest up to £60,000 (providing this represents no more than half the company's own investment) in agreed costs of the project itself and in the process of disseminating the results to other companies. Where projects are agreed in larger companies, the BGT investment will be limited to costs to the dissemination process. Projects must focus on the development and application of new training methods linked to business needs and with eventual business benefits clearly identified.

"People Performance and Profits"

Table 1 shows that BGT will be able to provide direct assistance to a substantial number of medium-sized and small businesses. These are the businesses where positive action on training is often hampered by time pressures on owners and managers and by the absence of a professional training resource. The most effective way in which the Training Agency can help will usually be through the provision of outside expertise and a sharing of the costs involved. But in many larger organisations significant

Business Growth Training: Provisional operational targets in 1989-90

Options	Individual businesses helped	Projects established	£ million cost
Option 1 Option 2	45,000 72,350		0·5 7·5
Option 2 Option 3	2,000		24.5
Option 4		100–150	3·0 6·5
Option 5		100	0.0

Note: The build-up of BGT from April 1989 means that in the first year expenditure will be less

improvements in performance can be won by a more effective harnessing of the capability which is already in place. In these circumstances provision of external help and cost-sharing is often not what is required. Many organisations are increasingly looking to the Training Agency for advice on best practice in this area.

To meet this need, a route map guide to effective training has been developed which is based on the experience of the National Training Award winners and the results of recent research. Its purpose is to help organisations to review the effectiveness of their training and to identify areas where improvements would boost business performance. Ministers have recently endorsed this guide-which is to be titled, People, Performance and Profits—and it will be promoted alongside the BGT mechanisms.

BGT—a challenge and an opportunity

BGT is in no sense "just another programme". For it to be successful, employers must be convinced that putting training at the centre of their corporate strategies really will improve business performance. And, as this article has shown, this may not always be easy.

The target audience for BGT is in no way a "captive" one. Companies will be asked to invest a significant amount of their time and money in the programme. In most cases the ED/TA financial investment will not be large enough on its own to convince customers to sign up for the programme. It becomes necessary to sell the programme on the basis of the business benefits which BGT is expected to confer.

Training Agency staff will also need to work closely with the Department of Trade and Industry at national, regional and local level. The DTI itself provides important services to individual companies to help them understand and implement new business techniques and strategies. Early in 1989 DTI launched a campaign "Managing into the 90s" and arrangements have been made for Training Agency offices to work closely with their DTI counterparts to help companies responding to the campaign which want advice on training issues. Many of these companies may find that BGT offers the help that

From all points of view BGT adds up to a major challenge; but it is also an opportunity. Investment in the employed workforce is a central theme of the White Paper, Employment for the 1990s. BGT is a major contribution from the Government. Moreover, it can also provide a framework within which to promote the benefits of other programmes to employers.

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs)

At this stage it is clearly too early to go into detail about how BGT will fit into the plans of the TECs when they are set up. But some important general points can be made.

As organisations led by the business community, TECs

Option 5—Sheerness Steel



Sheerness Steel's philosophy is that a workforce trained to maintain and operate equipment with confidence maximises its value to the company, its shareholders-and not least, to the employees themselves

Sheerness Steel, an independent specialist steel company based in Kent, operates in highly competitive international markets. The company recognises that developing a more flexible and competent workforce is essential if it is to maintain its competitive edge. A goal of 75 per cent of the workforce gaining a vocational qualification by 1992 has been set.

Training needs range from basic numeracy and literacy through to sophisticated technical and management techniques.

The relative isolation of the company and the continuous shift working have led the company to consider open/flexible learning with on-site resources to be the most cost effective approach, leading to increased productivity and profitability.

The project will assist in the creation of a 24 hour a day Open Learning Resource Centre equipped with computer-based training and interactive video facilities.

Richard Joy, the company's training manager

.. the project has given us a tremendous opportunity to have a training effort linked to our business plan, which we couldn't have undertaken otherwise.'

will be well placed to promote training in the context of its contribution to performance and profits. Early TEC involvement in the National Training Awards would give the new Councils a direct link with the companies in their areas which are getting recognition and publicity from their investment in training. Promotion of the NTA competition might well lead to many companies approaching their TEC to seek advice on how to review and improve their own approach to training. The availability of the appropriate mechanisms in BGT would be an important part of a TEC's armoury of services.

As the number of companies in a locality which have benefited from BGT grows, the TEC would have a further flow of exemplars to underpin its promotion work.

TEC involvement in BGT could also assist development of a more coherent local information and advisory service

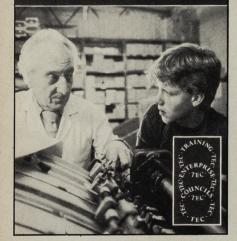
to employers. As research quoted here has shown, many employers might not be well placed to choose the help they need without access initially to a diagnostic and counselling service. If TECs are able to provide a focal point at which employers can relate the various local services to their own circumstances, this would assist the effectiveness not just of BGT but also of services available to employers through Training Access Points, the Small Firms Service, open learning agencies and many others.

So the challenge posed for employers and for the Employment Department/Training Agency by Business Growth Training is large, as is its potential pay-off. This will only be fully achieved if the positive experience of the programme is fed back to employers generally, so that they can clearly see the business benefits that come from the long-term planning and implementation of company



National Training Award winner, Southern Electricity devised a training programme to improve the level of customer service in response to telephone inquiries.

Employment



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Special **Feature**



Carpentry workshop at NACRO's ET centre in West Norwood

Employment Training and the ex-offender

by John Roberts and Anthony Osley

Anyone unemployed for over six months is eligible to enter the Employment Training (ET) programme, and there are special arrangements for different categories of long-term unemployed people, among them ex-offenders. This article looks at the role of Employment Training in helping ex-offenders return to employment and the use made of it by NACRO, Apex Trust and others.

Andrew 5, after a life sentence and 26 years in prison¹, is now working for a local authority as a painter and decorator. Barbara, 20, who was convicted of shoplifting and other offences committed to enable her to finance her drug addiction, did clerical training and has now secured employment with a solicitor. Connie, 30 with similar offences, has done clerical training and is now a clerical assistant at a large hospital.

David, in his early 50s, had a lifetime of offending,

Names given here have been altered to respect confidentiality

including burglary, theft and grievous bodily harm; this followed a severely disadvantaged childhood and frustration resulting from that period. But after becoming an environmental trainee with NACRO he rose to become an assistant trainer and then trainer; he has now become a practical team leader in the recreation and amenities department of a local authority.

Eddie, aged 40, committed murder while in his late teens. He received a life sentence and was released on licence after serving 12 years. During his period of imprisonment,

"A suitable ex-offender employed today could be one crime prevented tomorrow."—Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary.

"Having a job or being involved in training which leads to a job remains the cornerstone of resettling offenders successfully in the community . . . Getting them into work or training for work is crucial in preventing them from lapsing back into old associations and a life of crime."—John Patten, Home Office Minister.

"We fully recognise the importance of rehabilitating ex-offenders in the community. We are making sure they have the opportunity to acquire skills and experience through high quality training that will prepare them to enter the labour market. We are easing their entry into Employment Training so that their time in custody will count towards the six months unemployment condition for eligibility. We are also making sure that they are not unfairly discriminated against by issuing an Equal Opportunities Code of Practice to all training agents, training managers and other training and practical experience providers. A key to our policy on ex-offenders will be the active participation of organisations with expertise in the field such as NACRO."—Patrick Nicholls, Employment Minister.

he completed a degree course in computer programming but on release was unable to secure any form of employment. He joined NACRO as a trainee, but after four weeks was moved to become a computer trainer and later to staff training officer. He then went into industry as a training organiser with a major national company.

All these and many others received training through the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO) which is a major participant in Employment Training. They are among the 90 per cent of people who have not re-offended since finding employment after a period of training on one of NACRO's

This is a powerful answer to the often expressed view: "For the majority of employers the situation is this—if they know that the applicant is an ex-offender, they won't touch him with a barge pole."1

Unemployment among ex-offenders

Research indicates that the scale of unemployment among offenders is often severe. At any one time the Home Office estimates that there are about 250,000 people known to the Probation and Prison Services who could be having a problem in obtaining a job (see inset opposite). And 40 per cent of those appearing before English Courts are likely to be unemployed. Unemployment is also disproportionately high among clients of the probation service—in 1982 they were three to five times more likely to be unemployed than comparable non-offenders, according to NACRO. Changes in the labour market (particularly because of fewer unskilled jobs) may mean that even at lower unemployment levels, it remains difficult for them to find work.

Having a criminal record seriously affects an individual's chance of getting or keeping employment. Offenders often lose their jobs as a result of conviction, and when they do obtain work, it is likely to be at a lower socio-economic level than the job they previously held.

According to research cited by NACRO:

- unemployment among probation officers' clients at times may run at over 70 per cent and as high as 90 per cent in many inner city areas;
- the courts are more likely to send unemployed people to prison than those with jobs,
- unemployed people released from prison are twice as likely to reoffend as those who get jobs;
- young offenders commit twice as many offences when they are out of work than they do when the have jobs;
- Employers prefer not to employ offenders and long-term unemployed people.

Role of ET

Ex-offenders are a substantial and valuable pool of under-used labour, and getting them into work or trainin to help prevent them returning to crime is a matter to whic the Government attaches great importance.

Employment Training provides them with a majo opportunity. NACRO director, Vivien Stern, ha commented that "The relaxation of eligibility rules allowing people straight from prison to participate in th scheme without serving a qualifying period on th unemployment register, is an important step forward."

Employment Training replaced and built upon a numbe of previous government programmes including the Community Programme (CP). The objective of ET is to give longer-term unemployed people the skills required to obtain and keep jobs. It is intended primarily for those people unemployed for more than six months, but it is als open to ex-offenders who have been out of work for les than six months, since time spent in custody counts as time unemployed. However, Employment Secretary, Normar Fowler, on March 9, 1989 announced a pilot initiative under ET in ten inner city areas to allow people who have been unemployed for between three and six months to join the programme.

Training ranges from basic working skills-includin numeracy and literacy-to craft and technician training Trainees continue to receive a training allowance equivalent to their previous unemployment benefit and are paid an extra £10 a week; travelling expenses in excess of £5 a week are also paid. Trainees are credited with national insurance contributions so as to protect future entitlement to retirement pension and other benefits. (A News Brief item on page 217 detailed improved funding for ET which come into force from May 22).

Jobclubs

The Employment Department group has been looking at further assistance to ex-offenders in the form of Specialist Jobclubs. A series of Jobclubs for ex-offenders was set up in the autumn of 1987. Many, but not all of these, were run by organisations and leaders experienced in working with

The Department has been concerned to identify examples of good practice. A survey² of the Jobclubs revealed that it was helpful first to focus on the nature of the client's criminal record and advise on the application of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act. Ex-offenders were helped to construct CVs which did not immediately draw attention to their criminal history. Advice was given on when to disclose offences to employers and how to do this in the most positive way.

The survey recognised that those Jobclubs' leaders should be able to provide expert help to this client group. In order to do so, they should be provided with adequate training and be able to rely on specialist Jobclubs to provide expert back-up and support as necessary.

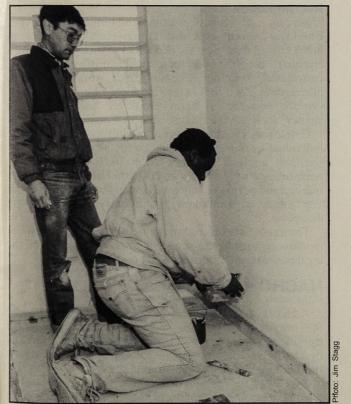
Specialist organisations

There are a number of organisations which are working together to help ex-offenders find work. These include the Prison and the Probation Service and organisations such as NACRO and Apex Trust-with whose ET schemes this article is mainly concerned—and their associated employers' groups.

Looking first at the relationships between the Prison and Probation Services and employers, the Prison Service holds some 50,000 inmates on a wide range of legal categories: unconvicted, convicted waiting sentence, young and adult offenders, male and female as well as medical remands, section 53s (young people on long periods of detention)

The Prison Service has among its objectives:

- to provide prisoners with as full a life as is consistent with the facts of custody-in particular, making available the physical necessities of life; care for physical and mental health; advice and help with personal problems; work; education; training; physical exercise and recreation; and opportunity to practise their religion.
- to enable prisoners to retain links with the community and, where possible, assist them to return to it.



Learning the art of plastering, NACRO ET scheme, West Norwood

"Unemployment has dropped dramatically over the last 18 months. Over a million new jobs have been created. But the level of unemployment among people with criminal records remains high . . . It is estimated that there are over 140,000 people known to the Probation Service up and down the country who have been jobless for six months or more. If we add to this most of the 90,000 people who are discharged from prison annually and some of the high risk offenders . . . who appear before the courts, it is reasonable to suggest that there may be about a quarter of a million people who are going to have a problem getting into jobs."-John Patten, Home Office Minister at NACRO conference in March

The Probation Service¹, which is concerned with the supervision of people on probation and community service orders, places² "enormous emphasis on the urgency of improving access to employment, Employment Training, and skill preparation for those who have had criminal convictions and who remain one of the least favoured groups in the work economy."

"Success in getting a job," says Anne Mace, "will determine more than anything else whether an individual will stay clear of future trouble. It is not at all uncommon for me to hear, in the course of my work as a CPO, staff referring to a turning point in a client's life beginning to happen when a more stable work pattern began to emerge, often through experience gained on a CP or YTS scheme or following participation at a voluntary projects centre."

Employers' viewpoint

Employers recognise that crime has a direct impact on their business performance. Many believe that unless something is done to curb the growing incidence of crime in society it will seriously begin to threaten the contribution which the wealth creating sector can make towards economic growth in the UK.

As a reflection of its concern, Apex Trust invited senior executives from ten leading British companies to come together as an Employers' Advisory Group to discuss the employers' perspective on ways to break the crime/unemployment/crime cycle. The ten companies have all been active in providing training on work experience for

The report, Crime, Employment and Ex-offenders: the Employers' Perspective, contains their considered views. The following is a summary of key points from the report.

The job market

The Employers' Advisory Group believes that the time is ripe for employers' attitudes to change—not on humanitarian grounds but as a commercially aware response to a changing environment. The aim of employers, to recruit the most suitable person available, remains unchanged but—given the changed context for their search—there are now new opportunities for the crime/unemployment/crime cycle to be broken.

In particular, the Employers' Advisory Group believes that two factors-skill shortages and demographic

¹Geoff Tucker, Controller of Resources, Legal and General plc, addressing the 'Idle Hands Conference' in June 1985 which was concerned with issues of unemployment

²Harvey, J (1988) Policy Evaluation—"An investigation of the Specialist Jobelub programme for Offenders". University of York.

¹The Probation Service, which operates throughout England and Wales, holds in-depth information about and assessment on individual offenders. It is the agency which is actively engaged at the point where people formally enter the trial and sentencing process, the Courts, and it is regularly working with unemployed offenders who are available for work.

² Speech by Ann Mace, chief probation officer, West Yorkshire Probation Service



Extending a community hall in Coulsdon, Surrey. The Croydon and Bromley branch of NACRO offers training in building and clerical occupations. The consists of 'on-the-job, and 'off-the-job' training which includes college courses and work experience-placements with employers.

change—will have a major influence on employers' business performance in the future.

Employers are becoming increasingly concerned about their ability to recruit for certain key occupations.

Likewise, the fall in the number of young people in the population, which will occur over the next five years, has major implications for employers' recruitment policies.

The group firmly believes that the long-term unemployed—and within that group, people with a criminal record or those who are potential offenders—must now be considered as a source of labour. As pressures on output increase, so too employers will increasingly have an incentive to invest time and money in training them in the skills their company needs.

But employers must be made aware of the potential of this group and the options open to them.

Community needs

The report says, "targetted training provision will need to meet two objectives, first, to break down the cycle of failure and alienation through training to improve, for example, motivation and presentation skills, so to provide employers with a suitable candidate for employment. This will include giving ex-offenders the support and encouragement they need to help them succeed in employment. And, second, to improve ex-offenders' job-specific skills with vocational training targetted directly to meet the employers needs."

The report suggests that training for the ex-offender needs to be designed to meet those two objectives, and requires the following components:

- Intensive counselling, advice and support—prior to, during and after the training has been completed.
- A flexible training programme—tailored to meet the needs of the individual which can respond both to the different type of training required and the length of time for which it is needed.
- Project-based training—which seeks to re-create, as far as possible, the characteristics of a commercial environment while still catering for the needs of the ex-offender, for example, to achieve success, become motivated, prove reliability, etc.
- Vocational skills training—which seeks to be

relevant to the needs of, or opportunities within the local labour market.

• Practical work experience with employers. One o the most important objectives is to enable a individual to obtain employment and thus secure hi or her economic independence. Therefore participation by employers must be an integral par of the whole training package.

And it says that "this assessment appears to complemen particularly well the Government's unified trainin scheme for long-term unemployed adults—Employmen Training."

Recommendations

Among its many recommendations, the Ape Employers group says that employers should have a input into all training provided under ET for people with a criminal record including their involvement with customised training schemes and work experience placements. As a first stage this should be run as a join venture between a major employer and a specialis agency, such as Apex Trust, in a key inner city location.

Employers should be encouraged to assess whether ar individual's offence is relevant for the job for which he or she has applied, whether it is likely to affect the performance of the tasks and whether the nature of the offence and period of sentence is such as to undermine the key needs of employers for honesty, reliability and discipline, etc.

The report also considers many other issues helpful to employers outside the scope of this article—such as the legal position and insurance and bonding schemes.

NACRO's ET Schemes

A charity founded in 1966, NACRO is concerned with the provision of housing, education, employment and training for ex-offenders. Financial assistance is given to it by charitable trusts, companies and government, usually the Training Agency or the Home Office.

NACRO's first employment initiative was in 1974 when it set up a small sheltered workshop in Manchester to help offenders in need of basic rehabilitation. NACRO takes advantage of the funding provided by the Training Agency

(previously the Manpower Services Commission) to run employment, education and training schemes for young people and long-term unemployed adults, including

NACRO's ET schemes are for those aged 18 and over. There are also 32 NACRO youth training schemes which provide 3,000 places for young offenders and other disadvantaged young people aged 16 and 17.

It currently manages 74 Employment Training Centres providing some 16,000 places for unemployed people, including ex-offenders, throughout England and Wales.

All NACRO's Employment Training centres offer:

- Foundation training, including literacy and numeracy, computer training, job search, enterprise and self-employment training, and personal effectiveness training.
- Project-based training—organised in workshops, offices and on projects-offering training for a range of skills.
- Training with employers. NACRO centres arrange placements with employers, which provide trainees with opportunities to learn skills in a working environment. The aim is that every trainee should spend some time with an employer before leaving

All NACRO's Employment Training is linked to the needs of the local labour market and the achievement of nationally recognised qualifications. Trainees who have not found a permanent job at the end of their training are helped into a Jobelub, into further training, into self-employment or into some other form of activity which will keep their skills up to date.

The South London ET scheme

One important NACRO ET scheme is in South London. In operates from four different premises. The main workshops are in West Norwood, and the main offices are in Battersea. There is a security workshop in Wandsworth, and a print workshop in North Peckham. In addition, trainees may be placed on placement with employers.

In total, the scheme is designed for a total of 245 trainees. It offers them a mixture of formal directed training and work experience. Much of the training is provided by its own staff at its own premises. But in addition, use is made of outside lecturers and colleges.

Trainees normally stay on the scheme for up to six months, although this may be extended to one year in certain cases.

NACRO South London offers training in the following eight areas:

- administration
- creche
- transport gardening
- construction (including painting and decorating)
- energy conservation
- print
- crime prevention.

For example, administration training is designed for a maximum of 24 trainees, 20 of whom are project-based, plus four on placement. The training covers the following areas: keyboard skills, word processing, use of computers, office routine theory and practice; literacy and numeracy; T-line shorthand; accounts; stock control; communications

The Creche Scheme is designed for maximum of 49 trainees, 40 of whom are project-based plus nine on placement. Creches are located in three buildings. They have care and responsibility for children aged up to five years of age. Each child may stay for up to two hours a day. The creches are open Monday to Friday, from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm. Training covers the following areas: the role of the creche worker; the needs of children; nutrition and diet: play and language; child abuse; basic first aid; basic health and safety; coping with problems; multi-racial customs, culture, etc; behavioural problems, their possible causes and solutions.

The Transport Scheme is designed for a maximum of 12 trainees, 10 of whom are project-based plus two on placement. They are offered training in all aspects of transport regulations, particularly the requirements of the Road Traffic Acts, such as speed; loading; weight limitations; axle loadings; correct load distribution: safe loading procedures; sheeting; tachograph legislation; logbooks; insurance; standards of vehicle maintenance—indeed, all the requirements for running a transport operation.

The Print Workshop is being established under the aegis of the North Peckham Task Force. Participation in this project is restricted to people who live within the North Peckham area.

Other NACRO ET schemes

Examples of other NACRO ET schemes are as follows.

Humberside

The ET scheme in Hull has 780 places and provides training in a wide range of skills through its workshops, project work, placements with employers and courses at local colleges. One of its specialities is the production of braille maps of the area which are available from libraries and tourist information centres.

Isle of Anglesey in North Wales

The Holyhead ET scheme has 105 training places. The training it offers has to be relevant to local job



Learning keyboard skills, NACRO, Clapham



Apex Trust employment service advising a client in Brixton Prison prior to

opportunities and includes deep sea fishing. Trainees are also working with MENCAP on a 15 acre farm which provides Employment Training for eight mentally handicapped people in basic construction skills, environmental work and animal husbandry.

Cleveland

Some 736 training places are spread across 11 training centres throughout the region. The skills areas covered include administration, motor vehicle repair and maintenance, repair of domestic and electrical equipment, building occupations, fork lift truck driving, laundry services, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture restoration and upholstery.

Kings Lynn, Norfolk

The ET scheme includes one of NACRO's "Safe and Warm" projects. They are part of a national network of government-funded projects set up to provide low-cost draughtproofing and loft insulation for pensioners, disabled people and other low income groups. NACRO's projects also fit simple home security devices such as door chains and 'spy holes'. Trainees work towards a City and Guilds Draughtproofing Insulation Certificate.

The Apex Trust

Apex Trust is an ET Training Manager nationally responsible for nearly 2,500 training places in England and Wales and a further 300 places in Scotland. The Trust was founded 25 years ago by Neville Vincent, who was then chairman of the construction company Bovis, to work in partnership with private sector employers for the improvement of employment prospects for ex-offenders. So the majority of training places are allocated to people who face particular difficulties in the labour market because of having a criminal record.

Formerly a Community Programme Managing Agent responsible for 1,200 CP places and a major sponsor of the Voluntary Projects Programme (VPP) and Jobelubs, Apex Trust sought to provide workshop-based training and work experience. Its VPP provision had centred around pre-employment training, job search and life and social skills; and its network of Jobclubs helped the more motivated of its client group. It also offered enterprise opportunities through specialist Enterprise Resource Centres.

In a partnership approach to ET, employers working in partnership with Apex Trust have stressed the need for primary skills training—training which equips people with

the personal skills of the workplace. This serves to get them to a stage where they are motivated, flexible, disciplined. health and safety conscious, with a proven ability to learn.

Unemployed ex-offenders come to Apex Trust with literacy and numeracy difficulties, feelings of discrimination, a lack of skills, education, work experience, self-worth and motivation. And that is why Employment Training-Apex Trust style-is all about motivation, rehabilitation and basic skills. It is about encouraging individuals to take a much greater interest in their own development. And it is about working with employers to provide them with the skills they need and where appropriate, developing options for enterprise and self-employment.

The following are some examples of schemes which have traditionally been run by Apex Trust.

The Seacroft project, Leeds

Seacroft is a run down housing estate in South Leeds which has many of the characteristics of some of the country's worst inner city areas—poor infrastructure, hig unemployment and a declining population. When Ape Trust first looked at the area in 1986, for the previous seve years. Seacroft had been top of the crime league table for the whole of Leeds.

The Seacroft project opened in May 1986 as pilot project to see how Apex Trust could work wit a whole community in the housing estates outsid the inner cities. The project offers training and wor experience in joinery, upholstery, sewing and furnitur refurbishment—designing and renovating furniture for local unemployed people and the elderly.

Two days a week it runs a luncheon club for elderl people in the area who are given the chance to meet th trainees in the workshops. Lunch is made in the stat canteen which has also been turned into a small trainin unit for those interested in going into the catering industry All those employed on the project are local people; all ar long-term unemployed and most of them possess a crimina

Since 1986, 165 unemployed people have been provided with a year's training and work experience. Of these approximately 50 per cent have gone on to find a job eithe directly with Apex Trust, in the local community o elsewhere.

Birkenhead Fashion

With support from the then MSC, Apex established workshop to make fashion clothes for disabled people Local clothing manufacturers co-operated by supplying industrial machines similar to those in use in their owr

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- improve basic skill levels and attitudes to work;
- provide relevant occupational skills training;
- place trainees in employment.

The project has been highly successful. Of those who completed the course, 58 per cent have been employed by the local businesses and 8 per cent have gone on to further training opportunities. Even more encouraging, although three-quarters of the trainees had criminal records, fewer than 1 per cent subsequently re-offended. This confirms the value of Apex Trust's work and the benefits obtained by society generally in reducing the crime rate in those areas where it operates.

The key to Apex Trust's success is effective collaboration with business to give ex-offenders workshop experience



Apex Trust intensive work preparation course, Brixton prison.

which meets their individual needs, improves their skills but is also highly relevant for local employers—with jobs as the end result.

Advice and information

Both NACRO and Apex are active in supplying all the advice and information needed to help ex-offenders find training and employment.

In December 1988 NACRO launched a video which gives information about training opportunities available through them. The video has been distributed to all prison establishments for use with prisoners as they prepare for their discharge back to the community. A further video is being produced by the Training Agency in conjunction

Apex Trust provides a package of information on ET as well as running a three-day programme of sessions based on group work, about job search, analysis of advertisements, written and telephone applications,

interview preparation and techniques and the preparation of a personal information file. It is also increasing its database so that each individual can be given information sheets about the most likely difficulties they could face on wider issues, such as housing, benefits and the law.

Conclusion

Employment Training has undoubtedly provided both a challenge and an opportunity to the specialist organisations with long experience of providing training and employment opportunities for ex-offenders to improve their programmes. For Employment Training is about quality. While many of the programmes in the past provided an opening into employment, ET is also providing ex-offenders with an opportunity for advancement. It is helping people both to acquire new skills and to develop existing ones. In a very tangible sense it gives more than than just hope for the future, it opens up many opportunities for self-advancement.

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Changing Working Patterns, NEDO 1986. Training for Employment, Department of Employment 1988. CBI/MSC Special Survey of Skills Shortages, CBI 1987.

Apex Trust publications

Jobhunter kit. A comprehensive guide designed to take ex-offenders stage by stage through the process of finding the right job.

Young people's pack. A group work approach to job-seeking designed to help young people build up practical job-seeking skills. £2.25 inc p and p.

Group Leaders Guide. For use by group leaders with the Young People's Pack.

£6.25.

Off The Record. By Brian Breed. An examination of the employment needs of ex-offenders and the effects of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, based on the experience of Apex Trust clients. £6.85 inc p and p.

Ex-Offenders—Give Them a Chance!. Guidelines on the Recruitment and Selection of Ex-Offenders for employers and Trade Unions. Free.

Working Together in the Community. Approaches to Unemployment and Crime in Inner Cities, a report of an Apex Trust conference held in 1982. £3.25 inc p and p. Crime is Your Problem. A 20-minute video exploring the background to rising crime and focusing on the solutions offered by Apex Trust and SOVA. £11.75 inc p and p (also available for hire).

All the above are available from: The Publications Officer APEX Trust, Brixton Hill Place, London SW2 1HJ. Tel: 01-671 7633.

NACRO publications

Idle Hands. Report and recommendations of a conference held in June 1985

sponsored by Apex Trust, Business in the Community, and NACRO.

MSC Services and Offenders. Report and recommendations of NACRO conference held December 1986. Published 1987, free

Facing The Problem. A report on Alternatives to Unemployment for Offenders. Published June 1987, £1.

Unemployment and Magistrates' Courts by Iain Crow and Frances Simon. Published August 1987, £4.50

Unemployment and Crime—Towards Some Solutions, published September 1987, Equal Opportunities for Ex-Offenders, a guide to employers, managing agents and managers of MSC employment and training schemes. Published 1987, free.

Young Offenders and Youth Training, report and recommendations of NACRO conferences held in Spring 1987. Published October 1987, free

Action: Prisoners Into Jobs, published April 1988, £1.

Towards a New Training Programme For Offenders, a proposal for Discussion. Outlines NACRO's rationale for involvement in ET. Published April 1988, free All the above are available from: NACRO, 54 Bradford Street, Digbeth, Birmingham B5 6HS Tel: 021-666 6611

Special Feature



British Wool shop, Bradford.

Retail prices in 1988

This article describes what happened to retail prices in 1988. It provides a summary of the changes in prices which took place last year and the relative contributions of individual categories of goods and services to the overall movement in the retail prices index.

UK retail prices, as measured by the retail prices index, rose by 7.5 per cent between January 1988 and January 1989. This compares with a rate of increase of 3.3 per cent for the previous year. Over the period January to December taken as a whole, the average level of prices was 4.9 per cent higher than in 1987. This compares with a 4.2 per cent increase the previous year.

Prices increased steadily throughout the year, although the rate of increase was greater in the second half of the year than in the first. The annual rate of increase (the inflation rate) began the year at 3.3 per cent, but had risen to around 43/4 per cent by the summer and continued its upward movement to reach the 7.5 per cent recorded in January.

Higher mortgage interest payments for owner-occupiers in the second half of the year were an important factor behind this increase. Mortgage interest rates rose three times since their low-point in May 1988 and stood at around 13 per cent in January 1989, whereas they had been around 101/4 per cent at the beginning of 1988. In addition the budget reduction in the basic rate of income tax had the effect of reducing the amount of tax relief on mortgages, thus increasing the mortgage interest payable.

It is principally these mortgage interest rate changes which have led to a rise of 50 per cent over the year in the mortgage interest payments index, but higher house prices have also contributed. Excluding these payments from the RPI, the increase in all other prices was 5.5 per cent.

Other goods and services showed fewer variations in price than in the previous year. Among the larger increases were those for soft drinks—which increased by around 12 per cent in price—and for beef, personal services such as hairdressing, rail fares, and entertainment and recreation, all of which rose in price by around 10 per cent; while electricity prices were 9 per cent higher. Most other price increases were of between 1 and 8 per cent.

Some prices fell, however; the largest drop being that of 8 per cent in the price of heating oil. Audio-visual equipment, and tapes and records were also cheaper than

Among the 14 main groups of goods and services covered by the retail prices index, the housing group showed the largest average price increase over the period at 19.9 per cent, dominated by mortgage interest payments. The contribution of any individual price change to the overall RPI change depends both upon the size of the particular change and its importance in index household expenditure (its weight). Housing costs have a high weight in the retail prices index, comprising 16 per cent of total family expenditure. The contribution of the housing group to the change over the year in the all items index was 3.2 per cent out of the total change of 7.5 per cent. For mortgage interest payments alone, the contribution was 2.1 per cent.

Food carries the largest share of all of the household budget, and although food prices increased by less than the overall rate of inflation, they nevertheless made the second highest contribution to the overall change. Seasonal foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables were cheaper than a year ago, but other, non-seasonal foods increased by 5.4 per cent—the highest 12-monthly increase for six years. This reverses the pattern of the three previous years when seasonal foods increased by more than non-seasonal foods.

Another significant change was a 5.2 per cent increase in motoring expenditure. This group also carries a high weight in the retail prices index, so although other groups—such as leisure services—increased by more than these, their contribution to the overall change was less because they carry relatively small weights.

Table 1 summarises the price changes between January 1988 and January 1989 and their contribution to the average change for 'all items'.

General influences on prices

The rapid growth of demand which became apparent in mid-1988 prompted the Government to take firm action to combat emerging inflationary pressures. Interest rates were increased nine times between June 1988 and the end of the year and, as a result, mortgage interest rates rose from about 101/4 per cent to around 13 per cent over the year. In the short term this effect feeds through to the RPI via increased housing costs for owner occupiers.

Table 1 Changes between January 1988 and January 1989

	Change in group index (Per cent)	Weight	Effect on 'all items' change (Per cent)
Food	4.4	163	0.7
Catering	6.3	50	0.3
Alcoholic drink	6.0	78	0.5
Tobacco	4.1	36	0.1
	19-9	160	3.2
Fuel and light	6.0	55	0.3
Household goods	4.1	74	0.3
Household services	5.0	41	0.2
Clothing and footwear	4.7	72	0.3
Personal goods and services	5.8	37	0.2
Motoring expenditure	5.2	132	0.7
Fares and other travel costs	7.4	23	0.2
Leisure goods	2.2	50	0.1
Leisure services	8.2	29	0.2
All items	7.5	1,000	7.5
Goods and services mainly produced			
by nationalised industries*	7.9	54	0.4
All items except food, housing and nationalised industries output	5.0	630	3.2

Industrial costs

Over 1988 the sterling exchange rate against the dollar remained stable at about \$1.8 to the pound—somewhat higher than in recent years. Measured against a basket of currencies the pound has strengthened by 5.5 per cent.

Crude oil averaged \$15 a barrel during 1988, a fall of 18 per cent from the previous year, resulting from overproduction as OPEC failed to agree price quotas.

Although the price of coal remained constant and the price of oil fell, manufacturers' fuel costs have risen by 2.6 per cent. There was a 6.4 per cent increase in material costs due to an increase in the price of base-metals following rising industrial demand. Thus manufacturers' total input costs have increased by 5.7 per cent over the year to January 1989, compared to an annual increase of 3.8 per cent to January of the previous year.

Productivity

Further increases in productivity throughout 1988 continued to keep growth in unit wage costs lower than increases in average earnings. Prices of home sales of manufacturers' goods increased by 5.3 per cent in the year to January 1989; this was significantly higher than last year's increase of 3.8 per cent, due partly to there being an increase in excise duties for alcohol and tobacco in the 1988 budget whereas these duties were not changed in the 1987 budget.

Nationalised industries

Over 1988, consumers faced an increase in average prices of 7.9 per cent compared to only a 2.8 per cent increase over 1987. The largest increase was that for electricity of 9 per cent, closely followed by water, up 8 per cent, and gas and postage, up 6 per cent.

Rail fares increased by 10 per cent while bus and coach fares increased by 8 per cent.

Weather

Climatic conditions in 1988 were generally more favourable for fresh vegetables than in the previous year. The mild winter also encouraged the survival of a large supply of lambs but prices were buoyed up by strong export demand.

The strong pound exerted a downward influence on the prices of imported foods, so that—despite the most severe drought since 1930 in America's Midwest, coupled with heavy wheat purchasing by China and the USSR leading to an increase in wheat prices—there was little direct impact on UK food prices.

A drought in Brazil was responsible for a poor crop of oranges for the manufacture of orange juice, leading to very high prices.

Other influences on food prices

Egg prices fell throughout the summer months as the market was oversupplied and, although they stabilised in the autumn as steps were taken to reduce the laying flock, they fell further at the end of the year, following the salmonella scare.

Beef prices were high as there were reduced supplies of young animals for slaughter as a consequence of cutting back the breeding herd in previous years in line with milk quotas. Unusually, delivered milk prices rose twice during the course of the year.

Canned fish prices increased rapidly in the closing months of the year due to a poor salmon run.

International comparisons

The rate of inflation in the UK rose to 6.8 per cent (5.1 per cent excluding mortgage interest payments) in the 12 months to December, which was higher than most other OECD countries whose average rate of inflation was 4.4 per cent (Japan rose by 0.9 per cent and the USA by 4.4 per cent). The average EEC rate of inflation was 4.1 per

Pensioner price indices

In the year to the fourth quarter of 1988, the price indices (excluding housing costs) for one- and two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits rose by 4.5 and 4.4 per cent respectively—slightly less than the increase in prices, excluding housing costs, for index households (4.7 per cent), see table 2. This was because the higher and lower price movements over the year were for goods and services on which pensioner housholds spend relatively less than households in gener-

In some years there are greater differences in the pattern of price changes as they affect pensioner households and index households when housing costs are excluded. In the long run, however, they are very similar.

The difference between the experience of inflation for one-pensioner and two-pensioner households of limited means lies in the make-up of their respective 'shopping baskets' and in the pattern of price changes each year. For

Table 2 Retail prices excluding housing costs: percentage increase over a vear earlier

	General index	One-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits*	Two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits
Fourth quarter	6.6		7.0
1982 1983	4.7	4.6	4.8
1984	3.9	4.4	4.5
1985	4.8	4.8	4.7
1986	2.7	2.6	2.7
1987	3.6	2.6	2.9
1988	4.7	4.5	4.4

* Defined as those who derive at least three-quarters of their incomes from national insurance retirement, and similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits.

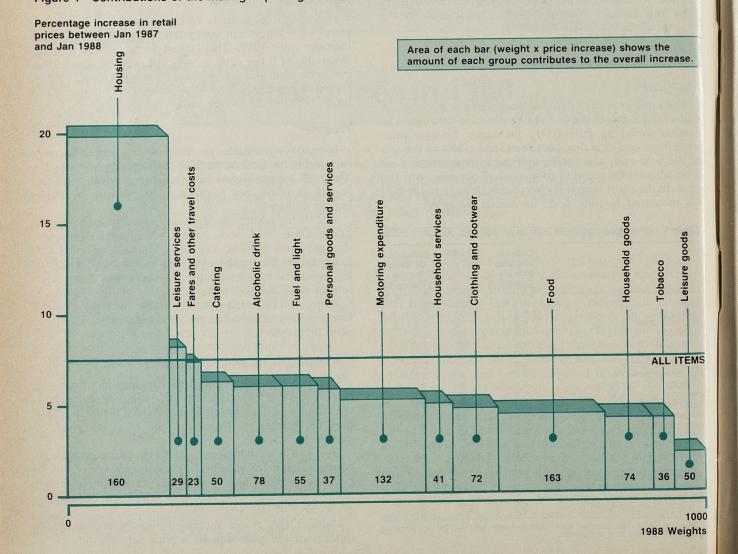
example, single pensioners spend a greater proportion o their budgets on fuel and food and a smaller proportion o consumer durables.

Movements in prices within the major groups

Food (weight 167 out of 1,000)

In 1988 the increase in food prices averaged 4.4 per cen over the year. This was higher than in 1987 (2.9 per cent) Over the year the prices of items subject to seasona variation fell by 0.5 per cent and non-seasonal food prices rose by 5.4 per cent in comparision to 1987, when there

Figure 1 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the 'all items' index



were increases of 3.7 and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Seasonal food prices fell from May onwards and many items, even after some recovery, ended the year lower in price than in January; the price of fresh vegetables decreased by 1.6 per cent, that for eggs by 6.3 per cent, potatoes 3.4 per cent and prices of home-killed lamb were 2.4 per cent lower. Fresh fruit prices rose by 6.3 per cent.

There were steady price increases thoughout the year for nearly all non-seasonal food. The shortage of sugar on the world market and bad weather in the Mediterranean and Israel all contributed to higher prices. Particularly notable were increases in the prices of bread (5.5 per cent), cereals (8·1 per cent), beef (10·1 per cent), butter (9.2 per cent), oils and fats (7.7 per cent), cheese (5.9 per cent), milk (7.2 per cent), milk products (6.4 per cent), tea (8.3 per cent), sugar (6.1 per cent) and soft drinks (12.2 per cent).

Catering (meals bought outside the home) (weight 50)

The price index for this group increased by 6.3 per cent, similar to the increases in 1987 (6.4 per cent) and 1986 (6.6 per cent). Of the components within the group, restaurant meals had the largest price increases (6.9 per cent).

Alcoholic drink (weight 78)

Excise duty increases in April of 1p a pint on beer, 4p a bottle on wine, 6p a bottle on sparkling or fortified wine and price increases following the introduction of all day opening in August contributed to the 6.0 per cent increase in this group.

The increase in the prices charged for wine and spirits at 4.3 per cent was less than for beer, which was 7.2 per cent. For both categories 'on sales' prices rose more than 'off sales' prices. There were the usual pre-Christmas discounts in off-licences.

Tobacco (weight 36)

An increase in excise duties in April and manufacturers' price increases in October led to a rise of 4·1 per cent in this group, higher than in 1987 (1.4 per cent) when there had been no Budget changes. Within the group, the price of cigarettes rose by 4.1 per cent while the price of tobacco rose by 4.2 per cent.

Housing (weight 160)

The price index for the housing group increased by 19.9 per cent, by far the largest increase for any group in the index and considerably higher than the rises in 1987 (3.9) per cent) and 1986 (8.3 per cent).

The major contributory factor to this rise was the increased mortgage interest rate following three large increases in August, October and January and also April's cut in the basic rate of income tax, which had the effect of increasing mortgage interest payments net of tax relief. Higher house prices also increased the amount of mortgage debt outstanding.

Other increases in this group were rents (8.2 per cent), rates (8.4 per cent), and water charges (8.0 per cent) following the annual revision of these charges in April.

Repairs and maintenance costs and the price of DIY materials rose by 6.3 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively.

Fuel and light (weight 55)

Prices for fuel and light rose on average by 6.0 per cent over 1988 compared to a fall of 1.7 per cent in 1987. New tariffs in April caused the price of gas to rise by 6.0 per cent and electricity by 8.6 per cent. The prices of heating oil and other fuels fell throughout the year and although

they started to increase again in November, they ended the year 8.2 per cent lower than in January 1988.

Coal and solid fuel prices were 1.3 per cent higher.

Household goods (weight 74)

The group index increased fairly steadily throughout the year to finish 4.1 per cent higher. The usual pattern of seasonal reductions in summer and pre-Christmas sales was recorded. Electrical goods showed the lowest price increase in the group: 1.8 per cent.

Household services (weight 41)

There was an average price rise of 5.0 per cent in this group. This reflected increased postal charges of 5.9 per cent in September, and larger increases in domestic service charges (7.0 per cent) and in fees and subscriptions (9.1 per cent). There was no change in the cost of telephone services.

Clothing and footwear (weight 72)

This group's price index increased by 4.7 per cent. There were seasonal reductions for most items in the July and August sales, and again in the December and January sales. These were more noticeable for women's outerwear than the other sections in the group, although the January sale reductions were less marked than in 1988.

Personal goods and services (weight 37)

The group showed an average price increase of 5.8 per cent in 1988. There was an April increase of 8.3 per cent for prescription charges. The prices of personal services rose by 9.5 per cent and those of personal articles by 2.3per cent.

Motoring expenditure (weight 132)

The price index for this group showed a rise of 5.2 per cent in 1988, similar to that in 1987 (5.1 per cent). The largest price change was the increase of 8.6 per cent for motor insurance, which was lower than the 20 per cent increase of 1987. Generally motor vehicle prices rose by 6.2 per cent on average, while maintenance costs rose by 6.9 per cent.

Petrol prices fluctuated throughout the year, being stable for the first three months, rising slightly until August and then falling back to end 0.8 per cent higher by January 1989 than they had been in January 1988.

Fares and other travel costs (weight 23)

Prices rose by 7.4 per cent on average for this group; inter-city rail fares went up in May and there was a general increase in January so as to finish the year 7.4 per cent higher than in January 1988. Bus and coach fares increased by 8.1 per cent.

Leisure goods (weight 50)

These goods increased in price by 2.2 per cent on average over 1988. However the price of audio-visual equipment fell for the second year running: a 4.6 per cent reduction was recorded similar to the fall in prices of 4.7 per cent in 1987

Prices for toys, photographic and sports equipment increased by 4.5 per cent on average. Prices for books and newspapers, and for gardening products recorded the largest increases, of 5.9 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively.

Leisure services (weight 29)

The group price index rose by 8.2 per cent in 1988. The cost of a TV licence increased by 8.1 per cent in April and

Table 3 Indices and weights for 'all items', groups and sub-groups: January 13, 1987=100

	Weights	1988							-44
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
ALL ITEMS	1,000	103.3	103.7	104.1	105.8	106.2	106-6	106.7	107.9
Food and catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household	213 114	103·7 103·0	104·3 103·4	104·7 103·6	105·3 105·2	105·7 105·6	105·9 105·7	105·2 105·9	105·7 106·4
expenditure Personal expenditure Travel and leisure	330 109 234	102·9 102·2 104·5	103·2 102·9 104·5	103·5 103·7 104·9	106·4 104·1 106·4	106·6 105·3 106·7	107·1 105·8 107·3	107·7 104·6 107·9	110·5 104·7 108·3
All items excluding seasonal food All items excluding food Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal All items excluding housing	975 837 25 138 840	103·3 103·4 103·7 102·7 103·2	103·6 103·8 106·9 103·0 103·6	104·0 104·2 107·1 103·4 104·0	105·7 106·0 108·5 103·8 105·0	106·1 106·4 106·9 104·3 105·5	106·6 106·9 105·3 104·7 105·9	106·9 107·2 97·9 105·0 106·0	108·1 108·5 97·5 105·7 106·4
All items excluding mortgage interest	958	103-7	104.0	104-4	105-9	106.5	106.9	107-0	107-3
Nationalised industries	54	102-8	103-1	103-0	104-9	106-0	107-3	108-2	108-3
Consumer durables	141	101-2	101.9	102-6	103-0	104-1	104-2	103-1	103-4
Food Bread Cereals Biscuits and cakes Beef Lamb of which: Home-killed lamb Pork Bacon Poultry Other meat Fish of which: Fresh fish Butter Oil and fats Cheese Eggs Milk fresh Milk products Tea Coffee and other hot drinks Soft drinks Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates Potatoes of which: Unprocessed potatoes Vegetables of which: Other fresh vegetables Fruit of which: Fresh fruit	163 9 4 9 10 3 2 4 4 7 10 5 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 7 4 4 7 10 5 2 2 3 4 4 7 1 3 4 4 7 1 4 4 7 1 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	102-9 105-8 103-8 103-0 104-8 99-3 99-3 101-1 102-2 101-5 100-7 105-1 108-1 101-5 104-2 110-7 104-2 110-7 104-2 110-7 104-2 110-7 107-6 100-7 99-8 97-9 105-0 107-2 101-3 101-2	103·6 106·2 105·5 103·1 104·9 97·5 92·7 100·1 102·2 100·2 100·2 100·5 106·1 107·9 101·7 100·8 92·3 109·3 109·3 109·6 100·6 100·9	103·9 106·2 106·2 106·2 102·9 105·7 98·0 95·7 100·9 102·3 101·9 100·0 105·1 106·0 102·5 101·0 106·0 108·7 104·1 106·1 100·6 92·4 110·3 109·3 109·3 100·8 99·6 97·7 112·9 117·0 104·0 104·4	104·4 106·5 107·1 103·1 106·2 102·6 106·2 99·9 101·9 100·7 99·8 104·9 105·7 103·1 101·3 106·6 110·5 104·4 107·5 101·0 92·5 112·2 109·8 98·2 114·2	104·7 107·4 107·8 104·2 107·8 106·9 110·3 99·6 102·4 101·4 99·9 103·8 103·5 103·5 106·8 108·0 104·5 107·5 100·7 92·4 114·8 110·1 100·1	104·8 108·0 107·8 104·5 109·0 108·9 113·2 101·8 103·0 101·5 99·9 104·3 105·0 103·4 101·0 106·9 104·2 104·6 107·7 103·9 93·0 115·4 110·1 101·0 95·8 89·5 107·5	104·0 108·3 108·3 109·6 102·4 103·0 100·9 103·1 101·8 99·7 105·9 104·5 101·5 107·2 102·4 104·6 108·3 107·1 93·0 115·8 110·7 101·0 90·2 90·7 111·5 114·3	104·4 108·7 108·6 104·6 111·3 103·8 104·9 100·5 103·5 101·6 99·6 103·3 106·2 105·4 102·8 107·0 101·7 107·8 110·1 106·7 93·5 117·2 110·5 101·2 94·4 86·0 96·5 89·5 107·5 109·5 109·5 109·5 109·6
Other foods Catering Restaurant meals Canteen meals	12 50 25 8	102·8 106·4 106·5 106·5	103·0 107·1 107·5 107·1	103·2 107·5 107·8 107·5	104·0 108·5 108·6 109·0	105·1 108·9 109·1 109·2	105·2 109·5 109·8 109·5	105·4 109·7 110·0 109·6 109·3	110·4 111·1 109·6 109·8
Take-aways and snacks Alcoholic drink Beer —On sales —Off sales Wines and spirits —On sales —Off sales	78 46 41 5 32 14	106·3 103·7 104·3 104·5 102·9 102·8 104·0 102·0	106·6 104·2 104·8 104·9 104·2 103·4 104·5 102·7	107·1 104·6 105·1 105·1 105·0 103·9 104·7 103·4	108·1 106·1 106·8 106·8 107·0 105·1 106·3 104·2	108·6 106·6 107·4 107·3 107·4 105·5 106·7 104·6	109·1 106·8 107·6 107·5 107·8 105·7 107·0 104·8	109-3 108-0 108-1 107-7 105-8 107-1 104-9	107·7 108·8 109·0 107·5 106·2 107·7 105·0
Tobacco Cigarettes Tobacco	36 32 4	101·4 101·7 99·7	101·6 101·9 99·7	101.6 101.9 99.5	103·2 103·5 100·7	103·7 104·0 101·3	103·6 103·9 100·8	103·4 103·8 100·8	103-6 104-0 100-9
Housing Rent Mortgage interest payments Rates Water and other charges Repairs and maintenance	160 33 42 43 7	103·9 105·7 96·3 107·7 107·6	104·3 105·8 96·8 107·7 107·6	104·7 105·9 97·8 107·7 107·6	109·9 111·9 101·6 116·8 115·5	109·4 112·0 98·9 116·8 115·6	109·8 112·5 99·3 116·8 115·6	110·2 112·9 99·9 116·8 115·6	115-8 112-8 118-8 116-8 115-6
charges Do-it-yourself materials	9 19	104·1 104·7	104·3 105·4	104·4 105·8	105·5 106·0	106·3 106·4	106·6 107·1	106·9 107·9	107·3 108·4
Fuel and light Coal and solid fuels Electricity Gas Oil and other fuel	55 5 26 21 3	98·3 101·8 100·0 95·5 97·3	98·0 102·0 100·0 95·5 92·9	97·8 101·9 100·0 95·5 89·4	99·1 101·9 101·7 96·6 89·5	100·7 97·2 104·4 98·4 90·1	102·4 96·6 107·1 100·1 88·7	103·6 96·2 108·6 101·2 89·9	103-4 95-8 108-6 101-2 86-5

				1989	Change Effect of change on		
Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	year (Per cent)	change on 'all items' index (Per cent)	
108-4	109-5	110.0	110.3	111.0	7.5	7.5	ALL ITEMS
106·2 106·9	106·4 107·5	107·1 107·8	107·8 107·7	108·7 108·5	4·8 5·3	1·0 0·6	Food and catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household
111·1 105·8 108·6	113·2 107·4 109·0	114·1 108·1 109·1	114·3 108·3 109·0	115·4 107·4 109·8	12·1 5·1 5·1	4·0 0·6 1·2	expenditure Personal expenditure Travel and leisure
108·7 109·1 97·2 106·1 106·9	109·8 110·4 97·1 106·4 107·4	110·3 110·9 98·8 107·0 107·8	110·5 111·0 101·5 107·4 108·0	111·2 111·7 103·2 108·2 108·5	7·6 8·0 -0·5 5·4 5·1	7·4 6·7 — 0·7 4·3	All items excluding seasonal food All items excluding food Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal All items excluding housing All items excluding mortgage
107.8	108-3	108.7	108-9	109-4	5.5	5.3	interest interest
109-0	109-2	109-3	109-3	110-9	7.9	0-4	Nationalised industries
104.3	105-3	105.7	105.9	104.5	3.3	0.5	Consumer durables
104·8 108·8 109·9 105·4 112·1 100·9 100·6 101·3 104·1 102·1 100·1 104·2 107·7 107·6 104·3 108·4 101·5 107·9 109·5 107·8 93·1 118·2 110·7 101·5 95·5 87·9 97·5 90·8 105·1 106·1 105·8	104·9 109·0 110·5 106·0 112·3 96·5 93·9 101·6 104·7 101·2 99·9 103·0 104·6 108·5 105·2 109·2 102·8 108·0 110·8 108·3 93·0 118·5 111·5 101·4 95·4 87·6 99·9 94·4 103·2 103·9 106·4	105-7 109-0 110-8 106-4 113-8 98-8 97-7 104-3 105-2 102-7 100-6 103-1 103-5 110-0 106-5 109-8 104-9 108-4 111-4 108-3 92-9 119-2 112-0 101-4 97-6 91-3 102-6	106-5 110-8 111-0 107-2 115-1 99-6 98-5 104-7 105-4 102-0 101-0 104-1 105-2 110-3 107-2 109-1 106-4 108-5 112-9 108-5 112-9 108-5 92-7 119-9 112-1 101-5 99-5 94-3 105-8 102-2 102-8 103-9 107-0	107-4 111-6 112-2 108-3 115-4 99-0 96-9 105-0 105-8 102-2 101-2 105-9 107-8 110-8 110-3 103-7 111-7 112-5 108-9 92-9 120-7 114-2 101-8 99-7 94-6 108-3 105-5 106-1 107-6 107-3	4·4 5·5 8·1 10·1 -0·3 -2·4 3·9 3·5 0·7 0·5 0·8 -0·3 9·2 7·7 5·9 -6·3 7·2 6·4 8·3 1·1 12·1 6·1 1·1 -0·1 -3·4 3·1 -1·6 4·7 6·3 4·4	0·7 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	Food Bread Cereals Biscuits and cakes Beef Lamb of which: Home-killed lamb Pork Bacon Poultry Other meat Fish of which: Fresh fish Butter Oil and fats Cheese Eggs Milk fresh Milk products Tea Coffee and other hot drinks Soft drinks Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates Potatoes of which: Unprocessed potatoes Vegetables of which: Other fresh vegetables Fruit of which: Fresh fruit Other foods
111·1 111·9 110·8 110·1	111·7 112·6 110·9 110·7	112·1 113·2 110·8 111·2	112·4 113·3 111·3 111·6	113·1 113·9 112·2 112·3	6·3 6·9 5·4 5·6	0·3 0·2 0·1	Catering Restaurant meals Canteen meals Take-aways and snacks
108·4 109·8 110·0 107·8 106·5 108·3 105·3	109·1 110·6 110·9 108·0 106·8 108·7 105·5	109·1 111·0 111·5 106·7 106·3 109·2 104·1	108·9 111·2 111·8 105·9 105·7 109·3 103·0	109·9 111·8 112·4 107·4 107·2 109·8 105·3	6·0 7·2 7·6 4·4 4·3 5·6 3·2	0·5 0·3 0·3 	Alcoholic drink Beer On sales Off sales Wines and spirits On sales Off sales
103·7 104·1 101·3	104·2 104·5 102·3	105·1 105·4 103·0	105·2 105·6 102·9	105·6 105·9 103·9	4·1 4·1 4·2	0·1 0·1 —	Tobacco Cigarettes Tobacco
116·5 113·0 121·0 116·8 115·6	120·7 114·0 134·8 116·8 115·6	122·1 114·4 137·6 116·8 115·6	122·5 114·0 139·2 116·8 115·6	124·6 114·4 144·4 116·8 116·2 110·7 109·3	19·9 8·2 49·9 8·4 8·0 6·3 4·4	3·2 0·3 2·1 0·4 0·1	Housing Rent Mortgage interest payments Rates Water and other charges Repairs and maintenance charges Do-it-yourself materials
103-6 100-3 108-6 101-2 83-6	103·7 101·1 108·6 101·2 84·5	103·9 102·0 108·6 101·2 85·6	104·1 102·3 108·6 101·2 89·2	104·2 103·1 108·6 101·2 89·3	6·0 1·3 8·6 6·0 -8·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	Fuel and light Coal and solid fuels Electricity Gas Oil and other fuel

Table 3 (contd) Indices and weights for 'all items', groups and sub-groups: January 13, 1987=100

	Weights	1988							
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	June	July	Aug
Household goods	74	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.6	105.9	106.5
Furniture	14	102.7	103.9	105.0	105.5	106-3	105.8	105.7	106.5
Furnishings	12	103-3	104.7	105.7	105.9	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.9
Electrical appliances	16	102-8	103.0	103.6	104.1	104.8	104.7	103.9	104.3
Other household equipment	10	103.6	104.1	104-4	105.3	105.8	105·9 107·6	106·3 109·9	107.3
Household consumables Pet care	14	105·6 100·5	105·9 100·7	106·2 100·8	106·7 100·6	106·9 101·1	101.0	101.9	110·6 102·4
ret care	0	100 3	100-7	100-0	100-0	1011	1012		102 4
Household services	41	105.0	105-3	105-4	105.7	106-0	106-2	107-1	107-4
Postage	2	100-6	100.6	100.6	100-6	100-6	100-6	100.6	100.6
Telephones telemessages,							404.0	101.0	101 -
etc	16	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101·2 108·3	101·2 108·7	101.2
Domestic services	7	105·8 108·4	106·1 108·9	106·7 109·1	107·3 109·7	107·6 110·2	110.5	112.5	109·3 113·0
Fees and subscriptions	16	100.4	100.9	109.1	109.7	110.2	110-5	112.5	113.0
Clothing and footwear	72	101-1	101-9	102-9	103-1	104-8	105-3	103-3	103-3
Men's outerwear	14	101-6	102.9	104.4	104.4	105.9	106.6	103.9	104.0
Women's outerwear	22	99.2	99.8	100.7	100-9	103.3	104.3	101.1	100.7
Children's outerwear	9	101.0	102.1	102.6	102.3	107-2	107.3	104.5	104.1
Other clothing	12	103.0	103.5	104.3	104.6	104.8	105.1	104.8	104.9
Footwear	15	101.8	102-4	103.8	104.1	104.4	104.3	103.8	104.7
Personal goods and services	37	104-3	104.7	105-1	106-0	106-3	106-6	107-1	107-5
Personal articles	11	100.6	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.8
Chemists' goods	15	105.1	105.4	105.9	106.9	107.3	107.8	108-0	108-4
Personal services	11	106-9	107.7	108.1	109.8	110-1	110.4	111.5	112.0
Motoring expenditure	132	105-1	105.0	105-6	107.0	107-3	108-2	109-2	109-5
Purchase of motor vehicles	58	106.9	106-5	107.8	109.5	110.1	111.3	112-3	113.3
Maintenance of motor									
vehicles	18	105.8	107.5	108.0	108.6	108-8	109.6	110.1	109.9
Petrol and oil	36	98.9	98.0	98.0	99.9	99.7	100.7	100.9	100.8
Vehicles tax and insurance	20	112.2	112-2	112-2	112-9	113.1	113.1	115.9	115.9
Fares and other travel costs	23	105-1	105.7	105-6	105-8	106-7	106-9	107-9	108-6
Rail fares	7	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8
Bus and coach fares	7	106.7	108-2	108-2	108.3	109.5	109.7	111.3	112.4
Other travel costs	9	102.0	102-3	102.2	102-6	103-4	103-6	104.9	105.9
Leisure goods	50	102-8	103-3	103-3	103-9	104-3	104-2	104-4	104.7
Audio-visual equipment	13	95.3	95.1	94.6	95.1	95.1	94.2	93.3	93.4
Records and tapes	5	100.0	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7
Toys, photographic and									
sport goods	11	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.5	105.8	106.3
Books and newspapers	16	109.0	110.2	110.3	110.9	111.9	111.9	112·6 107·0	113·1 107·2
Gardening products	5	104.3	105.0	105-9	105.3	107-2	107-7	107.0	107.2
Leisure services	29	103-6	103.7	103-8	108-3	108-4	108-4	108-3	108-5
Television licences and rentals	11	99.4	99.4	99.5	103-6	103.6	103-6	103-3	103.3
Entertainment and other	11	33.4	33.4	33.3	100.0	100 0			
recreation	18	106.9	107.0	107.1	111.8	112-0	112.0	112-1	112.4

rental charges rose slightly for most models. The price of entertainment outside the home showed a general rise of 10.5 per cent.

Month-by-month changes

January to February (+0.4 per cent)

The rise in the index between January and February was mainly the result of higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, and with the end of the winter sales, prices for clothing, footwear and household goods were all higher. There were lower prices for motor vehicles and petrol.

February to March (+0.4 per cent)

There were a number of price increases spread over a large range of goods and services, most notably for some foods, motor vehicles, household goods, clothing and footwear.

March to April (+1.6 per cent)

As is usual in April, local authorities increased their rents and rates; water charges were also higher. These three items accounted for nearly half the overall monthly rise in the index between March and April. In addition the budget increased the excise duties on alcohol, tobacco and petrol and introduced a lower standard rate of income tax, which increased the cost of mortgage interest payments net of tax relief. Prices for motor vehicles increased, TV licence fees were higher and the first phase of increased gas and electricity tariffs took effect from the beginning of the month.

April to May (+0.4 per cent)

As a result, mainly of higher prices for clothing, some foods and the further effects of the recent price increases for electricity and gas, the index rose between April and May. Mortgage interest rates fell by about half a percentage point for most borrowers from May 1.

May to June (+0.4 per cent)

The main price rises over the month were for motor vehicles, non-seasonal foods, petrol and clothing. The third tranche of the recent price increases for electricity and gas took effect, the seasonal food prices were lower on average.

June to July (+0.1 per cent)

The small rise in the index reflected lower fresh food prices, as is usual for the season, and summer sale price

	University of the Control of the Con			Name of the last o			
107-2	107-6	107-9	107-9	107-5	41	0.2	Household goods
					4.1	0.3	Household goods
107.5	107.9	108.7	108.7	107-3	4.5	0.1	Furniture
107.8	108-1	108.5	108-8	108.7	5.2	0.1	Furnishings
105-1	105.3	105-8	105-6	104.6	1.8	_	Electrical appliances
107.7	108-0	108-3	108.5	108.5	4.7		Other household equipment
111.3	111.7	111.6	111.8	112.2	6.3	0.1	Household consumables
						0.1	
102-3	102.7	102-7	102-2	102-4	1.9		Pet care
107-8	108-2	108-7	108-8	110-3	5.0	0.2	Household services
106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	5.9		Postage
100.5	100 0	100 3	100 5	100-5	2.9		
	1010	1010	1010				Telephones telemessages,
101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101-2			etc
109.8	110.6	111.1	111.5	113.2	7.0		Domestic services
113.3	113.8	114.9	115.1	118-3	9.1	0.1	Fees and subscriptions
1100							rees and subscriptions
404.0	106-9	107-6	107-9	105-9	4.7	0.3	Olathian and factoria
104.8							Clothing and footwear
105.3	107-2	108-1	108.3	106-2	4.5	0.1	Men's outerwear
103.5	105.0	105.9	106-2	102.5	3.3	0.1	Women's outerwear
104.4	107.8	108-8	109.0	106.8	5.7	0.1	Children's outerwear
105.9	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.0	5.8	0.1	
							Other clothing
105.5	108.0	108-3	108.5	107-6	5.7	0.1	Footwear
107-8	108-1	108-8	109-1	110.4	5.8	0.2	Personal goods and services
102.1	102.5	103.0	103-2	102.9	2.3		Personal articles
108.6	108.9	109.9	110.1	111.1	5.7	0.1	
							Chemists' goods
112.5	112.7	113.3	113.5	117.1	9.5	0.1	Personal services
109.7	110.2	110-1	109.8	110-6	5.2	0.7	Motoring expenditure
113.8	114.3	114-2	113.6	113.5	6.2	0.4	Purchase of motor vehicles
113.0	114.0	114.7	1100	110.5	0.2	0.4	
							Maintenance of motor
110.4	110.6	111-1	111.0	113-1	6.9	0.1	vehicles
100.5	100.3	100.0	99.8	99.7	0.8		Petrol and oil
115.9	117.6	117-6	117-6	121.9	8.6	0.2	Vehicles tax and insurance
1100	1170	117 0	11, 0	1213	0.0	02	vernoles tax and insurance
100.0	1000	100 5	100.0				
108-8	109-2	109.5	109-6	112-9	7.4	0.2	Fares and other travel costs
107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	117-4	9.6	0.1	Rail fares
112.5	113.4	113.7	113.7	115.3	8.1	0.1	Bus and coach fares
106.3	106-7	107-0	107.5	107.3	5.2	_	Other travel costs
1000	1007	107 0	107 0	107.5	3.2		Other traver costs
1015	105.0	1010	105.0	105.1			Laterine and the
104-5	105.0	104.9	105.0	105-1	2.2	0.1	Leisure goods
92.1	92.0	91.9	91.7	90.9	-4.6	-0.1	Audio-visual equipment
99.5	99.7	97.8	97.8	97.8	-2.2		Records and tapes
				0, 0			Toys, photographic and
106 F	100 4	106-8	106.9	100.0	4.5		
106.5	106-4			106.8			sport goods
113.3	114.5	114.7	114.7	115.4	5.9	0.1	Books and newspapers
108-1	109.5	109.5	110.8	112-2	7.6	_	Gardening products
							9
110-6	110-5	111-6	111-7	112-1	8-2	0.2	Leisure services
110.0	110.3	111.0		1121	0.2	0.2	
100.0			100 5				Television licences and
103.3	103.4	103-4	103.5	103.7	4.3		rentals
							Entertainment and other
115.9	115.8	117.5	117.6	118-1	10.5	0.2	recreation
	, , , , ,	.,, 0		1101	100	0 2	Coroation

1989

Jan

reductions for clothing and footwear. There were higher prices for motor vehicles and insurance, non-seasonal food, electricity and gas (as the final phases of the tariff rises were reflected in the index).

July to August (+1.1 per cent)

Oct

Nov

Three-quarters of the rise in the index over the month was the result of higher mortgage interest rates, effective from August 1 for most mortgagors. Among other price increases, the most notable were for non-seasonal food, motor vehicles and—with the end of the summer sales durable goods. The prices of fresh foods fell slightly.

August to September (+0.5 per cent)

The residual effects of August's increases in mortgage interest rates fed through to the September figures. There was also a wide range of price increases among other goods and services—those for clothing and footwear, non-seasonal food, leisure services, household goods and alcoholic drink were the most notable. The prices of seasonal foods fell.

September to October (+1.0 per cent)

October's increase reflected the rise in mortgage

interest payments, following a second round of mortgage interest rate increases on October 1, when the average of 11½ per cent rose to 12¾ per cent. Other notable price increases were for clothing and footwear, motor vehicles and their insurance and beer.

October to November (+0.5 per cent)

Effect of

change on 'all items'

during

year (Per cent)

The final effects of the October increases in mortgage interest rates and higher prices for some foods, clothing and footwear were the main causes of the monthly rise in the index.

November to December (+0.3 per cent)

There were price increases for a wide range of goods and services, the most notable being for food. The prices of motor vehicles, wines and spirits fell.

December to January (+0.6 per cent)

The rise in the index between December and January was mainly due to increased housing costs, in particular mortgage interest payments. There were also higher food prices. Christmas discounts ended for alcoholic drink; motor insurance premia were higher; and rail fares increased early in the month.

Special **Feature**



Membership of trade unions in 1987

Trade union membership in the United Kingdom in 1987 showed a decrease for the eighth consecutive year, following its peak level of 13,289,000 in 1979. As at December 31, 1987, total membership stood at 10,475,000, a decrease of 0.6 per cent over December 1986 and 21.2 per cent below the 1979 peak.

Table 1 summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of trade unions for the period 1977 to 1987. Figure 1 shows membership and numbers of unions for the period from 1897 to 1987.

Number of trade unions

The total number of trade unions at the end of 1987 was 330, a decrease of five on the 1986 total and 76 per cent below the peak number of 1,384 recorded in 1920. With the exception of 1973 and 1977, when small increases were recorded, the decrease has been a steady one, and this reflects the continuing process of mergers and transfers of membership, as well as local and craft unions joining with national unions.

Despite the decrease in numbers new unions have still been formed in most years, including five during 1987.

Size of unions

Many unions are relatively small. Over half the 1987 total had fewer than 1,000 members, which together accounted for only 0.4 per cent of the total membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale there were 24 unions each with 100,000 or more members, which together accounted for over 85 per cent of the total membership of all unions; while the eight largest unions, which all had in excess of 350,000 members, accounted for 52.8 per cent of the total membership. An analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at

Table 1 Trade unions—numbers and membership.

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (thousands)	Percentage change in membership since previous year		
1977	481	12,846	+3·7		
1978	462	13,112	+2·1		
1979	453	13,289	+1·3		
1980	438	12,947	-2·6		
1981	414	12,106	-6·5		
1982	408	11,593	-4·2		
1983	394	11,236	-3·1		
1984	375	10,994	-2·2		
1985	370	10,821	-1·6		
1986	335	10,539	-2·6		
1987	330	10,475	-0·6		

the end of 1987 is given in table 2. Tables 3 and 4 give an analysis by size of union from 1982 to 1987, table 3 showing changes in numbers of unions and table 4 showing changes in total membership, as a percentage of the

Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1987, which includes members in branches outside the UK, shows a fall of 0.6 per cent from the total for 1986. This is the smallest decrease since the current downward trend began in 1980. It compares with an increase of 1.5 per cent in UK employment during 1987

It is no longer possible to give a useful industrial breakdown of union membership as over 4 million members belong to unions which now have multi-industry membership. This represents 39 per cent of total union

It is also no longer possible to produce reliable figures for male and female membership, for comparison with previous years, as there is a lack of consistency in the number of trade unions providing this information.

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Department of Employment. Since 1975 they relate to organisations that fall within the definition

Table 2 Trade unions—numbers and membership, end

Number of members	Number		Percentage of			
members	unions	membership (thousands)	Number of unions	Membership of all unions		
Under 100	53	2	16·1	0·0		
100–499	85	21	25·8	0·2		
500–999	26	19	7·9	0·2		
1,000–2,499	52	86	15·8	0·8		
2,500–4,999	22	79	6·7	0·8		
5,000–9,999	16	103	4·8	1·0		
10,000–14,999	6	73	1·8	0·7		
15,000–24,999	11	221	3·3	2·1		
25,000–49,999	24	878	7·3	8·4		
50,000–99,999	7	551	2·1	5·3		
100,000–249,999	13	2,129	3·9	20·3		
250,000 and over	11	6,312	3·3	60·3		
*Membership unknow	vn 4		1.2	0.0		
All members	330	10,475	100.0	100-0		

*There were four unions in 1987 whose membership was not reported, one of which was newly formed in 1987

of a trade union, in accordance with section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. They are based on data supplied by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, which comprises those unions, branches and sections on his list at December 31. This is supplemented by information obtained by the Department of Employment, from the Department of Economic Develoment, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions. They include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and noncontributory members, under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are situated in the United Kingdom, but do not include any members of trade unions whose head offices are elsewhere. Categories of membership are not obtained and the figures may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or

able 3 Trade un	ions—	anaiysi	is by siz	ze, 1982		er cent
Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Under 100 members 00–499 500–999	19·1 24·3 11·8	17·8 26·4 10·7	17·6 25·1 10·1	16·8 25·1 10·0	18·5 24·2 9·0	16·1 25·8 7·9
,000–2,499 2,500–4,999 5,000–9,999	12·5 9·3 5·6	14·4 7·9 4·5	14·9 8·8 4·3	14·9 7·3 3·8	14·9 6·6 4·8	15·8 6·7 4·8
0,000–14,999 15,000–24,999 25,000–49,999	0·7 4·4 3·7	0·5 5·1 3·8	0·8 4·0 5·1	1·1 3·0 6·2	1·5 3·0 7·5	1·8 3·3 7·3
50,000–99,999 100,000–249,999 250,000 and over	3·2 2·7 2·7	3·3 3·0 2·5	3·5 3·5 2·4	2·4 3·8 2·7	2·1 4·5 2·7	2·1 3·9 3·3
Membership unknow	'n			3.2	0.9	1.2
All sizes	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of unions at end of year	408	394	375	370	335	330

*See footnote to table 2.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. Figures previously published for earlier years have been revised in accordance with the latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates; however, this is believed to be relatively insignificant.

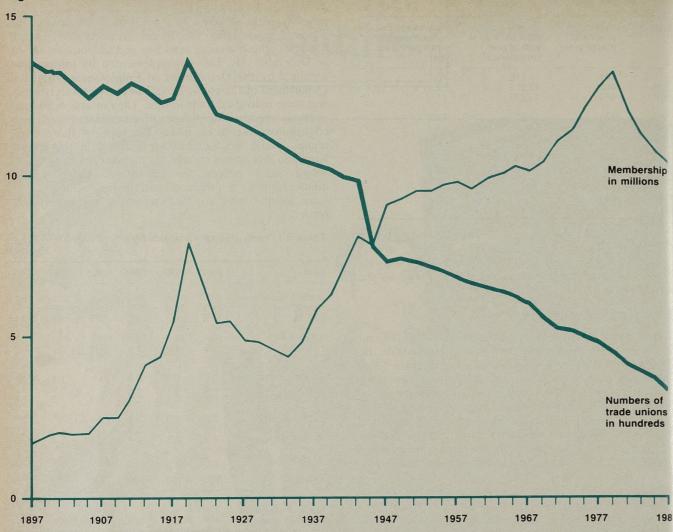
Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are maintained by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in accordance with section 8 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition of section 28 of the 1974 Act; the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but which have not applied for entry in the

Whereas application for entry into the list is entirely voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than

Figure 1 Trade unions and membership



12 months) are required under section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to submit annual returns, which include membership figures, to the Certification Officer. The Department of Employment, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except for those unions with their head office in Northern Ireland.

Table 4 Trade unions—membership by size, 1982–87

					Mark Street	Mark Sold	į
Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Under 100 members	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	
100–499	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	
500–999	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	
1,000–2,499	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	
2,500–4,999	1·1	1·0	1·0	0·9	0·7	0·8	
5,000–9,999	1·3	1·0	1·0	0·8	1·0	1·0	
10,000–14,999	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·4	0.6	0·7	
15,000–24,999	3·1	3·6	2·7	1·9	1.8	2·1	
25,000–49,999	4·7	4·9	6·0	7·5	8.6	8·4	
50,000–99,999	8·4	8·6	8·9	6·1	5·2	5·3	
100,000–249,999	16·1	18·6	22·3	22·8	25·2	20·3	
250,000 and over	63·7	60·9	56·5	58·4	55·6	60·3	
All sizes	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	No.						

at end of year (thousand) 11,593 11,236 10,994 10,821 10,539 10,475

The figure of 330 unions for 1987, given in this article does not correspond with those in the Certification Officer's Annual Report. The main reason for this, is that sections of certain unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separat trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas th Department of Employment has continued its previou practice of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not.

Further information

The latest Annual Report of the Certification Office was published in April 1989. It contains, inter alia, the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 1987 and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1987. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ, and in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland, Office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN. A Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc, giving office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information is published in full twice a year by HMSO.

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1989

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
May 18, Thursday	May 19, Friday	June 7, Wednesday
June 15, Thursday	June 16, Friday	July 5, Wednesday
July 13, Thursday	July 14, Friday	August 2, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5599 (Ansafone Service). Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service). Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service). Average Earnings Index: 0923 815208/815214 Tourism: 01-273 5507

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The workforce in employment in Great Britain rose by an estimated 169,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1988, and by 649,000 in the year to December

Manufacturing employment (seasonally adjusted) fell by an estimated 10,000 in February following the rises of 9,000 in January and 4,000 in the fourth quarter of 1988. Despite the February decrease, the current trend in manufacturing employment probably remains slightly upward.

Unemployment in the United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted fell by a further 30,600 between February and March to 1,918,000 (6.7 per cent of the workforce), the lowest level for over eight years. The unadjusted total of unemployment has now also dropped below 2 million. Unemployment has now fallen continuously for 32 months, the longest and largest sustained fall since the war. The total is down by 1,215,000 since the peak in July

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February 1989 was 91/4 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the rate for the year to January 1989.

Latest productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 1/2 per cent higher than

OUTPUT INDICES

in the corresponding quarter of 1987

The annual rate of price inflation was 7.9 per cent in March, compared with 7.8 per cent for February. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments was unchanged at 5.7 per cent.

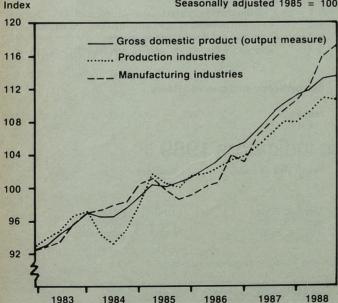
It is provisionally estimated that 3.0 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to February 1989. This compares with 2.5 million days lost in the previous 12-month period, and an annual average of 10.3 million days over the ten-year period ending January 1988.

Overseas residents made an estimated 990,000 visits to the United Kingdom in December 1988, while United Kingdom residents made about 1,230,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1989 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months but was still 2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the three months to February was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 71/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two

Seasonally adjusted 1985 = 100



latest three-month periods, there were increases of 5 per cent in the output of the metals industry and of "other minerals". 4 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry, and 2 per cent in the output of "other manufacturing industries" The output of textiles and clothing increased by 1 per cent. There was little change in the output of the engineering and allied industries and of food, drink and tobacco. Output of the energy sector in the three months to February, which was affected by the loss of production from Piper Alpha and its associated fields and other interruptions to oil extraction, fell by 7 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 111/2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier

The latest estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) suggest that the level of economic activity in 1988 was 4 per cent higher than in 1987. Between 1987 and 1988 the expenditure measure of GDP at constant factor cost rose 21/2 per cent, while the income-based measure and the output-based measure both increased by 41/2 per cent. The average measure, which is the Central Statistical Office's preferred measure for comparisons of a year or more, increased by 4 per cent between these two years. In the fourth quarter of 1988 the average measure of GDP at constant factor cost was 3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1987 and 1/2 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1988. The estimates of the average measure were calculated in the usual way as the average of the three independent GDP measures, including the expenditure measure which. exceptionally, was excluded when the average measure for the third quarter of 1988 was first calculated last December

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in March 1989 was 141.7 (1980=100), the same as in February. In the three months, January to March, the level of sales was 1/4 per cent lower than in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and nearly 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year

Consumers' expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1988 and seasonally adjusted was £65.5 billion, at 1985 prices, 6.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The revised estimate of capital expenditure by the manufacturing. construction, distribution, and financial industries (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1988 is over 1 per cent lower than that of the preceding quarter, but nearly 2 per cent higher than that for the fourt guarter of 1987. Within the total. capital expenditure by manufacturing industry fell by nearly 4 per cent between the latest two quarters, but was still almost 51/2 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1987. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industri was marginally higher than in the third quarter of 1988, and virtual the same as in the fourth quarter

Revised figures indicate that the level of stocks held by UK indust rose by £1.565 million, at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted. the fourth quarter of 1988. All the main sectors of UK industry increased their stocks during the quarter. The largest increase occurred in the manufacturing sector, where the level of stocks rose by £465 million. There were also sharp increases in the stock of the retailing sector and of the "other industries" sector, of £435 million and £400 million respectively. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £150 million, and stocks the energy and water supply industries were increased by £11 million following three successive quarters of destocking.

During 1988 as a whole, the level of stocks held by UK industr rose by £1,945 million at 1985 prices-around 2 per cent of the level at the start of the year and th largest annual increase since 1979. The level of stocks in the retail industry rose by £695 million while manufacturers and wholesalers increased their stock by £685 million and £235 million respectively. The level of stocks in the "other industries" sector also rose during 1988, by £465 million but stocks in the energy and wate supply industries were reduced by £135 million.

The current account of the balance of payments in the three months to February 1989 is estimated to have been in deficit b £4.8 billion, compared with a £4.7 billion deficit in the previous three months. Visible trade in the same period was in deficit by £6.1 billion following a £6.0 billion deficit in the previous three months. In the lates period a surplus on trade in oil of £0.2 billion was offset by a deficit on non-oil trade of £6.3 billion. The volume of exports rose by 1 per cent in the three months to

February 1989, to a level 21/2 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year earlier. The volume of imports rose by 4 per cent in the three months to February 1989, and was 16 per cent higher than a

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in March 1989 is provisionally estimated to have been £2.3 billion, bringing the total PSBR for the financial year 1988-89 to minus £16.6 billion (that is, a net debt repayment) This compares with a net debt repayment of £7.3 billion in the previous financial year, 1987-88 Proceeds from privatisation in March were £1.0 billion. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated to have been minus £7-3 billion in 1988-89 (that is, a net debt repayment), compared with £1-6 billion in the corresponding period of 1987-88.

Sterling's effective exchange rate index (ERI) for March 1989 fell by 1/2 per cent to 95.9 (1985=100) The currency fell by 2 per cent against the \$US, and by 11/2 per cent against the deutschemark but remained little changed against the yen. The ERI was 1/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding month a year ago; over the period, sterling rose by 4 per cent against

17.0 16.0 Non-manufacturing 15 0

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT:

1981 1980 the deutschemark but fell by 61/2 per cent against the \$US and by 4 per cent against the yen. The UK base lending rate

Great Britain

18.0

7.0

6.0

5.0

increased by 1 percentage point to 13 per cent on November 25

1982

1988. It was 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, fell to a trough of 71/2 per cent by May 17, and then increased to reach 12 per cent on August 25, before moving to its present level on November 25.

1983

Employment

1985

1986

Manufacturing

1984

Whole economy employment estimates for December 1988 are available for the first time this month. Estimates of employees in employment in manufacturing are now available for February 1989. Some estimates for earlier months have been revised slightly following the receipt of later information

1987

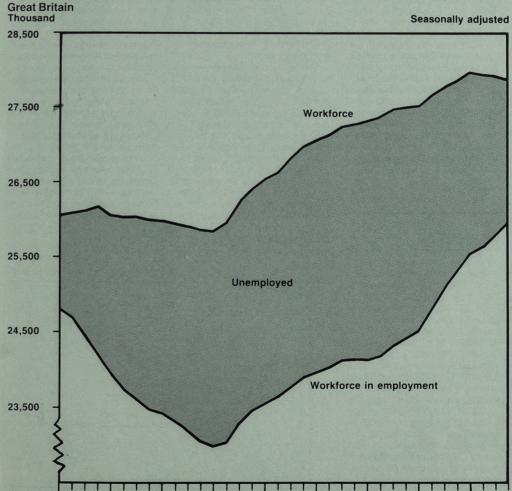
Seasonally adjusted

The workforce in employment (which comprises employees in employment, self-employed people, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes in Great Britain maintains its upward trend. There was an estimated increase in the workforce in employment of 169,000 in the fourth quarter of 1988, 649,000 in the year to December 1988 and 2.964.000 since March 1983 when the current upward trend began

The increase in the workforce in employment between March 1983 (when the upward trend began) and December 1988 is made up of estimated increases of 1,730,000 in employees in employment 841,000 in self-employed and 401,000 in participants in work related government training programmes, together with a decrease of 8 000 in members of HM Forces.

The fourth quarter increase of 169,000 consists of an estimated increase of 98,000 employees in employment, a projected increase of 31,000 in self-employment, an increase of 42,000 participants in work-related government training and a fall of 2,000 HM Forces. The rise in employees in employment is made up of increases in the services sector of 100,000 and in manufacturing industry of 4,000. offset by decreases in energy and

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT:



1982

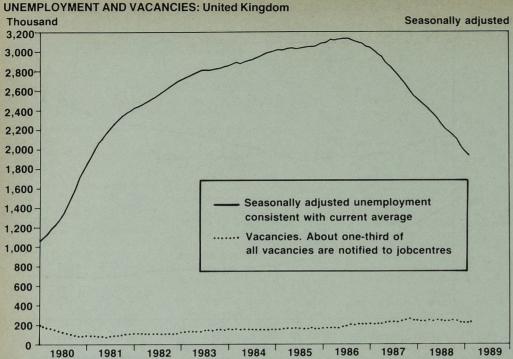
1983

1984

1985

1986

1987



water supply, and other industries (agriculture and construction) of 4 000 and 1 000 respectively

The substantial increase in the number of participants in workrelated government training programmes reflects the inclusion of participants in Employment Training (ET) for the first time in the December 1988 estimates. (When the previous whole economy employment estimate was made in September, ET had not begun to take effect). This growth has been offset by a seasonal fall in the number on the YTS.

The number of employees in the service sector has been affected by the run-down of the Community Programme (CP) in preparation for ET. It is estimated that without this change there would have been about 20,000 more employees in the service sector in September and 130,000 more in December 1988. It is expected that the estimates of employees will be reduced further as the CP comes to an end but that this will be broadly offset by increasing numbers on ET included in the workforce in employment as participants in work-related government training programmes.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries decreased by an estimated 10,000 in February following rises of 6,000 in January and 4 000 in the fourth quarter of 1988. Despite the February decrease, the current trend in manufacturing employment probably remains slightly upward.

Overtime working in manufacturing industries fell back to 14.21 million hours worked in February, following four months of extremely high overtime. However, the level in February remains significantly above levels seen

before October 1988, when there was a step up in the trend.

Although hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing were a little higher than the previous month at 0.26 million hours per week in February. compared to 0.16 million hours per week in January, this is still a very low level. The index of average weekly

hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of overtime and short-time working as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 101.2 for February This gives an average over the three-month period ending February 1989 of 101.5, compared with an average of 101.2 in the three months to February 1988.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom fell to 1,918,000 in March 1989, the lowest figure since January 1981 on the consistent basis. The unemployment rate dropped to 6.7 per cent of the workforce. The fall between February and March was 30,600, bringing the continuous fall since July 1986 to 1 215,000 over 32 consecutive months, the longest and largest sustained fall since the

The latest monthly fall of 30,600 is consistent with a continuing average fall of around 40,000 per month. The smaller fall in March probably reflects some rebound from above average falls over recent months due to the mild winter weather. Over the past six

months there has been an average fall of 45,600 per month

Over the 12 months to March the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell again in all regions of the UK. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in the West Midlands (down by 2.5 percentage points) and Wales (down by 2.4 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate was 1.9 percentage points

The unadjusted total of unemployed claimants in the UK has now also fallen below 2 million, at 1,960,000 (7·1 per cent of the workforce), a fall of 58,000 between February and March.

The stock of vacancies at iobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell a further 5,200 to 222,900 in the month to March, continuing the generally downward trend since the peak of 265,100 in November 1987. The fall since then has been concentrated in the

South East. The inflow of Seasonally adjusted vacancies fell back in the month to March but at 229,300 was still relatively high and similar to the average for the previous 12 months. The number of placings made by jobcentres similarly remained relatively high

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to February 1989 was 91/4 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the rate for the year to January (9 per cent), and the second successive month in which the annual rate ha increased by 1/4 percentage point.

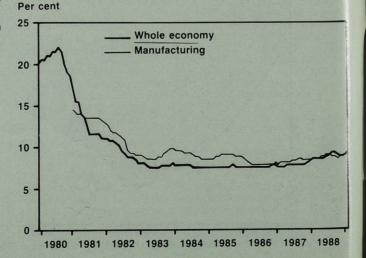
In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was 91/2 per cent, an increase of 1/2 percentage point or the figure for the year to January. Within the production sector the underlying increase for manufacturing was up

1/4 percentage point on the Januar figure, at 91/4 per cent. Separate data on overtime working in manufacturing show that overtime remained higher than a year earlie and thus continued to contribute to the increase in average manufacturing earnings. However because the level of overtime was not as high as in recent months. the amount it contributed was less than of late. Major bonus paymer were also at a low level in February, leaving settlements as the main driving force behind the upward movement.

The actual increases in average earnings in production and manufacturing were above the underlying rate because February 1988 earnings were reduced by disputes in the coal mining and motor vehicles industries.

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to February was 9 per cent, the san as for the year to January.

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX—UNDERLYING: Increases over previous year



Productivity and unit wage costs

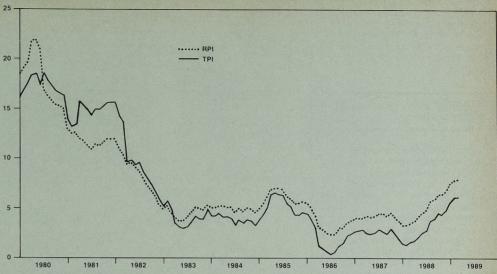
For the three months ending February 1989, manufacturing output was almost 71/2 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1988. This is above the estimated trend growth rate of 61/2 per cent, which eflects erratically low growth in 1988 following from industrial disputes and other factors. With current employment levels remaining higher than a year ago (despite the fall in February). manufacturing productivity continues to grow less quickly than output, and output per head in the sector in the three months to February 1989 was 61/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. While the annual manufacturing productivity growth rate has been close to 6 per cent for six consecutive months, the latest rate is the highest since the three months ending September 1987.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to February 1989 were about 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. Over the year the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 91/2 per cent but this was offset by the increase in productivity of 61/2 per cent. The latest figure for unit wage costs growth is close to the current trend rate of growth of 3 per cent per annum.

Latest productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the fourth quarter of 1988 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1987. Output rose by 3 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1988. but this was accompanied by a 21/2 per cent increase in the employed labour force. It is estimated that the growth in output and productivity would have been 1/2 percentage point higher but for the loss of output due to the Piper Alpha disaster and other recent oil industry interruptions.

Whole economy productivity for

RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



the year 1988 was 1.1 per cent up on 1987. The average increase for the period 1980-88 was 2.5 per cent, and compares favourably with that achieved in the 1960s and 1970c

The latest unit wage cost figures for the whole economy, for the fourth quarter of 1988, show an increase of almost 81/2 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1987 and this was only slightly offset by the 1/2 per cent increase in whole economy productivity.

Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 7.9 per cent for March, compared with the 7.8 per cent recorded for February. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments was unchanged at 5.7 per cent.

The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in March than in February, a similar increase to that recorded over the corresponding months last year. There were price increases across services, notably for food and motor vehicles The annual increase in the price

a wide range of goods and

index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 5.2 per cent for both February and March

Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry are provisionally estimated to have been, on average, unchanged between February and March. Higher prices for materials offset the usual seasonal reduction in industrial electricity costs. On average. prices declined quite sharply over the corresponding period last year, thus the annual rate of change in these prices rose to 6.5 per cent in March from 5.3 per cent in

The Tax and Price Index increased 6-1 per cent in the year to March, the same increase as for the year to February.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 58,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February 1989. This figure compares with 38,000 working days lost in January 1989, 654,000 lost in February 1988, and an average of 1,212,000 for February during the ten-year period 1979-88.

In the 12 months to February 1989 a provisional total of 3.0 million working days were lost, compared to 2.5 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending February 1988 of 10-3 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 1.2 million days lost by postal workers, and 0.8 million days in the shipbuilding industry

During the 12 months to February 1989 a provisional total of 662 stoppages has been

recorded as being in progress: this figure is expected to be revised unwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 994 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1988 and an annual average over the ten-year period ending February 1988 of 1,444 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

No new figures are available this month. Estimates for January and February 1989 are expected to be published in the June issue of Employment Gazette.

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 990,000 visits to the UK in December 1988. of which 650,000 were by Western European residents, 180,000 by North American residents and 160,000 by resident of other areas.

In the same month an estimated 1,230,000 visits abroad were made by UK residents. This total was made up of 940,000 visits to Western Europe, 120,000 visits to North America and 170,000 visits to other parts of the world.

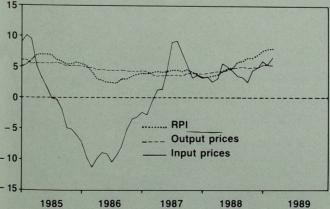
Overseas residents spent an estimated £425 million in the UK in December 1988, while UK residents spent £335 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated surplus of £90 on the travel account of the balance of payments for the month.

Estimates for the fourth quarter of 1988, October to December, indicate that overseas residents made 3.4 million visits to the UK, 3 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1987. UK residents made an estimated 6.0 million visits abroad in the fourth quarter of 1988, 15 per cent more than a vear earlier Overseas residents' expenditure

in the UK in the fourth quarter of 1988 rose by 2 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,410 million, UK residents spent £1,675

RETAIL PRICES INDEX AND MANUFACTURERS' SELLING AND INPUT PRICES: Increases over previous year

Per cent

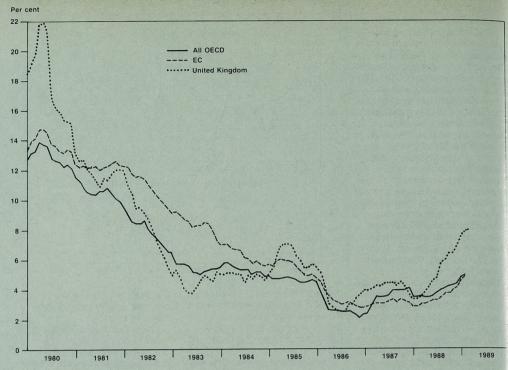


International comparisions

Latest figures show the number of people in employment continuing to rise in the major OECD countries. Data are not yet available for France but figures for the other six major OECD economies indicate that civilian employment rose, on average, by 1.9 per cent in the year to the final guarter of 1988. The United Kingdom recorded the largest rise, at 2.6 per cent; this was closely followed by Canada which recorded a 2.5 per cent rise. Employment rose by 2.1 per cent in the United States and by 1.5 per cent in Japan, while both West Germany and Italy recorded increases of 0.6 per cent.

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate has fallen more quickly in the UK over the past two years than in any other major industrialised country. The UK rate based on international definitions is now lower than that of many of our European partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland) and is also lower than in Canada. Taking the average rate for the latest available three-month period compared with the previous three months (dates vary from country to country, as shown in table 2.18), unemployment has fallen faster in the UK than in any of the other industrial countries, except Spain. and also Belgium and West Germany, where the fall in the unemployment rate has been similar to the UK. In several

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



countries, including France, the unemployment rate has changed little while in some others, such as Denmark, unemployment has recently risen.

The increase of 7.8 per cent in United Kingdom consumer prices in the 12 months to February was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole (4.7 per cent) and the OECD countries (4.8 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer prices in France rose by 3.4 per cent in the 12 months to February, while in West Germany the rise was 2.6 per cent. Over the same period, consumer price inflation in the United States and Canada (4.8 and 4.6 per cent respectively) was also less than in the United Kingdom, while in Japan prices rose by only 1.0 per cent. In

making these comparisons it should, however, be noted that the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs varies between countries (see footnote 2 to table

No consistent pattern emerges from examination of the rate of increase in unit wage costs in manufacturing industries of the major industrialised countries over the past year. Comparisons of percentage changes in unit wage costs in the years to the fourth quarters of 1988 and 1987 respectively show reductions in the rate of change from a 2 per cent increase to a 1 per cent increase in West Germany, from a 3 per cent increase to a 2 per cent decrease in Italy (years to quarter 3) and from a 1 per cent increase to a 3 per cent decrease in France (years to quarter 3). On the other hand, in some countries there were increases in the rate of change: from a 3 per cent increase to an estimated 4 per cent increase in Canada: from a 1 per cent decrease to a 1 per cent increase in the United States; from a 4 per cent decrease to an estimated 3 per cent decrease in Japan (to quarter 3). Over the same period, manufacturing productivity performance in the United Kingdom remained fairly robust with the result that, although earnings continued to rise strongly. the rate of increase of unit wage costs improved from 4 per cent to 3 per cent. However, this rate of increase in unit wage costs exceeded that of all the other major industrialised countries except Canada.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		GDP		Output								Income			
		average measure ²		GDP ^{3,4}		Index of out	put UK ⁵			Index of		Real person	al	Gross tradi	ing
						Production industries ^{1,5}		Manufacturii industries ^{1,6}	ng	- production OECD countries ¹		disposable income		profits of companies	7
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
983		94.7	3.7	94.0	3.4	94.7		93.7				95.5r	2.8	24.7	16.0
984		96.4	1.8	97.0	3.2	94.9		97.6				97.4	2.0	27.7r	12.1
985		100.0	3.7	100.0	3.1	100.0	5.4	100.0	2.5	100.0		100.0	2.7	37.4	35.
986		103.0	3.0	102.9	2.9	102.2	2.2	101.0r	1.0	101.2	1.2	103.1	3.1	43.2	15.
987		107.6	4.5	107.8	4.8	105.8	3.5	106.6	5.5	104.4	3.2	106.5	3.3	51.6	19.
988		111.6	3.7	112.4	4.3	109.6R	3.6	114.0	6.9	110.4	5.7	111.6	4.8	61.8	19.
987	Q4	109.0	4.2	110.1	5.1	107.9r	4.5	109.4r	5.3			108.6r	4.3	13.1r	18.
988	Q1	111.2	5.6	111.2	5.5	107.8	3.9	110.6	7.4	108.5r		110.5	5.0	15.8	30.
	Q2	111.4	4.2	111.8	4.6	109.2	3.9	112.3	5.7	109.3		110.4	3.9	14.7	14.
	Q3	111.7	2.5	113.2	4.1	110.7	4.0	116.0	7.5	111.2		111.1	4.8	16.1	19.
	Q4	112.3	3.0	113.5	3.1	110.6	2.5	117.2	7.1	112.6		114.4	5.3	15.2	16.
988	Aug			š		110.4r	4.1	115.9r	6.9	111.4r					
	Sept					111.0	4.0	116.6	7.5	111.8					
	Oct					110.5	3.5	116.7	7.2	111.7					
	Nov					111.0	3.5	117.0	7.4	113.0					
	Dec					110.5	2.5	117.9	7.1	113.0					
989	Jan					109.3	2.1	118.5	7.1						
	Feb					109.0P	1.8	117.8P	7.3						

		Expenditu	re												Base
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inve	stment ⁸					General		Stock	lending rates † 13
		expenditu 1985 price		volume ¹		Whole economy 1985 price	S	Manufact industries 1985 pric	3	Construct distribution and finan- industries 1985 price	on cial ;10,11	government consumption at 1985 prices		changes 1985 prices ¹²	
		£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		204.3 207.9 215.5 227.8 240.1 255.6	4.4 1.8 3.7 5.7 5.4 6.5	107.4 111.3 116.4 122.6 129.8 138.1	5.2 3.6 4.6 5.3 5.9 6.4	38.48 42.52 45.37 44.85 47.39	3.1 10.5 6.7 -1.1 5.7	7.5 8.9 10.3 9.6 10.1 11.0	-0.8 18.3 15.0 -6.7 4.9 9.4	11.2 13.1 14.8 15.1 17.6 19.6	2.7 17.2 12.7 2.2 16.1 11.5	73.3 73.9 74.0 75.4 76.2 76.6	2.1 0.8 0.1 1.9 1.1 0.5	1.31 1.07 0.57 0.69r 0.92 1.95	9 9.5–9.75 11.5 11 11 10.25–10.5
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	63.0 62.9 64.3 65.5	8.1 6.1 6.1 6.0	135.3 137.0 139.2 140.8	7.8 6.4 5.9 5.6	12.36r 12.72 12.58	9.4 8.5 6.2	2.6 2.8 2.8 2.7	13.2 10.5 8.8 5.3	4.6 5.1 4.9 4.9	15.4 19.6 12.9 0.1	19.1 19.2 19.1 19.3	2.7 0.5 -1.0 0.5	0.04r 0.61 -0.27 1.60	
1989	Q1			140.4	3.8										
1988	Sept			138.4	5.9										12
	Oct Nov Dec	:::		141.2 140.4 140.8	5.7 5.4 5.6		::			: ::					12 13 13
1989	Jan Feb Mar			137.4 141.7 141.7P	4.2 4.0 3.7	 	 							::	13 13 13

		Visible tra	ade			Balance of	of payments	S		Competitiv	eness	Prices					
		Export vo	olume ¹	Import volu	ıme ¹	Visible balance	Current	Effective rate†1,14	exchange	Normal un labour cos	it	Tax and p	rice	Producer p	rices inc	lex† ^{6,16}	
						Dalance	Dalatice	rate		labour cos	StS	index† ¹⁶		Materials ar	nd fuels	Home sales	5
		1985 = 10	0 %	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 10	00 %	1980 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		87.6 94.7 100.0 103.6 109.0 108.4	2.3 8.1 5.6 3.6 5.2 -0.6	87.0 96.9 100.0 106.9 114.4 129.0	8.6 11.4 3.2 6.9 7.0 12.8	-1.1 -4.6 -2.3 -8.7 -10.2 -20.6	3.9 2.1 3.4 0.2 -2.9 -14.7	105.3 100.6 100.0 91.5 90.1 95.5	-7.4 -4.5 -0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0	95.3 93.0 93.7 89.4 92.3	-6.0 -2.4 0.8 -4.6 3.2	87.9 91.3 96.1 97.9 100.4 103.3	3.9 3.9 5.3 1.9 2.6 2.9	100.0	-7.6 3.1 3.2	95.0 100.0 104.3 103.3 113.2	5.3 4.3 -1.0 9.6
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.2 111.4 109.3 106.6	-2.4 3.7 -0.5 -3.1	119.8 127.7 133.7 135.0	10.5 14.1 13.6 13.0	-4.0 -4.5 -5.7 -6.3	-3.0 -2.7 -3.4 -5.5	93.5 96.6 95.2 96.6	7.8 6.9 5.2 4.2	99.5 103.8	13.7 13.2	101.8 101.9 103.5 105.9	1.4 2.1 3.5 4.5	96.9 97.8 98.8 100.1	1.8 3.7 3.7 3.8	111.0 112.6 113.9 115.2	3.8 4.3 4.9 4.9
1989	Q1							97.0				107.9	6.0	102.6P	5.9	116.8P	5.2
1988	Sept	114.1	-0.5	131.9	13.6	-1.5	-0.8	94.8	5.2	,		104.3	3.9	98.2	3.3	114.3	5.0
	Oct Nov Dec	103.7 107.1 109.1	-1.3 -1.9 -3.1	139.6 131.5 133.8	12.0 13.5 13.0	-2.7 -1.9 -1.7	-2.3 -1.5 -1.4	95.7 96.6 97.7	5.3 4.2 4.2			105.4 106.0 106.3	4.5 4.4 4.8	98.0 99.8 102.6	2.5 4.4 4.8	114.9 115.2 115.4	4.8 4.9 4.9
1989	Jan Feb Mar	114.5 104.8	1.0 2.4	146.1 138.9	13.8 15.9	-2.1 	-1.7 	97.9 97.3R 95.9	4.5 5.1 3.9			107.1 108.0 108.5	5.6 6.1 6.1	104.0 101.9P 101.9P	6.0 5.3 6.5	116.4 116.8P 117.2P	5.2 5.2 5.2

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r 04Series revised from indicated entry.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.

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

† Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

(4) GDP at factor cost.

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

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

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

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
 Gross domestic fixed capital formation
 Including leased assets.
 Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
 Excluding assets leased to manufacturers.
 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 Average of daily rates.
 MF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see Economic Trends, February 1979, p. 80.
 Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

æ	OI	15	Δ	NO	w

Quarter	Employees in	employment*		Self-employed	HM Forces**	Work related	Workforce	Workforce‡
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	roices	govt. training programmes††	in employment‡‡	
UNITED KINGDOM	-1							
Unadjusted for seasona 1986 Dec	al variation 11,866	9,852	21,718	2,744	320	278	25,060	28,289
1987 Mar June Sept Dec	11,800 11,929 12,079 12,127	9,775 9,959 10,026 10,223	21,575 21,889 22,105 22,350	2,802 2,861 2,892 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	24,952 25,379 25,699 25,958 R	28,095 28,284 28,569 28,653
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	12,157 R 12,240 R 12,324 R 12,298	10,202 10,331 10,397 R 10,542	22,359 R 22,570 R 22,721 R 22,840	2,955 2,986 3,017 3,048	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 R 412	25,973 R 26,215 R 26,422 R 26,612	28,566 R 28,556 R 28,733 R 28,659 §
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal 1986 Dec	variation 11,850	9,791	21,641	2,744	320	278	24,982	28,196
1987 Mar June Sept Dec	11,860 11,935 12,017 12,111	9,842 9,944 10,027 10,160	21,702 21,879 22,044 22,271	2,802 2,861 2,892 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	25,079 25,369 25,638 25,878	28,206 28,361 28,474 28,558
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	12,217 R 12,245 R 12,262 R 12,282	10,269 10,316 10,397 R 10,478	22,487 R 22,560 R 22,659 R 22,760	2,955 2,986 3,017 3,048	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 R 412	26,101 R 26,205 R 26,360 R 26,532	28,667 R 28,630 R 28,617 R 28,575

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

‡ Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

‡ Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

‡ Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, p 31). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

‡ Estimates of the self-temployed up to mid-1988 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1988. The provisional estimates from September 1988 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1988 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 182 of the April 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

	7	0	т	0	м	м
ш		v	u	2	м	п

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITA SIC 19	IN		dustries ervices		ufacturing stries	Productindust			ction and uction ries	Service industr								
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Argriculture, 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
Division Cla		0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
982 J	lune	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
983 J		20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
984 J		20,741	20,722	5,302	5,308	5,909	5,916	6,919	6,929	13,503	13,464	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
985 J	June	21,006	20,995	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,833	6,850	13,851	13,814	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
986 J	June	21,088	21,079	5,133	5,146	5,663	5,676	6,630	6,645	14,149	14,114	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
	eb Mar	21,084	21,212	5,033 5,029	5,062 5,053	5,532 5,523	5,561 5,548	6,498	6,527	14,287	14,373	299	203 200	296 294	417 417	341 342	701 703	745 746
A	April May June	21,398	21,388	5,021 5,038 5,066	5,046 5,063 5,078	5,508 5,525 5,556	5,533 5,551 5,568	6,543	6,557	14,553	14,520	302	194 194 197	293 293 293	417 415 417	341 343 344	699 704 708	739 737 745
A	July Aug Sept	21,612	21,551	5,087 5,103 5,125	5,081 5,088 5,089	5,574 5,590 5,614	5,568 5,574 5,579	6,620	6,580	14,663	14,662	329	194 193 195	293 293 294	419 422 425	345 347 348	707 710 710	747 752 755
1	Oct Nov Dec	21,855 R	21,775	5,131 5,140 5,140	5,098 5,111 5,117	5,616 5,624 5,624	5,583 5,595 5,602	6,632	6,608	[14,915]	[14,861]	307	192 190 191	293 294 294	426 427 427	349 348 349	709 713 713	755 755 757
F	Jan Feb Mar	21,864 R	21,991 R	5,110 5,116 5,126	5,134 5,146 5,151	5,591 5,592 5,599	5,614 5,622 5,623	6,617	6,646	[14,955 R]	[15,041 R]	292	186 183 181	295 293 291	426 428 429	347 349 350	715 716 715	750 752 756
N	April May June	22,074 R	22,064 R	5,123 5,127 5,137	5,149 5,153 5,149	5,586 5,588 5,599	5,612 5,614 5,612	6,619	6,632	[15,161 R]	[15,129 R	294	172 171 173	291 290 290	429 429 430	350 350 352	715 720 720	753 750 748
1	July Aug Sept	22,223 R	22,161 R	5,159 5,170 5,185	5,153 5,155 5,150	5,618 5,629 R 5,645	5,612 5,614 5,610	6,662 R	6,622 R	[15,239 R]	[15,236 R	322	170 169 171	289 290 289	433 435 436	355 358 357	725 727 733	752 755 754
1	Oct Nov Dec	22,339	22,259	5,171 5,173 5,177	5,138 5,143 5,154	5,627 R 5,628 [5,634]	5,594 R 5,598 R [5,611]	[6,653]	[6,628]	[15,390]	[15,336]	296	168 168 R 168	288 288 [288 R]	435 436 436	357 358 358	729 731 734	754 753 752
1989	Jan Feb			5,137 5,120	5,160 5,150	[5,590 R] [5,571]	[5,613 R] [5,601]						[165] [164]	[288] [287]	434 433	356 355	733 732	746 746

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

EMPLOYMENT 4 Workforce:

Quarter	Employees	s in employi	ment*			Self-employed	НМ	Work related	Workforce	Workforce‡
	Male		Female		All	(with or without employees)	Forces**	govt training programmes††	in employment‡‡	
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seaso	nal variation									
1986Dec	11,604	866	9,620	4,237	21,224	2,684	320	268	24,496	27,596
1987 Mar June Sept Dec	11,541 11,669 11,818 11,867 R	869 888 882 921	9,544 9,728 9,794 9,988	4,207 4,266 4,217 4,322	21,084 21,398 21,612 21,855 R	2,742 2,801 2,832 2,863	320 319 319 317	245 303 373 356	24,392 24,819 25,136 25,391	27,408 27,599 27,876 27,967
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	11,897 R 11,978 R 12,062 R 12,037	914 935 956 R 879	9,967 10,096 10,161 R 10,302	4,275 4,319 4,288 R 4,408	21,864 R 22,074 R 22,223 R 22,339	2,895 2,926 2,957 2,988	317 316 315 313	334 335 359 R 401	25,409 R 25,650 R 25,854 R 26,041	27,883 R 27,875 R 28,049 R 27,979 §
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasona 1986 Dec	11,588		9,559		21,147	2,684	320	268	24,418	27,502
1987 Mar June Sept Dec	11,601 11,674 11,757 11,851		9,611 9,713 9,794 9,925		21,212 21,388 21,551 21,775	2,742 2,801 2,832 2,863	320 319 319 317	245 303 373 356	24,519 24,809 25,075 25,312	27,519 27,674 27,785 27,870
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	11,957 R 11,983 R 12,000 R 12,020		10,035 10,081 10,161 R 10,239		21,991 R 22,064 R 22,161 R 22,259	2,895 2,926 2,957 2,988	317 316 315 313	334 335 359 R 401	25,536 R 25,640 R 25,792 R 25,961	27,985 R 27,947 R 27,935 R 27,894

Dec 12,020 10,239 22,259 2,988 313 401 25,961 27,8894

†† 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 employees) in employees in employees. Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

‡‡ Workforce in employment comprises employees in employee, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to the presentation of employment statistics see page S6 of the August 1988 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

Employees in employment: industry* 1.2

		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.;	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services†
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,903	1,559	1,262	1,487
1986	June	252	268	302	552	549	488	474	967	1,184	2,068	1,070	892	429	2,174	1,928	1,597	1,260	1,549
1987	Feb Mar	238 238	256 254	299 294	533 532	530 528	491 493	482 483	975	1,200	2,067	1,021	882	433	2,256	1,965	1,653	1,264	1.547
	Apr May June	238 239 239	253 251 R 252	292 294 296	537 544 545	528 530 533	494 497 500	482 484 486	987	1,217	2,079	1,097	892	440	2,309	1,987	1,649	1,270	1,614
	July Aug Sept	239 239 242	251 251 R 252	299 297 300	549 549 552	536 538 537	507 510 515	488 489 489	1,006	1,228	2,092	1,115	907	448	2,372	2,017	1,588	1,279	1,618
	Oct Nov Dec	244 244 244	253 251 250 R	298 299 301	554 555 551	539 539 538	517 518 521	488 491 490	1,008	1,236	2,212	1,085	909	452	2,417	2,028	1,695 R	[1,286]	1,595
1988	Jan Feb Mar	242 242 242	248 248 247	300 300 300	543 536 540	535 535 536	517 522 524	488 488 489	1,018	1,248	2,124	1,082	918	456	2.457	2,046 R		[1,294]	1,612
	April May June	242 242 242	243 242 241	298 300 299	537 540 546	537 534 535	529 530 532	488 489 491	1,019	1,270	2,116	1,157	927	463	2,499	2,059 R		[1,299]	1,670
	July Aug Sept	242 241 242	238 235 238	297 298 299	551 552 553	537 533 532	536 540 544	493 495 497	1,016 R		2,139	1,169	940 R	472	2,564		1,625 R	[1,302]	1,682
	Oct Nov Dec	242 242 241	235 234 233	299 300 300	554 551 549	528 526 526	542 547 549	495 496 500	[1,020]	1,292	2,230	1,149	942	476	[2,601]	[2,018]	1,714	[1,306]	1,662
1989	Jan Feb	240 241	232 229	294 292	539 536	522 519	544 542	498 496						-14	,-,, <u>,</u>	(=,3)	,,,,,	[.,550]	,,002

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

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Feb 1988			Dec 198	8		Jan 198	9]		[Feb 198	9]	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,981.1	1,611-1	5,592-2	[3,979-8	1,653-9	5,633.7]	3,953-5	1,636-3	5,589-8	3,938-7	1,632-1	5,570-8
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,578-0	1,538-2	5,116-2	3,596-4	1,580-9	5,177-3	3,572.9	1,563-9	5,136-9	3,560-1	1,559-7	5,119-9
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	403·1 137·4 116·8 60·3	72·9 5·2 29·0 21·8	476·0 142·6 145·8 82·2	[383 · 3 123·8 [116·6 58·0	73·1 3·5 29·7 21·8	456·4] 127·3 146·3] 79·8	380·6 122·4 116·7 58·0	72·3 3·3 29·7 21·8	452.9 125.7 146.4 79.9	378-6 121-2 116-7 58-0	72·4 3·2 29·7 21·8	451-0 124-4 146-4 79-9
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	594-6	182-0	776-6	604-4	189-3	793-7	601-8	187-7	789-5	599-8	187-9	787-7
Metal manufacturing	22	144-3	21-2	165-5	143-1	21.2	164-3	142-6	20.7	163-3	142.0	20.6	162-6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	180-0	53-2	233-2	188-5	56-5	245.0	188-1	56-6	244-7	187-9	57.0	244-9
Chemical Industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and preparations	25/26 251 255-259/ 260	244·9 105·5	104·2 21·5	349·1 127·0 222·1	249·6 108·2	108·2 22·6 85·6	357·8 130·8 227·0	248-6 108-0	107·0 22·6 84·4	355·6 130·5	248·0 107·6	106·9 22·5	354·9 130·2 224·8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,778-7	479.7	2,258-3	1,770-8	488-7	2,259.5	1,759-6	484-8	2,244-4	1,755-1	485.0	2,240.0
Metal goods nes	31	234-1	66-4	300-5	234-0	65.7	299-7	229-4	65-0	294-4	227-5	64.9	292-4
Machanical angineering	22	500.1	116.5	715.6	612-6	121.0	733-6	612-1	120-8	732-9	611-9	120-3	732-2

Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	69-2	30-3	99-4	72.9	32.6	105-5	73.0	33.0	106-0	73.2	33.8	
Electrical and electronic engineering Wire, cables, batteries and other	34	376-7	172-4	549-1	368-5	175-2	543.7	365-8	173-0	538-8	363-5	172-9	;
electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	138-1	52.3	190.4	136-9	55-3	192-2	136-5	54-6	191-1	136-1	54-6	1
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	344 345/348	112·8 125·8	51·7 68·4	154·5 194·2	111·2 120·4	51·4 68·6	162·5 189·0	110·9 118·5	51·0 67·4	161·8 185·9	109·6 117·9	51·1 67·2	
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines	35 351	212·1 81·5	30·3 8·8	242·4 90·4	209·7 80·4	31·5 9·3	241·3 89·7	208·1 79·3	31·4 9·2	239·5 88·5	209·2 78·8	31·6 9·2	
Bodies, trailers caravans and parts	352/353	130-5	21-5	152-1	129-3	22.2	151.6	128-8	22-2	151-0	130-4	22-4	
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment	36 364	216-9 133-7	30·6 20·9	247·5 154·6	203-8 126-0	29·3 19·8	233·1 145·7	202 ·6 125·6	28·9 19·3	231-5 144-9	200·4 125·0	28·6 19·2	
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/	83-2	9.6	92.9	77-8	9.5	87-3	77-0	9.6	86-6	75.4	9.5	

94-0 535-4 440-2 93-8 533-9 439-5

83.2 9.6 92.9 77.8 9.5 87.3 77.0 9.6 86.6 75.4 9.5

532.7

Instrument engineering	37	70.6	33.3	103.9	69.4	33.2	102.0	00.0	32.1	101.3	09.3	32.5	102-2	
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,204-7	876-5	2,081-2	1,221.3	902-9	2,124-2	1,211-5	891-4	2,102-9	1,205-3	886-8	2,092-2	
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	41/42 411/412 424-428 413-423/	314·9 54·4 67·0	221·3 37·8 23·5	536-2 92-2 90-5	316·0 54·6 66·6	232·8 39·2 25·7	548·7 93·8 92·3	312·7 53·9 65·7	225·9 38·2 24·4	538-6 92-1 90-2	311·4 53·7 64·8	224·3 37·5 24·5	535·7 91·2 89·4	
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	429	193-5	160-0	353-5	194-7	167-9	362-6	193-1	163-3	356-4	192-8	162-3	355-1	
Textiles	43	114-3	108-7	223-1	110-9	106-1	217-0	109.7	105-3	215.0	107-8	103-2	211.0	
Footwear and clothing	45	77.6	218-8	296-4	77-3	215-7	293-0	76-7	215-1	291-8	78-0	214-8	292-7	

Footwear and clotning	40	77.0	2100	230 4	,,,	2101	2000							
Timber and wooden furniture	46	174-6	41-6	216-3	178-6	43-3	221-9	177-0	43.5	220-5	176-4	43-9	220-3	
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	47 471-472 475	314·3 96·7 217·6	174·1 44·7 129·4	488·3 141·4 347·0	316·9 97·7 219·2	183·5 46·5 137·0	500·4 144·2 356·1	315·7 97·5 218·3	182·3 46·2 136·1	498·0 143·7 354·3	313·3 96·8 216·5	182·7 46·0 136·7	496-0 142-8 353-2	
Rubber and plastics	48	151-7	66-4	218-1	160-4	72-6	233-0	159-9	72.2	232-1	159-3	71.8	231-1	
Other manufacturing	49	49.7	37-6	87-3	54-2	39-9	94-1	53-1	38-1	91-1	52.8	37-6	90-4	

EMPLOYMENT 1 · 4

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or	Dec 1987	R				Sept 198	8 R		Dec 198	BR			
	Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
\$IC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,866-5	920-7	9,988-0		21,854-5	12 062 0	10,160-9	22,222-9	12,036-7	878-6	10,302-4	4.407.7	22.220
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	223-4	30-3	83.9	29-8	307-4	235-3	86-8	322-2	217-1	29.8	78.7	29.7	22,339
Index of production and construction		4,888-1	73-4	1,744-0	345-9	6,632-1	4,889-5	1,772-4	6,661-9	[4,878-6	78-1	1,774-6	352-8	6,653-2
industries	1-5	3,999-9	59-2	1,624-3	293-2	5,624-2	3,993-6	1,651-8	5,645-4	[3,979-8	63-9	1,653.9	299-6	5,633-7
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,589-4	58-0	1,550-1	279-3	5,139-5	3,606-4	1,578-7	5,185-2	3,596-4	62-7	1,580-9	285-8	5,177
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,755.0	817-0	8,160-1	3,946-5	14,915-1	6,937-1	8,301.7	15,238-8	6,941-0	770-7	8,449-1	4,025-2	15,390
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0 01	223·4 208·7	30·3 29·7	83.9 81.4	29-8 28-9	307-4 290-1	235·3 220·6	86·8 84·3	322·2 304·9	217·1 202·4	29.8 29.2	78·7 76·2	29·7 28·8	295 -278-
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1	410·5 142·8	1·2 0·1	74·1 5·9	13-8 1-3	484-6 148-6	387·1 125·5	73·1 4·2	460-2 129-7	[383 · 3 123·8	1·2 0·1	73 ·1 3·5	13-8	456-4
Electricity Gas	161 162	116·7 60·7	0·4 0·1	28·8 21·8	6.5	145·4 82·5	116·7 58·7	29·4 21·9	146-1 80-6	[116·6 58·0	0.4 0.1	29·7 21·8	1·1 6·7 4·1	127- 146-3 79-
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	595-6	4.5	180-6	26-4	776-2	605-3	188-4	793-6	604.4	4.8	189-3	26.9	793
Metal manufacturing	22	145-3	0.9	20.5	2-6	165-7	143-5	20.9	164-4	143-1	1.0	21-2	2.6	164
Non-metallic mineral products	24	179-7	1.2	53.0	9.8	232-7	188-2	56-4	244.7	188-5	1.3	56-5	10.4	245
Chemical industry	25	238-8		103-1	12-9	341-9	244.5	107-2	351.7	244-6		107-8	12.7	352
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	251 255-259	104-9		21.3	2.7	126-2	107-6	22.3	129.9	108-2		22-6	2.6	130
preparations Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	133.8	100	81.8	10.2	215.7	136.9	84.9	221.8	136-4		85.2	10.2	221
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	1,780·2 233·2	16.3	483.9	71-0		1,778-6	487-2	2,265.7	1,770-8	17.0	488-7	70.0	2,259
Hand tools and finished metal goods Other metal goods	316 311-314	118·4 114·9	3·4 1·7 1·6	67·7 41·9 25·8	11·8 5·8 6·1	301·0 160·3 140·7	233-6 117-4 116-3	65·9 40·2 25·6	299.5 157.6 141.9	234·0 116·8 117·1	3·6 1·7 1·9	65·7 40·2 25·5	10·8 5·1 5·7	299 157 142
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	32 320	597-5 68-3	6.8	115·7 7·8	24·1 1·9	713·1 76·1	613⋅0 70⋅0	119.8 7.9	732-8 77-9	612-6 70-4	6.8	121·0 8·1	26.0 2.0	733 78
working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries Mining and construction	321-324 327	148-9 .		30.2	7-0	179-2	155-6	32-1	187-7	154-3		32.3	8.0	186
machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical	325	63-9		9.3	1.7	73.3	66-0	9.7	75.7	66-1		9.6	1.9	75
equipment	328	281-8	3.4	59-2	12-8	341-0	286-4	60-8	347-2	287-1	3.4	61.7	13-4	348
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	68-6		29-4	1.9	98-0	72.3	31-9	104-2	72.9		32-6	2.1	105
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	378-5		177-8	21.7	556-3	371-1	174-9	546-1	368-5		175-2	20.7	543
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment	341 342 343 344	140·4 112·3		54·1 53·2	6·5 5·1	194·5 165·4		54·6 51·2		136·9 111·2		55·3 51·4		192 162
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	125-9		70.5	10-1	196-4	124-2	69-1	193-3	120-4		68-6		189
Motor vehicles and parts	35	212-8	1.0	30.7	2.1	243-5		31-5	242-2	209.7	0.9	31.5		241
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and	351	82.2		9-1	0.3			9.2		80-4		9.3		89
Other transport equipment	352/353 36	130·6 219·1	1.1	21·6 30·5	1·7 2·9	152-2		22.3		129-3		22.2		151
Aerospace equipment Ship and other transport equipment	364 361-363 365	134·3 84·7		21.1	0·9 2·0	155-5		29·7 20·1 9·6	237·7 148·2 89·5	203·8 126·0 77·8		29·3 19·8 9·5	0.9	233 145 87
Instrument engineering	37	70-6	1-2	32-0	6-4	102-6	69-8	33-4	103-2	69-4	1.2	33-2	5.4	102
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,213-6	37-2	885-6	182-0	2,099-2	1,222-6	903-2	2,125-8	1,221-3	40-8	902-9		2,124
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	321-2	8-5	229-4	74-3	550-7	318-6	234-3	553-0	316-0	10-5	232-8	78-0	548
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	411/412	55·3 62·7		39·2 66·8	9·0 31·5		54.9	39.2	94-1	54-6		39-2		93
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture All other food, drink and tobacco	424-428	68-9		24.7	3.7	129·5 93·6	63·5 67·2	68·7 25·7	132·2 92·9	62·3 66·6		67·8 25·7		130 92
manufacture	413-418/ 420-423/429	134-4		98-7	30-1	233-1	133-0	100.7	233-7	132-4		100-1	30-9	232
Textiles	43	114-6	2.4	108-8	14-2	223-4	113-1	108-2	221-4	110-9	2.0	106-1	13-2	217
Footwear and clothing	45	78-2		218-1	23-2		77.5	216-3	293.9	77-3		215.7		293
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods		41·3 174·1	3-6	171·3 41·9	18-2		41.7	170-5	212-2	41.1		169-2		210
Timber and wooden furniture	46	317-0	14-1	173-1	8·5 34·3		177·4 315·7	43·0 181·3	220-4	178-6		43.3		221
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products	47	97.3	14.1	44.5	7.3			46.5	497.0 144.2	316.9	14-6	183.5		500
Printing and publishing	471 472 475	219.7		128-6	26.9			134.8		97·7 219·2		46·5 137·0		144 356
Rubber and plastics	48	150-5	2.7	66.0	11-8	216-5	158-8	71-1	229-9	160-4	3.2	72-6	14-2	233
Other manufacturing	49	49-4	2.5	38-8	14-8			39.8	93.7	54-2		39-9		94
Construction Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	5	888-2	14-2	119.7	52.7			120-6		[898-8		120.7		1,019
Wholesale distribution	61	2,026-2	349-7	2,506.9	1,444.9			2,520.1	4,588-4	2,086-9		2,584-8		4,671
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc		626.3 88.6		306.3	93.1			319.9		648.5		325-6		974
Imber and building materials Machinery, industrial equipment,	613	100-1		32·4 31·0	7·8 9·9	131;1	102-3	34·0 31·8	123·6 134·0	88·7 102·9		34·3 31·9	9.3	123 134
vehicles and parts Food, drink and tobacco Other wholesale distribution	614 617 615/616/ 618/619	131·1 164·6 141·9	9.7	48·9 85·7 108·4	10·9 32·1 32·5	250-3	169-7	51·9 88·8 113·5		137·1 170·2 149·7	9.4	53·3 89·8 116·3	33-3	190 259 266

Footwear and clothing

* See footnotes to table 1-1.

• 4 Employees in employment*: Dec 1988 EMPLOYMENT

TH	10	IIS	Δ	N	'n

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Dec 1987	R				Sept 198	8 R		Dec 198	18 R			
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
Retail distribution	64/65	801-3	102.7	1,410-6	841-9	2,211-8	788-8	1,349-8	2,138-5	807-7	159-1	1,422.7	845-4	2,230
Food	641 642	224·7 36·4	61·8 16·7	398-0 100-7	272·0 74·0	622-7 137-2	216-3 35-9	390·3 97·4	606·7 133·4	223·5 38·4	63·3 16·8	400·7 103·0	274·4 76·0	624- 141-
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc Dispensing and other chemists	643	17-2	5.3	99-7	54.3	116-9	19-1	96.5	115-6	19-1	5.2	99.9	56.6	118-
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	56-1	11.9	215.7	130-1	271.8	55.9	205-6	261.5	55-2	10-1	218-6	131-9	273-
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	111-4		104-8	54.5	216-3	109-4	105-1	214-5	112-1		112-1	57-3	224-
Motor vehicles and parts, filling								70.5	246-9	178-4	16-2	69-1	23-8	247-
Stations Other retail distribution	651/652 653-656	170-5 174-3	14·8 37·0	67·0 414·2	24·0 228·9	237·5 588·5	176·4 165·1	70·5 373·0	538-1	178.4	33.8	408.3	221.3	579
Hotels and catering	66	366-5	150-0	718-6	478-7	1,085-1	392-9	776-5	1,169-4	387-7	157-3	761-2	493-9	1,148
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	92.0	33-8	139-8	94.5	231·8 286·6	95·7 84·7	155·1 214·2	250·8 298·9	98-6 87-1	39·1 47·5	153·8 212·8	98·9 171·9	252 299
Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs	662 663	79-7 58-0	46·6 36·6	206·8 97·5	169·3 81·8	155.5	59.3	96.1	155.4	61.3	39-1	101-5	83.5	162
Canteens and messes	664	33-8	5.0	103-6	49-4	137-4	36.7	109.5	146-2	35.9	6.1	109-7	51.3	145
Hotel trade	665	94-8	26.0	165-4	81.1	260-2	101-6	183-4	285.0	97.8	23-8	176-5	84-8	274
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	199-4	9.0	54.0	26·8 22·6	253·4 220·3	208·0 184·3	56.1 48.2	264·0 232·5	209-3 186-1	8-1	56·7 48·7	28·0 23·6	266 234
Motor vehicles	671	174-6	22.7	45·6 285·9	64.7	1,360-7	1,103.4	308-5	1.411.9	1.106-4	33-6	311.9	74.9	1,418
Fransport and communication	7	1,074·8 128·5	32·7 0·2	10-5	0.4	139-1	124-7	10.0	134-7	121-1	0.1	9.7	0.3	130
Railways	71 72	397-5	19.8	60.7	19.7	458-3	417-4	64-9	482-3	422-9	20.7	66-6	21.3	489
Other inland transport Road haulage	723	215-3	13.0	32.7	12.5	248-1	226.8	35.2	262-0	232.3		36.6	13.5	268
Other	721/722/			00.0	7.4	040.0	100.0	00.7	220.2	190-6		30.0	7.8	220
Sea transport	726 74	182·2 13·9	0.2	28·0 5·8	7·1 0·9	210·2 19·7	190·6 12·1	29·7 6·2	220·2 18·3	10.9	0.2	6.2	1.0	17-
Air transport	75	33-0	0.5	16-5	1.4	49-6	36-1	22-4	58-4	36.0	0.4	21.9	4.9	57
Supporting services to transport	76	74.0	1.3	13-1	1.5	87-1	74-4	13-1	87-5	75.2	1-2	13-4	1.4	88
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	84-8	2.9	70-1	15-8	154-9	84-1	74-4	158-4	83-2	2.4	75-2	17-6	158
Postal services and telecommunications	79	343-0	7.8	109-2	25.0	452-2	354-8	117-5	472-3	357-0	8-6	118-8	28-4	475
Postal services	7901	176-6 166-4	7·2 0·6	42·6 66·6	16·0 9·0	219·2 233·0	180-2 174-6	47·8 69·7	228·0 244·3	180·7 176·3	8·0 0·6	48·5 70·3	18·2 10·2	229 246
Telecommunications	7902				310-0	2.416-5	1,285.7	1,277-8	2,563.5	[1,301-2	70.5		337-4	2,601
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,220·5 259·8	67·2 16·9	1,196·0 321·4	75.3	581-1	270-4	338-4	608-8	[272-2	16-9	342-5	78.5	614
Banking and finance	81 814	201.6	11.5	229.5	48.5	431.1	211-1	241.9	453.0	212.7	11-5	242-4	51-5	455-
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	815	58-2	5.4	91.9	26.8	150.0	59-3	96.5	155-8	59.4	5.4	100-1	27.0	159
nsurance, except social security	82	131-2	2.4	123-1	16-7	254-3	135-6	132-9	268-5	134-6	2.2	133-5	17-9	268
Business services	83	676.7 397.9	37-0	664·0 411·4	185·4 111·7	1,340·8 809·3	718-2 417-0	711.0 431.7	1,429·2 848·7	729-7 423-0	40.1	727.5 438.6	202-5 117-4	1,457 861
Professional business services Other business services	831-837 838/839	278.9		252.6	73-7	531.5	301-2	279.3	580.5	306-6		289-0	85-1	595
Renting of movables	84	82.6	3.2	30-8	12-2	113-4	86-3	33.0	119-3	[89-3	2.7	32.9	13.9	122
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	70.2	7.6	56-8	20.4	127-0	75-1	62.7	137-8	75.5	8-6	63-3	24-6	138
Other services	9	[2,433-5	367-5	4,171-3	2,126-8	6,604-7	[2,479-8	4,195-3	6,675.0]	[2,446-5	316-2	4,252-6	2,143-2	6,699
Public administration and defence†	91	890-4	72.9	736-5	249-0	1,627-0	895-8	738-6	1,634-4	861-4		727-2	246-8	1,58
National government n.e.s./ Social security**	9111/919	261-9	20.8	305-1	66-9	567-1	265-4	308-2	573-7	[266-1	20-8		66-6	574
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	298-7	10.0	315.0	156·5 21·4	613·7 326·1	295·0 254·9	314·2 78·0	609·3 333·0	258·9 255·8	19-6	301.0	154·5 21·7	559 339
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912-914 915	248-6 81-1	19·2 1·2	77·4 39·0	4.2	120.1	80.4	38.0	118-4	80.7	2.1	38-1	4.1	11
Sanitary services	92	159-0	41.9	242-5	208-3	401-5	170-5	260-7	431-2	170-1	42-3	259-1	219-9	42
Education	93	526-3	109-6	1,168-4	683-4	1,694-7	506-1	1,119-2	1,625-3	528-0	112-3	1,185.7	685-4	1,71
Research and development	94	78-5	1-2	30.7	4.8	109-2	77-3	31-3	108-6	75.9			4.5	10
Medical and other health services	95	[258-9	33-9	1,027-2	465-0	1,286-1	[261-8	1,040.7	1,302·5]	[262-3	33.9	1,043-9	467-0	1,306
Other services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	206-8 129-4	53.8 34.5	597.9 525.2	352·0 312·3	804-7 654-6	216·0 138·8	614·4 543·9	830·4 682·7	224-2 140-4			357.0 313.9	85 69:
Recreational and cultural services	97	256-5	47-4	226-4	112-0	482-9	294-3	245-9	540-1	267-3	46-8	227-9	109-2	49
	98	57-1	7.0	141-6	52-3	198-7	58-1	144-4	202-5	57-3	5.9	145-2	53-3	20
Personal services ‡	90												The state of the s	

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

See footnotes to table 1-1.

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

Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

Clinically included in AH service in October 1987 it is no longer possible to produce separate estimates of employment in AH's 9111 and 9190 since the functions of Unemployment Benefit Offices (previously included in AH 9190) cannot be separated from other Employment Service functions (included in AH 9111).

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region* 1.5

Standard	Male	Female		Total	Index	Produc-	Index	Produc-	Index	Manu-	Index	Service	Index
region		All	Part- time		Sept 1984 = 100	tion and construc- tion in- dustries	Sept 1984 = 100	tion in- dustries	Sept 1984 = 100	facturing industries	Sept 1984 = 100	industries	Sept 1984 = 100
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R	1-5 R .	R	1-4 R	R	2-4 R	R	6-9 R	R
South East 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	4,100 4,126 4,144 4,154 4,191 4,191	3,463 3,533 3,550 3,584 3,607 3,682	1,373 1,406 1,402 1,417 1,395 1,451	7,563 7,659 7,694 7,739 7,797 7,873	104·8 106·1 106·6 107·2 108·0 109·1	1,788 1,788 1,784 1,757 1,762 1,753	93.7 93.7 93.5 92.1 92.4 91.9	1,494 1,494 1,488 1,461 1,468 1,459	93·6 93·5 93·2 91·5 91·9 91·4	1,388 1,388 1,384 1,357 1,364 1,355	93·4 93·4 93·1 91·3 91·8 91·2	5,702 5,808 5,850 5,918 5,964 6,059	108·9 111·0 111·7 113·1 113·9 115·7
Greater London (Included in South East 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	1,976 1,987 1,996 1,986 1,997 1,994	1,562 1,595 1,601 1,597 1,606 1,634	503 507 504 507 499 512	3,538 3,582 3,597 3,583 3,603 3,628	102·1 103·4 103·9 103·5 104·0 104·8	694 692 690 662 667 660	91·4 91·2 90·9 87·2 87·9 87·0	570 570 567 540 547 541	92·0 91·8 91·4 87·1 88·2 87·2	519 519 517 490 497 491	91·3 91·1 90·9 86·2 87·4 86·3	2,842 2,889 2,906 2,920 2,934 2,967	105·2 106·9 107·5 108·0 108·5 109·8
East Anglia 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	474 478 483 495 502 505	343 352 352 356 361 367	157 163 162 162 160 164	817 831 835 851 863 873	113·9 115·8 116·4 118·7 120·3 121·7	262 266 267 273 277 282	110·8 112·5 113·2 115·8 117·3 119·3	221 224 225 231 234 239	111-0 112-7 113-2 116-1 117-8 119-9	213 217 218 224 227 232	112·5 114·3 114·9 117·9 119·8 122·1	518 531 536 546 551 558	117-2 120-2 121-2 123-5 124-7 126-3
South West 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	882 878 877 886 897 884	725 731 725 747 755 749	320 325 315 324 325 322	1,607 1,609 1,602 1,633 1,652 1,633	103·5 103·6 103·2 105·1 106·4 105·2	461 461 461 464 468 467	97·5 97·6 97·6 98·2 98·9 98·7	396 396 396 399 403 402	98·3 98·4 98·3 99·2 100·1 99·9	371 371 371 371 375 378 378	98·6 98·7 98·7 99·6 100·6 100·4	1,099 1,103 1,099 1,127 1,139 1,124	106·6 107·0 106·6 109·3 110·5 109·0
West Midlands 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	1,174 1,187 1,193 1,202 1,209 1,211	909 936 929 940 946 965	396 409 404 410 405 417	2,083 2,122 2,123 2,141 2,155 2,176	105·1 107·1 107·1 108·1 108·8 109·9	838 844 842 853 862 868	98·9 99·7 99·4 100·7 101·8 102·5	744 750 746 757 765 771	98·4 99·1 98·7 100·1 101·2 101·9	704 710 706 717 726 732	99·2 100·1 99·6 101·1 102·4 103·2	1,215 1,249 1,253 1,262 1,264 1,282	110·1 113·2 113·5 114·3 114·5 116·1
East Midlands 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	869 867 863 884 891 884	685 706 696 708 713 725	296 305 303 308 309 314	1,553 1,573 1,559 1,592 1,604 1,609	106·6 108·0 107·0 109·3 110·1 110·5	627 630 623 629 633 631	99·2 99·8 98·7 99·7 100·3 99·9	563 566 558 564 568 565	98·8 99·3 98·0 99·0 99·7 99·2	500 504 500 508 512 509	102·3 103·2 102·3 104·0 104·8 104·2	895 912 906 935 939 949	113-0 115-2 114-4 118-1 118-7 119-9
Yorkshire and Hu 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sep Dec	1,006 1,005 1,011 1,011 1,020 1,014	818 837 835 846 847 858	391 405 398 399 395 410	1,824 1,842 1,845 1,857 1,868 1,873	102·9 103·9 104·0 104·7 105·3 105·6	623 619 616 614 621 614	91·9 91·3 90·8 90·6 91·6 90·6	532 528 524 522 529 522	91·0 90·3 89·5 89·3 90·5 89·3	458 456 454 455 462 456	94·5 94·0 93·7 93·9 95·4 94·0	1,173 1,196 1,204 1,217 1,219 1,232	109·9 112·1 112·8 114·1 114·3 115·5
North West 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	1,209 1,215 1,214 1,215 1,212 1,213	1,079 1,103 1,092 1,097 1,103 1,111	493 508 494 493 496 500	2,288 2,318 2,306 2,312 2,315 2,324	99-7 101-0 100-4 100-7 100-8 101-3	775 777 774 775 777 775	92·2 92·5 92·1 92·2 92·4 92·2	660 661 657 658 660 658	91·2 91·4 90·7 90·9 91·2 90·9	616 618 615 617 620 618	91·8 92·1 91·7 92·0 92·4 92·2	1,496 1,525 1,517 1,521 1,521 1,533	104·0 106·0 105·5 105·8 105·8 106·6
North 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	607 612 616 621 626 624	495 502 500 508 515 518	232 234 232 236 237 246	1,102 1,114 1,117 1,128 1,141 1,142	103-9 105-1 105-3 106-4 107-6 107-7	374 375 377 378 379 380	94·7 94·9 95·4 95·6 95·9 96·1	317 317 319 320 321 322	94·5 94·8 95·3 95·5 96·0 96·3	265 266 267 269 270 271	96·1 96·3 96·9 97·4 97·9 98·3	714 727 727 727 738 748 750	109·7 111·6 111·8 113·4 115·0 115·2
Wales 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	487 486 486 489 493 489	393 396 395 402 402 403	179 180 183 187 185 187	880 882 881 892 895 892	99·3 99·5 99·4 100·6 101·0 100·7	290 291 290 291 296 295	93·5 93·9 93·7 94·0 95·7 95·2	246 248 247 248 254 253	93-7 94-2 93-9 94-3 96-5 96-0	213 215 215 219 225 224	100-6 101-3 101-5 103-2 106-1 105-8	567 570 570 580 577 575	102-4 102-8 103-0 104-8 104-1 103-8
Scotland 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	1,011 1,012 1,010 1,021 1,021 1,021	884 891 893 908 911 923	381 385 381 383 382 396	1,895 1,903 1,903 1,929 1,931 1,943	99-5 100-0 100-0 101-3 101-4 102-1	584 582 584 584 588 589	91·5 91·3 91·5 91·6 92·1 92·4	442 440 439 439 443 443	88-6 88-2 88-0 88-0 88-7 88-9	397 395 396 396 400 402	91·4 91·2 91·3 91·4 92·3 92·8	1,283 1,294 1,292 1,316 1,315 1,327	104·4 105·2 105·1 107·1 107·0 107·9
Great Britain 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	11,818 11,866 11,897 11,978 12,062 12,037	9,794 9,988 9,967 10,095 10,161 10,302	4,217 4,322 4,275 4,319 4,288 4,407	21,612 21,854 21,864 22,073 22,223 22,339	103·7 104·8 104·9 105·9 106·6 107·2	6,621 6,633 6,618 6,620 6,663 6,654	95·2 95·4 95·1 95·2 95·8 95·7	5,615 5,625 5,600 5,600 5,646 5,635	94·7 94·8 94·4 94·4 95·2 95·0	5,125 5,140 5,127 5,137 5,185 5,178	96·2 96·5 96·2 96·4 97·3 97·2	14,662 14,914 14,954 15,160 15,238 15,389	108·3 110·1 110·4 112·0 112·5 113·6

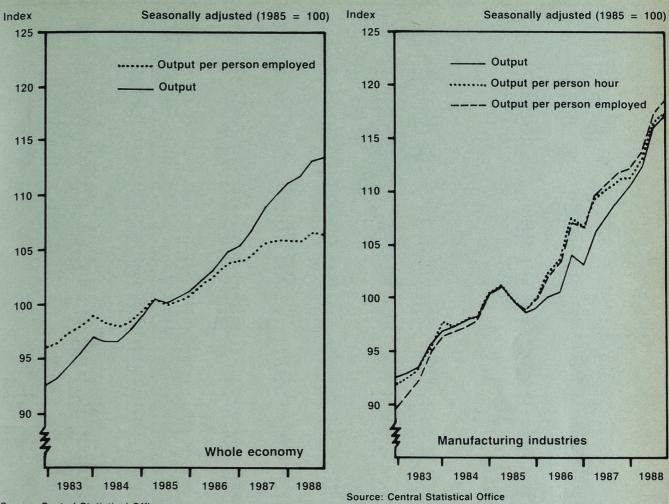
* See footnotes to table 1-1.

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribu- tion, hotels and catering	Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1 R	2 R	3 R	4 R	5 R	61-63, 66-67 R	64/65 R	7 R	8 R	91-92 R	93-99 R
South East 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	72 64 60 64 71 62	106 106 104 104 104 104	166 167 166 168 167 167	675 672 670 655 653 645	548 549 548 534 545 543	294 294 296 296 294 294	803 804 803 827 836 839	767 813 784 782 786 829	585 587 595 599 614 617	1,184 1,207 1,234 1,253 1,282 1,302	769 775 784 786 792 789	1,594 1,621 1,650 1,671 1,655 1,683
Greater London (Included in South East) 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	51 51 50 50 50 50	58 58 56 59 57 57	206 204 206 193 193 190	256 257 256 238 247 244	123 123 123 122 120 120	372 380 377 382 385 388	335 353 342 338 341 357	335 336 339 340 345 346	726 739 753 762 775 784	397 400 404 403 404 399	677 681 691 695 683 692
East Anglia 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	37 34 32 32 35 35	8 8 7 7 7 7	34 34 35 36 37 38	82 82 85 87 89 91	98 100 98 100 101 103	41 41 42 42 43 43	84 82 84 89 87 85	83 88 84 85 88 90	66 67 69 70 73 75	73 75 77 80 82 83	54 55 55 56 56 56 55	157 164 167 168 164 171
South West 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	47 44 42 41 45 42	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	51 52 52 53 54 54	183 183 184 184 186 186	137 137 135 137 138 137	65 65 65 65 65 64	202 186 187 207 211 193	155 167 156 154 158 163	87 88 87 88 91	170 175 177 179 185 187	163 165 167 169 170 168	323 323 325 330 325 322
West Midlands 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	30 29 27 27 27 30 27	40 40 40 39 39 39	121 121 122 124 126 127	391 395 391 392 397 399	193 194 194 202 204 206	94 94 96 96 96 97	215 218 218 218 224 227 228	165 177 168 167 169 175	87 87 89 91 89	186 192 195 198 205 210	171 173 175 175 176 174	391 402 407 407 398 404
East Midlands 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	32 32 30 28 31 29	63 62 59 57 57	61 62 62 63 65 65	177 177 175 177 178 176	262 265 263 268 269 267	63 64 65 65 65 66	153 155 157 166 167 172	144 150 141 144 146 150	83 84 84 86 88 89	98 98 98 100 101 103	145 146 146 149 151 148	273 279 279 279 290 286 288
Yorkshire and He 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	29 27 26 26 28 26	74 72 70 67 67 66	80 79 79 78 79 78	149 150 151 151 152 148	228 227 223 227 231 230	91 91 92 92 92 92	222 221 223 233 235 237	170 182 174 170 174 182	108 109 110 113 114 113	145 145 152 154 158 160	134 132 134 135 136 130	394 407 411 412 402 410
North West 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	17 16 15 16 17 16	44 44 42 41 40 40	95 95 96 95 97 96	249 251 249 247 248 249	271 272 270 275 275 274	115 115 117 117 117 117	263 265 262 265 271 275	241 252 244 244 242 254	131 131 133 135 134 135	205 207 206 209 216 216	215 215 216 215 213 205	441 455 457 453 443 448
North 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	14 13 12 12 13 12	51 52 52 51 51 51	60 60 61 61 62 62	106 105 106 106 106 107	99 100 100 102 102 103	58 58 58 58 58 58	106 107 107 110 116 118	99 99 97 97 99	57 58 58 60 60	79 81 81 83 86 89	93 93 94 95 95 88	280 288 290 294 293 294
Wales 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sep Dec	23 22 21 20 23 22	33 33 32 29 29 28	59 58 59 59 59 59	72 72 72 72 73 77 76	83 84 84 87 89	43 43 43 43 43 43	91 86 87 95 93 89	84 90 89 85 87 92	42 42 42 42 42 42 42	66 68 69 70 71 72	94 94 94 94 93 87	190 190 191 194 190 193
Scotland 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	28 27 27 28 28 28 27	45 44 43 43 42 41	46 47 47 46 47 48	177 176 177 178 181 183	173 172 172 172 172 172 171	142 142 144 145 145 146	203 197 202 212 207 205	183 193 186 187 188 193	109 108 107 108 106 106	166 169 169 173 179	180 181 183 185 184 175	442 446 445 452 451 469
Great Britain 1987 Sept Dec 1988 Mar June Sept Dec	329 307 292 294 322 296	490 485 473 463 461 457	773 776 778 782 793 793	2,260 2,265 2,259 2,251 2,266 2,260	2,092 2,099 2,089 2,104 2,126 2,124	1,006 1,008 1,018 1,020 1,017 1,020	2,342 2,321 2,330 2,427 2,450 2,441	2,092 2,211 2,124 2,115 2,138 2,230	1,355 1,361 1,375 1,391 1,412 1,419	2,373 2,417 2,457 2,499 2,564 2,601	2,017 2,029 2,047 2,059 2,066 2,018	4,484 4,575 4,621 4,669 4,608 4,680

* See footnotes to table 1-1.

Indices of output, employment and productivity 1.8



Source: Central Statistical Office

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	nomy		Production Divisions	industries 1 to 4		Manufacturin Divisions 2 t	g industries to 4		
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output per person hour
983	94·0	96-9	97-0	94·7	102-8	92·1	93·7	102-0	91·9	93·4
984	97·0	98-6	98-4	94·9	100-8	94·1	97·6	100-5	97·2	97·8
985	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0
986	102·9	100-6	102-3	102·2	97-3	105·0	101·0 R	98-0	103·0	103·3
987	107·8	102-8	104-9	105·8	96-1	110·1	106·6	97-2	109·7	109·4 R
988	112·4	106-0	106-1	109·6 R	97-0	113·0	114·0 R	98-7	115·5	114·6 R
1983 Q1	92·6	96·5	96·0	93·0	104-2	89·2	92·5	103-3	89·5	91·9
Q2	93·2	96·6	96·5	94·0	103-1	91·2	93·0	102-3	90·9	92·5
Q3	94·5	97·0	97·4	94·9	102-2	92·9	93·6	101-5	92·3	93·5
Q4	95·6	97·5	98·1	96·7	101-6	95·2	95·7	100-9	94·9	95·4
1984 Q1	97·0 R	98·0	99·0	97·2	101·1	96·1	97-0	100-5	96·5	97·7
Q2	96·6	98·3	98·2	94·3	100·9	93·5	97-3	100-4	96·9	97·3
Q3	96·6	98·7	97·9	93·2	100·6	92·6	97-9	100-6	97·3	97·9
Q4	97·6	99·2	98·4	94·9	100·6	94·3	98-3	100-4	97·9	98·1
1985 Q1	98·9	99-6	99·3	97·9	100·4	97·5	100-5	100-2	100·3	100·4
Q2	100·4	99-9	100·5	101·6	100·2	101·4	101-1	100-1	101.0	101·1
Q3	100·1	100-2	99·9	100·5	99·9	100·6	99-8	100-0	99·8	99·8
Q4	100·6	100-3	100·3	100·0	99·4	100·6	98-6	99-7	98·9	98·8
1986 Q1	101·3	100-3	100-9	101·4	98·7	102·8 R	99-1	99-2	100·0	100·0
Q2	102·3	100-4	101-9	101·7	97·6	104·2	100-1	98-3	101·9	102·2
Q3	103·3	100-6	102-7	102·4	96·8	105·8	100-6	97-4	103·3	103·6
Q4	104·8	101-0	103-7	103·3	96·3	107·2 R	103-9	97-1	107·0	107·5 F
1987 Q1	105·4	101-5	103-9	103-8 R	95·8	108-4 R	103-0	96·7	106·5	106-7
Q2	106·9	102-3	104-5	105-1 R	95·9	109-6 R	106-2	96·9	109·6	109-4
Q3	108·7	103-1	105-4	106-4	96·2	110-6	107-9	97·4	110·7	110-3
Q4	110·1	104-1	105-8	107-9 R	96·5	111-8 R	109-4	97·9	111·8	111-1 F
1988 Q1	111-2	105·1	105-8	107-8 R	97-0	111·1	110-6 R	98·6	112·2 R	111-3
Q2	111-8	105·8	105-7	109-2 R	97-0	112·6 R	112-3 R	98·7	113·7 R	113-1 R
Q3	113-2	106·3 R	106-5 R	110-7 R	97-0	114·1 R	116-0 R	98·9	117·3 R	116-5 R
Q4	113-5	106·8	106-3	110-6 R	97-1	114·0 R	117-2 R	98·8	118·6 R	117-4 R

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

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1 0	Indice	s of output†	emplo	ymen	it and	output	per p	erson	empio	oyea	1985 = 10
	Whole economy	Total produc-		ring industr							Construc-
		tion indus- tries	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufac- turing	
Class		Div 1-4	Div 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	Div 5
Output‡ 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	94·0 97·0 100·0 102·9 107·8 112·4	94·7 94·9 100·0 102·2 105·8 109·6 R	93·7 97·6 100·0 101·0 R 106·6 114·0 R	93·9 93·6 100·0 99·9 108·6 121·2 R	96·6 100·4 100·0 101·3 106·8 117·4 R	91·4 96·8 100·0 101·8 109·0 R 114·2 R	92·3 96·8 100·0 99·3 104·0 112·0 R	100·0 100·8 100·0 100·9 103·3 105·7 R	92·5 95·9 100·0 100·8 103·3 102·4	93.5 98.4 100.0 104.6 R 114.6 126.6 R	93·9 98·4 100·0 100·8 108·8 116·6
1984 Q1	97·0	97·2	97·0	98·5	100·2	95·3	95·7	100·9	94·9	97·7	97·4
Q2	96·6	94·3	97·3	91·6	100·4	95·3	96·0	102·4	95·4	98·8	98·4
Q3	96·6	93·2	97·9	93·6	101·4	97·5	97·4	100·5	96·1	98·0	99·4
Q4	97·6	94·9	98·3	90·8	99·4	99·0	98·2	99·5	97·1	99·0	98·5
1985 Q1	98·9	97·9	100·5	94·9	99·2	101·5	101·4	101·6	98·2	99·6	100·5
Q2	100·4	101·6	101·1	103·3	100·3	101·0	102·4	99·6	100·2	98·9	100·0
Q3	100·1	100·5	99·8	102·4	99·7	99·7	99·2	99·7	100·7	100·5	98·6
Q4	100·6	100·0	98·6	99·4	100·8	97·8	96·9	99·1	100·9	101·0	100·9
1986 Q1	101·3	101·4	99·1	96·3 R	97·8	99·6	98·3	99·6	99·6	101·3	96·7
Q2	102·3	101·7	100·1	99·5 R	101·4	101·5	98·2	100·2	101·6	103·2 R	101·0
Q3	103·3	102·4	100·6	98·9	101·8	101·8	98·2 R	100·9	100·4 R	105·4	101·7
Q4	104·8	103·3	103·9	105·1 R	104·1	104·4	102·5	103·2	101·5	108·3	103·9
1987 Q1	105-4	103-8 R	103·0	103·1 R	101-6	106·2	100·0	102·4	101·1	109·8	107·3
Q2	106-9	105-1 R	106·2	108·1 R	106-7	107·3	103·8	103·3	103·5	113·9 R	105·7
Q3	108-7	106-4	107·9	110·6 R	108-9	110·6	104·8	103·6	105·1	116·7 R	109·2
Q4	110-1	107-9 R	109·4	112·7 R	109-9	112·0 R	107·4	104·0	103·4	118·1	112·8
1988 Q1	111-2	107-8 R	110-6 R	117·8 R	117·4 R	111-3 R	107·1 R	104·1	103-9 R	122·3	118·5
Q2	111-8	109-2 R	112-3 R	120·3 R	115·7 R	113-4	109·7 R	105·5	101-0 R	124·4	115·9
Q3	113-2	110-7 R	116-0 R	123·7 R	115·5 R	115-5 R	114·9 R	106·2 R	102-2 R	129·7	114·4
Q4	113-5	110-6 R	117-2 R	123·1 R	121·2 R	116-8 R	116·3 R	107·1 R	102-6 R	129·9 R	117·4
Employed lab 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	96-9 98-6 100-0 100-6 102-8 106-0	102·8 100·8 100·0 97·3 96·1 97·0	102-0 100-5 100-0 98-0 97-2 98-7 R	112·5 103·7 100·0 92·2 88·4 87·6	94·8 97·6 100·0 99·7 101·6 107·5	100·2 99·4 100·0 99·6 99·8 102·3	104·3 101·4 100·0 96·6 94·5 95·0	104·3 101·5 100·0 96·9 95·7 96·2	98·7 99·1 100·0 99·5 98·2 98·5	96·7 98·1 100·0 101·2 104·2 108·3	98·0 100·5 100·0 99·5 104·3 109·3 R
1984 Q1	98·0	101·1	100·5	105·2	97·2	98·9	101·9	102·2	98·9	97·1	99·9
Q2	98·3	100·9	100·4	103·9	96·9	99·2	101·5	101·6	99·0	97·7	100·4
Q3	98·7	100·6	100·6	103·5	97·3	99·7	101·1	101·3	99·1	98·4	100·9
Q4	99·2	100·6	100·4	102·1	99·1	99·8	100·9	101·0	99·2	99·2	101·0
1985 Q1	99·6	100·4	100·2	102·4	100·2	99·6	100·6	100-8	99·2	99·1	100·8
Q2	99·9	100·2	100·1	100·6	100·4	99·8	100·2	100-5	99·6	99·3	100·3
Q3	100·2	99·9	100·0	99·3	99·9	100·2	99·9	99-7	100·4	100·4	99·6
Q4	100·3	99·4	99·7	97·6	99·6	100·4	99·3	99-1	100·7	101·2	99·3
1986 Q1	100·3	98·7	99·2	94·5	100·2	100·1	98·3	98·2	100-6 R	100·8	99·1
Q2	100·4	97·6	98·3	92·6	99·7	99·5	96·9	97·1	100-3	100·4	99·0
Q3	100·6	96·8	97·4	91·4	99·0	99·4	95·9	96·3	98-8	101·2	99·5
Q4	101·0	96·3	97·1	90·2	99·9	99·4 R	95·2	96·2	98-4	102·3	100·5
1987 Q1	101·5	95·8	96·7	88·6	100·4	99·2	94·3	95·4	97·7	102·7	102·0
Q2	102·3	95·9	96·9	87·9	100·7	99·4	94·2	95·6	98·1	103·6	103·5
Q3	103·1	96·2	97·4	88·4	101·6	99·9	94·5	95·6	98·4	104·7	105·2
Q4	104·1	96·5	97·9	88·6	103·8	100·7	94·9	96·0	98·7	105·9	106·5
1988 Q1	105·1	97·0	98·6	88·0	105·5	101·3	95·2	96·4	99·1	106·8	108·2
Q2	105·8	97·0	98·7	87·7	106·7	101·8	95·0	96·3	99·1	107·7	109·4
Q3	106·3 R	97·0	98·9	87·4	108·1	102·6	94·9	96·0	98·3	108·8	109·5 R
Q4	106·8	97·1	98·8	87·1	109·7	103·5	95·0	96·1	97·5	110·1	110·0 R
Output per pe 983 984 985 985 986 987 988	97.0 98.4 100.0 102.3 104.9 106.1	* 92·1 94·1 100·0 105·0 110·1 113·0	91·9 97·2 100·0 103·0 109·7 115·5	83·6 90·3 100·0 108·4 122·9 138·4 R	101·9 102·8 100·0 101·6 105·1 109·3 R	91·2 97·4 100·0 102·2 109·2 R 111·6 R	88·5 95·5 100·0 102·9 110·1 117·9 R	95·9 99·3 100·0 104·1 108·0 109·9 R	93·7 96·8 100·0 101·2 R 105·2 104·0 R	96·6 100·3 100·0 103·4 R 110·0 R 116·8	95·8 97·9 100·0 101·3 104·2 106·7 R
1984 Q1	99·0	96·1	96·5	93·6	103·1	96·4	93·9	98·8	96·0	100·6	97·5
Q2	98·2	93·5	96·9	88·2	103·7	96·1	94·6	100·8	96·3	101·2	98·0
Q3	97·9	92·6	97·3	90·4	104·3	97·8	96·4	99·3	97·0	99·6	98·6
Q4	98·4	94·3	97·9	88·9	100·3	99·2	97·3	98·5	97·9	99·8	97·5
985 Q1	99·3	97·5	100·3	92·6	99·0	101·9	100·8	100·8	99·0	100·5	99·7
Q2	100·5	101·4	101·0	102·6	99·9	101·2	102·2	99·2	100·5	99·6	99·7
Q3	99·8	100·6	99·8	103·0	99·9	99·4	99·3	100·0	100·3	100·1	99·0
Q4	100·3	100·6	98·9	101·7	101·2	97·4	97·7	100·0	100·2	99·8	101·6
986 Q1	100·9	102-8 R	100·0	101-8 R	97·7	99·5	100·0	101·4	98·9	100·4	97·7
Q2	101·9	104-2-	101·9	107-4 R	101·8	102·0	101·3 R	103·1	101·3	102·8	102·1
Q3	102·7	105-8	103·3	108-1 R	102·7 R	102·3 R	102·4	104·7	101·7	104·2	102·3
Q4	103·7	107-2 R	107·0	116-4 R	104·2	105·0	107·7	107·3	103·1	105·9	103·4
987 Q1	103·9	108-4 R	106·5	116·3 R	101·3	107·1	106·0	107·4 R	103·5	106·9	105·3
Q2	104·5	109-6 R	109·6	123·0 R	106·0	108·0	110·2	108·1	105·5	109·9 R	102·0
Q3	105·4	110-6	110·7	125·1 R	107·1	110·7	111·0	108·3	106·8	111·4	103·8 F
Q4	105·8	111-8 R	111·8	127·2 R	105·8	111·2	113·2	108·3	104·8	111·6 R	105·9
1988 Q1	105·8	111·1	112·2 R	133-7 R	111-3 R	109-9 R	112.5 R	108·0	104·9 R	114·6	109·5
Q2	105·7	112·6 R	113·7 R	137-1 R	108-5 R	111-3 R	115.5 R	109·6	101·9 R	115·5	106·0
Q3	106·5 R	114·1 R	117·3 R	141-4 R	106-8 R	112-5 R	121.1 R	110·6 R	104·0 R	119·2 R	104·4 F
Q4	106·3	114·0 R	118·6 R	141-3 R	110-4 R	112-9 R	122.4 R	111·5	105·2 R	117·9	106·7 F

^{*} See previous page.
† Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.
** Based on the output measure of Gross Domestic Product.

‡ See previous page.

1989

Selected country Selected countries: national definitions

	terly figures relate to February, May, August and November. an iabour force and employment figures include armed forces. a figures relate to 1966. al figures relate to the conditional training. al figures relate to Amery, April, July and October. al figures relate to Amery, April, July and October. al figures relate to a navary, April, July and October. al figures relate to a navary, April, July and October.									ni əc	assincation a	aı conceprs, cı: ployment refe	nenes in gener es, civilian em ein employme	between coursity caution. Journal HM Forces to employees to table 1.1.	ices may exist approached w orkforce excli by sector refers also footnote	tions. Differer sons must be a ures refer to w e proportion b	above publica lional comparis abour force fig HM Forces. Th construction ii to March, June	Sources: OECD "Labour Force State sources the reader is referred to the methods of compilation and internal Motes: 1 For the UK, the Civilian Femilian and the source of t
2.9 70.2	8 6.6 R 8 4.7€ R 0.83	3.8 29.5 66.6	14·4 35·5 14·4	6.4 26.4 1.79	4.8 26.8 4.8	0.85 1.45 6.7	9·28 9·28 6·6	18.7 28.7 55.6	28.5 28.1 43.4	8·43 8·49	7.1 8.08 1.59	6.82 8.9 6.9	9·69 8·9.8 9·9	2.8 29.1 68.2	7.58 7.58 7.68	5.9 5.9 5.7	2·3 29·8 67·9	All: Agriculture Industry Services
1.4 7.51 6.58	4.8 R 21.5 R 73.8 R	2.0 14.5 83.4	12.3 16.8 70.9	4·1 12·0 83·8	::	9·72 5·59	9.9 22.7 67.3		8.78 8.71 8.34	\$29.6 \$2.6 \$0.0	::	 	2.8 13.6 83.6	1.41 6.48	10.1 21.2 68.8	4.3 13.7 82.0	1.0 16.8 1.28	Female: Agriculture Industry Services
Per cent 4·1 36·1 59·7	日 4⋅84 日 6⋅84 日 7⋅7	6.5 6.54	9·9¢ 9·9¢ 19·¢	8.3 5.85 5.44		9·88 9·86 6·9	9.9 8.78 4.58	::	24·0	8·9t 6·6t 8·9		::	8.85 8.85	9-8 9-85 9-79	7.84 7.84	0.₹ 6.4£ 1.88	39.7 39.7 57.1	Civilian employment: proportion hale: Agriculture halostry Services
63,273 69,411 149,968	2,054 R 812,1 3,273 R	2,287 2,112 4,399	8,109 3,672 11,780	1,139 940 2,079	3,365 1,770 5,135	36,020 24,080 60,110	13,645 7,187 20,832	339 1,068	2,378 1,523 3,601	15,467 10,164 25,631	12,175 8,813 20,988	1,438 1,192 2,630	6,967 5,381 5,347	2,231	879,† 918,† 792,£	4,383 2,959 7,341	207,41 A 761,11 A 968,82	Civilian employment: Male Female All All
DnszuodT 726,88 54,742 669,151	A 500,2 유 052,1 유 762,6	2,324 2,147 4,471	772,6 730,3 5,633	1,175 973 841,2	3,709 2,031 5,740	36,930 24,730 61,660	14,885 \$832 \717,62	206 393,1 562,1	2,505 1,383 3,888	16,666 11,207 27,873	13,320 23,519 23,519	1,500 1,284 2,784	7,522 5,873 13,394	2,428 1,694 4,122	2,062 1,375 3,427	4,698 3,209 7,910	etata asalnu 8 16,334 R 1,906 11,906 24,240 R	LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1988 Civilian labour force: Male Female IIA
889,411 115,202 F 115,843	·· ·· ··	4,395 4,396 4,398 4,398	#89,11 F 917,11 F 118,11 F 18,11	2,094 2,073 2,105 2,046	::	267,65 FI 260,09 FI 261,09 FI 261,09	20,659 20,967 20,967 20,659	::	:: :: ::	25,663 R 25,662 R 25,662 R 25,663 R	::	···	12,224 R 12,224 R 12,261 R 12,320		3,320 3,293 3,300	7,233 7,304 7,382 7,444	25,784 R 26,045 R 26,045 R 26,220	108861 SD SD \$D
A \$22,111 6,200 A 112,843 A A 374,611	3,246 3,260 3,260 3,260	7,335,4 7,334,6 7,336,4 7,366,4	# 620,11 # 736,11 # 62,11	2,091 2,091 2,099 A 760,2		H 97(85 원 97(85 원 97(85 원 97(85)	20,557 20,590 20,590 20,526	::	:: ::	25,442 R 25,467 R 25,468 R 25,505 R	 040,940		7,676 R 7,815 R 7,905 R 7,015 R	·· ·· ··	3,280 3,286 3,303 115,5	7,026 7,056 7,123 7,11,7	24,759 25,319 25,319 25,561	1987 01 20 50 40
月 467,801 日 732,601 日 739,601 日 824,011	A 361,6 402,6 712,6 062,6	4,262 R 4,262 R 4,262 R 4,272	869,01 877,01 648,01 769,01	2,033 2,052 2,058 R 2,068	••	A 111,83 B 58,384 B 65,1 68,630	20,625 20,615 20,558 20,659		 	25,162 R 25,231 R 25,322 R 25,388 R	20,930	::	309,11 94,629 11,620 11,683	::	3,253 3,205 3,205 3,285	856'9 566'9 678'9	24,375 24,454 24,561 24,662	Civilian employment Q2 Q3 Q4
121,045 R 121,352 R 121,881 R 122,388		067'7 H 027'7 H 697'7	7,690 F 14,694 F 14,696 F 14,623	2,145 R 2,142 R 2,171 R 2,136	 	FI SOP, 18 609, 18 FI 727, 18 619, 18	23,503 23,503 23,503 23,503		·· ·· ··	Я 767,72 Я 688,72 Я 116,72 Я 27,893		:: ::	13,204 R 13,236 R 13,304 R 13,353	 	3,438 3,438 5,423	008,7 498,7 049,7 599,7	28,350 R 28,314 R 28,302 R 28,262	10 8861 20 50 50 40
719,085 119,046 120,552 120,552	3,267 3,267 3,267	A 214,4 A 714,4 A 914,4 A 984,4	14,034 R 14,323 R 14,455 R 14,532 R	2,126 R 2,133 R 2,139 R 2,145 R	::	F 505,09 60,708 888,09 F 581,18	23,391 23,479 23,475 23,415			유 819,72 유 22,692 유 구 22,733 유 유 477,73		::	72,902 F 72,902 F 73,034 F 73,034 F 73,13 F		814,8 814,8 814,8 54,8	768,7 847,7 747,7	27,886 28,043 28,155 78,241 R	1.07861 2.0 5.0 5.0
원 616,811 유 626,811 유 848,881 유 848,881	3,221 3,242 3,242 3,254	月 585,4 月 095,4 日 675,4 日 785,4	유 869,61 유 737,61 유 867,61 유 868,61	2,073 8,093 R 9,099 R 7,11,2		Я 450,09 Я 010,09 Я 014,09 Я 015,09	23,175 23,226 23,109 23,410	::	 	7,436 R 27,436 R 22,524 R 27,560 R	::	::	12,851 12,862 12,859 12,908		398,8 478,8 204,8 498,8	264,7 418,7 758,7 868,7	27,587 247,742 27,743 378,73	Civilian labour force 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
Thousand																betata aseln		QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasona
United States	Switzer- land (21)(5)(12)	(2) Sweden	Spain (St)	(5)	Nether- lands (11)(3)	(5)	(10)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Greece (5)(7)	Germany (FR)	France (8) (12)	Denmark (6)	Canada	Belgium (3) (6)	Austria (2) (2)	Australia (4)	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	

Notes: 1 For the UK, the Civilian Isbour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment axiding the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1·1.

2 Quarterly figures relate to Maxch, June, September and December.

3 Annual figures relate to our construction industries.

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

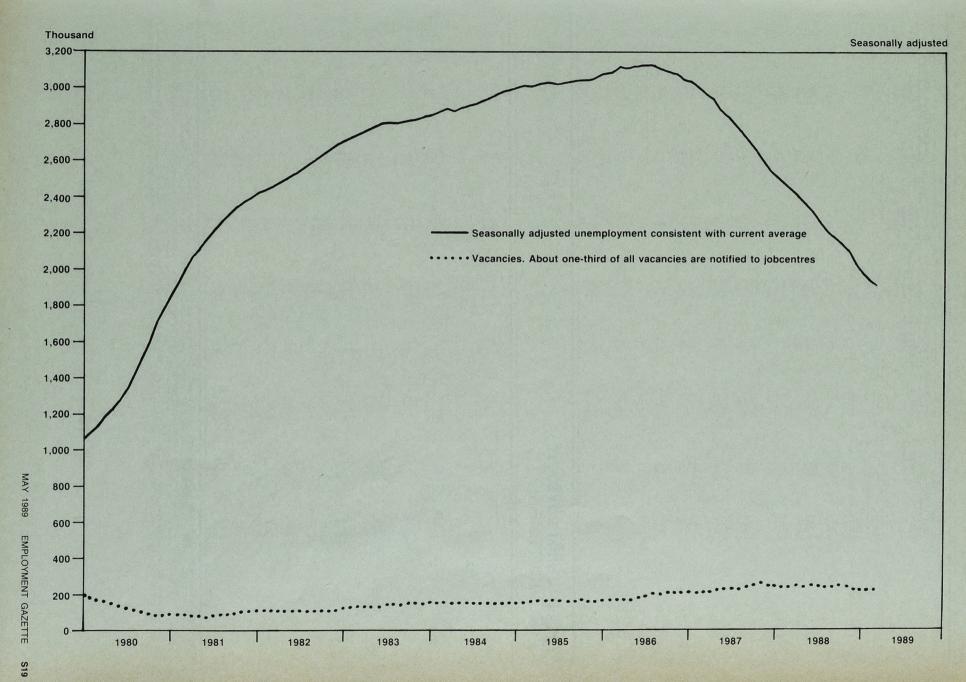
GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	rked	Stood o whole w		Working	part of wee	ek	Stoodo	ff for whole	or part of v	veek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hourslo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours	ost	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	1,137 1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304 1,359	26·6 29·8 31·5 34·3 34·0 34·2 36·1	8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0 9·0	9·37 9·93 10·19 11·39 11·72 12·68		16 8 6 6 4 5 4	621 320 244 238 165 192 148	320 134 71 40 24 29 21	3,720 1,438 741 402 241 293 207	11·4 10·7 10·2 10·4 10·2 10·1 10·0	335 142 77 43 28 34 25	7·8 3·5 2·0 1·5 0·7 0·9 0·7	4,352 1,776 1,000 645 416 485 364		12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4 15·1 14·4 14·8
Week ended 1987 Feb 14 Mar 14	1,305 1,354	35·1 36·3	9·3 9·2	11·97 12·44	12·11 12·31	4 3	172 109	34 35	341 339	10·0 9·8	38 37	1·0 1·0	514 448	401 359 405	13·4 12·0 13·3
Apr 11 May 16 June 13	1,329 1,353 1,396	35·8 36·4 37·2	9·2 9·3 9·3	12·25 12·65 12·97	12·53 12·46 12·88	4 3 3	103 129 129	29 23 14	273 229 132	9·5 10·1 9·4	33 26 17	0·9 0·7 0·5	435 358 262	378 322	13·9 15·2
July 11	1,334	35·3	9·4	12·54	12·56	4	172	16	153	9·9	20	0·5	325	343	16·4
Aug 15	1,268	33·5	9·4	11·88	12·81	3	116	15	124	8·4	18	0·5	240	285	13·6
Sept 12	1,377	36·0	9·5	13·09	13·13	2	89	12	104	8·7	14	0·4	193	250	13·6
Oct 10	1,468	38·2	9·7	14·10	13·37	3	117	15	140	9·5	18	0·5	264	274	14·5
Nov 14	1,516	39·3	9·5	14·24	13·33	3	105	15	245	15·9	18	0·5	395	401	19·5
Dec 12	1,476	38·6	9·7	14·32	13·48	3	106	14	118	8·5	17	0·4	224	264	13·5
1988 Jan 16	1,370	36·1	9·3	12·72	14·13	3	127	19	179	9·6	22	0·6	306	238	14·0
Feb 13	1,433	37·7	9·3	13·33	13·48	3	102	23	237	10·5	25	0·7	339	266	13·5
Mar 12	1,452	38·2	9·4	13·59	13·47	2	80	20	206	10·4	22	0·6	286	230	13·2
Apr 16	1,445	38·1	9·1	13·14	13·43	2	72	19	170	8·9	21	0·5	241	220	11·6
May 14	1,500	39·5	9·2	13·85	13·67	1	49	17	171	9·9	19	0·5	221	231	11·9
June 11	1,424	37·4	9·5	13·47	13·44	1	47	17	157	9·1	18	0·5	203	256	11·0
July 16	1,425	37·1	9·8	13·95	13·97	4	155	14	149	10·8	18	0·5	303	315	17·2
Aug 13	1,351	35·2	9·6	13·00	13·94	2	98	13	142	10·6	16	0·4	240	289	15·1
Sept 10	1,428	37·4	9·7	13·79	13·92	2	90	11	94	8·7	13	0·3	184	245	14·1
Oct 15	1,561	40·9	9·8	15·34	14·51	3	134	13	109	8·5	16	0·4	243	250	15·0
Nov 12	1,592	41·5	9·8	15·60	14·66	3	101	12	126	10·8	14	0·4	227	223	15·9
Dec 10	1,581	41·4	9·9	15·65	14·81	2	82	13	108	8·5	15	0·4	190	222	12·8
1989 [Jan 14]	1,435	37·9	9·4	13·46	14·86	2 3	80	14	131	9·7	15	0·4	211	163	13·6
[Feb 11]	1,477	39·1	9·5	14·06	14·21		133	21	197	9·3	24	0·6	330	260	13·5

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 10

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY HO	URS WORKED	BY ALL OPER	ATIVES*	INDEX OF AV	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WORK	ED PER OPER	ATIVE
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49 R	shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361 R	43-45 R	41, 42 R
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	102·1 99·7 100·5 100·0 96·7 97·2 99·5	102·5 99·5 101·7 100·0 94·8 94·6 98·6	107·3 103·3 98·4 100·0 92·1 90·0 88·4	98·2 98·6 100·5 100·0 98·5 97·8 96·4	107-5 104-9 101-2 100-0 99-2 98-2 99-1	97·4 98·3 99·5 100·0 99·7 100·5 101·1	96·3 97·3 98·8 100·0 99·1 100·4 101·4	95·6 97·6 99·0 100·0 98·9 101·1 102·9	98.4 100.0 100.2 100.0 99.0 99.9 99.0	99·0 99·7 99·7 100·0 99·5 99·5 99·7
Veek ended 987 Feb 14 Mar 14	95·5 95·7	93.0	89-2	97.0	98-6	100·0 100·2	99-8	100-4	99-6	99-4
Apr 11 May 16 June 13	95·9 96·2 96·9	93.8	89-6	98-1	97-3	100·3 100·3 100·6	100-1	100-9	99-8	99-5
July 11 Aug 15 Sept 12	96·9 97·3 97·9	94.7	90-6	98-2	98.6	100·4 100·6 100·8	100-2	101-2	100-1	99.9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	99·8 99·9 98·8	96.8	90.7	98-0	98.5	101·0 100·9 100·9	101-4	102-0	99-9	99.3
988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	99·3 99·1 99·2	97-4	89-2	98-2	99-0	101·6 101·0 101·0	101.3	102-1	99.5	99-1
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	99·3 99·4 99·2	97.4	88-3	96-4	98-4	100·9 100·9 100·7	100-9	102-4	98.5	99-4
July 16 Aug 13 Sept 10	99·7 99·8 99·9	98.9	87-3	95.9	97-6	101·0 101·0 100·9	101-0	102-4	99-0	99-7
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	98·9 99·0 100·7	100.5	88.9	94.9	97-4	101·4 101·5 101·5	102-4	104.7	98.9	100·4
1989 Jan 14 Feb 11	100·6 99·8					101·8 101·2				

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



THOUSAND

		MALE AND I	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED .	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ‡			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	ON
		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
1985)	3,271.2	11.8	3,035.7	10.9					
1986* 1987 1988) Annual) averages	3,289.1 2,953.4 2,370.4	11.8 10.4 8.3	3,107.2 2,822.3 2,294.5	11.1 10.0 8.0					
1987	Mar 12	3,134.4	11.1	2,973.1	10.5	-33.9	-28.6	261	2,815	67
	Apr 9	3,107.1	11.0	2,953.9	10.4	-19.2	-32.5	284	2,758	65
	May 14	2,986.5	10.6	2,890.5	10.2	-63.4	-38.8	246	2,677	63
	June 11	2,905.3	10.3	2,857.2	10.1	-33.3	-38.6	243	2,601	62
	July 9	2,906.5	10.3	2,812.6	9.9	-44.6	-47.1	337	2,510	60
	Aug 13	2,865.8	10.1	2,766.6	9.8	-46.0	-41.3	287	2,522	57
	Sept 10	2,870.2	10.1	2,718.1	9.6	-48.5	-46.4	358	2,457	55
	Oct 8	2,751.4	9.7	2,663.9	9.4	-54.2	-49.6	311	2,386	54
	Nov 12	2,685.6	9.5	2,604.4	9.2	-59.5	-54.1	282	2,353	51
	Dec 10	2,695.8	9.5	2,568.6	9.1	-35.8	-49.8	264	2,382	50
1988	Jan 14	2,722.2	9.5	2,519.4	8.8	-49.2	-48.2	270	2,402	51
	Feb 11	2,665.5	9.3	2,485.0	8.7	-34.4	-39.8	262	2,356	48
	Mar 10	2,592.1	9.1	2,453.9	8.6	-31.1	-38.2	235	2,311	46
	Apr 14	2,536.0	8.9	2,402.9	8.4	-51.0	-38.8	256	2,235	46
	May 12	2,426.9	8.5	2,363.8	8.3	-39.1	-40.4	207	2,176	44
	June 9	2,340.8	8.2	2,324.1	8.1	-39.7	-43.3	206	2,093	42
	July 14	2,326.7	8.1	2,267.3	7.9	-56.8	-45.2	283	2,003	41
	Aug 11	2,291.2	8.0	2,225.6	7.8	-41.7	-46.1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ***	2,311.0	8.1	2,191.7	7.7	-33.9	-44.1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2,118.9	7.4	2,157.9	7.6	-33.8	-36.5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066.9	7.2	2,105.2	7.4	-52.7	-40.1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046.5	7.2	2,037.4	7.1	-67.8	-51.4	212	1,797	37
1989	Jan 12	2,074.3	7.3	1,987.8	7.0	-49.6	-56.7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2,018.2	7.1	1,948.7	6.8	-39.1	-52.2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9 P	1,960.2	6.9	1,918.1	6.7	-30.6	-39.8	200	1,726	34

UNEMPLOYMENT **GB Summary**

1985)	3,149.4	11.7	2,923.0	10.8					
1986* 1987 1988) Annual) averages	3,161.3 2,826.9 2,254.7	11.7 10.2 8.1	2,984.6 2,700.2 2,181.4	10.9 9.8 7.8					
1987	Mar 12	3,016.5	10.9	2,849.8	10.3	-33.0	-28.1	253	2,698	65
	Apr 9	2,979.9	10.8	2,830.3	10.3	-19.5	-32.0	275	2,641	64
	May 14	2,860.3	10.4	2,766.8	10.0	-63.5	-38.7	237	2,561	62
	June 11	2,779.8	10.1	2,734.2	9.9	-32.6	-38.5	234	2,486	60
	July 9	2,778.5	10.1	2,690.2	9.8	-44.0	-46.7	325	2,395	58
	Aug 13	2,738.5	9.9	2,644.7	9.6	-45.5	-40.7	278	2,405	55
	Sept 10	2,740.2	9.9	2,596.9	9.4	-47.8	-45.8	344	2,343	54
	Oct 8	2,626.7	9.5	2,543.6	9.2	-53.3	-48.9	301	2,274	52
	Nov 12	2,564.6	9.3	2,485.9	9.0	-57.7	-52.9	274	2,242	49
	Dec 10	2,575.2	9.3	2,451.0	8.9	-34.9	-48.6	256	2,270	49
1988	Jan 14	2,600.4	9.3	2,402.9	8.6	-48.1	-46.9	261	2,290	49
	Feb 11	2,545.9	9.1	2,369.7	8.5	-33.2	-38.7	254	2,245	46
	Mar 10	2,474.6	8.9	2,339.2	8.4	-30.5	-37.3	228	2,202	45
	Apr 14	2,417.7	8.7	2,288.4	8.2	-50.8	-38.2	247	2,126	44
	May 12	2,310.7	8.3	2,249.2	8.1	-39.2	-40.2	200	2,068	42
	June 9	2,225.1	8.0	2,210.1	7.9	-39.1	-43.0	197	1,987	41
	July 14	2,208.5	7.9	2,153.6	7.7	-56.5	-44.9	272	1,896	40
	Aug 11	2,173.7	7.8	2,112.8	7.6	-40.8	-45.5	230	1,905	39
	Sept 8** ***	2,195.2	7.9	2,080.1	7.5	-32.7	-43.3	257	1,899	39
	Oct 13	2,008.4	7.2	2,047.3	7.3	-32.8	-35.4	232	1,738	38
	Nov 10	1,958.0	7.0	1,994.6	7.2	-52.7	-39.4	217	1,705	36
	Dec 8	1,938.5	7.0	1,928.3	6.9	-66.3	-50.6	206	1,697	36
1989	Jan 12	1,963.2	7.0	1,878.1	6.7	-50.2	-56 4	207	1,721	36
	Feb 9	1,908.1	6.8	1,839.1	6.6	-39.0	-51.8	213	1,662	34
	Mar 9 P	1,851.9	6.6	1,808.8	6.5	-30.3	-39.8	193	1,626	32

Due to a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics to remove over-recording (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pp107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

'Unadjusted figures from September 1988 are affected by the new benefit regulations for those aged under 18, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988. See also note ± opposite.

'"The unadjusted figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 55,000, because of the postal strike in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected). (Outflows between August and September were understated with a compensating effect between September and October). An allowance for this distortion has been made in the seasonally adjusted figures for September.

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ‡	UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED ‡	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number		
2,251.7	13.7	2,114.3	12.8	1,019.5	9.1	921.4	8.2		1985)
2,252.5 2,045.8 1,650.5	13.7 12.3 9.9	2,148.3 1,971.0 1,607.2	13.0 11.9 9.7	1,036.6 907.6 719.9	9.1 7.8 6.0	958.9 851.3 687.3	8.4 7.3 5.8		1986* 1987 1988) Annual) averages
2,181.0	13.1	2,068.9	12.5	962.3	8.2	904.2	7.7	406.5	1987	Mar 12
2,158.2 2,080.4 2,023.0	13.0 12.5 12.2	2,055.0 2,017.5 1,996.0	12.4 12.2 12.0	948.9 906.1 882.4	8.1 7.7 7.5	898.9 873.0 861.2	7.7 7.5 7.4	404.2 383.7 373.3		Apr 9 May 14 June 11
2,008.5 1,970.3 1,973.8	12.1 11.9 11.9	1,968.3 1,936.3 1,907.2	11.9 11.7 11.5	898.0 895.5 896.4	7.7 7.7 7.7	844.3 830.3 810.9	7.2 7.1 6.9	368.4 369.0 356.9		July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10
1,903.6 1,865.8 1,878.7	11.5 11.2 11.3	1,870.3 1,828.3 1,800.4	11.3 11.0 10.9	847.8 819.7 817.1	7.2 7.0 7.0	793.6 776.1 768.2	6.8 6.6 6.6	343.4 332.1 334.0		Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10
1,892.7 1,852.1 1,803.1	11.4 11.1 10.8	1,759.5 1,731.3 1,709.9	10.6 10.4 10.3	829.5 813.3 789.0	7.0 6.8 6.6	759.9 753.7 744.0	6.4 6.3 6.2	337.0 330.5 322.5	1988	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10
1,765.7 1,692.1 1,632.0	10.6 10.2 9.8	1,674.1 1,648.8 1,624.0	10.1 9.9 9.8	770.3 734.8 708.7	6.5 6.2 5.9	728.8 715.0 700.1	6.1 6.0 5.9	316.0 301.6 291.8		Apr 14 May 12 June 9
1,606.3 1,576.5	9.7 9.5	1,586.7 1,562.7	9.5 9.4	720.4 714.6	6.0 6.0	680.6 662.9	5.7 5.6	287.7 286.9		July 14 Aug 11
1,594.4	9.6	1,543.1	9.3	716.6	6.0	648.6	5.4	287.9		Sept 8** ***
1,484.2 1,454.8 1,451.5	8.9 8.7 8.7	1,522.4 1,484.6 1,439.4	9.2 8.9 8.7	634.6 612.2 595.1	5.3 5.1 5.0	635.5 620.6 598.0	5.3 5.2 5.0	265.2 254.9 249.9		Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8
1,473.2 1,434.9	8.9 8.6 8.4	1,405.4 1,377.9 1,360.2	8.4 8.3 8.2	601.1 583.3 560.9	5.0 4.9 4.7	582.4 570.8 557.9	4.9 4.8 4.7	248.7 239.5 229.3	1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P

UNEMPLOYMENT **GB Summary**

							400			
2,163.7	13.5	2,031.9	12.6	985.7	9.0	891.1	8.1		1985)
2,159.6	13.5	2,058.7	12.8	1,001.7	9.0	925.9	8.3		1986*) Annual
1,953.8	12.1	1,881.8	11.6	873.1	7.6	818.4	7.2		1987) averages
1,566.1	9.7	1,524.6	9.4	688.6	5.9	656.8	5.6		1988)
2,088.2	12.9	1,979.2	12.2	928.4	8.1	870.6	7.6	391.9	1987	Mar 12
2,065.1	12.8	1,964.9	12.2	914.8	8.0	865.4	7.6	389.3		Apr 9
1,988.0	12.3	1,927.3	11.9	872.3	7.6	839.5	7.3	369.2		May 14
1,931.5	11.9	1,906.2	11.8	848.3	7.4	828.0	7.2	358.9		June 11
1,916.5	11.9	1,878.8	11.6	862.1	7.5	811.4	7.1	353.3		July 9
1,879.1	11.6	1,847.2	11.4	859.5	7.5	797.5	7.0	353.7		Aug 13
1,880.8	11.6	1,818.6	11.2	859.4	7.5	778.3	6.8	342.1		Sept 10
1.813.4	11.2	1,782.2	11.0	813.3	7.1	761.4	6.7	329.2		Oct 8
1,777.3	11.0	1,741.2	10.8	787.3	6.9	744.7	6.5	318.5		Nov 12
1,789.9	11.1	1,714.0	10.6	785.3	6.9	737.0	6.5	320.6		Dec 10
1,803.3	11.1	1,674.1	10.3	797.1	6.8	728.8	6.3	323.5	1988	Jan 14
1,764.0	10.9	1,646.9	10.2	781.9	6.7	722.8	6.2	317.3		Feb 11
1,716.6	10.6	1,626.2	10.0	757.9	6.5	713.0	6.1	309.3		Mar 10
1,678.9	10.4	1,590.5	9.8	738.8	6.3	697.9	6.0	302.5		Apr 14
1,606.8	9.9	1,565.2	9.6	703.9	6.0	684.0	5.9	288.3		May 12
1,547.7	9.5	1,540.8	9.5	677.5	5.8	669.3	5.7	278.6		June 9
1,521.5	9.4	1,503.8	9.3	687.0	5.9	649.8	5.6	273.7		July 14
1,492.5	9.2	1,480.5	9.1	681.2	5.8	632.3	5.4	272.8		Aug 11
1,511.0	9.3	1,461.5	9.0	684.3	5.9	618.6	5.3	274.4		Sept 8** ***
1,404.1	8.7	1,441.5	8.9	604.3	5.2	605.8	5.2	252.1		Oct 13
1,375.3	8.5	1,404.0	8.7	582.6	5.0	590.6	5.1	242.1		Nov 10
1,371.9	8.5	1,359.6	8.4	566.6	4.9	568.7	4.9	237.7		Dec 8
1,391.4	8.6	1,325.3	8.2	571.8	4.9	552.8	4.7	236.1	1989	Jan 12
1,353.9	8.3	1,298.2	8.0	554.2	4.8	540.9	4.6	226.9		Feb 9
1,319.5	8.1	1,280.5	7.9	532.4	4.6	528.3	4.5	217.0		Mar 9 P

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

† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1988 for 1988 and 1989 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These national and regional unemployment rates have been up-dated to incorporate revisions to the workforce estimates using the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour force Survey. Later revisions will be made in the light of the results of the 1987 Census of Employment.

‡ The seasonally adjusted figures relate only to claimants aged 18 or over, in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. See *Employment Gazette*, December 1988, p 660. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see p 422 of the October 1986 *Employment Gazette* for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account).

		UNEMPL	OYED		PER CEN	NT WORKFO	RCE †	SEASONA	ALLY ADJUS	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
EST	MIDLANDS											- ·	
85)	349.7	243.1	106.6	13.6	15.5	10.6	326.9	12.7			230.2	96.7
86* 87 88) Annual) averages)	346.7 305.9 238.0	236.8 211.1 163.0	108.0 94.8 75.0	13.3 11.6 8.8	15.2 13.3 10.2	10.4 9.0 6.8	327.7 292.1 230.1	12.6 11.1 -8.5			228.1 203.5 158.7	99.6 88.6 71.4
88	Mar 10	262.0	179.6	82.5	9.7	11.3	7.5	249.3	9.3	-3.8	-1.3	171.3	78.0
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	255.9 244.8 237.4	174.8 167.4 162.6	81.2 77.4 74.9	9.5 9.1 8.8	11.0 10.5 10.2	7.4 7.0 6.8	243.8 238.1 233.7	9.1 8.8 8.7	-5.5 -5.7 -4.4	-1.8 -1.9 -1.5	167.0 163.4 160.7	76.8 74.7 73.0
	July 14 Aug 11	235.9 233.0	160.2 158.0	75.7 75.0	8.8 8.6	10.0 9.9	6.9 6.8	228.2 223.7	8.5 8.3	-5.5 -4.5	-1.8 -4.8	157.0 154.4	71.2 69.3
	Sept 8** ***	233.5	158.3	75.2	8.7	9.9	6.9	218.3	8.1	-5.4	-5.1	151.1	67.2
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	209.4 201.0 197.1	144.1 138.9 137.4	65.4 62.1 59.8	7.8 7.5 7.3	9.0 8.7 8.6	6.0 5.7 5.4	211.7 205.7 198.2	7.9 7.6 7.4	-6.6 -6.0 -7.5	-5.5 -6.0 -6.7	146.8 142.4 137.6	64.9 63.3 60.6
89	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	198.2 191.3 184.1	138.4 133.6 129.0	59.7 57.7 55.1	7.4 7.1 6.8	8.7 8.4 8.1	5.4 5.3 5.0	192.1 186.8 181.5	7.1 6.9 6.7	-6.1 -5.3 -5.3	-6.5 -6.3 -5.6	133.3 129.5 126.3	58.8 57.3 55.2
ST	MIDLANDS												
85)	202.3	136.9	65.3	10.5	11.9	8.4	188.2	9.9			128.7	59.5
86* 87 88) Annual) averages)	202.8 183.9 147.8	136.0 125.2 101.9	66.8 54.4 45.9	10.6 9.4 7.4	11.8 10.8 8.7	8.8 6.9 5.6	191.3 175.8 143.2	9.9 9.0 7.2			129.4 120.6 99.3	61.9 55.2 43.9
88	Mar 10	162.0	111.6	50.4	8.2	9.5	6.2	152.7	7.7	-2.3	-2.4	104.9	47.8 46.6
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	160.2 152.6 146.2	110.9 105.5 100.9	49.3 47.1 45.3	8.1 7.7 7.4	9.4 9.0 8.6	6.1 5.8 5.6	150.3 148.1 145.3	7.6 7.5 7.3	-2.4 -2.2 -2.8	-2.1 -2.3 -2.5	103.7 102.4 100.6	45.7 44.7
	July 14 Aug 11	145.7 142.9	99.5 97.3	46.2 45.6	7.3 7.2	8.5 8.3	5.7 5.6	142.0 139.3	7.1 7.0	-3.3 -2.7	-2.8 -2.9	98.5 97.1	43.5 42.2
	Sept 8** ***	143.7	97.9	45.8	7.2	8.3	5.6	137.1	6.9	-2.2	-2.7	95.7	41.4
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	130.6 126.6 125.9	90.5 88.3 88.8	40.1 38.2 37.1	6.6 6.4 6.3	7.7 7.5 7.6	4.9 4.7 4.6	134.6 130.6 126.4	6.8 6.6 6.4	-2.5 -4.0 -4.2	-2.5 -2.9 -3.6	94.2 91.3 88.6	40.4 39.3 37.8
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	128.4 125.1 121.8	90.5 88.3 86.2	38.0 36.8 35.6	6.5 6.3 6.1	7.7 7.5 7.3	4.7 4.5 4.4	122.2 120.0 118.2	6.1 6.0 5.9	-4.2 -2.2 -1.8	-4.1 -3.5 -2.7	85.6 83.8 82.8	36.6 36.2 35.4
ORK	SHIRE AND HUMBE	RSIDE											
985)	305.8	212.9	92.9	13.0	15.2	9.8	281.5	12.0			199.0 207.8	82.5 86.5
986* 987 988) Annual) averages)	315.9 286.0 234.9	220.1 201.2 165.8	95.8 84.8 69.1	13.4 12.0 9.8	15.6 14.3 11.8	10.0 8.7 7.0	294.3 270.5 226.0	12.4 11.3 9.5			192.4 160.8	78.1 65.2
988	Mar 10	254.8	179.6	75.2	10.7	12.8 12.7	7.6 7.5	238.7 236.0	10.0	-2.0 -2.7	-3.1 -2.6	168.9 167.4	69.8 68.6
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	252.1 242.1 233.9	177.9 171.0 164.9	74.1 71.1 69.0	10.1 9.8	12.2 11.8	7.2 7.0	232.3 229.5	9.7 9.6	-3.7 -2.8	-2.8 -3.1	164.9 162.9	67.4 66.6
	July 14 Aug 11	231.7 228.2	162.0 158.9	69.8 69.2	9.7 9.5	11.6 11.4	7.0 7.0	224.4 221.5	9.4 9.3	-5.1 -2.9	-3.9 -3.6	159.3 157.8	65.1 63.7
	Sept 8** ***	230.7	161.2	69.5	9.7	11.5	7.0	218.1	9.1	-3.4	-3.8	155.8	62.3
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	209.7 205.5 203.1	149.2 147.2 146.2	60.5 58.3 56.9	8.8 8.6 8.5	10.7 10.5 10.4	6.1 5.9 5.7	214.5 209.5 202.8	9.0 8.8 8.5	-3.6 -5.0 -6.7	-3.3 -4.0 -5.1	153.7 150.1 145.3	60.8 59.4 57.5
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	206.4 200.4 194.1	148.6 144.3 139.9	57.8 56.1 54.3	8.6 8.4 8.1	10.6 10.3 10.0	5.8 5.7 5.5	197.6 193.4 189.4	8.3 8.1 7.9	-5.2 -4.2 -4.0	-5.6 -5.4 -4.5	141.4 138.3 135.5	56.2 55.1 53.9
ORT	TH WEST												
985)	452.0	317.1	134.9	14.8	17.7	10.7	420.8	13.8			298.9	121.9 124.5
986* 987 988) Annual) averages)	448.3 403.3 333.0	313.2 284.3 235.9	135.1 118.6 97.1	14.8 13.3 11.1	17.8 16.3 13.7	10.7 9.2 7.5	423.1 385.2 322.1	13.9 12.7 10.7			298.5 273.8 229.6	111.4 92.5
988	Mar 10	358.1	253.5	104.6	11.9	14.7	8.1	340.5 333.9	11.3	-3.9 -6.6	-4.6 -5.3	242.2	98.3 96.7
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	352.6 340.3 329.4	249.4 241.1 233.5	103.2 99.2 96.0	11.7 11.3 10.9	14.5 14.0 13.6	8.0 7.7 7.4	329.1 324.2	11.1 10.9 10.8	-4.8 -4.9	-5.1 -5.4	233.6 230.4	95.5 93.8
	July 14 Aug 11	328.8 325.7	231.3 228.5	97.4 97.2	10.9 10.8	13.4 13.3	7.6 7.5	317.8 314.3	10.6 10.4	-6.4 -3.5	-5.4 -4.9	226.1 224.0	91.7 90.3
	Sept 8** ***	329.3	231.1	98.2	10.9	13.4	7.6	310.9	10.3	-3.4	-4.4	222.2	88.7
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	301.0 294.7 292.8	214.9 211.4 211.5	86.1 83.3 81.3	10.0 9.8 9.7	12.5 12.3 12.3	6.7 6.5 6.3	307.2 300.5 292.9	10.2 10.0 9.7	-3.7 -6.7 -7.6	-3.5 -4.6 -6.0	220.1 215.5 210.7	87.1 85.0 82.2
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	299.2 291.5 285.0	215.9 210.8 207.1	83.3 80.8 77.9	9.9 9.7 9.5	12.5 12.2 12.0	6.5 6.3 6.0	288.8 284.3 280.8	9.6 9.4 9.3	-4.1 -4.5 -3.5	-6.1 -5.4 -4.0	208.1 205.0 203.2	80.7 79.3 77.6

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

		NUMBER	RUNEMPLOY	ED	PER CEI	NT WORKFO	RCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH	H EAST											405.4	222.1
985 986*) Annual	782.4 784.7	527.1 524.7	255.2	8.6	9.9	6.8	728.5 - 750.2	8.0			495.4 505.2	233.1 245.0
987 988	averages	680.5 508.6	460.8 346.8	219.7 161.8	7.3 5.4	8.5 6.4	5.6 4.0	657.9 496.1	7.1 5.2			448.3 339.8	209.7 156.2
988	Mar 10	570.4	389.4	181.0	6.0	7.2 6.9	4.5 4.4	547.0 528.6	5.8 5.6	-8.1 -18.4	-11.7 -11.6	372.5 359.4	174.5 169.2
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	549.7 523.1 501.6	374.8 357.2 342.6	174.9 165.8 159.0	5.8 5.5 5.3	6.6 6.3	4.1 4.0	518.1 505.8	5.5 5.4	-10.5 -12.3	-12.3 -13.7	353.1 345.4	165.0 160.4
	July 14 Aug 11	494.8 486.7	335.2 328.1	159.5 158.6	5.2 5.2	6.2 6.0	4.0 3.9	486.1 470.9	5.1 5.0	-19.7 -15.2	-14.2 -15.7	333.2 324.7	152.9 146.2
	Sept 8** ***	494.2	333.3	160.9	5.2	6.1	4.0	461.9	4.9	-9.0	-14.6	318.9	143.0
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	448.1 428.5 422.2	306.4 294.4 292.5	141.8 134.1 129.8	4.7 4.5 4.5	5.6 5.4 5.4	3.5 3.3 3.2	455.3 439.6 420.8	4.8 4.7 4.5	-6.6 -15.7 -18.8	-10.3 -10.4 -13.7	314.5 303.3 290.5	140.8 136.3 130.3
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	419.5 408.4 397.0	291.7 284.7 278.6	127.9 123.7 118.5	4.4 4.3 4.2	5.4 5.2 5.1	3.2 3.1 2.9	405.7 394.3 387.5	4.3 4.2 4.1	-15.1 -11.4 -6.8	-16.5 -15.1 -11.1	280.2 272.9 269.2	125.5 121.4 118.3
GREA	TER LONDON (inclu	ded in South							0.0			262.7	113.6
1985 1986*) Annual	402.5 407.1	278.4	124.1	9.4	10.8	7.3 6.0	- ^{376.3} 391.3	8.8			272.0	119.4
1987 1988) averages	363.8 291.9	254.4 205.1	109.4 86.7	8.4 6.7	10.0 8.0	6.2 4.9	353.0 285.5	8.2 6.6			248.3 201.6	104.7 83.9
1988	Mar 10	319.9	225.4	94.5	7.4 7.2	8.8 8.6	5.3 5.2	311.3 302.2	7.2 7.0	-2.0 -9.1	-3.7 -3.8	219.4	91.9
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	311.2 299.9 290.8	219.1 211.5 205.0	92.1 88.4 85.8	6.9 6.7	8.3 8.0	5.0 4.8	296.5 289.2	6.8 6.7	-5.7 -7.3	-5.6 -7.4	208.9 203.7	87.6 85.5
	July 14 Aug 11	288.1 284.5	201.5 198.0	86.5 86.4	6.6 6.6	7.9 7.7	4.9 4.9	280.2 273.1	6.5 6.3	-9.0 -7.1	-7.3 -7.8	197.9 193.4	82.3 79.7
	Sept 8** ***	290.5	201.8	88.8	6.7	7.9	5.0	269.4	6.2	-3.7	-6.6	190.7	78.7
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	265.4 253.3 249.3	186.7 178.7 176.8	78.8 74.6 72.5	6.1 5.8 5.8	7.3 7.0 6.9	4.4 4.2 4.1	267.2 259.7 249.8	6.2 6.0 5.8	-2.2 -7.5 -9.9	-4.3 -4.5 -6.5	189.1 183.6 176.9	78.1 76.1 72.9
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	243.8 237.8 232.6	173.2 169.3 166.4	70.5 68.5 66.2	5.6 5.5 5.4	6.8 6.6 6.5	4.0 3.9 3.7	242.2 235.5 230.2	5.6 5.4 5.3	-7.6 -6.7 -5.3	-8.3 -8.1 -6.5	171.2 167.2 163.6	71.0 68.3 66.6
EAST	ANGLIA							75.0	8.0			49.8	25.4
1985 1986*).) Annual	81.3	53.2	28.1	8.6	9.2	7.6	- 75.3 78.8	8.0 8.1			51.4	27.4
1987 1988) averages	72.5 52.0	47.4 33.6	25.1 18.5	7.1 4.9	7.8 5.2	6.2 4.5	69.4 50.4	6.6 4.8			45.8 32.7	23.7 17.7
1988	Mar 10	60.7	39.5	21.2 20.5	5.7 5.5	6.1 5.9	5.1 5.0	55.7 53.9	5.3 5.1	-1.5 -1.8	-1.4 -1.5	36.0 34.7	19.7 19.2
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	58.3 55.1 50.9	37.8 35.5 32.8	19.6 18.1	5.2 4.8	5.5 5.1	4.7 4.4	52.9 51.4	5.0 4.9	-1.0 -1.5	-1.4 -1.4	34.1 33.3	18.8 18.1
	July 14 Aug 11	49.3 48.0	31.4 30.5	18.0 17.5	4.7 4.5	4.9 4.7	4.3 4.2	49.6 48.4	4.7 4.6	-1.8 -1.2	-1.4 -1.5	32.1 31.5	17.5 16.9
	Sept 8** ***	47.9	30.4	17.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	47.1	4.4	-1.3	-1.4	30.7	16.4
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	43.0 41.6 41.5	27.5 26.9 27.2	15.5 14.7 14.3	4.1 3.9 3.9	4.3 4.2 4.2	3.7 3.6 3.5	45.7 43.3 41.1	4.3 4.1 3.9	-1.4 -2.4 -2.2	-1.3 -1.7 -2.0	29:8 28.3 26.8	15.9 15.0 14.3
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	42.1 41.0 39.6	27.9 27.4 26.5	14.3 13.5 13.1	4.0 3.9 3.7	4.3 4.3 4.1	3.5 3.3 3.2	38.5 37.2 36.6	3.6 3.5 3.5	-2.6 -1.3 -0.6	-2.4 -2.0 -1.5	25.3 24.4 24.1	13.2 12.8 12.5
	H WEST			70.0	10.0	11.0	8.7	190.5	9.3			124.5	66.0
1985 1986*) Annual	204.9	132.8	72.2 74.2	10.0	11.0	8.6	195.8	9.5 8.2			126.1 111.4 86.5	69.7 60.9
1987 1988) averages	178.9 137.6	115.0 88.5	63.9 49.1	8.5 6.5	9.4 7.2	7.3 5.6	172.3 133.7	6.3	0.1	2.0	86.5 93.4	47.3 51.9
1988	Mar 10	156.0 148.9	100.1 95.8	55.8 53.1	7.4 7.1	8.2 7.8	6.3	145.3 141.7	6.9 6.7	-3.1 -3.6	-2.9 -3.2	90.7	51.0
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	139.7 130.9	89.9 84.4	53.1 49.8 46.5	6.6 6.2	7.3 6.9	5.6 5.3	139.3 137.1	6.6 6.5	-2.4 -2.2	-3.0 -2.7	89.3 88.2	50.0 48.9
	July 14 Aug 11	129.0 127.6	82.5 81.2	46.5 46.4	6.1 6.1	6.7 6.6	5.3 5.3	132.5 128.8	6.3 6.1	-4.6 -3.7	-3.1 -3.5	85.5 83.7	47.0 45.
	Sept 8** ***	130.3	83.2	47.1	6.2	6.8	5.3	126.1	6.0	-2.7 -3.2	-3.7 -3.2	82.2 80.4	43.9
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	120.6 119.1 117.9	78.0 77.0 77.0	42.7 42.0 40.9	5.7 5.6 5.6	6.4 6.3 6.3	4.8 4.8 4.6	122.9 118.3 113.1	5.8 5.6 5.4	-3.2 -4.6 -5.2	-3.5 -4.3	80.4 77.3 73.8	42.5 41.0 39.3
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9	119.6 115.3	78.5 75.8	41.1 39.5 37.1	5.7 5.5	6.4 6.2 6.0	4.7 4.5 4.2	109.1 106.3 104.6	5.2 5.0 5.0	-4.0 -2.8 -1.7	-4.6 -4.0 -2.8	71.4 69.6 69.0	37.7 36.7 35.6

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

		NUMBER	RUNEMPLOY	ED	PER CE	NT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT	н	007.6	160.2	68.4	16.5	19.5	11.9	221.1	15.4			159.7	61.4
1985 1986*) Annual	237.6	169.3	67.6	16.1	19.3	11.5		15.2			159.6 149.7	61.9 54.2
1987 1988) averages	213.1 179.4	155.1 130.7	58.0 48.7	14.6 12.2	17.9 15.0	9.8 8.1	203.9 174.0	14.0	10	10	127.6	46.4
1988	Mar 10 Apr 14	192.9	140.4	52.5 51.7	13.1	16.2 16.0	8.8	183.5 180.0	12.5	-1.3 -3.5	-1.9 -2.1	133.9	49.6
	May 12 June 9	183.3 178.9	133.6 130.6	49.7 48.3	12.5 12.2	15.4 15.0	8.3 8.1	177.2 176.0	12.1 12.0	-2.8 -1.2	-2.5 -2.5	129.4 129.0	47.8 47.0
	July 14 Aug 11	176.7 172.5	128.1 124.5	48.6 47.9	12.0 11.8	14.7 14.3	8.1 8.0	172.9 170.0	11.8 11.6	-3.1 -2.9	-2.4 -2.4	126.9 125.0	46.0 45.0
	Sept 8** ***	174.7	125.9	48.8	11.9	14.5	8.2	167.6	11.4	-2.4	-2.8	123.4 121.9	44.2
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	163.0 161.7 160.5	119.2 118.9 119.0	43.8 42.8 41.5	11.1 11.0 10.9	13.7 13.7 13.7	7.3 7.1 6.9	165.6 163.5 160.0	11.3 11.1 10.9	-2.0 -2.1 -3.5	-2.4 -2.2 -2.5	120.3 118.1	43.7 43.2 41.9
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	164.5 161.0 157.0	122.3 119.6 116.7	42.2 41.4 40.3	11.2 11.0 10.7	14.1 13.8 13.4	7.1 6.9 6.7	157.7 156.3 154.4	10.8 10.7 10.5	-2.3 -1.4 -1.9	-2.6 -2.4 -1.9	116.8 115.8 114.3	40.9 40.5 40.1
WALE 1985	S	180.6	127.7	52.9	14.8	17.0	11.2	168.4	13.8			120.5	47.9
1986*) Annual) averages	179.0 157.0	126.1 111.8	52.9 45.2	14.7	16.9 15.6	11.4 9.4	169.3 149.9	13.9 12.5			120.5 107.7	48.8 42.2
1987 1988)	130.0	92.9	37.1	10.8	13.0	7.6 8.3	125.7 133.3	10.5	-1.0	-1.5	90.4	35.4 37.9
1988	Mar 10 Apr 14	141.4 140.1	101.1	39.9	11.7	14.0	8.2	131.7	11.0	-1.6	-1.3 -1.7	94.3 92.5	37.4 36.7
	May 12 June 9	133.0 127.1	95.2 91.1	37.8 36.0	11.1	13.3 12.8	7.8 7.4	129.2 127.7	10.8 10.6	-2.5 -1.5	-1.9	91.4	36.3
	July 14 Aug 11	126.1 124.1	89.5 87.6	36.6 36.5	10.5 10.3	12.5 12.3	7.5 7.5	124.6 122.4	10.4 10.2	-3.1 -2.2	-2.4 -2.3	89.4 88.1	35.2 34.3
	Sept 8** ***	125.8	89.0	36.9	10.5	12.5	7.6	120.6 119.6	10.1	-1.8 -1.0	-2.4 -1.7	87.1 86.6	33.5 33.0
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	117.7 115.8 114.5	84.6 83.4 82.9	33.1 32.4 31.6	9.8 9.7 9.5	11.9 11.7 11.6	6.8 6.7 6.5	116.9 112.9	9.7 9.4	-2.7 -4.0	-1.8 -2.6	84.3 81.5	32.6 31.4
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	116.2 112.0 107.7	84.1 81.0 78.1	32.2 31.1 29.6	9.7 9.3 9.0	11.8 11.3 10.9	6.6 6.4 6.1	109.7 107.1 105.0	9.1 8.9 8.8	-3.2 -2.6 -2.1	-3.3 -3.3 -2.6	79.1 77.1 75.6	30.6 30.0 29.4
SCOT 1985	LAND	353.0	243.6	109.3	14.1	16.6	10.6	322.0	12.9			225.2	96.8
1986* 1987 1988) Annual) averages	359.8 345.8 293.6	248.1 241.9 207.2	111.8 103.8 86.4	14.4 13.9 11.7	16.9 16.7 14.3	10.9 10.0 8.2	332.8 323.4 280.1	13.3 13.0 11.2			232.1 228.9 199.3	100.6 94.5 80.8
1988	Mar 10	316.3	222.0	94.4	12.6	15.4	8.9	293.3	11.7	-3.3	-3.0	207.7	85.6
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	309.1 296.8 288.8	218.2 210.4 204.4	90.9 86.4 84.4	12.4 11.9 11.5	15.1 14.6 14.2	8.6 8.2 8.0	288.4 284.8 279.7	11.5 11.4 11.2	-4.9 -3.6 -5.1	-3.8 -3.9 -4.5	204.6 202.5 199.0	83.8 82.3 80.7
	July 14	290.5 285.1	201.8 197.8	88.7 87.3	11.6 11.4	14.0 13.7	8.4 8.3	275.9 273.4	11.0 10.9	-3.8 -2.5	-4.2 -3.8	196.0 194.3	79.9 79.1
	Aug 11 Sept 8** ***	285.2	200.7	84.5	11.4	13.9	8.0	272.3	10.9	-1,1	-2.5	194.2	78.1
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	265.2 263.6 262.9	189.8 188.9 189.3	75.5 74.7 73.5	10.6 10.5 10.5	13.1 13.1 13.1	7.1 7.1 7.0	270.1 266.5 260.2	10.8 10.7 10.4	-2.2 -3.6 -6.3	-1.9 -2.3 -4.0	193.4 191.0 186.7	76.7 75.5 73.5
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	269.0 262.1 255.3	193.7 188.4 184.3	75.4 73.6 71.1	10.8 10.5 10.2	13.4 13.0 12.8	7.1 7.0 6.7	256.6 253.4 250.8	10.3 10.1 10.0	-3.6 -3.2 -2.6	-4.5 -4.4 -3.1	184.0 181.7 180.4	72.6 71.7 70.4
NORT 1985	HERN IRELAND	121.8	88.0	33.8	17.4	20.7	12.7	112.7	16.1			82.4	30.3
1986*) Annual	127.8	92.9	34.9	18.3 18.2	22.0 21.9	12.9 12.5	122.6 122.1	17.6 17.6			89.6 89.2 82.7	33.0 32.9 30.5
1987 1988) averages	126.5 115.7	92.0 84.3	34.5 31.3	16.7	20.4	11.3	113.2	16.4	-0.6	-1.0	82.7 83.7	30.5
1988	Mar 10 Apr 14	117.5 118.3	86.5 86.8	31.0 31.5	17.0	20.9	11.4	114.5	16.6	-0.2 0.1	-0.7 -0.2	83.6 83.6	30.9 31.0
	May 12 June 9	116.2 115.6	85.2 84.3	30.9 31.3	16.8 16.7	20.6 20.4	11.2	114.6 114.0	16.6 16.5	-0.6	-0.2	83.2	30.8
	July 14 Aug 11	118.2 117.5	84.8 84.1	33.4 33.4	17.1 17.0	20.5 20.3	12.1 12.1	113.7 112.8	16.5 16.3	-0.3 -0.9	-0.3 -0.6	82.9 82.2	30.6
	Sept 8**	115.7	83.4	32.3	16.8	20.2	11.7	111.6 110.6	16.2 16.0	-1.2 -1.0	-0.8 -1.0	81.6 80.9	30.0 29.7
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	110.4 109.0 108.1	80.1 79.5 79.6	30.3 29.5 28.4	16.0 15.8 15.6	19.4 19.2 19.2	10.9 10.7 10.3	110.6 109.1	16.0 15.8	-1.5 -1.5	-0.7 -0.8	80.9 80.6 79.8	30.0 29.3
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 P	111.2 110.1 108.4	81.8 80.9 79.9	29.4 29.1 28.5	16.1 15.9 15.7	19.8 19.6 19.3	10.6 10.5 10.3	109.7 109.6 109.3	15.9 15.9 15.8	0.6 -0.1 -0.3	-0.3 -0.3 0.1	80.1 79.7 79.7	29.6 29.9 29.6

See	footnotes	to	tables	2.1	and	2.2

Inemployment in regions by assisted area status ± and in travel-to-work areas* at March 9, 1989

Unemployment in reg					n travel-to-work areas*				
	Male	Female	All	† per cent		Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent
				employees and					employees and
ASSISTED REGIONS ††				unemployed					unemployed
South West Development Areas	5,671 11,210	2,897 5,546	8,568 16,756	13.7 9.5	Bury St Edmunds Buxton	576 788	353 464	929 1,252	2.8 5.7
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	56,243 73,124	28,616 37,059	84,859 110,183	5.6 6.3	Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	3,922 2,167 1,812	1,959 1,045 811	5,881 3,212 2,623	7.4 2.2 5.5
West Midlands Intermediate Areas	105,930	42,976	148,906	8.9	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract	2,445 4,461	1,265 1,585	3,710 6,046	6.6 11.2
Unassisted All East Midlands	23,105 129,035	12,133 55,109	35,238 184,144	5.1 7.8	Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	257 2,072 1,958	208 1,218 884	465 3,290 2,842	5.3 3.3 3.9
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	1,295 2,575	737 1,310	2,032 3,885	8.0 7.4	Chesterfield	5,640	2,106	7,746	10.0
Unassisted	82,371 86,241	33,522 35,569	115,893 121,810	7.1 7.1	Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	1,191 753 1,141 212	491 514 683 138	1,682 1,267 1,824 350	2.9 4.4 7.6 2.8
Orks and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas	16,307 70,929	6,033 25,723	22,340 96,652	13.3 10.4	Clacton	1,426	543	1,969	10.0
Unassisted All	52,623 139,859	22,496 54,252	75,119 194,111	7.6 9.3	Clitheroe Colchester Corby	179 2,002 1,212	131 1,233 692	310 3,235 1,904	3.2 4.4 7.8
North West Development Areas	94,391 62,068	33,776 22,925	128,167 84,993	14.2	Coventry and Hinckley Crawley	13,255 2,248	6,127 975	19,382	8.1 1.7
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	50,632 207,091	21,187 77,888	71,819 284,979	9.5 8.3 10.7	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington	2,130 817 3,431 396	1,074 397 1,407 202	3,204 1,214 4,838 598	6.9 6.7 10.0 7.6
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas	93,727 13,190	30,431 4,779	124,158 17,969	13.5 10.8	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge Derby	8,150	3,164	11,314	7.1
Unassisted All	9,770 116,687	5,085 40,295	14,855 156,982	6.9 12.1	Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	284 301 9,947 1,362	197 176 3,961 658	481 477 13,908 2,020	3.6 3.9 13.7 5.5
Nales Development Areas	31,262 40,530	11,521 14,939	42,783 55,469	12.1 10.1	Dover and Deal	1,988	742	2,730	7.3
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	6,287 78,079	3,157 29,617	9,444 107,696	8.2 10.6	Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	17,087 4,437 1,540	7,095 1,711 659 415	24,182 6,148 2,199 1,047	9.0 9.2 3.8 3.5
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas	111,765 28,768	39,046 12,896	150,811 41,664	13.7 13.0	Evesham Exeter	632 3,031	1,460	4,491	5.0
Unassisted All	43,718 184,251	19,119 71,061	62,837 255,312	7.8 11.5	Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	416 785 1,781 898	216 359 684 371	632 1,144 2,465 1,269	6.3 11.4 7.7 10.3
JNASSISTED REGIONS South East	278,566	118,475	397,041	4.9	Gainsborough Gloucester	2,281	1,038	3,319	4.8
East Anglia	26,543	13,068	39,611	4.6	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	1,706 1,833 919 2,895	879 1,228 456 1,371	2,585 3,061 1,375 4,266	9.3 5.4 6.4 9.2
GREAT BRITAIN Development Areas	354,418	124,441	478,859	13.6	Grimsby	6,090	2,047	8,137	9.9
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	335,200 629,858 1,319,476	131,094 276,858 532,393	466,294 906,716 1,851,869	9.8 5.7 7.7	Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	2,621 928 4,845 358	1,371 443 1,471 188	3,992 1,371 6,316 546	2.2 3.2 15.7 7.7
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	79,888 1,399,364	28,463 560,856	108,351 1,960,220	17.6 7.9	Hastings	2,106	881	2,987	5.9
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Haverhill Heathrow Helston	273 16,326 544 1,694	181 7,511 413 965	454 23,837 957 2,659	3.0 3.5 14.0 6.0
England	,				Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow	4.949	2,557	7,506	3.1
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover	2,388 4,041 1,212 396	1,069 1,223 462 273	3,457 5,264 1,674 669	7.6 8.3 14.1 2.3	Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	594 1,199 578 629	348 717 349 325	942 1,916 927 954	5.8 3.2 5.6 8.3
Ashford	966	452	1,418	4.2	Huddersfield	4,337 13,909	2,089 5,319	6,426 19,228	7.2 10.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,321 696 7,863 1,387	1,153 340 2,380 689	3,474 1,036 10,243 2,076	2.0 4.1 12.7 8.6	Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	925 2,754 3,076	671 1,229 1,601	1,596 3,983 4,677	3.4 3.6 9.6
Barrow-in-Furness	1,867	1,005	2,872	7.5	Keighley	1,534	733	2,267	7.0 3.6
Basingstoke and Alton Bath	1,135 1,930	1,086	1,636 3,016	2.2 4.9 4.6	Kendal Keswick Kettering	518 126	325 109	843 235	7.6
Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	476 1,689 624	288 739 269	764 2,428 893	3.0 8.9	and Market Harborough Kidderminster	913 1,444	522 758	1,435 2,202	3.3 5.5
Bicester Bideford	180 663	363	345 1,026	2.1 11.1	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	1,802 3,503	858 1,403	2,660 4,906	5.9 10.0
Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn	50,296 3,752 4,185	19,221 1,408	69,517 5,160 5,575	9.1 12.5 8.6	Launceston Leeds Leek	322 18,487 284	215 6,975 178	537 25,462 462	8.8 7.4 3.6
Blackpool Blandford	8,295 176	3,282 139	11,577 315	10.5 3.6	Leicester Lincoln	10,174 3,910	4,382 1,660	14,556 5,570	5.5 8.3
Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	1,408 12,375 1,323	827 5,072	2,235 17,447 1,839	10.2 10.4 7.4	Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalville	54,959 155,830 2,145	18,666 61,329 993	73,625 217,159 3,138	15.6 6.3 5.1
Bournemouth	3,731	1,514	5,245	5.5	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,072 1,759	484 920	1,556 2,679	11.8 7.4
Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	12,955 1,450 1,483 297	825 675	17,423 2,275 2,158 459	8.2 7.4 10.3 5.4	Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	452 1,474 166	215 768 117	667 2,242 283	5.4 4.1 3.8
Brighton	6,580	2,905	9,485	5.3	Malvern and Ledbury	731 51,202	332 18,103	1,063 69,305	4.8 9.4
Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent	13,623 409 2,292 3,021	9 221 967	19,833 630 3,259 4,445	6.1 11.4 8.4 6.8	Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	5,947 5,50 7,198	1,907 310 3,666	7,854 860 10,864	12.6 4.2 5.2

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 9, 1989

Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	
						- Constitution		Rate
			† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemploye
555 14,584 2,081 428 5,332	388 4,455 1,095 261 1,664	943 19,039 3,176 689 6,996	4.6 14.9 3.7 9.5 13.6	Wigan and St Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisbech	15,943 995 146 18,460 945	6,491 501 107 6,637 367	22,434 1,496 253 25,097 1,312	12.6 1.8 3.5 12.8 6.8
1,238 527 33,611 600 776	519 274 10,985 407 565	1,757 801 44,596 1,007 1,341	7.3 2.2 11.8 3.9 15.1	Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	10,552 435 1,986 2,234 2,090	4,163 228 1,011 1,226 725	14,715 663 2,997 3,460 2,815	10.4 3.7 4.8 12.6 11.2
926 382 2,646 2,156 4,885	507 248 1,351 1,125 2,197	1,433 630 3,997 3,281 7,082	6.3 3.9 3.6 7.1 5.0	Worthing Yeovil York	1,744 1,085 3,874	769 771 2,001	2,513 1,856 5,875	3.4 4.5 6.9
21,266 227 5,358 585 3,201	7,640 120 2,389 335 1,380	28,906 347 7,747 920 4,581	8.6 7.4 10.2 6.5 2.5	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Ranger and Coernation	2,186 603 2,405	679 281 972	2,865 884 3,377	17.0 7.6 13.0
1,541 326 1,708 3,757 145	709 277 780 1,682 105	2,250 603 2,488 5,439 250	7.5 4.2 14.6 5.5 4.1	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon Bridgend Cardiff	3,363 261 3,732 12,800	1,074 147 1,421 4,112	4,437 408 5,153 16,912	13.4 5.7 10.2 8.6
8,493 1,727 6,771 7,551 2,448	3,945 749 2,864 3,230 1,002	12,438 2,476 9,635 10,781 3,450	9.5 4.1 6.2 7.3 2.3	Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth	827 2,163 529 332	355 1,039 276 138	1,182 3,202 805 470	16.5 6.6 10.8 7.8 10.2
1,858 1,302 434 259	780 619 387 171	2,638 1,921 821 430 6,646	13.5 8.9 6.8 4.4	Haverfordwest Holyhead Lampeter and Aberaeron	1,648 1,882 515	798 904 197	2,446 2,786 712 295	15.2 13.3 16.7 12.8 9.2 7.2
11,641 1,358 995 2,030	4,145 959 574 847	15,786 2,317 1,569 2,877	15.3 4.5 3.8 9.2	Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth Merthyr and Rhymney	354 2,621 221 5,117	201 1,005 151 1,647	555 3,626 372 6,764	7.2 11.8 10.6 13.8 10.8
147 340 21,383 1,511	88 210 8,193 812	235 550 29,576 2,323	4.1 3.6 10.4 5.1	Neath and Port Talbot Newport Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,958 5,227 324 2,613	1,091 2,081 164 1,216	4,049 7,308 488 3,829	10.0 9.1 5.7 10.4 11.8
1,427 270 420	512 173 246	2,781 1,939 443 666 4,608	6.9 16.9 3.9 5.9 2.7	Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl South Pembrokeshire	384 586 4,713	235 251 2,037 581	619 837 6,750	9.6 17.8 10.0
7,953 7,287 9,975 754	2,401 2,948 4,855 432	10,354 10,235 14,830 1,186	17.9 5.5 5.9 5.0	Welshpool Wrexham	8,199 240 3,052	2,731 170 1,359	410 4,411	11.4 5.5 9.6
2,065 524 6,810 8,234	1,088 350 2,584 3,819	3,153 874 9,394 12,053	4.6 5.0 12.1 5.7	Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	5,923 1,801 464 788 3,250	2,490 742 290 423 1,311	8,413 2,543 754 1,211 4,561	5.0 15.7 9.0 14.6 10.8
464 20,181 2,896 1,282	273 6,025 1,449 611 1,790	737 26,206 4,345 1,893 5,604	4.7 15.1 4.5 4.6 8.6	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	260 519 4,223 388 580	135 237 1,697 229 297	395 756 5,920 617 877	11.1 8.6 12.1 12.3 8.5
3,083 675 181 411 3,106	1,231 428 112 238 1,478	4,314 1,103 293 649 4,584	10.5 4.4 7.1 6.1 11.1	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar	794 278 369 225 2,516	489 223 187 108 894	1,283 501 556 333 3,410	10.3 12.2 14.5 9.7 22.8
219 340 1,251 1,022 1,215	137 193 823 524 548	356 533 2,074 1,546 1,763	7.9 6.9 4.4 6.8 1.9	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	2,770 1,217 7,872 4,201 761	1,317 630 3,244 1,708 408	4,087 1,847 11,116 5,909 1,169	14.9 7.7 11.6 11.3 15.1
303 7,914 9,690 252 202	221 2,932 3,983 161 140	524 10,846 13,673 413 342	4.2 9.6 8.7 4.2 5.3	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	18,525 901 4,750 495 346	6,626 610 2,267 293 229	25,151 1,511 7,017 788 575	8.4 9.6 11.7 7.8 18.8
3,605 1,881 8,385 1,185 704	1,636 1,194 3,565 731 439	5,241 3,075 11,950 1,916 1,143	7.2 3.7 3.6 4.2 4.9	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	383 527 448 62,967 5,358	166 217 211 20,671 1,759	549 744 659 83,638 7,117	7.9 4.9 21.1 13.4 15.3
1,986 685 on 593 1,895 5,029	1,057 312 397 911 1,982	3,043 997 990 2,806 7,011	7.8 14.0 6.7 8.5 12.8	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	707 320 157 1,502 2,656	345 137 93 651 1,087	1,052 457 250 2,153 3,743	7.7 5.7 6.6 16.0 9.1
	14,584 2,081 428 5,332 1,238 5,27 33,611 600 776 926 628 2,646 2,156 4,885 21,266 2,27 5,358 5,85 5,85 5,85 3,201 1,541 3,26 1,708 8,493 1,727 6,771 1,755 1,2448 1,858 1,302 4,344 2,59 4,763 11,641 1,358 9,95 2,030 3,821 147 340 21,383 1,511 1,823 1,427 2,70 4,721 1,358 1,302 1,387 1,787 1,797 1,755 1,172 2,065 5,24 6,810 8,234 1,010 464 20,181 2,896 1,282 2,814 3,083 6,75 1,1172 2,065 5,524 6,810 8,234 1,010 464 20,181 2,181 3,106 219 3,172 2,065 5,524 6,810 8,234 1,010 464 20,181 2,896 1,282 2,814 3,083 6,75 1,811 3,106 219 3,172 2,065 5,524 6,810 8,234 1,010 4,644 20,181 2,181 3,196 2,192 2,121 3,033 7,914 4,9690 2,552 2,202 3,605 1,881 1,815 7,04 1,896 1,282 2,202 3,605 1,881 1,815 7,04 1,885 1,185 7,04 1,895 1,895 1,895 1,895 1,895	14,584	14,584	1,555 388 943 4.6 14,584 4,455 19,039 14,9 2,081 1,095 3,176 3,7 428 261 689 9,5 5,332 1,664 6,996 13.6 1,238 519 1,757 7,3 33,611 10,985 44,596 11,8 600 407 1,007 3,9 776 565 1,341 15.1 926 507 1,433 6.3 382 248 639 3.9 2,646 1,351 3,997 3.6 4,885 2,197 7,082 5.0 21,266 7,640 28,906 8.6 227 120 347 7,4 5,358 2,389 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,389 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,389 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,389 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,389 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,389 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,358 2,391 7,747 10,2 5,301 1,390 4,581 2,5 1,541 709 2,250 7,5 3,201 1,390 4,581 2,5 1,541 709 2,250 7,5 3,201 1,390 4,581 2,5 1,541 709 2,250 7,5 3,201 1,390 4,581 2,5 1,541 709 2,250 7,5 3,201 1,390 4,581 2,5 1,541 709 2,250 7,5 3,201 1,390 4,581 1,6 3,757 1,882 5,439 5,5 1,541 709 2,250 7,5 3,201 1,390 4,281 1,6 3,757 1,882 5,333 1,6 4,763 1,391 1,391 1,391 4,448 1,002 3,450 2,3 1,551 3,230 10,781 7,3 2,448 1,002 3,450 2,3 1,858 780 2,638 1,5 1,302 619 1,921 8,9 4,343 3,441 1,445 15,786 15,3 1,302 619 1,921 8,9 4,476 4,11 4,145 15,786 1,3 1,302 619 1,921 8,9 4,476 4,145 1,569 3,8 4,158 7,953 2,401 1,401 4,401 4,763 1,883 6,404 6,61 4,763 1,883 6,404 6,61 4,763 1,883 1,484 1,484 4,763 1,484 1,484 1,484 4,763 1,484 1,484	1 555	1.555 338	1,555	14,084 4,453 10,090 14,9

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemploye
Irvine	5,571	2,166	7,737	16.2	Stranraer	741	322	1,063	15.0
Islay/Mid Argyll	318	186	504	12.0	Sutherland	466	248	714	16.9
Keith	309	222	531	11.9	Thurso	448	260	708	10.2
Kelso and Jedburgh	187	90	277	5.3	Western Isles	1,419	434	1,853	18.8
Kilmarnock	2,982	1,195	4,177	13.6	Wick	498	138	636	12.0
Kirkcaldy	5,901	2,524	8,425	13.1					
anarkshire	16,718	5,680	22,398	14.2	Northern Ireland				
ochaber	696	456	1,152	13.6					
ockerbie	236	163	399	10.0	Ballymena	1,947	857	2,804	11.3
Newton Stewart	313	205	518	15.6	Belfast	38,071	14,901	52,972	15.2
					Coleraine	4,856	1,592	6,448	20.1
North East Fife	878	546	1,424	8.5	Cookstown	1,792	636	2,428	29.2
Oban	497	350	847	10.3	Craigavon	6,896	2,852	9,748	16.1
Orkney Islands	458	227	685	10.2					
Peebles	268	121	389	8.6	Dungannon	2,671	927	3,598	24.4
Perth	1,657	695	2,352	8.2	Enniskillen	2,902	919	3,821	21.2
					Londonderry	8,961	2,113	11,074	24.3
Peterhead	807	433	1,240	10.2	Magherafelt	1,728	646	2,374	22.8
Shetland Islands	385	220	605	6.2	Newry	5,000	1,653	6,653	25.8
Skye and Wester Ross	566	396	962	18.5					
Stewartry	480	324	804	10.4	Omagh	2,323	798	3,121	19.1
Stirling	2,211	1,039	3,250	9.8	Strabane	2,741	569	3,310	29.3

"Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.

The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in *tables 2.1*, 2.2 and 2.3. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid 1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for Travel-to-work areas become available later this year.

†Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

UNIT		18-24				25-49				50 and 0	over			All ages			
KING	DOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
	AND FE		1017	200.5	070.0	500.4	000.0	679.7	1,540.0	172.8	100.3	351.4	624.4	1,384.8	578.0	1,334.5	3,297.2
1987	Jan Apr July Oct	500.3 413.7 431.1 428.9	181.7 213.5 173.4 126.0	288.5 271.5 254.6 229.0	970.6 898.6 859.1 783.8	592.1 534.6 480.5 472.2	268.3 277.4 244.5 213.9	663.3 637.9 595.9	1,475.2 1,362.9 1,282.0	157.7 138.4 131.6	100.3 102.1 94.3 86.3	346.2 335.5 332.8	605.9 568.2 550.7	1,180.4 1,123.7 1,136.0	631.6 544.4 443.1	1,295.1 1,238.3 1,172.2	3,107.1 2,906.5 2,751.4
1988	Jan Apr July	429.4 352.6 359.5	141.4 165.2 140.6	203.0 179.9 163.3	773.9 697.7 663.4	515.4 473.5 419.5	210.6 217.2 202.1	564.7 528.0 483.6	1,290.7 1,218.7 1,105.1	138.7 127.3 113.9	78.3 73.2 67.7	321.1 313.1 295.2	538.1 513.6 476.8	1,175.0 1,023.1 944.9	446.5 483.6 433.5	1,100.6 1,029.2 948.2	2,722.2 2,536.0 2,326.7
	Oct	346.7	108.6	151.0	606.3	405.0	186.0	446.4	1,037.4	115.3	64.0	287.6	466.9	873.0	360.4	885.5	2,118.9
1989	Jan	352.8	106.3	136.7	595.7	440.7	173.0	416.8	1,030.5	118.0	58.6	267.6	444.2	914.1	338.8	821.4	2,074.3
MALI 1987		304.5 255.9 260.0 259.6	108.8 128.6 105.0 77.2	193.7 182.7 171.6 154.5	607.0 567.2 536.7 491.3	383.8 347.3 301.0 298.0	160.0 167.4 151.7 133.3	549.4 537.9 517.6 483.6	1,093.1 1,052.6 970.2 914.9	137.3 126.6 109.2 102.2	78.9 79.4 74.2 69.3	263.6 259.9 251.7 249.1	479.8 465.9 435.0 420.7	893.4 772.3 712.6 718.7	363.9 397.2 349.0 289.6	1,015.2 988.7 946.8 895.4	2,272.4 2,158.2 2,008.5 1,903.6
1988	Jan Apr July	264.3 219.0 218.3	88.0 102.8 87.0	137.8 122.2 110.4	490.0 444.0 415.7	335.4 306.5 264.4	129.2 136.0 126.8	460.7 429.9 393.9	925.2 872.4 785.0	107.4 97.9 86.6	61.7 56.2 51.4	241.3 235.5 221.4	410.4 389.5 359.5	758.1 662.9 599.0	288.3 310.6 278.0	846.3 792.2 729.3	1,892.7 1,765.7 1,606.3
	Oct	214.8	67.8	102.8	385.5	262.1	116.0	363.8	741.8	88.2	48.6	215.4	352.3	568.5	233.4	682.3	1,484.2
1989	Jan	226.0	67.9	94.7	388.6	297.5	108.7	339.0	745.2	90.9	44.6	201.7	337.1	615.9	221.7	635.6	1,473.2
FEM/ 1987	ALE Jan Apr July Oct	195.8 157.8 171.1 169.3	72.9 84.8 68.4 48.8	94.9 88.8 83.0 74.5	363.5 331.4 322.4 292.5	208.3 187.2 179.6 174.1	108.3 110.0 92.7 80.6	130.3 125.4 120.3 112.4	446.9 422.6 392.6 367.1	35.5 31.1 29.2 29.3	21.3 22.7 20.2 17.0	87.8 86.2 83.8 83.7	144.6 140.0 133.2 130.0	491.5 408.0 411.1 417.3	214.1 234.4 195.4 153.6	319.3 306.4 291.4 276.9	1,024.8 948.9 898.0 847.8
1988	Jan Apr July	165.1 133.6 141.2	53.5 62.4 53.6	65.3 57.8 52.9	283.9 253.7 247.7	180.1 167.0 155.1	81.4 81.2 75.3	104.0 98.1 89.7	365.5 346.3 320.1	31.3 29.4 27.2	16.6 17.1 16.3	79.8 77.7 73.7	127.7 124.1 117.2	416.9 360.3 346.0	158.2 173.0 155.5	254.3 237.0 218.9	829.5 770.3 720.4
	Oct	131.9	40.8	48.2	220.8	142.9	70.0	82.7	295.6	27.1	15.4	72.2	114.7	304.5	127.0	203.2	634.6
1989	Jan	126.8	38.3	42.0	207.1	143.2	64.3	77.8	285.3	27.1	14.0	65.9	107.1	298.3	117.0	185.9	601.1

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

UNITE	ED 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 1988	AND FEMALE Jan Apr July	2,602.7 2,430.0 2,245.3	229.6 202.0 183.3	544.3 495.7 480.0	397.8 372.5 339.3	503.0 474.6 428.4	389.9 371.5 337.5	480.7 461.4 429.7	57.4 52.2 47.1	Thousand 2,722.2 2,536.0 2,326.7
	Oct	2,110.7	177.9	428.4	320.4	399.9	317.1	421.0	45.9	2,118.9
1989	Jan	2,070.5	168.9	426.9	322.1	396.6	311.8	401.3	42.9	2,074.3
	Jan Apr July	1,825.7 1,705.9 1,560.3	135.4 119.6 108.1	354.7 324.4 307.6	268.2 251.0 227.6	375.8 353.9 317.3	281.2 267.4 240.2	353.9 338.4 313.5	56.5 51.1 46.1	Thousand 1,892.7 1,765.7 1,606.3
1989	Oct	1,479.6 1.470.9	104.9	280.6 286.2	216.8	298.3 298.9	226.7 224.1	307.4 295.0	44.9 42.1	1,484.2 1,473.2
FEMA 1988	Jan Apr July	777.1 724.1 685.0	94.3 82.4 75.3	189.6 171.3 172.4	129.6 121.5 111.7	127.2 120.7 111.0	108.7 104.1 97.3	126.8 123.0 116.2	0.9 1.1 1.0	Thousand 829.5 770.3 720.4
1989	Oct	631.1 599.5	73.0 66.5	147.8	103.6 99.9	101.6 97.7	90.4 87.7	113.6 106.3	0.8	601.1

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE	AND FEMALE								Thousar
	AND FEMALE	070.0	904.9	446.5	373.4	211.3	516.0	2,722.2	1,100.6
1988		270.2		483.6	342.0	193.1	494.1	2,536.0	1,029.2
	Apr	256.5	766.6		311.3	170.6	466.3	2,326.7	948.2
	July	283.7	661.3	433.5	311.3	170.6	400.3	2,320.7	
	Oct**	241.0	632.0	360.4	290.6	151.9	443.0	2,118.9	885.5
989	Jan	215.1	699.0	338.8	276.9	133.8	410.7	2,074.3	821.4
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per ce
988	lan	9.9	33.2	16.4	13.7	7.8	19.0	100.0	40.4
300		10.1	30.2	19.1	13.5	7.6	19.5	100.0	40.6
	Apr	12.2	28.4	18.6	13.4	7.3	20.0	100.0	40.8
	July	12.2	20.4	10.0					
	Oct**	11.4	29.8	17.0	13.7	7.2	20.9	100.0	41.8
1989	Jan	10.4	33.7	16.3	13.3	6.5	19.8	100.0	39.6
									Thousa
MALE		107.0	590.9	288.3	270.2	159.9	416.2	1892.7	846.3
1988		167.2	590.9	310.6	247.8	146.4	398.0	1765.7	792.2
	Apr	167.3	495.6		224.8	129.3	375.2	1606.3	729.3
	July	173.3	425.7	278.0	224.0	123.3	373.2		
	Oct**	158.3	410.3	233.4	212.0	115.2	355.2	1484.2	682.3
989	Jan	140.0	475.9	221.7	202.7	102.1	330.8	1473.2	635.6
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per co
		8.8	31.2	15.2	14.3	8.4	22.0	100.0	44.7
1988		9.5	28.1	17.6	14.0	8.3	22.5	100.0	44.9
	Apr		26.5	17.3	14.0	8.0	23.4	100.0	45.4
	July	10.8	26.5	17.3	14.0	0.0			
	Oct**	10.7	27.6	15.7	14.3	7.8	23.9	100.0	46.0
989	Jan	9.5	32.3	15.1	13.8	6.9	22.5	100.0	43.1
									Thousa
FEMA		400.0	2140	158.2	103.2	51.4	99.7	829.5	254.3
1988		103.0	314.0		94.2	46.7	96.2	770.3	237.0
	Apr	89.2	271.0	173.0		41.4	91.1	720.4	218.9
	July	110.4	235.6	155.5	86.4	41.4	91.1		
	Oct**	82.8	221.7	127.0	78.6	36.7	87.8	634.6	203.2
1989	Jan	75.1	223.1	117.0	74.3	31.8	79.8	601.1	185.9
		Proportion of number	unomployed						Per o
1000			37.9	19.1	12.4	6.2	12.0	100.0	30.7
1988		12.4		22.5	12.2	6.1	12.5	100.0	30.8
	Apr	11.6	35.2		12.0	5.7	12.6	100.0	30.4
	July	15.3	32.7	21.6	12.0				
	Oct**	13.0	34.9	20.0	12.4	5.8	13.8	100.0	32.0
	Jan	12.5	37.1	19.5	12.4	5.3	13.3	100.0	30.9

** See notes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Unemployment in co	unties and	d local a	authority	districts at	March 9, 1989	Area s	tatist	ics	2.9
	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and					† per cent employees and
SOUTH EAST				unemployed					unemployed
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	6,542 3,469 589 1,572 912	2,919 1,387 414 651 467	9,461 4,856 1,003 2,223 1,379	4.0	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover	21,095 997 1,812 1,033 1,988	9,629 463 811 472 742	30,724 1,460 2,623 1,505 2,730	5.4
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	5,775 683 658 1,678 1,380 842 534	2,576 382 355 542 583 367 347	8,351 1,065 1,013 2,220 1,963 1,209 881	2.5	Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	1,403 1,592 1,098 2,343 886 1,781 1,823 3,083	725 756 568 1,253 390 684 958 1,231	2,128 2,348 1,666 3,596 1,276 2,465 2,781 4,314	
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	4,556 867 421	2,296 465 204	6,852 1,332 625	2.6	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire	708 548 4,161	326 250 1,904	1,034 798 6,065	2.5
Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	1,912 366 990	972 168 487	2,884 534 1,477		Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	809 1,621 734 564	452 552 341 282	1,261 2,173 1,075 846	2.5
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	10,096 3,827 1,060 1,417 1,615 811 722 644	4,400 1,547 413 568 754 453 329 336	14,496 5,374 1,473 1,985 2,369 1,264 1,051 980	5.3	West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	433 5,484 547 471 647 387 713	277 2,391 278 175 245 153 292	710 7,875 825 646 892 540 1,005	
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Chelmsford	18,526 2,588 932 503 953 1,166	9,382 1,345 576 203 552 675	27,908 3,933 1,508 706 1,505 1,841	5.1	Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	409 516 302 409 488 595	209 252 193 188 202 204	618 768 495 597 690 799	
Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	1,556 1,229 1,250 439 622 2,732 1,996 2,252 308	926 643 598 252 343 1,147 884 1,084	2,482 1,872 1,848 691 965 3,879 2,880 3,336 462		West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	4,635 332 1,048 655 668 457 537 938	1,998 138 408 297 266 207 263 419	6,633 470 1,456 952 934 664 800 1,357	
Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet	166,393 2,700 3,840	66,181 1,073 1,895	232,574 3,773 5,735	6.1	EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire	7,271	3,498	10,769	3.6
Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster	2,760 7,223 3,361 6,323 49 4,844	1,479 3,024 1,603 2,504 19 1,952	4,239 10,247 4,964 8,827 68 6,796		Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	1,261 318 1,191 1,015 3,023 463	507 174 551 721 1,223 322	1,768 492 1,742 1,736 4,246 785	
Cróydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering	4,936 5,538 4,289 6,412 10,290 5,334 8,322 2,137 2,720	2,167 2,444 1,844 2,591 3,625 2,011 3,297 1,083 1,322	7,103 7,982 6,133 9,003 13,915 7,345 11,619 3,220 4,042		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	12,135 1,014 779 2,716 1,140 3,494 868 2,124	5,829 610 493 1,278 559 1,366 526 997	17,964 1,624 1,272 3,994 1,699 4,860 1,394 3,121	
Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge	2,197 3,056 7,519 3,460 1,162 11,882 8,494 2,258 7,893 3,229	1,113 1,456 3,012 1,442 494 4,156 3,204 958 2,820 1,510	3,310 4,512 10,531 4,902 1,656 16,038 11,698 3,216 10,713 4,739		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	7,137 651 380 1,889 546 789 829 2,053	3,741 381 267 744 333 497 425 1,094	10,878 1,032 647 2,633 879 1,286 1,254 3,147	2 7 3 9 6 4
Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	1,663 10,479 1,570 8,390 5,695 6,368 19,852	818 3,475 705 2,202 2,225 2,658 9,112	2,481 13,954 2,275 10,592 7,920 9,026 28,964	4.5	SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke	17,475 1,453 10,545 1,032 1,254 738	8,287 679 4,296 618 825 521	25,76 2,13 14,84 1,65 2,07 1,25	2 1 0 9
Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor	996 650 839 862 1,055 397 2,049 1,721 4,230 621	421 393 455 554 727 193 869 895 1,736 385	1,417 1,043 1,294 1,416 1,782 590 2,918 2,616 5,966 1,006		Woodspring Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	2,453 10,520 1,285 1,693 26 2,308 1,396 1,929 1,883	1,348 5,620 746 852 22 1,155 819 869 1,157	3,80° 16,14 2,03 2,544 3,46 2,21 2,79 3,04	0 11.1 1 5 8 8 3 5 8
Southampton Test Valley Winchester Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum	5,183 632 617 8,375 919 1,003	1,894 318 272 4,086 540 491	7,077 950 889 12,461 1,459 1,494	2.9	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	19,441 1,261 1,840 700 1,575 7,236	9,507 735 774 437 800 3,178	28,94 1,99 2,61 1,13 2,37 10,41	6 4 7 5 4
East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers	674 829 933 812 946 568	359 333 553 328 446 261	1,033 1,162 1,486 1,140 1,392 829		Sóuth Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	957 1,269 3,029 932 642	554 689 1,427 537 376	1,51 1,95 4,45 1,46 1,01	8 6 9 8
Watford Welwyn Hatfield Isle of Wight Medina	907 784 3,076 1,725	333 442 1,601 826	1,240 1,226 4,677 2,551	9.6	Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset	7,673 2,903 349 471 318	3,437 1,072 149 285 214	11,11 3,97 49 75 53	75 18 16
South Wight	1,351	775	2,126		Poole	1,505	627	2,13	

\$30 MAY 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 9, 1989

Unemployment in	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
Purbeck Wesi Dorset Weymouth and Portland	337 728 1,062	205 406 479	542 1,134 1,541		Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	2,393 328 842	1,153 209 480	3,546 537 1,322	
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	6,480 1,424 409 1,015 1,794 1,036 802	3,312 572 271 610 741 656 462	9,792 1,996 680 1,625 2,535 1,692 1,264	4.6	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	31,076 3,596 3,167 1,819 2,005 4,017 2,449 12,658	10,801 1,018 1,268 855 944 1,250 923 3,817	41,877 4,614 4,435 2,674 2,949 5,267 3,372 16,475	9.0
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	5,590 1,013 1,545 1,229 483 1,320	3,421 676 880 576 287 1,002	9,011 1,689 2,425 1,805 770 2,322	5.4	Rushčliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside Beverley	1,365 26,236 1,427	9,973 830	2,091 36,209 2,257	10.2
Witshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	5,945 480 958 941 2,486 1,080	3,475 342 700 535 1,178 720	9,420 822 1,658 1,476 3,664 1,800	4.3	Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	1,374 1,933 1,624 1,297 3,877 824 11,606 2,274	614 769 791 659 1,121 521 3,936 732	1,988 2,702 2,415 1,956 4,998 1,345 15,542 3,006	
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester	9,105 1,320 897 427 954 1,156 615 1,428	4,848 696 538 232 473 625 317 665 587	13,953 2,016 1,435 659 1,427 1,781 932 2,093	5.5	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	10,622 461 913 1,263 444 809 2,689 1,227 2,816	5,644 298 565 655 390 559 1,151 835 1,191	16,266 759 1,478 1,918 834 1,368 3,840 2,062 4,007	6.2
Wychavon Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire	957 1,351 6,876 554 664	715 3,501 355 446	1,544 2,066 10,377 909 1,110	6.9	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	49,733 8,865 11,579 9,552 19,737	18,117 2,631 4,407 3,701 7,378	67,850 11,496 15,986 13,253 27,115	12.2
Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	523 1,378 448 3,309	281 737 215 1,467 9,166	804 2,115 663 4,776 27,310	6.4	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds	53,268 12,728 3,922 7,924 18,876	20,518 4,362 1,959 3,410 7,143	73,786 17,090 5,881 11,334 26,019	8.1
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Staffordshire Stafford Tamworth	1,952 1,779 1,234 1,958 1,830 1,485 994 5,327 1,585	1,058 981 718 928 1,032 792 704 2,169 784	3,010 2,760 1,952 2,886 2,862 2,277 1,698 7,496 2,369		Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	20,106 2,769 868 1,933 2,312 4,795	9,048 1,141 596 956 949 1,856	29,154 3,910 1,464 2,889 3,261 6,651	7.7
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	6,643 906 2,434 1,119 754 1,430	4,015 644 1,263 719 479 910	10,658 1,550 3,697 1,838 1,233 2,340	5.2	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton	1,785 2,039 3,605 81,592 7,817	859 1,055 1,636 30,753 3,055	2,644 3,094 5,241 112,345 10,872	10.0
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	88,267 40,714 9,675 6,918 10,273 3,856 7,474 9,357	33,579 14,076 4,138 3,160 3,944 1,951 2,805 3,505	121,846 54,790 13,813 10,078 14,217 5,807 10,279 12,862	9.2	Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	3,373 23,891 5,884 6,246 9,098 5,122 5,675 5,131 9,355	1,618 7,186 2,666 2,492 2,883 2,359 2,393 1,978 4,123	4,991 31,077 8,550 8,738 11,981 7,481 8,068 7,109 13,478	
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	22,613 2,209 2,271 3,354 6,799 2,024 1,337 2,673 1,141 805	9,205 993 809 1,222 2,423 831 777 1,121 565 464	31,818 3,202 3,080 4,576 9,222 2,855 2,114 3,794 1,706 1,269	8.2	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale	33,108 4,042 5,726 2,280 1,525 947 1,472 3,514 1,541 4,234 3,49 1,080	13,650 1,293 2,193 943 850 405 672 1,413 709 1,375 266 503	46,758 5,335 7,919 3,223 2,375 1,352 2,144 4,927 2,250 5,609 615 1,583	8.7
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	14,176 659 1,528 409 807	6,433 397 902 242 529	20,609 1,056 2,430 651 1,336	5.1	South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Knowsley	1,594 3,037 1,767 72,285 10,219	872 1,379 777 24,437 3,096	2,466 4,416 2,544 96,722 13,315	15.6
Leicestér Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	8,161 422 1,511 419 260	3,094 281 543 267 178	11,255 703 2,054 686 438		Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	31,361 10,383 6,897 13,425	10,316 3,921 2,528 4,576	41,677 14,304 9,425 18,001	
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven	12,069 1,205 3,182 3,024 1,002 777 1,454	5,502 481 1,345 1,084 652 451 791 698	17,571 1,686 4,527 4,108 1,654 1,228 2,245 2,123	8.1	Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria	25,630 4,479 6,188 8,153 6,810 9,634	8,304 1,389 2,051 2,280 2,584 5,272	33,934 5,868 8,239 10,433 9,394	14.2 7.3
West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering	1,425 6,307 1,127 394 443 780	3,628 650 376 303 457	9,935 1,777 770 746 1,237	4.2	Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,470 1,645 2,212 2,001 413 893	1,427 872 1,125 944 338 566	3,897 2,517 3,337 2,945 751 1,459	

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 9, 1989

Unemployment in con	Male	Female	All	Rate	Walcii 9, 1909	Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed			<u>remaie</u>	_ ^	† per cent employees and unemployee
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Excipaton	19,595 1,603 3,118 3,531 2,311 3,669	7,034 614 1,229 1,121 870 1,006	26,629 2,217 4,347 4,652 3,181	11.8	Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	3,739 700 1,505 480 1,054	2,078 453 774 324 527	5,817 1,153 2,279 804 1,581	10.3
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,548 498 2,317	1,186 261 747	4,675 3,734 759 3,064		Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	11,110 4,139 5,840 1,131	4,891 1,671 2,485 735	16,001 5,810 8,325 1,866	11.9
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	9,244 949 750 2,818 1,078 827 2,822	3,449 383 305 1,067 422 435 837	12,693 1,332 1,055 3,885 1,500 1,262 3,659	11.6	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	9,753 1,709 4,986 714 510 1,834	4,815 836 1,861 446 388 1,284	14,568 2,545 6,847 1,160 898 3,118	6.3
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	52,584 8,636 13,507 7,138 7,953 15,350	16,236 2,657 4,281 2,436 2,401 4,461	68,820 11,293 17,788 9,574 10,354 19,811	13.1	Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	7,092 260 912 2,055 696 380 1,866 423 500	3,371 135 384 816 456 158 892 268 262	10,463 395 1,296 2,871 1,152 538 2,758 691 762	11.8
WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr	9,263 1,386 1,282 1,377 703	4,102 728 560 551 413	13,365 2,114 1,842 1,928 1,116	9.7	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	23,645 14,352 2,259 2,621 4,413	8,794 5,220 902 849 1,823	32,439 19,572 3,161 3,470 6,236	8.9
Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	1,792 2,723	718 1,132	2,510 3,855		Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie	104,177 1,823 547	36,162 1,052 296	1 40,339 2,875 843	13.8
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	8,925 1,217 1,469 792 1,948 2,110 1,389	3,825 519 623 403 728 971 581	12,750 1,736 2,092 1,195 2,676 3,081 1,970	11.7	City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame Dumbarton	45,456 2,380 1,616 2,085 2,508 5,585 2,770	13,353 731 678 1,019 817 2,198 1,317	58,809 3,111 2,294 3,104 3,325 7,783 4,087	
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	12,553 2,881 1,732 1,229 4,173 2,538	4,927 877 747 627 1,524 1,152	17,480 3,758 2,479 1,856 5,697 3,690	10.6	East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	2,080 685 4,096 5,240 2,982 3,418 4,892	1,176 428 1,388 1,657 1,195 1,455 1,609	3,256 1,113 5,484 6,897 4,177 4,873 6,501	
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	6,929 1,194 1,994 769 707 2,265	3,216 609 753 353 392 1,109	10,145 1,803 2,747 1,122 1,099 3,374	13.2	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Región Angus City of Dundee	6,114 7,727 2,173 12,266 2,145 7,548	2,005 2,864 924 5,387 1,246 2,978	8,119 10,591 3,097 17,653 3,391 10,526	10.5
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil	16,470 2,476	5,150 773	21,620 3,249	12.5	Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	2,573 458	1,163 227	3,736 685	10.2
Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	2,093 3,377 2,561 3,347 2,616	694 1,172 792 916 803	2,787 4,549 3,353 4,263 3,419		Shetland Islands Western Isles	385 1,419	220 434	605 1,853	6.2 18.8
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,546 610 639 297	854 310 378 166	2,400 920 1,017 463	6.5	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	1,845	799	2,644	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	11,545 8,807 2,738	3,864 2,775 1,089	15,409 11,582 3,827	8.3	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney	1,865 2,352 1,947 1,235	881 937 857 375	2,746 3,289 2,804 1,610	
West Glamorgan Atan Liw Valley Neath Swansea	10,848 1,329 1,519 1,629 6,371	3,679 435 538 656 2,050	14,527 1,764 2,057 2,285 8,421	11.0	Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	998 20,442 1,166 1,731 2,660 1,792 3,546 7,160 1,836	538 6,389 597 902 929 636 1,377 1,603 850	1,536 26,831 1,763 2,633 3,589 2,428 4,923 8,763 2,686	
SCOTLAND Borders Region	1,690	794	2,484	6.5	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne	2,671 2,902 1,238	927 919 511	3,598 3,821 1,749	
Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	388 527 507 268	229 217 227 121	617 744 734 389		Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	1,801 3,547 1,728 961	510 1,555 646 288	2,311 5,102 2,374 1,249	
Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	8,517 1,686 4,560 2,271	3,888 679 2,141 1,068	12,405 2,365 6,701 3,339	11.8	Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,000 2,763 1,638 2,323 2,741	1,653 1,343 1,074 798 569	6,653 4,106 2,712 3,121 3,310	

^{*}Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.

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

NEMPLOYMENT	9 1	0
Area statistics	2.1	U

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Newham North West Newham South	2,554 2,655	861 988	3,415 3,643
Bedfordshire	0.000	906	2.224	Norwood	3,717	1,340	5,057
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	2,338 688	896 440	3,234 1,128	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	593 800	363 376	956 1,176
North Bedfordshire North Luton	1,356 1,307	523 623 437	1,879 1,930	Petcham Putney	4,344 1,329	1,467 622	5,811 1,951 955
South West Bedfordshire	853	437	1,290	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	611 924	344 459	1,383
erkshire East Berkshire	850	432	1,282	Romford Ruislip-Northwood	914 530	457 253 1,136	1,371 783
Newbury Reading East	568 1,088	301 364	869 1,452	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	4,020 3,022	1,091	5,156 4,113
Reading West Slough	785 1,380	291 583	1,076 1,963	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	420 627	191 335	611 962
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	675 429	317 288	992 717	Tooting Tottenham	2,338 4,987	998 1,783	3,336 6,770
ıckinghamshire				Twickenham Upminster	739 978	359 449	1,098 1,427
Aylesbury Beaconsfield	691 477	348 220	1,039 697	Uxbridge Vauxhall	824 5,143	374 1,725	1,198 6,868
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	580 414	298 198	878 612	Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	1,908 813	711 374	2,619 1,187
Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,639 755	872 360	2,511 1,115	Westminster North Wimbledon	3,122 849	1,249 374	4,371 1,223
st Sussex				Woolwich	2,773	1,182	3,955
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	654 2,032	287 721	941 2,753	Hampshire Aldershot	802	466	1,268
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	1,795 1,131	826 444	2,621 1,575	Basingstoke East Hampshire	883 738	333 429	1,216 1,167
Hastings and Rye	1,564	644 754	2,208	Eastleigh '	1,215 930	625	1,840
Hove Lewes	1,615 835	468	2,369 1,303	Fareham Gosport	1,155	561 804	1,491 1,959
Wealden	470	256	726	Havant New Forest	1,798 777	743 383	2,541 1,160
sex Basildon	2,025	969	2,994	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	456 1,482	274 722	730 2,204
Billericay Braintree	959 821	584 521	1,543 1,342	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	2,999 1,233	1,140 644	4,139 1,877
Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	645 953	258 552	903 1,505	Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	2,581 2,226	916 808	3,497 3,034
Chelmsford Epping Forest	902 954	513 508	1,415 1,462	Winchester	577	264	841
Harlow	1,383 1,784	678	2,061 2,515	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	976	585	1,561
Harwich North Colchester	1,764 1,131 764	731 634 435	1,765	Hertford and Stortford	579 882	290 370	869 1,252
Rochford Saffron Walden	541	279	1,199 820	Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	904	532	1,436
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	1,076 1,651	697 635	1,773 2,286	South West Hertfordshire St Albans	677 631	322 243	999 874
Southend West Thurrock	1,081 1,856	512 876	1,593 2,732	Stevenage Watford	1,036 1,068	508 404	1,544 1,472
eater London				Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	797 825	436 396	1,233 1,221
arking attersea	1,477 2,701	495 1,038	1,972 3,739	Isle of Wight			
eckenham ethnal Green and Stepney	1,091 4,250	487 1,070	1,578 5,320	Isle of Wight	3,076	1,601	4,677
exleyheath ow and Poplar	786 4,140	440 1,132	1,226 5,272	Kent Ashford	997	463	1,460
Brent East	3,064 1,273	1,268 616	4,332 1,889	Canterbury Dartford	1,367 1,210	624 564	1,991 1,774
Brent North Brent South	2,886	1,140	4,026	Dover	1,865 1,747	684 911	2,549 2,658
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	1,544 943	674 370	2,218 1,313	Faversham Folkeshore and Hythe	1,781	684	2,465
Chelsea Chingford	1,404 1,156	562 554 392	1,966 1,710	Gillingham Gravesham	1,425 1,592	736 756	2,161 2,348
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	719 859	392 396	1,111 1,255	Maidstone Medway	860 1,359	437 726	1,297 2,085
ity of Landon	1,771	722	2,493	Mid Kent North Thanet	1,222 2,019 709	658 804	1,880 2,823
and Westminster South Croydon Central Croydon North East	1,303 1,494	468 707	1,771 2,201	Sevenoaks South Thanet	1,686	298 708	1,007 2,394
Croydon North West Croydon South	1,548 591	674 318	2,222 909	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	708 548	326 250	1,034 798
Dagenham	1,223 2,115	578 872	1,801 2,987	Oxfordshire			
Outwich aling North aling Actor	1,477 2,024	640 794	2,967 2,117 2,818	Banbury Henley	751 400	423 176	1,174 576
aling Acton aling Southall	2,037	1,010	3,047	Oxford East	1,283 796	434 342	1,717 1,138
Edmonton Eltham	1,720 1,488	759 593	2,479 2,081	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	440	223	663
Enfield North Enfield Southgate	1,420 1,149	595 490	2,015 1,639	Witney	491	306	797
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	1,381 1,512	676 782	2,057 2,294	Surrey Chertsey and Walton	485	254	739
Finchley Fulham	967 2,180	529 939	1,496 3,119	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	409 610	188 233	597 843
Greenwich	2,151 4,806	816	2.967	Esher Guildford	377 492	180 160	557 652
Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,484	1,762 1,863 1,072	6,568 7,347 4,226	Mole Valley North West Surrey	412 457	162 280	574 737
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	3,154 2,454	1.087	3,541	Reigate South West Surrey	574 436	234 181	808 617
Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West	1,251 886	679 404	1,930 1,290	Spelthorne	516	252	768 983
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	843 1,101	486 524	1,329 1,625	Woking	716	267	983
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	1,053 3,869	450 1,417	1,503 5,286	West Sussex Arundel	896	337	1,233
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	828 3,335	416 1,514	1,244 4.849	Chichester Crawley	655 768	297 303	952 1,071
Ilford North Ilford South	907 1,509	515 621	1,422 2,130	Horsham Mid Sussex	457 437	207 226	664 663
Islington North	4,044	1,598	5,642	Shoreham Worthing	484 938	209 419	693 1,357
slington South and Finsbury Kensington	3,475 2,056	1,414 880	4,889 2,936		336	713	1,007
Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	742 2,048	303 785	1,045 2,833	EAST ANGLIA			
Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	2,409 4,037	995 1,424	3,404 5,461	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,180	454	1,634
Leyton Mitcham and Morden	2,631 1,409	960 584	3,591 1,993	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	907 1,364	616 652	1,523 2,016
				Peterborough	2,752	1,036	3,788

Inemployment in Parlian	nentary cons	stituenci	es at March	9, 1989			
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire lorfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	438 630 2,716 758	284 456 1,278 425	722 1,086 3,994 1,183	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	1,645 1,784 1,215 754 1,245	1,086 872 818 479 760	2,731 2,656 2,033 1,233 2,005
North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,140 1,707 1,382 2,396 868 1,168	559 760 663 911 526 707	1,699 2,467 2,045 3,307 1,394 1,875	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	1,433 2,411 3,657 2,551 3,585	709 961 1,247 982 1,217	2,142 3,372 4,904 3,533 4,802
suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	910 970 1,465 910 829 2,053	583 486 591 562 425 1,094	1,493 1,456 2,056 1,472 1,254 3,147	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardbey Birmingham Yardbey Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West	4,818 3,860 3,677 5,416 4,529 2,050 2,951 3,470 1,806	1,519 1,349 1,359 1,560 1,208 848 1,114 1,367 904	6,337 5,209 5,036 6,976 5,737 2,898 4,065 4,837 2,710
Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	1,453 1,987 1,976 3,169 2,884 1,384 1,045 954 1,672 951	679 923 799 1,209 1,135 712 713 647 839 631	2,132 2,910 2,775 4,378 4,019 2,096 1,758 1,601 2,511 1,582	Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East	2,739 1,660 3,082 2,140 1,696 2,769 1,087 1,209 3,083 2,958 2,597 2,213 2,537	1,046 821 1,221 1,094 845 1,238 713 712 1,049 1,047 997 911 1,010	3,785 2,481 4,303 3,234 4,007 1,800 1,921 4,132 4,005 3,594 3,124 3,547
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,452 2,122 1,562 2,551 1,833	1,047 1,324 924 1,340 985	3,499 3,446 2,486 3,891 2,818	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS	2,926 3,735 2,953 2,669	1,026 1,232 1,049 1,224	3,952 4,967 4,002 3,893
Devon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,840 1,079 1,618 2,691 2,918 1,627 1,593 1,164 956 2,381 1,574	774 653 826 1,049 1,192 937 864 612 575 1,112 913	2,614 1,732 2,444 3,740 4,110 2,564 2,457 1,776 1,531 3,493 2,487	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,829 2,641 2,987 2,451 3,721 1,952 1,429 2,670 1,768 1,165	805 955 1,099 939 1,203 798 825 1,098 846 637	2,634 3,596 4,086 3,390 4,924 2,750 2,254 3,768 2,614 1,802
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	1,751 1,466 605 608 1,191 1,338 714	659 541 314 374 499 655 395	2,410 2,007 919 982 1,690 1,993 1,109	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire	802 874 685 2,162 2,869 3,130 1,149 1,628	493 557 413 972 1,064 1,058 634 626	1,295 1,431 1,098 3,134 3,933 4,188 1,783 2,254
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,515 779 1,828 1,051 1,307	649 463 782 648 770	2,164 1,242 2,610 1,699 2,077	Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln	2,944 1,663 1,571 1,608 3,305	1,209 834 885 696 1,255	1,493 4,153 2,497 2,456 2,304 4,560
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	1,557 779 1,273 1,009 972	882 596 601 646 696	2,439 1,375 1,874 1,655 1,668	Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North	978 1,383 578 827 1,346 1,144	797 480 503 621 591	1,601 2,180 1,058 1,330 1,967 1,735
Witshire Devizes North Witshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	867 958 907 2,099 1,114	594 700 516 926 739	1,461 1,658 1,423 3,025 1,853	Northampton South Wellingborough Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	3,013 2,960 1,435 1,626	852 1,088 724 805	3,865 4,048 2,159 2,431
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,320 1,352 964 1,568 1,018 1,532 1,351	696 789 478 882 561 727 715	2,016 2,141 1,442 2,450 1,579 2,259 2,066	Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	3,527 1,887 5,236 3,998 3,424 1,365 2,605	1,086 830 1,605 1,117 1,095 726 873	4,613 2,717 6,841 5,115 4,519 2,091 3,478
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,002 1,393 1,378 3,103	570 847 737 1,347	1,572 2,240 2,115 4,450	Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby	1,340 1,688 2,221 2,735 2,769 3,877 3,648	768 833 1,155 1,144 1,016 1,121 1,162	2,108 2,521 3,376 3,879 3,785 4,998 4,810
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,779 1,855 1,378 1,504 1,831 1,830 1,302 994	981 996 795 656 967 1,032 651 704	2,760 2,851 2,173 2,160 2,798 2,862 1,953 1,698	Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough	943 1,258 1,103 2,424	1,414 1,360 443 883 688 1,061	1,386 2,141 1,791 3,485 2,165
South Staffordshire	1,830 1,302	1,032 651	2,862 1,953	Richmond Ryedale	1,258 1,103	883 688	

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam	3,203 2,903 2,759 3,509 4,045 4,025 2,876 3,457 5,220 2,776 3,973 1,920	883 814 934 1,382 1,502 1,502 1,320 1,202 1,618 1,099 1,225 972	4,086 3,717 3,693 4,891 5,568 5,527 4,196 4,659 6,838 3,875 5,198 2,892	Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	4,154 6,797 6,101 5,240 2,017 3,095 3,802 4,060 1,783 2,126	1,615 1,999 2,004 1,631 1,030 1,173 1,355 1,393 780 884	5,769 8,796 8,105 6,871 3,047 4,268 5,157 5,453 2,563 3,010
Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North	3,418 2,430 3,219 2,084 3,492	1,290 1,174 1,179 828 1,052	4,708 3,604 4,398 2,912 4,544	Cleveland Hartleppol Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	4,479 3,828 5,596 4,181 4,066 3,480	1,389 1,329 1,493 1,270 1,442 1,381	5,868 5,157 7,089 5,451 5,508
Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield	2,584 3,911 1,471 1,496 2,041 1,370 2,451 2,844 2,303	904 1,148 907 737 826 658 1,052 906 1,019	3,488 5,059 2,378 2,233 2,867 2,028 3,503 3,750 3,322	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	1,828 1,855 2,001 1,113 755 2,082	984 869 944 820 482 1,173	2,812 2,724 2,945 1,933 1,237 3,255
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	1,581 4,131 3,588 2,058 1,607 2,647 2,070 1,695 3,099	740 1,241 1,137 843 670 1,034 803 878 1,040	2,321 5,372 4,725 2,901 2,277 3,681 2,873 2,573 4,139	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,825 2,311 2,932 3,178 3,402 2,767 2,180	1,116 870 1,141 893 1,156 928 930	3,941 3,181 4,073 4,071 4,558 3,695 3,110
Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST	1,012 1,160 2,573	567 518 1,010	1,579 1,678 3,583	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	2,141 2,818 972 3,313	861 1,067 526 995	3,002 3,885 1,498 4,308
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,378 917 1,884 1,693 2,493 3,453 1,117 1,224 2,485 2,462	896 646 906 915 1,060 1,475 582 551 1,049 968	3,274 1,563 2,790 2,608 3,553 4,928 1,699 1,775 3,534 3,430	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	2,545 3,651 4,231 4,035 3,031 3,994 3,256 3,918 6,338 4,781 5,666	897 1,179 1,404 1,130 1,132 1,232 1,111 1,271 1,593 1,464 1,387	3,442 4,830 5,635 5,165 4,163 5,226 4,367 5,189 7,931 6,245 7,053
Greater Manchester Allrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Dayyhulme Denton and Reddish	1,257 2,237 2,683 3,083 2,051 1,572 1,801 804 1,937 2,437	597 843 935 1,166 954 738 880 509 750 1,050	1,854 3,080 3,618 4,249 3,005 2,310 2,681 1,313 2,687 3,487	Tynemouth Wallsend WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	1,486 2,560 1,548 1,765 1,904	783 1,034 777 735 773	2,269 3,594 2,325 2,500 2,677
Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central	2,637 1,135 2,608 2,756 1,306 2,564 6,587	936 598 1,121 1,101 765 1,259 1,699	3,573 1,733 3,729 3,857 2,071 3,823 8,286	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	1,841 1,894 2,116 3,074	834 778 816 1,397	2,675 2,672 2,932 4,471
Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East	3,763 3,834 3,532 3,537 2,976 2,029 3,211 4,436	1,172 1,233 1,264 862 1,177 973 1,122 1,176	4,935 5,067 4,796 4,399 4,153 3,002 4,333 5,612	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	2,793 1,732 1,228 2,073 2,317 2,410	841 747 611 793 867 1,068	3,634 2,479 1,839 2,866 3,184 3,478
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	2,402 1,782 4,575 3,380 2,680	1,003 749 1,587 1,435 1,099	3,405 2,531 6,162 4,815 3,779	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,949 1,826 889 2,265	788 809 510 1,109	2,737 2,635 1,399 3,374
ancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	3,509 2,821 2,905 2,280 1,592 1,122 1,472 1,541	1,022 1,018 1,175 943 906 480 672 645	4,531 3,839 4,080 3,223 2,498 1,602 2,144 2,186	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	1,640 2,627 2,476 2,813 2,107 2,246 2,561	675 731 773 879 608 692 792	2,315 3,358 3,249 3,692 2,715 2,938 3,353
Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston	2,078 1,541 3,774	843 709 1,087 479	2,921 2,250 4,861	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	907 639	476 378	1,383 1,017
Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre #ferseyside	634 1,613 1,594 2,970 1,662	479 774 872 1,323 702	1,113 2,387 2,466 4,293 2,364	South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	2,787 1,051 2,622 2,860 2,225	1,022 447 718 789 888	3,809 1,498 3,340 3,649 3,113
Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	5,456 5,938 2,428 5,163 5,056 4,823 4,246	1,519 1,726 1,165 1,456 1,640 1,704 1,363	6,975 7,664 3,593 6,619 6,696 6,527 5,609	West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	1,704 1,476 1,842 2,830 2,996	568 616 722 812 961	2,272 2,092 2,564 3,642 3,957

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 9, 1989

A TOTAL AND AND THE CONTRACTOR	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND				Dumbarton	2,770	1,317	4,087
				East Kilbride	2,080	1,176	3,256
Borders Region				Eastwood	1,533	691	2,224
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	895	456	1,351	Glasgow Cathcart	2,332	805	3,137
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	795	338	1,133	Glasgow Central	4,533	1,390	5,923
				Glasgow Garscadden	3,948	932	4,880
Central Region	0.000	007	0.005	Glasgow Govan	3,741	1,095	4,836
Clackmannan	2,338	987	3,325	Glasgow Hillhead	3,114	1,318	4,432
Falkirk East	2,364	1,021	3,385	Glasgow Maryhill	4,839	1,513	6,352
Falkirk West	1,969 1,846	953 927	2,922	Glasgow Pollock	4,595	1,143	5,738
Stirling	1,846	921	2,773	Glasgow Provan	5,153	1,328	6,481
Dumfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston	3,816 4,171	1,130 1,128	4,946 5,299
Dumfries and Ganoway Region	1,769	998	2.767	Glasgow Springburn	5.214	1,571	6,785
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,709	1.080	3,050	Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,813	1,378	6,191
Galloway and Opper Millisdale	1,370	1,000	3,030	Hamilton	3.242	1,107	4,349
Fife Region				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2.982	1,195	4,177
Central Fife	2,846	1,254	4,100	Monklands East	3,165	1,033	4,198
Dunfermline East	2,550	1,006	3,556	Monklands West	2,549	908	3,457
Dunfermline West	1,889	790	2,679	Motherwell North	3,254	1,113	4,367
Kirkcaldy	2,694	1,106	3,800	Motherwell South	2.860	892	3,752
North East Fife	1,131	735	1,866	Paisley North	2,940	1,093	4,033
North Edot (110			1,000	Paisley South	2,789	933	3,722
Grampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverciyde	1,577	854	2,431
Aberdeen North	2,360	751	3,111	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,606	768	2,374
Aberdeen South	1,788	728	2,516				
Banff and Buchan	1,709	836	2.545	Tayside Region			
Gordon	1,003	615	1,618	Ángus East	1.844	1.095	2,939
Kincardine and Deeside	1,059	601	1,660	Dundee East	4,068	1,507	5,575
Moray	1,834	1,284	3,118	Dundee West	3,250	1,290	4,540
				North Tayside	1,223	672	1,895
Highlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,881	823	2,704
Caithness and Sutherland	1,412	646	2,058				
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,206	1,444	4,650	Orkney and Shetland Islands	843	447	1,290
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,474	1,281	3,755				
				Western Isles	1,419	434	1,853
Lothian Region							
East Lothian	2,259	902	3,161				
Edinburgh Central	2,731	1,053	3,784	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	2,444	779	3,223				
Edinburgh Leith	3,779	1,225	5,004	Belfast East	3,057	1,311	4,368
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,778	694	2,472	Belfast North	5,472	1,702	7,174
Edinburgh South	2,175	851	3,026	Belfast South	3,681	1,622	5,303
Edinburgh West	1,159	445	1,604	Belfast West	8,533	1,895	10,428
Linlithgow	2,468	994	3,462	East Antrim	3,712	1,622 1,937	5,334
Livingston	2,231	1,002	3,233	East Londonderry	5,846		7,783
Mid Lothian	2,621	849	3,470	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,573	1,846 1,902	7,419
Ot all about Dealers				Foyle	8,563 3,643	1,902	10,465 5,247
Strathclyde Region	1 000	1,052	2,875	Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster	5,796	1,852	7,648
Argyll and Bute	1,823 2,399	977	3,376	Newry and Armagh	5,796	1,936	7,782
Ayr Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,527	1,295	4,822	North Antrim	4,143	1,520	5,663
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,672	851	3,523	North Down	2,420	1,422	3,842
Clydebank and Milingavie Clydesdale	2,470	959	3,429	South Antrim	3,300	1,628	4,928
Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,470	1,019	3,429	South Down	3,710	1,690	5,400
Cumpernatid and Klisyth Cunninghame North	2,085	1,169	3,692	Strangford	2,417	1,245	3,662
Cunninghame South	3,062	1,029	4.091	Upper Bann	4,176	1,729	5,905
Ourninghame South	0,002	1,023	4,001	орры Банн	7,170	1,720	0,000

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE Mar 10	508	410	32	89	126	76	80	176	75	54	175	1,391	-	1,391
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	637 582 900	473 444 676	47 32 65	128 91 136	189 182 364	118 99 199	145 128 343	260 229 523	113 107 260	94 82 171	492 454 2,826	2,223 1,986 5,787	2,099	2,223 1,986 7,886
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	16,519 17,885 20,634	8,233 9,633 10,629	1,989 1,775 2,112	5,625 5,487 6,421	9,886 9,700 11,253	5,927 5,980 7,106	11,116 10,737 12,600	14,284 14,853 17,351	6,564 6,224 7,333	7,672 7,321 8,501	16,433 16,323 16,698	96,015 96,285 110,009	6,580 6,959 7,647	102,595 103,244 117,656
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,436 724 450	1,677 592 375	119 36 11	462 92 57	874 185 134	446 147 71	745 119 66	1,314 248 135	396 51 26	586 95 55	1,398 283 156	8,776 1,980 1,161	Ξ	8,776 1,980 1,161
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	358 342 321	284 274 264	14 10 14	42 41 39	118 112 106	53 56 61	49 46 51	122 117 128	33 32 35	60 55 56	113 94 90	962 905 901	Ξ	962 905 901

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the totals of the unemployed. From November 1986 most students have only to "Included in South East."

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE Mar 10	147	96	52	45	667	709	1,294	537	289	432	2,278	6,450	1,405	7,855
	Apr 14	145	92	42	47	618	402	895	388	305	367	2,050	5,259	1,247	6,506
	May 12	92	70	32	29	355	461	754	224	256	548	1,843	4,594	1,184	5,778
	June 9	72	58	17	17	375	341	666	724	133	270	1,471	4,086	1,403	5,489
	July 14	84	76	30	12	259	277	503	455	192	144	1,560	3,516	1,012	4,528
	Aug 11	74	57	34	41	158	153	430	218	202	127	977	2,414	792	3,206
	Sept 8	63	47	34	16	124	265	589	225	165	64	1,123	2,668	1,061	3,729
	Oct 13	62	46	42	28	164	149	657	383	74	172	1,695	3,426	1,019	4,445
	Nov 10	72	46	59	20	199	193	669	162	109	169	1,559	3,211	860	4,071
	Dec 8	57	36	44	30	112	232	747	226	127	176	1,484	3,235	0	3,235
1989	Jan 12	88	69	53	17	237	292	731	706	259	182	2,524	5,089	986	6,075
	Feb 9	107	73	39	32	297	424	1,016	630	344	196	1,979	5,064	997	6,061
	Mar 9	321	288	49	44	280	592	843	1,766	298	291	2,284	6,768	1,512	8,280

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

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19 R	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages †
MALE AND FEMALE 1986 Jan	23.5	18.1	12.7	7.9	9.0	14.2	5.5	12.2
Apr* July Oct	21.6 20.9 20.8	17.2 17.8 16.6	12.5 12.2 12.1	7.9 7.7 7.6	8.9 8.8 8.8	14.3 14.0 14.1	5.4 5.4 5.5	11.9 11.7 11.6
987 Jan Apr July Oct	20.3 18.4 16.9 16.3	16.8 15.7 15.3 13.6	12.3 11.7 10.8 10.1	7.8 7.5 7.0 6.6	9.1 8.8 8.3 8.0	14.7 14.4 13.6 13.3	5.6 5.3 4.8 4.4	11.7 11.0 10.3 9.8
988 Jan Apr July	15.6 13.8 12.5	13.6 12.4 12.0	10.2 9.6 8.7	6.6 6.3 5.7	7.9 7.5 6.9	13.1 12.6 11.7	4.1 3.7 3.3	9.7 9.0 8.2
Oct	12.1	10.7	8.2	5.3	6.6	11.5	3.3	7.5
1989 Jan	11.5	10.7	8.2	5.2	6.5	10.8	3.0	7.4
MALE 1986 Jan	25.6	20.3	14.0	10.3	11.4	17.5	7.7	14.2
Apr* July Oct	23.6 22.5 22.1	19.4 19.6 18.4	13.7 13.3 13.1	10.2 9.8 9.7	11.2 11.0 11.0	17.6 17.2 17.2	7.6 7.5 7.6	13.8 13.5 13.3
1987 Jan Apr July Oct	22.5 20.6 18.8 18.0	18.8 17.7 17.0 15.3	13.6 13.1 12.1 11.4	10.2 9.8 9.0 8.5	11.6 11.3 10.5 10.1	18.4 18.0 16.9 16.6	7.9 7.4 6.6 6.1	13.7 13.1 12.1 11.5
1988 Jan Apr July	17.5 15.5 14.0	15.4 14.1 13.4	11.6 10.9 9.8	8.6 8.1 7.3	10.0 9.5 8.7	16.3 15.6 14.4	5.7 5.2 4.6	11.4 10.7 9.7
Oct	13.6	12.2	9.3	6.9	8.3	14.3	4.5	9.0
989 Jan	13.2	12.4	9.5	6.8	8.1	13.5	4.2	8.9
FEMALE 1986 Jan	21.2	15.2	10.5	4.6	5.7	9.0	0.3	9.3
Apr* July Oct	19.3 19.0 19.2	14.4 15.4 14.2	10.4 10.4 10.4	4.6 4.7 4.7	5.8 5.8 5.8	9.1 9.1 9.3	0.2 0.3 0.3	9.0 9.1 9.1
987 Jan Apr July Oct	17.8 15.9 14.7 14.4	14.1 13.0 13.0 11.3	10.1 9.4 8.6 8.0	4.6 4.4 4.2 3.9	5.9 5.7 5.4 5.2	9.3 9.1 8.6 8.5	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	8.8 8.1 7.7 7.3
988 Jan Apr July	13.6 11.9 10.8	11.2 10.1 10.1	8.0 7.5 6.9	3.9 3.7 3.5	5.1 5.0 4.7	8.3 8.1 7.6	0.2 0.3 0.3	7.1 6.6 6.2
Oct	10.5	8.7	6.4	3.2	4.4	7.4	0.2	5.4
989 Jan	9.6	8.3	6.1	3.1	4.3	6.9	0.2	5.2

* See footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.
† Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.
R Revised

*Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1986 for 1986 and at mid-1987 for 1987-89. Rates will shortly be updated to incorporate mid-1988 denominators to be consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1*, 2.2 and 2.3.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NAT	IONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY A	DJUSTED						
onthly 988 Mar	2,592	642	188	419	1,181	261	131	2,548	2,401	133
		643	163	407	1,085	250	118	2,478	2,262	111
Apr May	2,536 2,427	592	137	395	1,035	230	121	2,432	2,149	92
June	2,341	569	119	386	973	219	117	2,401	2,131	90
July	2,327	519	118	402	1,052 1,040	213 229	111	2,470 2,552	2,199 2,167	86 84
Aug	2,291	539 	119	395						
Sept***	2,311	555	124	381	960	230	101	2,633	2,100	83
Oct	2,119	508	141	377	963	243	108 96	2,654 2,617	2,074 2,190	90 112
Nov Dec	2,067 2,047	489 563	163 208	374 379	1,001 985	251 263	105	2,646	2,191	136
			208	390	1,112			2,661	2,335	
89 Jan Feb	2,074 2,018		199	330	1,100			2,597	2,305	•
Mar	1,960				•		••		2,178	
	6.9	7.1	6.6	14.2	8.3	9.4	4.2	10.2	7.7	6.9
ercentage rate: latest month lest month: change on										-0.4
a year ago	-2.2	-0.9	-0.6	-1.6	-0.3	+1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4
86 87 88	3,107 2,822 2,295	611 629	152 165 159	443 435 395	1,236 1,172 1,046	214 217	161 130	2,517 2,623 2,570	2,223 2,233 2,237	110
onthly 88 Mar	2,454	588	162	409	1,036	217	126	2,535	2,247	
Apr	2,403	629	159	404	1,025	234	115	2,539	2,265 2,269	
May	2,364 2,324	593 585	159 159	400 368	1,042 1,011	240 240	131 116	2,559 2,578	2,268	
June				404	1,057	240	112	2,614	2,264	
July Aug	2,267 2,226	541 560	152 159	400	1,069	244	111	2,610	2,249	
	2,192	559	159	389	1,048	245	107	2,556	2,239	
Sept		F40	156	381	1,061	251	108 94	2,570 2,552	2,222 2,194	
	2,158	548		001	1 050					
Sept Oct Nov	2,105	533	156	381 377	1,056 1,032	257 260	104	2,563	2,138	
Sept Oct Nov Dec	2,105 2,037	533 558	156 161	381 377	1,056 1,032		104	2,563		
Sept Oct Nov Dec 89 Jan	2,105 2,037 1,988	533 558	156	381	1,056				2,075 2,046	.1.
Sept Oct Nov Dec	2,105 2,037	533 558	156 161 149	381 377 374	1,056 1,032 1,017	260	104	2,563 2,548	2,075	.1.
Sept Oct Nov Dec 189 Jan Feb Mar	2,105 2,037 1,988 1,949 1,918	533 558 	156 161 149 143	381 377 374	1,056 1,032 1,017 1,022	260 	104	2,563 2,548 2,527	2,075 2,046	.1.
Sept Oct Nov Dec 189 Jan Feb Mar ercentage rate: latest month	2,105 2,037 1,988 1,949 1,918	533 558 	156 161 149 143 	381 377 374 	1,056 1,032 1,017 1,022 	260	104	2,563 2,548 2,527 	2,075 2,046 2,004	.1.
Sept Oct Nov Dec 89 Jan Feb Mar recentage rate: latest month est three months: change on	2,105 2,037 1,988 1,949 1,918	533 558 	156 161 149 143	381 377 374	1,056 1,032 1,017 1,022	260 	104	2,563 2,548 2,527	2,075 2,046 2,004	.1.
Sept Oct Nov Dec 189 Jan Feb Mar	2,105 2,037 1,988 1,949 1,918 6.7	533 558 7.0	156 161 149 143 	381 377 374 	1,056 1,032 1,017 1,022 	260	104	2,563 2,548 2,527 	2,075 2,046 2,004	.1.

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

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

3 OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.

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

* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).

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

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

rish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan§	Luxem- bourg †	Netherland	s † Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzer- land †	United States §§	
						N	IUMBERS UN	EMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEF	INITIONS (1) N	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
247	3,971	1,800	2.7	687	43	321	2,996	78	22.0	7,090	Monthly 1988 Mar
242 236 238	3,966 3,817 3,749	1,660 1,560 1,440	2.5 2.3 2.2	664 647 674	43 38 42	313 306 297	2,940 2,878 2,824	70 66 58	21.1 19.8 18.6	6,359 6,553 6,819	Apr May June
242 243	3,770 3,870	1,480 1,570	2.3 2.2	686 692	45 53	294 291	2,776 2,745	77 80	18.3 17.5	6,823 6,659	July Aug
236	3,868	1,510	2.4	688	53	291	2,744	78	16.8	6,368	Sept
233 234 234	3,870 3,866 3,847	1,460 1,410 1,340	2.4 2.4 2.4	678 679 690	57 62 70	295 305 313	2,756 2,762 2,769	74 65 51	16.8 17.5 18.4	6,182 6,325 6,142	Oct Nov Dec
245 242	3,851	1,460	2.5		87	333	2,773		18.9	7,309 6,883 6,070	1989 Jan Feb Mar
18.6	16.6	2.3	1.6	14.1	5.4	7.7	18.9	1.1	0.7	4.9	Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on
-0.8	+0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	+2.9	+0.2	-2.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9	a year ago
							NUMBER	S UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONA	DEFINITION	S (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
231 236 247 242	2,959 3,173 3,294 3,848	1,566 1,667 1,731	:: ::	762 712 686	52 36 32 50	319 304	2,643 2,759 2,924 2,869	124 98 84	27.0 22.8	8,312 8,237 7,410 6,692	Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988
											Monthly
243	3,828	1,620		684	40	306	2,936	78		6,801	1988 Mar
241 240 240	3,921 3,837 3,815	1,570 1,540 1,450	::	683 679 695	43 46 48	303 303 302	2,916 2,918 2,911	78 82 71		6,610 6,783 6,455	Apr May June
244 242 241	3,877 3,987 3,950	1,550 1,620 1,530		680 682 683	49 51 56	302 302 302	2,887 2,863 2,817	80 64 62	·· ··	6,625 6,797 6,614	July Aug Sept
241 239 239	3,920 3,926 3,900	1,500 1,480 1,440		679 681 677	60 66 67	301 305 308	2,776 2,737 2,727	77 67 51	::	6,518 6,563 6,554	Oct Nov Dec
237 235	3,815	::			73	317	2,683			6,716 6,328 6,128	1989 Jan Feb Mar
18.1	16.4	2.3		13.9	4.5	7.4	18.2	1.2		4.9	Percentage rate: latest month latest three months: change on
-0.3	-0.2	-0.2		-0.1	+0.6	+0.2	-0.7	-0.1		-0.2	previous three months
								OE	CD STANDAL	RDISED RATE	S: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)
		Jan 2.3		Jan 9.4	Nov 4.4	Aug 5.2	Aug 19.2	Jan 1.5	::	Jan 5.4	Latest month Per cent

† Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.

‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

† Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

‡‡ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.

§ Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.

§§ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

N/C no change.

UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

INFLOW† Male and Female

61.7 52.0 40.3

		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1988	Mar 10	313.0	-29.1	202.5	-18.5	110.5	-10.6	47.0
,	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	323.9 276.7 273.8	-33.2 -44.1 -41.7	210.3 180.4 178.2	-22.3 -24.4 -23.7	113.6 96.3 95.6	-10.7 -19.7 -18.1	47.9 39.8 39.2
	July 14 Aug 11	347.5 311.6	-81.6 -72.8	214.9 194.4	-48.4 -43.2	132.6 117.2	-33.2 -29.6	43.4 44.4
	Sept 8**	327.4	-129.2	209.8	-71.5	117.6	-57.6	43.4
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	319.6 297.8 269.9	-100.6 -77.5 -58.7	206.4 196.1 185.1	-58.5 -45.0 -32.5	113.2 101.6 84.8	-42.1 -32.6 -26.2	42.0 40.8 34.9
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	269.4 290.0 264.0	-74.9 -55.2 -49.0	175.4 192.3 178.8	-39.3 -28.3 -23.7	94.0 97.7 85.2	-35.6 -26.9 -25.4	38.4 39.8 33.7
UNITE		OUTFLOW†						
KINGE Month	ending	Male and Fe	male	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1988	Mar 10	392.5	-38.9	255.6	-22.7	136.9	-16.2	55.7
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	372.5 394.9 367.1	-23.9 -30.5 -36.3	242.7 260.2 243.2	-14.6 -12.1 -20.8	129.8 134.7 123.9	-9.3 -18.5 -15.5	53.5 55.5 49.8
	July 14 Aug 11	359.7 350.1	-68.2 -69.5	237.2 226.6	-41.8 -44.1	122.5 123.4	-26.4 -25.5	46.9 45.3
	Sept 8**	305.9	-145.9	190.4	-87.2	115.5	-58.7	42.3

184.3 126.0 103.4

88.7 117.1 109.5

*The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows have tended to be understated a little in September and after Easter when many young people have joined that onesquent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

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

Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending

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

INFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1988 Sept 8** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	8.4 2.4 1.4 1.2	26.7 28.5 22.6 21.2	53.3 53.2 49.4 46.1	29.9 31.1 31.2 29.8	19.1 19.3 19.6 19.4	28.2 28.3 29.5 29.1	20.9 20.1 20.9 19.4	11.0 10.3 9.9 8.7	6.2 6.3 6.0 5.0	203.6 199.6 190.4 179.8
1989 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.9 0.9 0.8	19.5 23.3 20.6	43.7 48.7 44.0	28.1 31.3 29.2	18.3 20.4 19.1	26.7 28.7 27.8	18.6 19.7 19.0	8.5 8.5 8.3	5.0 4.8 4.6	169.3 186.2 173.5
FEMALE 1988 Sept 8** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6.1 1.9 1.1 0.9	20.0 21.7 15.6 12.9	31.6 31.3 28.4 23.1	16.8 17.4 16.7 14.3	9.6 9.2 8.8 7.9	14.6 13.7 13.7 11.8	10.2 9.6 10.2 8.3	3.7 3.3 3.3 2.7	Ξ	112.6 108.1 97.8 81.9
1989 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.6 0.8 0.6	14.2 15.9 13.1	25.8 26.6 22.5	15.2 16.2 13.8	8.6 9.0 7.9	13.5 13.2 12.4	9.2 9.2 8.9	2.7 2.8 2.7	\pm	89.9 93.7 81.9
Changes on a year ear	lier									
MALE 1988 Sept 8** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	-34.5 -23.8 -16.4 -13.8	-13.9 -4.4 -3.4 -1.1	-8.8 -10.4 -8.8 -5.2	-3.2 -4.3 -3.2 -2.3	-2.3 -2.9 -2.7 -1.9	-3.2 -4.7 -4.6 -3.1	-1.6 -3.4 -2.7 -2.3	-0.4 -1.3 -1.1 -1.2	-0.6 -1.5 -1.2 -1.3	-68.5 -56.9 -44.2 -32.1
1989 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	-15.2 -15.1 -12.6	-2.1 0.2 -0.1	-6.2 -3.8 -3.4	-2.9 -1.3 -0.7	-2.2 -1.1 -0.8	-4.1 -3.0 -2.0	-2.6 -1.7 -1.6	-1.8 -1.0 -0.8	-1.9 -1.3 -1.2	-39.1 -28.2 -23.3
FEMALE 1988 Sept 8** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	-25.1 -18.8 -12.6 -10.1	-13.3 -3.6 -2.8 -1.4	-7.5 -8.5 -6.9 -5.5	-3.6 -3.8 -3.7 -3.1	-2.3 -2.4 -2.3 -1.8	-2.6 -2.8 -2.5 -2.3	-0.5 -1.1 -0.9 -1.0	-0.3 -0.4 -0.5 -0.4	Ē	-55.2 -41.4 -32.1 -25.7
1989 Jan 12 Feb 9	-12.2 -11.5 -9.2	-2.5 -0.5 -0.7	-7.5 -5.2 -5.1	-4.4 -3.5 -3.7	-2.7 -2.2 -2.2	-3.6 -2.3 -2.3	-1.6 -1.2 -1.1	-0.8 -0.4 -0.4	Ξ	-35.3 -26.8 -24.7

OUT	FLOW	Age group									
Month	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE 1988		9.6 27.6 1.9 1.1	17.5 32.0 21.6 17.7	47.6 70.7 52.6 42.8	26.0 39.2 33.0 27.1	17.3 25.5 22.3 18.4	26.4 37.3 33.7 28.6	17.3 23.2 21.8 19.0	6.7 9.1 8.7 7.6	5.5 7.4 6.9 6.0	173.7 272.0 202.6 168.2
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.8 0.9 0.7	13.0 20.1 19.4	33.7 51.3 49.2	22.3 34.6 33.0	14.9 23.6 22.2	22.9 35.5 33.3	15.2 22.6 21.8	7.4 9.5 8.7	5.3 6.8 6.2	135.4 204.9 194.6
FEMA 1988	Sept 8** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	7.5 21.1 1.6 0.9	13.2 25.6 17.2 14.2	32.2 47.4 33.6 27.9	15.4 24.1 19.5 15.9	9.4 13.8 10.8 9.0	14.9 19.9 16.1 13.0	9.2 12.4 10.9 9.0	2.6 3.7 3.4 2.8	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	104.6 168.1 113.2 92.8
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.7 0.8 0.6	10.2 14.4 13.8	21.6 29.9 28.4	14.5 19.7 17.8	8.3 11.0 10.3	11.7 15.2 14.6	8.0 10.3 10.2	2.7 3.2 3.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	77.8 104.6 98.7
Chan	ges on a year earlier										
MALE 1988		-6.0 0.3 -17.7 -11.2	-10.7 -12.0 -5.4 -1.9	-22.2 -10.8 -7.0 -1.5	-10.3 -1.5 -2.2 0.5	-6.1 -1.5 -0.8 0.9	-8.7 -2.0 -1.5 0.9	-5.1 -1.0 -0.9 0.4	-2.4 -0.8 -0.5 -0.1	-3.2 -2.0 -2.2 -1.3	-74.9 -31.2 -38.4 -13.3
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	-10.0 -14.1 -12.6	-4.1 -3.6 -3.7	-8.1 -4.4 -6.3	-4.2 -1.6 -2.4	-2.6 -0.3 -1.4	-3.2 -0.3 -2.5	-2.0 -0.8 -1.1	0.2 0.3 –0.5	-2.0 -2.3 -2.3	-36.1 -27.2 -32.6
FEMA 1988	Sept 8** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	-3.9 1.1 -13.0 -8.4	-8.2 -9.3 -4.3 -0.8	-17.7 -7.2 -5.6 -1.0	-8.6 -2.1 -3.0 -0.7	-5.1 -1.3 -2.0 -0.3	-6.2 -1.0 -1.6 0.5	-3.0 0.5 0.1 0.8	-1.0 0.1 0.3		-53.8 -19.2 -29.5 -9.7
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	-7.5 -10.8 -9.4	-3.2 -2.8 -2.8	-6.0 -4.3 -5.1	-3.4 -1.6 -3.2	-2.2 -1.0 -1.6	-2.6 -1.2 -2.0	-0.8 -0.2 -0.4	-0.1 -0.1 -0.3	\equiv	-25.9 -22.0 -24.9

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

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

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

		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
986	R	39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
987		19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
988 I		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,032	10,521	14,751	18,436	10,907	83,762	5,817	12,906	102,485
987	Q4	3,773	2,343	609	3,347	2,370	2,254	2,595	4,994	2,851	22,793	1,373	5,254	29,420
1988	Q1	3,253	1,907	566	1,939	1,519	5,368	5,781	5,131	3,612	27,169	2,289	3,158	32,616
	Q2 R	3,873	2,755	403	3,468	1,741	1,569	5,212	5,103	2,868	24,237	1,089	2,836	28,162
	Q3 R	3,155	1,310	368	2,429	886	1,311	2,013	4,017	2,901	17,080	1,450	3,582	22,112
	Q4 R	2,726	1,219	300	1,635	886	2,273	1,745	4,185	1,526	15,276	989	3,330	19,595
988	Mar	1,418	795	53	798	466	2,644	3,513	2,204	1,321	12,417	1,353	947	14,717
	Apr	1,594	1,101	179	1,134	677	1,123	2,461	1,778	827	9,773	639	899	11,311
	May	1,067	771	143	1,556	436	243	1,705	1,364	1,131	7,645	184	864	8,693
	June R	1,212	883	81	778	628	203	1,046	1,961	910	6,819	266	1,073	8,158
	July R	1,035	450	160	1,128	155	245	750	1,951	819	6,243	398	1,467	8,108
	Aug R	896	402	58	311	261	398	603	1,026	1,044	4,597	385	1,553	6,535
	Sept R	1,224	458	150	990	470	668	660	1,040	1,038	6,240	667	562	7,469
	Oct R	988	448	48	553	242	209	528	1,472	372	4,412	247	1,233	5,892
	Nov	809	430	89	541	147	899	661	905	552	4,603	297	975	5,875
	Dec R	929	341	163	541	497	1,165	556	1,808	602	6,261	445	1,122	7,828
989	Jan R	637	242	74	434	704	444	391	1,264	370	4,318	430	1,061	5,809
	Feb*	770	436	65	319	338	498	230	2,201	355	4,776	365	827	5,968
	Mar*	734	389	9	418	326	1,819	126	1,113	185	4,730	502	1,513	6,745

[&]quot; Included in South East.
Other notes: see table 2.31.

2.31

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † **Industry**

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class or										
SIC 1980		Group	1987	1988 R	1987 Q4	1988 Q1	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	1989 Jan R	Feb*	Mar*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		489	169	91	39	74	22	34	34	37	5
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	13,498 880 551 303 287 15,519	10,511 20 183 423 104 11,241	1,765 345 9 81 0 2,200	8,116 0 73 124 30 8,343	1,518 0 110 137 9 1,774	213 0 0 81 52 346	664 20 0 81 13 778	456 27 5 27 7 522	501 0 5 27 4 537	2,351 13 5 27 4 2,400
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals,		21,23 22 24 25 26	137 2,983 1,934 3,518 0	277 1,488 1,395 1,866 19	27 505 145 760 0	45 304 314 394 0	196 653 837 476 19	36 210 102 688 0	0 321 142 308 0	0 141 130 142 0	0 137 17 49 0	9 81 21 284 0
mineral products and chemicals	2		8,572	5,045	1,437	1,057	2,181	1,036	771	413	203	395
Shipbuilding and repairs Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	1,864 4,918 16,726	215 1,976 15,202	136 1,256 5,302	139 684 4,255	38 604 3,983	0 302 4,461	38 386 2,503	0 126 587	0 199 347	85 170 263
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	1,261 13,222 3,842	410 6,687 1,252	133 2,743 668	29 1,933 523	148 2,526 415	147 929 56	86 1,299 258	108 701 112	338 319 311	29 202 7
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods, engineering and		36 37	7,053 717	4,241 485	1,694 102	1,430 105	1,656 212	1,026 64	129 104	121 76	133 4	175 112
vehicles industries	3		49,603	30,468	12,034	9,098	9,582	6,985	4,803	1,831	1,651	1,043
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	10,922 4,382 3,167 1,800 4,354 4,177 28,802	10,426 4,755 3,917 1,444 3,654 2,411 26,607	2,164 825 484 425 638 942 5,478	2,893 895 943 354 754 753 6,592	3,330 688 948 332 1,441 328 7,067	1,895 856 972 488 731 725 5,667	2,308 2,316 1,054 270 728 605 7,281	358 297 99 59 140 210 1,163	423 387 601 57 213 146 1,827	209 450 142 93 118 121 1,133
Construction	5		10,615	7,463	2,830	1,850	1,889	2,276	1,448	585	320	355
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	5,280 8,657 2,342 834 17,113	3,315 6,000 1,094 84 10,493	1,006 1,913 207 42 3,168	764 2,480 199 25 3,468	1,038 1,458 328 15 2,839	843 1,331 390 30 2,594	670 731 177 14 1,592	107 164 57 0 328	147 270 29 25 471	115 93 114 215 537
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	4,256 648 4,904	4,752 197 4,949	826 10 836	685 114 799	1,473 0 1,473	1,299 27 1,326	1,295 56 1,351	548 19 567	577 5 582	459 4 463
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		1,789	1,111	429	526	228	275	82	80	14	34
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	3,569 2,068 1,092 6,729	3,601 547 791 4,939	554 146 217 917	460 157 227 844	767 157 131 1,055	1,099 98 388 1,585	1,275 135 45 1,455	234 44 8 286	139 174 13 326	129 215 36 380
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		102,496 86,977 30,535 144,135	73,361 62,120 21,492 102,485	21,149 18,949 5,350 29,420	25,090 16,747 5,637 32,616	20,604 18,830 5,595 28,162	14,034 13,688 5,780 22,112	13,633 12,855 4,480 19,595	3,929 3,407 1,261 5,809	4,218 3,681 1,393 5,968	4,971 2,571 1,414 6,745

Provisional figures as at April 1, 1989; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in February and 9,000 in April 1, 1989; final figures are expected to take place. The figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Employment Service figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED		UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of wh	ich PLACINGS	
KINGDOM		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change ove 3 months ended
1984) 1985) 1986) 1987) 1988)	Annual averages	150.2 162.1 188.8 235.4 248.5			193.9 201.6 212.2 226.4 231.1		193.7 200.4 208.3 222.3 232.7		149.8 154.6 157.4 159.5 159.0	
1987 Mai	r 6	217.0	4.7	2.7	230.9	3.3	225.8	2.5	166.8	1.5
Apr May Jun	y 8	219.6 231.6 233.7	2.5 12.1 2.0	2.2 6.4 5.5	222.4 223.1 229.8	5.1 -0.4	214.7 215.5 227.0	-2.2 1.4 0.4	156.8 156.8 163.3	-2.0 -0.1 -1.2
July	g 7	235.3	1.7	5.2	221.1	-0.4	217.9	1.1	155.3	-0.5
Aug		237.7	2.4	2.0	224.4	0.4	219.4	1.3	155.8	-0.3
Sep		244.4	6.7	3.6	229.3	-0.2	220.4	–2.2	156.7	-2.2
Oct	v 6	259.9	15.5	8.2	235.6	4.8	223.8	2.0	157.6	0.8
Nov		265.1	5.2	9.1	234.9	3.5	229.4	3.3	158.9	1.0
Dec		254.9	–10.1	3.5	234.7	1.8	241.1	6.9	165.6	3.0
1988 Jar	b 5	250.8	-4.2	-3.0	227.3	-2.8	233.4	3.2	165.7	2.7
Feb		249.6	-1.2	-5.2	234.7	-0.1	239.2	3.3	165.3	2.1
Ma		249.4	-0.2	-1.8	236.0	0.5	236.1	-1.7	163.0	-0.9
Apı	r 8	255.9	6.6	1.7	230.6	1.1	227.3	-2.1	158.1	-2.5
Ma	ly 6	254.5	-1.5	1.6	231.2	-1.2	228.0	-3.7	157.9	-2.5
Jur	ne 3	255.1	0.6	1.9	230.8	-1.8	229.7	-2.1	156.3	-2.2
Jul	y 8	249.7	-5.4	-2.1	230.3	-0.1	231.8	1.5	156.4	-0.6
Au	g 5	242.7	-6.9	-3.9	227.0	-1.4	232.6	1.5	156.8	-0.4
Se	pt 2	240.3	-2.5	-4.9	227.7	-1.0	229.0	–0.2	155.4	-0.3
Oc		251.2	10.9	0.5	232.8	0.8	229.3	-0.9	153.4	-1.0
No		245.2	-6.0	0.8	234.0	2.3	242.5	3.3	162.3	1.8
De		238.3	-6.9	-0.7	230.8	1.0	233.4	1.5	157.6	0.8
1989 Jar	b 3	229.2	-9.1	-7.3	220.4	-4.1	231.0	0.6	160.5	2.4
Fel		228.1	-1.1	-5.7	234.8	0.3	239.4	-1.0	167.2	1.6
Ma		222.9	-5.3	-5.1	229.3	-0.5	234.8	0.5	164.0	2.1

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

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

VACANCIES 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
1987	Mar 6	82.4	35.6	7.5	19.0	18.3	10.9	15.0	22.6	11.3	10.3	17.9	215.1	2.0	217.0
	Apr 3	83.5	35.8	7.4	19.3	18.6	11.7	15.0	23.0	11.7	10.2	17.2	217.6	2.0	219.6
	May 8	87.2	36.3	7.9	21.0	20.6	12.7	15.8	24.2	11.7	10.5	18.1	229.6	2.0	231.6
	June 5	87.9	36.3	7.9	20.2	21.0	12.5	15.7	24.5	12.1	11.5	18.3	231.6	2.0	233.7
	July 3	90.5	37.7	7.9	19.2	21.5	12.4	15.3	25.0	12.3	11.0	18.4	233.3	2.0	235.3
	Aug 7	90.7	37.0	8.2	19.6	21.9	12.4	15.8	25.1	12.2	11.1	18.7	235.6	2.1	237.7
	Sept 4	94.2	38.5	8.3	20.0	22.7	12.8	16.2	25.1	12.2	11.3	19.5	242.2	2.2	244.4
	Oct 2	101.0	41.0	8.8	20.9	24.4	13.2	17.0	26.8	12.7	12.3	20.6	257.7	2.2	259.9
	Nov 6	107.1	43.2	9.0	20.2	24.8	12.9	16.8	26.3	12.8	11.8	21.0	262.6	2.4	265.1
	Dec 4	102.3	40.4	8.8	20.1	24.2	12.7	16.4	23.7	12.1	11.1	20.6	252.0	2.9	254.9
1988	Jan 8	100.7	38.6	8.8	20.4	24.4	12.7	15.9	22.4	11.5	11.2	19.6	247.6	3.1	250.8
	Feb 5	100.4	36.6	8.9	19.8	24.4	13.0	15.9	22.2	11.5	11.2	19.5	246.7	2.9	249.6
	Mar 4	98.5	34.3	9.1	19.8	24.0	13.2	15.7	23.9	11.6	11.1	19.8	246.6	2.8	249.4
	Apr 8	101.5	35.1	9.4	20.5	24.0	13.8	15.7	24.0	11.7	11.9	20.6	253.1	2.8	255.9
	May 6	100.3	34.4	9.8	20.8	23.6	13.9	15.1	24.0	11.7	12.6	20.1	251.8	2.7	254.5
	June 3	100.8	33.6	9.9	20.9	23.8	14.0	15.1	23.9	11.9	12.4	19.6	252.5	2.6	255.1
	July 8	95.9	30.5	10.4	21.1	23.7	13.8	15.2	23.3	11.2	12.5	19.8	246.9	2.7	249.7
	Aug 5	92.4	29.4	10.2	20.2	22.9	13.6	15.0	22.9	10.8	12.1	20.0	240.1	2.6	242.7
	Sept 2	88.9	27.8	10.3	20.2	23.0	13.9	15.3	23.4	10.6	12.1	20.0	237.7	2.6	240.3
	Oct 7	91.1	29.0	10.3	20.6	25.4	14.6	16.3	25.8	11.5	12.4	20.6	248.5	2.7	251.2
	Nov 4	87.5	28.6	10.1	19.9	25.3	14.4	15.4	25.8	11.3	12.6	20.0	242.3	2.9	245.2
	Dec 2	82.7	28.4	9.5	20.2	24.8	14.2	14.9	24.7	11.6	12.4	20.5	235.3	3.0	238.3
1989	Jan 6	79.4	26.8	9.3	20.0	23.1	13.9	14.4	22.8	11.2	12.1	19.9	226.2	3.0	229.2
	Feb 3	78.9	26.9	9.0	19.6	22.4	13.4	14.5	23.5	10.8	12.7	19.7	224.5	3.7	228.1
	Mar 3	75.7	25.6	8.8	19.4	22.1	12.9	13.8	23.6	10.8	12.7	19.7	219.4	3.5	222.9

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

														T	HOUSAND
		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vaca 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	Annual averages	59.4 62.3 70.8 90.7 95.1	26.0 26.6 30.0 37.7 32.2	5.4 5.8 6.2 8.0 9.7	13.6 16.1 18.1 19.7 20.4	10.7 12.2 15.4 21.1 24.1	8.1 9.0 10.3 12.2 13.8	8.2 8.7 11.3 15.6 15.5	14.5 16.0 19.0 24.2 23.9	6.6 7.8 9.8 12.0 11.4	7.3 8.0 9.5 11.0 12.1	14.8 14.6 16.3 18.8 20.0	148.6 160.5 186.8 233.2 245.9	1.2 1.2 1.4 1.6 2.0	149.8 161.7 188.1 234.9 247.8
1988	Mar 4	91.7	31.9	8.4	18.5	22.4	12.4	14.7	22.1	10.8	10.6	18.5	230.2	1.9	232.0
	Apr 8	98.3	33.8	9.3	21.6	23.3	13.9	15.2	23.6	11.6	11.7	20.6	249.1	2.1	251.3
	May 6	102.4	34.3	10.1	23.2	23.4	14.2	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.1	21.3	260.1	2.1	262.2
	June 3	106.0	35.1	10.5	23.8	24.2	14.8	16.0	25.6	12.1	13.5	21.0	267.4	2.1	269.5
	July 8	98.3	30.0	11.1	22.9	24.2	13.9	15.5	24.2	11.5	13.1	21.2	256.1	2.1	258.2
	Aug 5	92.1	27.8	10.5	20.3	22.6	13.6	15.1	23.3	11.3	12.6	20.7	242.1	1.9	244.0
	Sept 2	96.2	30.4	11.0	21.8	24.8	15.1	16.6	25.7	12.0	13.2	21.8	258.2	1.9	260.1
	Oct 7	100.6	34.2	11.0	21.8	27.7	15.9	17.8	27.4	12.6	12.8	22.0	269.8	2.0	271.8
	Nov 4	91.6	31.2	10.3	19.7	26.7	15.0	16.2	26.2	11.7	12.4	20.5	250.3	2.0	252.3
	Dec 2	79.4	27.5	8.9	17.5	24.1	13.2	14.2	23.0	11.0	11.4	18.8	221.4	1.9	223.3
1989	Jan 6	71.5	24.6	8.3	16.1	21.5	12.5	13.1	20.6	9.9	11.0	17.0	201.5	1.9	203.3
	Feb 3	70.0	24.1	7.9	16.5	20.9	12.0	13.0	21.1	9.6	11.6	17.2	200.0	2.1	202.0
	Mar 3	68.8	23.2	8.1	18.0	20.5	12.1	12.8	21.7	9.9	12.2	18.5	202.6	2.2	204.8
Vaca 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	ncies at careers of Annual averages	fices 4.3 6.0 7.6 11.8 16.0	2.1 3.2 4.4 7.0 8.1	0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9	0.6 0.7 0.7 1.2 1.6	0.9 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.8	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.9 1.3	0.6 0.7 0.7 0.9 1.1	0.5 0.7 0.8 1.0 1.3	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.4	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5	8.5 10.8 12.8 18.7 25.2	0.5 0.7 0.6 0.8 1.0	9.0 11.5 13.4 19.5 26.3
1988	Mar 4	12.7	6.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.6	0.8	20.4
	Apr 8	13.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	1.0	22.1
	May 6	15.4	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8	1.2	27.0
	June 3	17.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	29.6	1.1	30.7
	July 8	19.9	10.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	31.3	1.0	32.3
	Aug 5	19.8	9.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.6	1.0	31.6
	Sept 2	19.5	9.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.9	1.0	31.9
	Oct 7	18.5	9.5	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	29.3	1.2	30.6
	Nov 4	16.0	7.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.3	1.2	26.5
	Dec 2	14.3	7.4	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	22.2	1.1	23.4
1989	Jan 6	13.4	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	20.8	1.1	21.9
	Feb 3	12.9	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	20.7	1.2	21.8
	Mar 3	13.3	7.0	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	21.8	1.3	23.1

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

1 Included in South East.

1 Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1. Previously, up to August 1988, unadjusted vacancy figures have additionally been provided including Community Programme vacancies. With the introduction of Employment Training from September 1988, there are no longer any C.P. vacancies. E.T. places are training opportunities determined according to the individual needs of unemployed people and therefore cannot be considered as vacancies or counted as such.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages: February 1989

* Includes 15,600 directly involved.
** Includes 200 involved for the first time in the month.

section. The figures from 1988 are provisional.

United Kingdom

Stoppages in progress

58.000

38,000 20,000

18.200

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Febru	uary 1989	12 mon	ths to Febru	ary 1988
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing	100			-	450.000	070 000
Coal extraction	138	26,800	44,000	261	153,200	370,000
Coke, mineral oil		400				
and natural gas	2	100				
Electricity, gas, other	-	4 500		-	0.000	40.000
energy and water	5	1,500	4,000	5	2,300	19,000
Metal processing		4 000	44 000		0.000	0.000
and manufacture	11	1,900	11,000	7	2,000	9,000
Mineral processing	-	4 000	7,000	40	0.000	10.000
and manufacture	7	1,000	7,000	12	2,300	10,000
Chemicals and man-	•	4 500	00.000	40	0.500	10.000
made fibres	6	1,500	22,000	12	2,500	12,000
Metal goods nes	18	3,000	28,000	13	2,700	16,000
Engineering	58	22,300	78,000	73	35,700	148,000
Motor vehicles	46	39,100	163,000	102	114,300	520,000
Other transport	00	00 400	700 000	0.5	07.000	F4 000
equipment	30	39,400	796,000	35	27,000	51,00
Food, drink and		7.000	00 000	00	7 000	10.00
tobacco	18	7,300	38,000	33	7,200	43,00
Textiles	13	13,700	73,000	4	1,100	5,00
Footwear and clothing	10	2,700	14,000	22	4,700	32,00
Timber and wooden	-	000	0.000		400	0.00
furniture	5	600	2,000	3	400	2,00
Paper, printing and		100	0.000	40	0.400	40.00
publishing	3	400	3,000	16	2,100	13,00
Other manufacturing	40	0 400	7,000	10	4 000	7.00
industries	12	2,400	7,000	16	1,800	7,00
Construction	15	4,200	16,000	23	4,100	21,00
Distribution, hotels		400	0.000	40	000	0.00
and catering, repairs	9	400	2,000	10	600	2,00
Transport services	400	000 100	1 400 000	107	75 200	105.00
and communication	103	299,100	1,432,000	187	75,300	195,00
Supporting and						
miscellaneous	00	44 000	47,000	00	4 000	13.00
transport services	23	11,300	17,000	22	4,600	13,00
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business	•	000	4 000	-	1 000	1 00
services and leasing	3	600	1,000	7	1,000	1,00
Public administration,						
education and	100	160 200	240,000	100	204 200	076.00
health services	122	160,300	249,000	126	394,300	976,00 24,00
Other services	14	3,400	17,000	17	6,600	24,00
All industries		C40.000	2 024 020	0041	* 845,700	2,489.00
and services	662 *	642,900	3,024,000	994*	045,700	2,409,00

United Kingdom	12 months	to February 19	89
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	238	219,100	585,000
extra-wage and fringe benefits	17	25,500	777,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	5,600	16,000
Redundancy questions	37	59,400	194,000
Trade union matters	20	104,900	140,000
Working conditions and supervision	84	24,400	45.000
Manning and work allocation	186	181,200	1,225,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	67	22,800	43,000
All causes	662	642,900	3,024,000

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

* Less than 500 working days lost.

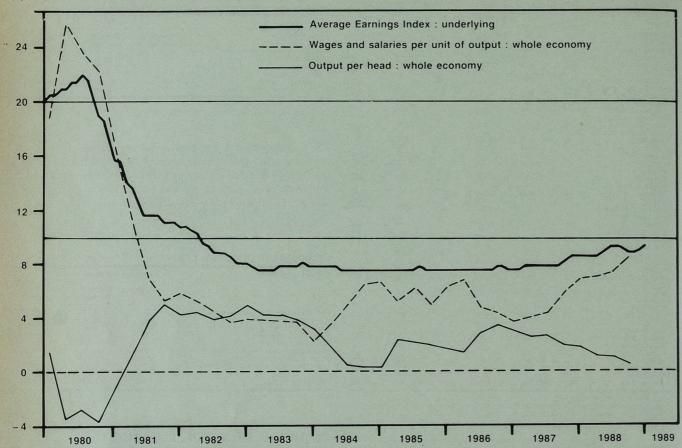
** Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Stoppages of work**: summary

United		Number of s	toppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days	lost in all stopp	ages in progre	ess in period (Th	ou)		
Kingdo		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services
1979 1980 1981 1982	11	2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	4,586 830* 1,512 2,101*	4,608 834 * 1,513 2,103 *	29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	128 166 237 374	20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	109 44 39 66	834 281 86 44	1,419 253 359 1,675	6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 19	980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 725	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 736	2,101* 573* 1,436 643 538 884 764	2,103 * 574 * 1,464 791 720 887 767	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,687	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,455	61 32 66 31 38 50 89	41 68 334 50 33 22 13	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705 1,485	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 424
	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	102 104 114 78 84 72 57 63 79 97 55	123 120 135 95 104 93 71 84 96 108 72	44 209 131 88 45 40 16 16 22 79 27	148 215 155 126 157 61 22 19 24 80 35	928 251 336 222 345 214 43 56 76 127 60	24 20 28 13 14 70 2 6 7 15	59 54 49 30 23 22 19 24 41 65 16	17 3 4 - 4 8 1 8 1 2 -	5 1 1 2 1 6 1 2 2 1 1	778 8 10 20 9 55 11 2 3 5	45 164 244 158 295 54 8 15 23 38 15
1988	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	78 97 65 41 64 71 49 46 52 69 66	89 121 93 51 75 86 69 57 79 79	44 123 31 14 36 34 17 134 161 26 129	45 151 48 17 41 43 36 150 163 33 146 20	106 654 258 64 137 306 349 433 1,112 52 177 39	40 146 6 1 1 3 2 2 2 6 1 5	21 380 142 10 19 230 282 280 30 26 27 6	6 1 5 29 34 4 5 4 1	3 1 - 3 - 2 1 1 1 1 -	9 59 57 42 65 20 24 137 1,034 6 14	27 67 47 8 23 16 35 14 36 18 127 5
1989	Jan Feb	32 52	40 65	11 16	11 18	38 58	1 6	9 13	- 4	1 6	17 15	10 13

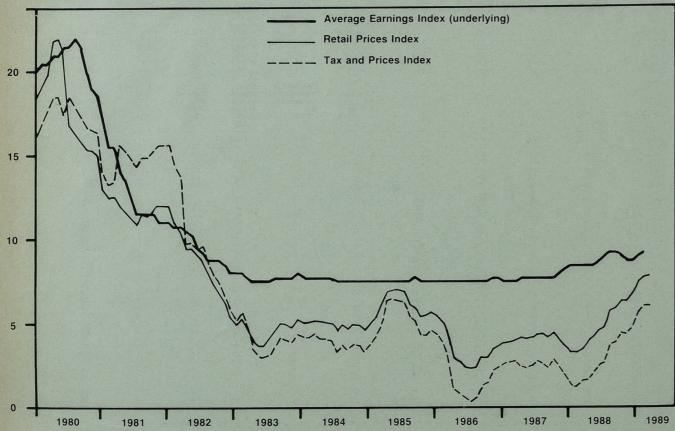
* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
** See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data Section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1988 are provisional.

C2 EARNINGS Earnings and output per head: whole economy—increases over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy





EARNINGS 5.1 Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole ed (Division					turing indended in turing in the definition in t				on industri definition as 1-4)			Service in (Division:			
	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	ed
			% chang	ge over s 12 months			% chang	ge over s 12 months			% chang	je over s 12 months			% chang	ge over s 12 mont
SIC 1980				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988	87·0 92·2 100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4				84·4 91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·2				84·9 89·8 100·0 108·0 116·7 126·5				88·4 94·0 100·0 107·7 116·0 126·2		1	1985 = 10
1984 Jan Feb Mar	89·0 89·6 89·9	90·0 90·6 90·1	7·0 5·8 5·5	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	87·8 88·7 89·7	88·3 89·3 89·7	8·9 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	87·7 88·7 87·4	88·2 89·4 87·2	7·8 8·8 5·7	9 9 9	90·3 90·4 91·6	91·4 91·4 91·8	6·5 3·4 5·3	
Apr May June	90·1 90·7 91·8	90·7 90·9 91·2	5·7 5·1 5·2	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	89·0 90·5 92·2	89·4 90·4 91·0	7·7 7·6 9·0	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	86·9 88·2 89·7	87·0 88·1 88·6	4·1 4·4 5·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	92·3 92·6 92·9	92·6 92·8 92·9	7·2 5·2 5·0	
July Aug Sept	93·0 92·8 93·1	92·1 92·6 93·1	5·3 5·8 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	92-7 91-7 92-7	91·7 92·5 93·4	8·8 8·6 9·0	9 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	90·3 89·3 90·4	89·3 89·9 91·2	5·1 4·8 5·4	8½ 8¼ 8¼	94·9 95·2 94·7	93·8 94·5 94·5	5·3 6·5 6·7	
Oct Nov Dec	95·6 94·8 96·2	95·7 94·4 95·1	8·1 6·4 6·4	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	94·2 95·3 95·7	94·8 94·5 95·2	9·3 8·0 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	91·9 93·1 93·4	92·4 92·6 93·1	5·4 5·7 5·7	8 8 8	98·4 96·0 98·3	98·9 96·1 96·8	10·5 7·1 6·8	
1985 Jan Feb Mar	95·1 95·8 97·8	96·2 96·9 97·9	6·9 7·0 8·7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	96·0 96·1 97·9	96·5 96·8 97·9	9·3 8·4 9·1	8½ 8½ 8¾	94·0 94·2 97·2	94·4 95·0 97·1	7·0 6·3 11·4	81/4 81/4 81/4	96·3 97·0 98·0	97·5 98·2 98·2	6·7 7·4 7·0	7 7 7
Apr May June	98·6 98·6 100·0	99·0 98·7 99·4	9·2 8·6 9·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	99·1 98·9 100·8	99·5 98·9 99·5	11·3 9·4 9·3	8 ³ / ₄ 9 9	98·7 98·7 100·8	98-9 98-6 99-6	13·7 11·9 12·4	8½ 8½ 8½	98·5 98·7 99·1	98·8 98·8 99·1	6·7 6·5 6·7	7 7 63/4
July Aug Sept	101·1 100·9 102·5	100·2 100·7 102·4	8-8 8-7 10-0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7¾	101·5 99·7 101·2	100·4 100·5 101·9	9·5 8·6 9·1	9 9	101-8 100-0 101-8	100·7 100·7 102·6	12·8 12·0 12·5	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	100·3 101·5 102·8	99·2 100·7 102·7	5·8 6·6 8·7	6 ³ / ₄ 6 ³ / ₄
Oct Nov Dec	101·2 102·9 104·8	101-4 102-5 103-5	6·0 8·6 8·8	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	101·1 103·6 104·3	102·0 102·7 103·6	7-6 8-7 8-8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	101·5 103·9 104·4	102·1 103·3 103·9	10·5 11·6 11·6	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	100·6 102·0 105·1	101·1 102·1 103·4	2·2 6·2 6·8	6 ³ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₂ 6 ¹ / ₂
1986 Jan Feb Mar	102·9 103·5 106·2	104-2 104-9 106-2	8-3 8-3 8-5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	103·7 103·9 105·3	104·2 104·6 105·2	8·0 8·1 7·5	8½ 8¼ 8	104-2 104-4 105-7	104·7 105·2 105·6	10·9 10·7 8·8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₄	102·1 103·0 106·6	103·3 104·2 106·7	5·9 6·1 8·7	6½ 6¾ 7
Apr May June	107·1 106·1 108·1	107·4 106·2 107·4	8·5 7·6 8·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	106·6 106·1 108·6	107·0 106·0 107·2	7·5 7·2 7·7	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	106·7 106·3 108·4	106·9 106·4 107·1	8·1 7·9 7·5	8½ 8½ 8	107·6 106·1 107·7	107·9 106·3 107·8	9·2 7·6 8·8	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
July Aug Sept	109-4 109-0 108-7	108-3 108-8 108-8	8·1 8·0 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	108·4 107·4 108·2	107-3 108-3 109-0	6·9 7·8 7·0	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	108-8 108-0 108-6	107·5 108·8 109·5	6·8 8·0 6·7	8 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	109·7 109·7 108·3	108·4 108·9 108·3	9·3 8·1 5·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Oct Nov Dec	109-6 111-2 112-5	109·9 110·9 111·2	8·4 8·2 7·4	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	109·2 111·7 113·0	110-0 110-9 112-1	7·8 8·0 8·2	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	109-6 112-0 113-1	110·3 111·3 112·4	8·0 7·7 8·2	7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	109·3 110·6 112·1	109·9 110·7 110·3	8·7 8·4 6·7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
1987 Jan Feb Mar	110·8 111·2 113·2	112·1 112·8 113·2	7-6 7-5 6-6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	111·7 112·3 113·2	112-2 113-1 113-2	7·7 8·1 7·6	7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	112·3 112·7 113·6	112·7 113·5 113·4	7·6 7·9 7·4	7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	109·9 110·3 112·8	111-2 111-6 112-9	7·6 7·1 5·8	7½ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Apr May June	114·0 115·3 116·4	114·2 115·4 115·7	6·3 8·7 7·7	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	114·0 114·7 117·2	114·4 114·7 115·7	6·9 8·2 7·9	8 8 8 ¹ / ₄	114-4 114-8 117-1	114·6 115·2 115·7	7·2 8·3 8·0	8 8 8 ¹ / ₄	113·8 116·0 115·8	114·0 116·3 116·0	5·7 9·4 7·6	73/4 73/4 71/2
July Aug Sept	118·2 117·3 117·2	117·0 117·1 117·4	8·0 7·6 7·9	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	118·1 116·0 117·2	116·9 117·0 118·2	8-9 8-0 8-4	8½ 8½ 8½	118·2 116·9 117·6	116·9 117·7 118·6	8·7 8·2 8·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	118·2 117·7 116·6	116-8 116-8 116-5	7·7 7·3 7·6	71/4 71/4 71/2
Oct Nov Dec	118-4 120-6 122-4	118·8 120·2 121·0	8·1 8·4 8·8	8 8½ 8½	118·8 120·5 122·4	119·4 119·8 121·4	8-5 8-0 8-3	8½ 8½ 8½	119-1 120-9 122-3	119·9 120·1 121·5	8·7 7·9 8·1	81/4 81/4 81/4	117·7 120·4 122·4	118·2 120·4 120·6	7·6 8·8 9·3	8 8½ 8½ 8½
1988 Jan Feb Mar	120-4 120-3 124-0	121-8 122-0 124-0	8·7 8·2 9·5†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	121·1 120·3 123·3	121·7 121·1 123·2	8·5 7·1 8·8	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	121·3 119·9 123·4	121·7 120·7 123·1	8·0 6·3 8·6	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¼	120·0 120·7 124·4	121·4 122·1 124·4	9·2 9·4 10·2†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Apr May June	124·3 124·1 125·9	124·4 124·2 125·1	8·9 7·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾	124·7 124·9 126·6	125·2 124·9 125·0	9·4 8·9 8·0	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9	125-4 125-5 126-8	125·6 126·0 125·3	9·6 9·4 8·3	8½ 8½ 9	123·5 123·2 125·2	123-8 123-5 125-5	8·6 6·2 8·2	8½ 8½ 8¾ 8¾
July Aug Sept	128·3 126·8 127·3	126·9 126·6 127·6	8·5 8·1 8·7	9 9 ¹ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄	127·9 125·6 126·4	126·6 126·7 127·6	8·3 8·3 8·0	9 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	128-4 126-4 127-1	127·0 127·2 128·3	8·6 8·1 8·2	9 9 8 ³ / ₄	128·1 126·9 126·7	126·6 126·0 126·6	8·4 7·9 8·7	9 9½ 9½ 9½
Oct Nov Dec	128·9 131·2 135·7	129·5 130·7 134·3	9·0 8·7 11·0	9 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	128·7 130·8 133·5	129·2 130·2 132·4	8·2 8·7 9·1	8½ 8¾ 8¾ R	129-2 131-2 133-4	130·1 130·4 132·5	8·5 8·6 9·1	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9	127·8 130·9 137·5	128·4 131·0 135·6	8·6 8·8 12·4	9 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄
1989 Jan [Feb]	131·8 132·0	133·3 133·9	9·4 9·8	9 91/4	132·6 132·5	133·2 133·5	9·4 10·2	9 91/4	132·7 132·8	133·2 133·6	9·4 10·7	9 9½	131·2 131·5	132·7 133·0	9·3 8·9	9 9

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITA 1985=	IN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke †	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing ing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 198		(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31, 37)	(41–42)	(43)
1985	Annual averages	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986		105·5	113·3	109·5	106·9	106·5	107·8	107·9	106·9	108·0	108·7	107·9	107·4	108·7	107·2
1987		112·2	121·6	120·0	115·0	116·5	116·9	116·9	114·7	117·6	118·0	115·7	116·0	116·9	116·1
1988		117·7	135·8	133·0	122·0	128·0	126·2	126·9	125·3	128·5	129·0	120·0	126·3	126·3	123·7
	lan	88·9	50·3	95·5	95·7	97·7	94·5	95·4	95·3	95·3	101·2	94·7	95·5	95·8	96-2
	Feb	92·4	53·1	96·9	96·3	93·4	96·0	95·1	96·1	96·3	96·1	96·3	96·7	97·2	96-8
	Mar	92·4	83·2	97·2	96·3	96·8	97·7	96·6	98·1	99·5	99·3	98·6	98·7	96·0	98-2
N	April	95·1	93·7	97·1	95·1	103·5	98·6	97·0	98·0	101·6	99·0	98·4	98·5	98·3	98-5
	May	94·1	94·8	99·8	96·3	96·3	98·8	97·5	99·0	99·4	99·9	97·7	100·2	99·2	99-6
	une	102·1	100·5	99·2	99·9	96·8	101·6	99·8	100·6	100·4	99·6	107·3	100·2	100·9	101-5
A	uly	105·0	101·6	99·9	105·7	109·5	100·3	101·4	101·4	100·7	102·3	100·7	100·4	100·9	101-4
	aug	110·1	102·4	99·2	101·1	97·3	99·8	100·9	99·7	99·3	98·8	98·2	99·4	98·9	99-4
	Sept	111·9	103·9	102·9	106·5	108·2	102·4	100·4	101·2	100·2	98·0	99·9	100·9	100·5	101-0
N	Oct	108·7	104·3	101·7	102·4	97·3	101·9	100·7	101·9	101·2	99·0	102·0	101·5	101·2	101-7
	lov	99·2	108·2	103·9	103·1	97·5	102·4	109·0	104·5	102·2	104·0	101·4	104·6	104·4	102-9
	Occ	100·1	107·2	106·4	101·2	105·7	105·6	106·1	104·3	104·0	102·5	104·5	103·4	106·7	102-9
F	an	97·3	116·8	103·6	101·5	103·7	102·3	102·4	103·1	103·9	102·1	105·1	103·4	105·8	104·5
	eb	96·5	113·0	104·9	103·8	99·1	102·7	102·8	104·9	104·1	104·5	104·3	104·0	104·8	104·2
	Mar	97·3	115·6	105·4	103·6	101·6	103·7	104·0	105·9	105·7	110·1	106·0	105·9	104·6	105·8
N	pril	99·3	111·9	105·3	103·7	111.6	105·9	103·9	106-8	109·4	105·4	105·2	104·9	107·1	104·5
	lay	100·9	108·4	111·8	104·6	102.4	106·3	105·8	105-8	106·2	107·9	104·5	107·1	107·9	106·1
	une	104·8	108·3	109·4	104·8	105.5	111·1	107·6	106-8	109·5	112·8	108·1	107·4	110·3	108·5
A	uly	107·0	109·2	109·1	112·0	113-2	108-2	107·4	108·6	108·0	109·2	106-6	107·8	108·6	108·2
	ug	115·7	109·9	108·7	113·4	104-5	107-6	107·4	106·2	107·4	108·1	110-5	107·4	106·7	106·7
	ept	118·2	114·7	110·5	108·4	104-5	110-5	107·8	106·7	107·8	108·5	107-6	108·1	109·3	107·8
N	Oct	115·9	116-2	108·9	109·0	114-5	109·5	109·8	107·7	109·7	108·5	108-9	108·6	109·2	108-3
	lov	107·4	117-3	122·8	109·3	105-1	110·8	118·1	109·7	110·9	112·3	114-0	112·6	114·3	111-4
	lec	106·1	118-3	113·7	109·0	112-3	114·4	117·6	111·1	113·7	115·2	113-8	111·2	115·6	110-6
	an	102·4	118·6	114·1	113·7	113·1	110·3	110·8	109·8	111·9	112·4	113·0	110·4	115·2	111·1
	eb	102·1	119·4	114·1	111·2	108·0	111·7	112·1	111·4	112·2	115·3	113·2	112·5	111·7	113·4
	lar	102·8	121·3	114·9	110·7	108·4	113·4	111·1	112·2	114·4	116·4	118·0	113·0	112·0	114·9
M	pril	108·0	125·7	117·5	110-2	121-3	113·6	113·7	111·4	117·1	115·3	112-1	112·7	115·8	110·8
	lay	106·7	117·3	123·3	111-1	113-3	114·0	114·9	112·4	115·7	117·4	112-1	114·0	117·7	114·2
	une	111·7	120·9	119·8	111-0	112-8	119·1	116·6	115·3	119·3	123·5	115-3	116·6	117·0	118·2
A	uly	114·0	120-2	124·9	116·0	129·1	118·9	118·9	116·5	118·9	119·5	114·9	117·1	117·3	119·0
	ug	118·2	121-3	119·0	123·9	110·9	116·7	117·0	115·4	117·8	116·9	114·5	116·3	116·2	116·5
	ept	124·2	120-9	117·2	118·3	114·6	119·6	114·6	115·7	118·8	118·3	115·8	118·0	118·4	117·3
N	ov ec	122·3 120·7 113·5	123·5 124·7 125·9	118-1 133-5 124-1	117·9 119·8 116·2	130-0 114-5 122-1	118·2 119·9 127·0	117·4 127·9 128·2	116·7 119·0 120·3	119·6 121·2 124·4	119·5 120·1 120·8	115·8 118·4 125·4	118·5 122·4 120·4	117·6 120·5 123·8	118·1 120·9 118·8
	an	106·1	128·1	127·0	116·0	126·2	120·6	121·3	120·2	124·6	120·0	118·8	120·7	121·2	119·6
	eb	105·0	116·8	125·8	115·6	115·7	121·3	120·3	121·4	125·7	102·5	119·0	123·2	121·2	120·0
	lar	108·0	131·9	126·9	116·0	117·6	123·5	120·5	124·6	126·1	132·9	119·9	122·7	121·2	122·6
M	pril	112·4	141-9	129·6	120-2	136·5	123·9	125·1	122·9	128·5	127·1	118·9	124·3	124·8	122·6
	lay	112·1	134-2	138·8	123-5	120·1	126·3	125·1	124·3	126·5	129·9	119·0	125·7	126·6	123·7
	une	115·2	133-1	128·2	122-5	124·0	127·9	126·8	123·9	129·1	137·0	112·5	126·3	128·6	125·8
JL	ug	118·7	139·7	134·2	125·5	141·7	127·9	126·0	126·7	128·7	135·8	114·3	128·0	125·7	124·8
Ai		128·8	138·5	131·2	125·8	129·8	124·8	125·9	124·9	127·1	129·5	111·6	127·1	125·0	123·6
Se		134·4	140·9	131·4	124·0	123·4	127·4	126·1	125·4	128·0	128·5	121·8	127·3	126·0	123·9
O No	ct	136·9 116·1 119·2	141·8 142·1 140·7	134·6 147·2 141·0	124·9 125·3 124·2	142-9 124-2 134-1	126·1 127·9 136·3	128·4 139·2 138·5	127·4 129·5 132·6	130·7 131·7 135·1	129·0 136·3 139·4	124-5 126-1 134-0	128·2 131·3 130·5	127·0 133·2 135·2	124·5 128·0 125·4
989 Ja		113.5	144·8 145·7	143·7 141·3	123·0 124·2	138·4 126·4	129·6 132·3	131·3 130·9	132·7 133·3	135·3 136·1	137·0 140·3	131·8 132·1	132-8 132-3	130-6 130-6	127-2 128-6

England and Wales only.

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

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	Manufacturir	ng industries							
April 1970=100	Weights	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†	1988†
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	689 311	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657-5 807-2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0	854·3 1,039·4
Men and women	1,000	469-1	525-6	569.3	627-3	682-0	748-4	804-6	883-7

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

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

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation‡	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services††	Whole economy		
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1985	Annual averages
107·4	107·1	107·5	107·9	107·9	107·0	107·3	106·5	110·1	105·6	110·1	107·9	107·9	1986	
114·5	116·5	116·2	116·9	116·5	114·9	115·7	114·9	121·8	112·8	117·9	115·3	116·3	1987	
123·9	131·9	124·0	126·5	129·1	125·1	126·0	122·0	131·8	124·2	130·2	123·1	126·4	1988	
96·4	99·8	94·2	96·6	93·3	96·6	97·3	95·6	94·5	97·2	95·8	100·1	95·1	1985 Jar	b
97·3	97·0	94·7	96·8	95·6	96·7	95·1	95·7	94·3	100·1	97·4	97·6	95.8	Fel	
99.2	95.8	97·1	97·8	99·9	97·8	96·2	97·7	103·0	98·5	96·7	98·5	97·8	Ma	
99·1	98·6	99·0	98·4	98.9	101·3	97·2	99·0	96·3	97·9	97·0	98·0	98·6	Ap	ıy
99·3	95·4	99·5	100·1	97.6	99·3	99·4	99·0	100·2	97·8	98·0	97·6	98·6	Ma	
101·7	98·4	101·9	100·9	101.3	99·9	99·4	98·9	100·1	101·1	97·3	94·7	100·0	Jui	
99·9	100·4	101·2	100·8	101·2	100·4	99·7	101·2	101·2	99·2	100·8	97·2	101·1	Jul	g
99·1	106·6	100·6	100·3	98·6	99·3	101·7	102·3	97·9	99·1	106·6	99·6	100·9	Au	
100·7	102·6	102·5	100·0	102·7	101·2	101·9	100·5	98·9	102·2	106·7	107·7	102·5	Se	
100·4	103·4	102·1	101·1	101·8	99·8	101·7	100·1	99·2	101·9	101·0	101·8	101·2	Oc	IV.
101·9	103·0	104·2	103·5	104·1	101·5	101·5	106·8	100·4	102·4	99·4	102·2	102·9	No	
105·2	99·0	103·2	103·8	105·3	105·9	108·8	103·1	113·6	102·8	103·0	105·2	104·8	De	
104·4	105·4	102·6	104·1	102·5	103·0	100·8	102·5	102·4	102·0	100·7	105·1	102·9	1986 Ja	b
105·0	105·2	103·2	104·7	103·1	104·0	101·7	102·7	104·8	103·4	101·2	104·3	103·5	Fe	
106·8	100·0	105·2	105·1	106·7	104·7	101·7	104·0	114·0	104·0	110·7	102·7	106·2	Ma	
106·9	103·8	106·3	106·2	106·1	108·7	104·1	104·8	104-6	103-5	114·2	103-9	107·1	Ap	ay
105·6	102·9	107·0	106·2	105·4	105·5	107·8	106·6	109-5	103-7	106·3	106-7	106·1	Ma	
108·0	103·7	109·6	109·9	109·3	106·8	108·2	105·8	108-9	107-8	109·2	107-0	108·1	Ju	
107·4	106·5	108·1	109-8	110·0	107·0	106·7	107-6	112·4	106·5	115·6	110·7	109·4	Ju	ıg
106·5	118·2	106·6	106-8	105·8	106·7	110·8	108-1	109·3	104·7	118·4	106·1	109·0	Au	
108·3	115·2	109·0	108-1	109·4	107·8	108·6	107-4	107·3	105·4	112·1	109·6	108·7	Se	
108·4	107·0	109·7	108-6	109·6	107·4	108·8	107·4	109·8	109·6	111·8	111·5	109·6	Oc	ov
109·2	111·2	110·8	111-5	112·6	108·8	110·0	109·6	120·5	107·7	110·8	112·8	111·2	No	
112·1	105·5	111·4	113-2	114·2	113·3	118·8	111·3	117·8	108·8	110·0	114·1	112·5	De	
111·1	114·8	111·0	111-9	110·1	111·0	109·3	106·5	113·8	109·0	109·9	113·2	110·8	1987 Ja	eb
112·0	117·0	112·8	112-3	111·7	109·8	110·2	107·8	113·4	109·1	112·1	111·2	111·2	Fe	
114·7	108·4	113·9	115-3	116·0	112·2	112·1	112·9	125·1	110·1	110·7	110·6	113·2	M	
110·7	109·3	114·2	112·7	114·7	116·7	116·3	115·5	117·7	109·8	110·6	112·9	114·0	M	oril
114·1	114·4	115·5	116·7	113·8	113·7	116·0	114·9	119·9	110·4	122·1	114·2	115·3		ay
115·0	116·8	117·6	117·7	117·6	115·0	114·4	115·0	127·4	111·5	116·0	113·1	116·4		une
116·0	114·8	116·7	118-5	118·1	114·5	112·5	117·4	120·0	115·8	124·6	118·0	118·2	A	uly
113·7	117·8	116·5	115-6	115·6	115·0	115·1	114·0	118·5	113·1	127·3	114·0	117·3		ug
114·7	118·6	118·9	116-7	117·6	116·2	115·0	114·3	120·6	114·7	118·4	117·3	117·2		ept
115·1	128·6	118·1	117·5	118·2	114·8	117·2	117·3	123·4	115·6	120·1	116·8	118·4	N	ct
116·8	123·9	119·2	122·5	121·0	117·3	121·2	121·4	134·0	116·7	119·6	118·9	120·6		ov
120·0	113·9	119·6	125·7	123·9	122·0	129·6	121·4	128·1	117·8	123·4	122·8	122·4		ec
120·4	123·3	117·8	121·7	121·2	118·9	121·1	117·7	127·4	118·1	120·4	121·2	120·4		an
121·4	126·0	119·0	122·4	121·9	120·4	119·5	117·4	126·7	120·7	121·2	119·8	120·3		eb
124·8	123·5	120·7	123·7	128·1	124·9‡‡	121·1	118·7	135·4	122·2	126·5	117·1	124·0		lar
123·3	123·2	121·0	123·5	126·3	126-5	122·1	121·5	132·7	120·0	121·5	118·1	124-3	N	pril
124·0	127·5	122·6	127·5	125·4	123-2	123·7	122·0	129·7	121·7	122·4	121·7	124-1		lay
123·2	137·2	126·0	127·6	129·6	125-1	125·7	120·5	131·4	122·6	128·1	123·3	125-9		une
126·7	135·5	125·1	130·4	130·2	125·2	125·0	122·5	132·9	126·2	135-3	126-8	128·3	A	uly
122·0	140·0	125·2	124·7	127·9	123·9	126·6	122·5	129·6	124·6	134-3	124-0	126·8		ug
124·5	135·2	127·1	126·4	130·3	126·6	124·9	122·1	128·6	124·7	131-5	125-1	127·3		ep
123·9	134·2	127·7	127·4	133·5	126·0	129-4	124·4	128·7	128·3	131·6	123·8	128·9	N	Oct
124·9	138·3	127·3	131·2	136·4	127·1	132-5	127·0	142·1	131·8	132·8	124·8	131·2		lov
127·4	138·3	128·3	131·2	138·8	132·8	139-9	127·5	136·7	129·5	156·6	131·8	135·7		Jec
128·9	146·4	126·8	131·5	135·2	130·5	133·3	125·2	136·6	130·0	134·1	132·0	131·8	1989	Jan
129·6	143·3	127·7	131·9	136·4	131·7	133·8	125·1	135·9	131·5	134·2	126·2	132·0	[Feb]

Excluding sea transport.
Excluding private domestic and personal services.
On a basis exactly comparable with March 1988, the March 1987 index for distribution and repairs would be 116-1—see footnotes to table 5-1.

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	All industries	s and services							
	Weights	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	575 425	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708·2 818·8	770·7 883·9	853·4 988·1
Men and women	1,000	487-4	533-0	581-9	629.6	677-4	738-1	801-3	889-8

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

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	SERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose				excluding affected b	those whose	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations	134-8	138-1	43.8	315-1	307·9 306·7	131.4	133-8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987	134·4 142·8 141·0 153·6 167·5 178·4 191·2 206·8	137·8 147·4 145·5 158·9 172·6 183·4 195·9 212·3	43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4 44.6 44.5 44.7 45.2	315·1 313·7 336·7 333·0 358·1 386·8 411·6 437·6 468·5	306·7 329·2 325·5 348·5 373·8 398·5 423·8 451·7	140·3 138·4 148·8 159·8 170·9 182·0 196·3	143-6 141-6 152-7 163-6 174-4 185-5 200-6	43·9 43·8 44·3 44·5 44·5 44·6 45·0	326·5 322·7 345·0 368·0 392·6 416·5 445·7	319·0 315·2 336·1 356·8 380·8 404·3 431·5
Non-manual occupations 1982*	180·1 178·5 193·2	181·4 179·8 194·6	38·8 38·9 39·1	457·9 453·4 491·6	457·0 452·5 491·0	177·9 193·7	178·9 194·9	38·2 38·4	462·5 503·4	462·3 502·9
1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	191·4 211·7 230·7 254·4 271·9 299·1	192.9 213.5 232.0 255.7 273.7 300.5	39·1 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·4	487·3 537·8 582·0 641·0 684·1 744·9	486.6 537.1 580.7 640.0 684.0 744.1	190·6 207·3 223·5 243·4 263·9 292·1	191·8 209·0 225·0 244·9 265·9 294·1	38·4 38·5 38·6 38·6 38·7 38·7	494·8 537·4 574·7 627·3 679·9 748·8	494·2 536·4 573·2 625·8 679·3 748·3
All occupations 1982*	148·8 147·9 158·6	152·6 151·8 163·3	42·2 42·3 42·2	357·0 354·2 383·0	354·0 351·4 380·0	151·5 163·8	154·5 167·5	41·7 41·5	365-6 399-1	364·6 398·0
1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	156·4 171·2 187·2 202·3 217·0 236·3	161·2 176·8 192·6 207·8 222·3 242·3	42·2 42·8 42·9 42·9 43·0 43·3	378·1 409·9 444·3 479·1 511·0 549·8	375·0 406·2 438·6 474·0 506·5 544·1	161·1 174·3 187·9 203·4 219·4 240·6	164·7 178·8 192·4 207·5 224·0 245·8	41·4 41·7 41·9 41·8 41·9 42·1	392-6 423-0 452-5 488-9 527-3 573-6	398·0 391·2 421·4 449·9 486·6 526·2 573·1
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations										
1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987	79·9 79·6 86·7 86·7 91·9 100·1 107·0 113·8 121·2	82·9 82·6 90·3 90·4 96·0 104·5 111·6 119·6	39·6 39·6 39·7 39·7 39·9 40·0 40·3 40·5	209·5 208·9 227·3 227·7 240·9 261·7 278·9 297·2 315·5	207·1 206·6 224·9 225·3 238·1 257·3 274·6 291·9 309·6	78·3 85·6 85·8 90·8 98·2 104·5 111·4 118·8	80·1 87·9 88·1 93·5 101·3 107·5 115·3 123·6	39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·5 39·5 39·7 39·8	205·0 224·3 224·9 238·0 256·9 273·0 292·0 310·5	202·7 222·0 222·6 235·1 252·9 269·2 287·4 305·6
1988 Non-manual occupations 1982*	97.2	97·6 97·4	37·2 37·2	260·3 259·8	259·0 258·5	104-3	104-9	36.5	283.0	282-2
1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	97·0 105·5 106·2 115·8 125·5 135·8 147·7 161·6	107.0 117.2 126.8 136.7 149.1 163.3	37·2 37·2 37·4 37·4 37·4 37·5 37·6	283-3 285-4 310-8 336-5 363-2 391-6 430-0	281·9 284·0 308·7 334·7 361·2 389·4 427·5	114·2 115·1 123·0 132·4 144·3 155·4 172·9	115·1 116·1 124·3 133·8 145·7 157·2 175·5	36·5 36·5 36·5 36·6 36·7 36·8 36·9	310·0 312·9 334·3 359·1 390·6 418·0 467·7	309·0· 311·9 333·1 357·6 388·8 415·9 465·3
All occupations 1982*	87·1 86·8 94·5	89·7 89·4 97·6	38·5 38·5 38·6	232·1 231·4 251·8	230·4 229·7 250·1	97·5 106·9	99·0 108·8 109·5	37·1 37·2 37·2	263·1 288·5 290·6	262·1 287·5 289·5
1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	94·7 101·7 110·6 119·2 128·2 138·4	97·9 105·5 114·7 123·2 133·4 144·3	38·6 38·8 38·8 38·8 39·0 39·2	252·7 270·9 294·4 316·1 339·2 365·8	251·0 268·8 291·5 313·3 335·9 362·3	107·6 114·9 123·9 134·7 144·9 160·1	117·2 126·4 137·2 148·1 164·2	37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6	310·3 334·0 362·5 388·4 431·3	309·1 332·4 360·7 386·2 429·0
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN	, 18 years a	nd over								
All occupations 1982* 1983	134·0 133·3 143·2	138·0 137·2 148·0	41·3 41·4 41·4	329·6 327·2 354·1	325·4 323·1 349·9	134·1 145·4	136·5 148·3	40·2 40·0	334·6 365·1	332·1 362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations 1982* 1983	132·0 131·2 141·2	135·9 135·2 146·0	41·3 41·4 41·4	324·6 322·3 349·1	320·3 318·2 344·8	132·1 143·2	134·5 146·1	40·2 40·1	329·3 359·5	326·7 356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	142·2 155·2 169·2 183·1 196·0 212·7	147·0 160·8 174·7 188·6 202·0 219·4	41.4 41.9 41.9 41.9 42.0 42.3	351·5 380·6 411·8 444·4 474·1 509·4	347·3 375·4 404·8 437·7 467·6 501·7	144·5 155·8 167·4 181·2 194·9 213·6	147·4 159·3 171·0 184·7 198·9 218·4	40·1 40·3 40·4 40·4 40·4 40·6	362·6 389·9 416·8 450·8 484·7 529·2	360·0 386·7 412·7 446·8 481·1 525·9

LABOUR COSTS All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

		Total labour	Per	centage share	es of labour costs*					
		costs (pence per hour)	Tota wag sala	al jes and iries	of which holiday, sickness and maternity pay	National insurance	Redunc e paymer		welfare	All othe labour costs‡
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161-68 244-54 394-34	88-1 84-3 82-1	3	9·4 9·2 10·0	6·5 8·5 9·0	0.6 0.5 2.1	3·9 4·8 5·2		0·9 1·8 1·6
	1984 1985 1986	509·80 554·20 597·60	84-0 84-7 84-2	7	10·5 10·6 10·5	7·4 6·7 6·7	1·3 1·3 1·3	5·3 5·3 5·8		2·0 2·0 2·0
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1987 1975	625·00 217·22	84-5	5	10·6 11·1	6·7 6·0	0·9 0·6	5·8 8·5		2.1
	1978 1981 1984	324·00 595·10 811·41	78-2 75-8 77-7	3	11·2 11·5 11·5	6⋅9 7⋅0 5⋅5	0·4 1·9	12·2 13·1 12·1		2·2 2·2 2·8
	1985 1986 1987	860·60 964·60 1,009·50	78-6 75-4 77-6	6 4	11.5 11.4 11.7	5·1 4·9 5·0	1·3 5·3 2·5	12·2 11·7 12·2		2·8 2·7 2·8
Construction	1975 1978 1981	156-95 222-46 357-43	90-2 86-8 85-0	3	7·2 6·8 7·8	6·3 9·1 9·9	0·2 0·2 0·6	1·7 2·3 2·8		1·6 1·7 1·7
	1984 1985 1986 1987	475·64 511·20 552·00 594·50	86-9 86-9 86-9	6 5	8-0 8-0 8-0 8-1	7·7 7·2 7·2 7·2	0·6 0·5 0·6 0·3	4-1 4-1 4-1 4-1		1.6 1.6 1.7
SIC 1980			Manufacto	uring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
_abour costs per unit of output §				per cent change over a year earlier				madstres		per cen change over a year earlier
- Angles and Property	1980 1981		84·4 92·3	22·2 9·4	106-3 112-6	89·0 R 95·5	83·5 96·4	87·6 95·2	78·0 86·6	22-9
	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		95·5 94·4 96·2 100·0 104·0 104·6	3·5 -1·2 1·9 4·0 4·0 0·6	111·6 104·8 89·5 100·0 96·6 94·8	97·3 95·1 97·0 100·0 102·3 104·0	93.8 94.8 98.4 100.0 106.1 110.3	96·4 94·7 97·1 100·0 102·9 105·3	90·2 92·6 95·6 100·0 104·9 108·8	4·2 2·7 3·2 4·6 4·9 3·7
	1985	Q2 Q3	::	X		., -, -,			98·2 98·6 101·1	5·3 4·0 4·8
	1986	Q2 Q3	·· ·· ··		·· ·· ··	·· ·· ·· ··		······································	102·2 103·7 104·6 105·2	4·3 5·6 6·1 4·1
	1987	Q2	::	••	••		·· ··		105·9 106·8 108·1	3·6 3·0 3·3
	1988	Q3 Q4		:. :	•			::	109·0 111·3	3·6 5·1 6·2
44		Q2 Q3		:. ::			···	 	115·1 116·4	6·5 6·8
Wages and salaries per unit of outpu	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984		80·1 87·5 91·2 91·7 94·3	22·3 9·3 4·2 0·5 2·8	103-6 108-5 108-3 102-2 88-0	86·7 92·6 94·7 93·2 96·1	82·1 94·2 92·2 93·4 97·4	85·5 92·4 93·9 92·9 96·2	76-1 83-4 87-4 90-7 94-6	22·7 9·6 4·8 3·8 4·3
	1985 1986 1987 1988		100·0 104·5 106·1 109·2	6·0 4·5 1·5 2·9	100·0 98·1 97·7	100-0 103-1 105-7	100·0 106·6 111·4	100·0 103·7 106·9	100·0 105·5 110·1 118·3	4·3 5·7 5·5 4·4 7·4
	1986	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104·7 104·7 104·8 103·7	8·3 ·· 6·5 3·7 –0·2		 		:: :::	104·0 105·2 106·0 106·8	6·2 6·8 4·7 4·3
	1987		105·9 104·8 106·0 107·5	1·1 0·1 1·1 3·7		···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	107·8 109·4 110·5 112·9	3·7 4·0 4·2 5·7
	1988		108·7 109·9 108·2 110·1	2·6 4·9 2·1 2·4	:: :: ::	 		·· ··	115·1 R 117·0 118·6 122·4	6·8 F 6·9 7·3 8·4
	1988	Sept Oct Nov	108·2 109·2 109·9	0·9 2·5 2·4 2·4	 	:: - "	::	 ::		•
	1989	Dec Jan Feb	111·4 112·1	3·3 2·8	·· ::	::			::	
3 months ending:	1988	Sept Oct	108·2 108·5	2·1 2·2	::					

All the estimates in the two lower sections of the table are subject to revision.

* Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette and note in Employment Topics section, October 1986 issue, p 438.

‡ Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) less government contributions.

\$ Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

†† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

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108·5 109·1 110·1

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

RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except s	easonal foods	
	Index Jan 13,	Percentage cha	nge over		Index Jan 13, —— 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	nge over
	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1967 = 100	1 month	6 months
988 Mar	104-1	0.4	1.7	3.5	104-0	0.4	1.4
Apr	105-8	1.6	2.8	3.9	105-7	1.6	2.5
May	106-2	0.4	2.7	4.2	106-1	0.4	2.4
June	106-6	0.4	3.2	4.6	106-6	0.5	3.2
July	106.7	0-1	3.3	4.8	106-9	0.3	3.5
Aug	107.9	1-1	4.1	5.7	108-1	1-1	4.3
Aug Sept	108-4	0.5	4.1	5-9	108-7	0.6	4.5
Oct	109-5	1.0	3.5	6.4	109-8	1.0	3.9
Nov	110.0	0.5	3.6	6.4	110-3	0.5	4.0
Dec	110.3	0.3	3.5	6.8	110-5	0.2	3.7
1989 Jan	111-0	0.6	4.0	7.5	111-2	0.6	4.0
Feb	111.8	0.7	3.6	7.8	111.9	0.6	3.5
Mar	112.3	0.4	3.6	7.9	112.4	0.4	3.4

The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in March than in February. There were price rises across a wide range of goods and services, most notably for food and motor vehicles. Food: Seasonal foods rose in price by a little less than 1½ per cent, but were still just over 2 per cent cheaper than a year ago. The price of eggs continued to fall, but home-killed lamb and many fresh fruits and vegetables were higher in price. Among non-seasonal products there was a further increase in soft drinks prices, and butter and biscuits also rose in price. The index for non-seasonal food rose by a little less than ½ per cent, while for the group as a whole it was higher by a little more than ½ per cent.

Catering: The group index went up by around ½ per cent.

Alcoholic drink: There were price increases throughout this group, and the group index rose by a little less than ½ per cent.

Housing: Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest costs increased, and the index for the group rosponsible to the control of the costs increased, and the index for the group rosponsible to the group ros

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

	Index Jan 1987	Percent change (months	over		Index Jan 1987	Percenta change (months	over
	=100	1	12		=100	1	12
Allitems	112-3	0.4	7.9				
Food and catering	109-6	0.6	4.7	Housing	127-7	0-6	22-
Alcohol and tobacco	109-2	0.3	5.4	Rent	114-6 154-2		8 58
lousing and household expenditure	117·4 108·9	0·5 0·5	13·4 5·0	Mortgage interest payments	116-8		8
Personal expenditure Fravel and leisure	110.7	0.5	5.5	Rates Water and other charges	116-2		8
	112.4	0.4	8-1	Repairs and maintenance charges	111-2		7
All items excluding seasonal food All items excluding food	113.0	0.4	8-4	Do-it-yourself materials	110-4		4
Seasonal food	104-8	1.4	-2.1	E -1 - 48-ta	1012	0.1	6
Food excluding seasonal	108-9	0.4	5.3	Fuel and light	104-3 103-4	0.1	1
All items excluding housing	109-4	0-4	5.2	Coal and solid fuels Electricity	108-6		9
All items excluding mortgage interest	110-4	0.5	5.7	Gas	101-2		6
Nationalised industries	110-9	0.0	7-7	Oil and other fuel	91.5		2
Consumer durables	105-8	0.5	3.1				
Food	108-3	0.6	4.2	Household goods	108-9	0.6	4
Bread	113-0		6	Furniture	109·5 110·7		4
Cereals	114.8		8	Furnishings	104.7		
Biscuits and cakes	109-9		7	Electrical appliances Other household equipment	109-6		
Beef	115.4		9	Household consumables	113.9		
Lamb	98.5		1	Pet care	103.7		3
of which, home-killed lamb	96-3		1				
Pork	105-3		4	Household services	110-9	0.1	
Bacon	105·6 101·6		0	Postage	106.5		
Poultry	101.5		1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	101-2		(
Other meat Fish	106-1		1	Domestic services	114·6 119·4		6
of which, fresh fish	108-2		2	Fees and subscriptions	119.4		-
Butter	114.6		12	Clothing and footwear	107-7	0.5	
Oil and fats	106-3		5	Men's outerwear	108-5		4
Cheese	110.6		4	Women's outerwear	104.4		4
Eggs Milk, fresh	101.0		-7	Children's outerwear	109-1		6
Milk, fresh	112·5 114·3		8	Other clothing	110-6		6
Milk products	109-0		8	Footwear	108-8		:
Tea Coffee and other hot drinks	92.7		0	Barrard and and and and	111-1	0.2	
Soft drinks	122.5		11	Personal goods and services Personal articles	103-3		2
Sugar and preserves	115.0		5	Chemists goods	112-2		
Sweets and chocolates	102-5		2	Personal services	117-8		9
Potatoes	102.0		2				
of which, unprocessed potatoes	99-1		1	Motoring expenditure	111.8	0.7	
Vegetables	112·6 111·1		0 -5	Purchase of motor vehicles	114-2		6
of which, other fresh vegetables	104.9		-5 1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	113·8 102·6		
Fruit of which, fresh fruit	105.9		i	Petrol and oil Vehicles tax and insurance	121.9		
Other foods	108.0		5	V GHIGIES LAX AND INSULATION	121.3		
	114-1	0.5	6-1	Fares and other travel costs	113-3	0.1	-
Catering Restaurant meals	115-1		7	Rail fares	117-4		10
Canteen meals	113.3		5	Bus and coach fares	116.0		7
Take-aways and snacks	113.0		6	Other travel costs	107-7		5
Alcoholic drink	110-9	0.4	6.0	Leterrecords	105-7	0.2	
Beer	112-8		7	Leisure goods	90.8	0.2	-4
—on sales	113-0		8	Audio-visual equipment Records and tapes	97.9		-2
— off sales	110-5		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	107-6		4
Wines and spirits	108-3		4	Books and newspapers	116-4		6
— on sales	110.8		6	Gardening products	113-8		7
— off sales	106.5		3		4.00	0.1	
Tobacco	105-8	0.1	4.1	Leisure services	112-3	0.1	8
Cigarettes	106.0		4	Television licences and rentals	103·7 118·4		11
Tobacco	104-2		5	Entertainment and other recreation	118.4		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

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 Average retail prices of selected items

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

6.3

items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the United Kingdom, are given below. It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on March 14, 1989

Average retail prices on March 14 for a number of important

item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
FOOD ITEMS Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone)	321 254 237 315	141 253 183 321	99-189 199-280 145-204 248-380	Butter Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g Margarine	272 259 267	59 58 63	55- 64 56- 60 61- 68
Rump steak † Stewing steak	305	173	149–199	Soft 500g tub Low fat spread 250g	276 295	37 39	26- 65 35- 44
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	299 285	202 107	168–255 88–148	Lard, per 250g	305	16	15- 23
Leg (with bone)	297	183	155–208	Cheese Cheddar type	297	143	118–180
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	151 157 152	158 88 149	138–178 69–102 134–176	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	252 212	106 93	80–132 74–114
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly †	275 283	117 88	88–161 74– 99	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	306 290	28 27	25- 28 24- 29
Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	321 251	153 215	129–178 150–295	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	298 317	44 101	36- 56 79-117
Bacon Streaky † Gammon† Back, vacuum packed	223 225 207 243	101 192 178 167	90-120 142-220 145-216 140-188	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	610 274	135 130	79–177 107–153
Back, not vacuum packed Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	298	61	49- 79	Sugar Granulated, per kg	307	56	54- 58
Sausages Pork	315	89	72–108	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White	265	12	8- 16 8- 16
Beef Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	255 171	85 48	65- 99 42- 57	Red Potatoes, new loose	138 — 309	12 72	52- 98
Corned beef, 12oz can	192	72	62- 82	Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	285 298 309	29 23 63	16- 55 15- 30 45- 85
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready Frozen, 4lb, Fresh or chilled 3lb,	185 169	65 84	52- 92 69- 98	Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per ¹ /4lb Cucumber,each	188 341 330 322 298	30 19 21 30 64	18- 54 12- 28 14- 30 23- 35 50- 80
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	243 240 191 239	212 234 85 105	178-250 188-279 60-109 87-126	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	306 310 284 300	36 36 45 15	28- 45 30- 42 38- 52 10- 23
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	177	204	149–249	Oranges, each Bananas Grapes	319 266	48 89	39- 54 69-118
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	322 256 284 253 245	49 61 40 41 62	43- 59 57- 66 36- 43 38- 45 53- 68	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky, per nip Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	679 698 699 693 3,763 428	94 106 75 75 150 561	84-106 95-116 68- 84 67- 84 124-161 460-685
Flour Self-raising, per 1-5kg	203	53	49- 57	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	491 683	763 39	643–900 37– 40

^{*} Per lb unless otherwise stated. † Or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	Nationalised	Food			Meals	Alcoholic
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food	industries	All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	bought and consumed outside the home	drink
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 768 772 753	951·2–925·5 961·9–966·3 958·0–960·8 953·3–955·8	80 77 90 91	253 232 228 247	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1 39·2–42·0 44·2–46·7	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3 186·0–188·8 200·3–202·8	3 48 3 47	70 82 81 83
1978 1979 1980	1,000 1,000 1,000	767 768 786	966·5–969·6 964·0–966·6 966·8–969·6	96 93 93	233 232 214	30·4–33·5 33·4–36·0 30·4–33·2	199·5–202·6 196·0–198·6 180·9–183·6	5 51 5 51 5 41	85 77 82 79
1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	793 794 797 799	969·2–971·9 965·7–967·6 971·5–974·1 966·1–968·7	104 99 109 102 Feb-Nov	207 206 203 201	28·1–30·8 32·4–34·3 25·9–28·5 31·3–33·9	176·2–178·9 171·7–173·6 174·5–177·1 167·1–169·8	38	79 77 78 75
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 815	970·3–973·2 973·3–976·0	87 Dec-Jan 86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3–163·2 158·3–161·0		75 82
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1	108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7	106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 211·1	106·9 134·3 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7	108·2 132·4 157·3 185·7 207·8 239·9	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1
1979 Annual 1980 averages 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	223·5 263·7 295·0 320·4 335·1 351·8 373·2 385·9	222.2 265.9 299.8 326.2 342.4 358.9 383.2 396.4	265·3 296·9 322·0 337·1 353·1 375·4 387·9	240.7 307.9 368.0 417.6 440.9 454.9 478.9 496.6	255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	224·5 224·7 276·9 282·8 319·0 314·1 336·0	262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9 350-0	290·0 318·0 341·7 364·0 390·8 413·3 439·5	261-8 306-1 341-4 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6
975 Jan 14	119-9	120-4	120.5	119-9	118-3	106-6	121-1	118-7	118-2
976 Jan 13	147-9	147-9	147-6	172-8	148-3	158-6	146-6	146-2	149.0
977 Jan 18	172-4	169-3	170-9	198-7	183-1	214-8	177-1	172-3	173.7
978 Jan 17	189-5	187-6	190-2	220-1	196-1	173-9	200.4	199-5	188-9
979 Jan 16	207-2	204-3	207-3	234-5	217.5	207-6	219-5	218-7	198-9
980 Jan 15	245-3	245.5	246-2	274-7	244-8	223-6	248-9	267-8	241-4
981 Jan 13	277-3	280-3	279.3	348-9	266.7	225-8	274-7	307-5	277-7
982 Jan 12	310-6	314-6	311.5	387-0	296-1	287-6	297-5	329.7	321-8
983 Jan 11	325.9	332-6	328.5	441-4	301.8	256-8	310-3	353-7	353-7
984 Jan 10	342-6	348-9	343.5	445.8	319-8	321-3	319-8	378.5	376-1
985 Jan 15	359-8	367-8	361.8	465-9	330-6	306-9	335-6	401.8	397-9
986 Jan 14	379.7	300-2	381-9	489.7	341.1	322-8	344-9	426-7	423-8
1987 Jan 13	394-5	405-6	396-4	502⋅1	354.0	347-3	355-9	454.8	440.7

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987=100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food†	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries	durables	All	Seasonal†	Non- seasonal food†		dillik
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
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
	106·9	107·3	107·0	105·8	106·6	106·7	103·7	104·6	102·4	105·0	109·6	106·9
1987 Jan 13	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb 10	100·4	100·4	100·3	100·4	100·4	100·0	100·3	100·7	103·2	100·2	100·4	100·3
Mar 10	100·6	100·6	100·6	100·6	100·6	100·0	100·8	100·7	103·0	100·3	100·8	100·6
Apr 14	101·8	101·8	101·6	101·2	101·6	100·8	101·0	101·6	107·4	100·5	101·4	100·8
May 12	101·9	101·8	101·7	101·6	102·0	100·7	101·2	102·2	110·6	100·7	101·8	101·2
June 9	101·9	101·9	101·8	101·6	102·1	100·7	101·1	101·6	105·2	100·9	102·3	101·4
July 14	101·8	102·1	101·9	101·4	101·9	100·9	99·9	100·4	97·0	101·0	102·9	101·7
Aug 11	102·1	102·4	102·2	101·7	102·2	101·3	100·3	100·7	98·6	101·0	103·6	102·1
Sept 8	102·4	102·8	102·6	102·1	102·5	101·4	101·7	100·4	95·7	101·2	104·3	102·8
Oct 13	102·9	103·3	103·1	102·6	103-0	101·5	102·2	101·1	96·8	101·8	104·7	103·5
Nov 10	103·4	103·8	103·6	103·0	103-4	101·9	102·9	101·6	98·8	102·1	105·3	103·3
Dec 8	103·3	103·5	103·3	103·2	103-6	101·9	103·2	102·4	102·4	102·4	105·8	103·1
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
Feb 16	103·7	103·8	103-6	103·6	104·0	103·1	101·9	103·6	106·9	103·0	107·1	104·2
Mar 15	104·1	104·2	104-0	104·0	104·4	103·0	102·6	103·9	107·1	103·4	107·5	104·6
Apr 19	105·8	106·0	105·7	105·0	105·9	104·9	103·0	104·4	108·5	103-8	108·5	106·1
May 17	106·2	106·4	106·1	105·5	106·5	106·0	104·1	104·7	106·9	104-3	108·9	106·6
June 14	106·6	106·9	106·6	105·9	106·9	107·3	104·2	104·8	105·3	104-7	109·5	106·8
July 19	106·7	107·2	106·9	106·0	107·0	108·2	103·1	104·0	97⋅9	105·0	109·7	107·1
Aug 16	107·9	108·5	108·1	106·4	107·3	108·3	103·4	104·4	97⋅5	105·7	110·4	107·7
Sept 13	108·4	109·1	108·7	106·9	107·8	109·0	104·3	104·8	97⋅2	106·1	111·1	108·4
Oct 18	109·5	110·4	109·8	107-4	108·3	109·2	105·3	104·9	97·1	106·4	111·7	109·1
Nov 15	110·0	110·9	110·3	107-8	108·7	109·3	105·7	105·7	98·8	107·0	112·1	109·1
Dec 13	110·3	111·0	110·5	108-0	108·9	109·3	105·9	106·5	101·5	107·4	112·4	108·9
1989 Jan 17	111·0	111·7	111·2	108·5	109·4	110·9	104·5	107·4	103·2	108·2	113·1	109·9
Feb 14	111·8	112·5	111·9	109·0	109·9	110·9	105·3	107·7	103·4	108·5	113·5	110·5
Mar 14	112·3	113·0	112·4	109·4	110·4	110·9	105·8	108·3	104·8	108·9	114·1	110·9

† 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.

General index of retail prices 6.4

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	ho	rable usehold ods	Clothing and footwear	Mise lane goo	eous	Transport and vehicles	Services	•		
43 46 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65		4 0 5 3 4 4 4 9 5 4 4	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	63 71 74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75		135 149 140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65		197- 1974 1974 1977 1977 1974 1986 1988 1988 1988	6 7 8 9 0 1 2
37 40	153 153	65 62	6	5 3	75 75	77 81		156 157	62 58		198 198	5
115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2 413·3 440·9 489·0 532·5 584·9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	16 18 20 22 23 24 25 25	77-9 11-2 14-2 16-8 16-8 11-9 16-3 16-3 16-3 16-3 16-7 16-6-7	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0 187 · 2 205 · 4 208 · 3 210 · 5 214 · 8 214 · 6 222 · 9 229 · 2	111 138 161 188 206 236 276 300 325 345 364 392 409	1-3 1-7 1-8 1-7 1-7 2-2	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3 381-3		Annual averages	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124.0	110-3	124-9		8-3	118-6	125		130-3	115-8		Jan 14	1975
162-6	134-8	168-7	14	8-04	131.5	152		157-0	154-0		Jan 13	1976
193-2	154-1	198-8		57·0	148.5	176		178·9 198·7	166·8 186·6		Jan 18 Jan 17	1977 1978
222·8 231·5	164·3 190·3	219·9 233·1		75-2 37-3	163·6 176·1	216		218-5	202.0		Jan 16	1979
269.7	237-4	277-1		16-1	197-1	258		268-4	246.9		Jan 15	1980
296-6	285-0	355.7	2	31-0	207-5	293	3-4	299-5	289-2		Jan 13	1981
392-1	350-0	401.9	2:	39-5	207-1	312	2.5	330-5	325-6		Jan 12	1982
426-2	348-1	467-0	24	45-8	210.9	337	7-4	353.9	337-6		Jan 11	1983
450-8	382-6	469-3		52.3	210-4	350		370-8	350-6		Jan 10	1984
508-1	416-4	487.5		57.7	217.4	378		379-6	369.7		Jan 15	1985 1986
545·7 602·9	463·7 502·4	507·0 506·1		65·2 65·6	225·2 230·8	40:	2·9 3·0	393·1 399·7	393·1 408·8		Jan 14 Jan 13	1987
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*		Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi- ture*	Fares and	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*		
38	157	61	73	44	74	38 37	127	22 23	47	30 29	1987 1988	Weights
38 36 36	157 160 175	61 55 54	73 74 71	44 41 41	72 73	37 37	132 128	23 23	50 47	29 29	1988 1989	
100·1 103·4	103·3 112·5	99·1 101·6	102·1 105·9	101·9 106·8	101·1 104·4	101·9 106·8	103·4 108·1	101·5 107·5	101·6 104·2	101-6 108-1	Annual averages	1987 1988
100·0 99·9 99·9	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 100·0 99·8	100·0 100·4 101·0	100·0 100·1 100·3	100-0 100-3 100-8	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 101·0 101·3	100·0 99·8 99·9	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·1 100·1	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	1987
99·8 99·8 99·8	105·0 103·6 103·4	99·9 99·4 99·4	101·5 102·0 101·9	100·9 101·4 101·6	101·0 101·0 100·8	101·3 101·4 101·9	102·1 102·8 103·2	100·2 101·3 101·5	100·9 101·6 102·0	101·5 101·1 101·3	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	
99·7 99·5 99·7	103·8 104·1 104·4	99·1 99·0 98·5	101·6 101·9 102·7	102·0 102·4 102·9	99·2 99·8 101·8	101·9 102·4 101·9	104·4 104·8 105·1	102·2 102·3 102·3	101·6 101·7 101·9	101·4 101·4 101·9	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	
100·5 101·1 101·2	104·9 105·6 103·9	98·0 98·3 98·2	103·3 104·2 104·3	103-2 103-8 104-0	102·3 102·9 103·4	102·6 103·9 104·1	105·4 105·4 105·0	102·6 103·1 103·2	102-6 103-1 103-2	103·3 103·7 103·6	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	
101·4 101·6 101·6	103·9 104·3 104·7	98·3 98·0 97·8	103·3 103·9 104·5	105·0 105·3 105·4	101·1 101·9 102·9	104·3 104·7 105·1	105·1 105·0 105·6	105·1 105·7 105·6	102-8 103-3 103-3	103-6 103-7 103-8	Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	
103·2 103·7 103·6	109·9 109·4 109·8	99·1 100·7 102·4	105·0 105·5 105·6	105·7 106·0 106·2	103·1 104·8 105·3	106·0 106·3 106·6	107·0 107·3 108·2	105·8 106·7 106·9	103·9 104·3 104·2	108-3 108-4 108-4	Apr 19 May 17 June 14	
103.4 103.6 103.7	110·2 115·8 116·5	103·6 103·4 103·6	105·9 106·5 107·2	107·1 107·4 107·8	103·3 103·3 104·8	107·1 107·5 107·8	109·2 109·5 109·7	107·9 108·6 108·8	104·4 104·7 104·5	108-3 108-5 110-6	July 19 Aug 16 Sept 13	
104·2 105·1 105·2	120·7 122·1 122·5	103·7 103·9 104·1	107·6 107·9 107·9	108·2 108·7 108·8	106·9 107·6 107·9	108·1 108·8 109·1	110·2 110·1 109·8	109·2 109·5 109·6	105·0 104·9 105·0	110·5 111·6 111·7	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	
105·6 105·7 105·8	124·6 127·0 127·7	104·2 104·2 104·3	107·5 108·3 108·9	110·3 110·8 110·9	105·9 107·2 107·7	110·4 110·9 111·1	110·6 111·0 111·8	112·9 113·2 113·3	105·1 105·5 105·7	112·1 112·2 112·3	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	198

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

6.5 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for

	IIIai	11 5 u	p-grou	ha								PERCEN
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	Misce- 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 22·2	24.9	18-3	18-6	25.2	30.3	15.8
1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18	23·4 16·6	25·4 23·5	23·2 17·9	26·1 16·6	31·1 18·8	14.3	35·1 17·8	19·0 11·5	10.9	21.6	20.5	33.0
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15.8	8.8	15.3	6.6	10.6	11.6	12·9 10·2	15·7 12·7	13.9	8.3
1979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15.8	6.0	6-9	7.6	9.0	11·1 10·0	11·8 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 service
1988 Jan 12	3·3	2·9	6·4	3·7	1·4	3·9	-1·7	3·3	5·0	1·1	4·3	5·1	5·1	2·8	3.6
Feb 16	3·3	2·9	6·7	3·9	1·7	4·0	-2·0	3·5	5·2	1·6	4·4	4·0	5·9	3·1	3.6
Mar 15	3·5	3·2	6·6	4·0	1·7	4·0	-2·0	3·5	5·1	2·1	4·4	4·2	5·7	3·0	3.7
Apr 19	3·9	2·8	7·0	5·3	3·4	4·7	-0.8	3·4	4·8	2·1	4·6	4·8	5·6	3·0	6·7
May 17	4·2	2·4	7·0	5·3	3·9	5·6	1.3	3·4	4·5	3·8	4·8	4·4	5·3	2·7	7·2
June 14	4·6	3·1	7·0	5·3	3·8	6·2	3.0	3·6	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·8	5·3	2·2	7·0
July 19	4·8	3·6	6⋅6	5·3	3·7	6·2	4·5	4·2	5·0	4·1	5·1	4·6	5·6	2·8	6·8
Aug 16	5·7	3·7	6⋅6	5·5	4·1	11·2	4·4	4·5	4·9	3·5	5·0	4·5	6·2	2·9	7·0
Sept 13	5·9	4·4	6⋅5	5·4	4·0	11·6	5·2	4·4	4·8	2·9	5·8	4·4	6·4	2·6	8·5
Oct 18	6·4	3·8	6·7	5·4	3·7	15·1	5·8	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·4	4·6	6·4	2·3	7·0
Nov 15	6·4	4·0	6·5	5·6	4·0	15·6	5·7	3·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·5	6·2	1·7	7·6
Dec 13	6·8	4·0	6·2	5·6	4·0	17·9	6·0	3·5	4·6	4·4	4·8	4·6	6·2	1·7	7·8
1989 Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6·0	4·1	5·0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6·0	6·0	4·0	21·8	6·3	4·2	5·2	5·2	5·9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6·1	6·0	4·1	22·0	6·6	4·2	5·2	4·7	5·7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2

Notes: See notes under table 6-7.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	on pensione	r household	s	Two-pers	son pensione	r household	s	General i	ndex of retai	il prices (exc	I. 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	107·5 134·5	110·7 140·7	116·1 145·7
1975	121.3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134·0 157·3	139·1 160·5	144·4 170·2	123·5 151·4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1976	152-3	158-3	161.4	171·3 194·2	151·5 178·9	186-3	189.4	192-3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190.8
1977	179·0 197·5	186·9 202·5	191·1 205·1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203-6	205.9	194-6	199.3	202-4	205.3
1978	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233-1	239.8
1979 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
COLUMN TO A SECURITION OF THE									377-8			
1987 January	386-5				384-2				3//-6			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100											101.7	100.0
1987	100-3	101-2	100.9	102-0	100-3	101.3	101-1	102-3	100-3	101.5	101.7	102·9 107·7
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

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./ **Group indices: annual averages**

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durab house goods	hold	Clothing and footwear	Misce laneo goods	us and		Servi	ces
NDEX FOR ON	E-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s			-							
1983 1984 1985 1986	336·2 352·9 370·1 382·0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441·6 489·8 533·3 587·2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255·3 263·0 274·3 281·3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393·9 417·3 451·6 468·4		3	JAN 15, 311-5 321-3 343-1 357-0	
1987 January	386-5	344-6	448-5	438-4	605.5	510-5			231.7					
NDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PE	NSIONEF	HOUSEHOLE	os										
1983 1984 1985 1986	333·3 350·4 367·6 379·2	296·7 315·6 325·1 334·6	358·2 384·3 406·7 432·9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440.6 488.5 531.6 584.4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257·4 264·3 275·8 281·2		223·8 223·9 232·4 239·5	383·9 405·8 438·1 456·0	407·0 429·9	9	320-6 331-1 353-8 368-4	3
1987 January	384-2	338-8	448-8	456.0	602.3	512-2			240-5					
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL	PRICES												
1983 1984 1985 1986	329·8 343·9 360·7 371·5	308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440.9 489.0 532.5 584.9	465·4 478·8 499·3 506·0	250·4 256·7 263·9 266·7		214·8 214·6 222·9 229·2	345-6 364-7 392-2 409-2	374·3	7 5	342-9 357-3 381-3 400-9	3
1987 January	377-8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506-1			230-8					
	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ON	E-PERSON PER	NSIONER	HOUSEHOLD	os										
1987 1988	101·1 104·8	101·1 104·6	102·8 109·7	101·8 106·4	100·2 103·5		102·1 106·2	101·1 104·5	101·1 104·5	102·3 109·1	102·9 107·9	102·8 108·7	JAN 13 103.5 109.3	100·4 103·3
INDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PE	NSIONER	HOUSEHOL	DS										
1987 1988	101·2 105·0	101·1 104·7	102·8 109·6	101·8 106·7	100·1 103·4		102·2 106·1	100·9 103·8	101·2 104·5	102·3 108·8	103·0 107·4	102·8 108·7	103·4 109·4	100·5 103·7
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL	PRICES												
1987 1988	101·6 106·9	101·1 104·6	102·8 109·6	101·7 106·9	100·1 103·4		102·1 105·9	101·9 106·8	101·1 104·4	101·9 106·8	103-4 108-1	101·5 107·5	101·6 104·2	101·6 108·1

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

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

As reported by the Secretary of State for Employment on December 11, 1987, it has been discovered that from February 1986 to October 1987 a computer program error affected the monthly index. The official figures are always stated to one decimal place and the extent of the understatement of index levels will depend or rounding. The all items index figures for February 1986 to January 1987 will be understated by about 0-06 per cent; the index figure for January 1987 taking January 1974 as 100 was 394-5. The index figures for February to October 1987 were affected by an error of about 0-09 per cent. In most months this will have resulted, with rounding, to an understatement of 0-1 points in the published figures which take January 1987 as 100. However, because the January index link, 394-5, was understated the understatements relative to January 1986 may have rounded to 0-1 or 0-2 per cent. to 0.1 or 0.2 per cent.

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the

index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100.

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

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

	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	×	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	47
% change = -	Index for earlier month (.	lan	1974=100)	-10

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102-9), multiply it by the January 1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index in-

creased by 5·2 per cent between those months.

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

Structure

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

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

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

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

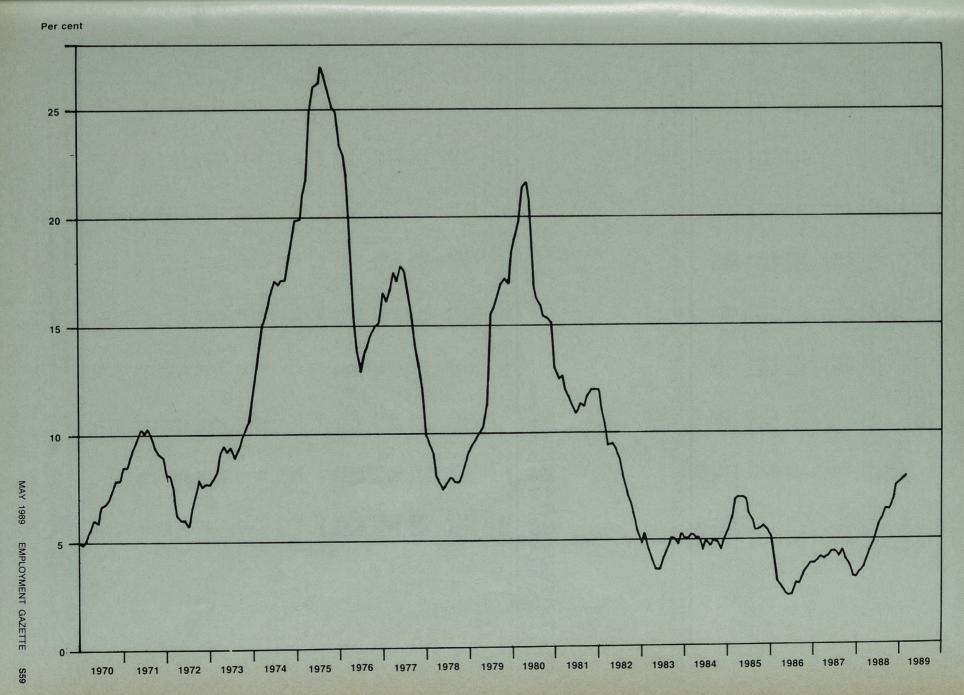
	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD*
Annual averages 1976 1977 1978 1979	42·1 48·8 52·8 59·9	46·1 51·8 55·9 60·9	65·4 69·0 71·5 74·1	57·4 61·5 64·2 67·1	49·4 53·4 58·1 63·4	45-4 50-4 55-5 60-8	42·2 46·1 50·3 55·7	70·6 73·2 75·2 78·3	20·8 23·4 26·3 31·3	34·2 38·9 41·8 47·4	28·8 33·7 37·8 43·4	69·6 75·2 78·1 80·9	66·3 70·5 73·4 76·5	47 52 56 59	28·2 35·1 42·0 48·6	44 49 53 57	73·5 74·4 75·3 78·0	52·9 56·3 60·6 67·5	ces 1985 = 100
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	70·7 79·1 85·9 89·8 94·3 100·0 103·4 107·7 113·0	67·1 73·6 81·8 90·1 93·6 100·0 109·0 118·3 126·9	78·8 84·2 88·8 91·7 96·9 100·0 101·7 103·1 105·2	71.5 77.0 83.3 89.7 95.4 100.0 101.3 102.9 104.1	69·9 78·6 87·1 92·2 96·2 100·0 104·1 108·7 113·1	68·3 76·3 84·0 89·8 95·5 100·0 103·6 107·8 112·7	63·3 71·8 80·3 88·0 94·5 100·0 102·7 105·9 108·7	82·6 87·9 92·5 95·5 97·9 100·0 99·8 100·0 101·2	39·1 48·7 58·9 70·8 83·8 100·0 123·0 143·2 162·6	56·0 67·5 79·0 87·3 94·8 100·0 103·8 107·0 109·3	52·5 61·9 72·1 82·7 91·6 100·0 105·9 110·9 116·5	87·4 91·7 94·1 95·8 98·0 100·0 100·4 100·2 100·7	81·5 87·0 92·1 94·7 97·8 100·0 100·1 99·4 100·1	65 74 82 89 95 100 107 117 124	56·2 64·3 73·6 82·6 91·9 100·0 108·8 114·5 120·0	65 73 79 86 93 100 104 109	81·1 86·4 91·2 93·9 96·7 100·0 100·7 102·2 104·1	76·6 84·5 89·7 92·6 96·6 100·0 101·9 105·6 109·9	 102-6 105-9 110-0
Quarterly averages 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1989 Q1	109·6 112·3 113·8 116·2 118·1	123·4 125·5 127·9 130·6	104·2 104·6 106·2 105·5	103·1 103·9 104·5 104·8	111·1 112·6 113·8 114·8	110·9 112·5 113·0 114·4	107·3 108·3 109·3 110·0	100·6 101·2 101·3 101·7	153·6 160·6 163·6 172·5	108·3 108·8 109·7 110·4	114·5 115·7 116·8 118·9	100·0 100·6 100·8 101·6	99·3 99·9 100·4 100·8	122 124 125 126	117·9 118·3 121·2 122·8	112 114 116 117	103·7 104·1 104·1 104·7	107·9 109·3 110·7 111·9	108·0 109·4 110·6 111·9
Monthly 1988 Sep Oct Nov Dec 1989 Jan Feb Mar	114-6 115-8 116-3 116-6 117-4 118-2 118-7	130-6	105.9 105.6 105.5 105.5 106.2	104·7 104·7 104·6 105·0 105·4	114·0 114·5 114·9 114·9 115·4	113·7 113·9 114·7 114·7 115·2	109·6 109·8 109·9 110·1 110·6	101·3 101·4 101·7 101·9 103·0	166·9 171·0 172·2 174·2 173·6	110-4	117·4 118·2 119·0 119·5	101·5 102·0 101·5 101·2 100·9	100·7 100·7 100·9 100·8 99·8	126 126 126 126 127	122·4 122·5 122·5 123·4 124·7	116 117 117 118 119	104·3 104·4 104·7 105·0 105·6	111.4 111.7 111.8 112.0 112.6	111.2 111.7 111.9 112.1 112.7
Increases on a y	ear earli	er																	Per cen
Annual averages 1976 1977 1978 1979	16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	18-0 13-6 7-6 13-3	16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	1.8 1.3 1.1 3.6	5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1 3·4 4·2 4·9	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1 8·4 7·3	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3 1·7 1·5 2·0	6·6 7·6 8·7 7·7 6·3 4·9 1·3 1·5	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3 4·0 4·2 4·4 4·0	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·3 4·7 3·6 4·0 4·5	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8 2.7 3.1 2.6	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2 0.2 1.2	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5 18·1 19·3 23·0 16·4 13·5	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8 3·2 2·1	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6 10·8 9·2 5·8 4·8 5·0	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·2 2·1 0·4 0·3 0·5	6.5 6.7 6.0 2.7 3.3 2.3 0.1 -0.7	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6 6·6 5·5 7·1 9·1 6·0	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3 8·8 8·8 5·3 4·8	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9 7·5 7·4 4·3 4·2 5·5	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0 2·8 3·4 0·7 1·5	13.5 10.4 6.1 3.2 4.3 3.5 1.9 3.7 4.1	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·1 4·5 2·6 3·3 3·9
Quarterly averages 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1989 Q1	3·3 4·3 5·5 6·5 7·7	6·9 7·1 7·3 7·7	2·2 1·7 1·9 1·4	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.6	4·1 4·0 4·0 4·1	4·8 4·6 4·4 4·4	2·4 2·5 2·9 3·0	0·8 1·1 1·2 1·5	13·6 12·4 14·0 14·1	1.9 1.8 2.1	5·2 5·1 5·0	0·6 0·0 0·5 1·0	0·3 0·7 1·0 1·0	6·8 7·3 6·6 6·0	4·4 4·1 5·3 5·5	5·0 6·5 5·8 5·9	2·2 1·9 1·8	4·0 3·9 4·1 4·3	3·4 3·5 4·0 4·3
Monthly 1988 Sept Oct Nov Dec 1989 Jan Feb Mar	5·9 6·4 6·4 6·8 7·5 7·8 7·9	7.7 R	1.9 1.8 2.0 1.9 2.2	1-2 1-3 1-6 1-9 2-4	4·1 4·2 4·1 4·0 4·3	4·5 4·2 4·6 4·5 4·6	3·0 3·0 3·0 3·1 3·3	1·4 1·3 1·6 1·6 2·6	14·8 14·8 14·1 14·0 13·8	2:7 ::	4·9 4·8 5·1 5·4	0·5 1·0 1·1 0·9 0·9	0·9 0·7 1·1 1·2 0·8	6·4 6·4 6·2 5·6 5·2	5·7 5·2 5·4 5·9 6·3	5·6 5·9 5·8 6·0 6·6	2·1 1·7 1·7 2·0 2·3	4·2 4·2 4·2 4·4 4·7	4·0 4·2 4·3 4·4 4·7

Sources: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.
OECD-Consumer Prices Press Notice.
* The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.

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* 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 Iteland 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 using rental equivalents. Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take account of owner-occupiers' shelter costs using rental equivalents. Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take account of owner-occupiers' shelter costs using rental equivalents. Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take Rental Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take Rental Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take Rental Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take Rental Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and Take Rental Among other major devoloped nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and New Z



RETAIL PRICES INDEX reases over previous year

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED	Average we	ekly expenditure	per househol	d		Average 1	weekly expendito	ure per perso	n	
KINGDOM	At current p	orices		At constant	prices	At curren	t prices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1980=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1980=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1987	151·92 162·50 178·10 188·62	7·7 6·5 9·6 5·9		101·4 103·2 108·9 111·1	3·0 1·7 5·5 2·0	57-96 62-60 69-74 74-47	9·2 8·0 11·4 6·8		105·3 107·9 115·7 119·1	4·5 2·7 7·2 2·9
Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	161·57 164·07 172·01	2·4 11·0 4·8	159·2 166·6 165·7	101·4 105·0 103·5	-2·5 6·0 -0·4	62·89 62·74 66·18	2·7 12·1 6·2	61·4 64·2 63·9	106·2 109·8 108·3	-2·5 7·0 1·2
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	166·44 175·20 180·15 190·18	9·0 8·4 9·8 10·6	173·8 172·6 183·7 182·6	107·1 106·2 111·9 110·2	4·2 4·7 6·5 6·5	65-95 70-40 68-97 73-45	12·4 11·9 9·9 11·0	68·5 68·6 70·8 70·8	115·2 114·7 117·1 115·9	7·3 8·0 6·7 7·0
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3* Q4	178·70 191·34 179·97 204·73	7·4 9·2 -0·1 7·7	185·4 188·6 183·6 196·6	110·7 111·9 107·8 113·9	3·3 5·3 -3·7 3·4	69·52 74·23 72·23 82·22	5·4 5·5 4·7 11·9	72·1 72·4 74·2 79·3	116·8 116·6 118·2 124·7	1·4 1·6 1·0 7·6
1988 Q1	188-32	5.4	195-1	112-1	1.3	73.03	5⋅1	75-6	117-9	1-0

Source: Family Expenditure Survey—For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see the article on p 249 of this issue.

* A note in Topics in Employment Gazette, April 1989 (p211) and the article on p 249 of this issue discuss the annual results for 1987 and those for Quarter 3 of 1987.

7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

UNITED	ALL	Housing*		Fuel, light	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and	Durable† household	Other† goods
KINGDOM	ITEMS	Gross	Net	and power				footwear	goods	
Annual averages 1 984 1985 1986 1987	151·92 162·50 178·10 188·62	27·41 30·18 33·70 34·35	24·06 26·63 29·92 30·42	9·42 9·95 10·43 10·55	31·43 32·70 34·97 35·79	7·25 7·95 8·21 8·70	4·37 4·42 4·55 4·67	11·10 11·92 13·46 13·32	11.57 11.61 13.83	11·89 12·59 13·87
Quarterly averages 985 Q2 Q3 Q4	161-57 164-07 172-01	30.72 31·22 30·43	26·99 27·99 26·64	10·77 9·23 9·15	32·10 32·58 34·25	7·87 7·77 9·28	4·28 4·55 4·49	11·70 11·31 15·16	10-71 10-35 13-67	11.50 12.18 15.80
986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	166-44 175-20 180-15 190-18	31.93 32.31 35.75 34.79	28·34 28·61 31·89 30·83	11·11 11·63 9·61 9·41	33·20 34·17 35·36 37·09	6.97 7.75 8.52 9.57	4·09 4·58 4·65 4·89	10·29 12·60 13·49 17·32	14·25 12·64 13·47 14·92	12·28 12·77 12·87 17·44
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3‡ Q4	178-70 191-34 179-97 204-73	33·21 35·48 33·91 34·81	29·23 31·59 29·87 31·01	11·38 12·04 9·54 9·15	34-88 36-40 35-22 36-70	8·19 8·83 8·29 9·52	4·81 4·72 4·60 4·55	10·73 12·84 12·51 17·33		:: ::
1988 Q1	188-32	36-93	33-29	11-21	37-49	8-53	4.38	11.88		
Standard error** per cent	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	3-4	3.7	3-8		
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1984 1985 1986 1987	7·7 6·5 9·6 5·9	8·2 7·4 11·7 1·9	7·3 7·6 12·4 1·7	2·2 5·7 4·8 1·2	6·3 4·0 6·9 2·3	4-9 9-6 3-3 6-0	3-8 1-3 2-9 2-6	10·9 7·4 12·9 –1·0	12-7 0-3 19-1	10·0 5·9 10·2
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3‡ Q4	9·0 8·4 9·8 10·6	12·4 5·2 14·5 14·3	13·5 6·0 13·9 15·7	4·2 8·0 4·1 2·8	4·0 6·5 8·5 8·3	0·7 -1·5 9·7 3·1	-6·4 7·0 2·2 8·9	6-7 7-7 19-3 14-3	14·3 18·0 30·1 9·1	12·0 11·0 5·7 10·4
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	7·4 9·2 -0·1 7·7	4·0 9·8 -5·2 0·1	3·1 10·5 -6·3 0·6	2·4 3·4 -0·7 -2·8	5·1 6·5 -0·4 -1·1	17·5 14·1 -2·7 -0·5	17·6 3·1 -1·1 -7·0	4·3 1·9 -7·3 -0·6	::	::
1988 Q1	5.4	11.2	13-9	-1.5	7.5	4-2	-8.9	10-7		••
Percentage of total expenditure 1984 1985 1986†	100 100 100 100		15·8 16·4 16·8 16·1	6·2 6·1 5·9 5·6	20·7 20·1 19·6 19·0	4·8 4·9 4·6 4·6	2·9 2·7 2·5 2·5	7·3 7·3 7·6 7·1	7-6 7-2 7-8	7·8 7·8 7·8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

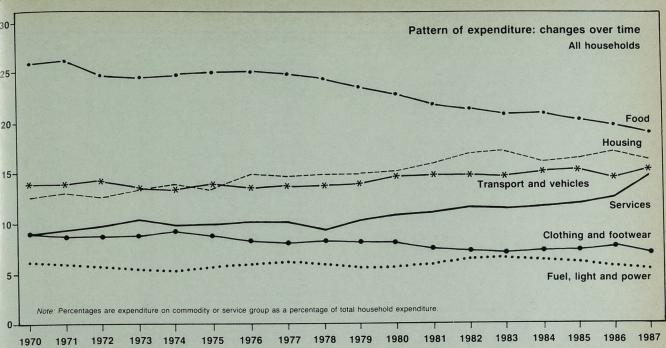
* Housing figures are given in terms of gross expenditure (ie: before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates) and net expenditure. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.

**For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the FES Report 1986 (Revised) and the article on p 249 of this issue.

‡ See footnote* to table 7.1.

\$60 MAY 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

per cent



HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2

Transport† and vehicles	Services†	Household† goods	Household† services	Personal† goods and services	Motoring† expenditure	Fares† and other travel goods	Leisure† goods	Leisure† services	Mis- cellaneous	UNITED KINGDOM
22·77 24·56 25·43	17·41 19·48 22·67	13·67 13·48	8·50 8·23	6·48 7·02	21·22 23·80	4·21 4·60	8·54 9·03	13·18 18·11	0·64 0·68 0·74 0·88	Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1987
24·03 26·13 25·40	21·14 21·17 17·39								0·49 0·92 0·80	Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4
24·61 24·60 25·76 26·70	20·65 25·30 23·73 21·08	14·08 12·57 13·08 14·90	7·30 10·54 8·08 8·10	5·49 6·23 6·27 7·88	21·11 20·00 21·01 22·71	3·50 4·60 4·75 3·99	7·90 7·70 7·93 10·56	12·41 13·67 14·71 12·00	0.66 0.56 0.81 0.93	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
 	 	14·15 12·22 12·61 14·95	7·81 7·91 7·85 9·38	6·02 6·46 6·38 9·27	23-05 24-55 22-93 24-68	4·46 4·80 4·63 4·52	8·49 8·64 7·91 11·11	14·59 19·61 16·97 21·35	0.91 0.73 0.66 1.21	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
		13-99	8.59	6-88	23-24	4.72	8.78	14.50	0.84	1988 Q1
1		5.5	4.5	3.9	4.7	7.0	5.9	7.0	12-2	Standard error** per cent 1988 Q1† Percentage increase in expenditure on a
8·7 7·9 3·5	8:2 11:9 16:4	-1-4	-3 ∙2	8-3	12-2	9:3	5∙7	37-4	11·5 6·1 8·8 18·9	year earlier 1984 1985 1986 1987
8·4 2·4 -1·4 5·1	13·0 19·7 12·1 21·2								26·9 14·3 –12·0 16·3	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
	::	0·5 -2·8 -3·6 0·3	7·0 -24·9 -2·9 15·8	9·7 3·7 1·8 17·6	9·2 22·8 9·1 8·7	27·4 4·6 –2·5 13·3	7·5 12·2 –0·3 5·2	17·6 43·5 15·4 77·9	36·4 30·4 -18·5 30·1	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
		−1·1	10.0	14-3	0.8	5.8	3.4	-0.6	7.7	1988 Q1
15·0 15·1 14·3	11.5 12.0 12.7	7·7 7·1	4-8 4-4	3·6 3·7	11∙9 12·6	2·4 2·4	4·8 4·8	7·4 9·6	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·5	Percentage of total expenditure 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987

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

7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1986	1987	Standard error* in 1987 (per cent)	UNITED KINGDOM	1986 -	1987	Standard error* in 1987 (per cen
Characteristics of households				Household expenditure averaged			
Number of households	7,178	7,396		over all households Food (continued)	Average p	er week £	
Number of people	18,330	18,735		Eggs Potatoes	0.50	0.47	1.2
Number of adults	13,554	13,902		Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables	1·07 1·95	1·17 2·03	1.1
Average number of people per household				Fruit	1·86 0·31	1·90 0·29	1·3 1·7
All people	2.55	2.53		Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.31	0.16	2.1
Males Females	1-24 1-32	1·22 1·31		Sweets and chocolates	0·88 0·48	0·94 0·46	1·9 1·3
Adults	1.89	1.88		Tea Coffee	0.46	0.54	1.9
People under 65 People 65 and over	1·53 0·36	1·51 0·37		Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.07	0.09	7.0
Children	0.67	0.65		Soft drinks	0.63	0.69	1.6
Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5	0·07 0·12	0·08 0·12		Ice cream Other food, foods not defined	0·21 2·99	0·21 3·29	2·6 2·0
Children 5 and under 18	0.47	0.46		Meals bought away from home	6.85	7.21	1.9
People working People not working	1·16 1·39	1·16 1·37		Alcoholic drink	8-21	8-70	1.9
Number of households by type of				Beer, cider, etc Wines, spirits, etc	4·53 2·66	4·70 2·84	2·1 3·5
housing tenure	0.427	2,404		Drinks not defined	1.02	1.16	4.9
Rented unfurnished Local authority	2,437 2,088	1,963		Tobacco	4.55	4.67	1.8
Housing association	147 349	155 286		Cigarettes Pipe tobacco	4·23 0·16	4·35 0·14	1·9 7·2
Other Rented furnished	213	241		Cigars and snuff	0-17	0.18	8.9
Rent-free	141 4.387	152 4,599		Clothing and footwear	13-46	13.32	2.0
Owner-occupied In process of purchase	2,830	2,896		Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts) Men's underclothing and hosiery	2·76 0·26	2·80 0·26	4·3 5·2
Owned outright	1,557	1,703		Women's outer clothing	4.26	4.23	3.0
Certain items of housing expendi-	Average pe	or wook f		Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing	0·80 0·57	0·81 0·55	3·5 6·5
ture in each tenure group† Local authority				Girls' clothing	0.65	0.55	6.0
Gross rent, rates and water	22.07	23.84	0.7	Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0·46 0·63	0·56 0·63	5·0 3·4
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	-10-23	-10.93	2.4	Clothing materials and making-up	0.37	0.28	11-4
Net rent, rates and water	11.84	12.91	2.1	charges, clothing not fully defined Footwear	2.70	2.66	2.6
Housing association Gross rent, rates and water	28.75	29.64	3.0	Household goods	13-67	13-48	2.8
Housing benefit, etc Net rent, rates and water	-10·93 17·78	-10·75 18·89	8·5 5·6	Furniture	3·04 1·26	2·37 1·21	8·5 13·1
Other rented furnished				Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household	1.20		
Gross rent, rates and water	25·48 -5·24	25·28 -5·77	3·8 9·4	textiles	1.05	1.15	7.7
Housing benefit, etc Net rent, rates and water	20.24	19.51	5.2	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2.88	2.79	5-6
Rented furnished Gross rent, rates and water	34-86	40.23	6-3	China, glass, cutlery, hardware,			
Housing benefit, etc	-4.95	-8.12	16-2	ironmongery, non-gas/electric appliances, etc	1-68	1.74	3.8
Net rent, rates and water	29.91	32-11	6-6	Stationery and paper goods	0.93 0.35	1·05 0·37	2·4 1·4
Rent-free Gross rates and water together				Toilet paper Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	1.14	1.17	1.2
with the weekly equi-	21-84	23-63		Animals and pets	1.33	1.62	6.1
valent of the rateable value Rateable value (weekly equi-	2104	20 00		Household services	8.50	8-23	2.7
valent) included in preceding	19-03	20.50	6.8	Insurance of contents of dwelling	0·82 3·17	0·84 3·37	4·0 1·1
payment (imputed rent) Housing benefit, etc	-0.15	-0.19	48.6	Postage, telephone, telemessages Domestic help, etc	0.81	0.94	5.7
Net rates, water charges	21-69	23.44	6.9	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.38	0.43	18-7
and imputed rent In process of purchase	21-03	20 44		Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.24	0.27	5.2
Gross rates, water, insurance	32-14	33-14		Subscriptions, fees, etc††	3.08	2.38	7.8
of structure, imputed rent Imputed rent included in				Personal goods and services Leather, travel goods, jewellery,	6.48	7.02	2.2
preceding payment Housing benefit, etc	20·41 -0·37	20·55 -0·25	0·9 10·3	watches and fancy goods	1.66	1.83	5.8
Net rates, water charges and				Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc,	0.92	0.96	2.0
imputed rent Owned outright	31.77	32.89	0.9	excluding toilet paper	1.72	1.80	1.9
Gross rates, water, insurance				Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc Medical, dental and nursing fees	1·25 0·92	1·37 0·67	2·3 10·6
of structure, imputed rent Imputed rent included in	30.05	30-70		Spectacles**	0.02	0.39	12-3
preceding payment	19-15	19.46	1.4	Motoring expenditure	21.22	23-80	2-3
Housing benefit, etc Net rates, water charges and	-1.09	-0.92	8.2	Net purchases of motor vehicles,			
imputed rent	28.95	29.78	1.4	spares and accessories Maintenance and running of motor	9.93	11.68	3.9
Household expenditure averaged				vehicles	11-29	12.12	1.8
over all households	29.92	30-42	1.2	Fares and other travel costs	4-21	4.60	4-4
Housing† Gross rent, rates, etc (as defined				Purchase and maintenance of other	0.42	0.47	21.7
in the preceding section)	28·45 -3·78	29·77 -3·93	0·6 2·6	vehicles and boats Rail fares	0.73	0-89	5.7
Housing benefits, etc Net rent, rates and water	24-67	25.84	0.8	Bus and coach fares	1.06	1·14 0·64	2·7 21·1
Repairs, maintenance and	5.25	4.58	5.7	Air fares‡ Other travel and transport	2.00	1.46	na
decorations	10.43	10.55	0.8	Leisure goods	8.54	9.03	2.5
Fuel, light and power Gas	4.10	4.30	1.2	Television, video and audio equimer	nt, 3.09	3-19	5.7
Electricity	4·74 0·97	4·87 0·87	0·9 6·2	including repairs but not rental Sports goods	0.37	0.42	11.8
Coal and coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.62	0.51	5.9	Books, newspapers, periodicals and	2.73	2.93	1.6
Food	34-97	35.79	0.8	magazines Toys and hobbies	0.81	0.89	4.9
Bread, rolls, etc	1.56	1·53 0·10	0·8 4·4	Optical and photographic goods,	0.67	0.66	7-1
Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc	0·10 1·63	1.70	1.2	excluding spectacles Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural			
Breakfast and other cereals	0.63	0.68 1.74	1·6 1·8	goods	0.88	0.95	4-6
Beef and veal Mutton and lamb	1·76 0·65	0.60	2.7	Leisure services	13.18	18·11 0·11	12·4 7·3
Pork	0.65	0.62	2·1 1·6	Cinema admissions Theatres, sporting events and	0.10		
Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned)	0·73 0·33	0·71 0·33	1.9	other entertainments excl. betting	1.61	1.85	4.2
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.72	2.76	1.2	Television and video rental, television licences	n 1-98	1.99	1.1
Fish	0·95 0·38	0·94 0·36	1·7 2·8	Educational and training expenses	1.43	1.35	6.2
Fish and chips Butter	0.40	0.33	1.8	Hotel and holiday expenses	5·38 2·68	7·17 5·64	7·9 35·9
Margarine	0·27 0·24	0·25 0·22	1·6 2·0	Donations, etc	0.74	0.88	8.0
Lard, cooking fats and other fat Milk, fresh	2.20	2.20	1.1	Miscellaneous Total average household†			
Milk products including cream	0.47	0.49	1.8	Total average Housellolu	178-10	188-62	1.5

Source: Family Expenditure Survey
* For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, March 1983, p 122 or Annex A of the 1986 FES report (Revised).
* See notes to table 7-2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme.
** From 1987 spectacles are shown separately.
* From 1987 air fares are shown separately.
† From 1987 repayment of loans to clear other debts is no longer included in expenditure.

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

							THOUSAND
SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self-employed * 1981	48-1	51-7	1.6	32-6	3-8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment † 1983 March June September December	174-0 197-7 203-6 200-3	226-7 237-1 245-3 243-8	131-3 133-0 135-3 138-3	203: 262: 265: 211:	2	307-0 312-8 334-9 314-1	
1984 March June September December	200-5 213-1 216-2 209-3	239-5 251-7 259-8 259-8	136·6 137·6 137·0 139·5	202- 265- 262- 228-	7 0	311·2 333·6 330·1 315·3	
1985 March June September December	207-1 222-2 225-4 219-9	258·3 271·5 266·1 267·0	138·0 142·4 142·9 145·7	226- 276- 280- 244-	3 5	320·6 379·0 372·3 335·8	
1986 March June September December	214-2 228-0 226-3 223-6	260·1 271·8 278·0 278·7	142-5 144-5 145-7 147-3	242 288 289 255	6 1	334·0 384·9 378·0 349·2	
1987 March June September December	222·0 238·5 240·1 231·8	274-1 281-9 284-5 286-6	147·4 146·8 150·7 155·5	246 293 301 273	9	348-6 397-1 391-1 359-2	
1988 March June September December	235·7 254·5 250·8 252·4	280-9 291-0 298-9 299-9	152-6 156-9 155-4 162-8	273 312 318 288	·5 ·0	365·5 409·3 410·4 367·2	
Change Dec 1988 on Dec 1987 Absolute (thousands) Percentage	+20·6 +8·9	+13·3 +4·6	+7·3 +4·7	+14 +5		+8·0 +2·2	

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

1981 145 1986 185
1983 142 1987 180
1984 169 1988 183
1984 169 1988 183
1985 170
† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4.

TOURISM Q 7

	Overseas visitors		UK residents a		Balance (a) less (b)	nditure 0.4
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987	2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,215		2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,190		+223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -1,975	
Percentage change 1988/1987	7 -1 Overseas visitor	s to the UK	+13 UK residents a	broad	Balance	
	Actual R	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,015 1,497 2,371 1,377	1,497 1,578 1,596 1,589	1,086 1,797 2,991 1,406	1,680 1,867 1,906 1,827	-71 -300 -620 -29	-183 -289 -310 -238
1988 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (e)	1,061 1,488 2,257 1,410	1,541 1,563 1,509 1,603	1,342 1,966 3,207 1,675	2,034 2,005 2,025 2,126	-281 -478 -950 -265	-493 -442 -516 -523
1987 January February March April May June July August September October November December	412 266 337 415 476 606 745 925 700 585 397 395	520 483 482 497 514 555 525 534 525 526 486 565	358 318 410 480 604 713 844 1,134 1,013 755 371 280	550 567 554 615 634 618 646 621 639 642 580 605	+54 -52 -73 -65 -128 -107 -99 -209 -313 -170 +26 +115	-30 -84 -72 -118 -120 -63 -121 -87 -114 -116 -94 -40
1988 P January February March April May June July August September October (e) November (e) December (e)	407 288 366 459 453 576 744 856 657 590 395 425	511 499 531 537 498 528 514 508 487 521 497 585	416 416 510 547 582 837 922 1,178 1,107 890 450 335	651 695 688 677 615 713 661 689 675 723 726 677	-9 -128 -144 -88 -129 -261 -178 -322 -450 -300 -55 +90	-140 -196 -157 -140 -117 -185 -147 -181 -188 -202 -229 -92

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

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

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America		
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566		2,093 2,377 2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,394 3,280	6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,540	1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,850
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,641 4,048 5,618 3,259	3,829 3,827 3,840 4,070	502 938 1,283 672	1,654 2,475 3,200 1,988	486 635 1,135 599
1988 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q3 (e)	2,746 4,012 5,546 3,360	3,927 3,761 3,789 4,187	519 846 1,201 710	1,704 2,484 3,301 2,050	524 683 1,043 600
1987 January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,039 678 925 1,316 1,304 1,427 1,883 2,228 1,507 1,348 948	1,384 1,197 1,248 1,267 1,284 1,276 1,257 1,289 1,294 1,352 1,266 1,432	174 127 200 191 343 404 428 479 376 338 163 170	648 416 590 956 755 763 1,119 1,335 746 750 604 635	216 135 135 168 207 260 336 414 385 260 181 158
1988 P January February March April May June July August September October (e) November (e) December (e)	1,009 783 954 1,323 1,191 1,498 1,929 2,083 1,533 1,330 1,040 990	1,306 1,344 1,277 1,267 1,212 1,282 1,264 1,279 1,324 1,436 1,427	158 140 220 202 279 365 420 448 334 330 200	637 497 570 928 698 858 1,171 1,268 862 730 670 650	214 146 164 194 214 275 338 367 338 270 170

TOURISM 8.4 Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual R	Seasonally adjusted	America		
1976 1977 1978 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	11,560 11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,700		579 619 782 1.087 1.382 1.514 1.299 1.023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,835	9,954 9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,350	1,027 1,040 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,520
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4,242 7,313 10,650 5,241	6,937 6,927 6,837 6,746	254 347 583 375	3,404 6,434 9,510 4,329	584 532 558 537
1988 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (e)	4,426 7,308 10,959 6,010	7,185 6,874 7,042 7,602	250 440 665 480	3,514 6,300 9,607 4,930	662 568 687 600
1987 January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,306 1,292 1,644 2,073 2,391 2,849 3,148 4,041 3,462 2,539 1,603 1,098	2,202 2,494 2,241 2,275 2,349 2,303 2,314 2,276 2,247 2,215 2,330 2,201	120 53 81 104 130 1114 118 258 207 227 77 71	976 1,087 1,341 1,723 2,119 2,593 2,992 3,541 3,047 2,127 1,325 877	209 152 222 247 142 142 108 242 208 186 201 150
1988 P January February March April May June July August September October (e) November (e) December (e)	1,393 1,371 1,662 2,070 2,123 3,115 3,306 3,944 3,708 3,080 1,700 1,230	2,295 2,583 2,307 2,254 2,138 2,482 2,336 2,342 2,364 2,645 2,550 2,407	126 54 70 144 135 162 171 273 222 230 130	1,012 1,109 1,392 1,665 1,844 2,791 2,957 3,403 3,247 2,610 1,380 940	255 207 200 262 144 162 179 269 239 240 190

Notes: See table 8-2.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES **YTS** entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April 1988–March 1989	36.4	20.2	23.9	39.7	38.6	38.1	52.0	23.3	19.5	42.7	334.4
Entrants to training April 1988–March 1989	31.2	18.1	22.1	35.9	35.8	35.3	49.3	23.3	18.8	39.5	309.3
Total in training March 1989	40.0	21.2	30.5	43.6	46.6	45.2	60.7	30.5	23.8	49.8	391.9

Note: 'Planned entrants' are entrants to YTS only. 'Entrants to training' and 'Total in Training' include young people on YTS and Initial Training.

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

Measure	Great Britain	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	March	February	March	February	March	February	
Community Industry Enterprise Allowance Scheme Job Release Scheme Jobshare Jobstart Allowance	8,000 89,000 7,000 252 4,000*	7,000 90,000 7,000 254 4,000†	1,723 7,716 373 29	1,799 7,871 403 25 516†	917 6,278 288 18	802 6,250 305 21 355†	
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	2,042,102**	1,846,806††	258,397**	230,158††	123,719**	111,955 ††	

Figures for March are not yet available; an estimate is provided for the Great Britain total. Live cases as at January 27, 1989.

** March 28 1988 to February 24, 1989. †† March 28 1988 to January 27, 1989.

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

Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, February 6 to March 3 1989 Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, February 6 to March 3, 1989

7,979 3,101

THOUSAND

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

GREAT	T BRITAIN	Disabled peop	ole †							
		Suitable for o	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
		Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	
1988	Jan Apr July Oct	21.5 20.3 20.3 18.5	18.4 16.8 17.1 15.7	45.6 46.6 45.6 43.4	32.9 34.0 33.5 31.6	4.1 4.2 4.0 4.0	3.6 3.6 3.5 3.4	2.5 3.0 2.7 2.3	1.8 2.3 1.9 1.6	
1989	Jan	19.3	16.5	45.4	33.3	4.5	3.8	2.5	1.8	

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980. Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

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

revised

estimated

EC European Community

not elsewhere specified

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

UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

provisional

break in series

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.

[†] For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilitive who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

^{*}For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 18, 1988, the latest date for which figures are available, 374,238 people were registered under the Acts.

† includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

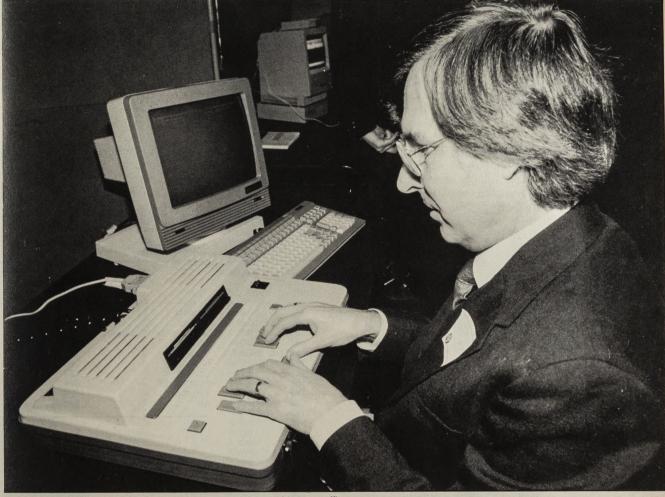
Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M (Q)	May 89: Apr 89:	1·1 159	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			- page
Employees in employment Industry: GB				industries Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Apr 89:	5.4
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	May 89:	1.4	Detailed results	A	Apr 89:	173
time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M M	May 89: May 89:	1·2 1·3	Manufacturing International comparisons	M	Mar 89:	-
Occupation		way oo.		Agriculture	A	Apr 89:	5.9 211
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	Α	Dec 88:	1.10	Coal-mining	A	Apr 89:	210
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 89:	1.7	Average earnings: non-manual employees Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	M (A)	May 89:	5.
Region: GB	Q	May 00:	4.5	Latest figures: industry	M	May 89:	1.1
Sector: numbers and indices, self-employed: by region	Q	May 89: Mar 88:	1·5 162	Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	Q M	Mar 89: May 89:	1-10 1-10
: by industry		Mar 88:	161				
Census of Employment: Sept 1984 GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31	Output per head			
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	May 89:	1.
nternational comparisons pprentices and trainees by industry:	М	May 89:	1.9	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing industries	Α	July 88:	1.14	Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices	M M	May 89: May 89:	5
pprentices and trainees by region:	Α	July 88:	1.15	Quarterly and armual molices	· ·	way oo.	
Manufacturing industries mployment measures	M	May 89:	9.2	Labour costs			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65	Survey results 1984	Quadrennial M	June 86: May 89:	2 F
abour turnover in manufacturing rade union membership	Q A	Mar 88: May 89:	1·6 250	Per unit of output	IVI	iviay 09:	
				Retail prices			
				General index (RPI)		May 90	
Inemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	May 89: May 89:	£
Summary: UK	М	May 89:	2.1	Recent movements and the index			
GB Age and duration: UK	M M (Q)	May 89: May 89:	2·2 2·5	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	May 89:	€
Broad category: UK	M (Q)	May 89:	2.1	and weights	M	May 89:	€
Broad category: GB	M	May 89:	2.2	Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary	M A	May 89: May 89:	6
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Mar 89: Mar 89:	2·6 2·6	Revision of weights	A	Apr 89:	2
Age time series UK	M (Q)	May 89:	2.7	Pensioner household indices	M (Q)	May 89:	6
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	Q M (Q)	May 89: May 89:	2·15 2·8	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	May 89:	6
Region and area				Revision of weights	A	June 88:	30
Time series summary: by region	M M	May 89: May 89:	2·3 2·4	Food prices London weighting: cost indices	M D	May 89: May 82:	6
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas	M	May 89:	2.9	International comparisons	M	May 89:	6
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 89:	2·10 2·6				
Age and duration: summary Flows:	Q	Mar 89:	2.0	Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	May 89:	7-
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2.19	: per person	Q	May 89:	7
UK, time series GB, Age time series	M M	May 89: May 89:	2·19 2·20	Composition of expenditure	Q	May 89:	7
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Oct 88:	2.23/24/26	: quarterly summary : in detail	Q (A)	May 89:	7
GB, Age and duration Students: by region	Q M	Oct 88: May 89:	2·21/22/25 2·13	Household characteristics	Q (A)	May 89:	7
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 89:	9.3/4	Industrial disputes, steppedes of w	ork		
International comparisons	М	May 89:	2.18	Industrial disputes: stoppages of w Summary: latest figures	M	May 89:	4
Ethnic origin		Dec 88:	633	: time series	М	May 89:	4
emporarily stopped: UK		NA- 00	644	Latest year and annual series Industry	Α	July 88:	3
Latest figures: by region	М	May 89:	2.14	Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	May 89:	4
/acancies				Annual Detailed	A	July 88: July 88:	3
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	May 89:	3.1	Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled seasonally adjusted	M	May 89:	3.2	Cumulative	M	May 89: July 88:	3
Region unfilled unadjusted	М	May 89:	3-3	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	July 88:	3
				Days lost per 1,000 employees in			0
				recent years by industry International comparisons	A	July 88: June 88:	3
Redundancies Confirmed: GB latest month	М	May 89:	2.30	mternational compansons			
Regions	М	May 89:	2.30	Tourism			
Industries Advance notifications	M S (M)	May 89: Nov 88:	2·31 622	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	May 89:	8
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	М	May 89:	8
				residents	M	May 89:	8
				Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 89:	8
arnings and hours				Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 89:	8
verage earnings Whole economy (new series) index				Visits abroad by country visited	ã	Apr 89:	8
Main industrial sectors	М	May 89:	5.1	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 89:	8
Industry	M Q (M)	May 89:	5·3 146	Visits abroad by mode of travel and			
Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	Q (IVI)	Mar 89:		purpose of visit	Q	Apr 89: Apr 89:	8
Latest key results	A	Nov 88:	601	Visitor nights	٧	Αρί 09.	
Time series Basic wage rates: manual workers	M (A)	May 89:	5.6	W. Carlotte			
Normal weekly hours	Α	Apr 89:	174	YTS YTS entrants: regions	M	May 89:	9
Holiday entitlements	Α	Apr 89:	211				

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

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

Special Feature



Les Honkinson types in braille and supervises the typing pool in a tax office.

Registered disabled people in the public sector

This article shows the latest figures for a wide cross-section of public sector employers whose individual quota positions have been disclosed with their agreement. It contains the latest in a series of tables produced annually since 1976.¹

Figures for Government Departments were prepared by the Treasury's Management and Personnel Office and relate to June 1, 1988. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual inquiry into the quota positions of all

employers subject to quota, which was carried out by the Employment Service in May 1988.

¹ As the number of people who choose to register has steadily declined in recent years, the figures quoted should not be regarded as providing a complete picture of the employment of people with disabilities in the public sector.

The following factors need to be borne in mind when considering the figures.

- Quota figures reflect only the employment of those people with disabilities who are registered under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958, and because many people with disabilities who would be eligible to register choose not to do so, quota figures themselves do not give an accurate picture of the extent to which people with disabilities are employed.
- The number of registered disabled people has declined over the years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers covered by the Quota Scheme (that is those with 20 or more workers) to achieve the 3 per cent quota. Less than one-third of employers subject to quota now do so.
- Failure to satisfy the 3 per cent quota is not an offence. The Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 require employers who do not meet their quota to engage suitable registered disabled people if any are available when vacancies arise. Employers who are below quota must not engage anyone other than a registered disabled person

Notes

The 1944 Act is not binding on the Crown, but Government Departments and the National Health Service have nevertheless agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers.

The column headed 'Registered disabled staff' in the tables shows in some case 0.5 of a decimal place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10-30 hours a week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applies to the total number of staff employed.

without first obtaining a permit to do so from the Employment Service. The Act also requires employers who are below quota not to discharge registered disabled person without reasonable cause.

The Employment Service has commissioned research to establish the numbers and characteristics of people with disabilities in the labour market. The Quota Scheme is also included among the subjects under consideration within the Employment Department's Internal Review o services for people with disabilities.

Public sector quota figures

Government Departments

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	137	1.3
Cabinet Office	10	0.8
(inc MPO)	13 16	0.8
Crown Prosecutions		1.2
Customs and Excise	312.5	0.9
Defence	1,215	2.1
Education and Science	52	
Employment Group	1,342	2.2
Energy	11	1.1
Environment (inc PSA and transport)	566	1.2
Export Credits		4.0
Guarantee Dept	22	1.3
Foreign and Common- wealth Office	33	0-4
Health and Social	1 100	
Security	1,406	1.4
Home Office	146	0.7
Industry and Trade	145	1.2
Inland_Revenue	1,017	1.5
Land Registry	250	2.7
Lord Chancellor's Office	129.5	1.1
National Savings	200	2.7
Ordnance Survey Overseas Development	24.5	0.9
Administration	20	1.3
Population, Censuses	44.5	2.2
and Surveys Scottish Office	89.5	1.4
	6	0.2
Scottish Prison Service		1.8
Stationery Office	58	1.8
Treasury	38.5	
Welsh Office	28	1.3
Other Government Departments	178.5	2.1
All	7,500.5	1.3

County Councils

Avon Bedfordshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire Cambridgeshire Cheshire

Cleveland Clwyd Cornwall Cumbria Derbyshire Devon

Durham Dyfed East Sussex

Essex Gloucestershire

Hampshire Hereford and Worcester

Gwynedd

Hertfordshire Humberside Isle of Wight Lancashire

Leicestershire

Mid-Glamorgan Norfolk Northamptonshire Northumberland North Yorkshire Nottinghamshire Oxfordshire Powys Shropshire

Somerset South Glamorgan Staffordshire

Surrey Warwickshire West Glamorgan West Sussex West Yorkshire Wiltshire

AII

5.614

0.7

Scottish Regional Councils

Registered disabled staff	Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per ce
146	0.6	Borders	14	0.3
90	0.6	Central	91	0.8
83	0.5	Dumfries and Galloway	62	1.3
47	0.3	Fife	148	1.1
85	0.5	Grampian	116	0.7
147	0.6	Highland	65.5	0.8
136	0.7	Lothian	164	0.7
164	1.4	Strathclyde	671	0.6
149	1.4	Tayside	59	0.4
69	0.5	All	1,390.5	0.7
148	0.5			
313	1.5			

Scottish Island Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per ce
Orkney	7	0.6
	9	0.4
	5	0.3
All	21	0.4
Orkney Shetland Western Isles All		0.4

District Councils

		THE RESERVE A
	Registered disabled staff	d Per cent
Aberconwy	11	2.1
Adur	1	0.3
Afan	19	3.1
Allerdale	17	2.9
Alnwick	6.5	3.4
Alyn and Deeside	4	0.8
Arfon	33	6.2
Arun	2	0.3
Ashfield	12	1.7
Ashford	8	1.4
Aylesbury Vale	6	1.0
Babergh	5	1.4
Barnsley	63.5	0.7
Barrow-in-Furness	27	3.2
Basildon	45.5	3.6

District Councils

District Councils								
	Registered disabled staff	Per		Registered disabled staff	Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per
Basingstoke and Deane Bassetlaw Bath City Berwick-upon-Tweed Beverley Birmingham City Blaby Blackburn Blackburn Blackpool Blaenau Gwent Blyth Valley Bolsover Bolton Boothferry	11 18 13 4 7 333 0 47 44 21 8 24 105 5	1.5 2.0 1.4 2.7 1.3 0.8 0 2.6 2.7 2.1 1.1 4.7 0.9 1.3	East Hertfordshire Eastleigh East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire East Yorkshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Nesto Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland	7 2 18 7 18 8.5 1 21 9 4 10 28 4 6	1·3 0·3 2·1 2·4 3·1 1·3 0·4 2·8 1·2 0·8 1·5	Monmouth Montgomery Neath Newark and Sherwood Newbury Newcastle-under-Lyme Newcastle upon Tyne New Forest Newport Northampton North Avon North Bedford Borough North Cornwall North Devon	7 3 12 3 2 13·5 157·5 8 12.5 8 3 20 13·5 13	1·3 1·1 2·2 0·5 0·4 1·2 1·0 0·9 0·8 0·5 0·5 2·1 3·0 2·9
Boston Bournemouth Bracknell Bradford Braintree Breckland Brecon Borough Brentwood Bridgenorth Brighton Bristol City Broadland Bromsgrove Broxtowe	4 18 6 95 10 2 2 20 0 31 55 6 3 6-5	0·8 1·1 0·8 0·6 1·4 0·4 0·8 4·0 0 1·6 0·9 1·7	Forest Heath Forest of Dean Fylde Gateshead Gedling Gillingham Glanford Gloucester City Glyndwr Gosport Gravesham Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford	5 7 4 81 5 7 10 8 4 6 13 4 29 9.5	2·0 2·0 1·1 0·7 0·8 1·3 3·2 1·0 1·5 1·0 1·5 1·3	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk North Shropshire North Tyneside North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire North Witshire Norwich City Nottingham City Numeaton	1 13 4 5 6 1 65 5 6 2 29 55 20	0·5 1·7 0·5 1·4 1·6 0·4 0·8 1·2 1·4 0·4 1·2 1·4 2·0
Burnley Bury Calderdale Cambridge City Cannock Chase Canterbury City Caradon Cardiff City Carlisle Carmarthen Carrick Castle Morpeth Castle Point Ceredigian	18 46·5 34·5 23 8 15·5 12 28 15 8 12 4 10 8	1.6 0.8 0.5 2.0 1.3 1.7 3.5 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.4 1.1 2.2 1.6	Halton Hambleton Harborough Harlow Harrogate Hart Hartlepool Hastings Havant Hereford City Hertsmere High Peak Hinkley and Bosworth Holderness	35 0 4 36 15 4 17·5 27 13 15 2 6 3	3·0 0 1·3 2·2 1·4 1·1 1·7 3·2 1·7 3·0 0·3 1·1 0·7	Oadby and Wigston Ogwr Oldham Oswestry Oxford City Pendle Penwith Peterborough City Plymouth City Poole Portsmouth City Preselei Presston Purbeck	3 45 56 3 23 11 8 19 16 12 17 13 22 2	1·4 4·5 0·6 1·6 2·0 1·3 2·2 1·3 0·7 2·3 1·7 1·0
Charnwood Chelmsford Cheltenham Cherwell Chester City Chesterfield Chester-le-Street Chichester Chiltern Chorley Christchurch Cleethorpes Colchester Colwyn Borough	6 13 11 6 20 20 8 12 1 12.5 1 15.5 78 5	0·8 1·5 1·5 0·9 2·6 1·5 1·5 2·0 0·3 1·6 0·2 2·9 5·8 1·4	Horsham Hove Huntingdon Hyndburn Ipswich Islwyn Kennet Kerrier Kettering Kingston-upon-Hull Kingswood Kirklees Knowsley Lancaster City	5 10 4 16·5 37·5 18 1 7 16 64 9 119 84 26	0.8 1.3 0.6 2.1 3.0 2.5 0.2 1.2 2.4 1.6 1.8 1.0 1.1	Radnor Reading Redditch Reigate and Banstead Restormel Rhondda Rhuddlan Rhymney Valley Ribble Valley Richmondshire Rochester-upon-Medway Rochdale Rochford Rossendale	4 20 6 2 15·5 16 5 19 7 3 15 90·5 2 15	2·6 1·6 0·9 0·2 3·0 1·5 1·0 1·5 3·0 1·5 3·0 1·5 2·0 2·0 2·4
Congleton Copeland Corby Cotswold Coventry City Craven Crawley Crewe and Nantwich Cynon Valley Dacorum Darlington Dartford Daventry Delyn	4 13 10 7 99 6·5 11 14 17 15 17 2	0·7 2·1 1·3 2·1 0·5 2·6 1·1 1·8 2·5 1·6 1·5 0·2 0·3 1·1	Lanbaurgh Leeds City Leicester City Leominster Lewes Lichfield Lincoln City Liverpool City Llanelli Lliw Valley Macclesfield Maidstone Malden Malvern Hills	17 422 89 1 6 9 30-5 315 21 7 13 11 3-5 5	1·0 1·5 2·1 0·5 1·4 2·0 3·2 1·2 2·9 1·5 1·2 1·5	Rother Rotherham Rugby Runnymede Rushcliffe Rushmoor Rutland Ryedale St Albans City St Edmondsbury St Helens Salford City Salisbury Sandwell	7 55 5 7 3 10 0 3 6 5 92 172-5 4 75	1.4 0.6 0.9 1.6 0.7 1.5 0 0.9 0.9 0.7 1.2 2.0 0.8
Derby Derbyshire Dales Derwentside Dinefwr Boro Council Doncaster Dover Dudley Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire	32 5 22 15 131 2 76 23 7 39·5 12 0 4	1.6 1.1 1.9 3.7 1.1 0.3 0.6 2.2 3.1 3.0 1.8 0.7 0.9	Manchester City Mansfield Medina Mendip Merrionnydd Melton Borough Merthyr Tydfil Mid-Bedfordshire Mid-Devon Middlesbrough Mid-Suffolk Mid-Sussex Milton Keynes Mole Valley	262 26 11 3 9 4 14 2 3 37 3 6 4 2.5	0·8 2·7 3·3 1·1 3·6 1·9 1·6 0·6 0·8 1·8 0·7 0·9 0·5	Scarborough Scunthorpe Sedgefield Sedgemoor Sefton Selby Sevenoaks Sheffield Shepway Shrewsbury and Atcha Slough Corporation Solihull Southampton South Bedfordshire	38·5 19 13 7 86 1 11 276 8 m 5·5 6 21 31	3·9 1·8 1·2 1·0 0·9 0·3 2·2 1·0 1·3 0·8 0·6 0·3 1·4 0·7

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
South Buckinghamshire South Cambridgeshire South Derbyshire Southend-on-Sea South Hams South Herefordshire South Holland South Kesteven South Lakeland South Norfolk South Northamptonshire South Oxfordshire South Pembrokeshire South Ribble	2.5 4 3 39 8 3 8 9 9 5 1 4 3	0·7 1·1 0·8 2·9 1·8 1·4 1·7 1·4 1·2 1·3 0·4 0·7 1·0 2·0
South Shropshire South Somerset South Staffordshire South Tyneside South Wight Spelthorne Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stevenage Stockport Stockton-on-Tees Stoke-on-Trent City Stratford-on-Avon Stroud	2 7 7 45.5 4 8 9 3 3 4 36.5 24 58 7	1·1 1·0 1·6 0·6 1·1 1·6 1·2 0·7 0·4 0·4 1·2 1·7 1·3 2·1
Suffolk Coastal Sunderland Surrey Heath Swale Swansea City Taff Ely Tameside Tandridge Tamworth Taunton Deane Teesdale Teignbridge Tendring Test Valley	3 152 4 11 70 17·5 63 4 9 0 13 3 3	0.6 1.0 1.0 1.6 2.5 2.0 0.7 1.3 0.9 1.3 0.5 0.5 0.4
Tewkesbury Thamesdown Thanet Thurrock Three Rivers Tonbridge and Malling Torbay Torfaen Torridge Trafford Tunbridge Wells Tynedale Uttlesford Vale of Glamorgan	1 18 38 30 4 8 29 11 2 70 9.5 3 2	0·3 1·0 2·2 2·4 1·0 1·5 2·6 1·0 0·7 1·6 1·6 0·9 0·7 1·7
Vale of White Horse Vale Royal Wakefield City Walsall Wansbeck Warsdyke Warrington Warwick Watford Waveney Waverley Wealdon Wear Valley	2 14 108 164 12 1 21 8 7 4 2 3	0·4 1·7 0·8 1·6 1·8 0·2 1·2 1·1 0·8 0·5 0·4 0·6 1·9
Wellingborough Welwyn Hatfield West Devon West Dorset West Lancashire West Lindsey West Norfolk West Oxfordshire West Somerset West Wiltshire Weymouth and Portland Wigan Wimbourne Winchester City	6 15 2 4 17 1 9 0 7 9 134 3 5	1·2 1·4 1·0 0·8 1·8 0·3 1·5 0 0 1·3 1·8 1·5 0·9 0·8

	Registered disabled staff	Per
Windsor and Maidenhea	d 7	0.8
Woking	d 7 9	1.5
Wokingham	4	0.7
Wolverhampton MBC	201	1.8
Woodspring	11	0.9
Worcester City	9	1.2
Worthing_	11	1.5
Wrekin, The	21.5	2.0
Wrexham Maelor	29	2.7
Wychavon	5	0.9
Wycombe	6	0.7
Wyre	13	2.2
Wyre Forest	29	2.9
Ynys Mon	11	1.5
York	30	2.6
All	8,419	1.2

Greater London Area Councils

		March Control
Barking Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden Corp of London Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	57 38 24 136 21 124 28 136 47 80 66 32·5 18 94 32 61 77 49 90 21 29 371 134 32 97 46 23 80 17 59 69 29	0.9 0.4 0.5 1.5 0.3 1.9 0.4 0.8 0.4 0.9 0.5 1.0 0.9 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 1.7 0.7 0.7 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9
Westminster	41	0.7
All	2,258.5	1.0

Scottish District Councils

0·9 0·8 1·1

	Registered disabled	Per cent	Scottish Health Board	st
	staff			Ridi
City of Aberdeen	75	2.8		st
Angus	15	2.1		-
Annandale and Eskdale	1	0.4	Argyll and Clyde	
Argyle and Bute	6	0.8	Ayrshire and Arran	
Badenoch and			Borders	
Strathspey	0.5	1.5	Dumfries and Galloway	
Bannf and Buchan	5	0.5	Fife	
Bearsden and Milngavie	7	2.3	Forth Valley	
Berwickshire	2	1.9	Grampian	
Caithness	1	0.4	Greater Glasgow	
Clackmannan	12	1.7	Highland	
Clydebank	19	2.7	Lanarkshire	
Clydesdale	4	0.8	Lothian	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth		1.7	Orkney	
Cumnock and Doon			Shetland	
Valley	9	1.6		
	31	1.4	Tayside	
Cunninghame Dumbarton	29	2.9	Western Isles	
	51	1.7	All	
City of Dundee Dunfermline	36.5	2.7		
Dulliellillile	00.0			and the same of

District Health Authorities

Registered Per disabled cent staff

0 0.9 1.0 1.0

1.4

1.5 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.4 2.0 0.3

0.6

0·3 0·3 0·7 0·6 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·7 0·2

0.3

16·5 14·5 3 56

16

845-5

Registered Per disabled cent staff

155.5

staff

28·5 28 12·5 19 7

327-5

Registered Per disabled cent

East Kilbride

East Lothian

City of Glasgow Gordon Hamilton Inverclyde

Kirkcaldy Kyle and Carrick Lochaber Midlothian Monklands Moray Motherwell

North East Fife Perth and Kinross

Ross and Cromarty Roxburgh Skye and Lochalsh

Regional Health Authorities

Council of the Isles of

Scilly
Derbyshire
East Anglia
Mersey
North East Thames

Northern North West Thames North Western

Oxford South East Thames South Western South West Thames

Trent Wessex Bexhill Yorkshire

All

Falkirk

Nairn Nithsdale

Renfrew

Stewartry Stirling Strathkelvin

Sutherland Tweedale West Lothian

Wigtown

All

Registered Per disabled cent

Eastwood City of Edinburgh Ettrick and Lauderdale

Inverness Kilmarnock and Loudoun

Kincardine and Deeside

	Registered disabled staff	Per		Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Airdale	11	0.5	Huddersfield	9	0.2
Aylesbury Vale Barking, Havering and	9	0.2	Hull Huntingdon	11 3·5	0·2 0·2
Brentwood	18 27	0·2 0·5	Islington Isle of Wight	9 2	0·3 0·1
Barnet Barnsley	10	0.3	Kettering	11	0.4
Basildon and Thurrock Basingstoke and North	9	0.2	Kidderminster Kingston and Esher	6	0.3
Hampshire	21	0.6	Lancaster	28.5	0.8
Bassetlaw Bath	9	0·5 0·3	Leeds Eastern Leeds Western	16 28	0·2 0·3
Bexlev	12	0.3	Leicestershire Liverpool	35 30	0·2 0·3
Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribble	12	0.3	Macclesfield	7	0.3
Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde	18	0.5	Maidstone	16	0.5
Bloomsbury	20	0.5	Medway Merton and Sutton	12 6·5	0·3 0·1
Bolton	16	0.4	Mid-Downs	0	0
3radford 3rent	17 7	0·3 0·1	Mid-Essex Mid-Glamorgan	11 8	0·3 0·1
Brighton Bristol and Weston	10 19	0.2	Mid-Staffs Mid-Surrey	14 14·5	0·3 0·4
Bromley	35	0.7	Milton Keynes	3	0.2
Bromsgrove and Redditch	6	0.2	Newcastle Newham	16·5 5	0·2 0·2
Burnley, Pendle and			Northallerton	0	0 0.4
Rossendale Bury	37 9	0·7 0·5	Northampton Northumberland	20 10	0.2
Calderdale	15 19	0·5 0·4	North Bedfordshire North Birmingham	4 7	0·1 0·3
Camberwell Cambridge	15	0.3	North Derbyshire	9.5	1.2
Canterbury and Thanet	16	0.3	North Devon	17	0.9
Central Birmingham Central Manchester	7 19·5	0·1 0·3	North Hertfordshire North West Durham	17·5 7	1·0 0·5
Central Nottingham	15	0.4	North East Essex	9.5	0.2
Cheltenham Chester	7 22	0.2	North Lincolnshire North Manchester	17 11	0.3
Chichester	22	0.7	North Staffordshire	22	0.2
Chorley and South Ribble	3.5	0.3	North West Surrey North Tees	2	0·1 0·1
City and Hackney	25 18	0·5 0·3	North Tyneside North Warwickshire	5 5	0·3 0·2
Clwyd Cornwall and Isles of			North West		
Scilly Coventry	15·5 16	0.3	Hertfordshire Nottingham	21 33	0.3
Crewe	25	0.6	Norwich	24	0.3
Croydon Darlington	12 11	0·2 0·5	Oldham	10.5	0.4
Dartford and Gravesham	1 5	0.1	Oxfordshire Paddington and North	36	0.4
Dewsbury	1 16	0·1 0·3	Kensington Pembrokeshire	6 2·5	0·2 0·2
Doncaster Dudley	14	0.3	Peterborough	12	0.4
Durham Ealing	3	0.1	Plymouth Pontefract	5 5·5	0.1
Eastbourne	20	0.7	Portsmouth and SE		
East Berkshire East Birmingham	7 3	0·1 0·1	Hampshire Powys	11·5 21	0·2 0·8
East Cumbria	9	0.3	Preston Redbridge	24	0·5 0·1
East Dorset East Dyfed	18 12	0.3	Riverside (including		
East Hertfordshire East Suffolk	1 12	1.2	Hammersmith) Rochdale	50 13	0.6
East Surrey	12	0.3	Rotherham	11	0.3
East Yorkshire Enfield	18 7	0·5 0·2	Rugby	4	0.5
Exeter	31	0.4	St Helens and Knowsle Salford	y 37 26	0·7 0·3
Frenchley	13	0.3	Salisbury	3	0.1
Gateshead Gloucester	13 11	0·5 0·2	Sandwell Scarborough	8 4	0·3 0·2
Great Yarmouth and Waveney	26.5	3.8	Scunthorpe Sheffield	7 58	0·4 0·5
Greenwich	5	0.1	Shropshire	13	0.2
Grimsby Gwent	8 30	0.3	Solihull Somerset	6 40	0·2 0·7
Gwynedd	22	0.4	South Birmingham	16.5	0.5
Halton Hampstead	2 4	0·1 0·1	South Cumbria South Glamorgan	9 15	0·4 0·1
Haringey	12	0.3	South Lincolnshire South Manchester	15 34	0·4 0·5
Harrogate Harrow	7 18	0.5	South Sefton	29	0.6
Hartlepool Herefordshire and	5	0.3	South Tees South Tyneside	15 6	0.3
Worcestershire	4.5	0.1	South Warwickshire	9	0.3
Hounslow and Spelthorne	20	0.4	Southampton and SW Hampshire	3	0.1
Hillingdon	2	0.1	Southend	12	0.3

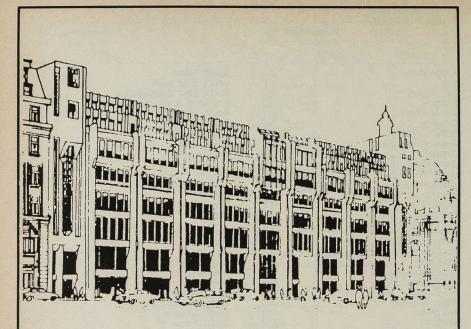
	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
South Mead South East Kent South East Staffordshire Southport and Formby South West Durham South West	5 6 16 4 9	0·2 0·2 0·5 0·2 0·3
Hertfordshire South West Surrey Sunderland Stockport Swindon Tameside and Glossop Torbay Tower Hamlets Trafford	8 9.5 17 9 10 3 10 30 12	0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·5
Tunbridge Wells Wakefield Walsall Waltham Forest Wandsworth Warrington West Berkshire West Birmingham West Cumbria West Dorset West Essex West Essex West Glamorgan West Lancashire	7 17 10 10 20 10 9 6 8 10 6 34 14 7	0·2 0·7 0·3 0·2 ·3 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·5 0·3
West Norfolk and Wisbech West Suffolk Wigan Winchester Wirrall Wolverhampton Worthing Wycombe York	15 5 4 11 20 7 8 3 12·5	0·5 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·5 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3
All	2,559	0.3

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Dental Estimates Board Prescription Pricing	43	3.2
Authority Welsh Health Technical	8	0.4
Services Org	7	1.0
Scottish Health Common Services Agency	20	0.4
All	78	0.9

Electricity Boards

	Registered disabled staff	Per
Eastern	42	0.4
East Midlands	49	0.7
London	65	0.9
Merseyside and North		
Wales	40	0.8
West Midlands	49	0.6
North Eastern	51	1.0
North of Scotland Hydro	15.5	0.4
North West	39	0.5
South Eastern	48	0.8
Southern	46	0.6
South of Scotland	20	0.6
South Wales	34	0.9
South Western	30	0.5
Yorkshire	79	1.1
Central Electricity Generating Board	197	0.4
All	804-5	0.6

Winchester City Wirral



NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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Regional Water Authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Anglian	24	0.5
Northumbrian	8	0.5
North West	47	0.6
Severn Trent	84	0.7
Sussex (Mid)	0	0
Southern	36	1.1
Southern (Mid)	2	0.6
South West	20	1.0
Thames	5	1.4
Thames Valley Welsh National Water	51	0.5
Authority	57	1.2
Wessex	30	1.6
Yorkshire	35	0.7
All	399	0.8



Alarm System for the Shetland Islands. She employed under the Government Placeme

British Steel Corporation

	Registered disabled staff	Per
Scottish	20	0.6
Scunthorpe and Sheffield	40	0.5
Tees	79	1.2
Welsh	84	0.5
Tubes (Corby)	31	0.5
Headquarters	3	0.6
All	257	0.6

Nationalised industries and Public Authorities

	disabled staff	cent
British Airports Authority British Broadcasting	31	0.4
Corporation	73	0.3
British Railways Board	1,245	0.8
British Waterways Board	32	1.1
Civil Aviation Authority	30	0.5
Electricity Council	10	0.8
Independent Broadcasting		
Authority	7	0.5
British Coal	619	0.4
Milton Keynes Develop-		
ment Corps	2	0.3
Post Office Corporation	1,615	0.8
UK Atomic Energy		
Authority	99	0.7
All	3,763	0.7

Special Feature



Pattern of household spending 1987

The April issue of Employment Gazette contained the first results from the 1987 Family Expenditure Survey (FES). The survey provides detailed information on the way households spend their money and also information on sources of income and on household characteristics such as their size and composition. This article presents further results from the survey. The full report for the 1987 survey will be published separately in June.

Summary results on the average pattern of expenditure for households were published with corresponding results for 1986 in the April 1989 issue of Employment Gazette¹

The annual results are compiled from quarterly survey results. The FES is a sample survey and the results are subject to sampling errors.

For 1987 the quarterly pattern is more erratic than in recent years. In particular the level of expenditure for the third quarter seems low in relation to other quarters, both

² A "pensioner" houchold is one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance, retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions.

for the total and for most commodity groups. Detailed investigations of the results suggest that this is partly a result of changes in the proportions of different types of households responding. For example, the third quarter sample includes a larger proportion than in other quarters of households with lower than average expenditure; particularly those headed by "pensioners" and oneperson households.

As an indication of the scale of this effect, if the survey results are standardised so that the proportions of different types of households in the third quarter of 1987 were the same as in the third quarter of the 1986 sample, average household expenditure for the 1987 third quarter would be some £5 per week higher.

Table 1 Average weekly income and expenditure, by household composition and income level

Linited	Kinad	om 1987
Officea	IXIIIqu	UIII 196/

	Number of households	Average number of	Average gross inc		Average expendit		Average number of
	in sample	people	per person	per household	per person	per household	workers
All UK households*	7,396	2.53	£101·18	£256-31	£74·46	£188-62	1.16
Household composition		Relative	to all housel	holds = 100			
One adult:	CEO			00	07	07	0.04
Pensioner†	650	1	51	20	67	27	0.01
Other retired	390		132	52	138	55	_
Non-retired	814	1	180	71	164	65	0.78
One adult, one child**	178	2	51	41	67	53	0.57
One adult, two or more children**	156	2 3·40	34	46	44	59	0.49
One man, one woman:		0 10					0 10
Pensioner†	295	2	44	35	62	49	0.04
Other retired	445	2	103	82	111	88	0.18
Non-retired Non-retired	1,383	2	160	126	147	116	1.52
Tion founds							
Two men or two women	150	2	125	99	118	93	1.17
One man, one woman with:							
One child	611	3	100	118	96	113	1.57
Two children	904	3 4	85	134	78	124	1.60
Three children	261	5	62	122	78	155	1.51
Two adults, four or more children	103	6.34	40	101	48	120	1.20
Three adults	491	3	120	143	117	139	1.95
Three adults, one or more children	293	4.51	84	149	88	156	2.46
Four or more adults	145	4.21	118	197	117	194	3.09
Four or more adults, one or more children	90	5.77	87	197	90	205	3.36
Income level							
Households with gross household							
income in the:							
Lowest 20 per cent	1,479	1.52	37	22	57	34	0.14
Middle 60 per cent	4,438	2.66	80	84	89	94	1.18
Highest 20 per cent	1,479	3.18	181	226	147	184	2.11
riigilest 20 per cent	1,479	0 10	101	LLU		101	

Table 2 Patterns of household expenditure, by household composition and income level

United Kingdom 198

	Percenta	ge of expen	diture a	llocated to):					
	Housing (net)	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Household goods and services	Motoring and fares	Leisure goods and services	Miscellaneous and personal goods/services	all
All UK households	16.1	5.6	19.0	7.1	7.1	11.5	15-1	14.4	4.2	100
Houshold composition										
One adult:										
Pensionert	21.5	14.4	26.4	4.9	4.3	12.4	3.6	8.6	3.9	100
Other retired	32.0	7.7	15.6	3.4	4.4	13.6	10-3	9.6	3.5	100
Non-retired	20.3	5.9	15.6	8.6	5.4	11.2	16.5	13.3	3.3	100
One adult, one child**	13.2	9.9	23.0	7.0	8.8	11.2	12.1	10.2	4.7	100
One adult, two or more	102									
children**	11.5	10.7	26.9	5.9	9.4	12.5	8.2	10.0	4.9	100
One man, one woman:	113		200							
Pensioner†	19.8	9.8	26-1	6-1	5.1	10.0	10.1	8.8	4.4	100
	22.0	5.9	18.7	5.7	4.6	11.5	14.1	13.1	4.5	100
Other retired	16.5	4.8	17.2	7.2	6.2	12.8	16.8	14.5	4.0	100
Non-retired	15.4	8.0	18.4	9.7	7.3	10.5	15.3	12.3	5.1	100
Two men or two women	15.4	0.0	10.4	9.7	7.5	10.3	133	120		
One man, one woman with:					0.0	10.1	100	11.0	4.2	100
One child	16.3	5.5	19.1	7.1	6.9	13.1	16.0	11.9		100
Two children	15.6	5.3	20.5	5.7	8.2	11.8	14.1	14.2	4.7	
Three children	11.7	4.5	18.3	5.0	6.2	10.8	10.1	29.9	3.5	100
Two adults, four or more										400
children	12.1	7.3	24.7	6.5	10.5	11.5	11.9	11.3	4.3	100
Three adults	14.1	4.9	18.6	8.8	7.6	10.1	19.4	12.4	4.1	100
Three adults, one or more										
children	11.8	4.7	20.7	8.1	10.1	9.4	16.7	14.0	4.5	100
Four or more adults	11.9	4.0	18.7	11.0	9.1	9.0	18.3	13.0	5.0	100
Four or more adults, one										
or more children	10.6	3.6	19.9	10.2	11.0	11.0	16.8	11.6	5.4	100
of more criticien	10.0	00	100	102						
Income level										
Households with gross										
household incomes										
in the:						100	- 00	8-3	3.9	100
Lowest 20 per cent	16-3	12.3	26.5	8.1	5.8	12.0	6.8			100
Middle 60 per cent	17.1	6.0	19.9	7.5	6.8	11.3	14.7	12.7	4.1	100
Highest 20 per cent	14.7	3.8	16.2	6.3	7.7	11.7	17-1	18-1	4.4	100

Total expenditure in cash terms and sample sizes are shown in table 1.

Investigations will continue and any findings will be given in the full 1987 report.

Table 1 shows how total expenditure and income vary according to the size and family composition of nouseholds. Patterns of expenditure and their variation with household size are analysed in table 2. The effect of he current employment status of the head of household on expenditure is shown in table 3. Table 4 shows the effect of whether married women are working or not on expenditure and income.

The Family Expenditure Survey also collects data on he availability of certain durable goods in households; and how this varies between different household types and between regions is shown in table 5. The variations in the egional pattern of expenditure, based on the results for the two years 1986 and 1987, are analysed in table 6.

Household composition and the level of spending (table 1)

The average size of households was 2.53 people, a slight decrease from the 1986 survey result of 2.55 people per household; reflecting the trend towards smaller households. The number of people in each household described as workers remained unchanged from 1986 at 1.16. Average weekly expenditure per household and per person was £188.62 and £74.46 respectively in 1987. This was an increase from 1986 of 5.9 per cent in household expenditure and of 6.8 per cent in expenditure per person, in real terms, increases of 2.0 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively.

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The low level of expenditure recorded in the survey for the third quarter of 1987 will be reflected in the annual expenditure figures for 1987.

Nearly all household types show higher average expenditure than 1986, exceptions being one-parent and "pensioner" households. However, within household types there will have been a considerable amount of variation in individual households' experience.

The highest expenditure, as would be expected, was reported in households with the largest number of workers. Households with four or more adults and with children had an average 3.36 workers and an average weekly expenditure of £386.92. This was over twice the average expenditure for all households. Among those households identified in the survey results, the lowest expenditure was recorded by "pensioner" households; one-person "pensioner" households spent £50.15 per week on average in 1987 (one quarter of the average for all households) and those "pensioner" households with one man and one woman £91.89 per week (one half of the average for all households). On average households with children spent relatively less per person than corresponding households without children.

Patterns of expenditure (table 2)

The pattern of expenditure for broad commodity groups is shown for different household types and broad income groups in table 2. The commodity groups used are based on those categories now used for the Retail Prices Index. Further details on expenditure are shown in table 7.3 of "Labour Market Data".

Table 3 Average expenditure and income, by employment status of head of household

United Kingdom 1987

	Employee			Unoccupi	ed	Retired	All households
	employed	employed	out of job*	Seeking work†	Other		nousenoids
Number of households in sample	3,612	632	197	317	668	1,970	7,396
Average number of people per household:			0.01	0.11	0.57	4.50	0.50
All people	2.85	3.26	2.91	3.11	2.57	1.58	2.53
Adults	2.00	2.21	1.98	1.91	1.82	1.56	1.88
Children	0.85	1.06	0.92	1.20	0.76	0.02	0.65
Under 2	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.09		0.08
2 and under 5	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.14	-	0.12
5 and under 18	0.59	0.77	0.59	0.82	0.53	0.02	0.46
People working	1.78	1.92	1.57	0.27	0.41	0.14	1.16
People not working	1.07	1.34	1.34	2.84	2.17	1.44	1.37
Average age of head of household	41	43	40	40	47	73	50
Average weekly household							
expenditure (£)	232-65	274-41	164-16	108-13	149.15	109.15	188-62
Commodity or service:							
Housing—Gross	36.65	41.64	31.49	27.42	31.45	30.17	34.35
Net	25.83	40.92	22.83	10.00	21.05	24.37	30.42
Fuel, light and power	11.03	12.73	10.04	10.48	10.88	8.91	10.55
Food	42.01	50.23	32.86	28.77	32.35	22.36	35.79
Alcoholic drink	11.15	13.83	9.04	5.45	7.10	3.61	8.70
Tobacco	4.97	6.22	6.97	6.77	6.34	2.49	4.67
	17.18	21.31	11.63	8.64	10.34	5.62	13-32
Clothing and footwear	27.10	31.73	21.58	10.60	16-20	12.32	21.71
Household goods and services	37.83	39.52	24.94	13.00	19.51	13.40	28-40
Motoring and fares	35.66	46.12	17.34	10.68	19.67	11.58	27.14
Leisure goods and services Miscellaneous and personal goods and services	9.89	11.80	6.93	3.74	5.71	4.49	7.90
Average weekly income (£)	345.00	345-23	174-20	103-11	159-20	130-95	256-31
Gross income of household members:							
Head	253-64	242-66	108-54	64.00	93.89	94.78	183-96
Wife	59.85	63.25	36-37	17.93	33.39	16-92	43.89
Others	31.52	39-32	29-29	21.18	31.92	19-25	28.45
	3132	00 02	2020				
Sources of income:	299-17	68-94	90.94	22.63	36-48	15.09	162-70
Wages and salaries	12:37	15.45	42.28	63.61	52.59	56.78	31.09
Social security benefits	33.46	260.84	40.97	16.87	70.13	59.08	62.52
Other	33.46	200.04	40.37	10.07	70.13	55 50	02 02

^{*}Covers employees who have worked within the last year and who are seeking or are intending to seek work. For those not currently employed who (when interviewed) had been away from work without pay for no more than 13 weeks, incomes are taken to include normal earnings in preference to unemployment or sickness benefit.
† Includes those whose last job was more than a year ago, and school leavers and others who have never worked.

Includes 37 households in compositions not shown separately.
† Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead such pensions. (From 1986 imputed rent for owner-occupier and rent-free tenures is excluded from the concept of total income in this definition while housing benefit is now added in: the overall effect to increase the number of pensioner. Opensioner households.)

Primarily one-parent families but including cases where one parent was away from home

See footnote to table 1

Table 4 Average expenditure and income of non-retired households with married women working and not working

	With depender children	nt	Without depender children	nt	All working	All not working	All non- retired house- holds
	Working	Not working	Working	Not working			with married
	1	II	III	IV	I and III	II and IV	women
Number of households in sample	1,225	850	1,214	591	2,439	1,441	3,880
Average number of people per household:	4.03	4.17	2.47	2.47	0.05	3.47	2.00
All people Adults	2.19	2.13	2.47	2.47	3·25 2·28	2.24	3·33 2·27
Children	1.84	2.13	0.09	0.07	0.97	1.23	1.07
Under 2	0.15	0.37	0.09	0.07	0.97	0.22	0.13
2 and under 5	0.15	0.57		0.01	0.08	0.22	0.13
5 and under 18	1.42	1.14	0.08	0.01	0.76	0.70	0.20
People working	2.21	0.94	2.29	0.95	2.25	0.94	1.76
People not working	1.82	3.23	0.18	1.52	1.01	2.53	1.57
Average age of head of household	39	36	45	56	42	44	43
Average weekly household expenditure (£)	265-18	220-20	259-05	211-87	262-13	216-78	245-29
Commodity or service:	40.38	34.66	39.04	35.54	39.72	35.02	37-97
Housing—Gross Net	39.85	29.69	38.78	32.68	39.32	30.91	36.20
Fuel, light and power	12.55	12.68	11.24	11.72	11.90	12.29	12.04
Food	52.16	44.92	44.98	40.27	48.59	43.01	46.52
Alcoholic drink	11.49	7.41	14.79	10.26	13.13	8.58	11.44
Tobacco	5.49	5.59	6.27	6.15	5.88	5.82	5.86
Clothing and footwear	21.92	16.19	19.90	12.38	20.92	14.63	18-58
Household goods and services	32.47	23.23	31.04	23.77	31.77	23.45	28.67
Motoring and fares	39.19	29.96	45.93	35-35	42.54	32-17	38-69
Leisure goods and services	37.86	41.51	34.84	31.04	36.36	37-22	36.68
Miscellaneous and personal goods and services	12.18	9.00	11.27	8-23	11.73	8.69	10-60
Average weekly income (£)	379-70	272-64	394-51	273-52	387-07	273.00	344-70
Gross income of household members:							
Head	265.39	234-17	229-61	209.53	247.58	224.06	238-85
Wife	91.22	25.93	118-31	22.13	104.70	24.37	74.87
Others Source of income:	23.08	12.54	46.59	41.86	34.78	24.56	30.99
Wages and salaries	289.75	172-55	315-02	143.02	302-33	160-44	249-63
Social security benefits	18.04	35.43	8-57	34.02	13.33	34.85	21-32
Other	71.91	64-66	70-91	96-48	71.41	77.71	73.75

For one-person "pensioner" households, over 62 per cent of expenditure was on housing, fuel and food compared with 42 per cent of total expenditure for one-person non-retired households. The proportion is lower for one man and one woman non-retired households (38 per cent) and households with four or more adults (35 per cent). As the income of households increased, the proportion of expenditure allocated to the three commodity groups of housing, fuel and food decreased.

For households in the lowest fifth of the income group, these three groups accounted for 55 per cent of total spending. For households with the highest fifth of income, the corresponding proportion was 35 per cent. The proportion spent on leisure services and goods, motoring and fares increased as income increased.

Employment (table 3)

The pattern of household expenditure and income varies with the employment status of the head of household. In the survey, respondents were classified as "employee out of a job" if they were without a job at the time of the survey interview but had worked within the last year and were seeking or intending to seek work. Those classified as "unoccupied but seeking work" included all those whose last job was more than a year earlier and school leavers and others who had never worked.

The highest average household expenditure of over £345 a week was recorded by households where the head was self-employed (over 8 per cent of the sample); these households also contained the highest number of adult The lowest average expenditure of £108 a week was foun in households where the head was "unoccupied bu seeking work". This sum was 57 per cent of the averag for all households. Households headed by a retired perso had average expenditure of £109 a week, nearly 58 pe cent of the overall household average.

The results for heads of households who we "employees currently employed" are not matched in terms of occupation, skill or age with those who were "employees out of a job" and thus comparisons between the two groups do not provide a measure of the changes of circumstances which would result from moving from on category to another.

Average household expenditure for "employees currently employed" was £232.65 a week, that for "employees out of a job" was £164.16 a week, about 3) per cent lower. Expenditure for households with a head "unoccupied but seeking work" was 46 per cent of that for households with heads in employment.

The pattern of household expenditure among commodity groups varied with the employment status of the head of the household. For example, households with heads who were "employees out of a job" or "unoccupied seeking work" spent a larger proportion on tobacco and alcohol than where the head was an employee or self-employed, while net housing costs for households with unemployed heads were less than 42 per cent of those households headed by employees.

An analysis of average weekly income is also shown in table 3. This gives the amount of income attributed to different household members and various income sources.



96 per cent of pensioners owned a television in the survey

The proportion of household income that was spent was much larger for households where the head was out of a job than where the head was working. For the former, average weekly expenditure accounted for 94 per cent of weekly income; for households where the head was employed, the corresponding figure was 67 per cent.

For households where the head was unoccupied and seeking work, social security benefits provided over half of the household income.

Married women (table 4)

Table 4 contains information for non-retired households with married women, analysed by whether these women were working and whether they had dependent children. Average household expenditure where the married woman was working was higher than where the woman was not working, for both households with and without dependent children. For households where the married woman worked, average expenditure was £262.13, about 20 per cent more than households where the married woman did not work.

Table 5 Households with certain durable goods, in 1987 by household composition and in the two years, 1986 and 1987,

United Kingdom

	Number	Perce	entage	of househ	olds v	vith							
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	of house- holds in sample	Car/v	an			Central heating	Wash-	Refriger- ator or	Freezer	Tele- vision	Tele- phone	Video re-	Home com-
		One	Two	Three or more	All	(full or partial)	mach- ine	fridge freezer	fridge freezer	VIOIOII	phone	corder	
Household composition One adult:													
Pensioner*	650	4	_		4	59	51	93	34	96	69	2	_
Other retired	390	33		_	33	72	69	97	53	96	92	6	
Non-retired	814	47	2	1	50	67	62	93	52	91	69	29	7
One adult, one child**	178	22	1	_	24	64	87	96	63	97	54	28	15
One adult, two or more													
children**	156	27	_		27	71	94	99	72	99	63	38	28
One man, one woman:													
Pensioner*	295	43		_	43	65	79	97	64	100	83	11	
Other retired	445	64	6	_	70	76	89	99	78	99	95	25	2
Non-retired	1,383	57	23	2	83	78	93	99	82	99	89	52	11
Non-retired	1,000	31	20	_	00	10	30	33	02	33	03	32	
Two men or two women One man, one woman with	150	37	13	1	51	67	72	99	61	98	72	31	5
One child	611	59	19	1	80	80	98	99	84	100	88	64	28
Two children	904	55	25	3	83	85	99	100	91	99	87	67	39
Three children	261	52	24	4	81	81	97	98	87	99	80	71	45
Two adults, four or more													
children	103	56	16	3	75	76	93	98	88	98	68	63	31
Simulation and the second seco													
Three adults	491	38	35	9	83	75	94	99	84	100	90	60	14
Three adults, one or more													
children	293	37	32	11	80	80	97	98	89	99	92	68	41
Four or more adults	145	30	23	32	86	79	93	99	86	99	93	69	21
Four or more adults, one or	145	00	20	OL	00	, 5	50	00	00	00	30	00	-
more children	90	24	28	27	79	77	94	100	82	100	87	72	37
more criticien	90	24	20	21	13	"	34	100	02	100	07	12	31
All UK households†	7,396	45	16	3	63	74	85	98	73	98	83	43	17
Regions‡													
North	878	41	9	2	52	78	87	96	65	98	73	39	14
Yorkshire and Humberside	1.357	42	13	2	57	64	88	97	66	98	78	36	15
North West	1,652	41	15	3	58	67	85	97	71	98	80	40	16
East Midlands	995	47	15	3	65	74	87	97	73	99	79	40	19
West Midlands	1,353	44	14	3	62	68	81	96	66	98	77	38	15
West Midiarius	1,333		17	3	02	00	01	30	00	30	''	00	13
East Anglia	542	53	16	3	72	74	84	98	71	97	87	33	13
South East	4.279	46	19	4	69	79	81	98	78	97	89	44	17
Greater London	1,616	44	13	3	59	74	73	98	72	96	87	43	14
		A CONTRACTOR	22	5	76	82	85	99	82	97	90	45	19
Rest of South East	2,663	48 48	19	4	71	73	83	99	78	98	85	39	16
South West	1,156	40	19	4	/1	13	03	33	70	30	00	33	10
Wales	700	40	15	2	65	74	85	96	72	98	77	39	17
Wales	782	48	15	2				96	59	97	77	38	15
Scotland	1,318	39	10	1	51	64	87						
Northern Ireland	262	41	15	3	58	74	81	95	48	97	76	31	19

See footnote to *table 1*.
Includes 37 households in compositions not shown separately See footnote to table 1.

[‡] Figures by region are based on the averages of 1986 and 1987 survey results

	North	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	East Mid- lands	West Mid- lands	East Anglia	South East	Greater London
Number of households in sample	878	1,357	1,652	995	1,353	542	4,279	1,616
Average number of people per household:								
All people	2.43	2.47	2.54	2.59	2.67	2.47	2.51	2.42
Adults	1.84	1.82	1.88	1.90	1.94	1.88	1.88	1.82
Children	0.59	0.65	0.66	0.70	0.73	0.59	0.63	0.60
Under 2	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07
2 and under 5	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12
5 and under 18	0.42	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.38	0.44	0.41
People working	1.02	1.05	1.15	1.21	1.15	1.13	1.26	1.18
People not working	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.52	1.35	1.25	1.24
Average age of head of household	51	50	50	49	50	51	49	49
Average weekly household expenditure (£)	150-21	157-28	171-98	169.76	166-42	188-18	219-21	215-45
Commodity or service:	A THE SECOND IN							
Housing—Gross	27.90	28.62	32.68	31.61	32.49	31.77	42.63	43.06
Net	22.68	24.61	28.09	28.30	28.10	28.92	39.38	38-66
Fuel, light and power	10.12	9.82	10.71	10.22	10.34	10.28	10.51	10-10
Food	31.28	31.90	34.17	34.46	33.92	34.11	38.99	40.56
Alcoholic drink	8.40	8.04	9.32	7.92	7.93	7.07	9.10	10.18
Tobacco	4.88	4.64	5.13	4.55	4.64	3.76	4.04	4.35
Clothing and footwear	12.92	10.59	12-81	11.83	13.57	11.31	15.50	16.14
Household goods and services	16.80	19.08	19.37	19.16	18-21	23.25	26.87	25.24
Motoring and fares	19.25	22.83	24.39	26.21	24.34	28.15	32.93	31.15
Leisure goods and services	17.97	19.65	20.87	20.28	18.45	33.68	32.81	30.35
Miscellaneous and personal goods and services	5.92	6.12	7-12	6.82	6.92	7.65	9.09	8.74
Average weekly income (£) Gross income of household members:	197-61	209-52	231.87	226.93	225-28	220.50	302.74	311-29
Head	143.98	153.34	161.57	160-52	160.04	163-04	221.51	224.80
Wife	31.38	35-40	43.80	42.00	38.08	34.63	48.19	46.56
Others	22.26	20.78	26.50	24.41	27.16	22.83	33.04	39.92
Sources of income:								
Wages and salaries	122.54	130.76	147.09	147-88	146-96	136-93	200.34	207-62
Social security benefits	33.35	32-12	33.31	31.09	32.47	29.72	26.00	26.60
Other	41.72	48.65	51.48	47.97	45.85	53.84	76.40	77.07

^{*}Figures by region are based on the averages of 1986 and 1987 survey results. National figures are also shown for 1987.



Average weekly expenditure in 1987 was £188.62 per household.

The proportion of the total household income attributed to the wife when working was 27 per cent; when the married woman was not working, it was under 9 per cent on average.

Availability of durable goods (table 5)

Table 5 shows the availability of those durable goods and facilities most frequently found in household Compared with the survey results for 1986 households increased availability for most categories in 1987 was recorded. In particular households with video recordes increased from 36 per cent in 1986 to 43 per cent of all households in 1987. Those with central heating increased from 70 per cent in 1986 to 74 per cent in 198 Households with a freezer or fridge freezer increased in 1987 to 73 per cent compared to 69 per cent in 1986

"Pensioner" households were least likely to have use of a car—only 4 per cent reported car availability in the 1987 survey. Eighty-five per cent of households with four or more adults had this facility.

Over 98 per cent of all households had a television Single person non-retired households were least likely to have a television. Availability of a home computer continued to increase, with 17 per cent of all households having this facility. Home computers were most likely to be found in households with children.

The regional analyses shown in table 5 are based on the average of two years survey data, 1986 and 1987, (to give a larger sample base and thus reduce the sampling error). They show that there is some regional variation in the availability of durable goods; for example, 79 per cent of households in the South East have central heating whereas only 64 per cent have it in Yorkshire and Humberside and in Scotland.

Table 6 (contd)

	South	Wales	Scotland	Northern	United Kir	ngdom*	
Rest of South East	West			Ireland	(1986-87)	(1987)	
2,663	1,156	782	1,318	262	14,574	7,396	Number of households in sample
2·57 1·92 0·65 0·08 0·12 0·46 1·31 1·26	2·51 1·91 0·60 0·07 0·10 0·43 1·17 1·33 52	2·70 1·96 0·74 0·08 0·13 0·54 1·08 1·62	2·51 1·86 0·65 0·08 0·11 0·46 1·10 1·41	2·94 1·95 0·98 0·09 0·20 0·69 1·02 1·92 51	2·54 1·88 0·66 0·08 0·12 0·47 1·16 1·38	2·53 1·88 0·65 0·08 0·12 0·46 1·16 1·37	Average number of people per household: All people Adults Children Under 2 2 and under 5 5 and under 18 People working People not working Average age of head of household
50							
221.50	189-46	163-63	161-80	178-54	183-24	188-62	Average weekly household expenditure (£) Commodity or service:
42·36 39·81 10·76 38·03 8·45 3·84 15·12 27·85 34·01 34·32 9·30	34·52 31·86 10·19 35·93 7·60 4·03 12·25 25·22 28·90 25·93 7·54	27·26 23·13 10·82 35·55 8·66 4·94 12·99 17·48 23·61 18·79	26·85 21·97 10·49 33·19 8·56 6·19 13·14 19·01 22·88 19·59	26.68 22:31 16:15 38:17 5:31 5:32 15:31 19:53 27:63 20:68 8:13	34-03 30-18 10-49 35-39 8-46 4-61 13-39 21-75 26-94 24-47 7-56	34·35 30·42 10·55 35·79 8·70 4·67 13·32 21·71 28·40 27·14	Housing—Gross Net Fuel, light and power Food Alcoholic drink Tobacco Clothing and footwear Household goods and services Motoring and fares Leisure goods and services Miscellaneous and personal goods and services
297-55	250-87	207-20	212-53	207-81	245.16	256-31	Average weekly income (£) Gross income of household members:
219·52 49·18 25·86 195·92 25·63	183·02 40·33 27·52 140·27 29·82 80·78	146·00 38·49 22·70 126·07 37·49 43·63	145·50 39·29 27·75 139·50 32·66 40·37	137·80 40·42 29·59 123·21 40·01 44·59	176·17 41·54 27·46 156·60 30·70 57·86	183-96 43-89 28-45 162-70 31-09 62-52	Head Wife Others Sources of income: Wages and salaries Social security benefits Other

Regional expenditure (table 6)

The regional analyses of household characteristics, expenditure and income are also based on averages of the 1986 and 1987 survey results.

Average household size varied from 2.42 people in Greater London to 2.94 people in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland had the highest average number of children per household (0.98), next highest was Wales with 0.74 children per household and the lowest were the North and East Anglia with an average of 0.59 children per household.

As for 1986-87 the lowest weekly household expenditure was in the North (£150.21), some 18 per cent less than the national average. The highest expenditure was recorded in Greater London (£215.45) and in the Rest of the South East (£221.50), about 18 per cent and 21 per cent respectively above the national average. The level of expenditure on housing was lowest in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the North and Wales and highest in the South

Average household income for the two years 1986-87 is

also shown in table 6. This table shows too the contribution to household income made by different members of the household and the average amounts derived from different sources.

For the UK as a whole, the head of household contributed 72 per cent of household income, the remainder coming from the wife (17 per cent) and from other members of the household (11 per cent).

In percentage terms there was comparatively little regional variation in the contribution to total household income made by the head of household, wife of head or other household members. For all households in the UK, wages and salaries accounted for about 64 per cent of total household income (for the two years 1986-87) but the proportion ranged from over 66 per cent in the South East to 56 per cent in the South West. However, income from other sources-for example, from self-employment, investment, etc-was highest in the South West (32 per cent compared with 24 per cent, the average for the UK). The proportion of income from Social Security benefits was greatest in Northern Ireland (19 per cent compared with a 12½ per cent average for the UK).

News releases, pictures, and publications for review should

The Editor **Employment Gazette** Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H9NF

Members of industrial tribunals

The three-year term of appointment for members of industrial tribunals ends on October 24 this year. A majority of members will be re-appointed, but a number of new ones will also be required to replace those who retire or resign. This article outlines the role of members and the type of experience needed. It also explains how they are appointed.

Industrial tribunals are independent judicial bodies which provide a quick, informal and inexpensive means of dealing with certain employment disputes. They hear complaints under several Acts of Parliament and statutory regulations, but the vast majority of cases are brought under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. Nearly 73 per cent of these cases deal with unfair dismissal.

Three people sit on each industrial tribunal: a legally qualified chairman and two members, one from each side of industry. The chairmen are advocates, solicitors or barristers of at least seven years standing. They are appointed by the Lord Chancellor in England and Wales, or by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

The members, on the other hand, are not required to be legally qualified. They are chosen for their practical experience of industrial relations at the workplace and their ability to make independent decisions on the facts presented. They may be, for example, personnel managers or trade union representatives. Some may already have had experience of industrial tribunals when presenting cases on behalf of their company or their union members. They are drawn from a wide crosssection of industry, commerce and public services and are appointed to the employers' or the employees' list by the Secretary of State for Employment after consultation with a variety of organisations representing employers and employees. The organisations to be consulted for the 1989 appointments exercise are listed

It is important to note here that although the members are appointed to either the employer or employee list, they do not act as advocates for either side; nor do they represent the organisations which put their name forward to the Secretary of State. Members holdindependent appointments and are expected to consider each case on its individual merits.

In order not to give rise to any doubts about their impartiality, members are asked not to sit on any case in which they, or an organisation with which they are involved, have any personal, professional or pecuniary interest. This is vital if public confidence in the tribunal system is to be maintained.

Tribunal members must be capable of impartial thought and action; they must also be seen to exercise it. They receive initial training on the workings of the tribunals on appointment and regular updating training on important developments—for example, new case law on a particular subject.

Members are normally appointed for a three-year

period, although appointments may be renewed at the discretion of the Secretary of State. There are currently some 1,800 covering England, Wales and Scotland. They are paid a fee of £82 a day, plus travel and subsistence, and are asked to be available to sit at tribunal hearings on about fifteen days a year. Those members who are employees have the statutory right to be allowed reasonable time off (without pay) from their jobs to carry out their tribunal duties.

Of the 1,800 present members, about 22 per cent are women and 1.7 per cent are from the ethnic minorities. The Secretary of State is anxious to increase these proportions and encourage the organisations consulted to put forward more candidates from these groups. New members are not normally appointed over the age of 60, unless no other suitable candidates are available, but once appointed, they may carry on until reaching 69.

New members are also expected to be in current employment or to have retired recently. There is no lower age limit for appointments, but it is not considered that many people under the age of 40 will have had sufficient work-based industrial relations experience.

It is estimated that there will be a requirement for about 350 new members in October. Table 1 lists the organisations to be consulted. Anyone who is interested in membership, and who considers that he/she has sufficient experience, should contact the most appropriate of them.

Table 1 Bodies to be consulted

Employers' side	Employees' side
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)	Trades Union Congress (TUC)
Retail Consortium	Federation of Managerial, Professional and General Associates (MPG)
Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB)	The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU)
The National Joint Councils for Local Authorities Services (Scottish Services)	Royal College of Nursing (RCN)
The Department of Health (in respect of NHS managers)	Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM)
The National Federation of the Self-Employed and Small Businesses (NFSE)	Council of Managerial and Professional Staffs (COMPS)
Institute of Directors (IOD)	
Association of British Chambers of Commerce	
National Chamber of Trade	

Special Feature



Conference of regional chairmen of industrial tribunals. At the top table are the presidents of the Scottish, English and Welsh, and Northern Irish tribunals.

Industrial tribunals statistics

This article consists of a statistical analysis of the cases heard by the industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal between April 1987 and March 1988. It also describes some aspects of tribunal procedure.

The administration of the industrial tribunals in Great Britain is divided between two separate offices—each known as the Central Office of the Industrial Tribunals (COIT). The COIT covering tribunals in England and Wales is based at 93 Ebury Bridge Road, London, under the presidency of His Honour Judge Sir David West-Russell, and that covering the Scottish tribunals is at 141 West Nile Street, Glasgow, with Mr Ian Thomson WS, as its president.

In England and Wales there are also 11 regional offices (ROITs), each headed by a regional chairman. In most ROIT areas there are also Offices of the Industrial Tribunals (OITs). The Scottish system is similar, but has no regional offices, being divided into OITs at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee. In both England and Wales, and Scotland, some tribunal cases are also arranged at "hearing centres", some of which are used on a regular basis, while others, usually in more remote areas, are hired as necessary.

In order to make a complaint to an industrial tribunal, the applicant (the person making the complaint) normally completes a form and sends it to the appropriate COIT. Most applications are registered and dispatched immediately to the ROIT (or OIT in Scotland). Sometimes, however, it appears to the Secretary of the Tribunals that a tribunal does not have the power to hear

Table 1 Outcome of cases

			ACAS conciliated settlements		Withdrawal (not via ACAS)	
	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 Redundancy provisions of Employment	1,495	1,726	268	568	707	609
Protection Act 1975	517*	191	30	51	154	60
Equal pay	517	1,043**	71	89	282	750
Insolvency pay	264	220	2	1	188	125
Redundancy pay	5,389	3,403	0	0	3,157	1,620
Race discrimination	672	709	95	135	256	263
Sex discrimination	612	691	167	200	231	268
Unfair dismissal	29,392†	24,916	10,459	11,763	8,866	5,567
Wages Act		522		186	_	217
Others	546	812	37	25	308	628
All	39,404	34,233	11,129	13,018	14,149	10,107

a certain complaint. In these cases the Secretary notifies the applicants of the reason for his opinion, and informs them that their applications will not be registered unless they state in writing that they wish to proceed.

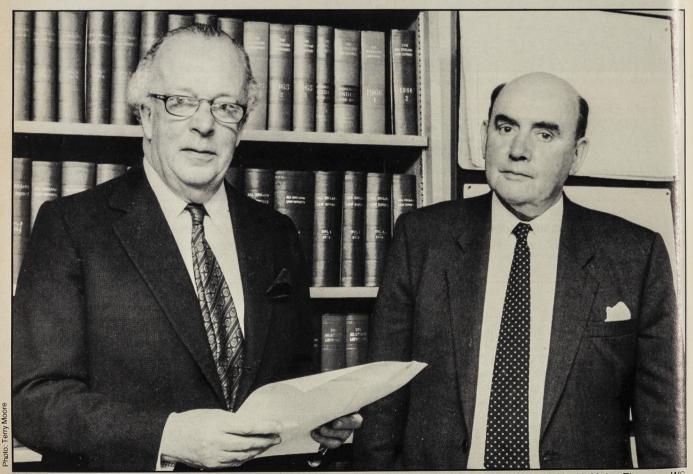
Once an application has been registered, the respondent (the party about whom the complaint is being made) is sent a form asking whether or not they intend to contest the case, and if so, on what grounds. In most cases, but not for example those concerning redundancy payments, the statements from both parties are sent to a conciliation officer from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). Conciliation officers have a duty to try to promote a settlement without the complaint having to go to an industrial tribunal hearing.

Note to tables

The tables in this special feature relate to the number of cases in which an outcome was reported in the financial years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Conciliation is voluntary and completely independent of the tribunal function. The number of settlemen's reached under ACAS conciliation is shown in table which also shows how many complaints were withdraw In 1987-88, a total of 68 per cent of casas were withdray or settled before the hearing. This compares with 64 per cent in 1986-87.

The Pre-Hearing Assessment procedure (PHA), which



His Honour Judge David West-Russell, president of the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals for England and Wales (left) with Mr Ian Thomson, WS, president of the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals for Scotland.

Table 1 contd

Successful at tribunal earing		Dismissed at tribunate hearing (out of scope		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (other reasons)		Disposed of otherwise		
986-87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88	1986-87	1987–88	
274	295	53	53	156	165	37	36	Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 Redundancy provisions of Employmen
298	68	6	1	10	10	19	1	Protection Act 1975
44	7	62	3	55	14	3	180	Equal pay
39	36	5	6	26	33	4	19	Insolvency pay
426	1,177	127	165	574	384	105	57	Redundancy pay
40	61	50	31	206	173	25	46	Race discrimination
48	46	24	20	129	142	13	15	Sex discrimination
129	2,392	1,203	1,097	4,955	3,838	780	259	Unfair dismissal
, 123	59		13		36		11	Wages Act
44	44	16	15	124	80	16	20	Others
5,342	4,185	1,546	1,404	6,236	4,875	1,002	644	All

Table 2 Unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing*

	Number		Percentag proceeding	e of cases g to a hearing	Percentage of all applications			
	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87 100 per cent = 29,392	1987–88 100 per cent = 24,916		
Cases dismissed	1,203	1,097	13-0	15.0	4.1	4.4		
Out of scope Other reasons	4,955	3,838	53.3	52.4	16.8	15.4		
All cases dismissed	6,158	4,935	66.3	67.4	20.9	19.8		
Cases upheld								
Reinstatement or re-engagement	103	83	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3		
Remedy left to parties	749	931	8-1	12.7	2.5	3.8		
Compensation	2.277	1,352	24.5	18-4	7.7	5.4		
No award made†		26		0.4		0.1		
All cases upheld	3,129	2,392	33.7	32.6	10.6	9.6		
All cases proceeding to a hearing	9,287	7,327	100.0	100-0	31.6	29.4		

Includes *all* unfair dismissal cases. Not available for 1986–87.



The Hon Mr Justice Wood MC, president of the Employment Appeal

Table 3 Costs awarded—all jurisdictions

Amount	April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987 No of cases	April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988 No of cases
£0- £25	29	22 28
£26- £50 £51- £75	29 12	8
£76- £100	27	29
£101- £150	14	25
£151- £200	19	18
£201- £300	20	26
£301- £400	6	6
£401- £500	39	5
£501-£1,000	68*	10
Over £1,000	7	6
Unspecified	24	22
All	294	205

Includes a multiple application of 59.

was introduced in 1980, is used where either party appears to have a case which has no reasonable chance of succeeding. It is open to either party (in practice this is most likely to be the respondent) to request a PHA and tribunals also have the power to call one on their own initiative. The purpose of a PHA is to consider, by looking at the contents of the application and the respondent's notice of appearance and any other representations, whether or not a party's case has substance.

A tribunal has no power to decide or dismiss a case at a PHA; but it may warn a party that persists in a case which the tribunal considers to be without merit that it may be liable for the costs (expenses in Scotland) of the other

^{*} Multiple application of 300. † Multiple application of 4,217. ** Multiple application of 719.

Table 4 Compensation awarded by tribunals—unfair

	April 1, 19 March 31,		April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988			
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent		
Less than £100	11	0.73	7	0.55		
£100- £149	16	1.05	13	1.01		
£150- £199	28	1.85	10	0.78		
£200- £299	43	2.83	31	2.42		
£300- £399	35	2.31	34	2.65		
£400— £499	49	3.23	44	3.43		
£500— £749	114	7.51	93	7.26		
£750— £999	111	7.31	74	5.77		
£1,000-£1,499	202	13.31	162	12.64		
£1,500-£1,999	132	8.69	99	7.72		
£2,000-£2,499	107	7.05	92	7.18		
£2,500-£2,999	91	5.99	70	5.46		
£3,000-£3,999	106	6.98	115	8.97		
£4,000-£4,999	66	4.35	54	4.21		
£5,000-£5,999	52	3.43	46 42	3·59 3·28		
£6,000-£6,999	38	2.50	18	1.40		
£7,000-£7,999	28 31	1·84 2·04	29	2.26		
£8,000-£8,999	51	3.36	48	3.74		
£9,000 and over	207	13.64	201	15.64		
Unspecified	207	13.04	201	13.04		
All	1,518	100.00	1,282	100-00		
Median award	£1,676		£1,865			

Table 5 Compensation awarded by tribunals—race discrimination cases

	April 1, 19 March 31,		April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988		
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	
Less than £100	1	5.6	1	2.8	
£100- £149	2	11.1	1	2.8	
£150- £199	0	0	0	0	
£200- £299	1	5.6	3	8.6	
£300- £399	2	11.1	5	14.3	
£400- £499	1	5.6	4	11.4	
£500- £749	5	27.7	8	22.9	
£750- £999	0	0	5	14.3	
21.000-£1.499	1	5.6	3	8.6	
£1,500-£1,999	1	5.6	2	5.7	
2.000-£2.999	1	5.6	0	0	
£3,000 and over	3	16-6	3	8.6	
All	18	100-0	35	100.0	

Table 6 Compensation awarded by tribunals—sex

	April 1, 19 March 31,		April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988		
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	
Less than £100	- 0	0	0	0	
£100- £149	1	3.6	4	9.8	
£150- £199	1	3.6	0	0	
£200- £299	1	3.6	6	14.6	
£300- £399	3	10.7	2	4.9	
£400- £499	6	21.4	4	9.8	
£500- £749	4	14.3	4	9.8	
£750- £999	1	3.6	3	7.3	
£1,000-£1,499	3	10.7	9	21.9	
£1,500-£1,999	0	0	5	12.2	
£2,000–£2,999	1	3.6	2	4.9	
£3,000–£3,999	3	10.7	1	2.4	
£4,000–£4,999	0	0	0	0	
£5,000-£5,999	0	0	0	0	
£6,000-£6,999]	3·6 3·6	0	0	
£7,000–£7,999 £8,000 and over	2	3·6 7·1	1	2.4	
All	28	100-0	41	100-0	

party if it is subsequently unsuccessful. Table 8 shows what happened in those cases where a PHA was ordered It shows that the applicant eventually won 18 per cent of the 75 cases after having been given a costs warning at a Pre-Hearing Assessment; and that 25 per cent of applicants who were given cost warnings and who subsequently lost their cases did actually have costs awarded against them.

The use of PHAs has declined in recent years. In 1983 there were total of 3,555 PHAs, 54 per cent of which were initiated by the tribunal chairman. This compares with a figure of 781 for 1987-88, 36 per cent of which were initiated by the chairman.

At the full hearing the industrial tribunal will hear evidence from both parties and decide in favour of one of them. The successful applicant is usually entitled to some sort of remedy, the nature of which depends on the nature of the original complaint. For cases of unfair dismissal, the tribunal can either make an award of reinstatement or re-engagement, or if this is not practicable or is refused it will award compensation to the employee (to be paid by the employer). Table 2 shows the remedies awarded to successful applicants in unfair dismissal cases. Tables 4 5 and 6 show the number of cases relating to unfir dismissal, or sex or race discrimination that resulted in compensation being awarded. They also show the median award made.

Industrial tribunals were always intended to provide a quick, informal and inexpensive way of settling disputes. With this in mind, tribunal procedure was designed to make legal representation unnecessary in the majority of cases. However, parties are free to choose whether or not they do wish to be represented, and if so, by whom. The may be represented, for example, by a solicitor barrister, a trade union representative or employe organisation, or a friend or member of their family. Many applicants and respondents do in fact choose to represent themselves. Table 7 shows cases by representation and

Representation of parties at tribunal hearings (a Table 7

	Applicant							
	Self	Trade Union	Legal	Other	All			
April 1, 1986–Ma	rch 31, 1987							
Cases successfu	ıl at tribuna	hearing:						
Respondent					0.745			
Self	1,242	366	691	446	2,745			
Legal	418	549	839	226	2,032			
Other	166	97	227	75	565			
All	1,826	1,012	1,757	747	5,342			
Cases dismissed	at tribunal	hearing:						
Respondent								
Self	1,007	415	473	299	2,194			
Legal	925	668	1,237	383	3,213			
Other	286	187	218	138	829			
All	2,218	1,270	1,928	820	6,236			
April 1, 1987–Ma	rch 31, 1988	3						
Cases successfu	ul at tribuna	I hearing:						
Respondent								
Self	1,006	263	606	410	2,285			
Legal	335	247	704	202	1,488			
Other	121	87	141	69	418			
All	1,462	597	1,451	681	4,191			
Cases dismissed	d at tribunal	hearing:						
Respondent								
Self	731	281	375	233	1,620			
Legal	705	608	949	316	2,578			
Other	237	143	168	113	661			
All	1,673	1,032	1,492	662	4,859			

Table 8 Pre-hearing assessments:

	1986–87	1987-88
Number of pre-hearing assessments ordered		
nitiated by applicant	15 594	13 483
nitiated by respondent itiated by chairman	391	285
	1,000	781
All .	1,000	
utcome of pre-hearing assessments		
osts warning against applicant	515	341
losts warning against respondent	2	3
	517	344
estination of cases with		
costs warning against applicant		
Vithdrawn/settled after PHA	403	258
ase went to full hearing	97	75
ÁII	500	333
estination of cases where no warning was given against applicant		
Nithdrawn/settled after PHA but before full	227	206
earing		200
Case went to full hearing	253	229
All	480	435
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned		
Applicant won	15	12
Applicant lost	82	63
All	97	75
Costs awarded against applicant	30	16
Outcome of full boaring in cases		
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was not warned		
Applicant won	65	69
Applicant lost	188	160
All	253	229
Costs awarded against applicant	1	8

Table 9 Appeals to the EAT registered by jurisdiction

	No of cases registered	Per cent	No of cases registered	Per cent
	1986–87	1986-87	1987–88	1987–88
Unfair dismissal	733	82.8	622	80-16
Redundancy pay	30	3.4	43	5.54
Sex discrimination	33	3.7	17	2.19
Equal pay	12	1.4	14	1.80
Race relations	54	6.1	65	8-38
Others	23	2.6	15	1.93
All	885	100-0	776	100-00

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Parties who are dissatisfied with the result of an industrial tribunal hearing have two possible courses of action. Either they may request a review of the case, on certain limited grounds, or they may appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT), on a point of law

As well as hearing appeals from industrial tribunals, the EAT hears appeals from decisions of the certification officer on such matters as political fund complaints, trade union mergers and the issue of certificates of independence to trade unions.

The EAT is based at St James's Square, London, with a divisional office in Edinburgh. It is a branch of the High Court and the president, the Hon Mr Justice Wood MC, is a High Court judge. Like the industrial tribunals, it has lay members drawn from either side of industry.

Since October 1985 the EAT has held a preliminary hearing of those appeals which do not appear to the registrar to disclose an error of law.

It is clear from table 11 that almost two-thirds of cases in which a preliminary hearing took place were dismissed at that stage. In 1987-88 44 per cent of appeals by employers and 69 per cent of appeals by employees were dismissed in this way. The decline in the workload of the industrial tribunals has led to a decline in that of the EAT. There was a 12 per cent decline in the caseload of both the industrial tribunals and the EAT between 1986-87 and

A party who is not satisfied with the EAT's decision may appeal to the Court of Appeal (in Scotland the Court of Session). Further appeal may be made to the House of

Table 10 EAT appeals registered and disposed of

	Appeals employe		Appeals by employers		
	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88	
Appeals registered All disposed of of which:	342	308	543	468	
	325	278	395	325	
Withdrawn Dismissed at hearing Allowed/remitted	109	87	167	117	
	115	96	148	133	
	101	95	80	75	

Table 11 Preliminary hearings disposed of by the EAT (England and Wales only)*

	Appeals by employers		Appeals by employees		Total appeals	
	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88	1986–87	1987–88
Dismissed at preliminary hearing Allowed to proceed to full hearing	38 36	27 35	167 87	142 63	205 123	169 98
All appeals at preliminary hearing	74	62	254	205	328	267

No preliminary hearings were held in Scotland.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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

^{*} These figures do not cover unfair dismissal on grounds of trade union membership or activities, or non-membership of a trade union; pregnancy, or refusal of the right to return to work after pregnancy; or in a strike or lock-out situation.
† This year, for the first time, the table includes cases where basic awards only were made. The 1986-87 figures have been recalculated to reflect this fact and are therefore not identical to those printed in the October 1987 Employment Gazette article.

Special Report

Education and labour market status of young people in Great Britain

Provisional estimates are now available for 1988 on the education and labour market status of 16, 17, and 18 year olds in Great Britain, along with revised figures for 1986 and 1987: see table. Previous such information was published in Employment Gazette September 1987, pp.

The table shows that the total population of 16–18 year olds in Great Britain is estimated to have fallen by about 85,000 or nearly 3½ per cent between January 1986 and January 1988, with reductions occurring for each of the three age groups separately.

During the same two-year period, numbers of 16–18 year olds in full-time education increased modestly (by

just under 1 per cent). In proportion to total numbers. however, the increase was more noticeable, both for young people as a whole and separately for 16, 17 and 18 year olds and for young men and young women. Thus, in January 1988, 32½ per cent of 16-18 year olds were in full-time education (30 per cent for young men, 35 per cent for young women) against 31 per cent in January

Numbers of 16–18 year olds participating in the YTS increased substantially from around 275,000 to 395,000 between January 1986 and January 1988, a rise of 44 per cent which reflected the development of the YTS during this period from a one-year to a two-year scheme. In

Education and labour market status of young people, 1986-88

Estimated numbers (thousands) Great Britain. January each year

	Males			Females	3		All		
	1986	1987	1988*	1986	1987	1988*	1986	1987	1988*
16 year olds†									
Total population	443	430	435	421	408	412	863	838	847
In full-time education: School**	132	126	130	135	128	132	266	254	262
Further education‡	48	50	55	76	74	79	124	124	134
All	180	176	185	211	202	211	390	378	396
On YTS††	136 57	134 52	125 38	97 43	94 40	87 31	234 101	228 92	212 69
Unemployed‡‡ Other (mainly in employment)§	70	68	86	70	71	83	138	139	169
other (mainly in employment)	, ,								
17 year olds†	440	440	400	407	101	400	075	000	007
Total population In full-time education:	448	442	429	427	421	408	875	863	837
School**	82	82	80	79	80	77	162	161	157
Further education‡	45	46	48	66	67	67	111	113	115
All	127	128	128	146	147	144	273	275	272
On YTS†† Unemployed‡‡	20 81	49 68	108 48	18 59	36 50	67 37	38 140	85 118	175 85
Other (mainly in employment)§	220	197	145	204	188	159	424	385	304
18 year olds†									
Total population	459	447	441	436	429	422	895	876	863
In full-time education:				4.0			00	04	00
School** Further education‡	12 68	12 68	11 70	10 66	9 66	9 68	22 134	21 135	20 138
All	80	80	81	75	75	77	156	155	158
On YTS††	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7
Unemployed‡‡	96	. 82	63	69	60	45	164	142	108 590
Other (mainly in employment)§	282	282	293	291	291	297	573	574	590
16-18 year olds†									
Total population§§	1,349	1,319	1,305	1,284	1,257	1,242	2,633	2,577	2,547
In full-time education: School**	226	220	221	224	216	218	450	436	439
Further education‡	161	165	172	208	208	214	369	372	387
All	388	384	393	431	424	432	819	808	826
On YTS††	157 234	185 202	238 150	116 171	133 150	157 113	274 405	318 352	395 263
Unemployed‡‡ Other (mainly in employment)§	571	548	524	565	550	540	1,135	1,098	1,064
one (mann) moniple jimone/3		MANUFACTURE STATES							

1988 estimates are provisional.

Ages as at August 31 of preceding year.

Pupils attending maintained, independent and special schools are included.

Full-time and sandwich including higher education but excluding private further education. Excludes those on the YTS within colleges. Includes those in further education establishments attending YTS courses.

Technical note

The information shown in the table is derived from a range of official data sources, from the Department of Education and Science, the Department of Employment, the Training Agency, the Welsh Office, the Scottish Education Department, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the Government Actuary's Department.

The estimates are for January of the years concerned but the ages quoted are those at the end of the preceding academic year; this convention enables comparable figures to be included from the different sources.

The various definitions adopted are indicated in footnotes to the table below.

The new material is set out in chart form in the Training Agency's Labour Market Quarterly Report, May 1989, while information for England only is included in the Department of Education and Science's Statistical Bulletins, most recently 14/88, December 1988.

Estimates for 1974-87 on the education and labour market status of young people in Great Britain were published in Employment Gazette, September 1987, pp 459-464, and some revisions for 1986 and 1987 (incorporating later YTS data) were reported in Employment Gazette, March 1988, pp 138-139 (tables 5 and 6). The present table shows current best estimates for 1986 and 1987 (as well as provisional figures for 1988); but minor revisions have also been made for earlier years, from 1975 to 1985, to the various total population estimates by age and sex (and consequently to the residual "other (mainly in employment)" groups, but not to the other specified categories).

Details of these revisions for earlier years (and of the series generally) are available on request from Department of Employment, Statistics Division C5, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 01-273 5588).

January 1988, the stock number of 16 and 17 year olds on YTS schemes (just over 385,000) comprised some 38 per cent of those in the age group not in full-time education: when flows are taken into account, information from the Training Agency shows that nearly 60 per cent of this age group enter the labour market through the YTS.

Numbers of young claimant unemployed fell sharply from 405,000 in January 1986 to just under 265,000 two years later. In January 1988 this group accounted for just under 10½ per cent of all 16–18 year olds (11½ per cent of young men, 9 per cent of young women) compared to 15½ per cent two years before, with reductions having occurred for 16, 17 and 18 year olds separately.

The residual "other" group, mainly consisting of those in employment outside YTS (see table footnote), grew significantly for 16 and 18 year olds during the period, but fell for 17 year olds among whom the higher level of YTS participation was greatest.

> Percentage of age group Great Britain January each year

							Great	illain, Jani	ial y each year
	Males			Females			All		
	1986	1987	1988*	1986	1987	1988*	1986	1987	1988*
16 year olds† Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In full-time education:	100	100	100						
School**	29.7	29.6	29.9	32-1	31.8	32.1	30.9	30.3	31.0
Further education‡	10.9	11.6	12.6	18.0	18-2	19.2	14.3	14.8	15.8
All	40.6	41.0	42.5	50.1	49.6	51.3	45.2	45.1	46.8
On YTS††	30.7	31.1	28.9	23.1	23.2	21.1	27.1	27.3	25.1
Unemployed‡‡	12.9	12.0	8.8	10.3	9.9	7.4	11.7	11.0	8.2
Other (mainly in employment)§	15.7	15.9	19.8	16-5	17-4	20.2	16-0	16-6	20.0
17 year olds†						400	100	100	100
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In full-time education:		10.5	100	100	10.0	10.0	18.5	18-7	18.7
School**	18.4	18.5	18-6	18.6	18·8 16·0	18·8 16·5	12.7	13.1	13.8
Further education‡	10.0	10.5	11.1	15·5 34·1	34.8	35.3	31.2	31.8	32.5
All	28.4	29·0 11·0	29·7 25·2	4.2	8.7	16.5	4.3	9.9	21.0
On YTS††	4·5 18·1	15.3	11.3	13.8	12.0	9.1	16.0	13.7	10.2
Unemployed‡‡ Other (mainly in employment)§	49.0	44.7	33.7	47.9	44.5	39.1	48.4	44.6	36.3
18 year olds† Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In full-time education:	100	100							
School**	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Further education‡	14.8	15.3	15.8	15.1	15.5	16.1	14.9	15.4	16.0
All	17.5	17.9	18-3	17-2	17.6	18.2	17-4	17.7	18.3
On YTS††	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8
Unemployed±‡	20.8	18-4	14.3	15.8	13.9	10.7	18.4	16.2	12.5
Other (mainly in employment).§	61.4	63-1	66-4	66.7	68-0	70.5	64.0	65.5	68-4
16-18 year olds†					100	400	100	100	100
Total population§§ In full-time education:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
School**	16.8	16.7	16.9	17-4	17.2	17-6	17.1	16.9	17-2
Further education‡	12.0	12.5	13.2	16.2	16.5	17-3	14.0	14.4	15.2
All	28.7	29.1	30-1	33.6	33.7	34.8	31.1	31.4	32.4
On YTS++	11.6	14.0	18.2	9.0	10-6	12.6	10.4	12.4	15.5
Unemployed±‡	17.3	15.3	11.5	13.4	11.9	9.1	15.4	13.7	10.3
Other (mainly in employment)§	42.3	41.5	40.1	44.0	43.7	43.5	43-1	42.6	41.8
()									

Source: DES estimates, based on DES, DE, TA, WO, SED, OPCS and GAD source material.

§ Mainly those in employment (outside the YTS) but including those who were neither employed nor seeking work (for example, because of domestic responsibilities). Also including those seeking work but not claiming benefit. Excluding those holding a contract of employment under the YTS. This category is derived as a residual and includes net errors in the other estimate \$\$ Some 10 per cent of the 16–18 age group attend evening classes. The available data do not allow analysis by day-time activity and therefore cannot be incorporated into the table. Note on rounding: Numbers are shown for reference purposes to the nearest 1,000 (or 0.1 per cent) but cannot in all cases be regarded as accurate to that degree. The estimates involve a range of data sources and adjustments and rounding to the nearest 5,000 (or ½ per cent) may therefore be more appropriate, particularly for the residual "other" category (see footnote §).

Questions in



Parliament

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



Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Norman Fowler Minister of State: John Cope Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State: John Lee and Patrick Nicholls

Public consultation

Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what arrangements there are for consulting consumers on the work and decisions of his Department.

John Cope: My Department maintains close contact with its clients. In the course of evaluating ED programmes and activities, surveys are undertaken of scheme participants and, where relevant, their employers or other intermediaries. The Employment Service collects information about customer attitudes through a wide range of surveys and due account is taken of their findings in planning future developments.

Our proposals for Training and Enterprise Councils will pass responsibility to employer-led groups at a local level. Our measures for assisting small firms and encouraging enterprise reflect demand from the small business sector and the views of participants in Departmental schemes and representative organisations.

All our health and safety proposals are subject to extensive public consultation and are submitted by the tripartite Health and Safety Commission. My Department also has regular discussions with business and client groups at regional and area

(March 10)

those given entitlement to vote. I understand, however, that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is aware of 23 union ballots in 1988 asking members whether they were willing to take part in, or continue with, industrial action which resulted in a majority against doing

(April 10)

Workers over 50

Barry Field (Isle of Wight) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to meet the director general of the Confederation of British Industry to discuss the employment of workers aged over 50 years by British industry; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: My rt hon friend has no lllegal employment immediate plans to do so, but I am arranging to meet the appropriate CBI employer panel in the near future to discuss the issue of employment of older workers. It is both irresponsible and unfair to discriminate without justification on grounds of age, and I am encouraged that the Confederation of British Industry is seeking to draw to all employers' attention the implications of current demographic trends, and in particular the decline in numbers of young people.

(March 15)

Workforce ballots

Alice Mahon (Halifax) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has as to how many workforces balloted in 1988 by their trades union on whether to take industrial action voted against the proposal.

Patrick Nicholls: There is no statutory requirement for a union to notify such a ballot, or details of its result, other than to

Worker compensation

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many applications he has received for compensation during the 1988 under the provisions of the 1979 Pneumoconiosis etc (Worker Compensation) Act; how many of these were approved and what is the total money paid out for these cases; how many p=Provisional.
Note: Some of these convictions may involve instances of applications were rejected; and how many multiple employment are still waiting to be determined.



Patrick Nicholls: During 1988, applications were received compensation under the Pneumoconic etc (Workers' Compensation) Act 19 Of these, 50 were approved, totall £443,257 in compensation payments, were not accepted and one was withdrav four of the 1988 applications are s awaiting determination.

(April

Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment h many children below the age of 16 vers have been identified by his inspectors involved in illegal employment during ec vear since 1980.

Patrick Nicholls: Details of individ instances of illegal employment are not kept but convictions under section 1 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920, concerning the illegal employment of children since 1980 are as follows:

Year	Convictions
1981	4
1982	4
1983	4 3 6
1984	6
1985	6
1986 (Jan–Mar)	4
1986–87 (Apr–Mar)	9
1986 (Jan-Mar) 1986-87 (Apr-Mar) 1987-88 (Apr-Mar)	9 2p

(March 2)

Training

Maria Fyfe (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he intends to take to ensure that raining schemes offer training and do not onsist of simple labouring.

John Cope: All YTS and Employment Training follows a laid down design ramework; trainees are wherever possible offered the opportunity to obtain recognised vocational qualifications; and staff employed by my Department's Training Agency, including the Training Standards Advisory Service, oversee the provision.

(March 10)

David Shaw (Dover) asked the Secretary f State for Employment how many local education authorities, schools and colleges are currently taking part in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative; and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: All education authorities in Great Britain are taking part in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative; at present approximately 2,000 schools and colleges are involved. From September this year, some two-thirds of authorities will have moved from the pilot phase to extending the initiative to all their schools and colleges.

(April 11)

Vocational education

Paice (South James Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his estimate of the total amount spent on vocational education and training (a) from public expenditure, (b) by employers and (c) by the armed services in each year since 1970 in cash and at 1988 prices.

John Cope: The Manpower Services Commission was established in 1974 and expenditure figures can only be provided from the financial year 1974-75 onwards.

The total expenditure on vocational education and training by the Manpower Services Commission and the Training Commission was as follows:

£ million

	Cash value	At 1988 prices
1974-75	96-4	318.5
1975-76	171.7	468-2
1976-77	256.0	598-1
1977-78	292.0	625-3
1978-79	373.6	728-6
1979-80	451.4	735-1
1980-81	560.4	810-4
1981-82	749.1	981.7
1982-83	868-5	1,087.8
1983-84	1,049.5	1,249.0
1984-85	1,144.1	1,283-5
1985-86	1,256.9	1,352.7
1986-87	1,441.4	1,491.5
1987-88	1,613-1	1,613-1

Records of the annual amount spent by employers and by the armed forces on vocational education and training are not kept by the Training Agency. However, a survey carried out for the Training Agency indicated that employers spent a total of some £18 billion on training over the 12 months to the summer of 1987 of which the armed services spent some £2 billion. Comparable figures are not available for earlier years.

(April 7)

Skills Training Agency

Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the annual operating surplus or deficit of the Skills Training Agency since it was established.

John Cope: The Skills Training Agency has operated on a trading account basis since 1984-85. No financial results are available prior to that year. Operating surplus/deficits from 1984-85 are as follows:

		£ million
1984–85	(Deficit)	15,157
1985-86	(Deficit)	17,539
1986-87	Surplus	220
1987–88	(Deficit)	2,896

Unemployment

Allan Stewart (Eastwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment in which regions of the United Kingdom the rate of unemployment has fallen fastest; and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: In the 12 months to January 1989 the largest falls in the regional seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were in the West Midlands, 2.5 percentage points, and Wales, 2.2 percentage points, compared with the United Kingdom average of 1.9 percentage points.

(March 14)

Industrial training organisations

Paice (South Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what relations he envisages between statutory and nonstatutory training boards and training and enterprise councils.

John Cope: Industrial training organisations (whether statutory or nonstatutory) have important sectoral training roles including standard settings which were set out in the White Paper Employment for the 1990s. TECs will not set their own standards. We expect that ITOs and TECs will seek to work together to promote training and enterprise among employers in particular sectors at local

(March 17)



Training expenditure

James Paice (South East Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the total Government expenditure on all government-funded training schemes for each year since 1970, at 1988 prices.

John Cope: The Manpower Services (April 5) Commission was established in 1974 and expenditure figures can only be provided from the financial year 1974-75 onwards.

The total expenditure on training schemes by the Manpower Services Commission, and the Training Commission at 1988 prices was as follows:

£ millions		£ millions		
1974–75	318-5	1981–82	981.7	
1975-76	468-2	1982-83	1,087.8	
1976-77	598-1	1983-84	1,249.0	
1977-78	625-3	1984-85	1,283.5	
1978-79	728-6	1985-86	1,352.7	
1979-80	735-1	1986-87	1,491.5	
1980-81	810-4	1987–88	1,613.1	

(March 10)

Redundancy payments

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much money has been reimbursed to: (a) Community Programme agents and sponsors; (b) New Job Training Scheme providers; and (c) ET training managers and agents for redundancy payments during the period from September 1, 1988, up to the most recently available

Patrick Nicholls: The amounts of money reimbursed for redundancy payments from September 1, 1988 up to and including February 1989, are as follows: (a) £1,683,495;

- (b) Nil; and
- (c) £37,250.

(April 4)

Underpayment

Martin Redmond (Don Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the characteristics of the two cases of underpayment in the Yorkshire and Humberside area which were their attitudes to and views of the Restart prosecuted and on the action taken over the process. 629 cases of underpayment not prosecuted.

Patrick Nicholls: The cases met the Wages Inspectorate's criteria for prosecution action. The policy of the Inspectorate under all governments has been to seek compliance by advice and persuasion and to consider prosecution only where an offence is deliberate or repeated and where the evidence is considered adequate to prove a charge in

In the great majority of cases where underpayments are found, the employers are being inspected for the first time and many of them are unaware of the regulations. In these and other circumstances where underpayment occurs, the employer is notified of his obligations and asked to give an undertaking to pay not less than the statutory minimum rate in the future. Where the Inspectorate has reason to believe that the underpayment may continue, the establishment is identified for re-inspection.

(March 23)

Restart

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will outline the terms of reference and details of the large Restart Cohort Study which his Department will be commissioning; if he will explain the position of those unemployed claimants who will not be called for Restart interviews for the purposes of creating a control group; and whether the survey will be asking questions to find out to what degree claimants feel coerced into participation into Employment Service schemes as a result of the Restart process.

John Lee: The terms of reference of the Restart Cohort Study are to look at the effects of Restart on its clients and on the operation of the labour market, and to describe how Restart is achieving changes.

The Study will be based on a random sample of 16,000 people, selected from those becoming eligible for a Restart counselling interview. Information will be collected on their progress after they have had their Restart interview. Survey interviews will be held with a randomly selected group of 5,500 people from within the sample. Participation will be voluntary.

The position of those in the control group is that they will not be invited for a Restart interview but they will, of course, have access to the full range of Employment Service and Training Agency services through the jobcentre and unemployment benefit office networks.

Eligibility for programmes will not be

affected. Any member of the control group Foreign nationals who requests a counselling interview will be able to have one.

The interview survey will include questions on the characteristics and employment background of clients, and

(April 11)



John Lee

Benefit fraud

Tony Favell (Stockport) asked the Full-time Scheme Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on his campaign to reduce unemployment benefit fraud.

John Lee: As my rt hon friend the Secretary of State said in his reply to my hon friend's question of February 14, 1989 (Official Report February 15, column 145) the drive against fraudulent benefit claims is being intensified. In the nine months from April 1988, 325,000 cases were aged 59 and men who entered the Schene investigated compared with 286,000 in the aged 64: same period in 1987.

Increased resources have been devoted to fraud detection, particularly in the South East. And a new Inner London fraud team has been established to pursue investigations into the hidden economy.

(March 14)

Douglas French (Gloucester) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the prospects for the tourism industry in 1989.

John Lee: Levels of investment and forward bookings show that prospects for the domestic tourism industry in 1989 are excellent. A recent survey carried out by the English Tourist Board indicates that there has been an upsurge in bookings for holidays in Britain.

Operators are reporting increases of up to 50 per cent on 1988 so far this year and, coupled with approximately £2,000 million worth of facilities due to come on stream, make the prospects for 1989 very

(March 14)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of the labour force in the tourist, hotel and catering industry consists of foreign nationals.

John Lee: According to preliminary results from the 1988 Labour Force Survey, 8 per cent of all persons in employment in hotels and catering and other tourism-related industries are foreign (April 10)

Job Release Scheme

Michael Jack (Fylde) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will announce the results of the review of the rates of allowance payable under both he Job Release Scheme and the Part-time oh Release Scheme.

John Lee: Although the Job Release Scheme closed on January 31, 1988, he allowances will continue to be paid to participants for up to five years. Following our annual review, the allowances payable from April 10, 1989 under the Job Rele se Schemes will be as follows:

For disabled men who entered he Scheme aged 60, 61, 62, and 63:

- those who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £14 a week: £79.2 a week, taxable;
- those who do not have a dependent w fe or whose wife's income exceeds £14 a week: £65.25 a week, taxable.

For women who entered the Schene

- those who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed £14 a we k: £73.75. tax free:
- those who are not married or whose spouse's income exceeds £14 a we k: £58.85 a week, tax free.

Part-time Scheme

The Part-time Job Release Scheme closed on May 30, 1986. The new rates of allowance for those still remaining on the Scheme will be as follows:

For disabled men who entered the parttime scheme aged 60 and 61, and men who entered the scheme aged 62 and 63:

- those who are married with a dependent wife whose net income does not exceed £14 a week: £46.95 a week taxable
- those who do not have a dependent wife' or whose wife's income exceeds £14 a week: £39.10 a week taxable.

Earnings limit

The spouse's earnings limit which affects whether the higher or lower rate is paid has been raised from £13 to £14 and the participant's earnings limit has been raised from £4 to £5.

(March 25)

Wages inspectorate

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of workplaces and workers were inspected by the Wages Inspectorate divisions covering the United Kingdom in the latest available year.

John Cope: 8.7 per cent of the establishments on the Wages Inspectorate's register, covering 329,591 workers (an estimated 13.1 per cent), were inspected in 1988.

(March 14)

Terry Fields (Liverpool, Broadgreen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many employers were found to be illegally underpaying; and how many of them were prosecuted in the latest available year by the Wages Inspectorate divisions covering the North West.

Patrick Nicholls: Wages Inspectorate statistics on compliance with wages orders are compiled on the basis of establishments rather than employers and are not kept for areas smaller than a Wages Inspectorate division. With those provisos, the information requested is given in the following table.

Northern Ireland has a separate wages council system which is the responsibility of my rt hon friend the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, but I understand that in 1988, 112 establishments were found to be underpaying. There were no prosecutions.

	Establishments found to be under- paying in in 1988	Prosecutions for under- payment in 1988
London	317	_
South East	537	1
Eastern	462	2
South West	1,156	2
Midlands	747	1
North West Yorkshire and	869	2
Humberside	631	2
Northern	369	_
Scotland	509	
Great Britain	5,597	10
Wales	446	1

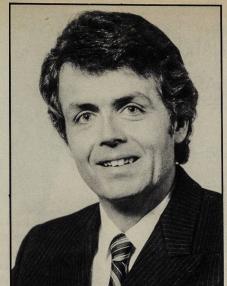
Wales figures are also included in the Inspectorate's South West and North West divisional statistics.

(March 14)

Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the average fine imposed on employers found to be illegally underpaying within the Wages Inspectorate divisions covering the United Kingdom in the latest available year.

Patrick Nicholls: In 1988 the average fine imposed by the courts on employers in the United Kingdom, who were prosecuted for wages council offences and where the charges included failing to pay the statutory minimum, was £328.

(March 3)



Patrick Nicholls

Llin Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what level of arrears of pay has been discovered by the Wages Inspectorate as not pursued at the request of workers; what assessment he has made of the reasons which lie behind the requests of workers not to recover their arrears; and whether he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: In 1988 arrears of pay amounting to £295,746 were not pursued by the Wages Inspectorate at the request of workers. No comprehensive record is kept of the reasons given by workers for requesting non-pursuance. However, the decisions typically reflect the good personal relationships between employer and worker, concern about the viability of the business, contentment with the rate paid prior to the inspection, or the fact that the underpayment resulted from ignorance or inadvertence. Inspectors must, however, inform the worker of the sum involved and mast satisfy themselves that the worker's decision not to pursue payment is made voluntarily.

It is also made clear to the worker that a request not to pursue arrears at a particular time does not prevent them obtaining the

later date.

Employment Training

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average payment of benefit plus the additional £10 per Employment Training place.

Patrick Nicholls: The average weekly training allowance including the training premium is estimated to be around £50 per trainee on Employment Training.

(April 10)

(April 10)

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people have so far benefited from the Employment Training scheme; in what particular ways; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: Unemployed people clearly recognise the benefits the programme has to offer and the opportunity it provides to help them get a job. By March 31 over 238,000 people had entered the programme. This is a major achievement in the seven months since the programme was launched.

(April 11)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much has been spent on advertising Employment Training.

Patrick Nicholls: A total of approximately £10.3 million has been spent on advertising Employment Training between July 1988 and March 1989.

(April 11)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of those referred by the Employment Service to ET complete their assessment with a training agent; what percentage of those who complete their assessment stay six days with a training manager; and what percentages of those originally referred by the Employment Service stay six days with a training manager.

Patrick Nicholls: It is estimated that to the end of January 1989 about 55 per cent of those referred from the Employment Service to training agents agreed action plans. The number of people staying at least six days with a training manager is estimated to be about 80 per cent of the total number of those who agree action plans. The number of trainees who stay at least six days with training managers is about 45 per cent of the total of those Inspectorate's help in seeking payment at a referred from the Employment Service to training agents.

(April 4)

Loan Guarantee Scheme

Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a further statement on the Loan Guarantee Scheme.

John Cope: Over 21,000 guarantees to a value in excess of £690 million have been issued since the Loan Guarantee Scheme was introduced in 1981.

Applications are currently running at around 200 a month.

(March 14)

ADVISORY CONCILIATION

This is ACAS

Using ACAS in Industrial Disputes

The ACAS Role in Conciliation, Arbitration and Mediation

Advice and Help

Individual Employment Rights -ACAS conciliation between Individuals and Employers

Conciliation between Individuals and **Employers**

Improving Industrial Relations — A Joint Responsibility

WRU Information Leaflet

Summary of publications (a listing of WRU and other titles regularly updated)

Meeting the challenge of change (WRU guidelines for the successful implementation of change in organisations)

Meeting the challenge of change (Summaries of WRU case-studies)

Industrial Relations Handbook (HMSO £5)

ADVISORY HANDBOOKS

Employing People - a handbook for small firms

Discipline at work

ADVISORY BOOKLETS

- 1 Job evaluation
- 2 Introduction to payment systems
- 3 Personnel records
- 4 Labour turnover
- 5 Absence
- 6 Recruitment and selection
- 7 Induction of new employees
- 8 Workplace communications
- 9 The company handbook
- 10 Employment policies
- 11 Employee appraisal
- 12 Redundancy handling

DISCUSSION PAPERS

- 1 Developments in harmonisation
- 2 Collective bargaining in Britain: its extent and level



OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- 24 Quality circles in perspective
- 27 Effective and satisfactory work
- 31 Managing stress in organisational
- 36 Job evaluation in transition
- 37 Redundancy arrangements
- 38 Employee commitment
- 40 Performance appraisal 41 Labour flexibility in Britain
- 42 Quality at work
- 44 The changing role of the secretary

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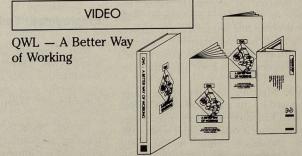
- 5 Group working
- 15 Work Stress
- 27 New Technology: Robotics and automated manufacture
- 50 Management of change

CODES OF PRACTICE

- Disciplinary practice and procedures in employment
- Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes
- 3 Time off for trade union duties and activities (Codes of Practice are available from HMSO)

ANNUAL REPORTS

Available on request



Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service - 27 Wilton Street London SW1X 7AZ Telephone: 01-210 3000

Topics

Drive to develop Britain's managers

A major recruitment campaign has been launched to encourage employers to join the "Management Charter Initiative" and transform the face of British management.

The initiative seeks both to advance and broaden the scope of British management training, through the active participation of employers.

Central to the MCI strategy is a framework for management education based on a nationally accepted three-tier qualification structure, linking academic values with performance in the workplace—"A 'golden triangle between the employer, the individual and the educator, commented Bob Reid, chief executive of Shell UK and chairman of MCI's management

The unwitting catalyst for the campaign came with the publication of a report by two usiness academics. John Constable and Charles Handy, which revealed some disturbing statistics. Notably, that a third of British managers have had no management training since starting work and only a fifth had any sort of professional qualification. This prompted Trade and Industry Secretary, Lord Young, to issue a challenge to the country's top organisations.

"I want to find 100 leading companies to start the crusade—and then 100 more." He challenged chief executives to develop the talent of their managers as an essential part of their business strategy. Two years on, the MCI has drawn up a ten-point Code of Practice and succeeded in recruiting those 200 founder members.

Now the next stage has been reached—taking the message to a wider audience of organisations both large and small, public and

Industry Minister, Eric Forth, speaking at the recruitment launch. said he now wanted to see 1.000 more companies join the Initiative—and then 1,000 more.

Further information on the Management Charter Initiative is available from Robin Aram, Management Charter Initiative c/o Shell UK Ltd, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, WC2R 0DX.



MCI team. Mike Taylor, Bob Reid, Alison O'Brien, Graham Milbor

Engineering training proposals

The engineering industry's response to the training requirement contained in the White Paper Employment for the 1990s has now been agreed.

A joint study group drawn from engineering employers and from the existing Engineering Industry Training Board will examine ways in which a new industry-wide

organisation could take on the duties set out in the White Paper.

The new organisation, which will be employer-led, independent, commercial and non-statutory, is likely to be derived from the existing Engineering Industry Training Board. The government has asked the board to develop proposals.

Management 'Helpline'

A one-stop electronic information shopping service for managers, called Helpline, has been developed by the British Institute of Management (BIM) and is specifically tailored for managers who need to obtain information

Helpline, which is supported by the DTI, brings together a comprehensive range of management databases including. for the first time, BIM's ownwhich claims to be the most comprehensive database on management in Europe containing information on management training and development, theory and practice.

Helpline uses a simple menudriven access system. Only one telephone call is needed to reach the information required. In addition to management information, details of company practice and up-to-the-minute news and financial data on companies is also covered.

New force to protect British franchising industry

New moves are taking place in Britain's franchise industry-now worth nearly £4,000 million turnover a year and encompassing big names like Body Shop, Wimpy, Tie Rack and MacDonald's, - to rectify what is seen by some as insufficient regulation and continued problems in the



Under the name FACTO (Franchise Advice and Consultancy Trade Organisation), a nationwide group of solicitors and accountants feels that more needs to be done to protect the interests of franchises

FACTO's Danielle Baillieu, an ex-franchisee herself and author of Streetwise Franchising, argues that "we need an organisation specifically dedicated to protecting the franchisees, especially those who have not yet taken the plunge into this system of owning a business

FACTO makes the point that far too many people make a move into franchising without adequate professional advice and research into the companies offering franchises—partly because in the past there has been nowhere to turn for independent and impartial advice geared exclusively to franchisee interests.

The new trade organisation

claims it will fill this gap, helping both existing and prospective franchisees to get a fairer deal through better advice and support. and at the same time lobby Government to introduce statutory regulation of the industry, as in the USA, where the Federal Trade Commission monitors the setting up and operating of franchise companies

Further details are available from: Danielle Baillieu (tel 01-444

Adjudication standards

The Department of Social Security has published the fourth annual report of the Chief Adjudication Officer, covering the year ending April 1988.

The report looks at standards of adjudication in the Department of Social Security and Department of Employment local, regional and central offices and is available from HMSO. Price £5.30. □

The uneven road to a shorter working week

Reductions in working time are slowly encroaching on the symbolic 40-hour week in several countries and in certain industries but for many workers elsewhere it is still an unattained goal, according to the International Labour Organisation's latest statistical

The average weekly duration of work continues to vary widely and in 1987 in non-agricultural activities it ranged from just 32 hours in Canada to 53.7 hours for unskilled workers in Iceland. In manufacturing, the working week was shortest in Norway, 29.7 hours for men and a mere 24.1 hours for

In contrast, the Republic of

Korea logged up 54 hours.
The trend toward the reduction of working hours was apparent in manufacturing between 1978 and 1987. During this period, working hours went down in many countries, whether the work-week was more or less than 40 hours. The evolving pattern differed according to country and sometimes within the same country, according to sex.

In some countries, however, the duration of the work-week increased: in the United States from 40 to 41 hours and in Japan by 0.7 hours.

Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of

New-style

compilation and comparisons must

be approached with caution.

The full report is covered in the ILO's 1988 edition Year book of Labour Statistics,

available from the ILO's London office at St.

Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, Price £61.60, ISBN 92 2 006424-3.

The New Manager is an openlearning programme developed in response to the shortage of flexible management training in Britain. Recognising this, the Oxford Hallmark organisation has created a programme tailored to the needs of newly appointed managers.

managers

The difference between this and other training programmes is that the New Manager claims to be a comprehensive package with multi discipline application, assessment, and a prestigious qualification.

This is achieved by taking a new manager through a series of four units, each culminating in an assessment of competence. Each unit covers an area vital to a new manager: 'Valuing People'. 'Marketing Sense', Managing Money', and 'Improving Performance'. The fifth and final unit contains a company cameo assignment leading on to a formal examination A successful candidate will receive The Oxford Certificate in Management which is a nationally recognised qualification validated and bestowed by the Oxford University Delegacy of Local Examinations.

For more information, contact Oxford Hallmark Ltd. Ewart Place, Summertown, Oxford, OX2

UK training

Over half (59 per cent) of UK companies intend to increase their provision for training within the next two years, according to a survey by Melrose, a training

"Of the 536 organisations in th survey, 83 per cent had formal budgets allocated to training, bu only 22 per cent felt they were doing enough to train staff," according to managing director Richard Roxburgh.

"For more than 40 per cent, however, money is the greatest current obstacle to increased training provision, closely followed by lack of time," he added.

Respondents represented a broad range of companies, both the public and private sectors, 22 per cent indicating that they had had difficulty in identifying appropriate training methods.

Budgetary constraints were m often found in the public sector, with lack of money quoted as a major drawback by 83 per cent respondents from education, 93 cent from the health service and per cent from local government.

Conversely, money was not se as a problem for the telecommunications industry, bu lack of time was quoted as a maj obstacle by as many as 84 per ce of respondents in this sector.

Mr Roxburgh then turned to solutions, arguing that training staff with a video package in the own offices, at their own pace, v a cost-effective alternative to sending them away for training "Companies can stretch their training budgets much further by hiring or buying video packages. he said. "There are fewer limits the number of staff who can be trained at one time, and doing i 'in-house' can lead to greater involvement and commitment from all concerned."

Danger—occupational testing in progress

A code of practice on occupational testing has been published by the Institute of Personnel Management. Its aim is to help employers use tests to better advantage and to avoid unfair bias.

More and more employers, recognising the unreliability of the traditional face-to-face interview, have begun to use more systematic aids to recruitment, selection and other personnel decisions. These include tests of aptitude or ability, psychological tests, personality questionnaires and work-based

The IPM code, which has been produced in conjunction with the British Psychological Society, the **Equal Opportunities Commission** and the Commission for Racial Equality, is intended to help employers use tests fairly and effectively.

Launching the code paul Massey, IPM vice-president said that while occupational tests certainly provided a much more reliable basis for employment

decisions, they were open to abuse. Not all commercially available tests were satisfactorily designed or validated, nor all test users adequately trained. Worst of all, some employers were still using tests drawn up by unqualified

He added: "If tests are improperly designed or used, they may lead not only to expensive mistakes, but also to unfair and even unlawful discrimination. This code is intended to help employers avoid these pitfalls. It is written in plain language, without intimidating jargon, and highlights the issues that need to be considered when tests are introduced. Above all, it defines the basic standards for fair and effective test use.

Single copies of the IPM Code on Occupational Testing are free on receipt of a SAE from: Development Group, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 4UX. Bulk quantities can be obtained at 25p.

Technicolour medicine for national insurance headache

A new communications package has been launched by Lord Skelmersdale, Social Security Minister, to help employers understand the National Insurance

Guidance on contributions, statutory sick pay and maternity pay has been totally redesigned to make it much easier to understand.

Information in the package is now colour coded for clarity, and reinforced on video with A Touch of Travel Sickness featuring Richard Briers as a harassed travel

The Social Security free advice line for employers, introduced last year, also provides expert advice on National Insurance regulations (tel 0937 541010).

The video can be ordered from CFL Vision, PO Box 35, Wetherby, Yorkshire, LS23 7EX or by ringing 0937 541010. Price

ICI's new deal for women

maternity leave, and career breaks of up to five years, to help the needs of women at work

In recognising the increasingly important part that women play at all levels in its UK workforce, the company is initiating new arrangements which help women balance their responsibilities between work and family.

Women in ICI can now extend their statutory maternity leave and right to return to work for a further 17 weeks

Alternatively, they may agree with their managers flexible working arrangements, such as part-time work, to ease their return

to employment, or discrete periods of time off for child care responsibilities in the first two

Career breaks of up to five years will also be available to selected employees-both men and women -for the purpose of looking after a child of pre-school age, or a dependent relative. There is a guarantee of a return to the same or a similar job at the same grade together with service-related benefits

During the break there will be formal arrangements to ensure that they are kept in touch with their colleagues and to maintain their skills.

Redundancies: advance notification

The number of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given in the table

Redundancies

1988		1989	
Oct	20,367	Jan	35,027
Nov	22,900	Feb	24,465
Dec	21,480	Mar	37,629

Note: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending

Events

• The Professions—Complacency or Progress? Venue: Glaziers Hall. London, May 18. A one-day conference examining how well Britain's professional workers are keeping up to date with new knowledge and skills in their areas of work. Contact: Radley Communications (tel 01-404 5131). • Engineering—The Future at

IBM UK Ltd. South Bank, London on May 22. A conference to promote careers in engineering. Applications for admission should be sent to Mrs M Barton. The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER

• May 18, 1989 at the Hotel Russell, London. A one-day seminar on the latest developments in employment law, aimed a personnel specialists and management who regularly handle employment matters.

Further information is available from Vanessa Darnborough on 01-489 0849

Pregnancy and work



VDUs-a possible hazard in pregnancy

The Employment Medical Advisory Service of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has issued a leaflet which gives guidance to women and their employers on pregnancy and work

Pregnancy can place an extra strain on a working woman and care must be taken to safeguard the unborn child. This leaflet explains some of the work-related risks and the commonsense measures needed to avoid them.

The leaflet also identifies occupational hazards like working with lead and ionising radiationsfor which special provisions exist in

Some other types of work may also expose a pregnant woman to toxic substances or infections, as in nursing, pharmacy, laboratory work and agriculture. Pregnant women in these occupations need

to have adequate information about the risks and how to avoid them Heavy lifting and long periods of continuous standing may also add to the strains of pregnancy. Particular care is needed when increasing girth makes it difficult to operate a machine. Pregnancy and Work lists various

sources of further information which would be useful to working women who are, or who intend to become pregnant. Free copies are available from the Public Enquiry points of the Health and Safety Executive at: Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HO (tel 0472 752539); St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle L20 3OY

(tel 051-951 4381); Baynards

Westbourne Grove, London W2

House, 1 Chepstow Place,

4TF (tel 01-221 0870). □

the Employment Department and the British Tourist Authority from Pannell Kerr Forster Associates (PKFA) on the statistical needs of the tourism industry has now been

completed. PKFA interviewed individuals and organisations in the tourism industry to find out how statistics are used and how they might be mproved.

The report makes 35 recommendations in total, ranging from maintaining the sample base of the International Passenger Survey, to making statistics more

readily and easily available to the industry on a commercial basis. Copies of the report have bee

Statistical review on tourism

placed in the House of Common and House of Lords libraries. Free copies of the management summary and the response to the recommendations by the Employment Department and the BTA, as well as full copies of the report, price £25 (post free), are available from the Employment Department, Room 209 Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Cheques should be made payable to the Employment Department.

Unemployment rates

The unemployment rates for the United Kingdom for each month of 1987, 1988 and 1989, given on page 5 of the "Historical Supplement No.1" (issued with the April 1989 Employment Gazette) were given incorrectly. These national rates did not incorporate the latest revisions to the denominators, contrary to the statement on page 2 of the supplement.

The correct rates were, however given in table 2.1 of the Labour Market Data section in the same issue. A corrigendum slip giving the corrections is enclosed with this

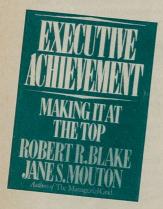
All other data in the supplement for the United Kingdom, Great Britain, the English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are correct. □

Topics

Making it at the top

Many books have been written about management. Executive Achievement presents a comprehensive theory of leadership, based on years of study and hundreds of interviews with top executives. It gives an insider's view, that portrays ineffective and effective leadership at the highest level of organisations.

The book begins by discussing the relationship between top leadership, corporate culture and bottom-line results. It goes on to compare one style of leadership with another, showing in each successive chapter how different styles of leadership permeate organisation culture and influence. bottom-line results



The final chapters illustrate how a strategic model concept can have impact on an organisation's success. The book will no doubt appeal to ambitious self-starters and top executives seeking parallels with their own leadership

Executive Achievement by Robert Blake and Jane Mouton is published by McGraw-Hill. Price £9.95. ISBN 0 07 005686 2.

Handling people

Written for owners of young and growing businesses, this book provides a clear and readable introduction to ways of managing people.

The text deals with the major concerns of managers in handling people and practical examples have been included to help illustrate the text. Guidance is also given on effective communication.

Getting the Best out of People by David Robinson is published by Kogan Page in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Price £5.95. ISBN 1 85091 529 6.

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Entertaining training

According to a survey of 700 organisations conducted by training company PlayBack, 52 per cent of employers with under 200 staff use training videos; the figure falls to 29 per cent in companies with over 200 employees.

The survey was carried out to research a new set of training videos looking at customer care, quality control and telephone techniques.

The Happy Accident examines how to deal with colleagues and customers professionally. The film revolves around a truculent taxi driver, played by Mel Smith, who falls victim to several incidents of poor customer care

Quality: why bother? stars Lenny Henry in a monologue about the need to raise standards of performance at work, while Dialling Tones is about dealing with people on the telephone



Mel Smith in The Happy Accident. Featuring Dawn French and Jennifer Saunders, the video demonstrates that using the telephone effectively, for business or personal benefit, requires thought and skill.

For more details of videos, contact PlayBack on 01-430

Working with babies

For the mother-to-be who intends to carry on working soon after the birth of her baby, the Good Working Mother's Guide looks at all the potential problems-and solutions, available

The author, Mary Beard, has based the book on her own experience as a working mother. Nevertheless, the main emphasis is on the care of children by nannies Conditions of employment. qualifications and making the relationship work are discussed in depth, though the book also dwell on maternity rights, hazards durin pregnancy-such as VDUs and the subject of day nurseries.

For those concerned about the practicalities of combining work with caring for young children, th guide should provide the answers.

The Good Working Mother's Guide by Mary Beard is published by Duckworth. Price £4.9 ISBN 0715622781.

Stress pack

Gower Training Resources in association with ICI have launche a new video training package on stress. Designed by ICI's occupational health department, Stress and You shows how to recognise the signs and symptoms of stress, explores the causes both at work and at home and looks at ways in which stress can be managed.



A three-part questionnaire help participants build their own personal stress profile and develop an action plan for managing the stress in their lives.

The package includes trainer's notes, ten sets of questionnaires and ten copies of the booklet. Purchase price £650, two-day hire

Further information is available from Gower Training Resources, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hants U11 3HR.

Encouraging the workforce to work

According to the Confederation of British Industry, employees who fail to turn up for work probably cost the economy over £5,000 million a year. Put another way, for every working day lost through strikes, more than 30 are lost through absence. In further research the CBI found that in the same locality, firms with similar workforces can have astonishingly different levels of absence-some reporting absence levels just onefifth of their local competitors.

In response to this phenomenon the CBI has produced a guide, Managing for Attendance, which highlights the range of practices different companies have used to tackle the problem-in particular, short-term absenteeism, where the guide concludes there is most room for improvement.

Certain key factors emerge. Poor motivation can be tackled by team building or changes in job structure. Stress and alcoholrelated problems are being tackled in some companies by counselling

programmes and many employers now offer flexible work patterns to support those with tying domestic commitments

Steps to minimise ill health, the guide suggests, can be based on the elimination of potential causes in the workplace that are outside the statutory regulation safety net.

For instance, one company, noticing a high incidence of backstrain among a particular group of employees discovered that these injuries were associated with a certain design of fork-lift truck used by the employees. This could be remedied.

The guide is easy to digest and offers insights and suggestions which touch on many management issues.

Companies with absentee problems should find the publication well worth reading.

Managing for Attendance prepared by the CBI Absence Steering Group is available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU. Price £5 (members) £10 (non-members) ISBN 0 85201 385 X.