Employment Gazette

ACTION FOR JOBS

May 1988

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Department of Employment

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COVER PICTURE

The consequences for the labour market of the decline in the number of young people in the period up to 1995 are analysed on p 267. Photo: Zao Grimberg/The Image Bank

A special feature on union density in the regions starts on p 286.

New developments in the employment of deaf people are discussed on p 279.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

General information

Action for jobs
Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL843
The above booklet translated into:
Bengali PL782 (Bengali)
Cantonese PL782 (Cantonese)
Gujerati PL782 (Gujerati)
Hindi PL782 (Hindi)
Punjabi PL782 (Punjabi)
Urdu PL782 (Urdu)
Vietnamese PL782 (Vietnamese)

Firm facts notice board kit
A do-it-yourself aid to help employers communicate essential information to employees.

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

1 ***Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment*** PL700 (1st rev)
2 ***Redundancy consultation and notification*** PL833 (3rd rev)
3 ***Employee's rights on insolvency of employer*** PL718 (4th rev)
4 ***Employment rights for the expectant mother*** PL710 (2nd rev)
5 ***Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations*** PL705 (1st rev)
6 ***Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training*** PL703
7 ***Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982*** PL754 (1st rev)
8 ***Itemized pay statement*** PL704
9 ***Guarantee payments*** PL724 (3rd rev)
10 ***Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking*** PL699 (1st rev)
11 ***Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay*** PL711
12 ***Time off for public duties*** PL702
13 ***Unfairly dismissed?*** PL712 (4th rev)
14 ***Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal*** PL707 (2nd rev)
15 ***Union secret ballots*** PL701 (1st rev)
16 ***Redundancy payments*** PL808
17 ***Limits on payments*** PL827

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984 PL752

Industrial action and the law.
A brief guide taking account of the Employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 PL753

The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms PL715

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers RPLI (1983)

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

Taking someone on?
A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

Fact sheets on employment law
A series of ten, giving basic details for employers and employees

Facing an unfair dismissal claim?
A leaflet describing an audio visual programme available on video cassette PL734

Employment form (in packs of five)
A form to assist employers to provide a written statement of an employee's main terms and conditions.

Race relations

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

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings ITL1 (1986)

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

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers PL720

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5

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

A guide for workers from abroad
Employment in the UK OW17

Equal pay

Equal pay
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it
Information for working women PL739

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages PL815

Miscellaneous

Jobshare
A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

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

Payment on time
Guidance for suppliers and buyers

A.I.D.S. and employment
This booklet attempts to answer the major questions which have been asked about employment aspects of A.I.D.S. but it is also a contribution to a wider public information campaign PL811

Career development loans
A pilot scheme offering loans for training or vocational courses in four areas. Open to people over 18 living or intending to train in Aberdeen, Bristol/Bath, Greater Manchester or Reading/Slough. Leaflets are available from all jobcentres in the pilot areas PL801

Training for employment
A summary of the proposed new programme to give unemployed people the skills and confidence they need to compete for jobs. PL844

News Brief

Allow women at coal face call

Women should be allowed to work as coal miners according to the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) which wants to see the 142-year-old ban repealed.

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC), too, believes the general prohibition in the mining industry on the employment of women below ground raises complex welfare and social issues."

Both the EOC and the HSC were responding to the Department of Employment's consultative document *Employment of young people and removal of sex discrimination in legislation.*

Responding to the area of hours of work of young people, the HSC opted for the retention of a broad measure of control to safeguard the welfare of young people as well as opportunities for their educational and social development. At the same time the Commission agreed that there may be scope for simplifying existing controls.

Dealing with other restrictions on the employment of young people, the HSC agrees with the Government's intention to retain restrictions where young people might be exposed to ionising radiations and lead.

The HSC also supports the retention of the ban on employing young people in mining and agriculture to lift, move or carry loads so heavy they could cause injury.

Photo: Raissa Page/Format Photographers Ltd

British women could be working at the coal face like their American counterparts if the ban is repealed. Cosby Totten (left) and Brenda Salyers work in the Bishop Mine, West Virginia.

Restrictive practices in TV/film industries referred

Questions as to possible restrictive labour practices in television broadcasting and film production are being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, announced Employment Secretary Norman Fowler.

In a written answer to a Parliamentary question from Patrick Ground (Feltham and Heston), Mr Fowler said:

"As part of its general concern to see the elimination of restrictive practices in all areas the Government has today referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission certain questions as to possible restrictive labour practices in television and film production, under the terms of Section 79 of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

"The reference has been made jointly by my noble friend, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and myself, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Act.

"The practices specified in the reference are those of (a) restricting the extent to which work is performed by workers who are not members of a particular trade union; and (b) requiring that minimum numbers of workers (whether or not of specified descriptions) be engaged on particular productions or tasks.

"The questions referred are whether each practice exists; if so whether it is a restrictive labour practice within the meaning of the Act; and what public interest effects there may be.

"This reference is the first to be made under the provisions of Section 79. It forms part of the initiatives which the Government has in hand following the report of the Peacock Committee to promote efficiency and competitiveness in the industry. The Government believes that it will inform the steps now being taken within the industry in relation to changes in working practices to secure the future of all who work in it.

"We anticipate that the MMC will be able to make their report by the end of this year."

Commenting on the reference, Mr Fowler said: "The elimination of restrictive labour practices is essential to the effective operation of the labour market. The Government's policies for competition and changes in industrial relations law have successfully transformed the position in many industries. This reference enables us to reinforce these provisions in an area which still appears to suffer from outmoded restrictions. The report will enable consideration of the closed shop, demarcation practices and manning levels in these two important industries."

Computer link welcomed

The largest computer project of its type in Europe was completed when Employment Minister John Cope brought Beckenham Unemployment Benefit Office into the TRES (Terminal Replacement and Enquiry Service) network.

The move was the final link in a £56 million project to computerise benefit claims to make sure they are paid quickly and accurately. It involved the installation of almost 12,000 terminals in benefit offices and 900 printers with communications links to ten mainframes. The system is the largest in Europe to comply with ISO specifications for Open Systems Interconnection.

Mr Cope said: "This is a very important project designed to modernise our national network of unemployment benefit offices. It connects 1,000 offices with the latest in technology in what is a unique project in this country."

The network deals with more than 100,000 people who leave and join the unemployment register every week. The burden on the network has reduced as the project developed—679,000 fewer people are unemployed than 19 months ago.

Mr Cope added: "TRES will now enable us to provide an even better service to unemployed people by helping us improve the accuracy of benefit payments and availability of information about claims, and minimise delays. It will also improve facilities and conditions for staff."

IT turn-off

The reluctance of women to take up information technology studies in higher education is caused by a lack of hands-on computing experience in schools, according to Pam Morton, a lecturer at Thames Polytechnic.

Writing in *Electronics Weekly*, she said: "Boys are often favoured when it comes to studying computing and related subjects at schools. Girls are finding this a turn-off and consequently feel reluctant about doing IT courses."

She added that this is despite the fact that girls often prove to be better at certain aspects of computing—notably programming, using language and co-operation within group problem-solving sessions.

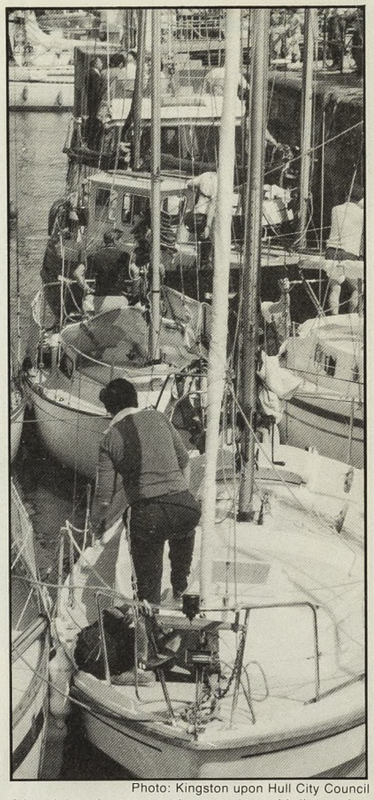


Photo: Kingston upon Hull City Council

Messing about on the marina. Hull marina opened to yachts in 1983 and now occupies two historic docks in the city centre.

Tourism—a 'partnership' industry

Tourism's role in regenerating many of the country's older industrial areas has been welcomed by Tourism Minister John Lee.

Addressing delegates at *Watersite 2000*, an international congress on waterfront development, held in Bristol, Mr Lee praised projects at Albert Dock, Liverpool; Salford Quays; Hull marina; London docklands and Portsmouth.

"Tourism is playing the lead role in regenerating many of our older industrial areas. Nothing is more exciting," he said.

However, Mr Lee warned delegates that it is important not to alienate local communities when embarking on these major developments

"We must do everything possible for those living in our inner cities who have difficulties in getting job opportunities to make sure they are given a fair crack of the whip and are encouraged to participate in jobs and development," he said.

Describing tourism as a 'partnership' industry, Mr Lee argued that the trick in all waterfront development was to blend our older heritage and finest architecture with the new.

Looking to the future, Mr Lee said: "Tourism is probably one of the most exciting and greatest growth industries we have in the world at the present time."

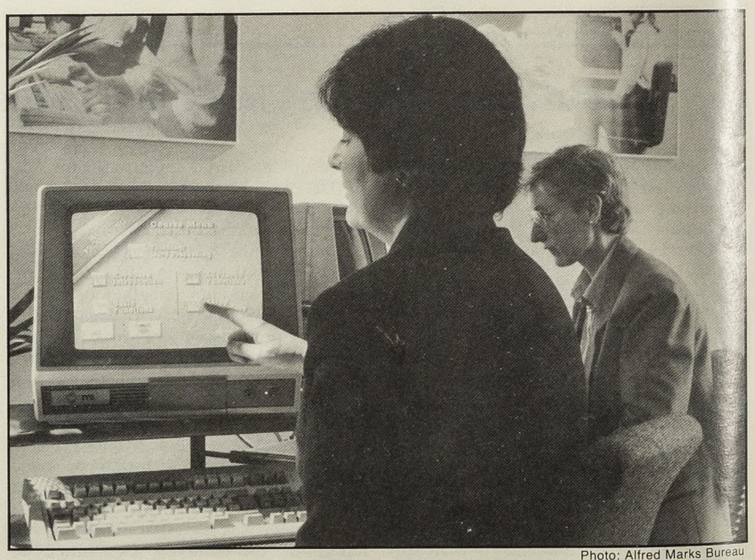


Photo: Alfred Marks Bureau

Mothers returning to work after raising their families learn new high-tech skills through Alfred Marks Interactive Video Learning Centres.

Venture capital market booming

Small firms wishing to expand their equity base can now resort to a booming UK venture capital market, Employment Minister John Cope told a Private Equity Seminar in Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Mr Cope, who has special responsibility for small firms, said: "We have seen an impressive growth in UK venture capital and now possess one of the most highly developed venture capital markets in Europe. This is opening up new opportunities for companies to develop with an adequate equity base."

The provision of equity capital from private venture sources for unquoted companies rose from about £10 million in 1979 to £396 million in 1986.

Commended

Mr Cope commended the role played by Investors in Industry (3i) as Britain's major provider of share and loan capital to unquoted British companies. The company invested £367 million in 1987, and has funded over 1,400 start-ups over the last five years, and last October launched a £10 million venture fund to promote small firms in the Government-designated 16 Inner City Task Force areas.

He pointed out that the Government's Business Expansion Scheme is also "aimed principally at investment in smaller businesses", providing tax relief for entrepreneurs seeking new risk capital, and added: "I particularly welcome the limit of £500,000 that the Chancellor announced in his Budget statement for investment in any one company."

Important

Mr Cope also pointed out that the Loan Guarantee Scheme is an important means of improving "the flow of finance into small companies", particularly those in Inner City Task Force areas.

The Minister urged his business audience to take advantage of the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service which counsels and advises thousands of small firms each year.

Photo: North News and Pictures.

". . . off to work we go!" A Community Programme project worker heads for the hills to help tackle the problem of erosion. A CP team under leader Paul Sheehan is building drystone walls and natural rock paths in the National Trust's beauty spot of Roseberry Topping near Great Ayton on the North Yorkshire/Cleveland border.

UK/USSR safety first

Following four days of intensive discussion the Health and Safety Executive's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate initialled proposals for an important arrangement with their Soviet counterparts on the exchange of information in the regulation of safety of nuclear installations.

Under these proposals, the two parties will exchange safety-related information on the siting, construction, commissioning, operation and de-commissioning of nuclear installations.

They will share knowledge on legislation, codes of practice and safety standards including technical papers and safety assessments.

Reports of nuclear incidents and the press and public reaction to them will also be exchanged as will the details of any accidents which involve major radiological releases and the actions taken to deal with them.

Commenting on the agreement, Eddy Ryder, HM chief inspector of nuclear installations, said: "The proposals we have initialled will be greatly beneficial in the safe planning and operation of nuclear plants in both our countries.

Vadim Malyshev, chairman of the USSR State Committee on the Supervision of Nuclear Power Safety (GAEN), added: "I consider this co-operation is part of the collective co-operation between all countries in ensuring safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Combating confusion

A study aimed at combating confusion in the supply of information about education and training is to run to the end of August.

The Manpower Services Commission's project is in response to the rapid growth of private and public sector databases, often covering the same subjects.

"There is an urgent need for more coherence," said Rob Wye, head of the MSC's Training Access Branch. "As the number of databases grows, so will the duplication, confusion and the danger of incompatibility.

"Britain must have an information system that is readily accessible, comprehensive and easy to use. The purpose of this study is to see what exists already, and suggest ways forward."

A team of consultants will seek to identify all the major databases offering information about education and training opportunities, including materials, where they relate to more than one provider.

Organisations running databases in this field are asked to contact Veronica Walford, Education and Training Group, Coopers and Lybrand, Plumtree Court, London EC4.

Earning after learning

A training programme to turn graduates into successful business men and women has been launched on Britain's campuses.

The Manpower Services Commission is introducing a redesigned Graduate Enterprise Programme this year to help more graduates. There will be 450 places on the programme compared to 150 last year and the number of business schools involved in delivering the programme has been increased to ten.

Graduate Enterprise Programme is a management training course for recently qualified graduates who want to set up their own businesses. Although graduates represent Britain's brightest young talent, only a tiny number—about 0·3 per cent—go into business on their own.

At awareness-raising seminars, where graduates are told about the advantages and disadvantages of self-employment, they discuss their ideas with business experts.

Later graduates are helped to put together a business plan at a two-day business workshop. At this stage competition for a place on the main part of the programme, a four-week session at a business school, is fierce, with about 2,000 expected to compete this year.

The MSC provides a weekly training allowance of £40 (£62 for married people) for the four weeks of training and students may also be entitled to expenses and grants.

Final year undergraduates and recently qualified graduates (within the last two years) interested in the programme should contact their careers adviser or the Adult Training Programme Branch, MSC, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (tel 0742 703551).

Training to win

All employers should have a fighting chance of winning a National Training Award—and those who don't, ought to think seriously about their future.

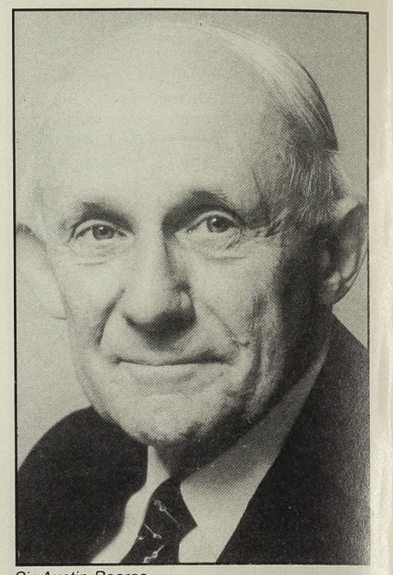
This is the warning from this year's Awards Patron, Sir Austin Pearce, former chairman of one of last year's winning companies, British Aerospace.

"Employers who don't run effective training programmes clearly cannot enter," he said. "But that is the least of their problems—without properly planned training they are in grave danger of being put out of business.

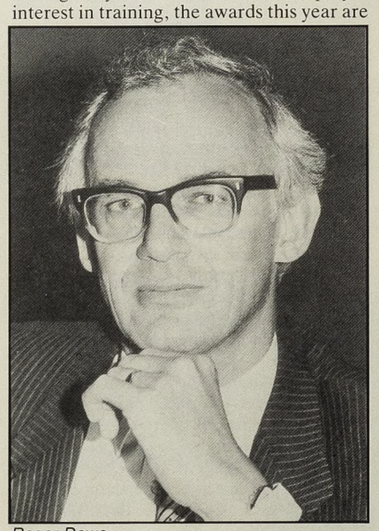
"Last year's awards proved that money spent on training is a hard-nosed business investment. The 60 winners spoke of higher productivity, improved sales, reduced waste and many other benefits."

Announcing the opening of entries for the 1988 competition, Manpower Services Commission director general Roger Dawe said new categories and more awards had been introduced.

Originally launched to boost employer interest in training, the awards this year are also open to organisations who supply training, including colleges.



Sir Austin Pearce.



Roger Dawe.

"The huge success of the National Training Awards demonstrates that we could be entering a new age of enlightenment when it comes to education and training," said Mr Dawe.

"Last year we attracted 1,143 entries for 60 awards, and this year we hope to do much better than that for 80 awards. That is a measure of Britain's growing concern for its workforce.

"However, there is no room for complacency. We would like to see a situation where all employers have the kind of training policies that put them in the running for a National Training Award," added Mr Dawe.

Entry packs are available from National Training Awards, Freepost, PO Box 12, Nottingham NG7 1BR. The closing date is May 31, 1988.

Jobs boost for inner-city school leavers

The Manpower Services Commission is to assist the setting-up of Compacts between schools and employers aimed at a guarantee of inner city jobs for the young.

The Commission has accepted the Government's invitation to initiate the scheme and, with the co-operation of Departments of Employment, Education and Science, and Trade and Industry and other interested parties, will develop a framework for Compacts.

Groups of employers in Urban Programme Authorities in England, and the equivalent in Wales and Scotland, will be invited to approach their local education authority and submit joint outline plans for the development of individual Compacts.

From these proposals a shortlist of employer/education partnerships will be offered up to £50,000 with which to develop a more detailed agreement.

The final choice of 15 (12 in England, two in Scotland, one in Wales) will receive MSC funding up to £100,000 a year over four years with which to develop and operate their Compacts.

Sir James Munn, Commission chairman, said: "Compacts involve the development of partnerships between employers and schools where the employer will offer jobs with training or training leading to jobs and the school will guarantee a standard of pupil achievement within the scheme.

It is hoped that the first of the new Compacts will be running by the end of 1988.

Teaching enterprise

Over 85 applications for funding from higher education institutes have been received under the Manpower Services Commission's Enterprise in Higher Education Initiative.

Commenting on the level of interest, Anne Jones, MSC director of education programmes, said: "It is particularly pleasing that there is wide interest from institutions of all sorts. There has been a growing lobby for this idea for some time, and the fact that so many are keen to get started as soon as possible is a reflection of this."

Up to a dozen projects are expected to be given the go-ahead in time for the next academic year, with numbers involved increasing in subsequent years. Institutions will get up to £1 million over a five-year period depending on their size. Their plans have to meet MSC criteria before being accepted.

Mrs Jones added: "Naturally, some won't be ready to start this time, nor is there provision for everyone to start. We are making development funding available to institutions who may find it helpful to do more preparatory work in order to introduce enterprise into their curricula, develop their working links with employers, and their staff development programmes."

The MSC plans to spend £100 million over the next ten years helping higher education institutes to develop programmes which will enable everyone in higher education to develop the kind of competences and aptitudes relevant to enterprise. Industry and commerce are expected to contribute in cash or kind at least 25 per cent of the MSC contribution.

Training for jobs

The new adult training programme, to be called 'Employment Training', will come into operation on September 5 this year.

The Manpower Services Commission is now well advanced with its detailed plans for launching the new programme and it has already established contact with a wide range of training providers.

Employment Training will have resources of £1,400 million and will enable up to 600,000 unemployed people each year to get the training they need to fill increasingly available job vacancies.

LEAs 'stimulating future'

Local enterprise agencies face a stimulating future in partnership with private sector sponsors when the Government's five-year funding scheme ends in three years time. Small Firms Minister John Cope told an LEA conference in Durham.

Mr Cope identified a key role for enterprise agencies in the inner cities "as a focal point for attracting more private sector involvement," and he added: "LEAs work because they are a partnership of local interests—the private sector, local authorities and others—bringing together a wide variety of practical skills for the development of small businesses.

"We in Government have helped to get local enterprise agencies going but they must not become our agencies or they would lose their individual local character and their usefulness. That is why our provision of initial core funding has always been designed to be temporary."

The local enterprise agency Grant Scheme was set up to provide temporary financial support, being deliberately restricted to a period of five years. Its primary objective, Mr Cope, emphasised "was to promote the establishment of a network of viable LEAs across the country capable of surviving without Government support after the scheme ends in 1991."

There are now over 400 LEAs in the UK supported by more than 3,000 companies, organisations and individuals, and the Government grant scheme will continue to provide significant backing during the next three years.

Over £2 million will be available in the current financial year. From April 1, the income ceiling up to which LEAs are eligible for grant was raised to £100,000 per annum. To encourage agencies wishing to merge to secure their futures, grants to newly merged LEAs will be increased by 50 per cent during the year of merger and they will be allowed an income ceiling of £150,000.

Separate new funding is now available for LEA-based projects within Urban Programme Authority areas through a Local Enterprise Agency Project Scheme as part of the Government's Inner Cities Initiative. Government grants of up to £10,000 per project will have to be matched at least on a pound for pound basis by private sector donations.

Mr Cope also stressed the need for greater professionalism in the operation of LEAs: an aim the grant scheme encourages by requiring agencies to prepare a three-year business plan including performance targets.

He urged LEAs "to be alert to the changing needs of the community."

To provide the best advice, guidance and training services to the budding and existing small entrepreneur, LEAs should co-operate not only with one another but with other organisations in the local business support network, including the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service.

Best in business. From 171 entries, Iain Spedding (centre) was judged to be running the best business in the Border TV area. Mr Spedding of Topform Electronics in Workington won £15,000 in the MSC-backed "Enterprize Challenge" competition. Here, he receives his trophy from Employment Minister John Lee (right) and Jim Graham, Border TV managing director.

British business needs

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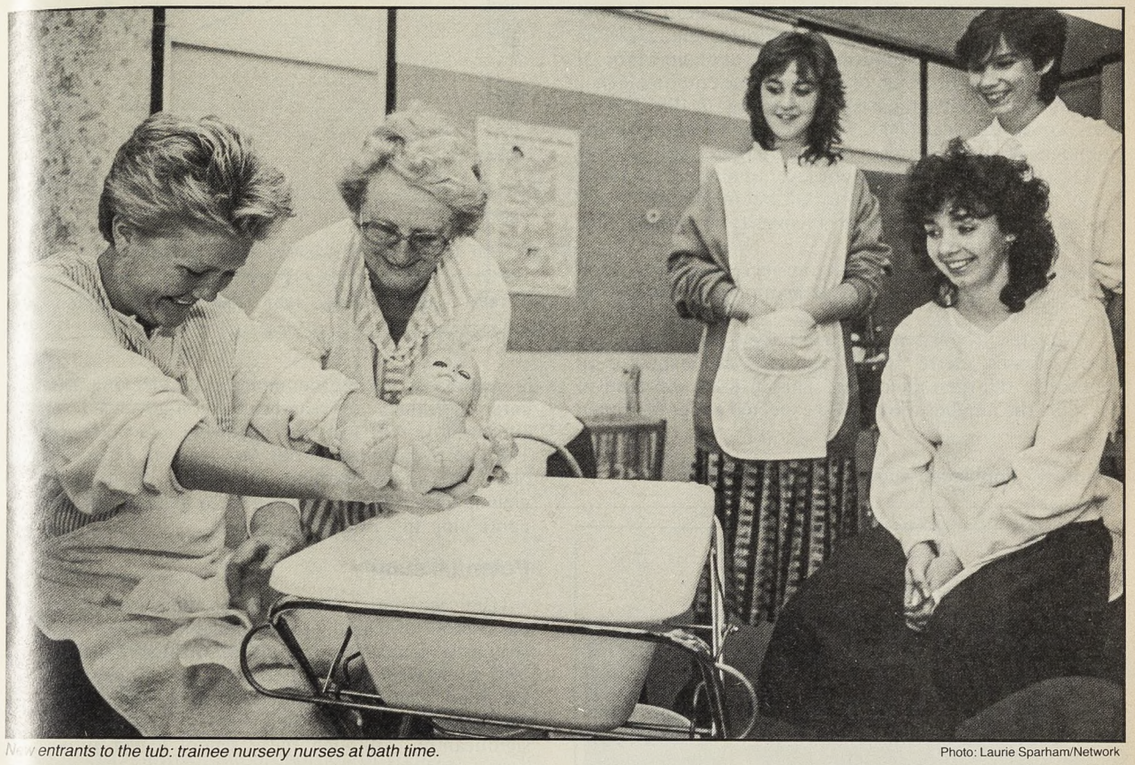


New entrants to the tub: trainee nursery nurses at bath time. Photo: Laurie Sparham/Network

New entrants to the labour market in the 1990s

This article analyses the consequences for the labour market of the decline in the number of young people in the period up to 1995 following the low birth rates in the 1970s. It identifies where the main instances of labour market imbalance may occur and outlines some ways in which employers may adjust their recruitment strategies as a result.

For many years Britain's economy has absorbed increasing numbers of people of working age. In the ten-year period to 1986, for example, the population of working age grew by some two million. The prospects for the foreseeable future are, however, quite different. Between 1986 and 1995 a rise of less than half a million is all that is expected.

But this slowing in the rate of growth of the overall population of working age conceals some significant component changes. By far the most important of these is the reduction in the number of young people that will occur over the next few years as a result of the low birth rates in the 1970s. The population aged 16–19, which stood at 3·7 million in 1982, had fallen to below 3·5 million

in 1986 and will reach less than 2·6 million in the mid-1990s (see *figure 1*).

Clearly, the impact on the labour market of this decline will depend on how many young people will be seeking work: some may enter full-time higher or further education, while others will stay on at school beyond the minimum school-leaving age.

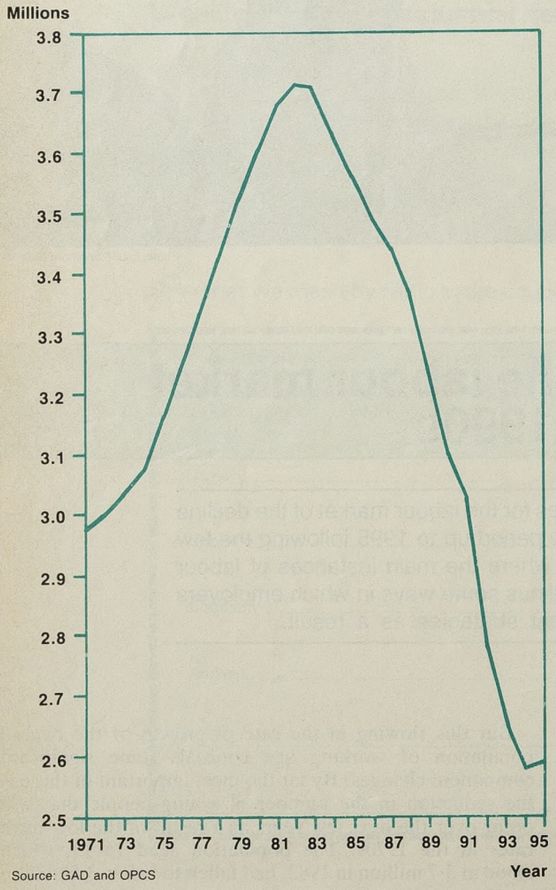
White Paper

In the recent White Paper, *Higher Education: Meeting the Challenge* (cmnd 114), the Government announced its intention, subject to certain conditions, of planning for an increase in the proportion of young people entering higher education from an estimated 13·9 per cent in 1985 to 18·5 per cent in the year 2000. This means that although the numbers of young people entering higher education may fall after 1990 from the present level of around 124,000 a year, they are not expected to fall below 108,000 in the lowest year (1995) and should recover fairly rapidly after that (see *figure 2*).

Higher education would take an increasing proportion of the 16–19 age group if these assumptions were to be realised.

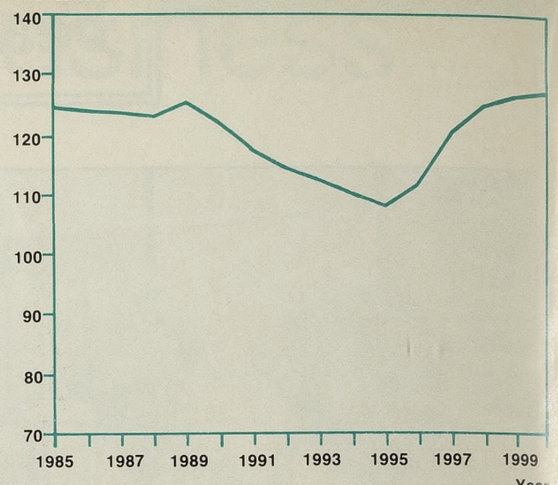
A greater proportion of young people now come from social classes where 16–18 year olds are expected to remain in full-time education. This in itself will tend to increase the number who can be expected either to remain

Figure 1 Population aged 16-19, Great Britain



Source: GAD and OPCS

Figure 2 Home initial entrants to higher education aged under 21



Source: Department of Education and Science

at school beyond the minimum school-leaving age or to enter full-time or sandwich non-advanced further education (NAFE) courses at further education colleges. The improvement which the Government expects to take place in the proportion of school pupils achieving examination passes is also likely to increase the numbers continuing in full-time education.

Potential supply

Using conventional assumptions about staying on rates the number of school leavers available for work[1] in Great Britain is expected to fall by over a fifth from 580,000 in 1987 to 460,000 in 1991 (see *table 1*). The proportion of the total who are female will grow slightly, but the proportion who are of ethnic minority origin will increase significantly. Although these school leaver projections were published as long ago as September 1986 and may therefore not reflect the most recent trends in higher and further education outlined above, they provide an indication of the scale of the problem that will confront employers.

However, this reduction relates to the annual flow of school leavers into the labour market. Over the same period, the stock of 16–19 year olds in the labour force, excluding economically active students, is projected to fall by more than 16 per cent (see *table 2*).

This compares with a smaller projected fall of 6 per cent in the 20–24 age group, and increases of 11 per cent in the 25–34 age group and 2½ per cent for the labour force overall[2].

Employers who recruit from the youth labour market will therefore be faced with a much smaller pool of potential recruits than they have been used to, unless their recruitment strategies are changed. It is also likely that sections of the youth labour market may be differentially affected by the trends outlined above.

[1] Defined as young people not in full-time education beyond the statutory minimum school-leaving age. The projected numbers of school leavers available for employment will, therefore, include a small proportion who are *not* available for work. In the context of this article, 'work' includes training on YTS with or without a contract of employment.

[2] Source: "Labour Force Outlook to 1995", *Employment Gazette*, March 1988. These projections are based on a broadly stable pressure of demand in the labour market.

Table 1 School leavers expected to be available for employment* in Great Britain

Thousands

Destination and age at beginning of academic year	Academic year of leaving school				
	Projections				
	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
All leavers	840	800	760	720	680
Leavers available for employment of which:	580	550	510	480	460
Boys	320	300	280	260	250
Age 15	250	230	210	200	190
Age 16	40	40	30	30	30
Age 17+	30	30	30	30	30
Girls	260	250	240	220	210
Age 15	190	180	170	160	150
Age 16	40	40	40	40	40
Age 17+	30	30	30	30	30

Source: *Employment Gazette*, September 1986

*Based on conventional assumptions about staying on a school rates, which may not reflect more recent trends in higher and further education.

Table 2 Projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

Thousands

Male and female	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
16–19*	2,551	2,514	2,432	2,332	2,204	2,096	2,006	1,961	1,968
20–24*	3,615	3,603	3,550	3,468	3,425	3,356	3,256	3,124	2,995
25–34	6,333	6,538	6,723	6,917	7,066	7,186	7,264	7,316	7,326
35–44	6,389	6,485	6,529	6,569	6,618	6,505	6,483	6,527	6,616
45–54	4,872	4,966	5,067	5,153	5,237	5,478	5,644	5,766	5,868
55–59	1,950	1,956	1,935	1,922	1,914	1,920	1,944	1,971	1,984
60–64	1,048	1,078	1,067	1,059	1,053	1,045	1,035	1,022	1,014
65+	402	398	387	370	355	341	327	315	303
All ages	27,161	27,538	27,690	27,790	27,872	27,928	27,959	28,001	28,073
Working age†	26,473	26,841	27,006	27,123	27,221	27,292	27,339	27,396	27,482

Source: *Employment Gazette*, March 1988

*Figures for the younger age groups excluding economically active students are as follows:

16–19	2,157	2,104	2,020	1,921	1,795	1,690	1,601	1,550	1,535
20–24	3,549	3,525	3,469	3,382	3,336	3,265	3,164	3,030	2,901

†Men aged 16–64 and women aged 16–59.

Better qualified entrants

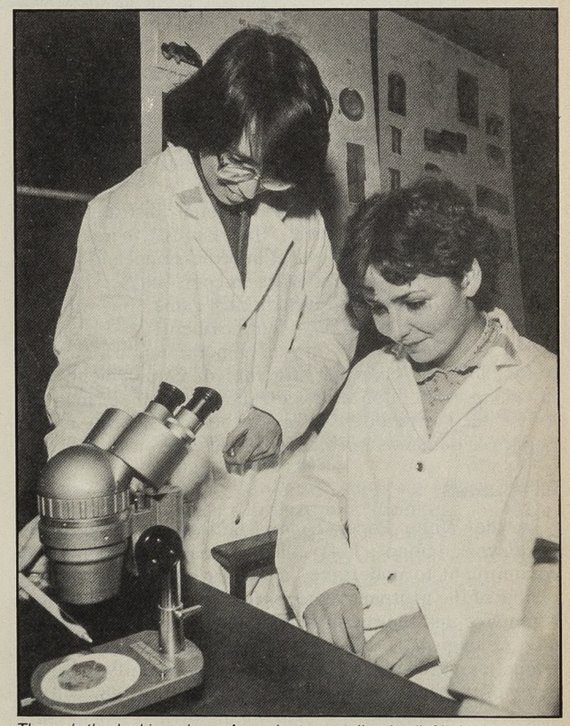
Better qualified labour market entrants[1] are defined here as those who have achieved at least five higher grade O-levels[2]. As the attainment levels of school pupils are projected to improve, the proportion of young people in the age group who achieve this standard is expected to increase. But, because the proportion of school leavers going into higher education is also projected to increase, the number of young people available for work who achieve better O- and A-level qualifications will fall sharply.

It is estimated that the number of school and FE college leavers entering the labour market in Great Britain with five or more higher grade O-levels (but fewer than two A-levels) will be 63,000 in 1994[3]. This compares with around 78,000 similarly qualified entrants in 1987. The number with two or more A-levels is also likely to fall, from 31,000 in 1987 to below 26,000 in 1994. Thus, in 1994 there will be some 20,000 fewer better qualified new labour market entrants than in 1987. Even so, because of the projected increase in attainment rates, this 18 per cent reduction is proportionately less than the decline in the size of the cohort.

[1] Unless specified otherwise, all references to labour market entrants or young people leaving education cover school and non-advanced further education college leavers.

[2] Throughout, unless the context indicates otherwise, references to qualifications held in England and Wales should be taken as including all British equivalents. 'Higher grade' refers to GCE O-level grades A to C and equivalent CSE and GCSE grades.

[3] The numbers in this paragraph are Department of Employment internal estimates.



Through the looking glass: A graduate metallurgist (left) demonstrates how to analyse cored samples of metal to a 17-year-old YTS trainee (right).

Less well qualified entrants

The decline in the demographic base combined with better attainment rates means that the number of less well qualified leavers from schools and colleges is likely to show the most marked decline. In 1987 there were an estimated 480,000 school leavers in Britain with fewer than five higher grade O-levels who were available for employment . In 1994 they are expected to number just 350,000, a fall of more than 27 per cent.

The clear implication is that both the smaller number of people leaving school and FE colleges for employment, and their structure by level of qualification, may lead to the need for adjustments in the labour market.

Recruitment of young people

Employers recruit young people for a number of different reasons. Young new labour market entrants possess a variety of qualities and attributes that are sought by employers. In some cases, new entrants are recruited to make direct use of their recently completed education. In others, employers are offering long-term careers to people starting at junior level which would be unattractive to older, more experienced entrants. Some employers are offering trainee jobs which they would not be able to fill with adults, because they could not offer sufficient pay. There are also some employers who experience relatively rapid turnover of staff and who need regular sources of new recruits. New entrants to the labour market are an obvious source, but not the only one. It is therefore important to take account of future developments in the general labour market.

General labour market background

If present trends continue, employment in service industries looks set to rise. Manufacturing industry will increase its output but with less growth in employment. These trends are characteristic of a healthy economy where manufacturing productivity is increasing and where rising incomes are increasingly spent on service industries. Major areas of growth include the leisure industries, tourism and the financial and business services. Self-employment and the small business sector are also likely to grow strongly.

As far as the future occupational distribution of employment is concerned, the largest increases in employment are likely to occur in professional and related occupations, management, sales and personal services. As well as showing the largest numerical gains, they will also take an increasing share of employment.

These developments in the general labour market, particularly the changing structure of employment, will have important implications for the youth labour market. These need to be borne in mind when considering future employer demands for different types of young workers.

Graduates

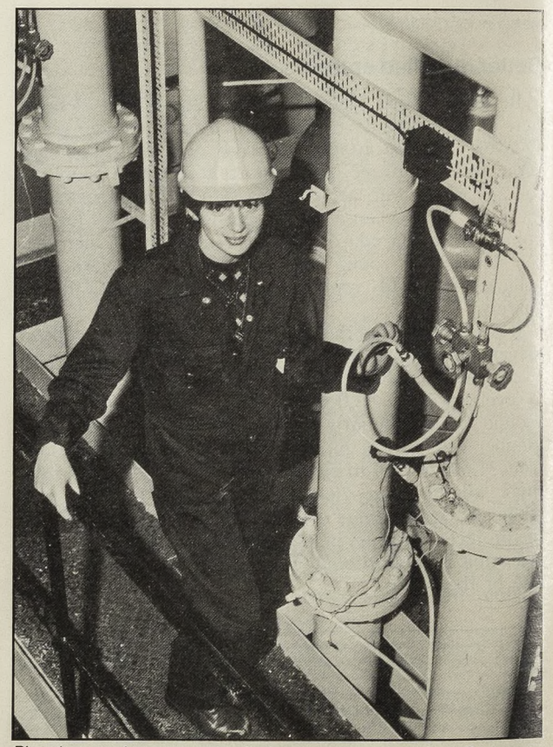
In the White Paper *Higher Education: Meeting the Challenge* (cmnd 114) the Government made a commitment to undertake "a major (interdepartmental) review of the prospective needs for graduates by industry, commerce and the public services . . ." An earlier article in *Employment Gazette*[1] suggested that the demand for graduates was likely to continue growing up to 1990, when many of those who entered degree courses in 1987 will be graduating. The main task of the Review will be to consider what evidence is available for the period beyond 1990.

A major source of graduate employment is the teaching profession. In the period up to 1995, the rising school population suggests a potential for an increase in the number of teaching vacancies in maintained schools in England and Wales.

In the wider labour market, there is likely to be a continuing strong demand for graduates in engineering, mathematics and computer science. The A-level subjects required for entry to many of these courses are also taken by many of the entrants to medicine. Given that there are unlikely to be problems in attracting sufficient numbers to medicine, there is a risk of conflict with entry into engineering, mathematics and computer science courses and a consequent reduction in graduate output from them. For the more generalist graduate, particularly in the arts and humanities, the private service sector is likely to continue as a major source of employment.

A-level entrants

Although relatively few people with two or more A-levels enter employment rather than higher education, there is a strong demand for them by employers. Fewer than 20 large employers including major banks, large retailers and the Civil Service will probably account for over half the 27,000 A-level and Scottish Higher school leavers who were seeking employment last year. In addition, nursing also recruits extensively from this pool. Add to these other types of work traditionally entered at this level—junior management posts in local government, armed forces officers, quantity surveyors, estate agents, building societies, insurance companies, journalism,



Pipe dreams: A young worker in the water treatment plant, Dounreay, nuclear power plant, Caithness.

[1] P Meadows and R Cox, "Employment of Graduates 1975 to 1990", *Employment Gazette*, April 1987.

The cutting edge: a young carpenter at work.

secretarial and so on—and there is already a picture of a fairly tight labour market.

By 1995 the numbers of these people available for employment will be some 5,000 fewer. Moreover, employer demand is, if anything, likely to be greater by then. This implies that the labour market will have to adjust in several ways.

YTS

In 1986–87, 63 per cent of 16 and 17-year-old school leavers entered the labour market for the first time through YTS. The Government wishes to ensure that all young people entering their first jobs receive proper training leading to recognised national qualifications and is therefore encouraging a growing proportion of jobs for young people to be brought within the scope of the scheme. The proportion of 16 and 17-year-old school leavers entering the labour market through YTS is therefore projected to increase to 71 per cent in 1990–91[1].

YTS places are available to young people of all abilities in all industries ranging from traditional apprenticeships in engineering and construction as well as training in clerical, retail and personal service jobs. From September a YTS place is guaranteed right up to their eighteenth birthday for all 16 and 17-year-olds who do not go directly into employment. Moreover, this guarantee will apply to young people who may have lost or left their job or YTS scheme before they reach 18 years old.

The description below of employers' demands for young people, therefore, includes young people taking part in YTS, whether or not as employees.

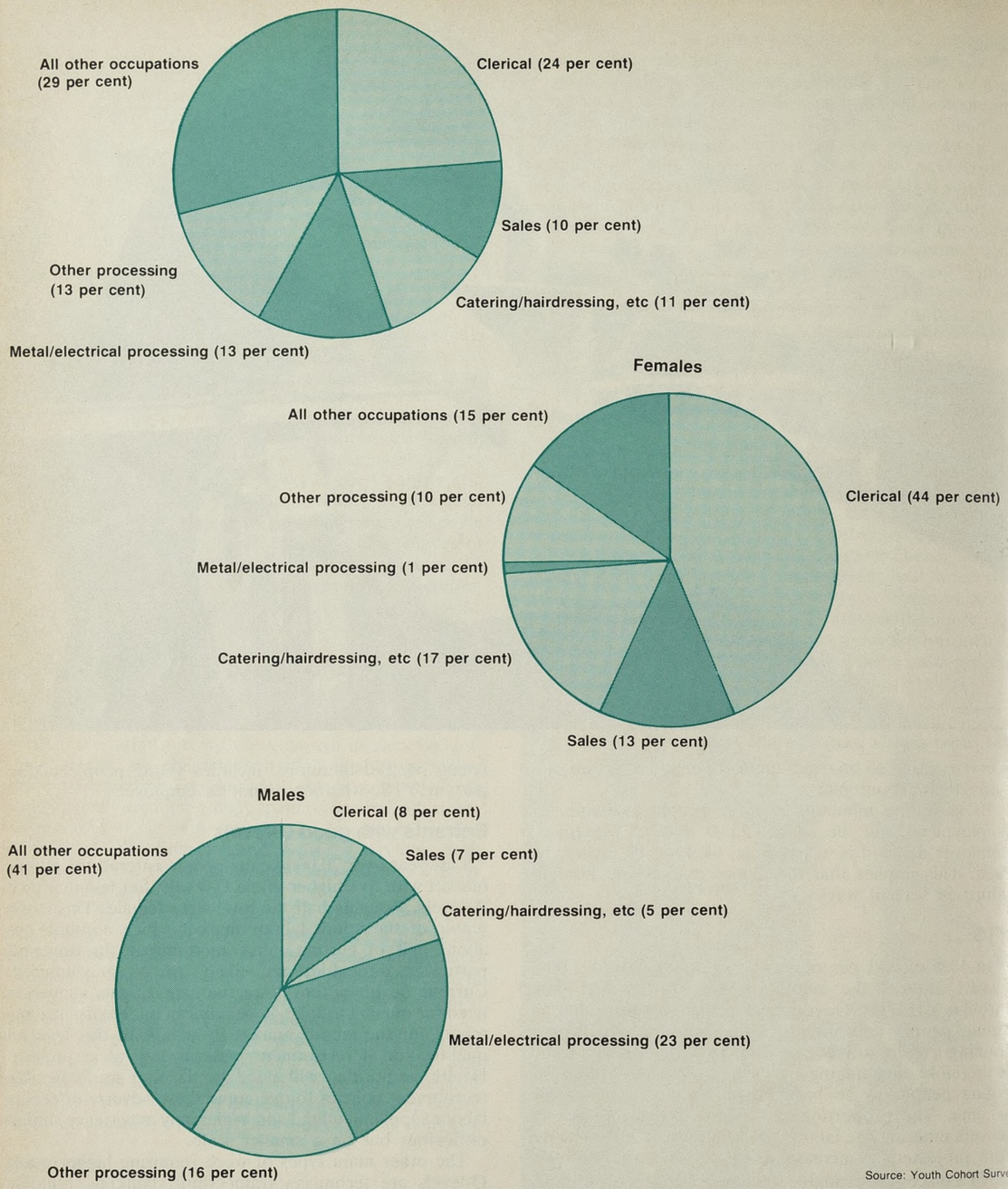
[1] "The Government's Expenditure Plans 1988–89 to 1990–91", vol II (cmnd 288-II).

Entrants with good O-levels

Last year over 70,000 young people entered the labour market with five higher grade O-levels, but less than two A-levels. Roughly half the total were female. This is the sector of the youth labour market which accounts for about half of current nurse recruitment. In England, particular difficulties are likely to be encountered. Current health authority recruitment targets suggest a need for nursing to take 46 per cent of all females leaving school for the labour market in 1995 with this level of qualification if recruitment patterns stay as at present. Health authorities will need to develop more flexible recruitment policies to overcome these adverse effects in labour supply. Scotland and Wales may experience similar difficulties but on a smaller scale.

The other main types of work requiring higher grade O-levels are technician traineeships, banking, building societies, the police, junior scientific support jobs and some types of clerical work, such as the Civil Service and local authorities. However, although many employers express a preference for four or five O-levels, very few of them are rigid in their requirements. Most employers of clerical staff, although obviously recruiting some candidates with five or more O-levels, tend to specify entry requirements which are necessary for doing the job. This means that although they are looking for at least some good quality recruits with management potential, they are able and prepared to be flexible about the

Figure 3 Occupations of labour market entrants outside YTS: England and Wales 1985 Males and Females



Source: Youth Cohort Survey

majority of their recruits, who are needed to get the work done.

Even with increased flexibility, there is likely to be a strong underlying demand by employers for this level of recruit, particularly from the private sector. Moreover, such employers will be more likely to make adjustments to achieve their recruitment targets. Indeed, there is evidence that some of them are doing so already. In addition, efforts are currently being made to attract more people, particularly young women, into careers as technicians. If this is successful, the proportion of young people looking for a career in industry will increase. This in turn will compound the problem that is likely to confront employers in other sectors of the economy.

Youth Cohort Studies

The Government sponsored Youth Cohort Studies show that young people entering jobs outside YTS tend to be concentrated in particular occupational groups (see *figure 3*). For girls, over 85 per cent entered clerical work, selling, catering, cleaning, hairdressing and processing occupations, such as machining, printing and clothes making. For boys, the concentration was not as marked, but there was a strong tendency towards processing, making and repairing occupations.

The main occupations for the less well qualified female school and college leavers tend to be concentrated in industries that are expanding the fastest, while those attracting males are less buoyant. It is therefore possible that employers will need to try and attract young men into some types of work which have traditionally been regarded as female preserves.

The overall balance of the evidence available on the likely future demand for young people by employers suggests that not all the anticipated plans can be met. The scope for adjustment is considered next.

Adjustment

It seems reasonable to conclude that overall the youth labour market is going to move away from a situation of surplus to one of balance, or even shortfall, and that some sectors are likely to be more affected than others. The question then is how the adjustment to the changed situation might take place.

Although the discussion focuses on particular groups of young people, it is important to stress that the labour markets for young people with different qualifications interact with each other, with the adult labour market and with the education system. Moreover, the scale and nature of the different types of adjustment will vary according to the extent to which substitution is possible for groups where there are shortages.

The number of people in the labour force as a whole is projected to grow by just over 3 per cent between 1987 and 1995. Thus, on the basis of these projections, although there will be a large decline in the flow of young people, this will be more than offset by increased numbers of re-entrants to the labour market (mainly mature women) and, to a lesser extent, by the growth in the population of prime age.

Labour markets tend to adjust by means of one or more of the processes outlined below. Different markets will vary with respect to the relative importance of particular mechanisms, but to some extent most of the adjustment processes will apply to all sectors.

Adjustment mechanisms

One of the most obvious adjustment mechanisms is a change in the relative pay of a group in shortage. This might in the short-run enable one employer to outbid another, but except in limited cases it cannot increase the absolute number of 16–18 year olds available for employment. It may, however, encourage employers to look to people from other groups (for example, young adults in their twenties) to take up the particular type of work in question which results in an increase in the available labour supply, albeit from a different pool. The main difficulty, however, is one of ensuring that an increase in the relative pay of one group in shortage does not lead to attempts by other groups of workers to restore differentials. If the relative pay of a group does rise, employers will have a much greater incentive to use people from that group in the most effective way.

Increasingly, employers will find that they need to pursue other strategies. One is to examine their recruitment standards to see whether they are justified by the needs of the job, or whether they are used simply as a device to improve the quality of the applicants. If the latter, they will have to decide between filling the posts in order to get the work done and maintaining entry requirements. However, even in the case of the former they may be able to increase the amount and type of post-entry training to compensate for lower initial qualifications. Where recruitment policies or procedures discriminate against certain types of people (whether consciously or otherwise) on the grounds of race or sex, employers will need to reconsider their practices. Another option for employers is to increase the use of internal promotion (including any necessary training) rather than recruiting newly qualified young people. They can also recruit and train adults from the wider labour market, including the unemployed. Returning married women are likely to be a major source of employment growth and successful firms will be those that find flexible ways of attracting this source of supply. They can introduce flexible employment practices which improve their ability to retain existing employees and reduce wastage. They can also take steps to improve productivity so that their need for the type of employees in question is diminished. This can take the form of longer hours, more efficient use of qualified staff, substitution of capital for labour, or a reorganisation of work patterns. In some countries, although less so in Britain, immigration also plays an important part in the adjustment process[1].

Potential scope for adjustment

New entrants

At the highly qualified end of the labour market, pay developments are perhaps more likely to reflect imbalances than elsewhere. There are risks that a continuing high level of demand for graduates in engineering, mathematics, and computer science may produce shortages unless there is a marked shift towards science in schools. Changes in relative pay might induce more people (particularly those in their twenties) to enter higher education in these disciplines, but employers are also likely to have to adjust their recruitment strategies (for example, by training systems analysts from scratch, as some employers including the Civil Service and some of the big clearing banks do, rather than recruiting computer science graduates). Moreover, there is clearly a danger that increasing pay rates for well qualified young people might have a knock-on effect throughout the labour market.

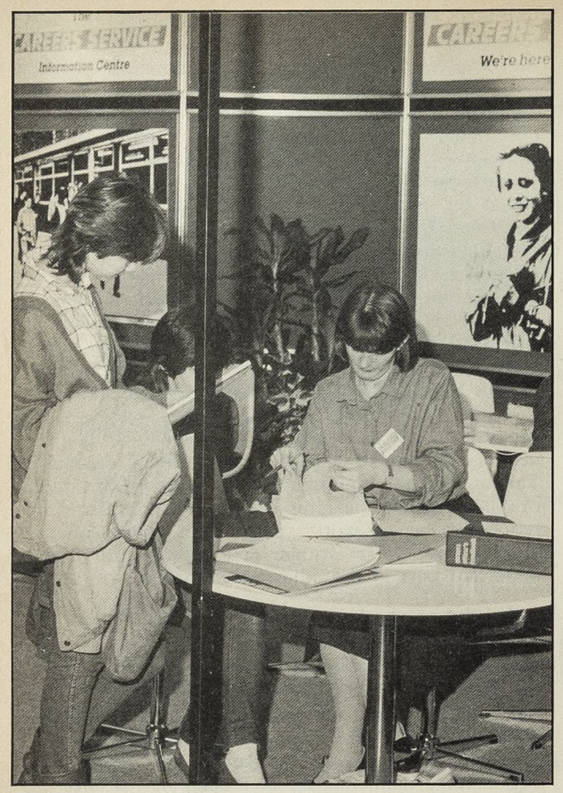
There is also the potential for a shortage of newly qualified teachers in the late 1990s unless alternative sources of supply are developed. The growth of the population of school age is likely to coincide with a decline in the number of new graduates, the major source of new teachers.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty will lie in the number of better qualified new young labour market entrants. The strong underlying demand for school and college leavers with two or more A-levels from both the public and private sectors is likely to continue, and there is a projected 18 per cent fall in the number available for employment by 1995. There is also likely to be strong demand for those with five or more higher grade O-levels. This is the group from which nurses are currently drawn.

Recruitment standards

One alternative is to reconsider recruitment standards so that some of the vacancies can be filled by less well

[1] For example, the US Department of Labor report *Workforce 2000* suggests that immigrants, although representing just 7 per cent of the United States labour stock in 1985, will comprise 22 per cent of the net additions to the labour force between 1985 and 2000.



Here to help: The Careers Service.

qualified new entrants or by people drawn from the wider labour market, including the unemployed. Nursing, for example, might be attractive to people who have obtained vocational qualifications (such as nursery nursing) but do not have the higher grade O-levels. Under the proposals put forward by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications, such qualifications should be admissible as entry requirements for qualifications at a higher level, so that a system of bridges and ladders develops building on existing skills and aptitudes. Rigid academic entry standards work against this and the trend in recent years has been towards greater flexibility. Such entrants are likely to need more initial training than those better qualified academically. In some fields, for example banking, employers already recruit some young people who have no O-levels, but who have been on YTS and find them as capable as those with academic qualifications. Other employers will no doubt begin to adopt similar strategies.

In some cases a move away from rigid entry requirements would simply mean a reversion to previous recruitment standards. (For example, the requirements for craft apprentices to have O-levels was a practice unknown before the mid-1970s except for high prestige employers such as Rolls Royce). This process is likely to affect all sections of the labour market for young people, but the ultimate beneficiaries are likely to be the majority of school and college leavers who enter the labour market with fewer than five higher grade O-levels. They should find a wider range of jobs open to them (either as direct entrants or as YTS graduates) as well as continuing demand from the rapidly growing parts of the service sector, such as retailing.

Retention of existing staff

Employers are also likely to need to consider ways of retaining existing staff, or attracting back people who have left, and using resources more effectively. This may require more part-time and other flexible working arrangements and greater attention to travel or accommodation problems or parental leave. There may be scope for redefining the sort of jobs the shortage groups do, so that they only carry out tasks for which their training or skills are essential. There would also need to be greater efforts to attract new types of recruit (more young men in nursing, for example).

Training

Employers will have to invest more – and more effectively – in training and retraining those they already employ. There will be a need to develop strategies through which the skills and qualifications of the workforce are continuously broadened and upgraded. Nobody will be able to rely on an initial burst of training received as they first moved into employment to sustain them throughout working life. Individuals, and their employers, will need to invest time and effort in keeping their skills up to date and in developing new capacities at work.

Employers will also need to reconsider the type of person they recruit to trainee positions. One industry training board is already investigating the possibility of recruiting apprentices in their twenties, and other employers may start to do the same. The use of new sources of recruitment is likely to lead to a new approach to training by employers, building on and developing existing skills.

The wider labour force

Where in spite of these strategies shortages arise, employers may turn to the wider labour market. The main groups likely to be available are mature women re-entering the labour force, older workers approaching retirement, students seeking part-time work and people who are currently unemployed. Many employers tap these alternative sources of supply already. At present 36 per cent of 16 to 19-year-old students are economically active, and the proportion has been growing rapidly in recent years. There is probably scope for an expansion of economic activity rates among 20 to 24-year-old students, fewer than 20 per cent of whom have jobs, but since students are concentrated in precisely the age group where the greatest drop in numbers will occur, it could be difficult to secure any substantial increase in labour supply through this route.

Employers will also need to look to ways of getting unemployed people back to productive employment, in particular by helping them acquire the skills they will need in work. The Government's new Employment Training programme, with its emphasis on high quality training tailored to the needs of the individual, will have an important role to play in raising the overall skill level of the adult workforce.

The processes of adjustment in each of the labour markets for young people are likely to interact with each other, with other sectors of the youth labour market, with the education system and with the adult labour market. These developments present some difficulties to employers, particularly with regard to well qualified school leavers. The labour market will need to respond flexibly to this challenge. ■

Special Feature

Internal union ballot of civil servants.

Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

Membership of trade unions in 1986

Trade union membership in the UK reached a peak of 13,289,000 in 1979. From 1981 to 1983 there was a sharp downward trend in membership figures, followed by a continued but more gradual decline up to and including 1986. Total membership at December 31, 1986 was 10,539,000, 2·6 per cent lower than a year earlier and 20·7 below its 1979 peak.

Table 1 summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of trade unions for the period 1976 to 1986. *Figure 1* shows union numbers and membership for the period from 1896 to 1986.

Number of trade unions

The total number of trade unions at the end of 1986 was 335, a decrease of 35 on the 1985 total and less than 65 per cent of the peak number of 519 recorded in 1973. The continuing process of mergers and transfers accounts for a major part of this reduction, with 30 local and craft unions transferring to national unions during 1986. One such instance was the formation of the new Federated Union of Managerial and Professional Officers which, during 1986, incorporated 18 unions previously recorded individually.

The figure of 335 unions at the end of 1986 includes three new unions formed during the year. In 1896 there were 1,358 unions and, apart from the few years after the First World War, the number has declined steadily over the last ninety years.

Size of unions

More than half the total number of unions are relatively

Table 1 Trade unions—numbers and membership 1976–86

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (thousand)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1976	473	12,386	+3·0
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

Table 2 Trade unions—numbers and membership, end 1986

Size	Number of unions	All membership (thousand)	Percentage of	
			Number of unions	Membership of all unions
Under 100 members	63	3	18·8	0·0
100–499	81	21	24·2	0·2
500–999	30	23	8·9	0·2
1,000–2,499	50	83	14·9	0·8
2,500–4,999	22	76	6·6	0·7
5,000–9,999	16	105	4·8	1·0
10,000–14,999	5	62	1·5	0·6
15,000–24,999	10	192	3·0	1·8
25,000–49,999	25	911	7·5	8·6
50,000–99,999	7	544	2·1	5·2
100,000–249,999	15	2,657	4·5	25·2
250,000 and over	9	5,862	2·7	55·6
*Membership unknown	3	—	0·9	0·0
All members	**335**	**10,539**	**100·0**	**100·0**

*There were three unions in 1986 whose membership was not reported, two of which were newly formed in 1986.

small, consisting of fewer than 1,000 members and together accounting for only 0·4 per cent of the total membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale there are 24 unions having 100,000 or more members and constituting 80·8 per cent of the total membership of all unions; while the eight largest unions, each having in excess of 350,000 members, account for 53·2 per cent of the total membership. An analysis of union numbers and membership at the end of 1986 is given in *table 2*. *Tables 3* and *4* show analyses by size of union numbers and membership for the period 1981 to 1986.

Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1986 shows a fall of 2·6 per cent from the total for 1985. This compares with an increase of 0·4 per cent in UK employment during the same period. Most of the overall membership loss in 1986 resulted from falls in the production industries but these were not on the same scale as in 1985. An increase in membership was again recorded in the banking and financial services sector. In 1896 there were some 1·6 million trade union members and, apart from the 1920s, membership grew steadily until 1979 since when it has declined each year.

Table 5 shows a broad industrial analysis of changes in membership between 1984–85 and 1985–86; the industry being that in which most members were deemed to be employed. Nearly 4 million members are in unions which are too general to classify by industry. To promote comparability, the amended figures for 1985 in *table 5* have been re-classified to the division of SIC in which they appear in 1986. This avoids a false impression of membership changes where unions have simply been re-classified as a result of transfer or merger.

Separate estimates of changes in male and in female trade union membership are not available. It is no longer possible to produce useful comparisons of male and female membership with previous years as there is a lack of consistency in the provision of this information.

An article on page 286 of this edition "*Union Density in the Regions*," shows that there are marked regional differences in the extent to which employees belong to unions which are not fully explained by differences in industrial mix. The article also shows that union membership among part-time employees is markedly less than among full-time employees. It seems likely, therefore, that changes in union membership will have been influenced by regional factors and changes in the proportion of employees who work part-time.

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Department of Employment. Since 1975 they

Table 3 Trade unions—analysis by size 1981–86

Per cent

Size	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 100 members	17·1	19·1	17·8	17·6	16·8	18·8
100–499	28·0	24·3	26·4	25·1	25·1	24·2
500–999	9·9	11·8	10·7	10·1	10·0	8·9
1,000–2,499	12·1	12·5	14·4	14·9	14·9	14·9
2,500–4,999	8·9	9·3	7·9	8·8	7·3	6·6
5,000–9,999	5·6	5·6	4·5	4·3	3·8	4·8
10,000–14,999	1·0	0·7	0·5	0·8	1·1	1·5
15,000–24,999	3·6	4·4	5·1	4·0	3·0	3·0
25,000–49,999	4·1	3·7	3·8	5·1	6·2	7·5
50,000–99,999	3·4	3·2	3·3	3·5	2·4	2·1
100,000–249,999	3·4	2·7	3·0	3·5	3·8	4·5
250,000 and over	2·9	2·7	2·5	2·4	2·7	2·7
*Membership unknown					3·2	0·9
All sizes	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number of unions at end of year	**414**	**408**	**394**	**375**	**370**	**335**

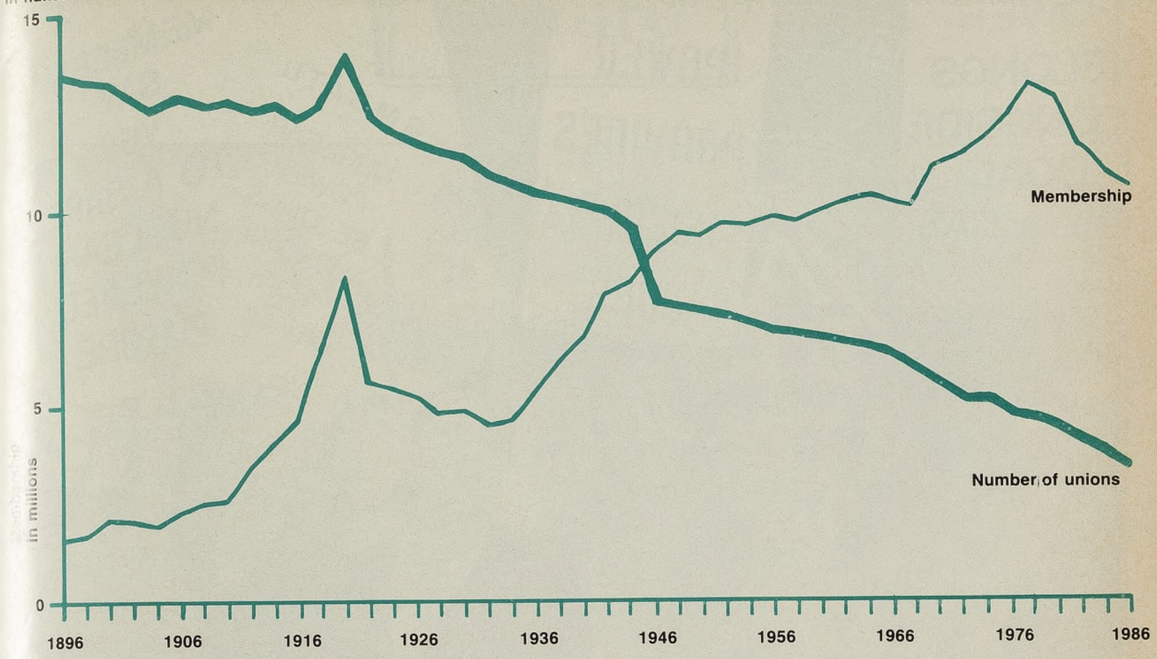
*See footnote to *table 2*.

Table 4 Trade unions—membership by size 1981–86

Per cent

Size	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
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	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
1,000–2,499	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8
2,500–4,999	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·0	0·9	0·7
5,000–9,999	1·3	1·3	1·0	1·0	0·8	1·0
10,000–14,999	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·6
15,000–24,999	2·9	3·1	3·6	2·7	1·9	1·8
25,000–49,999	5·0	4·7	4·9	6·0	7·5	8·6
50,000–99,999	7·9	8·4	8·6	8·9	6·1	5·2
100,000–249,999	17·9	16·1	18·6	22·3	22·8	25·2
250,000 and over	62·2	63·7	60·9	56·5	58·4	55·6
All sizes	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total membership at end of year (thousand)	**12,106**	**11,593**	**11,236**	**10,994**	**10,821**	**10,539**

Figure 1 Trade unions and membership



related to organisations that fall within the definition 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 DE from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland and some individual trade unions. They include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory 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 with head offices elsewhere. Categories of membership are not obtained and the figures may include some people who are self-employed or unemployed as well as those who are in retirement.

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 according to the latest information. As some people may belong to more than one union, there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates; this, however, 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

Table 5 Trade unions—analysis by industry

Industry in which most members were deemed to be employed	Standard industrial classification (1980 Division)	Membership (thousand)		Per cent change	Membership (thousand)		Per cent change
		1984	1985		1985	1986	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0·5	0·7	+40·0	0·7	0·0	0·0
Energy and water supply	1	301	213	−29·2	323	311	3·7
Extraction of minerals and ores; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	122	96	−21·3	91	87	−4·4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	447	404	−9·6	404	392	−3·0
Other manufacturing industries	4	691	675	−2·3	650	635	−2·3
Construction	5	255	254	−0·4	254	254	0·0
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6	434	424	−2·3	424	420	−0·9
Transport and communication	7	687	712	+3·6	712	686	−3·7
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	344	349	+1·5	344	352	+2·3
National government	9	529	481	−9·1	480	488	+1·7
Local government	9	1,538	1,513	−1·6	1,509	1,499	−0·7
Education	9	761	794	+4·3	793	779	−1·8
Medical/health	9	686	686	0·0	686	694	+1·2
Other	9	150	153	+2·0	161	172	+6·8
Membership of unions covering several industries	—	4,048	3,962	−2·1	3,992	3,769	−5·6
Total		**10,994**	**10,716**	**−2·5**	**10,824**	**10,539**	**−2·6**

Sellafield workers lobby TUC. Photo: John Sturrock/Networ

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 have 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 into the list.

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 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, 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.

The figure of 335 unions given above 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 separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the Department has continued its previous practice of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The Department's statistics also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not.

Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer was published in early 1987. It contains, *inter alia*, the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 1986 and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1985. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 15–17 Ormond Yard, Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6JT 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 and so on, giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information, is published in full twice a year by HMSO. ■

Free Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 260

Special Feature

Teaching a deaf student at the City Literary Institute, London. Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

New developments in the employment of deaf people

by Alastair Kent

Royal National Institute for the Deaf

A report, *Communication Works*, recently published by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, reveals that deaf, deafened and hard of hearing people generally experience considerable difficulties in obtaining, and progressing within employment. This article looks at the progress being made and some of the problems that still remain.

An individual with a hearing impairment is more likely than one with normal hearing to have problems finding work. The report, *Communication Works*, published by the RNID, also shows that, once in work, he or she is more likely to be in routine manual or clerical occupations than a hearing person with a similar background of experience and qualifications. He or she is likely to experience isolation in work, and to miss out on opportunities for career or personal development provided by employers, and on the social benefits that result from being in work.

The data on which the report is based were obtained by

Helping hands—left "work", right "problem". Heather Elsegood provides two hands of welcome to deaf people visiting jobcentres. A qualified sign language interpreter, she helps and advises them about job opportunities. Heather, 27, is based at the Chelmsford office of the Royal Association in Aid of Deaf People. Her post is the first of its kind to be supported under the Department of Employment's national Pilot Employment Initiatives for disabled people. This is one way in which communication problems in employment are being broken down.

interviewing a sample of deaf people, by a questionnaire sent to members of the National Association of Deafened People, by visiting a range of public and private sector employers of different sizes and by surveying trade unions. A number of individuals also wrote to the RNID to tell of their own experiences. The main features to emerge revealed an employment market generally unaware of the needs and potential of deaf people.

Stereotyping

Many of the problems are due to entrenched assumptions and stereotyping. Hearing people, whether as managers or co-workers often make assumptions about the difficulties which deaf people will have or create because of their hearing problem, and act on the basis of these without checking with the deaf individual that they are correct. For example, inability to use the telephone was frequently cited by employers as a reason for bypassing a deaf person when promotion or increased duties and responsibilities were being considered. It is true that some deaf people cannot use a telephone even with adaptations like an amplifying handset or an inductive coupler in the ear-piece. However, many people regarded as 'deaf' do have sufficient hearing to manage the telephone with such adaptations, and those that do not can often manage with one of the communicating terminals that replace the handset with a keyboard. Where this is not a suitable option, a hearing colleague will often be prepared to take messages and pass them on to a deaf person, enabling him or her to get on with the job.

Special aids

Problems with communication often manifest themselves in other areas of working life. Often these can be eased by making use of technical aids, which can be provided by the Department of Employment's Employment Service under the Special Aids to Employment (SAE) scheme. Unfortunately, the report demonstrates that deaf people and their employers are often unaware of this scheme and of the potential benefits of the wide range of technical aids it can make available for people with disabilities to use at work. Better information and improved access to assessment and training in the use of technical aids would be of immense benefit to many people in the workplace.

A very small minority of the hearing impaired population (of whom there are around 1·4 million of working age) have no useful hearing at all. Technical aids are of little or no use to this group. Blind people in a similar position can call upon the services of a person to read to them for up to 15 hours a week. A similar service providing communication assistance where difficulties exist between deaf and hearing people in employment would be of immense benefit.

Such a service would not need to provide a communicator throughout the time a person is at work. It would be sufficient to assist at the key times when accuracy of information flow is essential. Such times include recruitment and selection, induction and in-service training and in meetings or when new work duties or procedures are being introduced.

Publications

As a direct result of the research programme and the subsequent publication of *Communication Works*, the RNID has taken a number of steps to promote better employment opportunities for deaf and hard of hearing people. These initiatives have involved employers, trade unions, individual employees and the statutory employment and training services of the Employment Service and the Manpower Services Commission.

One of the first of these has been the insertion of a series of awareness raising advertisements in employer oriented periodicals, including *Management Today*, *IPM Digest* and *Local Government Chronicle*, see p 282. These implicitly tackled the issue of unfair treatment in employment and, by citing real cases brought to light by the research, stressed the importance of the need to look at individuals' abilities rather than make assumptions about their disability.

Key message

A key message that the RNID is promoting is that communication between deaf and hearing people is not only the deaf person's problem. It takes two to communicate, and both parties must ensure that they take steps to ensure the effectiveness of the interaction. To promote this, and to give hearing people an opportunity to do something positive to overcome the isolation experienced by deaf people in the workplace, the RNID has produced a leaflet full of ideas and suggestions. This leaflet, endorsed by both John Banham, director general of the CBI, and Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, has already been distributed to over 80,000 employers, employees and trade union officials in both the public and private sectors.

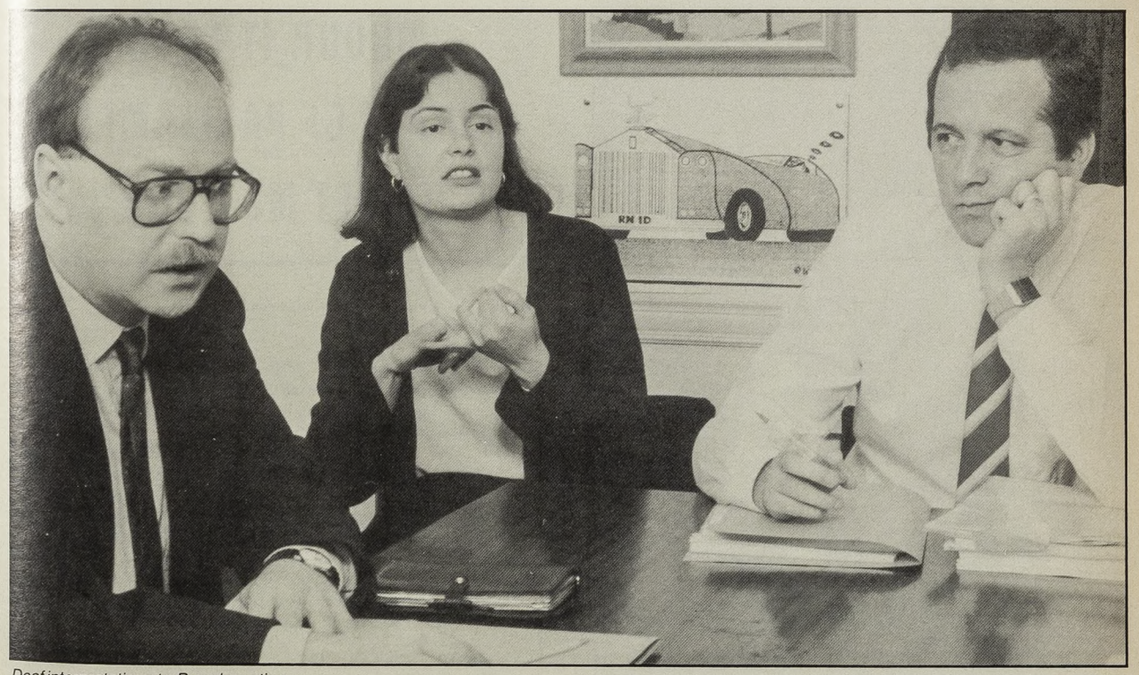
Deaf people too need access to information and practical suggestions about actions they can take or ideas which they can suggest to others to improve their situation. They also need details of their rights and entitlements to support in the workplace. In a leaflet, *Putting Ideas to Work*, the RNID sets out suggestions about preparations for job interviews, participation in in-service training courses, involvement in trade union activities and many other things too. 20,000 copies of this leaflet have been distributed to deaf and hard of hearing people or to Employment Service staff from whom deaf people might seek advice.

Both of these leaflets are drawn from existing examples of good practice, and promote action that is already being taken by employers, employees and trade unions to involve deaf people in work more fully, and to ensure their equality of opportunity.

A third, more substantial publication, aimed at improving employers' awareness of deafness and employment, was published in April. It is a *Good Practice Pack*, containing a wide variety of practical information on topics such as interviewing deaf people, technical equipment and other aids to communication and further work-related matters. This pack suggests standards of good practice and, like the other publications mentioned above, it is firmly based on reality: all the suggestions contained in the pack are already being used by some employers in both public and private sectors.

The TUC has a part to play in promoting equal opportunities for deaf workers too. To celebrate the launch of the report, the RNID held a seminar on employment at the Royal Institute of British Architects. Chaired by Norman Willis and attended by a large number of people from many different backgrounds, this seminar was instrumental in securing from the TUC a commitment to examine its practices and policies. The RNID is working jointly with the TUC on the next edition of the *TUC Guide on Employing Disabled People*, and in producing materials for shop stewards and union officials on ways to ensure the participation of deaf people in union activities (and to become shop stewards or officials themselves!).

A crucial factor in ensuring the successful employment of deaf people is the role played by the statutory employment services, including disablement resettlement officers (DROs), Disablement Advisory Service teams, and the Careers Service. As these services are organised at present, the professional staff are required to respond to requests for help from people with a very wide range of physical, mental, emotional and sensory disabilities. Thus even the specialists are generalists. Those sectors of the population who need services delivered by people with particular skills if their needs are to be understood and met are at risk of missing out. Few DROs have been able to develop pro-



Deaf interpretation at a Board meeting.

Photo: RNID

ficiency in sign language or other communication skills and, as a result, deaf people have reported problems in finding out about and using the service.

Pilot Employment Initiatives

Using the Pilot Employment Initiatives scheme, which is funded by the Employment Service, the RNID has recently recruited specialist employment officers to work alongside the statutory employment services in Birmingham and Liverpool to develop employment and training opportunities for deaf people in these two cities. Both employment officers are proficient communicators and should be able to assist deaf people to seek out and obtain the help they need.

In being able to make contact directly with the deaf community and individual unemployed deaf people, the employment officers should also be able to shed some light on the size of the problem—something which the present system of collecting information does not permit.

The project will be monitored and evaluated throughout and should provide useful pointers for the future development of employment services for deaf people.

Communication Services for Deaf People

The MSC's decision to extend the Communication Services for Deaf People from YTS to the new Employment Training programme for unemployed adults is very welcome. If the present shortage of skilled communicators to provide such services is to be overcome, then there needs to be an expansion of opportunities for people to enter training for this new career. The MSC has just announced that it will be allocating £200,000 this year towards setting up four new communicators' courses, based on a pilot course already being run jointly by the Birmingham Institute for the Deaf and Coventry Technical College. With these courses, the number of trained communicators becoming available this year should rise to over 60.

The development of training schemes and the emergence of a cadre of suitably qualified communicators should permit the extension of this invaluable form of support to deaf people in the workplace, thereby reducing some of the difficulties currently being experienced by deaf people and their hearing colleagues which the report highlighted.

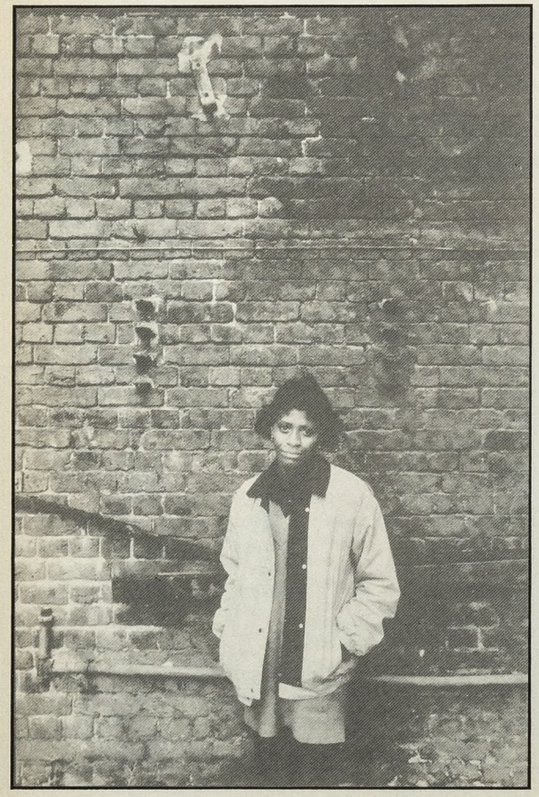
RNID developments

Finally, as well as bringing pressure to bear on others to commit themselves and their resources to improve the employment circumstances of deaf and hard of hearing people, the RNID has also made a commitment of staff and resources to this work.

The Institute has recently created a post for an equal opportunities officer who will, as well as helping the RNID put its own house in order, be working on a consultancy and training basis with employers, service providers, trade unions and others to assist them in the development of policy and practice.

A further appointment will be made in the summer of a person to help deaf people in employment to develop their own skills in order to negotiate their own career development and in-service training programmes.

These moves, together with action to develop higher education and professional training opportunities, should do much to promote the potential of deaf people at all levels in the labour market and challenge the assumptions that are made about barriers to the successful employment of deaf and hard of hearing people. ■



"I'M ONE OF A MINORITY GROUP. IT TOOK AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT TO GET ME A JOB."

Elizabeth is a victim of discrimination.
Not because she's black.
Not because she's a woman.
But because she's deaf.
A while ago, Elizabeth applied for an office job with a local council.
They agreed she was able to do the job, yet they were in two minds about taking her on.
What clinched it was the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944. It lays down that registered disabled people should make up 3% of a workforce.
Eventually, the council complied with the Act. Many employers don't. They don't have to, the quota scheme is unenforceable.
It's illegal to discriminate against Elizabeth because of her race. Or because of her sex.
Unfortunately, it's quite legal to discriminate against her because of her deafness.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1988

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
May 19, Thursday	May 20, Friday	June 8, Wednesday
June 16, Thursday	June 17, Friday	July 6, Wednesday
July 14, Thursday	July 15, Friday	August 3, 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).
Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).
Tourism: 01-273 5507.
Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 146,000 in the fourth quarter of 1987, a larger increase than in the third quarter but similar to the rate of increase earlier in the year. In the year ending December 1987 the increase was over half a million, the largest increase in any year for over 30 years. Since March 1983, when the current upward employment trend began the increase in the employed labour force has been 1,657,000, more than the rest of the European Community combined.

Latest figures for unemployment (seasonally adjusted, claimants) show a continuing fall, of 27,800, between February and March, to the lowest level (on a consistent basis) since December 1981. The series has fallen continuously since July 1986, by over 700,000 in total, the largest sustained fall since the war.

Vacancies at jobcentres remain high. In March, there were 245,500 vacancies (seasonally adjusted excluding Community Programme), 15 per cent more than a year ago.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was about 8½ per cent, the same as the level in the previous two months. Within the total, the underlying increase in service industries rose by ¼ percentage point to 8¾ per cent while the increase in production industries fell back slightly to 8¼ per cent.

The rate of inflation in March, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 3·5 per cent from the 3·3 per cent recorded in February. The overall level of prices was 0·4 per cent higher in March than in February compared with the increase of 0·2 per cent between the corresponding months last year.

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action in the 12 months to February 1988 was provisionally recorded at 2·5 million. This compares with 3·3 million days lost in the 12 months to February 1987, and an annual average for February of 11·0 million days for the ten-year period 1978 to 1987.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of 1987 was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, with the number of visits from North America increasing by 27 per cent. The number of visits abroad by UK residents was unchanged from the level of the fourth quarter of 1986. The travel account of the balance of payments was in surplus by £25 million in the latest quarter, compared with a surplus of £39 million in the same period of 1986.

Economic background

Economic activity in the UK remains strong. Provisional estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (average measure)* increased by over ½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1987 to a level over 4 per cent above a year earlier. The growth between 1986 and 1987 was 4½ per cent.

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1988 is provisionally estimated to have been little changed from the level of the previous three months, and still 3½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the latest three months was ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months. This comparison is affected by the drop in output in February. Monthly figures can be erratic and the February figure contains some distortions. Underlying growth remains strong and in the three months to February manufacturing output was 5½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Within manufacturing, the output of the metal industry and other minerals increased by 3 per cent in the latest three months, while the output of the food, drink and tobacco and 'other manufacturing' industries increased by 1 per cent. There was little change in the output of the chemicals and textiles and clothing industries. The output of the engineering and allied industries, however, fell by 1 per cent in the latest three months which includes the effect of the Ford dispute in February. Output in the energy sector in the latest three months to February was depressed by the relatively mild weather and by the dispute in the coal industry during February. In the latest three months it was 1½ per cent lower than in the previous three months and 2½ per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure in the first quarter of 1988 was £44·1 billion in 1980 prices. This is a ½ per cent increase over the previous quarter and 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales (provisional estimate) remained at about the same level in March as in February. In the three months to March the volume of sales was over 1 per cent above that of the previous three months and 7½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

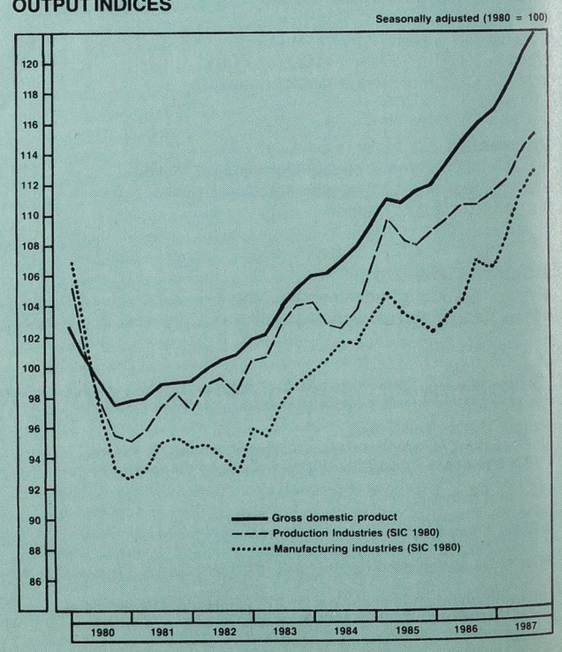
Capital expenditure, expressed in 1980 prices, by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries in the fourth quarter of 1987 was over 6 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and up 12½ per cent on its level in the fourth quarter of 1986. The volume of investment in 1987 as a whole was almost 9 per cent higher than in 1986. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry fell by almost 3½ per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1987, but was still 8½ per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was over 11½ per cent higher than in the preceding quarter, and 14½ per cent higher than in the same period of 1986.

Stocks held by UK industry on the revised estimate and at 1980 prices rose by about £840 million in 1987 as a whole and by about £210 million in the fourth quarter. In this latest quarter there was an increase in stocks held by wholesalers of around £20 million and by retailers of around £15 million. Retailers have now been stockbuilding for 11 and wholesalers five successive quarters respectively. Stocks held by manufacturers fell by almost £185 million in the fourth quarter. In the energy and water supply industry stocks rose by £40 million.

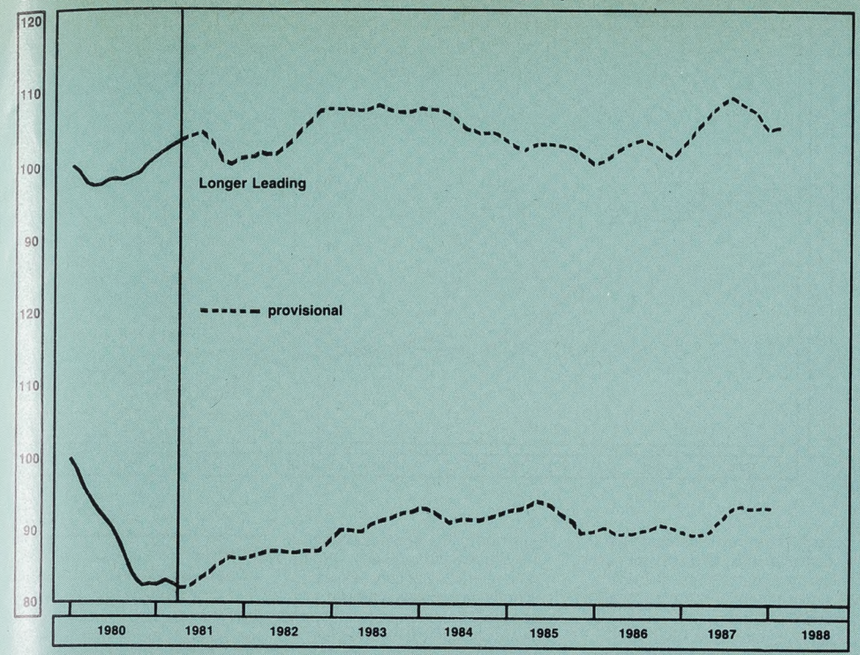
The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in March is estimated to have been £3·8 billion. This gives a PSBR of minus £3.6 billion (that is, a net repayment) for the financial year 1987–88 compared with borrowing of £3·4 billion in the financial year 1986–87. The PSBR, excluding privatisation proceeds, in 1987–88 is estimated to have been £1·5 billion, compared with £7·8 billion last year.

Sterling's effective exchange rate index in March 1988 rose by nearly 3½ per cent to 76·8. Sterling rose by 4½ per cent against the dollar and by 3 per cent against both the deutschmark and the EMS currencies. There was also a rise of 2½ per cent against the yen. The sterling index was 7 per cent higher than in March 1987, with rises of 15 per cent against the dollar, 5 per cent against the deutschmark and 6½ per cent against EMS currencies in total. Sterling did however fall by 3½ per cent against the Japanese yen over the 12-month period. On April 1 the sterling exchange rate index was 78·1 but rose to 78·8 by Thursday, April 21. *UK base rates* decreased by ½ per cent to 8½ per cent on March 17, 1988, reversing the ½ per cent increase on February 1 and fell to 8 per cent on April 11.

OUTPUT INDICES



CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups



On preliminary figures, the current account of the *balance of payments* in the three months to February 1987 is estimated to have been in deficit by £2·0 billion, compared with £0·8 billion in the previous three months. Visible trade in the three months to February 1988 was in deficit by £3·8 billion following a £2·7 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total the surplus on trade in oil remained virtually unchanged while the deficit in non-oil trade rose from £3·7 billion to £4·8 billion. The *volume of exports* fell by 3½ per cent in the three months to February, and was 1 per cent less than a year earlier. The *volume of imports* remained unchanged in the three months to February 1988, but was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier. Balance of payments figures for the early months of 1988 need to be interpreted with caution because of the changes in the information system which took place from January 1, 1988.

Employment

Whole economy estimates of employment for December 1987 are available for the first time this month. Some of the estimates for earlier months have been revised following the routine recalculation of seasonal adjustment factors.

The employed labour force—which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces—in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 146,000 in the fourth quarter of 1987, by 504,000 in the year ending December 1987 and by 1,657,000 since March 1983. In the fourth quarter the rate of increase recovered to the pace set in the early part of the year which had fallen away in the third quarter.

The increase of 146,000 in the December quarter included a projected increase in self-employment of 31,000 and an increase of 116,000 employees in employment. This increase of 116,000 comprised an increase of 132,000 in services and falls of 6,000 in manufacturing, 7,000 in energy and water supply and 3,000 in other industries.

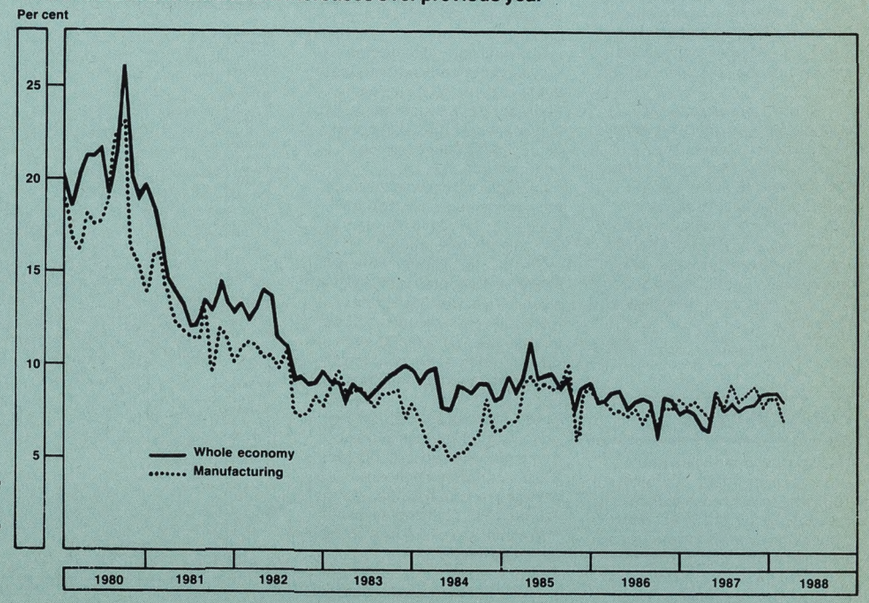
The number of *employees in manufacturing* industries in Great Britain increased by an estimated 4,000 in February 1988. While the monthly figures can be erratic, the rate of decline in manufacturing employment has clearly slowed but it is too early to say whether the trend has been reversed.

Following the very high January figure, *overtime* working by operatives in manufacturing industries fell to 13·56 million hours a week in February, the same level as in the last quarter of 1987, which was the highest quarterly figure since the start of the decade.

Hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries remain very low at 0·29 million hours a week in February 1988.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 104·4 in February 1988, giving an average of 104·6 over the three-month period ending February 1988 compared with an average of 103·0 in the three months to February 1987. The series has been partly revised to reflect the incorporation of new data on average hours from the 1987 October manual enquiry.

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year



Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of *unemployment* in the United Kingdom (claimants excluding school-leavers) fell again, by 27,800, between February and March, to 2,504,800, the lowest level (on a consistent basis) since December 1981. The series has

now fallen for 20 consecutive months, by 706,000 since the peak in July 1986, the largest sustained fall since the war. The adult unemployment rate fell to 9·0 per cent in March.

While the downward trend in unemployment remains strong, over the past three months there has been an average fall of 36,400 per month compared with 52,800 per month over the previous three months to December. In the six months since September there has been a fall of 44,600 a month on average—33,700 among men and 10,900 among women.

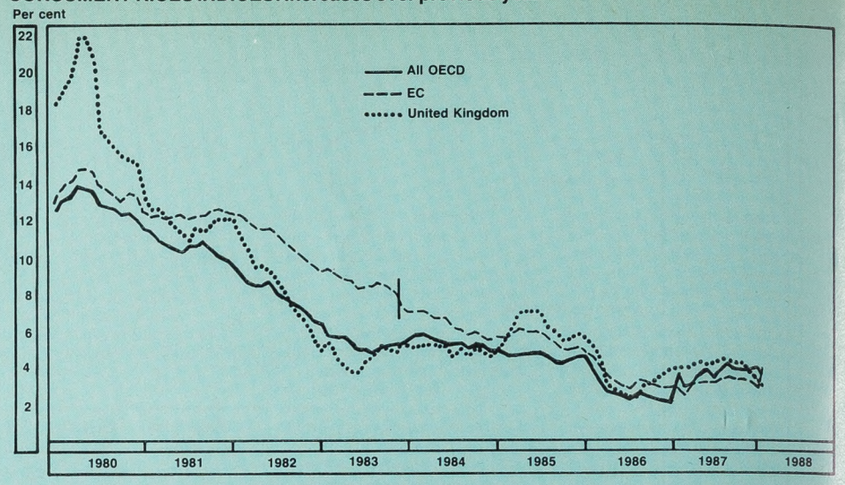
Unemployment has continued to fall in all regions. Over the 12 months to March the adult unemployment rate for the UK has fallen by 1·9 percentage points. The largest falls in the rate over this period, were in the West Midlands (2·4 percentage points), the North West (2·2 percentage points), and Yorkshire and Humberside (2·1 percentage points). The smallest falls in the rates over the past year were in Northern Ireland (1·3 percentage points) and Greater London (1·4 percentage points). Looking at a more recent period, the fall in the unemployment rate over the past six months has been fastest in Northern Ireland and East Anglia and slowest in Greater London and the North.

The *total of unemployed claimants* in the UK (unadjusted including school-leavers) fell by over 73,000 in March to 2,592,000, 9·3 per cent of the working population. The total was 551,000 lower than a year ago.

Between February and March there was an unadjusted fall of 68,000 among adults and a fall of over 5,000 among school-leavers. The school-leaver total, at some 52,000, was 20,000 or 28 per cent lower than a year ago. The fall of 68,000 among adult claimants in March was larger than the fall of about 40,000 attributable to seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 27,800.

The stock of vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell further by 2,400 to 245,500 in March, although this was 15 per cent higher than a year ago. Compared with a year ago, inflows of notified vacancies were up by 2 per cent, but between February and March placings were 2 per cent less than a year ago.

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



Productivity

Output per head in the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1987 was ½ per cent higher than in the third quarter and 3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986. While the employed labour force grew at ½ per cent over the quarter (2 per cent over the year) output has grown faster at 1 per cent over the quarter (5¼ per cent over the year). Productivity in the whole economy, therefore, grew by over 3 per cent in 1987, compared with 2½ per cent in 1986.

In the three months to February 1988, output per head in manufacturing increased by less than ½ per cent compared with the previous three months and just under 6 per cent compared with a year earlier. It is estimated that productivity in manufacturing is now growing at about 5½ per cent a year compared with 7 per cent a year ago.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was about 8½ per cent, the same as the level in the previous two months.

In production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was 8¼ per cent, down by ¼ per cent from the January figure. Within this sector the underlying change for manufacturing showed the same movement, decreasing from 8½ per cent in the year to January to 8¼ per cent in February.

The level of overtime working in February compared with the level of a year earlier was lower than relative levels in recent months and this has been sufficient to edge down the increase in production and manufacturing industries to 8¼ per cent.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the service industries is 8¾ per cent, up ¼ per cent on the increase recorded for the year to January. Pay settlements, bonus payments, and overtime working all appear to have contributed to this small increase.

The actual increase in average earnings for the whole economy for the year to January was 8·1 per cent, nearly ½ per cent below the underlying increase. This is because the underlying increase is based on figures that have been adjusted to exclude the effects of disputes in the motor vehicle and coal industries.

In the three months to February, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 2 per cent higher than a year earlier, with an increase in average earnings of 8 per cent being offset by a rise in productivity of 6 per cent. Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy show an annual rate of increase of 4¼ per cent for the fourth quarter of 1987 and hence 4 per cent for the whole year. This compares with an increase of 5¾ per cent for 1986.

Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 3·5 per cent for March from the 3·3 per cent recorded for February.

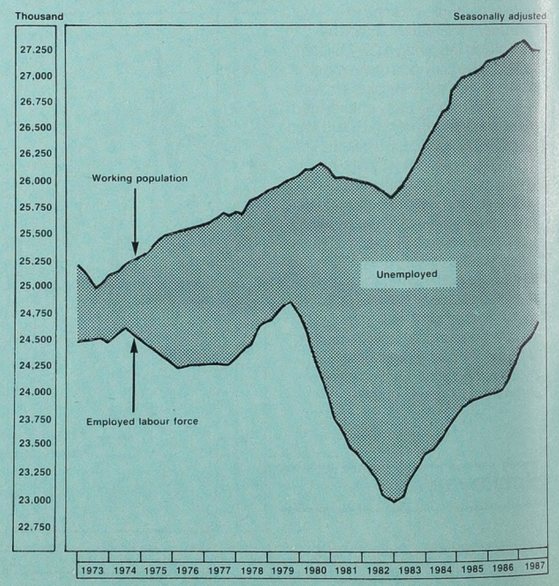
The overall level of prices was 0·4 per cent higher in March than in February compared with the increase of 0·2 per cent recorded between the corresponding months last year. There were a number of price increases spread over a large range of goods and services, most notably for some foods, motor vehicles, household goods, clothing and footwear.

Lower scheduled petrol prices and industrial electricity costs led to prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry falling on average by about 2 per cent between February and March. This brought the annual rate of increase in these prices down to 2·3 per cent from the 3·4 per cent recorded for February.

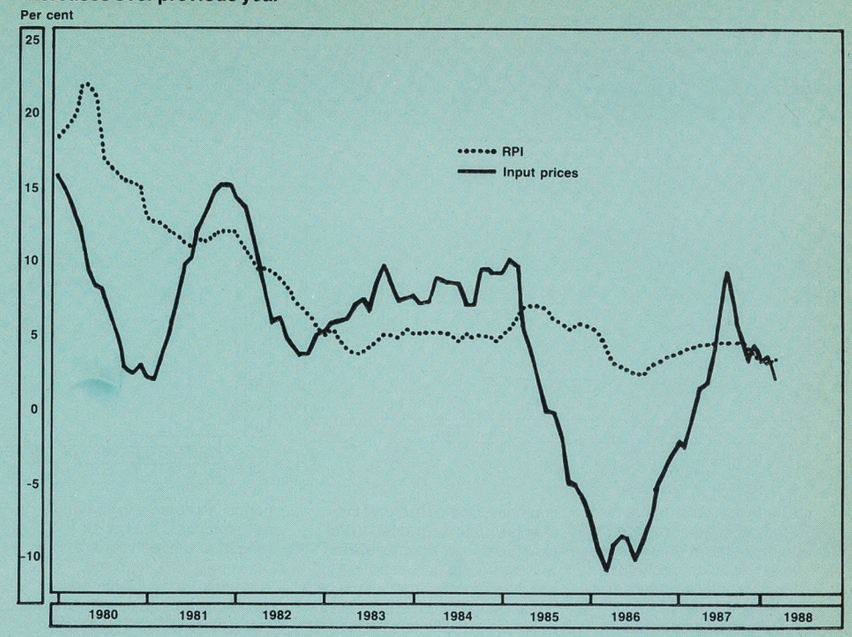
The increase in the price index for manufacturing industry output over the 12 months to March was little changed at 4·1 per cent compared with 4·0 per cent in February. This rate has been in the region of 3½ to 4 per cent since March 1987.

The *tax and prices index* increased by 1·6 per cent in the year to March, compared with 1·3 per cent recorded for February.

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE: Great Britain



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



Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 660,000 working days were *lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes* in February 1988 including some 335,000 days lost as a result of stoppages in the motor vehicle industry, and 174,000 working days lost in the coal industry. In addition, stoppages in sea transport and stoppages arising from the health service disputes accounted for 45,000 days and 39,000 days, respectively. This compares with 88,000 days lost (also provisional) in January 1988, 928,000 in February 1987 and an average of 1,204,000 for February during the ten-year period 1978 to 1987.

In the 12 months to February a provisional total of 2·5 million working days were lost compared with 3·3 million days in the previous 12-month period, and an annual average over the ten-year period 1978 to 1987 of 11·0 million days. The largest stoppages in the most recent 12-month period, in terms of working days lost, were the 1987 Civil Service pay dispute, which accounted for 600,000 days lost, several stoppages in the motor vehicle industry accounting for 500,000 days and coal industry strikes which added 400,000 days lost to the total.

During the 12 months to February 1988, a provisional total of 900 *stoppages* has been recorded as being in progress although this figure will be revised upwards because of late notifications. This figure compares with 1,118 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1987 and a ten-year average for the period 1978 to 1987 of 1,615 stoppages in progress.

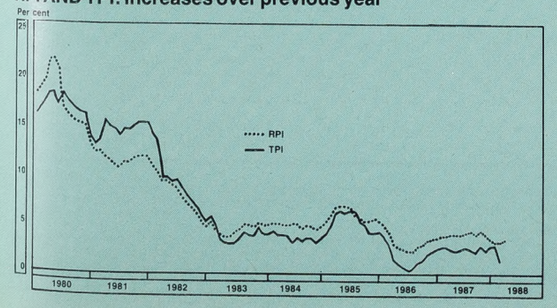
Overseas travel and tourism

Provisional figures for the whole of 1987 show that a record 15,634,000 visits were made to the UK by overseas residents, an increase of 13 per cent over 1986, and of 8 per cent over the previous record year, 1985. About 22 per cent of these visits were by North American residents, 60 per cent by Western European residents and 18 per cent by residents of other areas. These proportions are roughly the same as in 1986 but in 1985 a higher proportion of visits were from North America and a lower proportion from Western Europe. UK residents made 27,224,000 visits abroad in 1987, 8 per cent more than in 1986.

Spending by overseas residents in the UK was also a record in 1987, at £6,273 million. UK residents spent £7,241 million abroad, leading to a deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments of £968 million, compared with a deficit of £635 million in 1986 and a surplus of £571 million in 1985.

In the month of December, 1,000,000 visits by overseas residents were made to the UK, 22 per cent more than in December 1986. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of £130 million in December 1987 due to overseas residents having spent £405 million in the UK and UK residents spending £275 million abroad.

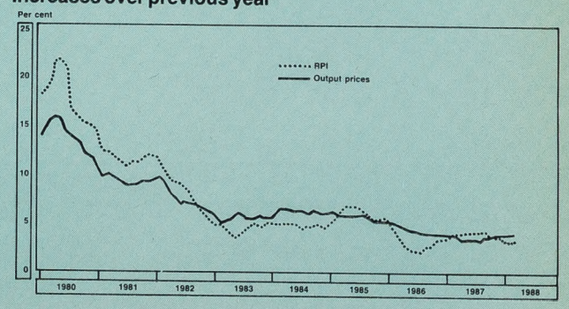
RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



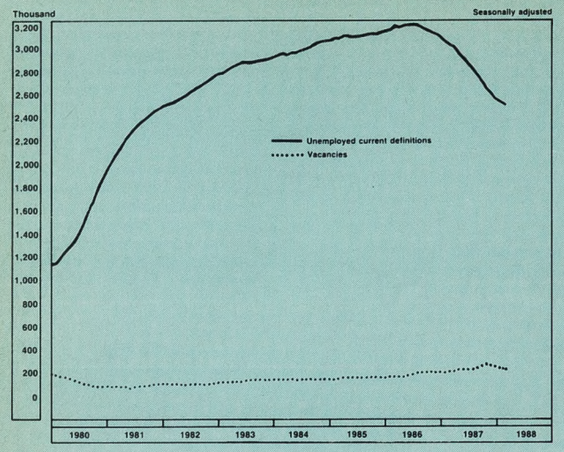
International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of *unemployment* show that while the unemployment rate remains higher in the UK compared with many other countries, it is now lower than many of our European partners: France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy and Ireland. Moreover, during the past year the unemployment rate in the UK has been falling faster than in any other industrialised country. Many other countries have also had a sharp fall over the period, including the USA, Belgium and Canada, but unemployment increased—for example, in Italy and Spain. More recently, in the latest three months compared with the previous three months (as shown in *table 2·18*) the

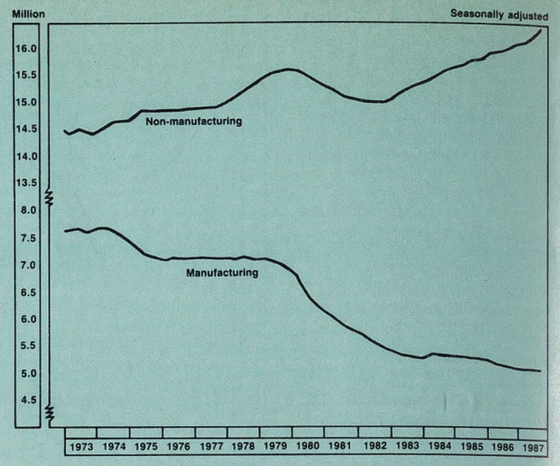
RETAIL PRICES INDEX AND MOVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURERS' SELLING PRICES: Increases over previous year



UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



UK rate has again fallen faster than in all the other countries except Canada and Belgium where there were similar falls. Other countries which have recently experienced a fall include Japan, the USA and West Germany. Unemployment has recently continued to rise in Spain and Italy.

The rate of increase in *unit wage costs* in manufacturing industries has fallen over the past year in most other major industrialised countries. Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the year to the fourth quarter of 1987 with the equivalent period of 1986 show a reduction: from a 1 per cent decrease to an estimated 2 per cent decrease in the United States; from a 5 per cent increase to an estimated 2 per cent increase in West Germany; and from a 5 per cent increase to a 4 per cent decrease in Japan (to the third quarter of 1987). Over the same period, manufacturing productivity performance in the United Kingdom, although better than in other major industrialised countries, eased slightly and because earnings continued to rise faster in the UK, unit wage costs moved up from a 1 per cent increase to a 2 per cent increase.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to February by 4·9 per cent in Italy, 4·1 per cent in Canada, and 3·9 per cent in the United States. There were increases of 2·4 per cent in France, 0·9 per cent in West Germany and 0·6 per cent in Japan. In the Netherlands prices increased by 0·5 per cent over the period. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 3·3 per cent, was below the average for the OECD countries (3·5 per cent) but above the average for the European Community as a whole (2·9 per cent).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

Seasonally adjusted — UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure[2]		Output: GDP[3,4]		Index of output UK[5]: Production industries[1,5]		Index of output UK[5]: Manufacturing industries[1,6]		Index of production OECD countries[1]		Income: Real personal disposable income		Income: Gross trading profits of companies[7]	
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1982	100·7	1·7	100·1	1·7	98·4	1·9	94·2	0·2	96·6	−3·5	98·6	−0·1	20·8	16·8
1983	104·0	3·3	103·3	3·2	101·9	3·6	96·9	2·9	99·6	3·1	100·8	2·2	24·6	18·2
1984	106·5	2·4	106·7	3·3	103·3	1·4	100·9	4·1	107·2	7·6	103·1	2·3	28·8	17·1
1985	110·4	3·7	110·7	3·8	108·1	4·7	103·8	2·9	110·5	3·1	105·5	2·3	39·8 R	38·2 R
1986	113·7	3·0	113·9	2·9	109·7	1·5	104·1	0·3	111·9	1·3	109·5	3·8	47·2	18·6 R
1987	118·7	4·4	119·4	4·8	113·2 R	3·1	109·8	5·5	..	..	113·0	3·2	..	..
1986 Q4	115·6	4·4	115·8	3·9	110·5	2·3	106·8 R	3·7 R	112·4	1·3	110·4	3·3	11·8	14·6 R
1987 Q1	116·7	3·7	116·7	4·3	111·3	2·6	106·4 R	4·3 R	113·1	1·5	111·7	3·6	12·7	12·4 R
Q2	117·6	4·0	118·4	4·4	112·3 R	2·6 R	108·6	5·1	114·5	2·5 R	112·8	2·9	13·7	17·1 R
Q3	119·8	5·4	120·6	5·1	114·0	3·4	111·4 R	6·8 R	..	..	113·2	2·9	14·6	18·7
Q4	120·6	4·3	121·8	5·2	115·1	4·2	112·7 R	5·5	..	..	114·3	3·5	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	113·3 R	3·1	110·4 R	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	115·0 R	3·5 R	112·4 R	6·5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	113·7 R	3·4 R	111·3 R	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	114·7 R	3·6	112·0 R	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	115·0	3·3	112·8 R	5·7 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	115·5	4·1 R	113·2 R	5·5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988 Jan	..	..	..	..	115·1 R	4·5 R	113·9 R	6·6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988 Feb	..	..	..	..	112·1	3·3	110·3	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[8]: Whole economy 1980 prices[10]		Fixed investment[8]: Manufacturing industries 1980 prices[6,9]		Fixed investment[8]: Construction distribution and financial industries[10] 1980 prices		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices[13]	Base lending rates†[11]
	£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1982	138·8	0·8	102·1	1·9	39·54	5·2	5·6	−1·7	9·3	7·1	49·7	1·0	−1·04	10-10¼
1983	144·5	4·1	107·4	5·2	41·61	5·2	5·6	−0·8	9·5	2·6	50·5	1·7	0·70	9
1984	147·7	2·2	111·3	3·6	45·01	8·2	6·6	18·1	10·8	14·1	51·0	1·0	0·26	9½-9¾
1985	153·4	3·9	116·4	4·6	46·40	3·1	7·5	14·8	12·1	11·4	51·6	1·2	0·60	11½
1986	162·6	6·0	122·6	5·3	46·55	0·3	7·2	−5·1	11·9	−1·4	52·2	1·2	0·56	11
1987	171·0	5·2	129·8	5·9	..	..	7·4	3·6	13·3	12·0	..	..	..	11
1986 Q4	41·3	5·9	126·3	7·3	11·86	4·6	1·7	−10·6	3·2	8·6	13·0	1·6	−0·36	11
1987 Q1	41·5	4·5	125·5	5·1	11·90	2·9	1·8	−7·7	3·2	11·1	12·9	0·6	−0·21	9
Q2	42·3	4·4	128·6	5·8	12·04	6·3	1·9	10·4	3·3	13·5	13·0	0·8	0·02	..
Q3	43·4	5·8 R	131·7	6·6	..	..	1·9	5·0	3·2	8·8	13·1	2·0	0·96	..
Q4	43·8 R	6·1	133·4	5·6	..	..	1·8	8·3	3·6	14.6	13·3	2·3	0·21	..
1988 Q1	44·1	6·3	135·0	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	132·1	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sept	..	..	132·0 R	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Oct	..	..	133·0	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nov	..	..	133·6	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dec	..	..	133·5	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1988 Jan	..	..	134·9	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Feb	..	..	135·3 R	7·1 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Mar	..	..	134·9	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Visible trade: Import volume[1]		Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Current balance	Balance of payments: Effective exchange rate†[1,12]		Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[1,13]		Prices: Tax and price index†[14]		Prices: Producer prices index†[6,14] Materials and fuels		Prices: Producer prices index†[6,14] Home sales	
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%
1982	101·9	2·6	101·5	5·4	2·3	4·0	90·7	−4·8	101·1 R	−4·7 R	167·4	9·8	117·2	7·3	118·0	7·8
1983	104·2	2·3	100·1	8·5	−0·8	3·2	83·3	−8·2	95·4	−6·0	174·1	4·0	125·3	6·9	124·4	5·4
1984	112·9	8·4	122·4	11·2	−4·4	1·5	78·7	−5·5	93·0	−2·5	180·8	3·9	135·5	8·1	132·1	6·2
1985	119·1	5·5	126·4	3·3	−2·2	3·3	78·2	−0·6	93·7	0·8	190·3	5·3	137·7	1·6	139·4	5·5
1986	123·3	3·5	134·6	6·5	−8·5	0·0	72·8	−6·9	89·6	−4·3	193·8	1·8	126·6	−8·1	145·7	4·5
1987	130·4	5·8	144·6	7·4	−9·6	−1·8	72·7	−0·1	..	..	100·4	1·8	130·6	3·2	151·3	3·8
1986 Q4	129·9	8·5	142·0	11·2	−2·6	0·6	68·2	−14·6 R	85·4	− 11·2	195·9	2·0	127·4	−3·9	147·4	4·2
1987 Q1	129·5	9·7	133·5	5·1	−1·2	0·8	69·9	−7·1 R	88·3	−2·7	100·4	2·7	129·8	−2·0	149·3	4·1
Q2	126·6	3·3	141·1	8·0	−2·3	−0·3	72·7	−4·5 R	92·9	−0·8	99·8	2·5	128·7	2·3	150·9	3·5 R
Q3	130·6	6·4	151·1	8·2	−3·1	−0·9	72·7	1·0	93·3	5·3	100·0	2·5	131·0	8·4	151·6	3·6
Q4	134·8	3·8	152·5	7·4 R	−3·0	−1·3	74·9	9·8	..	..	101·3	2·5	132·4	3·9	153·2	3·9
1988 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101·8	1·4	133·7	3·0	155·2	4·0
Aug	127·6	5·2	154·8	8·5 R	−1·5	−0·8 R	72·3	−1·5	..	..	100·0	2·6	131·3	9·1	151·5	3·6
Sept	134·1	6·7	149·7	8·5 R	−0·7	0	73·1	1·1	..	..	100·4	2·4	131·1	7·1	152·0	3·6
Oct	131·8	6·6	148·4	7·5 R	−0·9	−0·4	73·6	4·5	..	..	100·9	2·9	130·8	5·2	152·8	3·9
Nov	135·4	4·0	154·3	5·8	−1·1	−0·5	75·4	7·5	..	..	101·5	2·4	131·4	3·1	153·2	3·9
Dec	137·1	3·3	154·9	5·9 R	−1·0	−0·4	75·8	9·8	..	..	101·4	1·9	135·1	3·6	153·7	3·9
1988 Jan	126·4	2·5	151·0	8·7	−1·4	−0·8	75·0	9·9	..	..	101·4	1·4	135·9	3·2	154·6	3·8
Feb	123·7	1·9	147·0	9·6	−1·3	−0·7	74·3	9·1	..	..	101·8	1·3	134·0	3·4	155·2 R	4·0 R
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	76·8	7·8	..	..	102·3	1·6	131·2	2·3	155·9	4·1

R=Revised
* For some indicator 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 GDP measures see *Economic Trends*, November 1981.
(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, July 1984 p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Averages of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see *Economic Trends*, February 1979 p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 198·0. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes below *table 6·7*.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population§	YTS: non-employee trainees‡
	Male	Female	All					
	R		R			R	R	
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Dec	11,979	9,651	21,630	2,619	323	24,572	27,845	264
1986 Mar	11,863	9,568	21,431	2,623	323	24,376	27,700	228
June	11,889	9,689	21,578	2,627	322	24,526	27,756	253 R
Sept	11,931	9,713	21,645	2,685	323	24,652	27,985	305 R
Dec	11,864	9,850	21,713	2,744	320	24,777	28,006	294
1987 Mar	11,798	9,772 R	21,570	2,802	320	24,692	27,835	265
June	11,877	9,925	21,802	2,861	319	24,982	27,887	318 R
Sept	11,957	9,948	21,905	2,892	319	25,116	27,986	378 R
Dec	11,938	10,102	22,040	2,923	317	25,279	27,975	351
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Dec	11,963	9,592 R	21,555	2,619	323	24,498	27,746	
1986 Mar	11,923	9,634	21,557	2,623	323	24,502	27,814	
June	11,895	9,673	21,568	2,627	322	24,516	27,835	
Sept	11,871	9,715 R	21,586	2,685	323	24,594	27,876	
Dec	11,848	9,788 R	21,635	2,744	320	24,699	27,913	
1987 Mar	11,858	9,839 R	21,697	2,802	320	24,819	27,946	
June	11,882	9,910 R	21,792	2,861	319	24,972	27,964	
Sept	11,895	9,949	21,844	2,892	319	25,055	27,890	
Dec	11,922	10,038	21,960	2,923	317	25,200	27,880	

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
* 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 enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1987 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1987 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1987 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 159 of the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction industries		Service industries									
SIC 1980	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classes	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	20,741	20,722 R	5,302	5,308 R	5,909	5,916 R	6,919	6,929 R	13,503	13,464 R	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June	21,006	20,995 R	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,851 R	6,833 R	6,850 R	13,852	13,815 R	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
1986 Mar	20,938	21,065 R	5,181	5,204 R	5,721	5,744	6,687	6,716 R	13,944	14,029 R	308	239	301	431	345	735	766
April			5,170	5,196 R	5,708	5,733 R						237	301	426	344	734	768
May			5,141	5,165	5,675	5,699						233	301	424	343	729	759
June	21,089 R	21,079 R	5,133	5,146 R	5,662	5,676	6,629	6,645 R	14,149	14,115	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
July			5,139	5,131 R	5,664	5,656 R						226	299	425	342	724	762
Aug			5,132	5,116 R	5,654	5,636 R						222	299	424	344	721	760
Sept	21,157 R	21,098 R	5,142	5,107 R	5,661	5,626 R	6,632	6,591 R	14,189	14,192 R	335	220	299	424	346	718	758
Oct			5,131	5,098	5,647	5,614						217	299	424	346	715	756
Nov			5,120	5,092 R	5,630	5,602 R						212	299	423	347	712	752
Dec	21,224	21,146 R	5,105	5,084 R	5,613	5,592 R	6,584	6,562 R	14,327	14,272 R	313	210	298	421	343	710	751
1987 Jan			5,042	5,065	5,543	5,566						205	296	414	340	704	746
Feb			5,033	5,062	5,532	5,561						203	296	417	341	701	745
Mar	21,084 R	21,211 R	5,029	5,053 R	5,523	5,547	6,498	6,527 R	14,286	14,372 R	301 R	199	294	417	342	703	746
April			5,021	5,046 R	5,508	5,533 R						194	293	417	341	699	739
May			5,027	5,052 R	5,513	5,538						194	292	414	342	703	736
June	21,317 R	21,307 R	5,044	5,056 R	5,531	5,544 R	6,515	6,529 R	14,500	14,467	302 R	196	292	415	342	705	742
July			5,054	5,048 R	5,538 R	5,532 R						193	291	416	342	703	742
Aug			5,059	5,043 R	5,542	5,526 R						192	291	419	344	705	746
Sept	21,419 R	21,358 R	5,069	5,034 R	5,553 R	5,518 R	6,550 R	6,510 R	14,539 R	14,539 R	330 R	193 R	291	420	344	702	747
Oct			5,065	5,032 R	5,544 R	5,511						190 R	289	420	344	700	745
Nov			5,062	5,033 R	5,540 R	5,510 R						188 R	289	420	343	702	744
Dec	21,553	21,474	5,051	5,028 R	[5,527 R]	[5,505 R]	[6,521]	[6,496]	14,725	14,671	307	[188 R]	[289]	420	342	701	743
1988 Jan			5,012	5,035	[5,485 R]	[5,509 R]						[183 R]	[290]	419	340	702	734
Feb			5,009	5,039	[5,477]	[5,507]						[180]	[289]	420	341	701	735

* See footnote to table 1·1.

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*					Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population§	YTS non-employee trainees‡
	Male		Female		All					
	All R	Part-time	All	Part-time	R			R	R	
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Dec	11,711	832	9,420	4,083	21,131	2,558	323	24,013	27,164	256
1986 Mar	11,600	819	9,338	4,053	20,938	2,563	323	23,823	27,023	221
June	11,629	853 R	9,460	4,143	21,089	2,567	322	23,977	27,080	245
Sept	11,671	843	9,486	4,119	21,157	2,625	323	24,104	27,302	297
Dec	11,604	866	9,620	4,237	21,224	2,684	320	24,228	27,328	285
1987 Mar	11,541	869 R	9,544 R	4,207	21,084	2,742	320	24,146	27,163	257
June	11,620	888 R	9,697	4,277	21,317	2,801	319	24,436	27,216	310
Sept	11,699	881 R	9,719	4,246	21,419	2,832	319	24,569	27,309	369 R
Dec	11,680	921	9,873	4,367	21,553	2,863	317	24,733	27,308	342
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Dec	11,696		9,360 R		21,056	2,558	323	23,938	27,065	
1986 Mar	11,661		9,404		21,065	2,563	323	23,950	27,137	
June	11,635		9,444		21,079	2,567	322	23,967	27,157	
Sept	11,611		9,487 R		21,098	2,625	323	24,046	27,197	
Dec	11,588		9,558 R		21,146	2,684	320	24,150	27,234	
1987 Mar	11,601		9,611 R		21,211	2,742	320	24,273	27,273	
June	11,625		9,682 R		21,307	2,801	319	24,426	27,291	
Sept	11,638		9,720		21,358	2,832	319	24,508	27,218	
Dec	11,665		9,809		21,474	2,863	317	24,654	27,212	

** 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.
§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2·1 and 2·2 and their footnotes.
‡ The figures include YTS trainees without contracts of employment based on information from the MSC, and additionally for the UK, trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland, reported by NIDED. These trainees are outside the working population.

THOUSAND

	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services; veterinary services	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
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 Mar	257	272	310	550	552	486	477	966	1,180	2,072	991	886	427	2,139	1,928	1,599	1,258	1,464
April	255	271	305	553	551	486	477											
May	254	270	304	551	546	485	477											
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
July	250	269	298	557	547	486	477											
Aug	248	270	292	560	539	493	482											
Sept	246	269	306	557	540	494	485	971	1,196	2,074	1,072	898	431	2,219	1,944	1,539	1,256	1,560
Oct	245	264	303	556	540	494	489											
Nov	243	261	304	555	542	497	485											
Dec	241	263	302	551	541	496	484	971	1,197	2,162	1,036	885	431	2,230	1,953	1,639	[1,253]	1,540
1987 Jan	238	258	298	539	531	491	482											
Feb	238	256	299	533	530	491	482											
Mar	238	254	294	532	528	493	483	975	1,200	2,067	1,021	883	433	2,256	1,965	1,653	[1,262]	1,547
Apr	238	253	292	537	528	494	482											
May	239	250	293	543	528	496	483											
June	238	251	295	543	531	498	484	984	1,212	2,074	1,095	889	438	2,299	1,975	1,646	[1,264]	1,609
July	237	250	297	546	532	504	485											
Aug	237	249	295	545	532	505	484											
Sept	240	250	297	547	530	509	484	996 R	1,215	2,080	1,109	898	443	2,349	1,992	1,579	[1,266]	1,607
Oct	241	249	295	548	531	511	482											
Nov	240	247	295	548	529	511	483											
Dec	239	246	296	542	527	512	482	[993]	1,216	2,193	1,077	894	445	2,380	1,995	1,680	[1,267]	1,578
1988 Jan	238	243	293	534	523	508	479											
Feb	238	243	293	527	520	512	479											

† Excludes private domestic service.
‡ 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 authority, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1·7.

1·3 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	Feb 1987 R Males	Females	All	Dec 1987 Males	Females	All	Jan 1988 Males	Females	All	Feb 1988 Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,973·1	1,558·5	5,531·6	[3,936·9R	1,590·4R	5,527·3R]	[3,913·1R	1,572·2 R	5,485·3R]	[3,905·9	1,571·5	5,477·4]
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,549·2	1,483·3	5,032·5	3,532·7	1,517·9	5,050·6	3,511·4	1,500·8	5,012·2	3,508·5	1,500·4	5,008·9
Energy and water supply	1	423·9	75·2	499·1	[404·2 R	72·5 R	476·7 R]	[401·7 R	71·4 R	473·1 R]	[397·4	71·1	468·5]
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	154·4	6·7	161·1	140·2	5·8	145·9	137·5	5·3	142·8	135·0	5·1	140·1
Electricity	161	116·5	27·8	144·3	[115·2	28·1	143·2]	[115·1	28·1	143·2]	[115·1	28·1	143·1]
Gas	162	60·5	24·4	85·0	[59·8 R	21·4	81·1 R]	[59·9	21·4	81·3]	[59·9	21·4	81·3]
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	584·4	173·4	757·8	586·2	176·6	762·7	583·1	175·4	758·5	584·0	177·1	761·1
Metal manufacturing	22	146·7	19·7	166·4	143·0	20·0	163·0	142·0	20·1	162·1	141·7	21·1	162·8
Non-metallic mineral products	24	171·0	50·6	221·6	176·8	51·9	228·7	176·6	51·6	228·2	177·1	51·6	228·8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	240·9	99·9	340·8	241·1	101·4	342·4	239·5	100·4	339·8	240·3	101·1	341·4
Basic industrial chemicals	251	102·5	20·5	122·9	103·2	20·8	124·0	103·0	20·5	123·5	104·0	20·9	124·9
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259 260	138·4	79·5	217·9	137·8	80·6	218·4	136·5	79·9	216·4	136·3	80·2	216·5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,775·7	463·6	2,239·3	1,752·2	473·3	2,225·4	1,742·3	468·3	2,210·5	1,741·3	468·2	2,209·6
Metal goods nes	31	235·4	63·6	299·0	229·6	66·3	295·9	227·7	65·7	293·4	228·9	64·3	293·3
Mechanical engineering	32	589·4	111·5	700·9	587·9	113·4	701·3	588·2	113·8	702·0	587·1	114·0	701·1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	64·6	7·8	72·4	67·3	7·7	74·9	67·7	7·7	75·3	66·1	7·8	73·9
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64·0	9·3	73·3	62·9	9·1	72·1	62·6	9·0	71·6	62·4	9·1	71·5
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 327/328	426·2	85·3	511·4	423·8	87·7	511·6	423·8	88·2	512·0	423·9	88·3	512·2
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65·7	26·8	92·6	67·4	28·6	96·1	67·5	28·5	96·1	67·9	29·0	96·9
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	378·7	172·8	551·5	372·6	173·8	546·4	368·4	170·4	538·8	366·9	168·7	535·5
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	144·8	52·4	197·2	138·2	52·9	191·1	136·8	52·6	189·3	135·9	51·7	187·7
Telecommunication equipment	344	113·8	52·7	166·5	110·5	51·9	162·4	109·8	51·2	161·0	110·1	51·0	161·0
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	120·2	67·7	187·8	123·9	69·0	192·9	121·9	66·6	188·4	120·9	66·0	186·8
Motor vehicles and parts	35	209·8	28·2	238·0	209·5	30·0	239·4	208·0	29·5	237·5	208·1	29·9	237·9
Motor vehicles and engines	351	83·2	7·8	91·1	80·9	8·9	89·8	80·4	8·8	89·2	80·0	8·7	88·7
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	126·5	20·4	146·9	128·6	21·1	149·7	127·7	20·7	148·3	128·1	21·1	149·2
Other transport equipment	36	225·9	30·1	256·0	215·7	29·8	245·5	213·8	29·7	243·5	213·1	29·6	242·7
Aerospace equipment	364	137·6	21·0	158·6	132·3	20·6	152·9	131·9	20·4	152·3	131·1	20·3	151·3
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	88·4	9·1	97·4	83·4	9·2	92·6	82·0	9·2	91·2	82·1	9·3	91·4
Instrument engineering	37	70·8	30·6	101·4	69·5	31·3	100·8	68·5	30·7	99·2	69·4	32·8	102·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,189·0	846·3	2,035·3	1,194·4	868·0	2,062·4	1,186·0	857·1	2,043·1	1,183·1	855·1	2,038·2
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	316·2	216·6	532·8	316·2	226·1	542·3	311·8	222·3	534·1	308·5	218·5	527·0
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	53·9	35·9	89·7	54·4	38·5	92·9	53·9	37·7	91·6	53·3	36·9	90·2
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	67·1	23·2	90·2	67·8	24·2	92·0	66·4	23·5	89·9	66·4	23·1	89·5
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/ 429	195·3	157·5	352·8	194·0	163·5	357·4	191·5	161·1	352·6	188·7	158·5	347·3
Textiles	43	115·4	109·4	224·8	112·8	106·2	219·0	112·1	104·6	216·7	111·8	104·5	216·3
Footwear and clothing	45	76·8	210·9	287·7	77·0	212·9	289·9	76·7	211·3	288·1	76·5	211·5	288·1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	168·3	38·9	207·2	171·3	41·1	212·4	170·6	40·2	210·8	171·2	40·0	211·2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	315·2	166·7	481·8	312·0	169·5	481·6	310·1	168·5	478·6	309·3	169·2	478·5
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	94·9	43·1	138·0	95·8	43·5	139·3	95·3	42·5	137·8	95·5	43·2	138·7
Printing and publishing	475	220·3	123·6	343·9	216·2	126·0	342·2	214·8	126·0	340·7	213·9	126·0	339·9
Rubber and plastics	48	143·4	61·1	204·5	148·0	64·6	212·6	148·4	63·4	211·7	149·3	65·1	214·4
Other manufacturing	49	44·7	34·7	79·4	48·6	38·2	86·8	48·0	37·2	85·2	48·9	37·8	86·7

* See footnotes to table 1·1.

EMPLOYMENT 1·4
Employees in employment*: Dec 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Dec 1986 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Sept 1987 Male	Female	All	Dec 1987 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,604·0R	866·3 R	9,620·1	4,237·0R	21,224·1R	11,699·3R	9,719·4	21,418·7R	11,680·4	921·0	9,872·8	4,367·3	21,553·2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	229·2R	29·2R	84·0R	30·6R	313·2R	240·6R	88·9	329·5R	223·4	30·3	83·9	29·8	307·4
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,877·0	69·7	1,707·4R	362·1	6,584·4	4,839·6R	1,710·2R	6,549·8R	[4,811·7R	73·4	1,708·8R	349·6	6,520·5R]
Index of production industries	1-4	4,024·2	55·5	1,588·9R	309·8	5,613·1R	3,961·6R	1,591·8	5,553·4R	[3,936·9R	59·2	1,590·4R	296·3	5,527·3R]
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,589·9	54·3	1,514·9	295·4	5,104·8	3,550·4	1,518·9	5,069·3	3,532·7	58·0	1,517·9	282·4	5,050·6
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,497·8	767·4	7,828·7	3,844·3	14,326·5	6,619·1 R	7,920·2	14,539·3 R	6,645·3	817·3	8,080·0	3,987·9	14,725·4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	229·2 R	29·2 R	84·0 R	30·6 R	313·2 R	240·6	88·9	329·5 R	223·4	30·3	83·9	29·8	307·4
Agriculture and horticulture	01	214·4 R	28·6 R	81·5 R	29·7 R	295·9 R	225·8 R	86·4	312·3 R	208·7	29·7	81·4	28·9	290·1
Energy and water supply	1	434·3	1·2	74·0 R	14·4	508·3 R	411·2 R	72·9	484·1 R	404·2 R	1·2	72·5 R	14·0 R	476·7 R
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	159·5	0·1	6·9	1·8	166·3	144·1	6·2	150·4	140·2	0·1	5·8	1·3	145·9
Electricity	161	117·1	0·4	27·9	6·4	144·9	115·4	27·9	143·3	[115·2	0·4	28·1	6·6	143·2]
Gas	162	63·5	0·1	22·4 R	4·1	85·9 R	60·6	21·5	82·1	[59·8 R	0·1	21·4	4·0	81·1 R]
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	589·0	4·2	175·4	28·9	764·4	587·2	177·2	764·3	586·2	4·5	176·6	26·7	762·7
Metal manufacturing	22	148·2	0·7	19·8	2·7	168·0	143·8	20·1	163·9	143·0	0·9	20·0	2·6	163·0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	171·5	1·5	51·7	11·4	223·2	175·7	51·9	227·6	176·8	1·2	51·9	9·9	228·7
Chemical industry	25	235·3	..	99·8	13·8	335·1	235·7	101·2	336·9	234·9	..	100·7	13·0	335·7
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103·2	..	20·7	2·8	123·9	103·3	20·9	124·2	103·2	..	20·8	2·7	124·0
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	132·0	..	79·1	11·0	211·2	132·4	80·3	212·7	131·7	..	80·0	10·3	211·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,797·3	16·5	470·6	71·7	2,267·9	1,764·9	470·6	2,235·6	1,752·2	16·3	473·3	71·7	2,225·4
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	236·8	3·8	65·6	12·5	302·3	231·4	65·7	297·1	229·6	3·4	66·3	12·0	295·9
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	119·8	1·9	40·2	6·1	160·1	117·1	40·5	157·6	116·5	1·7	41·0	5·8	157·5
Other metal goods	311-314	116·9	1·9	25·3	6·3	142·3	114·3	25·2	139·5	113·1	1·6	25·3	6·1	138·4
Mechanical engineering	32	597·6	6·2	112·5	24·1	710·1	589·4	112·8	702·2	587·9	6·8	113·4	24·4	701·3
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66·7	..	7·9	2·2	74·7	66·7	7·9	74·6	67·3	..	7·7	1·9	74·9
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	149·8	..	29·0	6·8	178·8	147·6	29·5	177·1	146·5	..	29·7	7·1	176·2
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	65·1	..	9·5	1·5	74·5	62·8	9·1	71·9	62·9	..	9·1	1·7	72·1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	280·5	3·7	56·8	12·8	337·3	278·3	57·4	335·6	277·3	3·4	58·0	12·9	335·3
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	64·9	..	26·9	2·0	91·8	67·6	28·5	96·1	67·4	..	28·6	1·9	96·1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	381·3	..	174·7	21·2	556·0	376·9	171·8	548·7	372·6	..	173·8	21·9	546·4
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	146·0	..	52·9	6·4	199·0	139·6	52·9	192·5	138·2	..	52·9	6·6	191·1
Telecommunication equipment	344	114·3	..	52·9	5·6	167·2	112·0	50·5	162·6	110·5	..	51·9	5·1	162·4
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	121·0	..	68·8	9·2	189·9	125·3	68·4	193·6	123·9	..	69·0	10·2	192·9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	212·3	1·0	28·9	2·3	241·2	209·7	30·1	239·8	209·5	1·0	30·0	2·1	239·4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	83·7	..	7·9	0·5	91·6	81·7	8·9	90·5	80·9	..	8·9	0·3	89·8
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	128·6	..	21·0	1·8	149·6	128·0	21·2	149·3	128·6	..	21·1	1·7	149·7
Other transport equipment	36	232·8	1·7	30·4	3·0	263·3	219·6	30·1	249·7	215·7	1·1	29·8	2·9	245·5
Aerospace equipment	364	138·4	..	21·4	1·2	159·9	133·9	20·8	154·7	132·3	..	20·6	0·9	152·9
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	94·4	..	9·0	1·8	103·4	85·6	9·3	94·9	83·4	..	9·2	2·0	92·6
Instrument engineering	37	71·6	1·2	31·6	6·6	103·2	70·3	31·6	101·9	69·5	1·2	31·3	6·5	100·8
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,203·7	33·6	868·9	194·8	2,072·6	1,198·3	871·1	2,069·4	1,194·4	37·2	868·0	184·0	2,062·4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	323·4	8·1	227·8	81·5	551·2	318·5	228·3	546·9	316·2	8·5	226·1	75·1	542·3
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55·5	..	37·8	9·7	93·3	54·2	37·6	91·8	54·4	..	38·5	9·1	92·9
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	63·1	..	67·1	35·5	130·2	62·1	66·7	128·8	61·7	..	66·2	31·9	127·9
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	67·7	..	23·4	4·3	91·1	68·2	24·7	92·8	67·8	..	24·2	3·8	92·0
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-418/420-423/429	137·1	..	99·4	32·0	236·6	134·1	99·3	233·4	132·3	..	97·2	30·4	229·5
Textiles	43	117·5	2·2	114·0	18·1	231·5	114·4	106·7	221·1	112·8	2·4	106·2	14·3	219·0
Footwear and clothing	45	78·2	..	213·1	24·6	291·3	77·0	214·3	291·2	77·0	..	212·9	23·4	289·9
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	41·9	..	167·6	19·6	209·5	40·9	169·0	209·9	40·7	..	167·2	18·4	207·9
Timber and wooden furniture	46	169·1	3·4	40·1	8·3	209·3	171·6	40·2	211·8	171·3	3·6	41·1	8·6	212·4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	317·2	13·9	167·1	35·7	484·3	312·6	171·0	483·7	312·0	14·1	169·5	34·7	481·6
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	95·4	..	43·7	7·3	139·1	95·4	44·3	139·6	95·8	..	43·5	7·4	139·3
Printing and publishing	475	221·8	..	123·4	28·4	345·2	217·3	126·8	344·0	216·2	..	126·0	27·2	342·2
Rubber and plastics	48	143·4	1·7	61·5	13·6	204·9	146·7	63·5	210·2	148·0	2·7	64·6	12·0	212·6
Other manufacturing	49	45·5	1·3	36·7	12·0	82·2	48·8	38·3	87·1	48·6	2·5	38·2	15·0	86·8
Construction	5	852·8	14·2	118·5	52·3	971·3	878·0 R	118·4 R	996·4 R	[874·8	14·2	118·4	53·3	993·2]
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,961·3	313·8	2,433·3	1,424·8	4,394·5	1,988·2	2,416·7	4,404·9	1,993·7	349·7	2,492·4	1,460·4	4,486·0
Wholesale distribution	61	609·2	14·2	298·7	92·6	907·8	618·0	299·2	917·2	616·1	14·9	301·3	94·1	917·4
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	88·9	..	32·1	7·8	121·0	88·1	31·3	119·4	87·2	..	31·8	7·9	119·0
Timber and building materials	613	95·0	..	30·4	10·5	125·4	98·4	30·5	128·9	98·5	..	30·5	10·0	129·0
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	127·4	..	47·6	10·7	175·0	128·5	48·8	177·3	128·9	..	47·9	11·0	176·8
Food, drink and tobacco	617	161·6	8·7	86·4	32·9	248·0	163·8	84·9	248·7	161·9	9·7	84·5	32·4	246·4
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/618/619	136·3	5·5	102·2	30·7	238·5	139·2	103·7	242·9	139·6	5·2	106·6	32·9	246·1

1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: Dec 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Dec 1986 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Sept 1987 Male	Female	All	Dec 1987 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All
Retail distribution	**64/65**	**788·2**	**144·9**	**1,373·8**	**826·3**	**2,162·0**	**765·3**	**1,314·8**	**2,080·1**	**788·9**	**162·7**	**1,403·9**	**850·5**	**2,192·8**
Food	641	220·1	57·6	388·6	266·2	608·6	215·5	381·1	596·6	221·2	61·8	397·4	274·9	618·7
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	34·0	13·0	101·9	75·7	135·9	34·3	97·4	131·6	35·9	16·7	100·8	74·7	136·6
Dispensing and other chemists	643	18·0	5·4	98·4	54·7	116·3	16·2	95·4	111·5	17·0	5·3	99·1	54·9	116·1
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	53·0	9·1	203·3	124·0	256·3	54·4	200·0	254·4	55·2	11·9	214·8	131·4	270·0
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	111·2	..	99·7	52·3	210·9	107·1	97·9	205·0	109·7	..	104·0	55·0	213·7
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	165·8	13·8	63·3	24·3	229·1	168·2	64·7	232·8	167·8	14·8	66·0	24·2	233·8
Other retail distribution	653-656	173·1	34·0	410·2	224·8	583·2	159·8	367·6	527·5	171·8	37·0	411·5	231·0	583·2
Hotels and catering	**66**	**340·3**	**134·4**	**695·2**	**477·4**	**1,035·5**	**376·0**	**733·5**	**1,109·5**	**360·3**	**150·0**	**716·6**	**484·2**	**1,076·9**
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	82·4	26·8	141·2	97·2	223·6	94·5	144·4	238·9	90·5	33·8	139·5	95·6	230·0
Public houses and bars	662	75·1	43·4	203·6	170·9	278·7	78·2	206·0	284·2	78·5	46·6	207·6	171·2	286·1
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	56·6	36·6	90·7	76·9	147·3	57·4	93·0	150·3	57·0	36·6	98·0	82·6	155·0
Canteens and messes	664	31·4	4·2	99·0	49·5	130·3	34·3	102·8	137·1	33·2	5·0	102·6	50·0	135·8
Hotel trade	665	88·6	22·4	154·3	79·6	243·0	96·3	169·9	266·2	93·2	26·0	163·7	82·0	257·0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	**67**	**190·0**	**8·9**	**49·8**	**24·1**	**239·8**	**196·8**	**52·3**	**249·2**	**196·1**	**9·0**	**53·5**	**27·1**	**249·7**
Motor vehicles	671	167·3	..	41·7	20·3	208·9	172·4	44·7	217·0	171·7	..	45·2	22·9	217·0
Transport and communication	**7**	**1,042·6**	**30·3**	**273·8**	**63·0**	**1,316·4**	**1,059·1**	**281·8**	**1,340·8**	**[1,057·9**	**32·7**	**280·5**	**65·5**	**1,338·4]**
Railways	**71**	**130·1**	**0·2**	**10·4**	**0·5**	**140·5**	**126·4**	**10·3**	**136·7**	**[126·2**	**0·2**	**10·2**	**0·4**	**136·4]**
Other inland transport	**72**	**371·8**	**19·4**	**57·5**	**20·0**	**429·3**	**390·1**	**60·8**	**450·9**	**391·0**	**19·8**	**59·8**	**19·9**	**450·8**
Road haulage	723	199·7	..	30·9	12·6	230·5	209·5	32·5	242·0	211·8	..	32·3	12·7	244·1
Other	721/722/726	172·2	10·5	26·6	7·4	198·8	180·6	28·3	208·9	179·3	10·6	27·5	7·2	206·7
Sea transport	**74**	**19·8**	**0·3**	**6·1**	**0·9**	**25·8**	**16·0**	**6·0**	**21·9**	**14·4 R**	**0·2 R**	**5·9 R**	**1·0**	**20·2 R**
Air transport	**75**	**32·0**	**0·5**	**15·8**	**1·9**	**47·8**	**33·1**	**16·7**	**49·8**	**32·4 R**	**0·5**	**16·1 R**	**1·5 R**	**48·6 R**
Supporting services to transport	**76**	**76·6**	**1·6**	**13·3**	**1·8**	**89·9**	**73·3**	**13·0**	**86·4**	**[72·8**	**1·3**	**12·8**	**1·5**	**85·7]**
Miscellaneous transport and storage	**77**	**84·4**	**2·6**	**67·1**	**15·0**	**151·6**	**83·7**	**68·6**	**152·3**	**83·5**	**2·9**	**68·7**	**16·0**	**152·2**
Postal services and telecommunications	**79**	**327·8**	**5·7**	**103·7**	**23·0**	**431·5**	**336·3**	**106·5**	**442·8**	**337·5**	**7·8**	**107·0**	**25·2**	**444·5**
Postal services	7901	165·5	5·1	38·3	14·0	203·8	172·6	41·2	213·8	173·8	7·2	42·0	16·1	215·7
Telecommunications	7902	162·3	0·6	65·4	9·0	227·7	163·7	65·3	229·0	163·7	0·6	65·0	9·1	228·8
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	**8**	**1,134·9**	**65·7**	**1,095·4**	**294·8**	**2,230·2**	**1,185·6 R**	**1,163·5**	**2,349·2 R**	**1,202·7**	**67·2**	**1,177·2**	**313·1**	**2,379·9**
Banking and finance	**81**	**243·6**	**16·8**	**299·0**	**70·0**	**542·6**	**253·5**	**310·3**	**563·9**	**255·6**	**16·9**	**315·2**	**76·1**	**570·7**
Banking and bill discounting	814	189·7	11·3	216·5	46·2	406·2	197·1	224·3	421·4	198·3	11·5	224·9	49·0	423·3
Other financial institutions	815	53·9	5·5	82·5	23·8	136·4	56·5	86·0	142·5	57·2	5·4	90·2	27·1	147·5
Insurance, except social security	**82**	**125·9**	**1·8**	**110·7**	**15·6**	**236·6**	**128·2**	**116·4**	**244·6**	**129·1**	**2·4**	**120·2**	**16·9**	**249·3**
Business services	**83**	**615·6**	**36·5**	**604·2**	**177·3**	**1,219·8**	**652·4**	**647·6**	**1,300·0**	**667·1**	**37·0**	**655·3**	**187·0**	**1,322·5**
Professional business services	831-837	367·6	15·9	382·1	105·0	749·7	384·0	403·4	787·4	392·9	15·2	407·1	112·5	799·9
Other business services	838/839	248·0	17·6	222·1	72·2	470·1	268·4	244·2	512·6	274·3	18·4	248·2	74·6	522·5
Renting of movables	**84**	**78·6**	**3·4**	**28·9**	**11·9**	**107·5**	**81·4 R**	**30·4**	**111·8 R**	**81·9 R**	**3·2**	**30·4**	**12·3**	**112·3 R**
Owning and dealing in real estate	**85**	**71·1**	**7·2**	**52·6**	**20·1**	**123·7**	**70·1**	**58·8**	**128·9**	**69·0**	**7·6**	**56·1**	**20·7**	**125·2**
Other services	**9**	**2,359·1**	**357·5**	**4,026·2**	**2,061·6**	**6,385·4**	**2,386·2**	**4,058·2**	**6,444·4**	**2,391·1**	**367·8**	**4,129·9**	**2,149·0**	**6,521·0**
Public administration and defence †	**91**	**862·7**	**70·0**	**716·8**	**240·2**	**1,579·5**	**[871·4**	**722·0**	**1,593·3]**	**[873·0**	**73·3**	**722·1**	**253·3**	**1,595·1]**
National government n.e.s.	9111	222·9	19·2	224·8	57·8	447·7	[223·0	227·8	450·8]	[223·2	21·2	227·5	65·8	450·7]
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	288·7	30·7	308·2	152·5	596·9	293·4	312·1	605·6	294·0	31·7	312·4	158·2	606·4
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	240·2	18·8	75·1	21·3	315·3	[243·3	75·7	319·0]	[244·2	19·2	76·1	21·7	320·3]
National defence	915	78·2	1·2	39·6	4·5	117·9	[79·0	38·5	117·5]	[79·1	1·1	38·4	4·2	117·5]
Social security	919	32·7	0·1	69·0	4·2	101·6	[32·6	67·8	100·4]	[32·6	0·1	67·7	3·5	100·3]
Sanitary services	**92**	**146·6**	**39·4**	**226·8**	**197·0**	**373·4**	**156·1**	**243·0**	**399·1**	**156·3**	**41·9**	**243·9**	**210·7**	**400·2**
Education	**93**	**519·3**	**108·2**	**1,119·9**	**658·0**	**1,639·1**	**495·0**	**1,084·3**	**1,579·3**	**517·9**	**109·6**	**1,162·2**	**690·9**	**1,680·0**
Research and development	**94**	**79·4**	**1·2**	**30·0**	**4·5**	**109·4**	**78·0**	**30·1**	**108·1**	**77·3**	**1·2**	**30·0**	**4·8**	**107·3**
Medical and other health services	**95**	**[255·0**	**32·8**	**997·9**	**453·8**	**1,252·9]**	**[254·5**	**1,011·3**	**1,265·8]**	**[254·5**	**33·8**	**1,012·9**	**467·4**	**1,267·5]**
Other services	**96**	**198·2**	**54·7**	**572·3**	**343·8**	**770·5**	**204·6**	**587·2**	**791·8**	**203·9**	**53·8**	**594·9**	**355·7**	**798·8**
Social welfare, etc	9611	122·1	34·0	499·4	307·8	621·4	128·8	515·5	644·3	127·3	34·5	522·4	315·7	649·7
Recreational and cultural services	**97**	**243·1**	**43·4**	**225·5**	**113·9**	**468·6**	**270·5**	**239·4**	**509·8**	**252·0**	**47·4**	**224·2**	**113·3**	**476·2**
Personal services ‡	**98**	**54·7**	**7·9**	**137·1**	**50·5**	**191·8**	**56·1**	**141·0**	**197·1**	**56·2**	**7·0**	**139·7**	**52·9**	**195·9**

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.

Employees in employment by region* 1·5

THOUSAND

Standard region SIC 1980	Male R	Female All R	Female Part-time R	Total R	Index Sept 1984 = 100 R	Production and construction industries 1-5 R	Index Sept 1984 = 100 R	Production industries 1-4 R	Index Sept 1984 = 100 R	Manufacturing industries 2-4 R	Index Sept 1984 = 100 R	Service industries 6-9 R	Index Sept 1984 = 100 R
South East													
1986 Sept	4,034	3,329	1,337	7,363	102·0	1,799	94·3	1,512	94·7	1,408	94·7	5,490	104·9
Dec	4,022	3,382	1,380	7,403	102·6	1,779	93·2	1,492	93·4	1,386	93·3	5,559	106·2
1987 Mar	4,009	3,368	1,372	7,377	102·2	1,754	91·9	1,467	91·9	1,363	91·7	5,560	106·2
June	4,028	3,420	1,383	7,448	103·2	1,752	91·8	1,463	91·6	1,359	91·5	5,630	107·6
Sept	4,059	3,436	1,381	7,495	103·8	1,770	92·8	1,478	92·6	1,374	92·5	5,653	108·0
Dec	4,062	3,489	1,420	7,552	104·6	1,758	92·2	1,468	92·0	1,365	91·8	5,730	109·5
Greater London (included in South East)													
1986 Sept	1,954	1,513	498	3,467	100·1	698	92·0	575	92·7	526	92·5	2,768	102·4
Dec	1,952	1,535	509	3,487	100·7	688	90·6	566	91·2	515	90·4	2,798	103·5
1987 Mar	1,934	1,521	502	3,454	99·7	670	88·3	549	88·5	498	87·6	2,783	102·9
June	1,936	1,538	506	3,474	100·3	670	88·2	548	88·4	498	87·4	2,803	103·7
Sept	1,956	1,547	506	3,503	101·2	687	90·5	565	91·1	514	90·4	2,815	104·1
Dec	1,956	1,572	512	3,528	101·9	681	89·8	561	90·4	510	89·7	2,846	105·3
East Anglia													
1986 Sept	450	325	150	775	108·1	251	106·5	213	107·2	205	108·1	487	110·2
Dec	452	332	156	784	109·3	253	107·2	215	107·9	207	109·0	495	112·0
1987 Mar	451	329	156	780	108·8	252	106·9	214	107·3	206	108·4	494	111·8
June	458	338	160	795	110·9	254	107·4	214	107·5	206	108·8	509	115·1
Sept	469	340	158	809	112·8	259	109·6	219	109·8	211	111·2	514	116·2
Dec	471	349	165	819	114·2	261	110·6	220	110·8	213	112·3	525	118·7
South West													
1986 Sept	873	705	318	1,577	101·6	460	97·2	396	98·2	371	98·5	1,070	103·7
Dec	863	705	320	1,569	101·0	458	96·9	394	97·9	369	98·2	1,066	103·4
1987 Mar	857	698	314	1,555	100·2	453	95·8	389	96·7	365	96·9	1,059	102·8
June	865	726	333	1,592	102·5	456	96·5	392	97·4	368	97·7	1,093	106·0
Sept	873	718	322	1,591	102·5	456	96·5	392	97·2	367	97·5	1,088	105·5
Dec	864	722	328	1,586	102·1	454	95·9	390	96·7	365	97·0	1,088	105·5
West Midlands													
1986 Sept	1,155	882	385	2,037	102·8	829	97·9	740	97·9	698	98·4	1,177	106·6
Dec	1,157	893	394	2,050	103·5	830	98·0	740	97·9	698	98·5	1,190	107·8
1987 Mar	1,151	889	394	2,039	103·0	821	96·9	731	96·6	690	97·3	1,190	107·8
June	1,155	895	399	2,051	103·5	827	97·7	736	97·3	696	98·2	1,196	108·4
Sept	1,162	902	400	2,064	104·2	829	97·9	736	97·3	696	98·1	1,205	109·2
Dec	1,168	925	415	2,093	105·6	830	98·0	737	97·4	697	98·3	1,234	111·8
East Midlands													
1986 Sept	854	660	293	1,514	103·9	626	99·1	565	99·2	493	100·9	855	108·0
Dec	840	678	302	1,519	104·2	622	98·5	561	98·5	492	100·7	866	109·4
1987 Mar	835	670	298	1,505	103·3	611	96·8	550	96·5	486	99·5	864	109·2
June	852	676	302	1,528	104·9	616	97·6	554	97·2	491	100·5	883	111·5
Sept	860	680	299	1,540	105·7	620	98·2	557	97·7	494	101·2	888	112·1
Dec	853	698	309	1,552	106·5	619	98·0	556	97·6	495	101·3	901	113·8
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1986 Sept	992	797	387	1,789	100·9	627	92·5	539	92·2	461	95·0	1,133	106·2
Dec	984	810	399	1,795	101·2	622	91·7	534	91·3	456	94·0	1,147	107·5
1987 Mar	978	801	397	1,778	100·2	609	89·9	521	89·1	446	92·0	1,144	107·2
June	987	814	403	1,802	101·6	611	90·1	522	89·2	447	92·2	1,165	109·2
Sept	996	812	393	1,808	101·9	616	90·9	526	90·0	453	93·5	1,163	109·0
Dec	989	828	409	1,817	102·4	609	89·8	519	88·8	448	92·4	1,181	110·7
North West													
1986 Sept	1,211	1,060	481	2,271	98·9	786	93·6	675	93·3	628	93·7	1,468	102·1
Dec	1,203	1,079	502	2,283	99·4	780	92·8	669	92·4	623	92·9	1,486	103·4
1987 Mar	1,195	1,065	494	2,259	98·4	771	91·8	660	91·1	614	91·5	1,472	102·4
June	1,191	1,071	500	2,262	98·5	769	91·5	656	90·6	612	91·2	1,478	102·8
Sept	1,196	1,072	496	2,268	98·8	767	91·3	653	90·2	609	90·8	1,484	103·2
Dec	1,196	1,091	513	2,287	99·6	764	90·9	650	89·8	607	90·5	1,507	104·8
North													
1986 Sept	599	482	225	1,081	102·0	376	95·0	320	95·5	266	96·6	692	106·3
Dec	599	487	230	1,086	102·4	373	94·4	317	94·8	265	96·0	699	107·4
1987 Mar	594	483	230	1,077	101·5	368	93·1	312	93·1	260	94·2	696	107·0
June	599	490	235	1,090	102·8	370	93·6	314	93·7	263	95·4	707	108·7
Sept	601	491	233	1,092	103·0	370	93·6	313	93·5	262	95·1	708	108·8
Dec	603	497	237	1,099	103·7	369	93·3	312	93·2	261	94·6	718	110·3
Wales													
1986 Sept	483	380	176	863	97·4	284	91·7	242	91·9	205	96·5	556	100·3
Dec	477	385	180	862	97·3	282	91·1	240	91·3	205	96·4	558	100·8
1987 Mar	475	377	177	852	96·1	281	90·6	238	90·7	205	96·5	550	99·4
June	479	385	183	863	97·4	282	90·9	239	91·0	206	97·1	561	101·3
Sept	482	391	181	873	98·5	287	92·5	244	92·7	211	99·4	563	101·6
Dec	478	392	182	870	98·2	286	92·3	243	92·6	211	99·5	563	101·6
Scotland													
1986 Sept	1,020	866	367	1,886	99·1	595	93·2	460	92·2	409	94·2	1,261	102·6
Dec	1,006	868	375	1,874	98·4	586	91·9	451	90·3	404	93·1	1,259	102·4
1987 Mar	997	865	375	1,862	97·8	578	90·6	442	88·5	396	91·3	1,254	102·0
June	1,006	880	380	1,886	99·1	579	90·8	441	88·4	395	91·2	1,277	103·9
Sept	1,001	878	384	1,879	98·7	577	90·5	437	87·6	392	90·4	1,274	103·6
Dec	996	882	389	1,878	98·6	573	89·8	432	86·6	388	89·5	1,279	104·0
Great Britain													
1986 Sept	11,671	9,486	4,119	21,156	101·5	6,633	95·4	5,662	95·5	5,143	96·5	14,189	104·8
Dec	11,604	9,620	4,237	21,224	101·8	6,585	94·7	5,614	94·7	5,105	95·8	14,326	105·8
1987 Mar	11,541	9,544	4,207	21,084	101·1	6,498	93·4	5,523	93·1	5,030	94·4	14,285	105·5
June	11,620	9,697	4,277	21,317	102·3	6,515	93·7	5,532	93·3	5,044	94·7	14,500	107·1
Sept	11,699	9,719	4,246	21,419	102·7	6,551	94·2	5,554	93·7	5,070	95·2	14,539	107·4
Dec	11,680	9,873	4,367	21,553	103·4	6,521	93·7	5,528	93·2	5,051	94·8	14,725	108·7

* See footnotes to table 1·1.

1·5 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment by region*

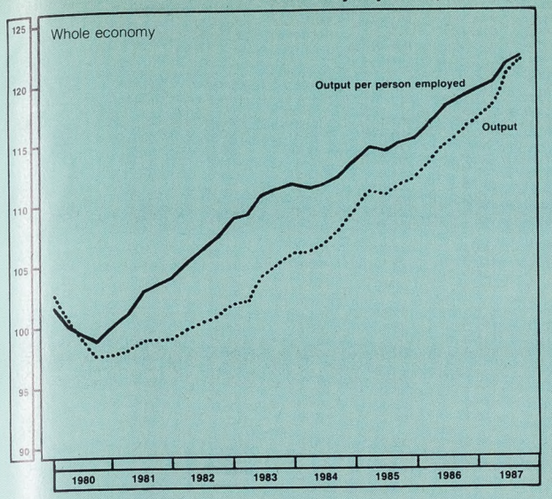
THOUSAND

Standard region	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
South East												
1986 Sept	74	104	168	697	543	288	784	751	571	1,102	743	1,539
Dec	66	106 R	168	679	539	287	776	793	568	1,110	747	1,565
1987 Mar	62	104 R	166	664	533	287	774	760	570	1,125	753	1,578
June	66	104 R	163	654	542	289	793	759	573	1,142	757	1,606
Sept	73	104 R	164	668	542	292 R	796	762	579	1,172	763	1,581
Dec	64	103	164	661	540	290	794	805	577	1,188	765	1,601
Greater London (Included in South East)												
1986 Sept	2	49	60	209	256	123	363	331	330	690	388	666
Dec	1	51 R	60	200	255	122	367	353	328	690	391	669
1987 Mar	1	51 R	58	192	249	121	363	335	328	695	392	670
June	1	51 R	57	186	254	122	371	334	329	701	393	676
Sept	1	50 R	57	204	254	122	369	332	331	719	394	670
Dec	1	50	57	200	253	121	374	349	330	727	394	671
East Anglia												
1986 Sept	36	8	31	80	94	38	81	77	63	64	53	150
Dec	36	8	31	79	97	38	77	81	63	65	54	155
1987 Mar	34	8	32	80	94	39	78	77	62	66	52	158
June	33	8	32	79	95	40	83	80	64	70	53	159
Sept	36	8	33	81	97	40	83	83	65	73	53	156
Dec	34	7	34	81	98	41	81	88	66	74	53	162
South West												
1986 Sept	48	25	47	186	138	64	198	156	83	157	153	323
Dec	44	25	48	186	136	64	182	161	83	158	155	328
1987 Mar	43 R	25	48	183	134	64	181	152	84	160	156	328
June	42	25	49	183	136	64	203	155	85	162	157	331
Sept	47 R	25	50	181	136	65 R	200	154	86	168	159	321
Dec	44	25	51	180	134	64	183	166	87	172	161	319
West Midlands												
1986 Sept	30	42	119	393	186	89	209	168	86	174	162	378
Dec	30	42	119	392	187	89	209	174	86	175	163	384
1987 Mar	28	41	118	387	185	90	209	166	86	177	165	388
June	27	40	118	389	189	91	211	163	86	181	166	390
Sept	30	40	119	386	190	93	213	164	86	185	168	389
Dec	29	39	119	388	190	93	216	176	86	189	170	399
East Midlands												
1986 Sept	33	73	59	176	258	60	145	140	78	91	136	264
Dec	31	69 R	58	174	260	61	146	147	78	91	137	266
1987 Mar	29	64 R	58	173	255	61	146	141	79	92	140	266
June	29	64	59	176	256	62	151	141	80	93	142	276
Sept	32	63 R	61	175	259	63	152	143	82	97	143	271
Dec	32	61	61	174	260	63	153	149	82	96	144	276
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1986 Sept	29	78	84	150	226	88	209	171	103	142	127	381
Dec	26	78	83	149	224	88	210	176	101	140	127	393
1987 Mar	25	75	81	148	217	88	211	167	102	141	128	394
June	26	75	80	147	221	89	218	171	104	146	128	398
Sept	29	73	79	148	226	90	221	169	107	144	131	391
Dec	27	71	78	147	223	90	218	181	107	143	129	403
North West												
1986 Sept	17	47	96	256	277	111	253	238	134	198	210	435
Dec	17	46	94	253	276	111	252	249	131	197	211	446
1987 Mar	16	46	93	251	270	111	251	237	129	196	211	449
June	16 R	45	93	249	269	112	256	236	129	199	211	446
Sept	17	44	94	247	268	114	261	240	129	203	213	438
Dec	16	43	94	247	267	114	262	250	129	204	211	450
North												
1986 Sept	14	53	61	109	97	56	103	101	58	74	90	266
Dec	13	52 R	60	109	96	56	104	103	57	74	89	272
1987 Mar	12	52	59	105	96	56	102	100	56	75	90	274
June	12	50 R	59	108	97	57	104	98	57	77	91	280
Sept	14	51	59	105	98	57	106	99	57	78	91	278
Dec	13	51	59	104	98	57	106	98	57	80	91	285
Wales												
1986 Sept	23	37	58	70	77	42	87	84	42	61	95	187
Dec	22	35	57	69	78	42	86	89	41	61	94	187
1987 Mar	21	34	57	69	79	42	82	84	41	62	94	187
June	21	33	57	70	79	42	89	85	42	64	93	188
Sept	23	33	58	71	82	43 R	90	84	41	65	93	189
Dec	22	32	57	71	83	42	85	90	41	67	92	188
Scotland												
1986 Sept	30	51	48	180	181	135	198	187	110	158	175	432
Dec	29	47	47	178	179	135	190	191	108	159	176	436
1987 Mar	30	46	47	176	173	136	189	183	106	161	176	439
June	30	45 R	46	177	172	138	198	185	108	165	177	444
Sept	28 R	45 R	46	175	171	140	202	182	108	164	179	439
Dec	27	44	46	173	169	140	194	191	106	166	179	442
Great Britain												
1986 Sept	335	519	770	2,297	2,076	971	2,268	2,074	1,329	2,219	1,945	4,355
Dec	313	509 R	764	2,268	2,073	971	2,232	2,162	1,317	2,230	1,953	4,432
1987 Mar	301 R	494	759	2,235	2,036	975	2,221	2,067	1,316	2,256	1,965	4,461
June	302 R	488	757	2,231	2,055	984	2,307	2,074	1,327	2,299	1,975	4,518
Sept	330 R	485	764	2,236	2,069	997 R	2,325	2,080	1,341	2,349 R	1,993	4,451
Dec	307	477	763	2,226	2,062	993	2,293	2,192	1,339	2,380	1,996	4,524

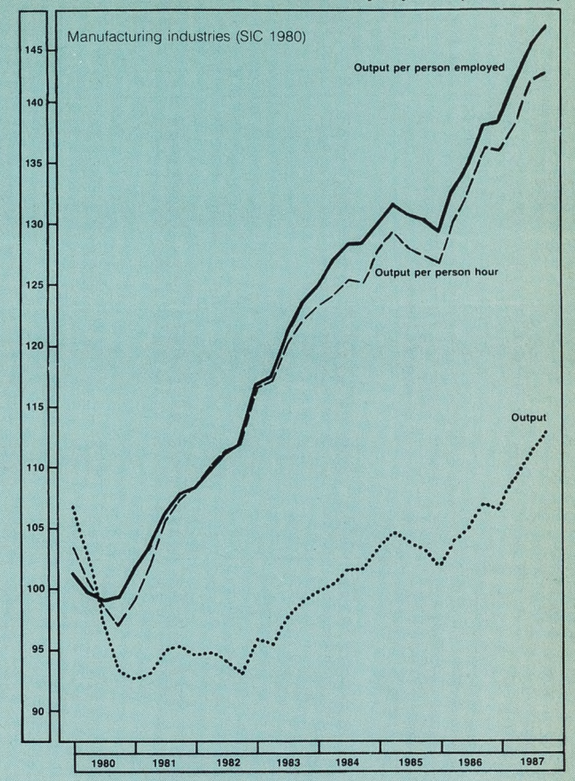
* See footnotes to table 1·1.

EMPLOYMENT 1·8
Indices of output, employment and productivity

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102·9	100·7	102·2	107·1	104·6	102·3	109·5	105·3	104·1	101·5
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	98·4	96·6	101·9	96·6	91·5	105·6	94·0	91·0	103·5	104·8
1982	100·1	94·6	105·7	98·4	86·3	114·1	94·2	85·5	110·4	110·4
1983	103·3	93·9	110·0	101·9	81·8	124·7	96·9	81·0	119·8	118·9
1984	106·7	95·5	111·7	103·3	80·3	128·7	100·9	79·8	126·5 R	124·4
1985	110·7	96·9	114·2	108·1	79·6	135·7	103·8	79·5	130·6	128·1
1986	113·9	97·5	116·9	109·7	77·5	141·6	104·1	77·9	133·8	131·5
1987	119·4	99·1	120·5	113·2 R	76·0	148·9	109·8	76·8	143·0	139·8 R
1982 Q1	99·1	95·3	104·0	97·3	88·3	110·2	94·8	87·6	108·4	108·4
Q2	99·9	94·9	105·3	98·9	87·0	113·7	94·9	86·3	110·1	110·2
Q3	100·5	94·5	106·4	99·2	85·6	115·9	94·1	84·7	111·1	111·2
Q4	100·8	93·9	107·3	98·2	84·2	116·6	93·2	83·4	111·9	111·8
1983 Q1	101·8	93·5	108·9	100·4	83·0	121·0	96·0	82·1	117·0	116·7
Q2	102·1	93·6	109·1	100·6	82·0	122·7	95·4	81·2	117·5	117·1
Q3	104·0	94·0	110·7	102·9	81·3	126·6	97·6	80·6	121·2	120·1
Q4	105·2	94·5	111·3	103·9	80·9	128·4	98·8	80·1	123·4	121·9
1984 Q1	105·9	94·9	111·6	104·3	80·5	129·6	99·8	79·8	125·1	123·3
Q2	106·1	95·3	111·3	102·8	80·3	128·0	100·4	79·8	126·0	124·1
Q3	106·9	95·7	111·7	102·6	80·1	128·1	101·6	79·9	127·3	125·3
Q4	107·8	96·1	112·2	103·6	80·1	129·3	101·5	79·8	127·4 R	125·1
1985 Q1	109·5	96·5	113·5	106·7	80·0	133·4	103·8	79·7 R	130·4	128·0
Q2	111·0	96·8 R	114·7 R	109·5	79·8	137·2	104·7	79·6	131·6	129·2
Q3	110·8	97·1 R	114·1 R	108·1	79·5	136·0	103·5	79·5 R	130·4	127·8
Q4	111·5	97·2	114·7	108·0	79·2	136·4	103·0	79·2 R	130·1	127·4
1986 Q1	111·9	97·2	115·2	108·5	78·5	138·2	102·0	78·8	129·5	127·0
Q2	113·4	97·3	116·6	109·5	77·7	140·9	103·3	78·1	132·4 R	130·2
Q3	114·7	97·5	117·7	110·3	77·0	143·2	104·3	77·4	134·7 R	132·4 R
Q4	115·8	97·9	118·3	110·5	76·7	144·1	106·8 R	77·2	138·5	136·2
1987 Q1	116·7	98·3	118·8	111·3	76·2	146·1	106·4 R	76·9	138·5 R	136·0 R
Q2	118·4	98·9	119·8 R	112·3 R	76·1	147·6 R	108·6	76·9	141·4 R	138·4 R
Q3	120·6	99·3	121·5	114·0	75·9	150·2	111·4 R	76·8	145·1 R	141·8 R
Q4	121·8	99·8	122·0	115·1	75·8	151·8	112·7 R	76·7 R	147·0 R	143·1 R

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.
* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 31 of January 1987 *Employment Gazette*.

1·8 EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1980 = 100

	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
			Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufacturing	
Class		**DIV 1-4**	**DIV 2-4**	**21-22**	**23-24**	**25-26**	**31-37**	**41-42**	**43-45**	**46-49**	**DIV 5**
Output‡											
1979	102·9	107·1	109·5	131·8	111·0	111·2	107·7	100·7	117·9	111·9	105·8
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	98·4	96·6	94·0	106·1	89·1	99·5	91·8	98·3	92·7	93·2	89·9
1982	100·1	98·4	94·2	103·2	90·9	99·7	92·9	99·8	91·3	90·8	91·6
1983	103·3	101·9	96·9	104·7	93·9	107·3	94·9	100·9	94·7	93·8	95·3
1984	106·7	103·3	100·9	107·9	95·1	114·0	99·6	101·9	98·1	97·8	98·5
1985	110·7	108·1	103·8	112·8	94·6	119·1	104·0	101·0	101·9	99·0	99·8
1986	113·9	109·7	104·1	110·5	96·9	120·8	101·7	102·5	103·8	103·8	102·1
1987	119·4	113·2	109·8	119·1	101·8	129·5	106·5	103·9	106·0	114·5	110·6
1983 Q1	101·8	100·4	96·0	98·8	93·0	104·5	94·7	100·0	92·8	92·9	93·7
Q2	102·1	100·5	95·4	104·8	91·4	106·3	93·1	98·8	93·5	93·0	92·1
Q3	104·0	102·8	97·6	105·7	95·7	108·6	95·1	103·0	95·1	93·7	97·7
Q4	105·2	104·0	98·8	109·6	95·4	109·8	96·7	101·8	97·3	95·6	97·8
1984 Q1	105·9	104·2	99·8	111·5	94·4	111·9	97·9	101·9	96·9	97·4	97·8
Q2	106·1	102·7	100·4	104·6	95·4	112·0	98·8	102·6	97·8	98·6	98·3
Q3	106·9	102·5	101·6	109·1	96·5	115·8	100·8	101·9	98·8	97·3	99·6
Q4	107·8	103·7	101·5	106·2	94·3	116·4	100·8	101·2	98·9	98·1	98·2
1985 Q1	109·5	106·7	103·8	109·6	93·1	120·5	104·6	101·9	100·2	98·2	100·3
Q2	111·0	109·5	104·7	115·1	94·8	120·4	106·2	100·3	101·8	97·9	99·5
Q3	110·8	108·1	103·5	115·1	94·7	118·5	103·1	100·4	102·8	99·9	98·7
Q4	111·5	108·0	103·0	111·4	95·7	116·9	102·2	101·3	102·7	99·8	100·8
1986 Q1	111·9	108·5	102·0	109·0	93·6	118·3	99·8	100·9	103·5	100·4	98·9
Q2	113·4	109·5	103·3	110·0	96·7	118·6	101·2	101·4	104·2	102·4	101·7
Q3	114·7	110·3	104·3	108·8	98·0	121·4	101·6	102·8	103·1	104·7	102·8
Q4	115·8	110·5	106·8	114·4	99·4	124·9	104·2	104·8	104·5	107·6	105·1
1987 Q1	116·7	111·3	106·4	114·5	97·7	126·5	103·1	103·2	103·0	109·2	109·8
Q2	118·4	112·3	108·6	119·9	101·0	128·1	104·6	104·3	104·8	113·6	107·0
Q3	120·6	114·0	111·4	120·6	103·8	131·0	108·1	103·8	107·2	117·5	110·0
Q4	121·8	115·1	112·7	121·4	104·7	132·3	110·2	104·2	108·9	117·6	114·8
Employed labour force*											
1979	100·7	104·6	105·3	111·5	105·3	104·5	104·2	101·6	111·8	104·4	98·8
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	96·6	91·5	91·0	86·4	85·3	92·2	90·8	94·9	87·2	93·7	94·6
1982	94·6	86·3	85·5	83·4	74·8	87·0	84·6	90·2	81·5	90·6	91·6
1983	93·9	81·8	81·0	73·2	73·2	82·6	79·2	85·4	78·1	89·2	91·8
1984	95·5	80·3	79·8	64·9	77·8	81·9	76·8	83·1	78·6	90·9	94·1
1985	96·9	79·6	79·5	64·8	77·0	82·4	75·6	81·8	79·4	92·9	93·6
1986	97·5	77·5	77·9	59·7	76·6	82·1	73·0	79·3	79·1	94·0	93·1
1987	99·1	76·0	76·8	56·7	77·4	81·7	70·9	77·8	77·6	96·5	97·0
1983 Q1	93·5	83·0	82·1	75·9	73·5	83·9	80·7	86·9	78·5	89·2	91·3
Q2	93·6	82·0	81·2	74·3	72·8	82·7	79·5	85·5	77·9	89·3	91·1
Q3	94·0	81·3	80·6	72·3	72·7	82·1	78·6	84·9	77·9	89·1	91·8
Q4	94·5	80·9	80·1	70·2	73·8	81·8	77·9	84·5	78·3	89·3	92·9
1984 Q1	94·9	80·5	79·8	68·3	74·9	81·5	77·3	83·7	78·4	89·9	93·4
Q2	95·3	80·3	79·7	67·4	74·7	81·7	76·9	83·2	78·6	90·5	93·8
Q3	95·7	80·1	79·9	60·9	82·0	82·1	76·5	82·9	78·6	91·3	94·5
Q4	96·1	80·1	79·8	63·1	79·8	82·2	76·4	82·7	78·8	92·1	94·7
1985 Q1	96·5	80·0	79·7	66·4	77·1	82·0	76·1	82·5	78·8	92·0	94·3
Q2	96·8	79·8	79·6	65·2	77·3	82·2	75·8	82·2	79·2	92·2	93·8
Q3	97·1	79·5	79·5	64·3	76·9	82·6	75·6	81·6	79·8	93·3	93·3
Q4	97·2	79·2	79·2	63·2	76·6	82·7	75·1	81·0	80·0	94·0	93·0
1986 Q1	97·2	78·5	78·8	61·2	77·0	82·5	74·4	80·3	80·0	93·7	92·9
Q2	97·3	77·7	78·1	60·0	76·6	82·0	73·3	79·4	79·7	93·3	92·9
Q3	97·5	77·0	77·4	59·2	76·1	81·9	72·5	78·8	78·5	94·0	92·9
Q4	97·9	76·7	77·2	58·4	76·6	81·9	72·0	78·6	78·3	95·1	93·8
1987 Q1	98·3	76·2	76·9	57·3	77·0	81·8	71·3	78·0	77·7	95·6	95·5
Q2	98·9	76·1	76·9	56·6	77·0	81·7	71·0	77·9	77·8	96·2	97·0
Q3	99·3	75·9	76·8	56·6	77·3	81·7	70·8	77·6	77·6	96·8	97·5
Q4	99·8	75·8	76·7	56·4	78·5	81·8	70·7	77·5	77·3	97·4	98·0
Output per person employed*											
1979	102·2	102·3	104·1	117·6	105·6	106·4	103·4	99·1	105·5	107·2	107·1
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	101·9	105·6	103·5	122·2	105·4	108·0	101·3	103·6	106·5	99·5	95·1
1982	105·7	114·1	110·4	123·1	121·8	114·7	109·9	110·7	112·1	100·3	100·0
1983	110·0	124·7	119·8	142·7	128·5	130·0	120·0	118·1	121·3	105·2	103·9
1984	111·7	128·7	126·5	165·7	122·6	139·3	129·8	122·6	124·9	107·6	104·7
1985	114·2	135·7	130·6	173·4	123·1	144·7	137·6	123·4	128·4	106·6	106·7
1986	116·9	141·6	133·8	184·4	126·8	147·3	139·4	129·2	131·4	110·4	109·7
1987	120·5	148·9	143·0	209·1	131·6	158·5	150·3	133·6	136·7	118·6	114·1
1983 Q1	108·9	121·0	117·0	129·3	126·8	123·8	117·5	115·0	118·2	104·2	102·7
Q2	109·1	122·6	117·5	140·4	125·8	128·9	117·2	115·4	120·0	104·0	101·1
Q3	110·7	126·6	121·2	145·6	131·9	132·4	121·1	121·3	122·2	105·2	106·5
Q4	111·3	128·4	123·4	155·4	129·5	134·3	124·3	120·5	124·4	107·1	105·3
1984 Q1	111·6	129·6	125·1	162·5	126·3	137·4	126·8	121·7	123·7	108·4	104·8
Q2	111·3	128·0	126·1	154·5	127·9	137·2	128·6	123·3	124·6	109·0	104·8
Q3	111·7	128·1	127·3	178·4	117·9	141·1	131·9	122·9	125·8	106·6	105·4
Q4	112·2	129·3	127·4	167·6	118·4	141·7	132·1	122·4	125·6	106·6	103·7
1985 Q1	113·5	133·4	130·4	164·3	121·0	147·1	137·6	123·5	127·3	106·8	106·4
Q2	114·7	137·2	131·6	175·8	122·8	146·6	140·3	122·0	128·7	106·2	106·1
Q3	114·1	136·0	130·4	178·2	123·4	143·6	136·5	123·0	129·0	107·1	105·8
Q4	114·7	136·4	130·1	175·5	125·1	141·5	136·2	125·1	128·5	106·2	108·4
1986 Q1	115·2	138·2	129·5	177·3	121·8	143·5	134·3	125·6	129·5	107·2	106·5
Q2	116·6	140·9	132·4	182·5	126·5	144·7	138·2	127·7	130·9	109·8	109·5
Q3	117·7	143·2	134·7	183·0	129·0	148·3	140·3	130·4	131·5	111·4	110·7
Q4	118·3	144·1	138·5	195·0	130·0	152·6	144·9	133·3	133·6	113·2	112·1
1987 Q1	118·8	146·1	138·5	199·0	127·1	154·8	144·8	132·3	132·7	114·3	115·0
Q2	119·8	147·6	141·4	210·9	131·4	156·9	147·5	133·2	134·9	118·1	110·4
Q3	121·5	150·2	145·1	212·2	134·5	160·5	152·9	133·8	138·3	121·4	113·8
Q4	122·0	151·8	147·0	214·3	133·6	161·8	156·0	134·4	141·0	120·8	117·2

* Based on the output measure of Gross Domestic Product.
† Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.
‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

1.9 EMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether-lands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer-land (2)(5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1984 Q4	27,127	7,151	3,377	..	12,501	..	..	27,165	..	..	22,785	59,506	..	2,035	13,504	4,403	3,181	114,259
1985 Q1	27,232 R	7,192	3,353	..	12,521	..	..	27,228	..	..	22,728	59,650	..	2,049	13,530	4,426	3,187	115,028
Q2	27,316 R	7,218	3,359	..	12,621	..	..	27,274	..	..	22,828	59,553	..	2,040	13,478	4,414	3,185	115,175
Q3	27,371 R	7,290	3,342	..	12,650	..	..	27,360	..	..	23,003	59,670	..	2,087	13,557	4,427	3,200	115,467
Q4	27,422 R	7,397	3,364	..	12,765	..	..	27,392	..	..	22,998	59,645	..	2,095	13,635	4,427	3,202	116,187
1986 Q1	27,492 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,863	..	..	27,443	..	..	23,175	60,116	..	2,108	13,698	4,392	3,221	117,008
Q2	27,513 R	7,514	3,374	..	12,869	..	..	27,473	..	..	23,179	60,050	..	2,123	13,729	4,396	3,231	117,628
Q3	27,553 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,849	..	..	27,512	..	..	23,132	60,370	..	2,134	13,807	4,375	3,242	118,171
Q4	27,593 R	7,598	3,394	..	12,896	..	..	27,526	..	..	23,410	60,331	..	2,146	13,913	4,382	3,254	118,558
1987 Q1	27,626 R	7,637	3,418	..	13,028	..	..	27,572	..	..	23,414	60,569	..	2,162	14,002	4,420	3,267	119,202
Q2	27,645 R	7,696	..	..	13,099	..	..	27,632	..	..	23,334	60,760	..	2,167	14,294	4,423	3,273	119,615
Q3	27,571 R	7,753	..	..	13,139	..	..	27,677	..	..	23,505	60,888	..	2,176		4,413	3,285	120,038
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q4	23,944 R	6,527	3,252	..	11,114	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,956	..	1,976	10,566	4,274	3,145	105,938
1985 Q1	24,030 R	6,596	3,230	..	11,130	..	..	24,936	..	..	20,419	58,059	..	1,989	10,536	4,293	3,155	106,620
Q2	24,104 R	6,606	3,238	..	11,284	..	..	24,968	..	..	20,516	58,067	..	1,993	10,514	4,284	3,155	106,828
Q3	24,146 R	6,693	3,223	..	11,357	..	..	25,039	..	..	20,598	58,123	..	2,029	10,596	4,307	3,171	107,193
Q4	24,174 R	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,920	25,093	..	..	20,520	58,010	..	2,045	10,623	4,310	3,175	107,973
1986 Q1	24,180 R	6,849	3,253	..	11,610	..	..	25,170	..	..	20,645	58,451	..	2,066	10,650	4,270	3,185	108,752
Q2	24,196 R	6,917	3,272	..	11,638	..	..	25,234	..	..	20,594	58,403	..	2,083	10,767	4,276	3,204	109,249
Q3	24,271 R	6,935	3,305	..	11,607	..	..	25,310	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,093	10,883	4,264	3,217	109,980
Q4	24,379 R	6,958	3,285	..	11,682	..	20,931	25,354	..	..	20,659	58,669	..	2,102	10,959	4,268	3,230	110,420
1987 Q1	24,499 R	7,026	3,280	..	11,775	..	..	25,396	..	..	20,678	58,740	..	2,112	10,979	4,329	3,244	111,254
Q2	24,653 R	7,056	..	..	11,908	..	..	25,407	..	..	20,566	58,946	..	2,126	11,346	4,331	3,246	112,180
Q3	24,736 R	7,123	..	..	11,982	..	..	25,432	..	..	20,573	59,209	..	2,138		4,333	3,260	112,860
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1986 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male	16,096	4,541	2,042	2,445	7,347	1,472	13,433	16,581	2,513	898	14,752	36,260	3,824	1,190	9,881	2,298	2,039	65,422
Female	11,337 R	2,995	1,343	1,668	5,523	1,250	10,045	10,904	1,379	384	8,473	23,950	2,020	938	4,392	2,087	1,206	52,413
All	27,434	7,536	3,385	4,113	12,870	2,722	23,478	27,485	3,892	1,282	23,225	60,202	5,844	2,128	14,273	4,386	3,244	117,834
Civilian employment: Male	13,879 R	4,198	1,978	2,227	6,657	1,383	12,245	15,381	2,371	726	13,638	35,260	3,326	1,171	7,697	2,238	2,025	60,892
Female	10,326	2,748	1,301	1,380	4,977	1,139	8,720	9,876	1,217	331	6,977	23,270	1,757	914	3,262	2,031	1,193	48,706
All	24,204	6,946	3,279	3,607	11,634	2,522	20,965	25,257	3,588	1,056	20,614	58,530	5,083	2,086	10,959	4,269	3,219	109,597
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·5	7·3	7·6	3·7	6·9	..	..	4·6	24·3	..	10·6	7·3	..	9·0	16·7	5·6	7·6	4·4
Industry	41·0	35·1	48·7	39·0	34·1	..	..	50·3	32·9	..	38·1	38·7	..	37·7	38·8	44·2	47·1	36·6
Services	55·5	57·6	43·7	57·3	59·1	..	..	45·1	42·8	..	53·1	54·0	..	53·1	44·4	50·0	45·3	59·0
Female: Agriculture	1·1	4·4	10·2	1·7	3·1	..	..	6·5	37·9	..	11·6	10·1	..	5·0	12·8	2·6	4·7	1·4
Industry	17·7	14·2	21·3	14·4	13·8	..	..	26·2	16·6	..	23·3	28·0	..	12·6	17·0	14·6	21·8	15·9
Services	81·2	81·4	68·6	83·8	83·1	..	..	67·3	45·5	..	65·2	61·9	..	82·3	70·2	82·8	73·6	82·7
All: Agriculture	2·5	6·1	8·7	2·9	5·1	6·7	7·3	5·3	28·9	16·0	10·9	8·5	4·9	7·2	15·6	4·2	6·5	3·1
Industry	31·1	26·8	37·8	29·7	25·3	28·1	31·3	40·9	27·4	28·9	33·1	34·5	28·1	26·7	32·4	30·2	37·7	27·7
Services	66·4	67·1	53·6	67·5	69·6	65·2	61·3	53·8	43·8	55·3	56·0	57·1	67·0	66·1	52·1	65·6	55·8	69·2

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1965–1985" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation and international comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes: [1] For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to working population excluding HM Forces, civilian employment to employed labour force excluding HM Forces, and industry to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1·1.
[2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
[3] Annual figures relate to June.
[4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
[6] Annual figures relate to 1985.
[7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.
[8] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
[9] Annual figures relate to April.
[10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
[11] Annual figures relate to January.
[12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

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

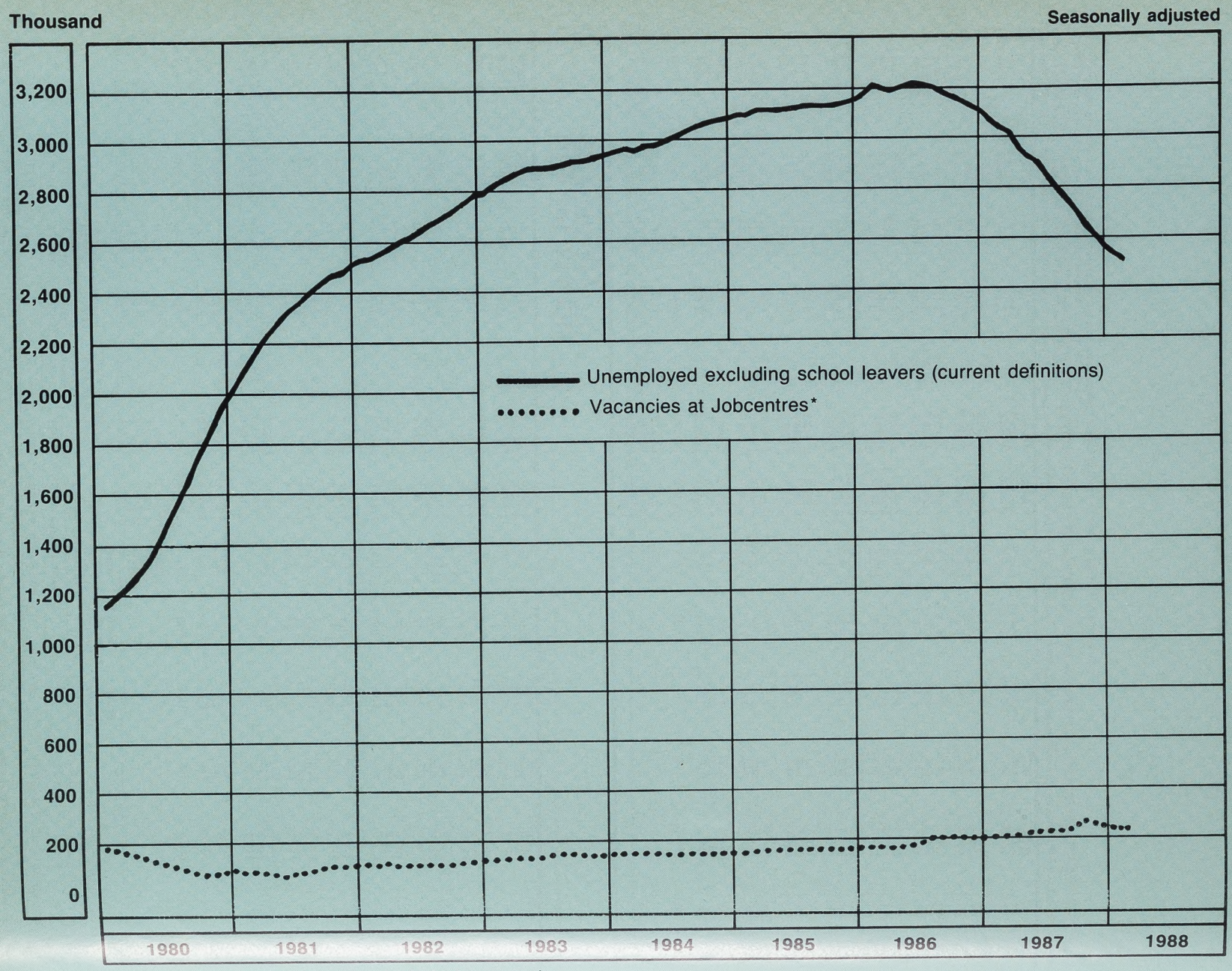
GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost Actual (Thou)	Hours lost Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1981	1,137	26·6	8·2	9·37		16	621	320	3,720	11·4	335	7·8	4,352		12·6
1982	1,198	29·8	8·3	9·93		8	320	134	1,438	10·7	142	3·5	1,776		12·4
1983	1,209	31·5	8·5	10·19		6	244	71	741	10·2	77	2·0	1,000		12·9
1984	1,297	34·3	8·9	11·39		6	238	40	402	10·4	43	1·5	645		14·4
1985	1,329	34·0	9·0	11·98		4	165	24	241	10·2	28	0·7	416		15·1
1986	1,304	34·2	9·0	11·72		5	192	29	293	10·1	34	0·9	485		14·4
1987	1,359	36·1	9·3	12·68		4	148	21	207	10·0	25	0·7	364		14·8
Week ended															
1986 Feb 8	1,334	34·6	8·7	11·64	11·76	5	212	30	286	9·5	36	0·9	498	404	14·0
Mar 8	1,336	34·7	8·9	11·83	11·74	7	261	36	359	10·0	43	1·1	620	500	14·6
Apr 12	1,294	33·6	8·8	11·36	11·58	6	256	33	339	10·2	40	1·0	595	557	15·1
May 17	1,326	34·6	8·9	11·79	11·51	4	156	32	322	10·2	35	0·9	478	498	13·5
June 14	1,291	33·7	9·0	11·56	11·28	3	109	28	283	10·1	31	0·8	392	448	12·7
July 12	1,279	33·8	9·2	11·74	11·66	4	140	22	220	10·2	25	0·7	360	395	14·3
Aug 16	1,192	31·6	9·2	10·99	11·77	4	144	20	223	10·9	24	0·6	367	433	15·3
Sept 13	1,280	33·8	9·2	11·81	11·68	3	116	23	244	10·5	26	0·7	360	434	13·8
Oct 14	1,346	35·6	9·0	12·18	11·77	8	300	43	445	10·4	50	1·3	745	814	14·9
Nov 15	1,393	36·9	9·1	12·69	12·06	5	184	33	319	9·7	37	0·9	503	482	13·5
Dec 13	1,354	35·8	9·2	12·49	11·62	4	164	26	256	9·9	30	0·8	420	511	14·0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30·6	8·6	9·75	11·47	11	423	28	281	9·9	39	1·0	704	568	18·1
Feb 14	1,305	35·1	9·3	11·97	12·09	4	172	34	341	10·0	38	1·0	514	417	13·4
Mar 14	1,354	36·3	9·2	12·44	12·27	3	109	35	339	9·8	37	1·0	448	357	12·0
Apr 11	1,329	35·8	9·2	12·25	12·44	4	103	29	273	9·5	33	0·9	435	406	13·3
May 16	1,353	36·4	9·3	12·65	12·38	3	129	23	229	10·1	26	0·7	358	369	13·9
June 13	1,396	37·2	9·3	12·97	12·68	3	129	14	132	9·4	17	0·5	262	306	15·2
July 11	1,334	35·3	9·4	12·54	12·49	4	172	16	153	9·9	20	0·5	325	355	16·4
Aug 15	1,268	33·5	9·4	11·88	12·70	3	116	15	124	8·4	18	0·5	240	281	13·6
Sept 12	1,377	36·0	9·5	13·09	12·96	2	89	12	104	8·7	14	0·4	193	236	13·6
Oct 10	1,468	38·4	9·7	14·10	13·66	3	117	15	140	9·5	18	0·5	264	287	14·5
Nov 14	1,516	39·6	9·5	14·24	13·58	3	105	15	245	15·9	18	0·5	395	376	19·5
Dec 12	1,476	38·6	9·7	14·32	13·43	3	106	14	118	8·5	17	0·4	224	276	13·5
1988 Jan 16	1,376	36·2	9·3	12·77	14·54	4	142	18	170	9·3	22	0·6	312	251	14·3
Feb 13	1,445	38·0	9·3	13·45	13·56	3	131	23	226	10·0	26	0·7	357	290	13·8

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

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1981	89·0	89·2	86·8	89·5	94·3	98·7	98·9	98·8	101·5	99·0
1982	84·6	85·0	80·1	84·8	89·6	100·5	100·9	100·9	103·9	99·5
1983	82·6	82·5	77·3	85·1	87·4	101·5	102·0	103·2	105·6	100·2
1984	83·4	84·3	73·6	87·0	84·3	102·7	103·5	104·5	105·8	100·3
1985	82·8	82·9	74·6	86·4	83·3	103·2	104·9	105·5	105·6	100·5
1986	80·1	78·6	68·5	85·1	82·7	102·9	103·9 R	104·1 R	104·6 R	100·0
1987	79·9	77·7	66·8	83·8	81·4	103·7 R	106·1 R	106·7 R	105·4 R	100·1 R
Week ended										
1986 Feb 8	81·4					103·2				
Mar 8	81·1	80·0	72·0	86·5	84·6	103·1	104·3	104·8	105·0	100·4
Apr 12	80·8					102·9				
May 17	80·3					102·8				
June 14	79·7	78·3	69·1	85·6	83·4	102·6	103·6	103·4	104·4	99·8
July 12	79·6					102·9				
Aug 16	79·4					102·9				
Sept 13	79·2	78·1	66·7	84·1	81·3	102·8	103·4	103·7	104·2	99·9
Oct 11	78·9					102·6				
Nov 15	79·1					102·9				
Dec 13	79·1	77·9	66·2	84·1	81·5	103·0 R	104·4 R	104·5 R	104·6 R	100·0 R
1987 Jan 10	78·5					102·8 R				
Feb 14	79·0					103·2 R				
Mar 14	79·2	77·1	66·5	83·8	82·1	103·4 R	105·1 R	105·9 R	105·1 R	99·9 R
Apr 11	79·2					103·5 R				
May 16	79·4					103·5 R				
June 13	79·7	77·4	66·6	84·3	81·3	103·8 R	105·7 R	106·5 R	105·4 R	100·0 R
July 11	79·5					103·6 R				
Aug 15	79·7					103·8 R				
Sept 12	79·8	77·7	66·9	83·8	81·1	104·0 R	106·1 R	106·7 R	105·5 R	100·4 R
Oct 10	82·4					104·4 R				
Nov 14	82·1					104·3 R				
Dec 12	80·1	78·4	67·0	83·1	81·1	104·4 R	107·5 R	107·5 R	105·7 R	100·0 R
1988 Jan 16	80·7					105·1 R				
Feb 13	80·2					104·4				

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1973–88 C1



*Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies.

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted Number	Seasonally adjusted Per cent working population†	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
1984 } Annual averages	3,159·8	11·7	113·0	..	3,046·8	2,998·7	11·1					
1985 } Annual averages	3,271·2	11·8	108·0	..	3,163·3	3,113·5	11·3					
1986 } Annual averages	3,289·1	11·8	104·0	..	3,185·1	3,180·4	11·5					
1987 } Annual averages	2,953·4	10·6	73·4	..	2,880·0	2,880·0	10·3					
1986 Mar 6	3,323·8	12·0	84·8	..	3,239·0	3,204·7	11·5	39·9	20·4	285	2,973	66
Apr 10	3,325·1	12·0	112·4	..	3,212·7	3,194·9	11·5	–9·8	13·6	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270·9	11·8	110·9	..	3,160·0	3,200·1	11·5	5·2	11·8	283	2,921	67
June 12	3,229·4	11·6	107·3	100·8	3,122·1	3,208·8	11·6	8·7	1·4	289	2,874	67
July 10	3,279·6	11·8	101·6	125·1	3,178·0	3,210·3	11·6	1·5	5·1	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280·1	11·8	92·3	113·8	3,187·8	3,206·3	11·5	–4·0	2·1	318	2,896	67
Sept 11	3,332·9	12·0	140·7		3,192·2	3,185·7	11·5	–20·6	–7·7	423	2,842	68
Oct 9	3,237·2	11·7	117·5	..	3,119·7	3,163·5	11·4	–22·2	–15·6	353	2,817	67
Nov 13	3,216·8	11·6	98·2	..	3,118·6	3,150·7	11·3	–12·8	–18·5	323	2,827	67
Dec 11	3,229·2	11·6	89·0	..	3,140·2	3,120·7	11·2	–30·0	–21·7	290	2,870	69
1987 Jan 8	3,297·2	11·8	89·2	..	3,208·0	3,112·2	11·2	–8·5	–17·1	297	2,930	71
Feb 12	3,225·8	11·6	79·9	..	3,145·9	3,066·5	11·0	–45·7	–28·1	291	2,867	68
Mar 12	3,143·4	11·3	72·3	..	3,071·1	3,037·3	10·9	–29·2	–27·8	261	2,815	67
Apr 9	3,107·1	11·1	66·6	..	3,040·6	3,021·4	10·8	–15·9	–30·3	284	2,758	65
May 14	2,986·5	10·7	74·9	..	2,911·5	2,950·9	10·6	–70·5	–38·5	246	2,677	63
June 11	2,905·3	10·4	69·4	103·6	2,835·9	2,922·2	10·5	–28·7	–38·4	243	2,601	62
July 9	2,906·5	10·4	63·9	128·9	2,842·5	2,873·1	10·3	–49·1	–49·4	337	2,510	60
Aug 13	2,865·8	10·3	56·1	115·7	2,809·7	2,825·5	10·1	–47·6	–41·8	287	2,522	57
Sept 10	2,870·2	10·3	92·4	..	2,777·8	2,772·2	9·9	–53·3	–50·0	358	2,457	55
Oct 8	2,751·4	9·9	83·2	..	2,668·2	2,713·6	9·7	–58·6	–53·2	311	2,386	54
Nov 12	2,685·6	9·6	69·4	..	2,616·2	2,650·8	9·5	–62·8	–58·2	282	2,353	51
Dec 10	2,695·8	9·7	63·7	..	2,632·1	2,613·9	9·4	–36·9	–52·8	264	2,382	50
1988 Jan 14	2,722·2	9·8	62·8	..	2,659·4	2,564·7	9·2	–49·2	–49·6	270	2,402	51
Feb 11	2,665·5	9·6	57·4	..	2,608·1	2,532·6	9·1	–32·1	–39·4	262	2,356	48
Mar 10*	2,592·1	9·3	52·1	..	2,540·0	2,504·8	9·0	–27·8	–36·4	235	2,311	46

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1984 } Annual averages	3,038·4	11·5	109·7	..	2,928·7	2,886·1	10·9					
1985 } Annual averages	3,149·4	11·7	105·6	..	3,043·9	2,998·2	11·1					
1986 } Annual averages	3,161·3	11·7	101·6	..	3,059·6	3,055·1	11·3					
1987 } Annual averages	2,826·9	10·4	71·4	..	2,755·5	2,755·6	10·1					
1986 Mar 6	3,199·4	11·8	83·1	..	3,116·3	3,081·9	11·4	38·7	19·2	277	2,858	65
Apr 10	3,198·9	11·8	109·8	..	3,089·1	3,071·0	11·3	–10·9	12·3	319	2,814	65
May 8	3,146·2	11·6	108·6	..	3,037·5	3,075·5	11·4	4·5	10·8	275	2,806	65
June 12	3,103·5	11·5	105·3	97·8	2,998·2	3,083·1	11·4	7·6	0·4	279	2,759	65
July 10	3,150·2	11·6	99·8	121·8	3,050·4	3,083·8	11·4	0·7	4·3	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150·1	11·6	90·7	110·5	3,059·4	3,078·9	11·4	–4·9	1·1	309	2,776	65
Sept 11	3,197·9	11·8	136·6		3,061·4	3,057·9	11·3	–21·0	–8·4	407	2,724	66
Oct 9	3,106·5	11·5	114·2	..	2,992·3	3,035·4	11·2	–22·5	–16·1	342	2,699	66
Nov 13	3,088·4	11·4	95·5	..	2,992·8	3,023·1	11·2	–12·3	–18·6	314	2,709	65
Dec 11	3,100·4	11·4	86·6	..	3,013·7	2,993·3	11·1	–29·8	–21·5	282	2,751	67
1987 Jan 8	3,166·0	11·6	87·0	..	3,079·0	2,984·9	11·0	–8·4	–16·8	288	2,809	69
Feb 12	3,096·6	11·4	78·0	..	3,018·5	2,940·4	10·8	–44·5	–27·6	283	2,748	66
Mar 12	3,016·5	11·1	70·6	..	2,945·9	2,911·9	10·7	–28·5	–27·1	253	2,698	65
Apr 9	2,979·9	11·0	65·0	..	2,914·9	2,895·4	10·6	–16·5	–29·8	275	2,641	64
May 14	2,860·3	10·5	72·8	..	2,787·5	2,824·8	10·4	–70·6	–38·5	237	2,561	62
June 11	2,779·8	10·2	67·5	100·5	2,712·3	2,796·7	10·3	–28·1	–38·4	234	2,486	60
July 9	2,778·5	10·2	62·2	125·8	2,716·3	2,747·9	10·1	–48·8	–49·2	325	2,395	58
Aug 13	2,738·5	10·1	54·6	112·1	2,683·9	2,700·9	9·9	–47·0	–41·3	278	2,405	55
Sept 10	2,740·2	10·1	89·2	..	2,651·1	2,648·5	9·7	–52·4	–49·4	344	2,343	54
Oct 8	2,626·7	9·7	80·5	..	2,546·2	2,590·9	9·5	–57·6	–52·3	301	2,274	52
Nov 12	2,564·6	9·4	67·2	..	2,497·4	2,530·1	9·3	–60·8	–56·9	274	2,242	49
Dec 10	2,575·2	9·5	61·8	..	2,513·4	2,494·2	9·2	–35·9	–51·4	256	2,270	49
1988 Jan 14	2,600·4	9·6	61·1	..	2,539·3	2,446·3	9·0	–47·9	–48·2	261	2,289	49
Feb 11	2,545·9	9·4	55·9	..	2,490·0	2,415·4	8·9	–30·9	–38·2	254	2,245	46
Mar 10*	2,474·6	9·1	50·7	..	2,423·9	2,388·4	8·8	–27·0	–35·3	228	2,202	45

* The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.
† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and H.M. Forces) at mid-1987 for 1987 and 1988 data and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years.
‡ Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count is made in June, July and August.

THOUSAND

MALE						FEMALE						UNITED KINGDOM
UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS			MARRIED	
Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted Number	Seasonally adjusted Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted Number	Seasonally adjusted Per cent working population†	Number	
2,197·4	13·5	65·0	2,132·4	2,102·1	13·0	962·5	8·9	48·0	914·5	895·9	8·2		1984 } Annual averages
2,251·7	13·7	62·6	2,189·1	2,159·0	13·1	1,019·5	9·1	45·3	974·2	954·4	8·5		1985 } Annual averages
2,252·5	13·7	59·7	2,192·8	2,190·1	13·3	1,036·6	9·1	44·3	992·2	990·2	8·7		1986 } Annual averages
2,045·8	12·5	41·9	2,003·9	2,003·9	12·3	907·6	7·9	31·6	876·0	876·0	7·6		1987 } Annual averages
2,298·9	14·0	49·1	2,249·8	2,215·4	13·5	1,024·9	9·0	35·7	989·3	989·3	8·7	430·8	Mar 6 1986
2,290·0	14·0	64·8	2,225·2	2,201·4	13·4	1,035·0	9·1	47·6	987·4	993·5	8·7	435·6	Apr 10
2,251·4	13·7	63·6	2,187·9	2,203·0	13·4	1,019·4	9·0	47·3	972·2	997·1	8·8	431·9	May 8
2,217·5	13·5	61·3	2,156·1	2,206·4	13·5	1,011·9	8·9	46·0	965·9	1,002·4	8·8	430·5	June 12
2,231·5	13·6	57·8	2,173·7	2,204·6	13·4	1,048·1	9·2	43·8	1,004·3	1,005·7	8·9	435·3	July 10
2,222·0	13·5	53·3	2,168·7	2,201·4	13·4	1,058·1	9·3	39·1	1,019·1	1,004·9	8·8	446·0	Aug 14
2,251·3	13·7	80·7	2,170·6	2,188·8	13·3	1,081·6	9·5	60·0	1,021·6	996·9	8·8	441·5	Sept 11
2,199·8	13·4	66·9	2,132·9	2,174·9	13·3	1,037·4	9·1	50·6	986·8	988·6	8·7	436·6	Oct 9
2,200·2	13·4	55·9	2,144·3	2,170·9	13·2	1,016·6	8·9	42·3	974·3	979·8	8·6	431·2	Nov 13
2,221·5	13·5	50·6	2,170·9	2,153·0	13·1	1,007·6	8·9	38·3	969·3	967·7	8·5	431·1	Dec 11
2,272·4	13·9	50·8	2,221·6	2,147·4	13·1	1,024·8	8·9	38·3	986·5	964·8	8·4	433·2	Jan 8 1987
2,233·9	13·7	45·5	2,188·4	2,122·5	13·0	991·9	8·6	34·4	957·5	944·0	8·2	416·8	Feb 12
2,181·0	13·3	41·1	2,140·0	2,105·5	12·9	962·3	8·3	31·2	931·1	931·8	8·1	406·5	Mar 12
2,158·2	13·2	37·9	2,120·3	2,095·3	12·8	948·9	8·2	28·7	920·2	926·1	8·0	404·2	Apr 9
2,080·4	12·7	42·9	2,037·5	2,051·9	12·5	906·1	7·9	32·0	874·0	899·0	7·8	383·7	May 14
2,023·0	12·4	39·8	1,983·2	2,033·2	12·4	882·4	7·7	29·6	852·7	889·0	7·7	373·3	June 11
2,008·5	12·3	36·4	1,972·1	2,002·3	12·2	898·0	7·8	27·5	870·4	870·8	7·6	368·4	July 9
1,970·3	12·0	32·1	1,938·2	1,970·4	12·0	895·5	7·8	24·0	871·4	855·1	7·4	369·0	Aug 13
1,973·8	12·1	53·3	1,920·5	1,939·3	11·9	896·4	7·8	39·1	857·3	832·9	7·2	356·9	Sept 10
1,903·6	11·6	47·3	1,856·3	1,899·5	11·6	847·8	7·4	35·9	811·9	814·1	7·1	343·4	Oct 8
1,865·8	11·4	39·3	1,826·6	1,854·7	11·3	819·7	7·1	30·2	789·6	796·1	6·9	332·1	Nov 12
1,878·7	11·5	36·0	1,842·7	1,825·3	11·2	817·1	7·1	27·7	789·4	788·6	6·8	334·0	Dec 10
1,892·7	11·6	35·4	1,857·3	1,783·5	10·9	829·5	7·2	27·4	802·1	781·2	6·8	337·0	Jan 14 1988
1,852·1	11·3	32·3	1,819·8	1,757·0	10·7	813·3	7·1	27·4	788·2	775·6	6·7	330·5	Feb 11
1,803·1	11·0	29·3	1,773·8	1,737·0	10·6	789·0	6·8	22·8	766·2	767·8	6·7	322·5	Mar 10*

2,109·6	13·4	62·9	2,046·8	2,020·5	12·8	928·8	8·8	46·8	882·0	865·6	8·2		1984 } Annual averages
2,163·7	13·5	61·1	2,102·6	2,075·0	12·9	965·7	9·0	44·5	941·2	923·3	8·5		1985 } Annual averages
2,159·6	13·5	58·2	2,101·4	2,098·8	13·1	1,001·7	9·0	43·5	958·2	956·3	8·6		1986 } Annual averages
1,953·8	12·3	40·5	1,913·3	1,913·2	12·0	873·1	7·8	30·8	842·3	842·3	7·5		1987 } Annual averages
2,207·0	13·8	48·0	2,159·1	2,125·6	13·3	992·3	8·9	35·1	957·2	956·3	8·6	417·0	Mar 6 1986
2,197·3	13·7	63·1	2,134·1	2,110·8	13·2	1,001·6	9·0	46·7	954·9	960·2	8·7	421·4	Apr 10
2,159·8	13·5	62·1	2,097·6	2,112·0	13·2	986·4	8·8	46·5	939·9	963·5	8·7	417·7	May 8
2,125·5	13·3	60·0	2,065·5	2,114·6	13·2	978·0	8·8	45·2	932·7	968·5	8·7	416·2	June 12
2,138·4	13·4	56·6	2,081·8	2,112·5	13·2	1,011·7	9·1	43·2	968·6	971·3	8·8	420·0	July 10
2,128·6	13·3	52·2	2,076·4	2,108·6	13·2	1,021·5	9·2	38·5	983·0	970·3	8·7	430·5	Aug 14
2,155·1	13·5	78·1	2,076·9	2,095·8	13·1	1,042·8	9·4	58·4	984·4	962·1	8·7	426·4	Sept 11
2,105·9	13·2	64·9	2,040·9	2,081·8	13·0	1,000·7	9·0	49·3	951·4	953·6	8·6	421·6	Oct 9
2,106·9	13·2	54·2	2,052·7	2,078·0	13·0	981·4	8·9	41·3	940·1	945·1	8·5	416·4	Nov 13
2,127·4	13·3	49·2	2,078·3	2,060·1	12·9	972·9	8·8	37·5	935·4	933·2	8·4	416·4	Dec 11
2,176·5	13·6	49·5	2,127·1	2,054·6	12·9	989·5	8·8	37·5	952·0	930·3	8·3	418·2	Jan 8 1987
2,139·2	13·4	44·3	2,094·9	2,030·7	12·7	957·4	8·5	33·7	923·6	909·7	8·1	402·1	Feb 12
2,088·2	13·1	40·0	2,048·2	2,014·6	12·6	928·4	8·2	30·6	897·8	897·3	8·0	391·9	Mar 12
2,065·1	13·0	36·9	2,028·2	2,003·7	12·6	914·8	8·1	28·1	886·7	891·7	7·9	389·3	Apr 9
1,988·0	12·5	41·6	1,946·5	1,960·1	12·3	872·3	7·7	31·3	841·0	864·7	7·7	369·2	May 14
1,931·5	12·1	38·6	1,892·9	1,941·8	12·2	848·3	7·5	29·0	819·3	854·9	7·6	358·9	June 11
1,916·5	12·0	35·2	1,881·2	1,911·1	12·0	862·1	7·7	27·0	835·1	836·8	7·4	353·3	July 9
1,879·1	11·8	31·0	1,848·0	1,879·7	11·8	859·5	7·6	23·5	835·9	821·2	7·3	353·7	Aug 13
1,880·8	11·8	51·2	1,829·6	1,849·1	11·6	859·4	7·6	37·9	821·4	799·4	7·1	342·1	Sept 10
1,813·4	11·4	45·6	1,767·8	1,809·8	11·3	813·3	7·2	34·9	778·4	781·1	6·9	329·2	Oct 8
1,777·3	11·1	37·8	1,739·4	1,766·1	11·1	787·3	7·0	29·4	757·9	764·0	6·8	318·5	Nov 12
1,789·9	11·2	34·7	1,755·2	1,737·6	10·9	785·3	7·0	27·1	758·2	756·6	6·7	320·6	Dec 10
1,803·3	11·3	34·3	1,769·0	1,696·9	10·6	797·1	7·1	26·8	770·3	749·4	6·7	323·5	Jan 14 1988
1,764·0	11·1	31·3	1,732·7	1,671·4	10·5	781·8	6·9	24·6	757·3	744·0	6·6	317·3	Feb 11
1,716·6	10·8	28·4	1,688·2	1,652·3	10·4	757·9	6·7	22·3	735·6	736·1	6·5	309·3	Mar 10*

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATON†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
									Seasonally adjusted					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST														
1984	**747·5**	511·0	236·5	20·1	**8·4**	9·7	6·5	727·3	711·8	8·0				
1985 Annual	**782·4**	527·1	255·2	17·0	**8·6**	9·9	6·9	765·4	748·8	8·3			489·8	222·1
1986 averages	**784·7**	524·7	260·0	14·6	**8·6**	9·9	6·8	770·1	768·4	8·4			507·3	241·6
1987	**680·5**	460·8	219·7	9·6	**7·4**	8·6	5·6	671·0	670·9	7·3			515·6	252·8
													455·6	215·3
1987 Mar 12	**733·6**	497·1	236·5	9·7	**7·9**	9·3	6·1	723·9	716·1	7·7	−11·5	−10·1	482·8	233·3
Apr 9	**721·5**	489·1	232·4	8·8	**7·8**	9·1	6·0	712·6	708·6	7·7	−7·5	−11·8	478·2	230·4
May 14	**690·9**	469·3	221·6	9·5	**7·5**	8·8	5·7	681·4	692·8	7·5	−15·8	−11·6	468·7	224·1
June 11	**669·4**	455·4	214·0	8·9	**7·2**	8·5	5·5	660·5	681·3	7·4	−11·5	−11·6	462·1	219·2
July 9	**670·8**	454·0	216·9	8·5	**7·3**	8·5	5·6	662·4	668·0	7·2	−13·3	−13·5	454·9	213·1
Aug 13	**665·6**	447·6	218·1	7·6	**7·2**	8·4	5·6	658·0	654·3	7·1	−13·7	−12·8	447·1	207·2
Sept 10	**653·3**	440·7	212·6	10·4	**7·1**	8·2	5·5	642·9	639·8	6·9	−14·5	−13·8	438·6	201·2
Oct 8	**624·5**	423·4	201·1	10·6	**6·8**	7·9	5·2	614·0	623·4	6·7	−16·4	−14·9	427·9	195·5
Nov 12	**603·1**	410·3	192·8	9·1	**6·5**	7·7	5·0	594·0	603·9	6·5	−19·5	−16·8	414·1	189·8
Dec 10	**603·5**	411·8	191·7	8·5	**6·5**	7·7	4·9	595·0	590·8	6·4	−13·1	−16·3	403·7	187·1
1988 Jan 14	**597·6**	407·7	189·9	7·6	**6·5**	7·6	4·9	590·0	572·9	6·2	−17·9	−16·8	389·5	183·4
Feb 11	**586·9**	400·0	187·0	6·9	**6·3**	7·5	4·8	580·0	564·2	6·1	−8·7	−13·2	382·7	181·5
Mar 10*	**570·4**	389·4	181·0	6·1	**6·2**	7·3	4·7	564·3	557·1	6·0	−7·1	−11·2	377·6	179·5
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1984	**380·6**	265·4	115·2	10·2	**9·0**	10·5	6·9	370·4	362·1	8·6				
1985 Annual	**402·5**	278·4	124·1	8·6	**9·4**	10·9	7·3	393·8	385·0	9·0			254·2	107·9
1986 averages	**407·1**	280·9	126·1	7·4	**9·5**	11·1	7·3	399·7	398·8	9·3			267·9	117·2
1987	**363·8**	254·4	109·4	5·2	**8·5**	10·0	6·3	358·6	358·6	8·4			276·3	122·6
													251·6	107·0
1987 Mar 12	**383·1**	267·8	115·3	5·3	**8·9**	10·6	6·6	377·7	377·5	8·8	−4·1	−4·3	263·2	114·3
Apr 9	**379·3**	265·2	114·1	5·0	**8·9**	10·4	6·5	374·3	373·5	8·7	−4·0	−5·6	260·5	113·0
May 14	**368·9**	258·6	110·3	5·1	**8·6**	10·2	6·3	363·8	368·5	8·6	−5·0	−4·4	257·6	110·9
June 11	**361·4**	254·0	107·4	4·9	**8·4**	10·0	6·2	356·4	362·9	8·5	−5·6	−4·9	254·2	108·7
July 9	**362·9**	253·8	109·1	4·8	**8·5**	10·0	6·3	358·1	357·3	8·3	−5·6	−5·4	251·3	106·0
Aug 13	**361·2**	251·5	109·7	4·4	**8·4**	9·9	6·3	356·8	351·0	8·2	−6·3	−5·8	247·8	103·2
Sept 10	**355·5**	248·1	107·4	5·4	**8·3**	9·8	6·2	350·1	344·7	8·0	−6·3	−6·1	244·0	100·7
Oct 8	**341·3**	239·4	101·9	5·6	**8·0**	9·4	5·8	335·7	338·4	7·9	−6·3	−6·3	239·5	98·9
Nov 12	**330·7**	232·6	98·2	5·1	**7·7**	9·2	5·6	325·6	331·0	7·7	−7·4	−6·7	234·1	96·9
Dec 10	**332·2**	233·9	98·3	4·9	**7·8**	9·2	5·6	327·3	326·2	7·6	−4·8	−6·2	230·4	95·8
1988 Jan 14	**325·3**	229·1	96·2	4·4	**7·6**	9·0	5·5	320·9	318·6	7·4	−7·6	−6·6	224·3	94·3
Feb 11	**324·3**	228·1	96·2	4·1	**7·6**	9·0	5·5	320·1	318·0	7·4	−0·6	−4·3	223·6	94·4
Mar 10*	**319·9**	225·4	94·5	3·8	**7·5**	8·9	5·4	316·1	315·8	7·4	−2·2	−3·5	221·7	94·1
EAST ANGLIA														
1984	**77·4**	52·0	25·3	2·2	**8·6**	9·5	7·3	75·2	73·9	8·2				
1985 Annual	**81·3**	53·2	28·1	2·0	**8·8**	9·3	7·7	79·3	77·9	8·3			50·1	23·8
1986 averages	**83·4**	53·9	29·5	1·9	**8·7**	9·2	7·9	81·5	81·4	8·5			51·3	26·6
1987	**72·5**	47·4	25·1	1·2	**7·2**	7·8	6·2	71·3	71·4	8·5			52·8	28·6
													46·8	24·5
1987 Mar 12	**81·1**	53·6	27·5	1·1	**8·1**	8·8	6·8	80·0	77·0	7·7	−1·0	−0·8	50·5	26·5
Apr 9	**78·9**	52·0	26·9	1·0	**7·8**	8·6	6·7	77·9	76·0	7·6	−1·0	−1·2	49·8	26·2
May 14	**75·1**	49·5	25·6	1·2	**7·5**	8·2	6·4	73·9	74·0	7·4	−2·0	−1·3	48·7	25·3
June 11	**71·3**	46·9	24·4	1·1	**7·1**	7·7	6·1	70·2	72·9	7·2	−1·1	−1·4	48·0	24·9
July 9	**70·0**	45·6	24·4	1·0	**7·0**	7·5	6·1	69·0	71·3	7·1	−1·6	−1·6	46·9	24·4
Aug 13	**68·3**	44·2	24·1	0·9	**6·8**	7·3	6·0	67·4	69·8	6·9	−1·8	−1·5	46·0	23·8
Sept 10	**67·2**	43·4	23·8	1·4	**6·7**	7·2	5·9	65·8	68·1	6·8	−1·8	−1·7	44·9	23·2
Oct 8	**64·2**	41·5	22·7	1·4	**6·4**	6·8	5·6	62·8	65·7	6·5	−2·4	−2·0	43·2	22·5
Nov 12	**62·3**	40·3	22·0	1·1	**6·2**	6·7	5·5	61·2	62·7	6·2	−3·0	−2·4	41·0	21·7
Dec 10	**63·1**	41·1	22·0	1·0	**6·3**	6·8	5·5	62·1	61·3	6·1	−1·4	−2·3	39·9	21·4
1988 Jan 14	**64·6**	41·8	22·8	0·9	**6·4**	6·9	5·7	63·7	59·6	5·9	−1·7	−2·0	38·3	21·3
Feb 11	**63·5**	41·4	22·1	0·9	**6·3**	6·9	5·5	62·6	58·3	5·8	−1·3	−1·5	37·5	20·8
Mar 10*	**60·7**	39·5	21·2	0·8	**6·0**	6·5	5·3	59·9	57·0	5·7	−1·3	−1·4	36·6	20·4
SOUTH WEST														
1984	**193·7**	127·2	66·5	5·0	**9·8**	10·8	8·3	188·7	184·6	9·3				
1985 Annual	**204·9**	132·8	72·2	4·6	**10·1**	11·0	8·7	200·4	196·1	9·7			121·9	62·7
1986 averages	**205·7**	131·6	74·2	4·2	**10·1**	10·9	8·8	201·6	201·1	9·8			127·6	68·4
1987	**178·9**	115·0	63·9	2·7	**8·7**	9·6	7·4	176·3	176·3	8·5			129·0	72·1
													113·5	62·7
1987 Mar 12	**196·5**	126·4	70·1	2·7	**9·5**	10·5	8·1	193·8	188·1	9·1	−3·0	−2·4	120·8	67·3
Apr 9	**191·0**	123·1	67·9	2·4	**9·3**	10·2	7·9	188·5	186·9	9·1	−1·2	−2·5	119·7	67·2
May 14	**178·6**	115·6	63·0	2·7	**8·7**	9·6	7·3	175·9	180·8	8·8	−5·9	−3·4	116·2	64·6
June 11	**169·7**	109·7	60·0	2·5	**8·2**	9·1	7·0	167·2	179·2	8·7	−1·6	−2·9	115·2	64·0
July 9	**170·0**	109·2	60·5	2·2	**8·2**	9·1	7·0	167·5	175·9	8·5	−3·3	−3·6	113·5	62·4
Aug 13	**168·9**	107·6	61·3	1·9	**8·2**	8·9	7·1	167·0	172·7	8·4	−3·2	−2·7	111·3	61·4
Sept 10	**168·2**	107·4	60·8	3·1	**8·2**	8·9	7·1	165·2	167·7	8·1	−5·0	−3·8	108·6	59·1
Oct 8	**163·3**	104·6	58·7	3·0	**7·9**	8·7	6·8	160·3	162·9	7·9	−4·8	−4·3	105·7	57·2
Nov 12	**162·8**	104·2	58·6	2·5	**7·9**	8·7	6·8	160·3	158·8	7·7	−4·1	−4·6	102·8	56·0
Dec 10	**165·2**	106·4	58·8	2·3	**8·0**	8·8	6·8	162·8	156·7	7·6	−2·1	−3·7	101·2	55·5
1988 Jan 14	**167·6**	107·7	59·9	2·2	**8·1**	8·9	7·0	165·5	154·2	7·5	−2·5	−2·9	99·0	55·2
Feb 11	**163·3**	104·8	58·5	2·0	**7·9**	8·7	6·8	161·3	151·8	7·4	−2·4	−2·3	97·2	54·6
Mar 10*	**156·0**	100·1	55·8	1·8	**7·6**	8·3	6·5	154·2	149·1	7·2	−2·7	−2·5	95·4	53·7

See footnotes to *table 2·1*.

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
									Seasonally adjusted					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS														
1984	**345·4**	243·0	102·4	12·8	**13·7**	15·7	10·6	332·6	329·3	13·1			233·9	95·3
1985 Annual	**349·7**	243·1	106·6	12·1	**13·7**	15·6	10·7	337·6	334·1	13·1			234·5	99·6
1986 averages	**346·7**	238·6	108·0	11·7	**13·5**	15·3	10·6	334·9	334·6	13·0			232·1	102·5
1987	**305·9**	211·1	94·8	7·7	**11·8**	13·5	9·2	297·6	297·6	11·5			206·7	90·9
1987 Mar 12	**326·0**	226·2	99·8	8·1	**12·6**	14·5	9·6	317·9	316·1	12·2	−3·1	−3·3	219·7	96·4
Apr 9	**320·6**	222·5	98·0	7·4	**12·4**	14·3	9·5	313·2	313·0	12·1	−3·1	−3·8	217·5	95·5
May 14	**310·5**	215·5	95·0	8·5	**12·0**	13·8	9·2	302·1	305·8	11·8	−7·2	−4·5	212·4	93·4
June 11	**303·3**	210·4	92·9	8·0	**11·7**	13·5	9·0	295·3	302·2	11·6	−3·6	−4·6	210·1	92·1
July 9	**302·1**	208·2	94·0	7·4	**11·6**	13·4	9·1	294·8	296·4	11·4	−5·8	−5·5	206·0	90·4
Aug 13	**297·6**	204·2	93·5	6·4	**11·5**	13·1	9·0	291·2	290·7	11·2	−5·7	−5·0	202·1	88·6
Sept 10	**299·3**	204·3	95·0	10·2	**11·5**	13·1	9·2	289·2	284·2	11·0	−6·5	−6·0	198·0	86·2
Oct 8	**285·6**	195·9	89·7	9·5	**11·0**	12·6	8·7	276·1	278·4	10·7	−5·8	−6·0	193·8	84·6
Nov 12	**275·5**	189·4	86·0	8·1	**10·6**	12·2	8·3	267·4	272·0	10·5	−6·4	−6·2	188·7	83·3
Dec 10	**275·3**	189·6	85·6	7·4	**10·6**	12·2	8·3	267·9	268·5	10·4	−3·5	−5·2	185·8	82·7
1988 Jan 14	**276·0**	189·8	86·2	6·7	**10·6**	12·2	8·3	269·3	262·5	10·1	−6·0	−5·3	180·7	81·8
Feb 11	**269·4**	185·1	84·3	6·2	**10·4**	11·9	8·1	263·3	258·1	9·9	−4·4	−4·6	177·2	80·9
Mar 10*	**262·0**	179·6	82·5	5·6	**10·1**	11·5	8·0	256·5	254·8	9·8	−3·3	−4·6	174·5	80·3
EAST MIDLANDS														
1984	**194·4**	134·1	60·3	6·0	**10·7**	12·2	8·4	188·4	186·1	10·2			129·2	56·9
1985 Annual	**202·3**	136·9	65·3	6·2	**10·7**	12·0	8·7	196·1	193·6	10·3			131·8	61·8
1986 averages	**202·8**	136·0	66·8	6·2	**10·6**	11·9	8·7	196·5	196·3	10·3			132·2	64·1
1987	**183·9**	125·2	58·7	4·1	**9·6**	11·0	7·5	179·8	179·8	9·4			122·8	57·0
1987 Mar 12	**197·2**	134·6	62·5	4·0	**10·3**	11·8	8·0	193·2	189·5	9·9	−1·8	−1·3	128·6	60·9
Apr 9	**195·9**	133·8	62·0	3·6	**10·2**	11·7	8·0	192·2	189·3	9·9	−0·2	−1·3	128·8	60·5
May 14	**187·1**	127·8	59·3	4·4	**9·7**	11·2	7·6	182·7	184·6	9·6	−4·7	−2·2	125·9	58·7
June 11	**181·6**	124·1	57·6	4·0	**9·5**	10·9	7·4	177·6	182·8	9·5	−1·8	−2·2	125·0	57·8
July 9	**181·6**	123·2	58·4	3·7	**9·4**	10·8	7·5	177·9	179·8	9·4	−3·0	−3·2	123·2	56·6
Aug 13	**178·0**	120·0	58·0	3·2	**9·3**	10·5	7·4	174·9	176·3	9·2	−3·5	−2·8	120·9	55·4
Sept 10	**177·5**	119·9	57·6	5·0	**9·2**	10·5	7·4	172·5	173·1	9·0	−3·2	−3·2	119·2	53·9
Oct 8	**169·2**	115·1	54·1	4·5	**8·8**	10·1	6·9	164·7	169·1	8·8	−4·0	−3·6	116·6	52·5
Nov 12	**165·0**	113·1	51·9	3·8	**8·6**	9·9	6·7	161·3	165·2	8·6	−3·9	−3·7	113·8	51·4
Dec 10	**166·5**	114·7	51·8	3·4	**8·6**	10·0	6·6	163·1	163·1	8·5	−2·1	−3·3	112·2	50·9
1988 Jan 14	**169·8**	116·8	53·1	3·2	**8·8**	10·2	6·8	166·7	159·5	8·3	−3·6	−3·2	109·3	50·2
Feb 11	**166·9**	114·9	52·0	2·9	**8·7**	10·1	6·7	164·0	158·2	8·2	−1·3	−2·3	108·0	50·2
Mar 10*	**162·0**	111·6	50·4	2·6	**8·4**	9·8	6·5	159·4	156·1	8·1	−2·1	−2·3	106·6	49·5
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1984	**291·8**	204·8	87·0	12·6	**12·8**	14·8	9·7	279·2	275·6	12·1			195·6	80·1
1985 Annual	**305·8**	212·9	92·9	13·3	**13·1**	15·3	9·9	292·5	288·8	12·4			203·1	85·7
1986 averages	**315·9**	220·1	95·8	14·2	**13·5**	15·7	10·1	301·7	301·3	12·9			211·8	89·6
1987	**286·0**	201·2	84·8	9·7	**12·1**	14·5	8·8	276·3	276·6	11·8			196·0	80·6
1987 Mar 12	**303·2**	214·1	89·1	8·9	**12·9**	15·4	9·3	294·3	293·5	12·5	−1·6	−1·0	208·4	85·1
Apr 9	**300·7**	212·6	88·1	8·2	**12·8**	15·3	9·2	292·5	290·1	12·4	−3·4	−1·7	205·3	84·8
May 14	**289·8**	205·0	84·8	10·6	**12·3**	14·8	8·8	279·2	281·7	12·0	−8·4	−3·4	200·0	81·7
June 11	**282·9**	199·8	83·1	9·7	**12·1**	14·4	8·7	273·2	281·5	12·0	−0·2	−4·0	199·3	82·2
July 9	**281·8**	197·8	83·9	8·7	**12·0**	14·2	8·7	273·0	276·2	11·8	−4·7	−4·6	196·1	80·1
Aug 13	**275·9**	192·5	83·4	7·5	**11·8**	13·9	8·7	268·4	271·6	11·6	−4·6	−3·4	192·7	78·9
Sept 10	**280·1**	195·0	85·1	12·9	**11·9**	14·0	8·9	267·2	266·9	11·4	−4·7	−4·9	189·8	77·1
Oct 8	**266·9**	187·0	79·9	11·0	**11·4**	13·5	8·3	255·8	261·3	11·1	−5·6	−5·0	185·6	75·7
Nov 12	**261·7**	184·3	77·4	9·2	**11·1**	13·3	8·1	252·5	256·3	10·9	−5·0	−5·1	182·0	74·3
Dec 10	**262·5**	185·6	76·9	8·3	**11·2**	13·4	8·0	254·2	253·1	10·8	−3·2	−4·6	179·4	73·7
1988 Jan 14	**266·0**	187·7	78·3	7·5	**11·3**	13·5	8·2	258·5	248·8	10·6	−4·3	−4·2	175·6	73·2
Feb 11	**260·6**	183·6	77·0	6·8	**11·1**	13·2	8·0	253·7	245·8	10·5	−3·0	−3·5	173·0	72·8
Mar 10*	**254·8**	179·6	75·2	6·2	**10·9**	12·9	7·8	248·6	243·4	10·4	−2·4	−3·2	171·1	72·3
NORTH WEST														
1984	**443·0**	313·3	129·7	16·0	**14·7**	17·7	10·5	427·0	422·1	14·0			301·0	121·1
1985 Annual	**452·0**	317·1	134·9	16·1	**14·9**	17·8	10·7	435·9	430·7	14·2			304·5	126·1
1986 averages	**448·3**	313·2	135·1	15·3	**14·9**	17·9	10·7	433·0	432·4	14·4			304·0	128·4
1987	**403·3**	284·3	119·0	10·5	**13·6**	16·6	9·5	392·8	392·8	13·2			278·3	114·6
1987 Mar 12	**426·3**	300·5	125·8	9·8	**14·3**	17·5	10·0	416·5	413·0	13·9	−3·3	−3·2	291·3	121·7
Apr 9	**421·9**	297·7	124·1	9·0	**14·2**	17·4	9·9	412·8	410·8	13·8	−2·2	−3·5	290·3	120·5
May 14	**407·9**	289·0	118·9	10·8	**13·7**	16·9	9·4	397·1	401·0	13·5	−9·8	−5·1	284·0	117·0
June 11	**398·9**	282·6	116·3	10·1	**13·4**	16·5	9·2	388·8	398·9	13·4	−2·1	−4·7	282·5	116·4
July 9	**398·7**	280·7	118·0	9·2	**13·4**	16·4	9·4	389·5	391·3	13·2	−7·6	−6·5	277·6	113·7
Aug 13	**392·8**	275·7	117·0	8·0	**13·2**	16·1	9·3	384·7	385·5	13·0	−5·8	−5·2	273·6	111·9
Sept 10	**395·8**	276·9	118·9	13·3	**13·3**	16·1	9·4	382·5	379·1	12·7	−6·4	−6·6	269·5	109·6
Oct 8	**377·7**	266·0	111·7	12·4	**12·7**	15·5	8·9	365·4	372·0	12·5	−7·1	−6·4	264·5	107·5
Nov 12	**369·3**	261·2	108·0	10·4	**12·4**	15·2	8·6	358·9	364·1	12·2	−7·9	−7·1	259·0	105·1
Dec 10	**371·1**	263·1	107·9	9·6	**12·5**	15·3	8·6	361·4	360·6	12·1	−3·5	−6·2	256·2	104·4
1988 Jan 14	**375·6**	265·0	110·6	8·9	**12·6**	15·5	8·8	366·8	356·1	12·0	−4·5	−5·3	252·2	103·9
Feb 11	**367·3**	259·4	107·9	8·2	**12·4**	15·1	8·6	359·1	351·2	11·8	−4·9	−4·3	248·5	102·7
Mar 10*	**358·1**	253·5	104·6	7·5	**12·0**	14·8	8·3	350·6	347·8	11·7	−3·4	−4·3	246·2	101·6

See footnotes to *table 2·1*.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
									Seasonally adjusted					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH														
1984 } Annual	**230·4**	165·8	64·6	9·8	**16·6**	19·6	11·8	220·7	218·8	15·7				
1985 } averages	**237·6**	169·3	68·4	10·4	**16·6**	19·7	12·1	227·2	225·2	15·8			**159·0**	**59·8**
1986 }	**234·9**	167·3	67·6	9·4	**16·3**	19·5	11·6	225·6	225·4	15·7			**161·9**	**63·3**
1987 }	**213·1**	155·1	58·0	6·1	**14·9**	18·3	10·1	207·0	207·0	14·5			**161·8**	**63·6**
													151·4	**55·6**
1987 Mar 12	**222·9**	162·5	60·4	5·4	**15·6**	19·2	10·5	217·5	216·2	15·2	−1·5	−1·2	**157·7**	**58·5**
Apr 9	**222·7**	163·0	59·7	5·0	**15·6**	19·2	10·3	217·7	216·1	15·2	−0·1	−0·9	**157·9**	**58·2**
May 14	**216·6**	159·3	57·3	6·3	**15·2**	18·8	9·9	210·3	211·9	14·9	−4·2	−1·9	**155·7**	**56·2**
June 11	**210·8**	154·6	56·2	5·7	**14·8**	18·2	9·7	205·2	210·1	14·7	−1·8	−2·0	**154·2**	**55·9**
July 9	**208·8**	151·9	56·8	5·2	**14·6**	17·9	9·8	203·6	206·3	14·5	−3·8	−3·3	**151·3**	**55·0**
Aug 13	**204·9**	148·0	56·9	4·6	**14·4**	17·4	9·8	200·2	203·3	14·3	−3·0	−2·9	**148·6**	**54·7**
Sept 10	**211·2**	151·7	59·5	9·4	**14·8**	17·9	10·3	201·8	200·9	14·1	−2·4	−3·1	**147·3**	**53·6**
Oct 8	**201·8**	146·4	55·4	7·4	**14·2**	17·3	9·6	194·4	197·5	13·9	−3·4	−2·9	**144·8**	**52·7**
Nov 12	**198·1**	144·4	53·7	6·1	**13·9**	17·0	9·3	192·0	193·5	13·6	−4·0	−3·3	**142·0**	**51·5**
Dec 10	**198·0**	144·7	53·3	5·4	**13·9**	17·0	9·2	192·6	191·4	13·4	−2·1	−3·2	**140·3**	**51·1**
1988 Jan 14	**200·9**	146·4	54·5	4·9	**14·1**	17·3	9·4	196·0	188·5	13·2	−2·9	−3·0	**137·5**	**51·0**
Feb 11	**196·6**	142·9	53·8	4·5	**13·8**	16·8	9·3	192·1	187·6	13·2	−0·9	−2·0	**136·4**	**51·2**
Mar 10*	**192·9**	140·4	52·5	4·1	**13·5**	16·5	9·1	188·7	187·0	13·1	−0·6	−1·5	**135·9**	**51·1**
WALES														
1984 } Annual	**173·3**	123·2	50·1	6·8	**14·4**	16·6	10·8	166·6	164·7	13·6				
1985 } averages	**180·6**	127·7	52·9	6·8	**14·9**	17·2	11·4	173·8	171·9	14·2			**118·2**	**46·6**
1986 }	**179·0**	126·1	52·9	6·2	**14·9**	17·0	11·4	172·9	172·7	14·4			**122·6**	**49·3**
1987 }	**157·0**	111·8	45·2	4·2	**13·3**	15·8	9·6	152·8	152·7	13·0			**122·4**	**50·3**
													109·2	**43·5**
1987 Mar 12	**166·0**	118·2	47·8	3·8	**14·1**	16·8	10·1	162·2	159·3	13·5	−2·2	−2·2	**113·2**	**46·1**
Apr 9	**163·4**	116·7	46·7	3·4	**13·9**	16·5	9·9	160·0	158·6	13·5	−0·7	−2·0	**113·1**	**45·5**
May 14	**157·8**	112·7	45·1	4·6	**13·4**	16·0	9·6	153·1	155·4	13·2	−3·2	−2·0	**110·8**	**44·6**
June 11	**151·5**	108·3	43·1	4·1	**12·9**	15·4	9·1	147·4	154·1	13·1	−1·3	−1·7	**109·9**	**44·2**
July 9	**152·1**	108·1	44·0	3·6	**12·9**	15·3	9·3	148·5	152·3	12·9	−1·8	−2·1	**108·9**	**43·4**
Aug 13	**150·5**	106·6	43·9	3·2	**12·8**	15·1	9·3	147·3	150·8	12·8	−2·3	−1·8	**108·2**	**42·6**
Sept 10	**155·0**	109·4	45·6	6·3	**13·2**	15·5	9·7	148·7	148·5	12·6	−3·2	−2·4	**107·0**	**41·5**
Oct 8	**148·1**	105·4	42·6	5·1	**12·6**	14·9	9·0	142·9	145·2	12·3	−3·3	−2·9	**104·7**	**40·5**
Nov 12	**145·5**	104·2	41·3	4·0	**12·4**	14·8	8·8	141·5	142·4	12·1	−2·8	−3·1	**102·7**	**39·7**
Dec 10	**146·1**	104·7	41·4	3·6	**12·4**	14·8	8·8	142·5	140·2	11·9	−2·2	−2·8	**100·9**	**39·3**
1988 Jan 14	**148·5**	106·1	42·3	3·5	**12·6**	15·0	9·0	145·0	138·0	11·7	−2·2	−2·4	**98·8**	**39·2**
Feb 11	**145·5**	103·6	41·8	3·1	**12·4**	14·7	8·9	142·4	136·8	11·6	−1·2	−1·9	**97·4**	**39·4**
Mar 10*	**141·4**	101·1	40·4	2·8	**12·0**	14·3	8·6	138·6	135·9	11·5	−0·9	−1·4	**96·7**	**39·2**
SCOTLAND														
1984 } Annual	**341·6**	235·2	106·4	18·4	**14·0**	16·3	10·6	323·2	319·0	13·0				
1985 } averages	**353·0**	243·6	109·3	17·3	**14·2**	16·7	10·7	335·7	331·2	13·4			**221·9**	**97·1**
1986 }	**359·8**	248·1	111·8	17·9	**14·6**	17·0	11·0	341·9	341·5	13·8			**230·4**	**100·8**
1987 }	**345·8**	241·9	103·8	15·2	**14·1**	17·0	10·1	330·6	330·6	13·5			**237·1**	**104·4**
													233·0	**97·6**
1987 Mar 12	**363·8**	254·8	109·0	17·2	**14·9**	17·9	10·6	346·6	343·3	13·9	−2·6	−1·2	**241·7**	**101·6**
Apr 9	**363·5**	254·5	108·9	16·1	**14·8**	17·9	10·6	347·4	345·9	14·0	2·6	−2·6	**243·1**	**102·8**
May 14	**346·1**	244·3	101·8	14·4	**14·1**	17·2	9·9	331·8	336·8	13·6	−9·1	−4·8	**237·8**	**99·0**
June 11	**340·3**	239·6	100·7	13·4	**13·9**	16·8	9·8	326·9	333·9	13·5	−2·8	−4·8	**235·5**	**98·4**
July 9	**342·8**	237·7	105·1	12·7	**14·0**	16·7	10·3	330·1	330·7	13·4	−2·8	−4·9	**232·9**	**97·8**
Aug 13	**336·1**	232·7	103·4	11·2	**13·7**	16·3	10·1	324·8	326·2	13·2	−4·5	−3·4	**229·4**	**96·8**
Sept 10	**332·7**	232·1	100·6	17·3	**13·6**	16·3	9·8	315·4	320·3	12·9	−5·9	−4·4	**226·4**	**93·9**
Oct 8	**325·5**	228·2	97·2	15·5	**13·3**	16·0	9·5	310·0	315·5	12·7	−4·8	−5·1	**223·2**	**92·3**
Nov 12	**321·5**	225·8	95·7	13·1	**13·1**	15·9	9·3	308·4	311·3	12·6	−4·2	−5·0	**220·2**	**91·1**
Dec 10	**324·0**	228·2	95·8	12·3	**13·2**	16·0	9·3	311·7	308·7	12·6	−2·6	−3·9	**218·2**	**90·5**
1988 Jan 14	**333·7**	234·3	99·4	15·7	**13·6**	16·5	9·7	318·0	306·2	12·5	−2·5	−3·1	**216·0**	**90·2**
Feb 11	**326·0**	228·5	97·5	14·5	**13·3**	16·0	9·5	311·5	303·4	12·4	−2·8	−2·6	**213·5**	**89·9**
Mar 10*	**316·3**	222·0	94·4	13·3	**12·9**	15·6	9·2	303·1	300·1	12·3	−3·3	−2·9	**211·6**	**88·5**
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1984 } Annual	**121·4**	87·7	33·7	3·3	**17·7**	21·0	12·5	118·1	112·6	16·4				
1985 } averages	**121·8**	88·0	33·8	2·4	**17·6**	21·0	12·4	119·4	115·2	16·7			**82·3**	**30·3**
1986 }	**127·8**	92·9	34·9	2·4	**18·6**	22·4	12·9	125·4	125·3	18·3			**84·0**	**31·2**
1987 }	**126·5**	92·0	34·5	2·1	**18·4**	22·2	12·7	124·4	124·4	18·3			**91·4**	**33·9**
													90·7	**33·7**
1987 Mar 12	**126·8**	92·9	34·0	1·7	**18·6**	22·6	12·6	125·2	125·4	18·4	−0·7	−0·5	**90·9**	**34·5**
Apr 9	**127·2**	93·1	34·1	1·5	**18·7**	22·6	12·6	125·7	126·0	18·5	0·6	−0·3	**91·6**	**34·4**
May 14	**126·1**	92·3	33·8	2·1	**18·5**	22·4	12·5	124·0	126·1	18·5	0·1	—	**91·8**	**34·3**
June 11	**125·6**	91·5	34·1	1·9	**18·4**	22·2	12·6	123·7	125·5	18·4	−0·6	—	**91·4**	**34·1**
July 9	**127·9**	92·0	35·9	1·7	**18·8**	22·4	13·3	126·2	125·2	18·4	−0·3	−0·3	**91·2**	**34·0**
Aug 13	**127·3**	91·3	36·0	1·6	**18·7**	22·2	13·4	125·7	124·6	18·3	−0·6	−0·5	**90·7**	**33·9**
Sept 10	**130·0**	92·9	37·0	3·3	**19·1**	22·6	13·7	126·7	123·7	18·2	−0·9	−0·6	**90·2**	**33·5**
Oct 8	**124·7**	90·2	34·5	2·8	**18·3**	21·9	12·8	121·9	122·7	18·0	−1·0	−0·8	**89·7**	**33·0**
Nov 12	**121·0**	88·6	32·4	2·2	**17·8**	21·5	12·0	118·8	120·7	17·7	−2·0	−1·3	**88·6**	**32·1**
Dec 10	**120·6**	88·8	31·8	1·9	**17·7**	21·6	11·8	118·7	119·7	17·6	−1·0	−1·3	**87·7**	**32·0**
1988 Jan 14	**121·8**	89·4	32·3	1·7	**17·9**	21·7	12·0	120·0	118·4	17·4	−1·3	−1·4	**86·6**	**31·8**
Feb 11	**119·6**	88·1	31·5	1·5	**17·6**	21·4	11·7	118·0	117·2	17·2	−1·2	−1·2	**85·6**	**31·6**
Mar 10*	**117·5**	86·5	31·0	1·4	**17·3**	21·0	11·5	116·1	116·4	17·1	−0·8	−1·1	**84·7**	**31·7**

See footnotes to *table 2·1*.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
ASSISTED REGIONS‡				
South West				
Development Areas	7,762	4,093	11,855	19·0
Intermediate Areas	14,374	8,053	22,427	12·3
Unassisted	77,978	43,700	121,678	8·0
All	**100,114**	**55,846**	**155,960**	**8·8**
West Midlands				
Intermediate Areas	145,456	63,331	208,787	12·4
Unassisted	34,124	19,130	53,254	7·9
All	**179,580**	**82,461**	**262,041**	**11·1**
East Midlands				
Development Areas	1,702	957	2,659	10·9
Intermediate Areas	1,190	504	1,694	13·8
Unassisted	108,703	48,928	157,631	9·4
All	**111,595**	**50,389**	**161,984**	**9·5**
Yorkshire and Humberside				
Development Areas	20,447	7,717	28,164	17·1
Intermediate Areas	93,237	36,643	129,880	13·7
Unassisted	65,886	30,873	96,759	9·9
All	**179,570**	**75,233**	**254,803**	**12·2**
North West				
Development Areas	113,017	43,262	156,444	17·3
Intermediate Areas	15,628	30,811	105,776	11·8
Unassisted	11,712	30,501	95,867	11·1
All	**140,357**	**104,574**	**358,087**	**13·5**
North				
Development Areas	113,071	39,861	152,878	16·5
Intermediate	15,628	5,846	21,474	12·9
Unassisted	11,712	6,798	18,510	8·8
All	**140,357**	**52,505**	**192,862**	**14·8**
Wales				
Development Areas	40,268	15,625	55,893	15·9
Intermediate Areas	52,271	20,196	72,467	13·2
Unassisted	8,511	4,532	13,043	11·3
All	**101,050**	**40,353**	**141,403**	**13·9**
Scotland				
Development Areas	132,015	51,480	183,495	16·6
Intermediate Areas	35,016	16,573	51,589	16·1
Unassisted	54,923	26,317	81,240	10·1
All	**221,954**	**94,370**	**316,324**	**14·2**
UNASSISTED REGIONS				
South East	389,421	180,989	570,410	7·0
East Anglia	39,485	21,226	60,711	7·0
GREAT BRITAIN				
Development Areas	428,393	162,995	591,388	16·7
Intermediate Areas	432,137	181,957	614,094	12·9
Unassisted	856,109	412,994	1,269,103	8·0
All	**1,716,639**	**757,946**	**2,474,585**	**10·3**
Northern Ireland	**86,504**	**31,032**	**117,536**	**19·2**
United Kingdom	**1,803,143**	**788,978**	**2,592,121**	**10·5**
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*				
England				
Accrington and Rossendale	3,200	1,632	4,832	10·6
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,715	1,572	6,287	9·9
Alnwick and Amble	1,426	583	2,009	16·9
Andover	724	533	1,257	4·3
Ashford	1,461	867	2,328	6·9
Aylesbury and Wycombe	3,553	2,111	5,664	3·3
Banbury	1,160	633	1,793	7·1
Barnsley	10,140	3,419	13,559	16·9
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,803	1,090	2,893	12·0
Barrow-in-Furness	2,258	1,421	3,679	9·6
Basingstoke and Alton	1,455	820	2,275	3·0
Bath	2,502	1,492	3,994	6·6
Beccles and Halesworth	736	440	1,176	7·1
Bedford	2,760	1,578	4,338	5·4
Berwick-on-Tweed	708	343	1,051	10·5
Bicester	301	318	619	3·8
Bideford	935	482	1,417	15·3
Birmingham	66,273	28,267	94,540	12·3
Bishop Auckland	4,919	1,958	6,877	16·7
Blackburn	5,304	2,033	7,337	11·4
Blackpool	10,749	4,948	15,697	14·3
Blandford	284	206	490	5·5
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,898	1,151	3,049	13·9
Bolton and Bury	15,363	6,878	22,241	13·2
Boston	1,758	749	2,507	10·0
Bournemouth	5,678	2,556	8,234	8·6
Bradford	17,243	6,762	24,005	11·3
Bridgwater	1,816	1,082	2,898	9·5
Bridlington and Driffield	1,773	949	2,722	13·0
Bridport	441	232	673	7·8
Brighton	8,871	4,610	13,481	7·6
Bristol	17,625	8,719	26,344	8·1
Bude	496	320	816	14·8
Burnley	2,987	1,336	4,323	11·1
Burton-on-Trent	4,092	2,001	6,093	9·3
Bury St. Edmunds	852	613	1,465	4·4
Buxton	1,021	659	1,680	7·6
Calderdale	5,040	2,647	7,687	9·7
Cambridge	3,174	1,848	5,022	3·4
Canterbury	2,540	1,333	3,873	8·1
Carlisle	3,072	1,788	4,860	8·6
Castleford and Pontefract	5,739	2,208	7,947	14·7
Chard	337	219	556	6·4
Chelmsford and Braintree	3,082	2,024	5,106	5·1
Cheltenham	2,753	1,431	4,184	5·7
Chesterfield	7,210	2,745	9,955	12·9
Chichester	1,775	1,001	2,776	4·7
Chippenham	1,109	773	1,882	6·5
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,638	1,071	2,709	11·3
Cirencester	343	249	592	4·8
Clacton	1,940	833	2,773	14·1
Clitheroe	247	199	446	4·7
Colchester	3,138	2,076	5,214	7·0
Corby	1,702	957	2,659	10·9
Coventry and Hinckley	18,758	8,970	27,728	11·6
Crawley	3,054	1,764	4,818	2·5
Crewe	2,639	1,534	4,173	8·9
Cromer and North Walsham	1,307	660	1,967	10·8
Darlington	4,201	1,782	5,983	12·3
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	604	330	934	11·9
Derby	10,630	4,439	15,069	9·5
Devizes	440	272	712	5·4
Diss	455	263	718	5·8
Doncaster	12,559	5,145	17,704	17·5
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,978	1,149	3,127	8·6
Dover and Deal	2,440	1,111	3,551	9·5
Dudley and Sandwell	23,645	10,255	33,900	12·6
Durham	5,654	2,142	7,796	11·7
Eastbourne	2,094	1,206	3,300	5·7
Evesham	980	734	1,714	5·7
Exeter	4,369	2,321	6,690	7·5
Fakenham	646	371	1,017	10·2
Falmouth	1,156	609	1,765	17·5
Folkestone	2,515	1,110	3,625	11·3
Gainsborough	1,190	504	1,694	13·8
Gloucester	3,015	1,549	4,564	6·6
Goole and Selby	2,384	1,309	3,693	13·3
Gosport and Fareham	2,665	1,841	4,506	7·9
Grantham	1,275	767	2,042	9·4
Great Yarmouth	4,373	2,076	6,449	13·9
Grimsby	8,022	2,935	10,957	13·4
Guildford and Aldershot	3,944	2,356	6,300	3·5
Harrogate	1,493	829	2,322	5·4
Hartlepool	6,186	1,926	8,112	20·2
Harwich	568	306	874	12·4
Hastings	3,059	1,471	4,530	8·9
Haverhill	386	337	723	4·8
Heathrow	23,425	11,796	35,221	5·2
Helston	767	516	1,283	18·8
Hereford and Leominster	2,457	1,419	3,876	8·7
Hertford and Harlow	7,002	3,936	10,938	4·5
Hexham	720	479	1,199	7·3
Hitchin and Letchworth	1,849	1,186	3,035	5·1
Honiton and Axminster	928	538	1,466	8·9
Horncastle and Market Rasen	895	550	1,445	12·5
Huddersfield	5,637	3,059	8,696	9·7
Hull	17,365	6,965	24,330	13·2
Huntingdon and St. Neots	1,325	1,055	2,380	5·1
Ipswich	3,894	2,165	6,059	5·4
Isle of Wight	3,716	2,163	5,879	12·1
Keighley	1,969	1,049	3,018	9·3
Kendal	770	490	1,260	5·4
Keswick	204	127	331	10·7
Kettering and Market Harborough	1,410	913	2,323	5·4
Kidderminster	2,390	1,542	3,932	9·8
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,666	1,400	4,066	9·0
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,307	1,971	6,278	12·8
Launceston	403	287	690	11·3
Leeds	23,019	9,561	32,580	9·5
Leek	440	282	722	5·6
Leicester	13,380	6,221	19,601	7·4
Lincoln	5,024	2,294	7,318	11·0
Liverpool	64,167	23,395	87,562	18·5
London	210,350	87,150	297,500	8·6
Loughborough and Coalville	2,887	1,457	4,344	7·0
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,277	610	1,887	14·3
Lowestoft	2,598	1,426	4,024	11·0
Ludlow	693	401	1,094	8·8
Macclesfield	1,944	1,229	3,173	5·9
Malton	290	169	459	6·2
Malvern and Ledbury	1,215	539	1,754	7·9
Manchester	62,628	24,595	87,223	11·8
Mansfield	6,702	2,296	8,998	14·4
Matlock	688	422	1,110	5·4
Medway and Maidstone	10,328	6,049	16,377	7·8
Melton Mowbray	787	612	1,399	6·8
Middlesbrough	18,315	5,945	24,260	19·0
Milton Keynes	3,743	2,006	5,749	6·7
Minehead	693	428	1,121	15·4
Morpeth and Ashington	5,773	1,922	7,695	14·9

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Newark	1,701	870	2,571	10·8
Newbury	812	476	1,288	3·6
Newcastle upon Tyne	39,419	14,198	53,617	14·1
Newmarket	853	642	1,495	5·8
Newquay	1,234	857	2,091	23·5
Newton Abbot	1,447	877	2,324	10·1
Northallerton	520	313	833	5·2
Northampton	4,322	2,402	6,724	6·1
Northwich	3,058	1,537	4,595	10·0
Norwich	7,236	3,520	10,756	7·6
Nottingham	26,164	10,211	36,375	10·8
Okehampton	251	165	416	8·9
Oldham	6,332	3,015	9,347	12·4
Oswestry	812	459	1,271	9·0
Oxford	4,943	2,437	7,380	4·1
Pendle	2,074	1,163	3,237	10·8
Penrith	538	440	978	6·9
Penzance and St. Ives	2,141	1,053	3,194	18·7
Peterborough	5,760	2,673	8,433	8·6
Pickering and Helmsley	235	148	383	6·2
Plymouth	10,342	5,511	15,853	12·1
Poole	2,671	1,378	4,049	6·8
Portsmouth	9,660	4,463	14,123	9·0
Preston	9,383	4,567	13,950	9·5
Reading	4,200	1,804	6,004	4·0
Redruth and Camborne	2,464	1,058	3,522	18·1
Retford	1,632	788	2,420	11·3
Richmondshire	665	583	1,248	10·4
Ripon	396	291	687	7·0
Rochdale	5,370	2,528	7,898	12·4
Rotherham and Mexborough	14,437	5,214	19,651	19·0
Rugby and Daventry	2,145	1,592	3,737	7·2
Salisbury	1,364	945	2,309	5·5
Scarborough and Filey	2,432	1,188	3,620	11·6
Scunthorpe	5,176	2,121	7,297	13·6
Settle	186	156	342	6·0
Shaftesbury	520	373	893	5·8
Sheffield	27,908	11,417	39,325	13·8
Shrewsbury	2,230	1,277	3,507	7·6
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,545	1,586	4,131	10·3
Skegness	1,784	726	2,510	21·9
Skipton	438	264	702	6·1
Sleaford	606	360	966	8·5
Slough	4,772	2,480	7,252	4·2
South Molton	223	149	372	10·6
South Tyneside	9,501	3,171	12,672	22·0
Southampton	10,445	4,521	14,966	8·1
Southend	14,817	7,417	22,234	8·8
Spalding and Holbeach	1,112	673	1,785	7·5
St. Austell	1,718	969	2,687	12·6
Stafford	3,076	1,910	4,986	7·2
Stamford	782	528	1,310	7·5
Stockton-on-Tees	8,890	3,245	12,135	15·6
Stoke	12,050	6,272	18,322	8·6
Stroud	1,444	996	2,440	6·8
Sudbury	676	453	1,129	7·2
Sunderland	23,482	8,105	31,587	18·2
Swindon	4,436	2,587	7,023	7·3
Taunton	1,793	1,012	2,805	6·8
Telford and Bridgnorth	6,136	2,903	9,039	13·9
Thanet	4,315	2,006	6,321	15·4
Thetford	1,043	658	1,701	6·7
Thirsk	253	168	421	10·3
Tiverton	502	314	816	7·6
Torbay	4,554	2,350	6,904	16·8
Torrington	308	215	523	11·6
Totnes	479	309	788	10·2
Trowbridge and Frome	1,775	1,295	3,070	6·6
Truro	1,313	786	2,099	9·2
Tunbridge Wells	1,948	1,076	3,024	3·3
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	451	326	777	6·2
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,057	4,023	14,080	12·4
Walsall	14,002	5,655	19,657	12·5
Wareham and Swanage	391	278	669	6·8
Warminster	240	225	465	7·2
Warrington	5,166	2,356	7,522	10·3
Warwick	3,152	2,012	5,164	6·2
Watford and Luton	12,843	6,200	19,043	5·7
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,961	1,238	3,199	7·0
Wells	903	638	1,541	6·6
Weston-super-Mare	2,601	1,562	4,163	10·7
Whitby	834	382	1,216	17·1
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	882	516	1,398	9·5
Whitehaven	1,984	1,046	3,030	9·2
Widnes and Runcorn	6,418	2,574	8,992	16·4
Wigan and St. Helens	19,980	8,356	28,336	15·9
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,648	916	2,564	3·1
Windermere	298	227	525	7·3
Wirral and Chester	22,617	8,937	31,554	16·0
Wisbech	1,484	616	2,100	10·9
Wolverhampton	14,252	5,739	19,991	14·1
Woodbridge and Leiston	625	385	1,010	5·7
Worcester	3,044	1,574	4,618	7·4
Workington	2,305	1,313	3,618	13·2
Worksop	2,625	994	3,619	14·3
Worthing	2,416	1,280	3,696	5·0
Yeovil	1,640	1,129	2,769	6·7
York	4,724	2,759	7,483	8·9
Wales				
Aberdare	2,604	920	3,524	20·9
Aberystwyth	839	391	1,230	10·6
Bangor and Caernarfon	3,029	1,204	4,233	16·3
Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,050	1,330	5,380	16·3
Brecon	376	193	569	8·0
Bridgend	4,867	2,037	6,904	13·7
Cardiff	16,898	5,845	22,743	11·6
Cardigan	1,008	454	1,462	22·5
Carmarthen	1,089	514	1,603	9·0
Conwy and Colwyn	2,878	1,433	4,311	14·5
Denbigh	689	389	1,078	10·4
Dolgellau and Barmouth	408	216	624	13·5
Fishguard	380	174	554	19·5
Haverfordwest	2,155	925	3,080	16·8
Holyhead	2,333	1,095	3,428	20·5
Lampeter and Aberaeron	645	280	925	16·6
Llandeilo	250	141	391	12·2
Llandrindod Wells	474	332	806	10·4
Llanelli	3,253	1,391	4,644	15·1
Machynlleth	301	204	505	14·4
Merthyr and Rhymney	6,247	2,111	8,358	17·1
Monmouth	305	172	477	13·8
Neath and Port Talbot	4,300	1,532	5,832	14·5
Newport	7,068	2,896	9,964	12·4
Newtown	482	291	773	9·1
Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,248	1,520	4,768	13·0
Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,507	2,164	8,671	14·7
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	533	306	839	13·1
Pwllheli	694	340	1,034	22·0
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,554	3,004	9,558	14·2
South Pembrokeshire	1,929	859	2,788	23·7
Swansea	10,146	3,558	13,704	14·3
Welshpool	420	256	676	9·1
Wrexham	4,091	1,876	5,967	12·9
Scotland				
Aberdeen	8,227	3,793	12,020	7·1
Alloa	2,165	893	3,058	18·9
Annan	660	443	1,103	13·2
Arbroath	998	522	1,520	18·3
Ayr	4,075	1,836	5,911	14·0
Badenoch	337	177	514	14·5
Banff	661	342	1,003	11·4
Bathgate	5,471	2,342	7,813	16·0
Berwickshire	473	281	754	15·1
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	848	467	1,315	12·7
Brechin and Montrose	1,063	634	1,697	13·7
Buckie	349	324	673	16·3
Campbeltown	459	254	713	18·6
Crieff	303	164	467	13·6
Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,154	1,041	4,195	28·1
Dumbarton	3,295	1,851	5,146	18·8
Dumfries	1,379	806	2,185	9·1
Dundee	9,125	4,205	13,330	13·9
Dunfermline	4,923	2,274	7,197	13·7
Dunoon and Bute	865	545	1,410	18·2
Edinburgh	22,545	9,214	31,759	10·7
Elgin	1,044	742	1,786	11·3
Falkirk	5,828	2,992	8,820	14·8
Forfar	665	437	1,102	11·0
Forres	397	252	649	21·2
Fraserburgh	538	251	789	11·3
Galashiels	686	340	1,026	6·7
Girvan	505	258	763	24·5
Glasgow	72,431	26,891	99,322	15·9
Greenock	6,847	2,240	9,087	19·6
Haddington	800	451	1,251	9·1
Hawick	460	198	658	8·1
Huntly	243	118	361	9·5
Invergordon and Dingwall	2,290	766	3,056	22·7
Inverness	3,327	1,501	4,828	11·7
Irvine	7,375	2,859	10,234	21·4
Islay/Mid Argyll	385	251	636	15·1
Keith	407	252	659	14·8
Kelso and Jedburgh	273	141	414	8·0
Kilmarnock	3,441	1,409	4,850	15·8
Kirkcaldy	7,121	3,211	10,332	16·1
Lanarkshire	19,878	8,120	27,998	17·8
Lochaber	857	588	1,445	17·1
Lockerbie	308	198	506	12·7
Newton Stewart	392	245	637	19·2

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
North East Fife	1,098	733	1,831	10·9
Oban	631	474	1,105	13·4
Orkney Islands	577	271	848	12·6
Peebles	290	150	440	9·7
Perth	1,937	923	2,860	9·9
Peterhead	1,072	546	1,618	13·3
Shetland Islands	414	259	673	6·8
Skye and Wester Ross	669	465	1,134	21·8
Stewartry	500	391	891	11·5
Stirling	2,735	1,347	4,082	12·3
Stranraer	922	424	1,346	19·0
Sutherland	566	276	842	19·9
Thurso	525	266	791	11·4
Western Isles	1,513	523	2,036	20·7
Wick	632	203	835	15·8
Northern Ireland				
Ballymena	2,229	1,013	3,242	13·2
Belfast	41,281	16,459	57,740	16·7
Coleraine	5,329	1,635	6,964	21·9
Cookstown	1,923	617	2,540	30·8
Craigavon	7,529	3,061	10,590	17·6
Dungannon	2,849	960	3,809	26·0
Enniskillen	3,147	949	4,096	22·9
Londonderry	9,545	2,373	11,918	26·4
Magherafelt	1,983	706	2,689	26·0
Newry	5,336	1,776	7,112	27·8
Omagh	2,492	858	3,350	20·7
Strabane	2,861	625	3,486	31·2

† 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.
* Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 editions 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] editions.
‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration 2·5

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1985 Oct	693·8	193·5	358·0	1,245·2	596·8	278·5	792·6	1,667·9	101·1	61·4	201·2	363·8	1,391·6	533·4	1,351·9	3,276·9
1986 Jan	678·7	218·6	349·6	1,246·9	672·4	295·5	814·5	1,782·4	108·8	62·1	207·5	378·4	1,459·9	576·2	1,371·6	3,407·7
Apr*	572·1	280·3	331·5	1,183·8	626·8	317·0	819·3	1,763·0	104·3	68·1	205·8	378·2	1,303·2	665·4	1,356·5	3,325·1
July	608·7	247·8	321·2	1,177·7	595·5	312·4	821·9	1,729·9	99·7	67·6	204·7	372·1	1,304·0	627·8	1,347·8	3,279·6
Oct	634·2	193·9	317·4	1,145·5	604·7	295·4	815·8	1,715·9	102·2	65·6	207·8	375·7	1,341·1	555·0	1,341·0	3,237·2
1987 Jan	620·0	209·4	303·4	1,132·8	659·3	302·9	818·6	1,780·8	105·6	65·6	212·4	383·6	1,384·8	578·0	1,334·4	3,297·2
Apr	488·1	252·1	285·7	1,025·9	598·3	312·9	797·2	1,708·3	93·9	66·7	212·3	372·8	1,180·4	631·6	1,295·1	3,107·1
July	504·8	205·6	264·9	975·3	535·9	277·8	769·8	1,583·5	83·0	61·0	203·6	347·6	1,123·7	544·4	1,238·3	2,906·5
Oct	532·3	142·9	243·5	918·7	523·4	246·2	726·5	1,496·1	80·4	54·0	202·2	336·6	1,136·0	443·1	1,172·2	2,751·4
1988 Jan	520·9	157·6	214·8	893·3	570·6	239·6	690·7	1,500·8	83·6	49·3	195·1	328·0	1,175·0	446·5	1,100·6	2,722·2
MALE																
1985 Oct	403·9	115·3	239·6	758·9	375·3	174·3	634·5	1,184·1	85·1	51·5	154·4	291·0	864·4	341·1	1,028·4	2,234·0
1986 Jan	402·1	131·1	234·3	768·2	441·5	182·1	650·7	1,274·2	92·3	51·9	159·0	303·2	936·5	365·1	1,044·0	2,345·6
Apr*	341·1	167·2	222·8	731·2	406·0	197·1	653·2	1,256·3	89·0	56·5	157·0	302·6	836·1	420·9	1,033·0	2,290·0
July	354·7	146·5	214·8	715·9	369·8	197·4	652·2	1,219·4	84·1	56·5	155·5	296·1	808·7	400·4	1,022·5	2,231·5
Oct	370·6	114·6	210·3	695·5	377·0	183·3	645·6	1,205·9	85·6	55·2	157·6	298·3	833·1	353·2	1,013·5	2,199·8
1987 Jan	372·2	125·0	202·2	699·5	432·2	184·0	651·4	1,267·5	88·9	54·9	161·6	305·4	893·4	363·9	1,015·2	2,272·4
Apr	298·5	150·3	190·9	639·7	394·2	191·8	636·3	1,222·4	79·7	55·0	161·5	296·2	772·3	397·2	988·7	2,158·2
July	302·5	123·1	177·6	603·3	340·5	175·2	614·6	1,130·3	69·6	50·6	154·7	274·9	712·6	349·0	946·8	2,008·5
Oct	318·4	87·0	162·7	568·1	333·6	157·2	579·3	1,070·0	66·7	45·4	153·4	265·6	718·7	289·6	895·4	1,903·6
1988 Jan	315·3	97·3	144·4	557·1	373·8	149·9	553·7	1,077·4	69·0	41·0	148·2	258·2	758·1	288·3	846·3	1,892·7
FEMALE																
1985 Oct	289·8	78·1	118·4	486·3	221·4	104·2	158·2	483·8	16·0	9·9	46·9	72·8	527·2	192·3	323·4	1,042·9
1986 Jan	276·0	87·5	115·3	478·7	231·0	113·4	163·8	508·2	16·5	10·2	48·6	75·2	523·4	211·1	327·7	1,062·1
Apr*	230·9	113·1	108·6	452·7	220·8	119·8	166·1	506·7	15·3	11·6	48·8	75·6	467·0	244·5	323·5	1,035·0
July	254·0	101·3	106·5	461·7	225·7	115·0	169·7	510·4	15·6	11·2	49·2	76·0	495·3	227·5	325·4	1,048·1
Oct	263·6	79·3	107·1	450·0	227·7	112·1	170·2	510·0	16·7	10·5	50·3	77·4	508·0	201·9	327·5	1,037·4
1987 Jan	247·7	84·5	101·2	433·3	227·1	118·9	167·3	513·3	16·6	10·7	50·8	78·2	491·5	214·1	319·3	1,024·8
Apr	189·7	101·7	94·8	386·3	204·1	121·1	160·8	486·0	14·3	11·6	50·8	76·7	408·1	234·4	306·4	948·9
July	202·3	82·5	87·3	372·1	195·5	102·6	155·2	453·2	13·4	10·4	48·9	72·6	411·1	195·4	291·4	898·0
Oct	218·8	56·0	80·8	350·6	189·8	89·0	147·3	426·1	13·7	8·6	48·8	71·0	417·3	153·6	276·9	847·8
1988 Jan	205·6	60·3	70·4	336·3	196·8	89·6	136·9	423·4	14·6	8·3	46·9	69·8	416·9	158·2	254·3	829·5

* Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployed statistics (see *Employment Gazette* March/April 1986, pp 107–108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimates for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									Thousand
1987 Jan	162·2	297·9	672·6	809·7	515·0	456·1	304·6	79·0	**3,297·2**
Apr	127·3	270·3	628·3	771·8	495·2	441·3	298·4	74·5	**3,107·1**
July	116·3	247·6	611·5	711·8	458·2	413·5	280·4	67·1	**2,906·5**
Oct	134·8	239·6	544·2	667·7	431·4	397·0	275·2	61·4	**2,751·4**
1988 Jan	119·4	229·6	544·3	673·3	434·8	392·8	270·6	57·4	**2,722·2**
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1987 Jan	4·9	9·0	20·4	24·6	15·6	13·8	9·2	2·4	**100·0**
Apr	4·1	8·7	20·2	24·8	15·9	14·2	9·6	2·4	**100·0**
July	4·0	8·5	21·0	24·5	15·8	14·2	9·6	2·3	**100·0**
Oct	4·9	8·7	19·8	24·3	15·7	14·4	10·0	2·2	**100·0**
1988 Jan	4·4	8·4	20·0	24·7	16·0	14·4	9·9	2·1	**100·0**
MALE									Thousand
1987 Jan	92·4	174·4	432·6	553·1	386·3	328·2	227·5	77·9	**2,272·4**
Apr	72·5	159·7	407·5	531·6	372·1	318·7	223·1	73·0	**2,158·2**
July	66·6	145·8	390·8	491·2	342·2	297·0	209·1	65·8	**2,008·5**
Oct	76·8	139·5	351·8	462·7	322·6	284·7	205·2	60·3	**1,903·6**
1988 Jan	67·1	135·4	354·7	470·0	325·9	281·6	201·8	56·5	**1,892·7**
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1987 Jan	4·1	7·7	19·0	24·3	17·0	14·4	10·0	3·4	**100·0**
Apr	3·4	7·4	18·9	24·6	17·2	14·8	10·3	3·4	**100·0**
July	3·3	7·3	19·5	24·5	17·0	14·8	10·4	3·3	**100·0**
Oct	4·0	7·3	18·5	24·3	16·9	15·0	10·8	3·2	**100·0**
1988 Jan	3·5	7·2	18·7	24·8	17·2	14·9	10·7	3·0	**100·0**
FEMALE									Thousand
1987 Jan	69·8	123·5	240·0	256·7	128·7	127·9	77·1	1·1	**1,024·8**
Apr	54·9	110·6	220·8	240·2	123·1	122·6	75·2	1·4	**948·9**
July	49·7	101·7	220·7	220·6	116·1	116·5	71·3	1·4	**898·0**
Oct	58·1	100·1	192·4	205·0	108·8	112·3	70·0	1·1	**847·8**
1988 Jan	52·4	94·3	189·6	203·3	108·9	111·2	68·9	0·9	**829·5**
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1987 Jan	6·8	12·1	23·4	25·0	12·6	12·5	7·5	0·1	**100·0**
Apr	5·8	11·7	23·3	25·3	13·0	12·9	7·9	0·2	**100·0**
July	5·5	11·3	24·6	24·6	12·9	13·0	7·9	0·2	**100·0**
Oct	6·9	11·8	22·7	24·2	12·8	13·2	8·3	0·1	**100·0**
1988 Jan	6·3	11·4	22·9	24·5	13·1	13·4	8·3	0·1	**100·0**

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT
Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1987 Jan	162·8	134·8	246·5	281·4	559·3	578·0	1,334·4	**3,297·2**
Apr	165·0	120·3	207·1	232·5	455·5	631·6	1,295·1	**3,107·1**
July	203·2	135·0	188·8	191·1	405·7	544·4	1,238·3	**2,906·5**
Oct	170·4	141·8	251·6	202·0	370·2	443·1	1,172·2	**2,751·4**
1988 Jan	178·9	91·3	209·4	235·3	460·1	446·5	1,100·6	**2,722·2**
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1987 Jan	4·9	4·1	7·5	8·5	17·0	17·5	40·5	**100·0**
Apr	5·3	3·9	6·7	7·5	14·7	20·3	41·7	**100·0**
July	7·0	4·6	6·5	6·6	14·0	18·7	42·6	**100·0**
Oct	6·2	5·2	9·1	7·3	13·5	16·1	42·6	**100·0**
1988 Jan	6·6	3·4	7·7	8·6	16·9	16·4	40·4	**100·0**
MALE								Thousand
1987 Jan	100·2	88·6	165·7	186·8	352·0	363·9	1,015·2	**2,272·4**
Apr	107·0	78·9	135·2	151·0	300·3	397·2	988·7	**2,158·2**
July	122·0	84·6	120·8	122·0	263·2	349·0	946·8	**2,008·5**
Oct	109·2	88·8	156·7	129·0	235·0	289·6	895·4	**1,903·6**
1988 Jan	108·6	58·6	140·2	155·0	295·6	288·3	846·3	**1,892·7**
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1987 Jan	4·4	3·9	7·3	8·2	15·5	16·0	44·7	**100·0**
Apr	5·0	3·7	6·3	7·0	13·9	18·4	45·8	**100·0**
July	6·1	4·2	6·0	6·1	13·1	17·4	47·1	**100·0**
Oct	5·7	4·7	8·2	6·8	12·3	15·2	47·0	**100·0**
1988 Jan	5·7	3·1	7·4	8·2	15·6	15·2	44·7	**100·0**
FEMALE								Thousand
1987 Jan	62·6	46·2	80·9	94·6	207·2	214·1	319·3	**1,024·8**
Apr	58·0	41·4	71·9	81·5	155·3	234·4	306·4	**948·9**
July	81·1	50·4	68·0	69·1	142·4	195·4	291·4	**898·0**
Oct	61·2	53·1	94·9	72·9	135·2	153·6	276·9	**847·8**
1988 Jan	70·3	32·7	69·2	80·3	164·5	158·2	254·3	**829·5**
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1987 Jan	6·1	4·5	7·9	9·2	20·2	20·9	31·2	**100·0**
Apr	6·1	4·4	7·6	8·6	16·4	24·7	32·3	**100·0**
July	9·0	5·6	7·6	7·7	15·9	21·8	32·4	**100·0**
Oct	7·2	6·3	11·2	8·6	15·9	18·1	32·7	**100·0**
1988 Jan	8·5	3·9	8·3	9·7	19·8	19·1	30·7	**100·0**

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
SOUTH EAST				
Bedfordshire	**10,610**	**5,227**	**15,837**	**6·6**
Luton	5,525	2,116	7,641	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,023	805	1,828	
North Bedfordshire	2,518	1,356	3,874	
South Bedfordshire	1,544	950	2,494	
Berkshire	**9,223**	**4,484**	**13,707**	**4·1**
Bracknell	1,060	657	1,717	
Newbury	1,071	608	1,679	
Reading	2,898	999	3,897	
Slough	2,067	958	3,025	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,282	676	1,958	
Wokingham	845	586	1,431	
Buckinghamshire	**7,419**	**4,131**	**11,550**	**4·4**
Aylesbury Vale	1,259	897	2,156	
Chiltern	570	338	908	
Milton Keynes	3,464	1,769	5,233	
South Buckinghamshire	525	297	822	
Wycombe	1,601	830	2,431	
East Sussex	**13,571**	**6,988**	**20,559**	**7·5**
Brighton	5,039	2,322	7,361	
Eastbourne	1,478	769	2,247	
Hastings	2,175	942	3,117	
Hove	2,053	1,063	3,116	
Lewes	1,007	705	1,712	
Rother	925	555	1,480	
Wealden	894	632	1,526	
Essex	**27,127**	**14,688**	**41,815**	**7·7**
Basildon	3,824	2,011	5,835	
Braintree	1,414	974	2,388	
Brentwood	786	396	1,182	
Castle Point	1,429	812	2,241	
Chelmsford	1,660	1,120	2,780	
Colchester	2,417	1,599	4,016	
Epping Forest	1,641	932	2,573	
Harlow	1,604	867	2,471	
Maldon	660	415	1,075	
Rochford	911	520	1,431	
Southend-on-Sea	3,959	1,671	5,630	
Tendring	2,864	1,373	4,237	
Thurrock	3,467	1,690	5,157	
Uttlesford	491	308	799	
Hampshire	**28,616**	**14,332**	**42,948**	**6·6**
Basingstoke and Deane	1,330	704	2,034	
East Hampshire	898	557	1,455	
Eastleigh	1,326	819	2,145	
Fareham	1,302	930	2,232	
Gosport	1,528	1,045	2,573	
Hart	475	353	828	
Havant	3,019	1,299	4,318	
New Forest	2,354	1,226	3,580	
Portsmouth	5,935	2,704	8,639	
Rushmoor	890	635	1,525	
Southampton	7,538	2,965	10,503	
Test Valley	1,047	590	1,637	
Winchester	974	505	1,479	
Hertfordshire	**12,279**	**6,856**	**19,135**	**4·4**
Broxbourne	1,291	694	1,985	
Dacorum	1,472	919	2,391	
East Hertfordshire	932	602	1,534	
Hertsmere	1,105	576	1,681	
North Hertfordshire	1,436	845	2,281	
St Albans	1,343	670	2,013	
Stevenage	1,496	849	2,345	
Three Rivers	807	436	1,243	
Watford	1,241	640	1,881	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,156	625	1,781	
Isle of Wight	**3,716**	**2,163**	**5,879**	**12·1**
Medina	2,038	1,144	3,182	
South Wight	1,678	1,019	2,697	
Kent	**29,540**	**15,903**	**45,443**	**8·1**
Ashford	1,497	890	2,387	
Canterbury	2,540	1,333	3,873	
Dartford	1,266	671	1,937	
Dover	2,440	1,111	3,551	
Gillingham	1,873	1,139	3,012	
Gravesham	2,275	1,294	3,569	
Maidstone	1,703	1,002	2,705	
Rochester-upon-Medway	3,434	1,948	5,382	
Sevenoaks	1,189	682	1,871	
Shepway	2,515	1,110	3,625	
Swale	2,545	1,586	4,131	
Thanet	4,315	2,006	6,321	
Tonbridge and Malling	1,081	670	1,751	
Tunbridge Wells	867	461	1,328	
Oxfordshire	**6,620**	**3,455**	**10,075**	**4·2**
Cherwell	1,393	853	2,246	
Oxford	2,354	966	3,320	
South Oxfordshire	1,244	580	1,824	
Vale of White Horse	917	545	1,462	
West Oxfordshire	712	511	1,223	
Surrey	**8,489**	**4,369**	**12,858**	
Elmbridge	984	486	1,470	
Epsom and Ewell	654	316	970	
Guildford	1,057	489	1,546	
Mole Valley	589	294	883	
Reigate and Banstead	1,008	497	1,505	
Runnymede	651	376	1,027	
Spelthorne	871	536	1,407	
Surrey Heath	562	350	912	
Tandridge	638	350	988	
Waverley	700	333	1,033	
Woking	775	342	1,117	
West Sussex	**6,816**	**3,908**	**10,724**	**3·8**
Adur	677	426	1,103	
Arun	1,571	834	2,405	
Chichester	1,010	576	1,586	
Crawley	831	470	1,301	
Horsham	677	412	1,089	
Mid Sussex	839	556	1,395	
Worthing	1,211	634	1,845	
Greater London	**225,395**	**94,485**	**319,880**	**8·3**
Barking and Dagenham	4,112	1,651	5,763	
Barnet	5,640	2,919	8,559	
Bexley	3,865	2,182	6,047	
Brent	10,560	4,247	14,807	
Bromley	4,733	2,299	7,032	
Camden	9,104	3,816	12,920	
City of London	73	28	101	
City of Westminster	7,596	3,147	10,743	
Croydon	6,603	3,140	9,743	
Ealing	7,742	3,590	11,332	
Enfield	5,845	2,884	8,729	
Greenwich	8,148	3,556	11,704	
Hackney	12,748	4,647	17,395	
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,743	3,026	10,769	
Haringey	10,598	4,623	15,221	
Harrow	3,158	1,702	4,860	
Havering	4,031	2,085	6,116	
Hillingdon	3,186	1,728	4,914	
Hounslow	4,252	2,250	6,502	
Islington	10,345	4,164	14,509	
Kensington and Chelsea	5,626	2,439	8,065	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,765	848	2,613	
Lambeth	15,084	5,626	20,710	
Lewisham	10,744	4,074	14,818	
Merton	3,172	1,475	4,647	
Newham	10,111	3,635	13,746	
Redbridge	4,769	2,311	7,080	
Richmond-upon-Thames	2,198	1,195	3,393	
Southwark	13,345	4,647	17,992	
Sutton	2,220	1,196	3,416	
Tower Hamlets	10,695	2,935	13,630	
Waltham Forest	6,831	2,851	9,682	
Wandsworth	8,753	3,569	12,322	
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire	**10,966**	**5,764**	**16,730**	**5·7**
Cambridge	1,787	823	2,610	
East Cambridgeshire	492	373	865	
Fenland	1,788	874	2,662	
Huntingdon	1,435	1,162	2,597	
Peterborough	4,736	1,958	6,694	
South Cambridgeshire	728	574	1,302	
Norfolk	**18,258**	**9,264**	**27,522**	**9·1**
Breckland	1,765	1,108	2,873	
Broadland	1,271	831	2,102	
Great Yarmouth	4,080	1,896	5,976	
North Norfolk	1,754	926	2,680	
Norwich	5,018	2,038	7,056	
South Norfolk	1,277	852	2,129	
West Norfolk	3,093	1,613	4,706	
Suffolk	**10,261**	**6,198**	**16,459**	**6·1**
Babergh	941	650	1,591	
Forest Heath	526	407	933	
Ipswich	2,745	1,333	4,078	
Mid Suffolk	732	553	1,285	
St Edmundsbury	1,124	862	1,986	
Suffolk Coastal	1,150	725	1,875	
Waveney	3,043	1,668	4,711	
SOUTH WEST				
Avon	**22,630**	**11,700**	**34,330**	**8·1**
Bath	1,833	912	2,745	
Bristol	13,535	5,805	19,340	
Kingswood	1,419	941	2,360	
Northavon	1,643	1,319	2,962	
Wansdyke	976	744	1,720	
Woodspring	3,224	1,979	5,203	
Cornwall	**14,185**	**8,001**	**22,186**	**15·3**
Caradon	1,683	1,068	2,751	
Carrick	2,316	1,317	3,633	
Isles of Scilly	40	33	73	
Kerrier	3,121	1,561	4,682	
North Cornwall	1,747	1,114	2,861	
Penwith	2,447	1,179	3,626	
Restormel	2,831	1,729	4,560	
Devon	**26,232**	**14,320**	**40,552**	**11.0**
East Devon	1,958	1,109	3,067	
Exeter	2,558	1,221	3,779	
Mid Devon	962	626	1,588	
North Devon	2,087	1,282	3,369	
Plymouth	8,738	4,417	13,155	
South Hams	1,358	901	2,259	
Teignbridge	2,005	1,233	3,238	
Torbay	4,422	2,272	6,694	
Torridge	1,347	768	2,115	
West Devon	797	491	1,288	
Dorset	**11,604**	**5,900**	**17,504**	**7·8**
Bournemouth	4,298	1,809	6,107	
Christchurch	609	324	933	
East Dorset	744	418	1,162	
North Dorset	480	309	789	
Poole	2,343	1,188	3,531	
Purbeck	516	357	873	
West Dorset	1,055	612	1,667	
Weymouth and Portland	1,559	883	2,442	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire	**9,021**	**5,205**	**14,226**	**6·6**
Cheltenham	1,978	933	2,911	
Cotswold	663	481	1,144	
Forest of Dean	1,427	969	2,396	
Gloucester	2,374	1,097	3,471	
Stroud	1,444	1,030	2,474	
Tewkesbury	1,135	695	1,830	
Somerset	**7,662**	**4,943**	**12,605**	**7·6**
Mendip	1,322	983	2,305	
Sedgemoor	1,930	1,155	3,085	
Taunton Deane	1,714	954	2,668	
West Somerset	737	453	1,190	
Yeovil	1,959	1,398	3,357	
Wiltshire	**8,780**	**5,777**	**14,557**	**6·6**
Kennet	758	550	1,308	
North Wiltshire	1,449	1,068	2,517	
Salisbury	1,303	920	2,223	
Thamesdown	3,736	2,094	5,830	
West Wiltshire	1,534	1,145	2,679	
WEST MIDLANDS				
Hereford and Worcester	**14,178**	**8,167**	**22,345**	**8·8**
Bromsgrove	2,020	1,135	3,155	
Hereford	1,286	769	2,055	
Leominster	689	369	1,058	
Malvern Hills	1,562	750	2,312	
Redditch	1,882	1,155	3,037	
South Herefordshire	873	535	1,408	
Worcester	2,138	1,011	3,149	
Wychavon	1,482	1,011	2,493	
Wyre Forest	2,246	1,432	3,678	
Shropshire	**10,626**	**5,484**	**16,110**	**10·7**
Bridgnorth	915	620	1,535	
North Shropshire	993	597	1,590	
Oswestry	700	385	1,085	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,029	1,136	3,165	
South Shropshire	683	399	1,082	
The Wrekin	5,306	2,347	7,653	
Staffordshire	**26,596**	**14,521**	**41,117**	**9·6**
Cannock Chase	2,816	1,545	4,361	
East Staffordshire	2,528	1,374	3,902	
Lichfield	1,813	1,178	2,991	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,829	1,562	4,391	
South Staffordshire	2,581	1,503	4,084	
Stafford	2,289	1,382	3,671	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,497	1,128	2,625	
Stoke-on-Trent	7,791	3,576	11,367	
Tamworth	2,452	1,273	3,725	
Warwickshire	**10,331**	**6,243**	**16,574**	**8·1**
North Warwickshire	1,399	853	2,252	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,622	1,835	5,457	
Rugby	1,628	1,139	2,767	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,353	932	2,285	
Warwick	2,329	1,484	3,813	
West Midlands	**117,849**	**48,046**	**165,895**	**12·6**
Birmingham	51,961	20,066	72,027	
Coventry	13,296	6,001	19,297	
Dudley	9,918	4,673	14,591	
Sandwell	13,820	5,612	19,432	
Solihull	5,486	2,963	8,449	
Walsall	10,741	3,913	14,654	
Wolverhampton	12,627	4,818	17,445	
EAST MIDLANDS				
Derbyshire	**29,268**	**12,733**	**42,001**	**10·8**
Amber Valley	2,783	1,328	4,111	
Bolsover	2,865	1,086	3,951	
Chesterfield	4,267	1,584	5,851	
Derby	8,883	3,443	12,326	
Erewash	2,850	1,242	4,092	
High Peak	1,807	1,142	2,949	
North East Derbyshire	3,309	1,476	4,785	
South Derbyshire	1,504	787	2,291	
West Derbyshire	1,000	645	1,645	
Leicestershire	**19,099**	**9,503**	**28,602**	**7·1**
Blaby	846	647	1,493	
Charnwood	2,052	1,272	3,324	
Harborough	615	464	1,079	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,396	902	2,298	
Leicester	10,536	4,193	14,729	
Melton	608	497	1,105	
North West Leicestershire	2,103	827	2,930	
Oadby and Wigston	547	402	949	
Rutland	396	299	695	
Lincolnshire	**16,013**	**7,923**	**23,936**	**11·0**
Boston	1,260	706	2,326	
East Lindsey	4,036	1,847	5,883	
Lincoln	3,713	1,544	5,257	
North Kesteven	1,526	891	2,417	
South Holland	1,137	694	1,831	
South Kesteven	2,052	1,235	3,287	
West Lindsey	1,929	1,006	2,935	
Northamptonshire	**10,062**	**6,129**	**16,191**	**6·8**
Corby	1,590	885	2,475	
Daventry	756	711	1,467	
East Northamptonshire	702	529	1,231	
Kettering	1,213	742	1,955	
Northampton	3,925	2,036	5,961	
South Northamptonshire	482	429	911	
Wellingborough	1,394	797	2,191	
Nottinghamshire	**37,153**	**14,101**	**51,254**	**11·1**
Ashfield	3,976	1,261	5,237	
Bassetlaw	3,877	1,685	5,562	
Broxtowe	2,596	1,156	3,752	
Gedling	2,583	1,242	3,825	
Mansfield	4,260	1,449	5,709	
Newark	3,387	1,391	4,778	
Nottingham	14,609	4,928	19,537	
Rushcliffe	1,865	989	2,854	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Humberside	**33,612**	**13,689**	**47,301**	**13·4**
Beverley	1,807	1,148	2,955	
Boothferry	1,950	961	2,911	
Cleethorpes	2,699	1,117	3,816	
East Yorkshire	1,987	1,155	3,142	
Glanford	1,711	895	2,606	
Great Grimsby	4,870	1,582	6,452	
Holderness	1,059	617	1,676	
Kingston-upon-Hull	14,411	5,144	19,555	
Scunthorpe	3,118	1,070	4,188	
North Yorkshire	**14,051**	**8,145**	**22,196**	**8·5**
Craven	688	474	1,162	
Hambleton	1,237	754	1,991	
Harrogate	1,971	1,214	3,185	
Richmondshire	676	587	1,263	
Ryedale	1,130	788	1,918	
Scarborough	3,233	1,557	4,790	
Selby	1,784	1,179	2,963	
York	3,332	1,592	4,924	
South Yorkshire	**63,757**	**24,463**	**88,220**	**15·9**
Barnsley	11,368	3,817	15,185	
Doncaster	14,486	5,697	20,183	
Rotherham	12,000	4,592	16,592	
Sheffield	25,903	10,357	36,260	
West Yorkshire	**68,150**	**28,936**	**97,086**	**10·6**
Bradford	16,839	6,503	23,342	
Calderdale	5,040	2,647	7,687	
Kirklees	10,335	5,106	15,441	
Leeds	23,533	9,836	33,369	
Wakefield	12,403	4,844	17,247	
NORTH WEST				
Cheshire	**27,048**	**12,767**	**39,815**	**10·5**
Chester	3,750	1,689	5,439	
Congleton	1,131	838	1,969	
Crewe and Nantwich	2,423	1,368	3,791	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,243	1,312	4,555	
Halton	6,129	2,360	8,489	
Macclesfield	2,370	1,352	3,722	
Vale Royal	2,836	1,492	4,328	
Warrington	5,166	2,356	7,522	
Lancashire	**42,411**	**19,747**	**62,158**	**11·6**
Blackburn	5,110	1,902	7,012	
Blackpool	7,315	3,207	10,522	
Burnley	2,973	1,310	4,283	
Chorley	1,988	1,190	3,178	
Fylde	1,363	744	2,107	
Hyndburn	1,986	1,020	3,006	
Lancaster	4,316	1,982	6,298	
Pendle	2,074	1,163	3,237	
Preston	5,102	1,977	7,079	
Ribble Valley	485	388	873	
Rossendale	1,419	760	2,179	
South Ribble	2,016	1,212	3,228	
West Lancashire	3,985	1,760	5,745	
Wyre	2,279	1,132	3,411	
Greater Manchester	**99,543**	**41,262**	**140,805**	**12·5**
Bolton	9,586	3,992	13,578	
Bury	4,330	2,312	6,642	
Manchester	28,315	9512	37,827	
Oldham	6,976	3,345	10,321	
Rochdale	7,152	3,317	10,469	
Salford	10,868	3,861	14,729	
Stockport	6,973	3,374	10,347	
Tameside	7,169	3,513	10,682	
Trafford	6,373	2,607	8,980	
Wigan	11,801	5,429	17,230	
Merseyside	**84,511**	**30,798**	**115,309**	**18·6**
Knowsley	11,740	4,087	15,827	
Liverpool	36,033	12,509	48,542	
Sefton	12,492	5,093	17,585	
St Helens	8,550	3,132	11,682	
Wirral	15,696	5,977	21,673	
NORTH				
Cleveland	**32,672**	**10,824**	**43,496**	**18·2**
Hartlepool	5,751	1,790	7,541	
Langbaurgh	7,976	2,689	10,665	
Middlesbrough	10,055	3,100	13,155	
Stockton-on-Tees	8,890	3,245	12,135	
Cumbria	**11,546**	**6,924**	**18,470**	**9·1**
Allerdale	2,703	1,571	4,274	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,950	1,206	3,156	
Carlisle	2,772	1,610	4,382	
Copeland	2,076	1,085	3,161	
Eden	652	524	1,176	
South Lakeland	1,393	928	2,321	
Durham	**24,389**	**9286**	**33,675**	**15·0**
Chester-le-Street	1,952	798	2,750	
Darlington	3,813	1,600	5,413	
Derwentside	4,226	1,438	5,664	
Durham	2,782	1,133	3,915	
Easington	4,508	1,502	6,010	
Sedgefield	3,616	1,441	5,057	
Teesdale	591	297	888	
Wear Valley	2,901	1,077	3,978	
Northumberland	**10,304**	**4,161**	**14,465**	**13·2**
Alnwick	1,115	471	1,586	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	863	394	1,257	
Blyth Valley	3,205	1,197	4,402	
Castle Morpeth	1,212	551	1,763	
Tynedale	930	588	1,518	
Wansbeck	2,979	960	3,939	
Tyne and Wear	**61,446**	**21,310**	**82,756**	**15·8**
Gateshead	10,160	3,526	13,686	
Newcastle upon Tyne	15,584	5,497	21,081	
North Tyneside	8,607	3,190	11,797	
South Tyneside	9,501	3,171	12,672	
Sunderland	17,594	5,926	23,520	
WALES				
Clwyd	**12,603**	**5,912**	**18,515**	**13·5**
Alyn and Deeside	1,932	1,018	2,950	
Colwyn	1,722	841	2,563	
Delyn	2,073	866	2,939	
Glyndwr	929	573	1,502	
Rhuddlan	2,300	1,012	3,312	
Wrexham Maelor	3,647	1,602	5,249	
Dyfed	**11,672**	**5,181**	**16,853**	**15·5**
Carmarthen	1,580	727	2,307	
Ceredigion	1,957	889	2,846	
Dinefwr	1,057	508	1,565	
Llanelli	2,409	1,009	3,418	
Preseli	2,740	1,189	3,929	
South Pembrokeshire	1,929	859	2,788	
Gwent	**16,112**	**6,383**	**22,495**	**13·7**
Blaenau Gwent	3,367	1,012	4,379	
Islwyn	2,314	868	3,182	
Monmouth	1,722	925	2,647	
Newport	5,562	2,134	7,696	
Torfaen	3,147	1,444	4,591	
Gwynedd	**8,813**	**4,088**	**12,901**	**16·8**
Aberconwy	1,609	790	2,399	
Arfon	2,487	939	3,426	
Dwyfor	932	461	1,393	
Meirionnydd	946	553	1,499	
Ynys Mon—Isle of Anglesey	2,839	1,345	4,184	
Mid-Glamorgan	**20,355**	**7,032**	**27,387**	**15·9**
Cynon Valley	2,893	1,018	3,911	
Merthyr Tydfil	2,473	849	3,322	
Ogwr	4,404	1,673	6,077	
Rhondda	3,097	1,023	4,120	
Rhymney Valley	4,163	1,319	5,482	
Taff-Ely	3,325	1,150	4,475	
Powys	**2,234**	**1,326**	**3,560**	**9·7**
Brecknock	841	435	1,276	
Montgomery	996	614	1,610	
Radnor	397	277	674	
South Glamorgan	**15,235**	**5,513**	**20,748**	**11·1**
Cardiff	11,691	3,924	15,615	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,544	1,589	5,133	
West Glamorgan	**14,026**	**4,918**	**18,944**	**14·4**
Afan	1,958	543	2,501	
Lliw Valley	1,803	713	2,516	
Neath	2,342	989	3,331	
Swansea	7,923	2,673	10,596	
SCOTLAND				
Borders region	**2,182**	**1,110**	**3,292**	**8·7**
Berwickshire	473	281	754	
Ettrick and Lauderdale	686	340	1,026	
Roxburgh	733	339	1,072	
Tweedale	290	150	440	
Central region	**10,421**	**5,014**	**15,435**	**14·7**
Clackmannan	2,009	829	2,838	
Falkirk	5,613	2,805	8,418	
Stirling	2,799	1,380	4,179	
Dumfries and Galloway region	**4,510**	**2,610**	**7,120**	**12·5**
Annandale and Eskdale	968	641	1,609	
Nithsdale	1,728	909	2,637	
Stewartry	500	391	891	
Wigton	1,314	669	1,983	
Fife region	**13,316**	**6,284**	**19,600**	**14·6**
Dunfermline	4,857	2,179	7,036	
Kirkcaldy	7,024	3,157	10,181	
North East Fife	1,435	948	2,383	
Grampian region	**13,146**	**6,743**	**19,889**	**8·6**
Banff and Buchan	2,271	1,139	3,410	
City of Aberdeen	6,760	2,808	9,568	
Gordon	1,108	705	1,813	
Kincardine and Deeside	810	521	1,331	
Moray	2,197	1,570	3,767	
Highland region	**9,203**	**4,242**	**13,445**	**15·2**
Badenock and Strathspey	337	177	514	
Caithness	1,115	454	1,569	
Inverness	2,580	1,151	3,731	
Lochaber	857	588	1,445	
Nairn	428	191	619	
Ross and Cromarty	2,821	1,086	3,907	
Skye and Lochalsh	457	304	761	
Sutherland	608	291	899	
Lothian region	**29,031**	**12,194**	**41,225**	**11·3**
City of Edinburgh	17,881	7,303	25,184	
East Lothian	2,579	1,233	3,812	
Midlothian	2,885	1,129	4,014	
West Lothian	5,686	2,529	8,215	
Strathclyde region	**122,928**	**47,893**	**170,821**	**16·8**
Argyle and Bute	2,201	1,406	3,607	
Bearsden and Milngavie	687	379	1,066	
City of Glasgow	51,026	16,973	67,999	
Clydebank	2,808	940	3,748	
Clydesdale	1,918	968	2,886	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,626	1,337	3,963	
Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,139	1,040	4,179	
Cunninghame	7,397	2,930	1,0327	
Dumbarton	3,295	1,851	5,146	
East Kilbride	2,641	1,532	4,173	
East Wood	823	561	1,384	
Hamilton	4,951	1,988	6,939	
Inverclyde	6,639	2,110	8,749	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,441	1,409	4,850	
Kyle and Carrick	4,246	1,992	6,238	
Monklands	5,884	2,299	8,183	
Motherwell	7,125	2,865	9,990	
Renfrew	9,353	3,973	13,326	
Strathkelvin	2,728	1,340	4,068	
Tayside region	**14,713**	**7,227**	**21,940**	**13·1**
Angus	2,785	1,652	4,437	
City of Dundee	8,717	3,912	12,629	
Perth and Kinross	3,211	1,663	4,874	
Orkney Islands	**577**	**271**	**848**	**12·6**
Shetland Islands	**414**	**259**	**673**	**6·8**
Western Isles	**1,513**	**523**	**2,036**	**20·7**
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Antrim	2,110	910	3,020	
Ards	2,032	1,017	3,049	
Armagh	2,557	947	3,504	
Ballymena	2,229	1,013	3,242	
Ballymoney	1,339	380	1,719	
Banbridge	1,072	600	1,672	
Belfast	21,807	7,016	28,823	
Carrickfergus	1,249	631	1,880	
Castlereagh	1,912	1,004	2,916	
Coleraine	2,890	985	3,875	
Cookstown	1,923	617	2,540	
Craigavon	3,900	1,514	5,414	
Derry	7,560	1,803	9,363	
Down	2,045	931	2,976	
Dungannon	2,849	960	3,809	
Fermanagh	3,147	949	4,096	
Larne	1,386	610	1,996	
Limavady	1,985	570	2,555	
Lisburn	3,879	1,687	5,566	
Magherafelt	1,983	706	2,689	
Moyle	1,100	270	1,370	
Newry & Mourne	5,336	1,776	7,112	
Newtownabbey	3,060	1,456	4,516	
North Down	1,801	1,197	2,998	
Omagh	2,492	858	3,350	
Strabane	2,861	625	3,486	

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This in 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. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets.

* 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.

Note: Data contained in *table 2·9* of the 1988 Gazette wrongly related to 14 January and not 11 February 1988 as stated. Copies of the correct data can be obtained from Department of Employment, HQ Stats B2, Room 428, Caxton House, Tothill St, London SW1 9NF (See Topics p 305).

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	3,664	1,349	5,013
Mid Bedfordshire	1,170	844	2,014
North Bedfordshire	2,121	1,085	3,206
North Luton	2,197	1,013	3,210
South West Bedfordshire	1,458	936	2,394
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	1,301	744	2,045
Newbury	881	517	1,398
Reading East	1,763	643	2,406
Reading West	1,482	525	2,007
Slough	2,067	958	3,025
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,041	589	1,630
Wokingham	688	508	1,196
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	972	680	1,652
Beaconsfield	698	403	1,101
Buckingham	1,063	556	1,619
Chesham and Amersham	568	329	897
Milton Keynes	2,881	1,561	4,442
Wycombe	1,237	602	1,839
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	827	487	1,314
Brighton Kemptown	2,570	1,127	3,697
Brighton Pavilion	2,469	1,195	3,664
Eastbourne	1,571	829	2,400
Hastings and Rye	2,369	1,075	3,444
Hove	2,053	1,063	3,116
Lewes	1,055	727	1,782
Wealden	657	485	1,142
Essex			
Basildon	2,919	1,443	4,362
Billericay	1,530	968	2,498
Braintree	1,253	844	2,097
Brentwood and Ongar	950	475	1,425
Castle Point	1,429	812	2,241
Chelmsford	1,292	858	2,150
Epping Forest	1,285	757	2,042
Harlow	1,796	963	2,759
Harwich	2,508	1,139	3,647
North Colchester	1,791	1,091	2,882
Rochford	1,093	688	1,781
Saffron Walden	838	532	1,370
South Colchester and Maldon	1,642	1,157	2,799
Southend East	2,359	886	3,245
Southend West	1,600	785	2,385
Thurrock	2,842	1,290	4,132
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,117	802	1,919
Basingstoke	1,116	572	1,688
East Hampshire	980	639	1,619
Eastleigh	1,873	1,080	2,953
Fareham	1,414	963	2,377
Gosport	1,636	1,154	2,790
Havant	2,632	1,109	3,741
New Forest	1,100	539	1,639
North West Hampshire	840	502	1,342
Portsmouth North	2,262	1,120	3,382
Portsmouth South	4,060	1,774	5,834
Romsey and Waterside	1,675	907	2,582
Southampton Itchen	3,732	1,489	5,221
Southampton Test	3,259	1,215	4,474
Winchester	920	467	1,387
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,403	739	2,142
Hertford and Stortford	791	508	1,299
Hertsmere	1,210	619	1,829
North Hertfordshire	1,383	801	2,184
South West Hertfordshire	947	531	1,478
St Albans	1,080	526	1,606
Stevenage	1,625	953	2,578
Watford	1,434	776	2,210
Welwyn Hatfield	1,161	640	1,801
West Hertfordshire	1,245	763	2,008
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	3,716	2,163	5,879
Kent			
Ashford	1,497	890	2,387
Canterbury	1,949	993	2,942
Dartford	1,530	845	2,375
Dover	2,275	1,017	3,292
Faversham	2,437	1,517	3,954
Folkestone and Hythe	2,515	1,110	3,625
Gillingham	1,908	1,159	3,067
Gravesham	2,275	1,294	3,569
Maidstone	1,311	711	2,022
Medway	2,041	1,123	3,164
Mid Kent	1,785	1,116	2,901
North Thanet	2,825	1,392	4,217
Sevenoaks	925	508	1,433
South Thanet	2,319	1,097	3,416
Tonbridge and Malling	1,081	670	1,751
Tunbridge Wells	867	461	1,328
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	1,288	794	2,082
Henley	668	327	995
Oxford East	1,894	797	2,691
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,191	570	1,761
Wantage	762	397	1,159
Witney	817	570	1,387
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	868	424	1,292
East Surrey	638	350	988
Epsom and Ewell	897	416	1,313
Esher	606	321	927
Guildford	817	352	1,169
Mole Valley	617	310	927
North West Surrey	848	516	1,364
Reigate	765	397	1,162
South West Surrey	601	283	884
Spelthorne	871	536	1,407
Woking	961	464	1,425
West Sussex			
Arundel	1,331	722	2,053
Chichester	1,010	576	1,586
Crawley	950	575	1,525
Horsham	677	412	1,089
Mid Sussex	720	451	1,171
Shoreham	917	538	1,455
Worthing	1,211	634	1,845
Greater London			
Barking	2,163	739	2,902
Battersea	3,524	1,345	4,869
Beckenham	1,545	676	2,221
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,644	1,371	7,015
Bexley Heath	1,041	646	1,687
Bow and Popular	5,051	1,564	6,615
Brent East	4,504	1,753	6,257
Brent North	1,882	889	2,771
Brent South	4,174	1,605	5,779
Brentford and Isleworth	2,041	980	3,021
Carshaltonn and Wallington	1,315	656	1,971
Chelsea	2,665	1,126	3,791
Chingford	1,363	640	2,003
Chipping Barnet	1,002	610	1,612
Chislehurst	1,176	568	1,744
Croydon Central	1,727	672	2,399
Croydon North East	1,938	990	2,928
Croydon North West	2,142	1,012	3,154
Croydon South	796	466	1,262
Dagenham	1,949	912	2,861
Dulwich	2,776	1,139	3,915
Ealing North	2,040	981	3,021
Ealing Acton	2,730	1,175	3,905
Ealing Southall	2,972	1,434	4,406
Edmonton	2,365	1,102	3,467
Eltham	1,905	819	2,724
Enfield North	1,988	1,033	3,021
Enfield Southgate	1,492	749	2,241
Erith and Crayford	1,965	1,012	2,977
Feltham and Heston	2,211	1,270	3,481
Finchley	1,456	807	2,263
Fulham	3,570	1,579	5,149
Greenwich	2,732	1,120	3,852
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,051	2,235	8,286
Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,697	2,412	9,109
Hammersmith	4,173	1,447	5,620
Hampstead and Highgate	3,426	1,627	5,053
Harrow East	1,875	986	2,861
Harrow West	1,283	716	1,999
Hayes and Harlington	1,318	730	2,048
Hendon North	1,537	749	2,286
Hendon South	1,645	753	2,398
Holborn and St Pancras	5,678	2,189	7,867
Hornchurch	1,317	746	2,063
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,309	2,048	6,357
Ilford North	1,433	762	2,195
Ilford South	2,268	1,011	3,279
Islington North	5,758	2,281	8,039
Islington South and Finsbury	4,587	1,883	6,470
Kensington	2,961	1,313	4,274
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,157	518	1,675
Lewisham East	2,579	1,004	3,583
Lewisham West	3,048	1,234	4,282
Lewisham Deptford	5,117	1,836	6,953
Leyton	3,242	1,252	4,494
Mitcham and Morden	1,874	877	2,751
Newham North East	3,391	1,280	4,671
Newham North West	3,360	1,211	4,571
Newham South	3,360	1,144	4,504
Norwood	4,979	1,835	6,814
Old Bexley and Sidcup	859	524	1,383
Orpington	1,117	532	1,649
Peckham	5,612	1,904	7,516
Putney	2,155	937	3,092
Ravensbourne	895	523	1,418
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,184	660	1,844
Romford	1,315	687	2,002
Ruislip-Northwood	696	393	1,089
Southwark and Bermondsey	4,957	1,604	6,561
Streatham	3,793	1,484	5,277
Surbiton	608	330	938
Sutton and Cheam	905	540	1,445
The City of London and Westminster South	2,769	1,065	3,834
Tooting	3,074	1,287	4,361
Tottenham	6,289	2,575	8,864
Twickenham	1,014	535	1,549
Upminster	1,399	652	2,051
Uxbridge	1,172	605	1,777
Vauxhall	6,312	2,307	8,619
Walthamstow	2,226	959	3,185
Wanstead and Woodford	1,068	538	1,606
Westminster North	4,900	2,110	7,010
Wimbledon	1,298	598	1,896
Woolwich	3,511	1,617	5,128
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	1,642	739	2,381
Huntingdon	1,285	1,005	2,290
North East Cambridgeshire	2,091	1,080	3,171
Peterborough	4,343	1,698	6,041
South East Cambridgeshire	651	519	1,170
South West Cambridgeshire	954	723	1,677
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	4,080	1,896	5,976
Mid Norfolk	1,382	875	2,257
North Norfolk	1,754	926	2,680
North West Norfolk	2,469	1,217	3,686
Norwich North	2,067	940	3,007
Norwich South	3,416	1,407	4,823
South Norfolk	1,277	852	2,129
South West Norfolk	1,813	1,151	2,964
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,294	941	2,235
Central Suffolk	1,373	832	2,205
Ipswich	2,104	1,054	3,158
South Suffolk	1,297	978	2,275
Suffolk Coastal	1,150	725	1,875
Waveney	3,043	1,668	4,711
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	1,833	912	2,745
Bristol East	2,623	1,233	3,856
Bristol North West	2,616	1,148	3,764
Bristol South	3,942	1,492	5,434
Bristol West	3,612	1,579	5,191
Kingswood	1,892	1,102	2,994
Northavon	1,391	1,132	2,523
Wandsdyke	1,251	917	2,168
Weston-Super-Mare	2,242	1,284	3,526
Woodspring	1,228	901	2,129
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,344	1,545	4,889
North Cornwall	2,873	1,876	4,749
South East Cornwall	2,096	1,322	3,418
St Ives	3,327	1,771	5,098
Truro	2,545	1,487	4,032
Devon			
Exeter	2,558	1,221	3,779
Honiton	1,678	959	2,637
North Devon	2,160	1,326	3,486
Plymouth Devonport	3,145	1,447	4,592
Plymouth Drake	3,578	1,702	5,280
Plymouth Sutton	2,015	1,268	3,283
South Hams	2,298	1,359	3,657
Teignbridge	1,864	1,097	2,961
Tiverton	1,331	878	2,209
Torbay	3,461	1,804	5,265
Torridge and West Devon	2,144	1,259	3,403
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	2,648	1,113	3,761
Bournemouth West	2,148	924	3,072
Christchurch	1,048	550	1,598
North Dorset	892	571	1,463
Poole	1,845	960	2,805
South Dorset	1,998	1,190	3,188
West Dorset	1,025	592	1,617
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,118	1,019	3,137
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,177	789	1,966
Gloucester	2,412	1,154	3,566
Stroud	1,499	1,046	2,545
West Gloucestershire	1,815	1,197	3,012
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,046	1,176	3,222
Somerton and Frome	1,107	890	1,997
Taunton	1,762	993	2,755
Wells	1,340	941	2,281
Yeovil	1,407	943	2,350
Wiltshire			
Devizes	1,428	1,017	2,445
North Wiltshire	1,449	1,068	2,517
Salisbury	1,246	878	2,124
Swindon	3,066	1,627	4,693
Westbury	1,591	1,187	2,778
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,020	1,135	3,155
Hereford	1,959	1,180	3,139
Leominister	1,512	819	2,331
Mid Worcestershire	2,546	1,572	4,118
South Worcestershire	1,590	905	2,495
Worcester	2,305	1,124	3,429
Wyre Forest	2,246	1,432	3,678
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,598	1,019	2,617
North Shropshire	2,012	1,194	3,206
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,029	1,136	3,165
The Wrekin	4,987	2,135	7,122
Staffordshire			
Burton	2,528	1,374	3,902
Cannock and Burntwood	2,691	1,446	4,137
Mid Staffordshire	2,046	1,354	3,400
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,155	1,120	3,275
South East Staffordshire	2,805	1,559	4,364
South Staffordshire	2,581	1,503	4,084
Stafford	1,982	1,109	3,091
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,497	1,128	2,625
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,091	1,299	4,390
Stoke-on-Trent North	2,813	1,329	4,142
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,407	1,300	3,707
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	2,546	1,466	4,012
Nuneaton	2,617	1,331	3,948
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,780	1,272	3,052
Stratford-on-Avon	1,353	932	2,285
Warwick and Leamington	2,035	1,242	3,277
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,118	986	3,104
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,150	1,309	4,459
Birmingham Erdington	4,755	1,809	6,564
Birmingham Hall Green	3,266	1,399	4,665
Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,585	1,724	6,309
Birmingham Ladywood	5,949	2,158	8,107
Birmingham Northfield	5,071	1,910	6,981
Birmingham Perry Barr	4,716	1,913	6,629
Birmingham Small Heath	6,594	2,066	8,660
Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,730	1,773	7,503
Birmingham Yardley	2,892	1,336	4,228
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,581	1,527	5,108
Coventry North East	4,673	2,018	6,691
Coventry North West	2,591	1,275	3,866
Coventry South East	3,762	1,501	5,263
Coventry South West	2,270	1,207	3,477
Dudley East	4,380	1,825	6,205
Dudley West	3,101	1,611	4,712
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,437	1,237	3,674
Meriden	3,873	1,819	5,692
Solihull	1,613	1,144	2,757
Sutton Coldfield	1,672	1,142	2,814
Walsall North	4,565	1,488	6,053
Walsall South	4,058	1,439	5,497
Warley East	3,645	1,479	5,124
Warley West	3,019	1,298	4,317
West Bromwich East	3,264	1,351	4,615
West Bromwich West	3,892	1,484	5,376
Wolverhampton North East	5,061	1,711	6,772
Wolverhampton South East	4,085	1,446	5,531
Wolverhampton South West	3,481	1,661	5,142
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,379	1,073	3,452
Bolsover	3,413	1,282	4,695
Chesterfield	3,825	1,422	5,247
Derby North	3,226	1,312	4,538
Derby South	4,954	1,753	6,707
Erewash	2,754	1,201	3,955
High Peak	1,893	1,207	3,100
North East Derbyshire	3,203	1,442	4,645
South Derbyshire	2,207	1,165	3,372
West Derbyshire	1,414	876	2,290
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,103	817	1,920
Bosworth	1,473	958	2,431
Harborough	905	696	1,601
Leicester East	2,801	1,296	4,097
Leicester South	3,861	1,461	5,322
Leicester West	3,874	1,436	5,310
Loughborough	1,541	882	2,423
North West Leicestershire	2,239	957	3,196
Rutland and Melton	1,302	1,000	2,302
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,708	1,666	5,374
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,257	1,187	3,444
Grantham	2,228	1,278	3,506
Holland with Boston	2,212	1,050	3,262
Lincoln	4,173	1,790	5,963
Stamford and Spalding	1,435	952	2,387
Northamptonshire			
Corby	1,954	1,194	3,148
Daventry	995	919	1,914
Kettering	1,323	847	2,170
Northampton North	2,213	1,139	3,352
Northampton South	1,845	1,013	2,858
Wellingborough	1,732	1,017	2,749
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,401	1,041	4,442
Bassetlaw	3,580	1,443	5,023
Broxtowe	2,042	978	3,020
Gedling	2,083	1,070	3,153
Mansfield	3,697	1,240	4,937
Newark	2,495	1,255	3,750
Nottingham East	5,983	2,135	8,118
Nottingham North	4,587	1,451	6,038
Nottingham South	4,039	1,342	5,381
Rushcliffe	1,865	989	2,854
Sherwood	3,381	1,157	4,538
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,686	1,018	2,704
Booth Ferry	2,375	1,349	3,724
Bridlington	2,742	1,514	4,256
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,740	1,622	5,362
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,788	1,460	5,248
Great Grimsby	4,870	1,582	6,452
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,582	1,458	6,040
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,401	1,840	7,241
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,428	1,846	6,274

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,458	831	2,289
Richmond	1,749	1,226	2,975
Ryedale	1,527	994	2,521
Scarborough	2,937	1,409	4,346
Selby	1,847	1,236	3,083
Skipton and Ripon	1,201	857	2,058
York	3,332	1,592	4,924
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	4,136	1,257	5,393
Barnsley East	3,603	1,204	4,807
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,629	1,356	4,985
Don Valley	4,318	1,702	6,020
Doncaster Central	4,969	1,969	6,938
Doncaster North	5,199	2,026	7,225
Rother Valley	3,654	1,594	5,248
Rotherham	4,362	1,486	5,848
Sheffield Central	6,749	2,277	9,026
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,675	1,549	5,224
Sheffield Brightside	5,212	1,682	6,894
Sheffield Hallam	2,531	1,396	3,927
Sheffield Heeley	4,523	1,775	6,298
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,213	1,678	4,891
Wentworth	3,984	1,512	5,496
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	2,768	1,262	4,030
Bradford North	4,641	1,555	6,196
Bradford South	3,329	1,276	4,605
Bradford West	5,187	1,683	6,870
Calder Valley	1,976	1,221	3,197
Colne Valley	2,032	1,103	3,135
Dewsbury	2,648	1,342	3,990
Elmet	1,908	960	2,868
Halifax	3,064	1,426	4,490
Hemsworth	3,659	1,313	4,972
Huddersfield	2,887	1,399	4,286
Keighley	2,034	1,078	3,112
Leeds Central	4,765	1,620	6,385
Leeds East	4,473	1,506	5,979
Leeds North East	2,622	1,210	3,832
Leeds North West	2,174	989	3,163
Leeds West	3,175	1,385	4,560
Morley and Leeds South	2,513	1,035	3,548
Normanton	2,123	1,098	3,221
Pontefract and Castleford	3,964	1,430	5,394
Pudsey	1,450	901	2,351
Shipley	1,648	911	2,559
Wakefield	3,110	1,233	4,343
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	3,222	1,343	4,565
Congleton	1,203	921	2,124
Crewe and Nantwich	2,351	1,285	3,636
Eddisbury	2,300	1,144	3,444
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,501	1,491	4,992
Halton	4,328	1,856	6,184
Macclesfield	1,415	929	2,344
Tatton	1,761	938	2,699
Warrington North	3,508	1,457	4,965
Warrington South	3,459	1,403	4,862
Lancashire			
Blackburn	4,389	1,450	5,839
Blackpool North	3,626	1,461	5,087
Blackpool South	3,689	1,746	5,435
Burnley	2,973	1,310	4,283
Chorley	2,087	1,271	3,358
Fylde	1,581	847	2,428
Hyndburn	1,986	1,020	3,006
Lancaster	1,890	832	2,722
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,595	1,254	3,849
Pendle	2,074	1,163	3,237
Preston	4,485	1,600	6,085
Ribble Valley	884	662	1,546
Rossendale and Darwen	2,140	1,212	3,352
South Ribble	2,016	1,212	3,228
West Lancashire	3,886	1,679	5,565
Wyre	2,110	1,028	3,138
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,621	795	2,416
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,709	1,263	3,972
Bolton North East	3,155	1,231	4,386
Bolton South East	3,785	1,441	5,226
Bolton West	2,646	1,320	3,966
Bury North	2,146	1,136	3,282
Bury South	2,184	1,176	3,360
Cheadle	1,133	771	1,904
Davyhulme	2,410	985	3,395
Denton and Reddish	3,142	1,380	4,522
Eccles	3,125	1,270	4,395
Hazel Grove	1,611	928	2,539
Heywood and Middleton	2,996	1,424	4,420
Leigh	3,568	1,541	5,109
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,721	1,086	2,807
Makerfield	3,322	1,680	5,002
Manchester Central	7,485	2,206	9,691
Manchester Blackley	4,285	1,518	5,803
Manchester Gorton	4,738	1,583	6,321
Manchester Withington	4,465	1,771	6,236
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,258	1,283	5,541
Oldham Central and Royton	3,439	1,496	4,935
Oldham West	2,405	1,146	3,551
Rochdale	3,567	1,510	5,077
Salford East	5,268	1,568	6,836
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,121	1,519	4,640
Stockport	2,426	1,026	3,452
Stretford	5,426	1,978	7,404
Wigan	4,060	1,805	5,865
Worsley	3,326	1,426	4,752
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	6,266	1,949	8,215
Bootle	6,903	2,202	9,105
Crosby	2,943	1,505	4,448
Knowsley North	6,013	1,976	7,989
Knowsley South	5,727	2,111	7,838
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,460	2,117	7,577
Liverpool Garston	4,917	1,724	6,641
Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,744	1,895	6,639
Liverpool Riverside	7,519	2,376	9,895
Liverpool Walton	7,321	2,446	9,767
Liverpool West Derby	6,072	1,951	8,023
Southport	2,646	1,386	4,032
St Helens North	3,949	1,437	5,386
St Helens South	4,601	1,695	6,296
Wallasey	4,739	1,783	6,522
Wirral South	2,207	1,057	3,264
Wirral West	2,484	1,188	3,672
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	5,751	1,790	7,541
Langbaurgh	4,833	1,727	6,560
Middlesbrough	6,756	2,049	8,805
Redcar	5,476	1,677	7,153
Stockton North	5,412	1,793	7,205
Stockton South	4,444	1,788	6,232
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,200	1,390	3,590
Carlisle	2,305	1,270	3,575
Copeland	2,076	1,085	3,161
Penrith and the Borders	1,563	1,150	2,713
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,210	802	2,012
Workington	2,192	1,227	3,419
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	3,717	1,489	5,206
City of Durham	2,782	1,133	3,915
Darlington	3,598	1,494	5,092
Easington	3,876	1,335	5,211
North Durham	4,059	1,464	5,523
North West Durham	3,381	1,254	4,635
Sedgefield	2,976	1,117	4,093
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,461	1,070	3,531
Blyth Valley	3,205	1,197	4,402
Hexham	1,118	720	1,838
Wansbeck	3,520	1,174	4,694
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	3,147	1,190	4,337
Gateshead East	4,210	1,536	5,746
Houghton and Washington	5,146	1,868	7,014
Jarrow	4,864	1,519	6,383
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,559	1,407	4,966
Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,608	1,600	6,208
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,785	1,478	5,263
South Shields	4,637	1,652	6,289
Sunderland North	7,029	2,079	9,108
Sunderland South	5,419	1,979	7,398
Tyne Bridge	6,435	1,812	8,247
Tynemouth	3,842	1,384	5,226
Wallsend	4,765	1,806	6,571
WALES			
Clywd			
Alyn and Deeside	2,088	1,087	3,175
Clwyd North West	3,304	1,472	4,776
Clwyd South West	2,094	1,057	3,151
Delyn	2,629	1,160	3,789
Wrexham	2,488	1,136	3,624
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,436	1,135	3,571
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,478	1,130	3,608
Llanelli	2,610	1,109	3,719
Pembroke	4,148	1,807	5,955
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	3,253	968	4,221
Islwyn	2,314	868	3,182
Monmouth	1,662	891	2,553
Newport East	2,822	1,142	3,964
Newport West	3,085	1,194	4,279
Torfaen	2,976	1,320	4,296
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,380	964	3,344
Conwy	2,429	1,092	3,521
Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,165	687	1,852
Ynys Mon	2,839	1,345	4,184
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,166	961	3,127
Caerphilly	3,304	1,053	4,357
Cynon Valley	2,893	1,018	3,911
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,332	1,115	4,447
Ogmore	2,749	855	3,604
Pontypridd	2,814	1,007	3,821
Rhondda	3,097	1,023	4,120

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 10, 1988

	Male	Female	All
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,238	712	1,950
Montgomery	996	614	1,610
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,665	1,420	5,085
Cardiff North	1,459	643	2,102
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,470	986	4,456
Cardiff West	3,774	1,166	4,940
Vale of Glamorgan	2,867	1,298	4,165
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	2,548	751	3,299
Gower	1,840	853	2,693
Neath	2,460	1,031	3,491
Swansea East	3,472	1,096	4,568
Swansea West	3,706	1,187	4,893
SCOTLAND			
Borders region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,206	620	1,826
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	976	490	1,466
Central region			
Clackmannan	2,770	1,228	3,998
Falkirk East	2,965	1,370	4,335
Falkirk West	2,366	1,235	3,601
Stirling	2,320	1,181	3,501
Dumfries and Galloway region			
Dumfries	2,187	1,312	3,499
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,323	1,298	3,621
Fife region			
Central Fife	3,475	1,646	5,121
Dunfermline East	3,066	1,277	4,343
Dunfermline West	2,205	1,053	3,258
Kirkcaldy	3,135	1,360	4,495
North East Fife	1,435	948	2,383
Grampian region			
Aberdeen North	3,080	1,157	4,237
Aberdeen South	2,467	1,029	3,496
Banff and Buchan	2,271	1,139	3,410
Gordon	1,542	1,010	2,552
Kincardine and Deeside	1,589	838	2,427
Moray	2,197	1,570	3,767
Highland region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,723	745	2,468
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,987	1,946	5,933
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,493	1,551	5,044
Lothian region			
East Lothian	2,579	1,233	3,812
Edinburgh Central	3,494	1,470	4,964
Edinburgh East	3,054	1,124	4,178
Edinburgh Leith	4,610	1,684	6,294
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,146	1,006	3,152
Edinburgh South	2,780	1,093	3,873
Edinburgh West	1,452	704	2,156
Linlithgow	3,122	1,376	4,498
Livingston	2,909	1,375	4,284
Mid Lothian	2,885	1,129	4,014
Strathclyde region			
Argyll and Bute	2,201	1,406	3,607
Ayr	3,004	1,387	4,391
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,381	1,645	6,026
Clydebank and Milngavie	3,146	1,113	4,259
Clydesdale	2,898	1,365	4,263
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,626	1,337	3,963
Cunninghame North	3,428	1,473	4,901
Cunninghame South	3,969	1,457	5,426
Dumbarton	3,295	1,851	5,146
East Kilbride	2,641	1,532	4,173
Eastwood	1,868	945	2,813
Glasgow Cathcart	2,734	1,020	3,754
Glasgow Central	5,316	1,792	7,108
Glasgow Garscadden	4,168	1,195	5,363
Glasgow Govan	4,134	1,360	5,494
Glasgow Hillhead	3,522	1,673	5,195
Glasgow Maryhill	5,420	1,880	7,300
Glasgow Pollock	5,181	1,492	6,673
Glasgow Provan	5,814	1,896	7,510
Glasgow Rutherglen	4,319	1,503	5,822
Glasgow Shettleston	4,603	1,461	6,064
Glasgow Springburn	5,815	1,901	7,716
Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,060	1,742	7,802
Hamilton	3,971	1,591	5,562
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,441	1,409	4,850
Monklands East	3,854	1,471	5,325
Monklands West	3,016	1,322	4,338
Motherwell North	3,847	1,628	5,475
Motherwell South	3,278	1,237	4,515
Paisley North	3,400	1,485	4,885
Paisley South	3,348	1,343	4,691
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,139	1,129	3,268
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,091	1,052	3,143
Tayside region			
Angus East	2,367	1,410	3,777
Dundee East	4,724	1,947	6,671
Dundee West	3,692	1,716	5,408
North Tayside	1,666	983	2,649
Perth and Kinross	2,264	1,171	3,435
Orkney and Shetland islands	991	530	1,521
Western Isles	1,513	523	2,036
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	3,224	1,380	4,604
Belfast North	5,961	2,012	7,973
Belfast South	3,931	1,768	5,699
Belfast West	9,023	2,031	11,054
East Antrim	4,126	1,811	5,937
East Londonderry	6,480	2,106	8,586
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,996	1,909	7,905
Foyle	9,059	2,124	11,183
Lagan Valley	3,978	1,742	5,720
Mid-Ulster	6,155	1,934	8,089
Newry & Armagh	6,180	1,995	8,175
North Antrim	4,668	1,663	6,331
North Down	2,686	1,587	4,273
South Antrim	3,679	1,796	5,475
South Down	4,214	1,873	6,087
Strangford	2,628	1,401	4,029
Upper Bann	4,516	1,900	6,416

Note: Data for some of the Parliamentary constituencies in Greater London in *table 2·10* of the April 1988 Gazette were shown against the wrong area. Copies of the corect data can be obtained from Department of Employment, HQ Stats B2, Room 428, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1 9NF (see Topics p 305).

2·13 UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 Mar 12	676	*477*	42	105	179	115	107	215	49	82	196	1,766	—	1,766
Apr 9	1,061	*619*	101	233	383	244	263	388	149	190	890	3,902	—	3,902
May 14	752	*512*	51	121	242	150	191	317	113	125	729	2,791	—	2,791
June 11	1,311	*808*	98	236	508	295	446	858	326	242	4,322	8,642	2,440	11,082
July 9	22,949	*10,015*	2,783	6,631	10,941	6,962	12,329	14,940	6,721	8,531	19,435	112,222	7,997	120,219
Aug 13	29,620	*14,557*	2,792	8,320	12,814	8,114	13,633	18,293	7,192	9,354	19,795	129,927	8,561	138,488
Sept 10	31,640	*14,780*	3,179	9,082	13,789	9,181	15,335	20,237	8,161	10,321	18,797	139,722	9,494	149,216
Oct 8	5,393	*2,737*	308	981	1,364	1,003	1,484	2,003	713	1,227	5,821	20,297	2,269	22,566
Nov 12	907	*740*	19	86	137	81	160	244	72	90	250	2,046	—	2,046
Dec 10	785	*663*	25	78	139	64	110	202	68	72	195	1,738	—	1,738
1988 Jan 14	578	*463*	23	91	118	79	94	173	68	374	185	1,783	—	1,783
Feb 11	546	*440*	26	85	116	74	76	163	68	55	174	1,383	—	1,383
Mar 10	508	*410*	32	89	126	76	80	176	75	54	175	1,391	—	1,391

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the totals of the unemployed. From November 1986 most students have only been eligible for benefit in the summer vacation.
* Included in South East.

2·14 UNEMPLOYMENT
Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 Mar 12	404	*64*	155	114	930	349	1,274	797	1,461	291	1,996	7,771	1,494	9,265
Apr 9	326	*73*	115	50	734	910	984	1,446	536	147	2,039	7,287	1,338	8,625
May 14	164	*82*	161	55	585	524	901	1,374	259	108	1,934	6,065	1,205	7,270
June 11	173	*122*	31	53	720	427	649	366	734	107	1,541	4,801	1,107	5,908
July 9	162	*101*	78	28	461	133	674	612	840	78	1,556	4,622	1,051	5,673
Aug 13	117	*65*	10	35	270	258	408	293	154	109	1,359	3,013	838	3,851
Sept 10	119	*79*	67	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914
Oct 8	86	*46*	16	47	201	234	468	215	316	144	1,778	3,505	1,196	4,701
Nov 12	75	*40*	49	32	172	564	369	284	195	243	1,849	3,832	869	4,701
Dec 10	66	*49*	39	27	185	262	541	241	187	199	1,598	3,345	967	4,312
1988 Jan 14	88	*40*	172	37	346	436	568	437	403	245	2,626	5,358	1,154	6,512
Feb 11	138	*100*	143	118	792	652	586	512	722	310	2,874	6,847	1,572	8,419
Mar 10	147	*96*	52	45	667	709	1,294	537	289	432	2,278	6,450	1,405	7,855

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

2·18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy‖	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzerland*	United States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																		
Monthly																		
1987 Jan	3,297	671	234	462	1,342	271	2,729	2,497	148	255	3,330	1,820	713	41·5	2,972	93	26·6	8,620
Feb	3,226	700	225	453	1,335	252	2,699	2,488	146	253	3,404	1,860	709	39·7	2,988	94	25·4	8,503
Mar	3,143	703	205	450	1,397	248	2,679	2,412	136	249	3,348	1,940	692	36·5	2,977	94	23·6	8,124
Apr	3,107	652	167	442	1,271	232	2,593	2,216	116	251	3,143	1,900	668	31·0	2,946	82	22·5	7,306
May	2,986	635	141	432	1,177	208	2,522	2,099	100	246	3,218	1,910	653	26·7	2,884	74	21·6	7,318
June	2,905	604	122	424	1,142	195	2,459	2,097	91	247	3,213	1,760	658	28·8	2,839	74	20·7	7,655
July	2,906	610	120	438	1,158	187	2,488	2,176	90	249	3,219	1,590	692	29·0	2,821	81	20·3	7,453
Aug	2,866	602	119	429	1,102	199	2,575	2,165	84	249	3,262	1,660	694	31·7	2,812	108	19·7	7,088
Sept	2,870	598	126	423	1,030	202	2,674	2,107	81	242	3,326	1,660	687	29·8	2,879	85	19·5	6,857
Oct	2,751	585	147	423	1,000	208	2,697	2,093	87	238	3,328	1,620	638	31·3	2,951	76	19·7	6,845
Nov	2,686	567	166	417	1,024	215	2,670	2,133	110	241	3,325	1,560	680	31·4	2,998	76	21·0	6,802
Dec	2,696	620	201	422	1,025	..	2,677	2,308	137	250	3,447	1,500	697	31·4	3,024	71	22·4	6,526
1988 Jan	2,722	645	227	432	1,161	..	2,689	2,519	147	252	3,531	..	700	42·6	3,069	..	24·2	7,603
Feb	2,665	..	..	428	1,126	..	2,635	2,517	143	251	..	..	701	..	..	..	..	7,482
Mar	2,592	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,401	..	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,090
Percentage rate: latest month	9·3	8·3	7·7	15·6	8·6	7·9	10·7	8·5	7·5	19·2	15·2	2·4	14·4	2·8	21·5	1·6	0·8	5·8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																		
Annual averages	**Excl. school leavers**																	
1984	2,999	642	130	512	1,397	270	2,309	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,613	823	67·1	2,477	136	32·1	8,539
1985	3,113	597	140	478	1,329	245	2,425	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,566	762	51·6	2,643	124	27·0	8,312
1986	3,180	611	152	443	1,236	214	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,667	712	35·9	2,759	98	22·8	8,237
1987	2,881	629	165	435	1,172	..	2,623	2,233	..	247	3,294	..	686	..	..	84	..	7,410
Monthly																		
1987 Jan	3,114	638	176	444	1,255	216	2,613	2,198	..	245	3,238	1,790	691	35·0	2,869	80	..	8,023
Feb	3,066	632	168	437	1,252	213	2,655	2,193	..	246	3,286	1,770	691	35·0	2,889	95	..	7,967
Mar	3,037	651	179	440	1,254	217	2,676	2,225	..	246	3,263	1,740	693	34·3	2,897	95	..	7,854
Apr	3,021	641	163	440	1,211	218	2,659	2,226	..	250	3,136	1,800	689	31·4	2,900	90	..	7,500
May	2,951	634	162	438	1,188	218	2,661	2,218	..	250	3,233	1,940	684	31·6	2,912	92	..	7,546
June	2,922	619	161	442	1,175	217	2,645	2,239	..	250	3,239	1,800	682	32·3	2,920	87	..	7,260
July	2,873	645	154	441	1,190	217	2,638	2,250	..	250	3,297	1,660	686	30·5	2,926	81	..	7,224
Aug	2,826	630	159	434	1,151	215	2,649	2,246	..	248	3,373	1,700	681	29·5	2,924	93	..	7,221
Sept	2,772	596	160	430	1,130	217	2,597	2,252	..	247	3,376	1,670	681	31·8	2,946	65	..	7,091
Oct	2,714	635	161	427	1,111	218	2,572	2,249	..	245	3,340	1,660	683	33·2	2,970	77	..	7,177
Nov	2,651	619	159	425	1,081	218	2,546	2,242	..	245	3,335	1,630	682	33·6	2,965	82	..	7,090
Dec	2,614	610	174	421	1,070	..	2,573	2,257	..	245	3,414	1,610	685	30·0	2,980	71	..	6,978
1988 Jan	2,565	615	168	414	1,072	..	2,578	2,223	..	243	3,422	..	680	36·2	2,981	..	..	7,046
Feb	2,533	..	..	412e	1,046	..	2,582	2,226	..	245	..	..	683	..	..	..	..	6,938
Mar	2,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,238	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,800
Percentage rate: latest month	9·0	7·8	5·9	15·0	7·8	8·0	10·5	7·9	..	18·9	14·7	2·6	14·0	2·4	20·9	1·7	..	5·5
latest three months change on previous three months	−0·4	N/C	+0·2	−0·4	−0·4	N/C	N/C	−0·1	..	−0·1	+0·1	−0·1	N/C	+0·1	+0·2	N/C	..	−0·1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)																		
Latest month	Feb	Feb	..	Feb	Feb	..	Feb	Jan	..	..	..	Jan	Feb	Nov	Nov	Feb	..	Feb
Per cent	9·0	7·4	..	10·4	7·8	..	10·6	6·5	..	..	.. (3)	2·7	9·6	2·2	19·6	1·6	..	5·6

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 unadjusted series includes school leavers. The seasonally adjusted series excludes school leavers, and also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2·1).

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
** Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
‡ 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.
xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
e Estimated.
N/C no change.

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW† Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*
1987 Mar 12	342·1	8·5	333·7	*−23·7*	221·0	4·9	216·2	*−19·1*	121·1	53·8	3·6	117·5	*−4·6*
Apr 9	357·1	7·0	350·1	*−3·8*	232·6	4·0	228·6	*+3·6*	124·5	56·8	3·0	121·6	*−7·3*
May 12	320·8	21·9	298·9	*−38·2*	204·8	12·9	191·9	*−24·1*	116·0	49·9	9·1	107·0	*−14·1*
June 11	315·5	10·2	305·3	*−38·3*	201·9	5·8	196·0	*−22·2*	113·7	48·0	4·4	109·3	*−16·1*
July 9	429·1	10·7	418·4	*−35·2*	263·3	5·7	257·6	*−16·7*	165·8	55·2	5·0	160·8	*−18·5*
Aug 13	384·4	8·0	376·4	*−14·8*	237·6	4·4	233·2	*−8·1*	146·8	56·9	3·5	143·2	*−6·7*
Sept 10	456·6	55·5	401·1	*−41·9*	281·3	32·2	249·1	*−17·7*	175·2	54·0	23·2	152·0	*−24·3*
Oct 8	420·2	25·6	394·6	*−40·2*	264·9	14·2	250·6	*−22·5*	155·4	53·9	11·4	144·0	*−17·7*
Nov 12	375·3	10·8	364·5	*−38·5*	241·1	6·1	235·0	*−24·8*	134·2	52·0	4·8	129·4	*−13·7*
Dec 10	328·6	7·5	321·1	*−26·8*	217·6	4·3	213·3	*−17·4*	111·0	44·8	3·2	107·8	*−9·4*
1988 Jan 14	344·4	11·0	333·3	*−22·1*	214·7	6·2	208·5	*−15·5*	129·7	52·4	4·9	124·8	*−6·6*
Feb 11	345·2	9·4	335·8	*−51·5*	220·5	5·2	215·3	*−41·3*	124·6	51·0	4·2	120·4	*−10·2*
Mar 10	313·0	7·2	305·9	*−27·8*	202·5	4·1	198·4	*−17·8*	110·5	47·0	3·1	107·5	*−10·0*

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW† Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*
1987 Mar 12	431·4	11·5	419·9	*+50·3*	278·3	6·5	271·8	*+35·8*	153·1	64·9	5·0	148·1	*+14·5*
Apr 9	396·4	8·4	388·0	*+6·6*	257·3	4·7	252·6	*+3·5*	139·1	59·3	3·7	135·4	*+3·1*
May 12	425·4	10·7	414·7	*+14·2*	272·3	6·2	266·1	*+5·7*	153·2	67·7	4·6	148·6	*+8·4*
June 11	403·4	11·7	391·8	*+9·3*	264·0	6·6	257·5	*+8·3*	139·4	59·3	5·1	134·3	*+1·0*
July 9	427·9	12·1	415·7	*+16·7*	279·0	6·8	272·2	*+13·5*	148·9	60·5	5·3	143·5	*+3·2*
Aug 13	419·6	10·1	409·6	*+20·9*	270·7	5·5	265·2	*+16·2*	148·9	56·4	4·6	144·4	*+4·8*
Sept 10	451·8	12·9	438·9	*−3·9*	277·6	7·4	270·1	*+2·9*	174·2	67·1	5·6	168·6	*−7·0*
Oct 8	549·0	30·5	518·5	*−2·9*	340·9	17·8	323·1	*+4·4*	208·1	68·4	12·7	195·3	*−7·4*
Nov 12	432·3	18·4	413·9	*+3·8*	273·8	10·6	263·3	*+9·7*	158·5	61·9	7·9	150·6	*−6·0*
Dec 10	317·5	10·1	307·4	*−22·5*	203·6	5·8	197·9	*−7·1*	113·9	42·7	4·3	109·5	*−15·4*
1988 Jan 10	321·5	8·4	313·1	*+26·2*	202·6	4·8	197·8	*+25·8*	119·0	49·8	3·6	115·3	*+0·4*
Feb 11	406·6	11·3	395·3	*−51·0*	264·5	6·3	258·2	*−30·2*	142·1	57·9	5·0	137·1	*−20·8*
Mar 10	392·5	9·3	383·2	*−36·7*	255·6	5·2	250·3	*−21·5*	136·9	55·7	4·1	132·9	*−15·2*

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2·20. While table 2·20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.
While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.

†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers.

2.20 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows by age; standardised*; not seasonally adjusted, computerised records only

INFLOW — OUTFLOW — THOUSAND

Great Britain Month ending	Age group																			
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54†	55-59†	60 and over†	All ages
MALE																				
1987 Mar 12	14·9	23·0	50·8	30·7	21·1	32·9	24·0	10·5	7·1	**215·2**	15·7	26·2	59·4	36·2	25·3	39·0	25·2	9·6	9·9	**246·5**
Apr 9	13·4	22·5	52·0	31·7	22·0	34·6	28·0	13·1	8·6	**226·0**	12·5	24·0	54·2	33·1	23·4	36·3	23·7	9·6	9·5	**226·3**
May 14	20·8	20·2	44·9	27·6	19·0	28·8	20·5	9·7	6·9	**198·4**	13·2	24·8	58·0	35·4	24·1	37·6	24·6	10·4	9·7	**237·8**
June 11	14·6	22·0	47·8	28·1	18·7	28·2	19·8	9·4	6·7	**195·3**	13·1	24·8	57·5	35·7	24·4	37·8	24·4	9·9	9·4	**237·0**
July 9	15·3	30·6	83·3	33·9	21·4	31·4	21·7	10·7	7·5	**255·9**	13·8	27·3	62·1	36·3	24·7	38·1	24·4	9·7	9·3	**245·6**
Aug 13	14·4	27·8	65·3	33·2	21·2	30·9	21·5	10·3	6·9	**231·6**	12·4	26·0	64·7	35·1	23·2	35·4	23·0	9·2	9·1	**238·0**
Sept 10	42·9	40·6	62·0	33·1	21·4	31·4	22·5	11·3	6·8	**272·1**	15·6	28·2	69·8	36·4	23·4	35·1	22·4	9·1	8·7	**248·6**
Oct 8	26·2	32·9	63·6	35·4	22·3	33·1	23·5	11·5	7·8	**256·4**	27·3	44·0	81·6	40·7	27·0	39·3	24·2	9·9	9·3	**303·2**
Nov 12	17·8	26·1	58·2	34·3	22·3	34·1	23·6	11·1	7·1	**234·6**	19·6	27·0	59·7	35·2	23·2	35·2	22·7	9·2	9·1	**241·0**
Dec 10	14·9	22·3	51·3	32·1	21·4	32·1	21·7	9·9	6·3	**211·9**	12·3	19·6	44·3	26·6	17·6	27·7	18·5	7·7	7·3	**181·5**
1988 Jan 14	16·0	21·6	49·9	31·0	20·5	30·8	21·3	10·3	6·9	**208·4**	10·9	17·1	41·7	26·5	17·5	26·1	17·2	7·2	7·3	**171·6**
Feb 11	16·0	23·1	52·5	32·6	21·4	31·8	21·4	9·5	6·2	**214·4**	15·0	23·7	55·8	36·2	23·9	35·9	23·4	9·2	9·1	**232·2**
Mar 10	13·4	20·7	47·5	29·9	20·0	29·8	20·6	9·2	5·8	**196·8**	13·4	23·1	55·4	35·4	23·6	35·8	23·0	9·2	8·4	**227·2**
FEMALE																				
1987 Mar 12	10·6	15·2	30·5	19·3	11·3	16·3	10·4	3·2	—	**116·9**	11·7	19·1	37·6	23·8	13·7	17·9	10·9	3·2	0·1	**138·0**
Apr 9	9·7	14·7	31·2	20·6	12·0	17·2	11·4	3·7	—	**120·4**	9·3	17·3	34·5	21·8	12·4	16·0	9·7	3·1	0·1	**124·2**
May 14	14·7	13·3	27·5	18·1	10·5	15·1	9·6	3·0	—	**111·8**	10·0	18·5	37·4	24·3	14·1	18·7	11·2	3·6	0·1	**137·9**
June 11	10·5	14·7	29·0	17·7	10·1	14·4	9·4	3·1	—	**108·9**	10·0	17·3	34·7	22·0	12·6	16·6	10·4	3·4	0·1	**127·0**
July 9	11·8	23·6	58·9	21·2	12·0	17·7	10·4	3·5	—	**159·1**	10·4	19·7	37·5	22·9	12·8	16·1	9·9	3·3	0·1	**132·7**
Aug 13	10·7	20·2	44·4	21·4	12·2	18·6	11·1	3·6	—	**142·1**	9·6	19·3	42·1	21·8	12·0	15·6	9·6	3·2	0·1	**133·1**
Sept 10	31·2	33·3	39·1	20·4	11·9	17·2	10·7	4·0	—	**167·8**	11·4	21·4	49·9	24·1	14·5	21·1	12·2	3·6	0·1	**158·4**
Oct 8	20·7	25·3	39·8	21·2	11·6	16·5	10·8	3·7	—	**149·5**	19·9	34·9	54·5	26·2	15·1	20·9	12·0	3·7	0·1	**187·3**
Nov 12	13·7	18·3	35·3	20·3	11·1	16·3	11·1	3·8	—	**129·9**	14·6	21·5	39·2	22·5	12·8	17·7	10·9	3·4	0·1	**142·8**
Dec 10	11·0	14·3	28·6	17·3	9·7	14·2	9·4	3·1	—	**107·6**	9·3	15·0	28·9	16·6	9·2	12·5	8·2	2·5	0·1	**102·5**
1988 Jan 14	12·9	16·8	33·3	19·6	11·3	17·1	10·7	3·5	—	**125·2**	8·2	13·4	27·7	17·8	10·5	14·3	8·8	2·9	0·1	**103·7**
Feb 11	12·3	16·4	31·8	19·7	11·3	15·5	10·4	3·2	—	**120·5**	11·5	17·2	34·2	21·3	12·1	16·4	10·5	3·2	0·1	**126·6**
Mar 10	9·8	13·7	27·6	17·5	10·1	14·7	10·0	3·2	—	**106·6**	10·0	16·6	33·5	20·9	11·9	16·6	10·6	3·3	0·1	**123·6**
Changes on a year earlier																				
MALE																				
1987 Mar 12	−2·5	−2·2	−2·2	−2·8	−2·4	−3·7	−0·9	−1·0	−1·6	**−19·2**	+0·1	+0·7	+6·9	+5·1	+4·2	+6·1	+4·4	+1·6	+0·7	
Apr 9	−18·4	−0·4	+2·2	+1·3	+0·8	+1·0	+2·5	−0·8	−2·3	**−14·0**	−0·1	−1·8	−0·5	+1·0	+1·1	+1·7	+1·9	+0·9	—	**+3·4**
May 14	−2·1	−2·6	−3·7	−2·4	−1·9	−3·7	−3·2	−1·9	−2·0	**−23·5**	−4·1	−2·4	+1·5	+2·1	+1·1	+1·7	+2·0	+1·2	+0·2	**+2·9**
June 11	−8·1	−3·5	−3·4	−1·9	−1·8	−3·7	−2·5	−1·0	−1·7	**−27·5**	−4·4	−2·5	+1·4	+3·0	+1·6	+2·4	+2·2	+1·1	—	**+4·9**
July 9	−8·6	−2·5	−4·4	−0·2	−0·9	−1·5	−1·6	−1·1	−2·2	**−22·8**	−6·3	−2·1	+2·8	+2·9	+2·0	+3·4	+2·4	+1·4	+0·3	**+6·7**
Aug 13	−6·4	−0·6	+1·9	−0·5	−0·4	−1·9	−1·9	−1·0	−2·4	**−12·2**	−4·4	−0·5	+3·5	+3·4	+1·9	+3·0	+2·2	+1·2	+0·2	**+10·3**
Sept 10	−19·0	−6·8	−0·6	+0·7	−0·4	−1·5	−1·9	−1·2	−2·4	**−33·1**	−10·9	−2·3	+1·0	+2·1	+0·7	+0·8	+1·2	+0·8	−0·7	**−7·3**
Oct 8	−1·8	−1·5	−3·6	−1·6	−2·0	−3·9	−2·8	−1·8	−2·7	**−21·8**	−7·4	−4·5	+2·8	+3·0	+2·4	+2·6	+1·8	+1·2	−0·2	**−1·5**
Nov 12	−3·0	−1·8	−3·0	−2·2	−2·7	−4·3	−3·6	−2·3	−2·6	**−25·4**	−3·3	−1·1	+1·0	+2·6	+0·9	+1·6	+1·6	+0·8	−0·5	**+3·7**
Dec 10	−2·0	−1·8	−3·1	−0·7	−1·4	−3·2	−2·8	−0·9	−1·3	**−17·4**	−2·8	−2·5	−2·8	+0·3	−0·3	−0·7	+0·1	+0·4	−0·6	**−9·0**
1988 Jan 14	−2·0	−0·7	−1·3	−0·3	−1·2	−3·4	−4·2	−1·9	−1·6	**−16·6**	+1·2	+1·9	+6·1	+5·2	+3·0	+3·3	+2·1	+1·1	+0·2	**+24·1**
Feb 11	−2·8	−3·8	−7·8	−5·3	−4·5	−8·0	−5·6	−2·1	−1·7	**−41·6**	−3·0	−3·0	−6·6	−2·4	−2·9	−5·7	−2·4	−0·6	−1·3	**−28·0**
Mar 10	−1·5	−2·3	−3·3	−0·8	−1·1	−3·1	−3·4	−1·3	−1·3	**−18·4**	−2·3	−3·1	−4·0	−0·8	−1·7	−3·2	−2·2	−0·4	−1·5	**−19·3**
FEMALE																				
1987 Mar 12	−2·0	−1·3	−1·2	−1·0	−0·2	+0·1	—	+0·1	—	**−5·5**	−0·3	−0·5	+2·7	+3·0	+2·1	+2·6	+2·2	+0·6	—	
Apr 9	−14·0	−1·9	−1·7	−0·6	−0·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·3	—	**−20·0**	−0·7	−1·3	−0·1	+1·2	+0·9	+1·1	+0·8	+0·4	—	**+2·4**
May 14	−2·3	−2·4	−4·2	−2·7	−1·1	−0·7	−0·5	−0·5	—	**−14·5**	−2·8	−0·9	+0·8	+2·3	+1·6	+2·1	+1·8	+0·7	—	**+5·6**
June 11	−6·6	−3·7	−4·2	−2·5	−1·2	−1·6	−0·9	−0·3	—	**−21·0**	−3·7	−2·3	−0·6	+0·6	+0·6	+1·0	+1·3	+0·6	—	**+2·5**
July 9	−7·5	−3·3	−6·6	−2·6	−1·1	−1·4	−1·0	−0·3	—	**−23·8**	−5·5	−1·8	−0·1	+1·7	+1·0	+1·3	+1·4	+0·7	—	**−1·4**
Aug 13	−4·0	−1·0	−0·4	−1·2	−1·0	−0·7	−0·6	−0·3	—	**−9·3**	−3·8	−1·0	+0·9	+1·3	+0·7	+1·4	+1·0	+0·6	—	**+1·0**
Sept 10	−15·5	−9·1	−3·8	−3·0	−1·9	−1·8	−0·8	−0·7	—	**−36·6**	−7·9	−2·9	−1·9	−0·5	−0·5	−0·3	+0·8	+0·3	—	**−12·9**
Oct 8	−1·0	−1·3	−5·5	−3·6	−1·9	−1·9	−1·0	−0·6	—	**−16·9**	−5·2	−0·6	+0·2	−0·2	+1·0	+1·1	+0·5	0·0	—	**−9·4**
Nov 12	−1·9	−1·7	−3·6	−2·7	−1·4	−1·6	−0·8	−0·3	—	**−14·1**	−2·9	−2·2	−2·3	−1·4	−1·0	−0·3	+0·7	+0·2	—	**−8·9**
Dec 10	−1·5	−2·6	−2·8	−1·8	−0·8	−0·6	−0·4	−0·2	—	**− 9·8**	−2·6	−3·3	−4·6	−2·8	−1·6	−1·4	−0·2	−0·1	—	**−16·5**
1988 Jan 14	−1·7	−1·3	−1·9	−0·6	−0·7	−0·8	−0·2	−0·1	—	**− 7·3**	+0·3	+0·1	+0·2	−0·8	−0·4	—	+0·8	+0·2	—	**+0·3**
Feb 11	−1·8	−2·2	−3·2	−1·5	−0·8	−0·9	−0·0	−0·1	—	**−10·5**	−2·1	−2·9	−5·3	−4·4	−2·9	−2·3	−0·6	−0·2	—	**−20·6**
Mar 10	−0·8	−1·5	−2·9	−1·8	−1·2	−1·6	−0·4	—	—	**−10·3**	−1·7	−2·5	−4·1	−2·9	−1·8	−1·3	−0·3	+0·1	—	**−14·4**

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

2·30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region

	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
1984	42,501	*24,239*	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	**245,443**
1985	34,926	*23,601*	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	**234,977**
1986	39,284	*24,737*	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	**238,001**
1987	19,637	*12,079*	2,168	13,439	12,191	14,617	15,182	22,801	11,832	111,867	4,657	20,235	**136,759**
1986 Q4	7,330	*5,201*	2,003	3,688	4,016	5,327	5,406	12,059	6,552	46,381	2,573	7,337	**56,291**
1987 Q1	8,555	*5,378*	524	3,102	3,692	8,208	7,756	7,510	4,593	43,940	1,481	6,218	**51,639**
Q2	4,421	*2,856*	592	3,616	3,966	2,988	2,396	5,131	3,484	26,594	1,053	6,494	**34,141**
Q3	2,966	*1,552*	443	3,383	2,530	1,333	2,787	5,166	1,825	20,433	1,075	3,652	**25,160**
Q4	3,695	*2,293*	609	3,338	2,003	2,088	2,243	4,994	1,930	20,900	1,048	3,871	**25,819**
1987 Jan	2,414	*1,948*	190	831	1,132	2,936	1,884	1,655	1,129	12,171	400	2,139	**14,710**
Feb	3,023	*1,992*	100	736	1,291	2,116	2,180	2,767	1,528	13,741	355	1,774	**15,870**
Mar	3,118	*1,438*	234	1,535	1,269	3,156	3,692	3,088	1,936	18,028	726	2,305	**21,059**
Apr	1,792	*1,260*	203	1,455	1,826	978	786	1,715	902	9,657	298	2,458	**12,413**
May	1,903	*1,234*	242	903	1,211	1,208	933	1,682	1,099	9,181	255	2,389	**11,825**
June	726	*362*	147	1,258	929	802	677	1,734	1,483	7,756	500	1,647	**9,903**
July	1,185	*789*	141	1,171	1,150	473	1,024	2,344	912	8,400	227	1,011	**9,638**
Aug	944	*270*	113	1,423	655	328	995	1,601	435	6,494	560	1,260	**8,319**
Sept	837	*493*	189	789	725	532	768	1,221	478	5,539	288	1,376	**7,203**
Oct	1,419	*850*	154	982	617	407	771	1,651	663	6,664	278	1,212	**8,154**
Nov	939	*729*	154	1,641	750	903	566	1,615	499	7,067	329	1,668	**9,064**
Dec	1,337	*714*	301	715	636	778	906	1,728 R	768	7,169	441	991	**8,601**
1988 Jan	929	*535*	56	548	583	1,160	1,148	1,194	1,014	6,632	577	616	**7,825**
Feb†	843	*542*	36	376	326	1,325	946	1,498	695	6,045	196	978	**7,219**
Mar†	1,026	*707*	40	253	195	1,075	899	1,693	804	5,985	118	491	**6,594**

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

2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1986 R	1987	1986 Q4	1987 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1988 January	1988 February†	1988 March†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03	422	489	113	110	75	213	91	6	7	26
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0**		**422**	**489**	**113**	**110**	**75**	**213**	**91**	**6**	**7**	**26**
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	16,430	13,363	3,683	10,531	740	462	1,630	1,266	1,148	1,613
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	2,621	183	407	35	31	111	6	0	0	0
Mineral oil processing		14	1,432	551	486	170	269	103	9	42	0	0
Nuclear fuel production		15	33	303	33	97	48	77	81	27	27	27
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	591	202	138	72	130	0	0	0	23	0
Energy and water supply industries	**1**		**21,107**	**14,602**	**4,747**	**10,905**	**1,218**	**753**	**1,726**	**1,335**	**1,198**	**1,640**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23	1,157	120	128	51	39	20	10	22	0	0
Metal manufacture		22	7,321	2,983	1,410	863	928	687	505	39	46	180
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,159	1,879	949	787	586	368	138	164	39	40
Chemical industry		25	5,182	3,330	1,129	1,071	901	650	708	105	109	96
Production of man-made fibres		26	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	**2**		**17,856**	**8,312**	**3,616**	**2,772**	**2,454**	**1,725**	**1,361**	**330**	**194**	**316**
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	3,540	1,705	1,497	1,147	346	172	40	3	3	3
Manufacture of metal goods		31	6,884	4,855	1,230	1,626	1,035	981	1,213	104	244	133
Mechanical engineering		32	28,260	15,472	6,562	3,819	4,483	2,554	4,616	1,140	1,136	402
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	2,031	1,261	244	449	439	240	133	3	14	12
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	16,079	12,565	3,659	4,042	3,841	2,047	2,635	648	535	445
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	10,932	3,800	3,091	1,437	1,250	445	668	334	40	65
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	4,239	6,759	1,308	2,646	1,041	1,392	1,680	251	294	776
Instrument engineering		37	931	663	248	213	266	121	63	5	59	56
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	**3**		**72,896**	**47,080**	**17,839**	**15,379**	**12,701**	**7,952**	**11,048**	**2,488**	**2,325**	**1,892**
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	13,378	10,762	2,726	3,761	2,302	2,635	2,064	652	753	619
Textiles		43	6,278	3,885	1,482	1,089	1,192	1,024	580	263	155	181
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	6,031	3,025	1,305	919	1,082	593	431	39	210	23
Timber and furniture		46	2,583	1,610	192	876	246	201	287	37	89	86
Paper, printing and publishing		47	9,340	3,948	2,385	1,010	941	1,426	571	252	106	279
Other manufacturing		48-49	5,220	3,968	929	1,168	1,320	691	789	232	352	135
Other manufacturing industries	**4**		**42,830**	**27,198**	**9,019**	**8,823**	**7,083**	**6,570**	**4,722**	**1,475**	**1,665**	**1,323**
Construction		50	19,438	9,741	5,833	3,436	2,349	1,806	2,150	457	329	459
Construction	**5**		**19,438**	**9,741**	**5,833**	**3,436**	**2,349**	**1,806**	**2,150**	**457**	**329**	**459**
Wholesale distribution		61-63	6,864	5,072	1,688	1,684	1,398	1,097	893	138	181	218
Retail distribution		64-65	12,311	7,908	1,498	2,489	2,258	1,540	1,621	679	941	286
Hotel and catering		66	3,640	2,337	1,906	1,124	874	132	207	119	0	0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	1,013	834	122	160	553	79	42	0	0	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	**6**		**23,828**	**16,151**	**5,214**	**5,457**	**5,083**	**2,848**	**2,763**	**936**	**1,122**	**504**
Transport		71-77	17,198	4,130	6,566	1,514	921	995	700	255	71	250
Telecommunications		79	717	648	119	402	199	37	10	10	39	25
Transport and communication	**7**		**17,915**	**4,778**	**6,685**	**1,916**	**1,120**	**1,032**	**710**	265	110	275
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,104	1,787	716	709	307	342	429	228	93	109
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	**8**		**4,104**	**1,787**	**716**	**709**	**307**	**342**	**429**	228	93	109
Public administration and defence		91-94	9,060	3,484	1,216	1,023	785	1,207	469	43	124	20
Medical and other health services		95	5,935	2,058	1,035	652	619	641	146	57	40	20
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	2,610	1,079	258	457	347	71	204	205	12	10
Other services	**9**		**17,605**	**6,621**	**2,509**	**2,139**	**1,751**	**1,919**	**819**	**305**	**176**	**50**
All production industries	**1-4**		**154,689**	**97,192**	**35,221**	**37,879**	**23,456**	**17,000**	**18,857**	**5,628**	**5,382**	**5,171**
All manufacturing industries	**2-4**		**133,582**	**82,590**	**30,474**	**26,974**	**22,238**	**16,247**	**17,131**	**4,293**	**4,184**	**3,531**
All service industries	**6-9**		**63,452**	**29,337**	**15,124**	**10,214**	**8,261**	**6,141**	**4,721**	**1,734**	**1,501**	**938**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	**0-9**		**238,001**	**136,759**	**56,291**	**51,639**	**34,141**	**25,160**	**25,819**	**7,825**	**7,219**	**6,594**

Notes: *Figures are based on reports (ES955's) 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 Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at April 1, 1988; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in February and 10,000 in March.
** Included in the South East.

VACANCIES 3·1

UK vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies: Level	Unfilled vacancies: Change since previous month	Unfilled vacancies: Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW: Level	INFLOW: Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW: Level	OUTFLOW: Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS: Level	of which PLACINGS: Average change over 3 months ended
1983 Annual averages	137·3			181·7		179·5		137·0	
1984 Annual averages	150·2			193·9		193·7		149·8	
1985 Annual averages	162·1			201·6		200·5		154·6	
1986 Annual averages	188·8			212·4		208·3		157·4	
1987 Annual averages	235·0			226·2		222·1		159·3	
1986 Mar 7	172·9	4·0	3·0	203·5	0·1	200·6	−1·6	154·3	1·5
Apr 4	173·9	1·0	3·2	206·9	7·5	206·5	7·1	155·6	4·1
May 2	171·7	−2·2	0·9	210·3	0·9	208·9	1·0	159·9	0·6
June 6	185·0	13·3	4·0	208·1	1·5	195·1	−1·8	149·4	−1·6
July 4	193·4	8·4	6·5	217·9	3·7	208·5	0·7	157·1	0·5
Aug 8	200·5	7·1	9·6	219·2	3·0	210·9	0·7	157·9	−0·7
Sept 5	202·0	1·5	5·7	222·3	4·7	215·6	6·8	160·5	3·7
Oct 3	209·5	7·1	5·4	220·9	1·0	217·8	3·1	162·4	1·8
Nov 7	212·5	3·0	4·0	225·4	2·1	220·8	3·3	164·5	2·2
Dec 5	210·6	−1·9	2·9	222·4	0·0	224·0	2·8	165·6	1·7
1987 Jan 9	212·0	1·4	0·8	218·9	−0·7	217·0	−0·3	161·2	−0·4
Feb 6	207·0	−5·0	−1·8	209·2	−5·4	213·9	−2·3	159·0	−1·8
Mar 6	214·2	7·2	1·2	232·0	3·2	227·9	1·3	168·0	0·8
Apr 3	217·7	3·5	1·9	230·2	3·8	225·0	2·7	162·4	0·4
May 8	230·5	12·8	7·8	213·3	1·4	202·3	−3·9	147·6	−3·8
June 5	233·7	3·2	6·5	229·9	−0·7	223·5	−1·5	162·5	−1·8
July 3	235·2	1·5	5·8	220·0	−3·4	217·9	−2·4	154·3	−2·7
Aug 7	236·9	1·7	2·1	222·7	3·1	218·5	5·4	154·8	2·4
Sept 4	246·6	9·7	4·3	228·8	−0·4	215·9	−2·5	154·5	−2·7
Oct 2	261·4	14·8	8·7	235·9	5·3	224·2	2·1	158·0	1·2
Nov 6	268·2	6·8	10·4	237·5	4·9	230·9	4·1	159·7	1·6
Dec 4	256·6	−11·6	3·3	236·1	2·4	247·9	10·7	169·5	5·0
1988 Jan 8	249·5	−7·1	−4·0	223·6	−4·1	229·0	1·6	164·1	2·0
Feb 5	247·9	−1·6	−6·8	237·9	0·1	243·9	4·3	168·6	3·0
Mar 4	245·5	−2·4	−3·7	237·3	0·4	238·6	−3·1	164·4	−1·7

Notes: 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 ⅓ of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about ¼ of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.

VACANCIES 3·2

Regions: vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

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
1986 Mar 7	63·9	*27·1*	5·6	18·2	13·8	9·7	9·3	17·1	8·6	8·7	15·6	171·2	2·0	173·2
Apr 4	64·6	*27·0*	5·6	18·2	13·6	9·8	9·6	17·2	8·6	8·3	15·7	171·2	2·1	173·3
May 2	64·0	*27·3*	5·4	17·1	14·0	9·6	10·4	17·4	8·9	8·7	16·0	170·3	2·0	172·3
June 6	67·8	*28·0*	6·0	18·7	15·0	10·0	11·3	18·9	9·2	9·3	16·9	183·3	2·0	185·2
July 4	71·6	*29·9*	6·4	18·7	15·9	10·5	11·6	19·6	9·8	9·7	17·4	191·4	2·0	193·4
Aug 8	75·0	*32·0*	6·5	18·5	16·9	10·9	12·3	20·1	10·6	10·1	17·3	198·4	2·1	200·5
Sept 5	76·3	*32·5*	6·6	18·5	16·6	10·9	12·5	20·0	10·8	10·5	17·0	200·3	2·0	202·4
Oct 3	79·8	*34·1*	7·1	18·5	17·5	11·3	13·5	20·9	11·5	10·8	16·6	206·0	2·1	208·1
Nov 7	81·8	*35·2*	6·8	18·7	17·4	11·3	13·8	21·4	11·7	10·3	17·0	210·5	2·1	212·6
Dec 5	81·6	*35·5*	7·1	18·1	17·4	10·7	13·3	21·5	11·4	10·4	16·9	208·6	2·0	210·6
1987 Jan 9	81·9	*36·1*	6·8	18·1	17·6	10·8	13·7	21·8	11·4	10·4	17·2	210·1	2·1	212·1
Feb 6	79·6	*35·4*	6·9	18·0	18·1	10·9	14·1	21·2	11·1	10·6	17·3	205·2	2·1	207·3
Mar 6	81·7	*35·5*	7·3	18·6	17·9	10·6	14·8	22·0	10·0	10·1	17·6	212·6	2·0	214·6
Apr 3	82·7	*35·3*	7·4	19·3	18·4	11·6	14·9	22·7	11·5	9·7	17·2	215·1	2·1	217·1
May 8	87·1	*35·7*	7·9	21·5	20·6	12·8	15·9	24·5	11·7	10·5	18·1	229·2	2·0	231·2
June 5	87·5	*35·8*	7·9	20·4	20·9	12·6	15·6	24·6	12·1	11·8	18·2	232·0	2·0	234·0
July 3	89·5	*36·9*	8·0	19·4	21·5	12·4	15·1	25·2	12·3	11·0	18·3	233·2	2·0	235·2
Aug 7	89·9	*36·3*	8·1	19·4	21·5	12·5	15·7	25·4	12·3	11·2	18·7	234·9	2·0	236·9
Sept 4	93·9	*38·5*	8·3	19·9	22·8	13·1	16·3	25·8	12·4	11·5	19·6	244·5	2·1	246·6
Oct 2	101·6	*41·9*	8·9	21·1	24·6	13·3	17·1	26·7	12·9	12·4	20·7	259·2	2·2	261·4
Nov 6	108·3	*44·0*	9·1	20·4	25·2	12·9	17·1	26·3	12·9	12·1	21·4	265·7	2·5	268·2
Dec 4	104·0	*41·5*	8·8	19·9	24·3	12·6	16·5	23·5	12·2	11·1	20·8	253·6	3·0	256·6
1988 Jan 8	100·9	*39·2*	8·8	20·1	24·4	12·5	15·8	22·2	11·3	11·1	19·4	246·3	3·2	249·5
Feb 5	100·1	*36·5*	8·7	19·5	24·5	12·9	15·8	21·9	11·4	11·0	19·2	244·9	3·0	247·9
Mar 4	97·7	*34·1*	8·9	19·4	23·5	12·8	15·5	23·3	11·3	10·9	19·5	242·7	2·9	245·5

† Community Programme vacancies are excluded from the seasonally adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
‡ Included in South East.

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

THOUSAND

		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)															
1983		52·9	22·9	5·3	13·6	11·5	8·7	10·5	15·3	7·5	7·8	17·1	150·2	1·2	**151·4**
1984	Annual	62·5	27·5	5·8	14·8	12·5	8·8	10·3	16·6	8·2	8·2	16·5	164·1	1·5	**165·6**
1985	averages	65·6	28·2	6·3	17·8	14·5	9·8	10·7	18·1	9·7	9·3	17·0	178·7	1·6	**180·3**
1986		75·6	32·4	6·8	21·1	18·6	11·6	14·1	22·6	13·4	12·2	19·8	216·0	2·0	**218·0**
1987		95·3	40·1	8·6	22·3	24·8	13·6	18·3	27·4	15·7	13·6	22·2	261·7	2·0	**263·8**
1987	Mar 6	79·7	35·4	7·4	20·2	19·7	11·4	16·3	23·7	13·6	12·1	19·8	224·1	2·0	**226·1**
	Apr 3	84·2	36·4	7·9	22·7	20·9	12·9	16·7	25·5	14·7	12·0	20·2	237·9	2·2	**240·0**
	May 8	93·2	38·4	8·7	25·7	23·5	14·4	18·6	28·4	14·9	13·0	22·7	263·3	2·1	**265·4**
	June 5	97·2	39·9	9·1	25·7	24·7	14·6	19·2	29·2	15·8	15·1	23·1	273·6	2·2	**275·8**
	July 3	97·2	39·6	9·0	23·6	25·5	13·9	18·3	29·3	16·1	14·1	23·1	270·1	2·1	**272·3**
	Aug 7	95·2	37·8	9·0	22·8	25·5	13·9	18·5	29·0	16·4	14·1	23·4	267·7	2·1	**269·9**
	Sept 4	106·1	43·4	9·6	24·3	28·5	15·5	20·3	30·9	17·9	14·9	25·0	293·1	2·1	**295·2**
	Oct 2	115·6	48·7	10·2	24·8	31·1	16·0	21·5	32·0	17·8	15·6	25·4	309·9	2·2	**312·2**
	Nov 6	116·0	48·3	9·8	22·7	30·7	15·0	20·4	30·1	17·4	14·5	24·6	301·3	2·3	**303·6**
	Dec 4	104·2	42·2	8·8	20·0	28·0	13·3	18·6	25·0	15·6	13·2	22·0	268·6	2·7	**271·4**
1988	Jan 8	98·1	39·1	8·5	19·3	27·3	12·8	17·6	23·5	14·4	13·3	20·2	255·0	2·9	**257·9**
	Feb 5	96·7	36·5	8·4	19·5	27·6	13·1	17·3	23·3	14·2	13·5	20·5	254·0	2·8	**256·9**
	Mar 4	96·6	34·5	9·0	21·2	26·7	13·8	17·5	25·2	14·3	13·8	21·9	260·1	2·8	**263·0**
Community Programme vacancies††															
1983		2·1	0·8	0·2	0·9	1·9	0·7	1·8	2·0	1·7	0·9	1·7	14·0	..	**14·0**
1984	Annual	3·0	1·5	0·3	1·2	1·8	0·7	2·0	2·1	1·6	0·9	1·7	15·4	0·3	**15·7**
1985	averages	3·3	1·6	0·5	1·7	2·3	0·8	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·3	2·4	18·2	0·4	**18·6**
1986		4·8	2·4	0·6	3·0	3·2	1·3	2·8	3·6	3·6	2·8	3·6	29·2	0·6	**29·9**
1987		4·6	2·3	0·6	2·7	3·7	1·4	2·7	3·2	3·7	2·5	3·4	28·5	0·5	**29·0**
1987	Mar 6	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·5	2·9	1·2	2·3	2·8	3·1	2·2	3·1	25·0	0·4	**25·4**
	Apr 3	3·7	1·9	0·6	2·4	3·0	1·2	2·2	2·8	3·2	2·0	3·0	24·0	0·5	**24·5**
	May 8	4·0	2·0	0·6	2·4	3·1	1·4	2·5	2·9	3·2	2·0	3·5	25·5	0·5	**26·0**
	June 5	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·8	3·4	1·4	2·8	3·1	3·5	2·5	3·3	27·5	0·5	**28·0**
	July 3	4·5	2·3	0·5	2·8	3·6	1·4	2·6	3·5	3·5	2·5	3·2	28·1	0·5	**28·6**
	Aug 7	4·6	2·3	0·6	2·8	3·8	1·5	2·6	3·6	3·7	2·4	4·1	29·7	0·5	**30·2**
	Sept 4	4·8	2·4	0·6	2·7	4·0	1·6	2·9	3·8	4·3	2·7	3·9	31·5	0·5	**31·9**
	Oct 2	5·2	2·7	0·6	2·7	4·4	1·6	3·0	3·5	4·0	2·9	3·4	31·5	0·5	**32·0**
	Nov 6	5·1	2·6	0·6	2·6	4·6	1·5	2·9	3·5	4·1	2·9	3·2	31·1	0·5	**31·6**
	Dec 4	5·2	2·7	0·6	2·6	4·4	1·5	2·9	3·0	4·2	3·1	3·1	30·6	1·0	**31·7**
1988	Jan 8	5·3	2·8	0·6	2·8	4·5	1·6	3·0	3·3	4·2	3·2	3·5	31·9	1·2	**33·1**
	Feb 5	5·1	2·7	0·6	2·8	4·6	1·4	2·9	3·4	3·9	3·4	3·5	31·5	1·1	**32·6**
	Mar 4	4·8	2·6	0·6	2·7	4·3	1·4	2·8	3·1	3·6	3·2	3·4	30·0	1·0	**30·9**
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies															
1983		50·8	22·1	5·1	12·7	9·6	8·0	8·7	13·2	5·9	6·8	15·3	136·1	1·2	**137·3**
1984	Annual	59·4	26·0	5·4	13·6	10·7	8·1	8·2	14·5	6·6	7·3	14·8	148·6	1·2	**149·8**
1985	averages	62·3	26·6	5·8	16·1	12·2	9·0	8·7	16·0	7·8	8·0	14·6	160·5	1·2	**161·7**
1986		70·8	30·0	6·2	18·1	15·4	10·3	11·3	19·0	9·8	9·5	16·3	186·8	1·4	**188·1**
1987		90·7	37·7	8·0	19·7	21·1	12·2	15·6	24·2	12·0	11·0	18·8	233·2	1·6	**234·9**
1987	Mar 6	75·6	33·2	6·9	17·7	16·8	10·2	14·0	20·9	10·5	9·9	16·7	199·1	1·6	**200·7**
	Apr 3	80·5	34·5	7·3	20·3	17·9	11·8	14·5	22·7	11·6	10·1	17·3	213·9	1·6	**215·5**
	May 8	89·3	36·4	8·1	23·4	20·4	13·1	16·2	25·4	11·7	11·0	19·3	237·8	1·6	**239·5**
	June 5	93·1	37·8	8·5	22·9	21·3	13·2	16·4	26·1	12·3	12·5	19·7	246·1	1·7	**247·9**
	July 3	92·7	37·4	8·5	20·8	21·8	12·5	15·7	25·9	12·6	11·6	19·8	242·0	1·7	**243·7**
	Aug 7	90·6	35·5	8·4	20·0	21·7	12·5	15·8	25·4	12·7	11·7	19·3	238·0	1·6	**239·6**
	Sept 4	101·3	41·0	9·0	21·6	24·5	13·9	17·4	27·2	13·6	12·2	21·1	261·6	1·7	**263·3**
	Oct 2	110·4	46·0	9·6	22·1	26·7	14·4	18·4	28·4	13·8	12·7	22·0	278·5	1·7	**280·2**
	Nov 6	110·9	45·7	9·1	20·1	26·2	13·5	17·6	26·7	13·2	11·6	21·4	270·2	1·8	**272·0**
	Dec 4	99·0	39·4	8·2	17·4	23·5	11·8	15·7	22·0	11·4	10·1	18·9	238·0	1·7	**239·7**
1988	Jan 8	92·8	36·4	7·8	16·5	22·8	11·3	14·6	20·2	10·2	10·1	16·8	223·1	1·7	**224·8**
	Feb 5	91·6	33·8	7·8	16·8	23·0	11·7	14·4	19·9	10·3	10·1	17·0	222·5	1·7	**224·2**
	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**
Vacancies at Careers Offices															
1983		3·6	1·9	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	7·2	0·3	**7·4**
1984	Annual	4·3	2·1	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	8·5	0·5	**9·0**
1985	averages	6·0	3·2	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·8	0·7	**11·5**
1986		7·6	4·4	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	12·8	0·6	**13·4**
1987		11·8	7·0	0·5	1·2	1·4	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·4	0·3	0·4	18·7	0·8	**19·5**
1987	Mar 6	7·8	4·6	0·3	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·3	0·3	0·3	13·2	0·7	**13·9**
	Apr 3	9·1	5·3	0·3	1·1	1·1	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·4	0·4	0·3	15·2	0·6	**15·9**
	May 8	10·8	6·2	0·5	1·3	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·5	18·2	0·7	**19·0**
	June 5	14·4	9·0	0·5	1·2	1·9	1·0	1·1	1·2	0·6	0·4	0·4	22·6	0·9	**23·5**
	July 3	15·2	9·0	0·6	1·4	1·3	1·0	1·3	1·1	0·4	0·4	0·4	23·0	0·8	**23·9**
	Aug 7	14·1	8·6	0·7	1·3	1·3	1·0	0·9	1·2	0·5	0·3	0·5	21·8	0·8	**22·6**
	Sept 4	14·4	8·2	0·7	1·4	1·7	1·1	0·9	1·3	0·5	0·4	0·5	22·8	0·8	**23·7**
	Oct 2	14·2	8·2	0·7	1·2	1·8	1·1	0·9	1·2	0·4	0·3	0·4	22·1	1·0	**23·1**
	Nov 6	13·8	8·1	0·6	1·0	1·9	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·3	0·3	0·4	21·1	0·9	**22·0**
	Dec 4	13·3	8·0	0·5	1·0	1·6	0·8	0·6	0·9	0·3	0·3	0·5	19·7	0·8	**20·5**
1988	Jan 8	12·6	7·5	0·5	0·9	1·3	0·9	0·8	1·1	0·3	0·3	0·5	19·1	0·8	**19·9**
	Feb 5	12·2	7·0	0·5	0·9	1·0	0·9	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·2	0·5	18·0	0·8	**18·8**
	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**

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.
‡ Included in South East.
† Vacancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.
†† Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work* 4·1

Stoppages: February 1988

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	84	181,100	660,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	65	121,500†	307,000
Continuing from earlier months	19	59,600‡	353,000

† Includes 41,400 directly involved.
‡ includes 24,700 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1988		
	Stoppages in progress		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	326	550,200	1,711,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	24	37,500	104,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	41	22,400	49,000
Redundancy questions	40	71,600	166,000
Trade union matters	28	4,300	20,000
Working conditions and supervision	114	23,800	51,000
Manning and work allocation	228	82,200	195,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	99	70,700	175,000
All causes	**900**	**862,700**	**2,472,000**

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	12 months to Feb 1988			12 months to Feb 1987		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	237	184,100	398,000	381	92,400	163,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	5	2,300	19,000	11	2,800	11,000
Metal processing and manufacture	7	2,000	9,000	6	2,800	72,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	9	1,800	8,000	14	2,700	16,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	12	2,500	12,000	8	1,100	15,000
Metal goods nes	12	2,400	16,000	27	5,800	43,000
Engineering	68	34,700	146,000	101	28,700	276,000
Motor vehicles	92	101,900	487,000	64	61,000	83,000
Other transport equipment	33	25,800	50,000	44	82,700	432,000
Food, drink and tobacco	28	6,700	37,000	26	7,200	25,000
Textiles	4	1,100	5,000	8	7,300	25,000
Footwear and clothing	21	4,600	31,000	18	7,100	26,000
Timber and wooden furniture	3	400	2,000	4	400	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	14	1,900	13,000	12	2,300	45,000
Other manufacturing industries	15	1,800	7,000	18	1,800	10,000
Construction	22	3,900	18,000	26	7,100	33,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	7	400	2,000	16	2,500	10,000
Transport services and communication	163	71,200	186,000	125	203,200	1,723,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	21	4,400	12,000	32	2,700	10,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	6	900	1,000	4	500	4,000
Public administration, education and health services	118	401,400	990,000	165	167,200	213,000
Other services	14	6,500	23,000	16	3,400	37,000
All industries and services	**900**§	**862,700**	**2,472,000**	**1,118**§	**692,700**	**3,272,000**

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

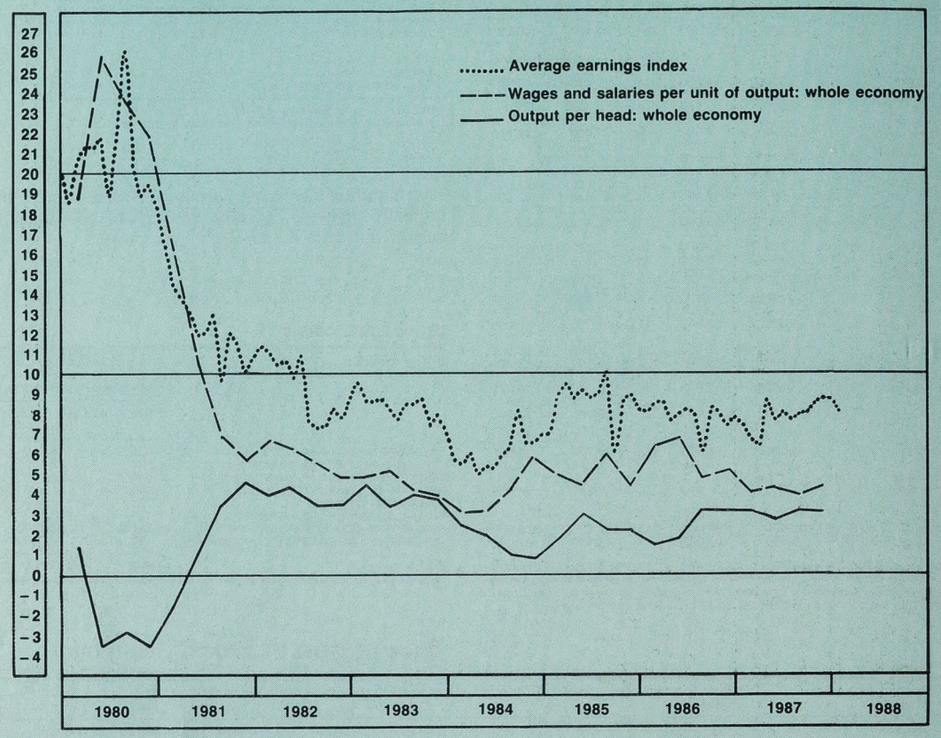
Stoppages of work*: summary 4·2

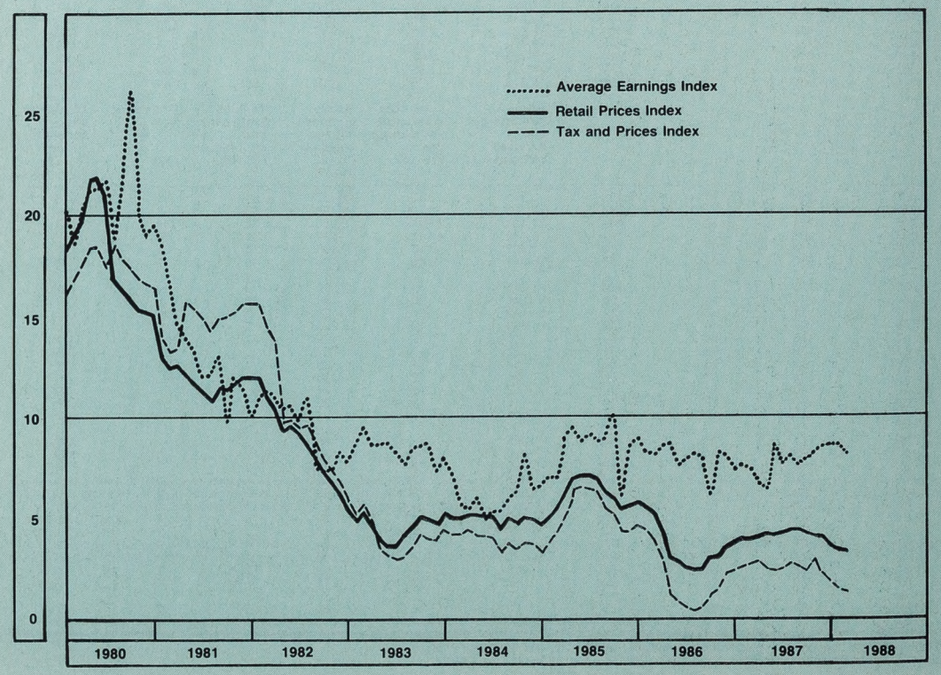
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
1976	2,016	2,034	666†	668†	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,159	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,586	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830†	834†	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573†	574†	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987	968	980	885	888	3,540	221	455	49	19	1,703	1,093
1986 Feb	83	116	42	188	248	6	60	3	3	11	165
Mar	69	91	40	66	184	16	88	2	3	22	52
Apr	112	128	57	62	145	21	68	5	14	17	21
May	78	99	40	49	288	12	225	7	1	26	17
June	97	116	45	64	170	5	102	1	—	21	41
July	82	100	18	22	67	10	32	3	—	6	15
Aug	77	92	26	28	67	4	38	3	1	6	15
Sept	90	102	57	67	154	11	110	—	—	6	26
Oct	128	148	41	48	167	19	74	—	7	39	27
Nov	89	107	88	98	117	16	28	10	1	18	43
Dec	73	91	43	50	97	16	23	—	1	7	50
1987 Jan	99	111	168	171	889	9	55	3	—	787	35
Feb	102	123	44	148	928	24	59	17	5	778	45
Mar	99	115	209	215	250	20	54	3	1	8	164
Apr	109	128	131	154	335	28	49	4	1	10	243
May	73	88	85	123	218	13	29	—	2	18	157
June	82	101	45	157	344	14	23	4	1	9	294
July	69	89	39	60	217	74	22	8	6	55	53
Aug	56	69	16	22	42	2	19	1	1	11	8
Sept	62	82	16	19	55	6	24	8	1	2	15
Oct	71	87	22	24	75	7	41	1	1	3	22
Nov	94	102	86	87	130	15	65	2	1	5	43
Dec	52	66	25	34	55	10	16	—	1	17	12
1988 Jan	52	58	36	38	88	35	20	5	2	7	19
Feb	65	84	146	181	660	174	349	1	1	53	82

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1987 are provisional.
† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

C2 EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy

Percentage changes on a year earlier





Average earnings index: all employees; Main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0–9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2–4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1–4)				Service industries (Divisions 6–9)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
			% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months	
SIC 1980				under-lying†				under-lying†				under-lying†				under-lying†
															JAN 1980 = 100	
1980	111·4				109·1				109·4				113·0			
1981	125·8				123·6				124·1				127·8			
1982 Annual	137·6				137·4				138·2				138·9			
1983 averages	149·2				149·7				150·0				151·1			
1984	158·3				162·8				158·5				160·7			
1985	171·7				177·6				176·2				171·4			
1986	185·3				191·2				190·8				184·6			
1983 Jan	142·6	144·5	8·8	8	142·9	144·0	9·1	9	143·5	144·6	9·0	8¾	144·8	146·4	8·8	
Feb	145·4	147·2	9·6	8	143·7	144·8	9·0	8¾	144·1	145·2	7·8	8¾	149·3	150·1	11·4	
Mar	146·1	146·3	8·6	7¾	145·1	145·0	7·9	8½	145·9	145·3	7·9	8½	148·6	149·1	9·5	
April	146·0	147·0	8·6	7½	146·7	148·1	8·9	8½	147·4	148·5	9·1	8½	147·2	148·3	8·6	
May	148·3	148·6	8·7	7½	149·2	148·2	8·6	8½	149·3	148·4	8·4	8½	150·4	150·8	9·6	
June	149·7	148·2	8·2	7½	150·2	147·8	8·1	8½	150·4	148·2	7·7	8	151·4	151·4	9·1	
July	151·7	150·3	7·7	7½	151·2	149·7	8·6	8¾	151·8	150·0	8·3	8½	153·9	152·3	7·6	
Aug	150·4	150·2	8·4	7¾	149·9	150·8	9·0	8¾	150·4	151·3	8·6	8½	152·8	151·8	8·7	
Sept	150·5	150·7	8·5	7¾	150·9	152·4	9·4	9¼	151·4	153·0	9·1	9	151·8	151·5	8·9	
Oct	151·7	152·0	8·7	7¾	153·3	154·4	9·6	9½	154·1	155·4	10·1	9¼	152·1	152·2	7·8	
Nov	152·8	152·1	7·3	7¾	156·5	155·6	9·9	9¾	155·7	154·7	8·3	9¼	153·1	153·6	6·8	
Dec	155·1	153·4	8·0	8	157·0	156·6	9·7	9¾	155·9	155·8	8·3	9¼	157·3	155·1	8·4	
1984 Jan	152·7	154·7	7·1	7¾	155·9	157·0	9·0	9½	154·9	156·0	7·9	9	154·3	155·9	6·5	
Feb	153·8	155·6	5·7	7¾	157·5	158·7	9·6	9½	156·5	157·8	8·7	9	154·5	155·2	3·4	
Mar	154·2	154·4	5·5	7¾	159·3	159·2	9·8	9½	154·3	153·7	5·8	9	156·5	157·0	5·3	
April	154·7	155·8	6·0	7¾	158·0	159·5	7·7	9¼	153·4	154·5	4·0	8¾	157·8	158·9	7·1	
May	155·7	156·0	5·0	7¾	160·6	159·5	7·6	9¼	155·7	154·7	4·2	8¾	158·3	158·7	5·2	
June	157·5	156·0	5·3	7¾	163·8	161·1	9·0	9¼	158·4	156·1	5·3	8¾	158·8	159·0	5·0	
July	159·6	158·2	5·3	7½	164·6	162·9	8·8	9	159·5	157·6	5·1	8½	162·1	160·3	5·3	
Aug	159·2	159·0	5·9	7½	162·8	163·7	8·6	8¾	157·7	158·7	4·9	8¼	162·7	161·8	6·6	
Sept	159·9	160·2	6·3	7½	164·5	166·1	9·0	8¾	159·7	161·4	5·5	8¼	162·3	162·4	7·2	
Oct	164·2	164·5	8·2	7½	167·2	168·3	9·0	8½	162·2	163·6	5·3	8	168·6	168·7	10·8	
Nov	162·8	162·0	6·5	7½	169·1	168·1	8·0	8½	164·4	163·4	5·6	8	164·5	165·1	7·5	
Dec	165·3	163·5	6·6	7½	170·0	169·5	8·2	8½	164·9	164·7	5·7	8	168·4	165·9	7·0	
1985 Jan	163·4	165·5	7·0	7½	170·5	171·7	9·4	8½	165·9	167·1	7·1	8¼	165·0	166·7	6·9	7
Feb	164·6	166·5	7·0	7½	170·6	172·0	8·4	8½	166·3	167·6	6·2	8¼	166·3	166·9	7·5	7
Mar	168·1	168·3	9·0	7½	173·9	173·8	9·2	8¾	171·7	171·0	11·3	8¼	168·2	168·6	7·4	7
April	169·4	170·6	9·5	7½	176·0	177·6	11·3	8¾	174·3	175·5	13·6	8¼	168·8	170·0	7·0	7
May	169·4	169·7	8·8	7½	175·6	174·4	9·3	9	174·2	173·2	12·0	8½	169·2	169·6	6·9	7
June	171·9	170·2	9·1	7½	179·1	176·2	9·4	9	178·1	175·6	12·5	8½	169·9	170·1	7·0	6¾
July	173·7	172·2	8·8	7½	180·2	178·3	9·5	9	179·9	177·8	12·8	8¾	172·0	170·1	6·1	6¾
Aug	173·4	173·1	8·9	7½	177·0	178·1	8·8	9	176·6	177·8	12·0	8¾	173·9	173·1	7·0	6¾
Sept	176·1	176·4	10·1	7¾	179·8	181·5	9·3	9	179·8	181·7	12·6	8¾	175·8	176·0	8·4	6¾
Oct	173·9	174·3	6·0	7½	179·7	180·9	7·5	8¾	179·3	180·8	10·5	8¾	172·4	172·4	2·2	6¾
Nov	176·8	175·9	8·6	7½	184·0	182·9	8·8	8¾	183·5	182·4	11·6	8¾	174·8	175·6	6·4	6½
Dec	180·0	178·1	8·9	7½	185·3	184·7	9·0	8¾	184·4	184·2	11·8	8¾	180·1	177·4	6·9	6½
1986 Jan	176·9	179·1	8·2	7½	184·1	185·5	8·0	8½	184·1	185·5	11·0	8¾	175·0	176·7	6·0	6½
Feb	177·9	180·0	8·1	7½	184·5	186·0	8·1	8¼	184·5	185·9	10·9	8½	176·5	177·0	6·1	6¾
Mar	182·4	182·6	8·5	7½	187·0	186·9	7·5	8	186·8	186·0	8·8	8¼	182·7	183·0	8·5	7
April	184·0	185·3	8·6	7½	189·3	191·1	7·6	7¾	188·6	189·9	8·2	8¼	184·4	185·7	9·2	7¼
May	182·3	182·6	7·6	7½	188·5	187·1	7·3	7¾	187·7	186·6	7·7	8¼	181·8	182·2	7·4	7¼
June	185·7	183·9	8·0	7½	192·9	189·8	7·7	7¾	191·6	188·8	7·5	8	184·5	184·8	8·6	7¼
July	187·9	186·3	8·2	7½	192·5	190·5	6·8	7¾	192·2	189·9	6·8	8	188·0	186·0	9·3	7¼
Aug	187·2	187·0	8·0	7½	190·8	191·9	7·7	7¾	190·9	192·1	8·0	7¾	188·0	187·3	8·3	7¼
Sept	186·8	187·1	6·1	7½	192·1	194·0	6·9	7¾	191·9	193·9	6·7	7¾	185·7	186·0	5·7	7¼
Oct	188·3	188·7	8·3	7½	193·9	195·2	7·9	7¾	193·6	195·2	8·0	7¾	187·4	187·4	8·7	7¼
Nov	191·2	190·2	8·1	7¾	198·4	197·1	7·8	7¾	197·8	196·6	7·8	8	189·6	190·5	8·5	7½
Dec	193·4	191·3	7·4	7¾	200·6	200·0	8·3	8	199·7	199·6	8·4	8	192·1	189·2	6·7	7½
1987 Jan	190·4	192·8	7·6	7½	198·5	200·0	7·8	7¾	198·4	199·9	7·8	7¾	188·4	190·3	7·7	7½
Feb	191·2	193·4	7·4	7½	199·4	201·0	8·1	8	199·1	200·6	7·9	8	189·1	189·7	7·2	7¼
Mar	194·5	194·8	6·7	7½	201·2	201·1	7·6	8	200·7	199·8	7·4	8	193·4	193·8	5·9	7¼
April	196·0	197·4	6·5	7¾	202·5	204·4	7·0	8	202·2	203·6	7·2	8	195·0	196·4	5·8	7¾
May	198·1	198·5	8·7	7¾	203·8	202·4	8·2	8	202·8	201·6	8·0	8	198·8	199·2	9·3	7¾
June	200·0	198·1	7·7	7¾	208·2	204·8	7·9	8¼	206·9	203·9	8·0	8¼	198·4	198·7	7·5	7½
July	203·1	201·3	8·1	7¾	209·8	207·6	9·0	8¼	208·9	206·4	8·7	8¼	202·6	200·4	7·7	7¼
Aug	201·6	201·3	7·6	7¾	206·0	207·2	8·0	8½	206·5	207·8	8·2	8¼	201·7	200·9	7·3	7¼
Sept	201·4	201·8	7·9	7¾	208·2	210·3	8·4	8½	207·8	209·9	8·3	8¼	199·8	200·1	7·6	7½
Oct	203·4	203·8	8·0	8	211·0	212·4	8·8	8¼	210·4	212·1	8·7	8¼	201·7	201·7	7·6	8
Nov	207·3	206·3	8·5	8¼	214·0	212·7	7·9	8¼	213·5	212·2	7·9	8¼	206·3	207·3	8·8	8½
Dec	210·3	208·0	8·7	8½	217·4	216·8	8·4	8¼	216·1	215·9	8·2	8¼	209·8	206·7	9·2	8½ R
1988 Jan	206·9	209·5	8·7	8½	215·2	216·8	8·4	8½	214·3	215·8	8·0	8½	205·6	207·7	9·1	8½
[Feb]	206·6	209·0	8·1	8½	213·8	215·5	7·2	8¼	212·0	213·7	6·5	8¼	206·7	207·3	9·3	8¾

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series except for the services series, which is based on data up to December 1985.

† For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics p 197, *Employment Gazette*, March 1988.

R Revised.

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

GREAT BRITAIN		Agriculture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing **	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS		(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
															JAN 1980 = 100
1980	Annual averages	117·7	106·1	104·4	116·2	**	109·1	109·8	106·9	109·0	100·5	111·4	103·7	109·0	107·3
1981		131·8	118·6	119·8	133·5	125·0	121·6	124·8	117·3	123·4	111·4	124·0	116·8	123·9	120·2
1982		144·2	131·1	135·8	147·8	137·3	136·8	138·9	130·6	139·2	125·3	137·3	129·3	136·7	131·8
1983		157·5	134·7	147·8	159·2	150·7	148·5	152·0	142·3	152·9	138·6	143·2	140·3	149·6	143·5
1984		169·6	67·7	162·5	170·4	167·1	159·5	164·9	156·1	167·1	149·0	157·4	151·9	160·9	154·4
1985		184·4	135·3	178·6	182·7	181·6	172·4	179·1	172·3	182·3	168·9	170·9	164·1	174·9	169·6
1986		194·6	166·8	195·6	195·4	193·4	185·7	193·2	184·3	196·9	183·6	184·4	176·2	190·1	181·9
1986	Jan	179·5	172·0	185·1	185·4	188·3	176·3	183·4	177·7	189·5	172·5	179·7	169·7	185·0	177·2
	Feb	177·9	166·4	187·3	189·7	179·9	177·0	184·2	180·8	189·7	176·5	178·2	170·6	183·3	176·7
	Mar	179·4	170·1	188·2	189·3	184·5	178·8	186·2	182·5	192·7	185·9	181·1	173·8	183·0	179·5
	April	183·2	164·7	188·1	189·5	202·6	182·5	186·1	184·1	199·5	178·0	179·8	172·1	187·3	177·2
	May	186·0	159·6	199·7	191·1	185·9	183·3	189·4	182·3	193·6	182·2	178·6	175·8	188·7	180·0
	June	193·2	159·4	195·4	191·5	191·5	192·8	184·1	199·7	190·6	184·7	176·2	192·9	184·1	
	July	197·3	160·7	194·8	204·7	205·6	186·6	192·3	187·1	196·9	184·4	182·1	176·9	189·9	183·5
	Aug	213·4	161·7	194·2	207·2	189·8	185·5	192·4	183·0	195·8	182·6	188·8	176·2	186·6	181·0
	Sept	218·0	168·8	197·3	198·1	189·7	190·5	193·1	183·9	196·6	183·2	183·9	177·4	191·1	182·8
	Oct	213·7	171·0	194·5	199·2	207·9	188·7	196·6	185·6	199·9	183·2	186·1	178·2	191·0	183·7
	Nov	198·0	172·6	219·3	199·6	190·9	191·0	211·6	189·0	202·2	189·7	194·9	184·7	199·9	189·0
	Dec	195·7	174·2	203·1	199·1	203·9	197·2	210·6	191·4	207·2	194·6	194·5	182·5	202·1	187·6
1987	Jan	188·9	174·6	203·7	207·8	205·4	190·2	198·4	189·1	204·0	189·8	193·2	181·1	201·5	188·5
	Feb	188·3	175·7	203·7	203·2	196·2	192·6	200·7	192·0	204·6	194·7	193·4	184·6	195·3	192·3
	Mar	189·5	178·5	205·3	202·3	196·9	195·5	198·9	193·4	208·6	196·6	201·7	185·5	195·9	194·8
	April	199·1	185·1	209·9	201·4	220·2	195·8	203·7	192·0	213·5	194·7	191·6	184·9	202·5	188·0
	May	196·7	172·7	220·2	203·0	205·8	196·5	205·8	193·6	210·9	198·3	191·6	187·1	205·8	193·7
	June	206·0	178·0	214·0	202·8	204·8	205·4	208·8	198·6	217·5	208·6	197·0	191·4	204·7	200·5
	July	210·2	177·0	223·1	211·9	234·4	205·0	212·9	200·7	216·7	201·8	196·3	192·1	205·1	201·8
	Aug	218·0	178·6	212·5	226·4	201·4	201·2	209·6	198·8	214·7	197·4	195·6	190·9	203·2	197·6
	Sept	229·0	177·9	209·3	216·1	208·2	206·2	205·2	199·4	216·6	199·8	197·9	193·7	207·0	199·0
	Oct	225·5	181·8	210·9	215·4	236·0	203·8	210·3	201·0	218·1	201·8	197·9	194·4	205·7	200·3
	Nov	222·5	183·5	238·4	218·8	207·9	206·7	229·0	205·1	220·9	202·8	202·3	200·9	210·7	205·1
	Dec	209·3	185·3	221·6	212·3	221·8	218·9	229·6	207·3	226·8	204·1	214·3	197·5	216·5	201·5
1988	Jan	195·7	188·5	226·9	212·0	229·2	207·9	217·3	207·1	227·1	202·6	203·0	198·0	211·9	202·9
	[Feb]	..	171·9	224·7	211·1	210·2	209·4	216·0	209·1	229·3	172·4	203·3	202·9	212·1	203·2

* England and Wales only.
** Because of a dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable reliable indices for "metal processing and manufacturing" to be calculated for 1980, but the best possible estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for manufacturing and whole economy. The index series for this group has a base of April 1980=100.

5·5 EARNINGS
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers
Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†
Men	689	404·0	451·4	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7	776·8
Women	311	494·1	559·5	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4	947·0
Men and women	1,000	418·7	469·1	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0	748·4	804·6

* 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.
Source: New Earnings Survey.

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(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
													JAN 1980 = 100
107·6	105·9	110·4	107·6	111·5	107·2	108·0	108·4	112·7	114·2	123·8	113·3	111·4	1980 Annual averages
121·4	115·2	128·2	121·1	125·8	120·3	120·5	120·6	128·9	129·6	140·8	128·0	125·8	1981
134·1	126·9	142·8	134·0	137·6	132·6	127·6	132·2	144·6	140·0	147·9	143·7	137·6	1982
145·2	139·9	156·6	144·0	148·0	143·6	137·9	144·3	157·5	149·5	163·6	156·0	149·2	1983
155·6	150·2	170·1	157·1	156·7	153·9	148·0	154·1	170·4	159·3	170·3	169·4	158·3	1984
168·4	161·0	184·8	169·7	169·5	165·2	157·2	166·2	184·8	169·0	178·3	182·3	171·7	1985
180·8	172·3	198·6	183·0	182·9	176·7	168·7	177·0	203·5	178·5	196·3	196·7	185·3	1986
175·8	169·7	189·6	176·7	173·7	170·1	158·4	170·4	189·2	172·4	179·5	191·6	176·9	1986 Jan
176·8	169·3	190·8	177·6	174·7	171·8	159·8	170·7	193·7	174·7	180·4	190·2	177·9	Feb
179·9	161·0	194·4	178·3	180·9	173·0	159·9	172·8	210·6	175·7	197·4	187·2	182·4	Mar
180·1	167·1	196·4	180·3	179·8	179·5	163·6	174·2	193·3	174·9	203·6	189·4	184·0	April
177·8	165·7	197·8	180·2	178·7	174·3	169·4	177·2	202·4	175·3	189·5	194·5	182·3	May
181·8	167·0	202·6	186·5	185·3	176·5	170·1	175·8	201·2	182·2	194·7	195·1	185·7	June
180·9	171·4	199·8	186·4	186·5	176·8	167·7	178·9	207·7	180·0	206·1	201·8	187·9	July
179·3	190·3	197·0	181·3	179·3	176·3	174·2	179·6	202·0	177·0	211·1	193·4	187·2	Aug
182·3	185·4	201·5	183·5	185·4	178·1	170·7	178·5	198·3	178·2	199·8	199·8	186·8	Sept
182·5	172·3	202·8	184·3	185·7	177·5	171·1	178·5	203·0	185·3	199·4	203·2	188·3	Oct
183·9	179·0	204·8	189·3	190·9	179·8	172·9	182·2	222·6	182·0	197·5	205·7	191·2	Nov
188·7	169·8	205·9	192·1	193·6	187·1	186·8	184·9	217·7	183·8	196·1	208·0	193·4	Dec
187·1	184·8	205·2	189·9	186·6	183·3	171·8	177·0	210·3	184·2	196·0	206·3	190·4	1987 Jan
188·6	188·3	208·4	190·5	189·4	181·4	173·3	179·2	209·5	184·3	199·9	202·8	191·2	Feb
193·2	174·6	210·5	195·6	196·6	185·4	176·2	187·7	231·1	186·0	197·4	201·7	194·5	Mar
186·5	175·9	211·0	191·2	194·4	192·8	182·8	191·9	217·6	185·5	197·2	205·8	196·0	April
192·1	184·2	213·4	198·0	192·9	187·8	182·4	190·9	221·5	186·6	217·7	208·2	198·1	May
193·6	188·0	217·3	199·7	199·4	189·9	179·8	191·2	235·4	188·4	206·9	206·2	200·0	June
195·3	184·8	215·6	201·1	200·2	189·2	176·8	195·2	221·7	195·7	222·1	215·1	203·1	July
191·4	189·7	215·3	196·2	196·0	189·9	181·0	189·4	219·0	191·2	226·9	207·8	201·6	Aug
193·2	190·9	219·8	198·1	199·4	192·0	180·8	189·9	222·8	193·9	211·1	213·8	201·4	Sept
193·8	207·0	218·2	199·4	200·4	189·6	184·2	194·9	228·0	195·4	214·2	213·0	203·4	Oct
196·7	199·5	220·2	207·9	205·1	193·8	190·6	201·8	247·6	197·3	213·3	216·8	207·3	Nov
202·1	183·4	221·0	213·3	210·0	201·5	203·8	201·8	236·7	199·0	220·1	223·8	210·3	Dec
202·8	198·5	217·7	206·6	205·5	196·5	190·3	195·7	235·4	199·6	214·6	220·9	206·9	1988 Jan
204·9	203·0	220·7	207·2	206·5	198·7	188·1	195·2	231·6	203·9	216·1	218·3	206·6	[Feb]

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

5·5 EARNINGS
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers
Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services

	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Men	575	403·1	465·2	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1	708·2	770·7
Women	425	468·3	547·4	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9	818·8	883·9
Men and women	1,000	420·7	487·4	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4	738·1	801·3

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).

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1981	119·3	124·7	43·5	286·0	279·8	118·4	121·9	44·2	275·3	269·1
1982*	134·8	138·1	43·8	315·1	307·9	131·4	133·8	44·3	302·0	294·7
	134·4	137·8	43·9	313·7	306·7					
1983†	142·8	147·4	43·7	336·7	329·2	140·3	143·6	43·9	326·5	319·0
	141·0	145·5	43·6	333·0	325·5	138·4	141·6	43·8	322·7	315·2
1984	153·6	158·9	44·4	358·1	348·5	148·8	152·7	44·3	345·0	336·1
1985	167·5	172·6	44·6	386·8	373·8	159·8	163·6	44·5	368·0	356·8
1986	178·4	183·4	44·5	411·6	398·5	170·9	174·4	44·5	392·6	380·8
1987	191·2	195·9	44·7	437·6	423·8	182·0	185·5	44·6	416·5	404·3
Non-manual occupations										
1981	159·6	161·8	38·8	411·9	411·5	161·2	163·1	38·4	419·1	419·7
1982*	180·1	181·4	38·8	457·9	457·0	177·9	178·9	38·2	462·5	462·3
	178·5	179·8	38·9	453·4	452·5					
1983†	193·2	194·6	39·1	491·6	491·0	193·7	194·9	38·4	503·4	502·9
	191·4	192·9	39·1	487·3	486·6	190·6	191·8	38·4	494·8	494·2
1984	211·7	213·5	39·3	537·8	537·1	207·3	209·0	38·5	537·4	536·4
1985	230·7	232·0	39·3	582·0	580·7	223·5	225·0	38·6	574·7	573·2
1986	254·4	255·7	39·3	641·0	640·0	243·4	244·9	38·6	627·3	625·8
1987	271·9	273·7	39·4	684·1	684·0	263·9	265·9	38·7	679·9	679·3
All occupations										
1981	131·3	137·1	42·0	323·5	320·8	136·5	140·5	41·7	332·0	331·2
1982*	148·8	152·6	42·2	357·0	354·0	151·5	154·5	41·7	365·6	364·6
	147·9	151·8	42·3	354·2	351·4					
1983†	158·6	163·3	42·2	383·0	380·0	163·8	167·5	41·5	399·1	398·0
	156·4	161·2	42·2	378·1	375·0	161·1	164·7	41·4	392·6	391·2
1984	171·2	176·8	42·8	409·9	406·2	174·3	178·8	41·7	423·0	421·4
1985	187·2	192·6	42·9	444·3	438·6	187·9	192·4	41·9	452·5	449·9
1986	202·3	207·8	42·9	479·1	474·0	203·4	207·5	41·8	488·9	486·6
1987	217·0	222·3	43·0	511·0	506·5	219·4	224·0	41·9	527·3	526·2
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1981	72·5	76·3	39·6	192·8	191·4	72·1	74·5	39·4	189·8	188·2
1982*	79·9	82·9	39·6	209·5	207·1	78·3	80·1	39·3	205·0	202·7
	79·6	82·6	39·6	208·9	206·6					
1983†	86·7	90·3	39·7	227·3	224·9	85·6	87·9	39·3	224·3	222·0
	86·7	90·4	39·7	227·7	225·3	85·8	88·1	39·3	224·9	222·6
1984	91·9	96·0	39·9	240·9	238·1	90·8	93·5	39·4	238·0	235·1
1985	100·1	104·5	40·0	261·7	257·3	98·2	101·3	39·5	256·9	252·9
1986	107·0	111·6	40·0	278·9	274·6	104·5	107·5	39·5	273·0	269·2
1987	113·8	119·6	40·3	297·2	291·9	111·4	115·3	39·7	292·0	287·4
Non-manual occupations										
1981	86·4	87·3	37·1	234·2	233·4	95·6	96·7	36·5	259·7	259·2
1982*	97·2	97·6	37·2	260·3	259·0	104·3	104·9	36·5	283·0	282·2
	97·0	97·4	37·2	259·8	258·5					
1983†	105·5	106·2	37·2	283·3	281·9	114·2	115·1	36·5	310·0	309·0
	106·2	107·0	37·2	285·4	284·0	115·1	116·1	36·5	312·9	311·9
1984	115·8	117·2	37·4	310·8	308·7	123·0	124·3	36·5	334·3	333·1
1985	125·5	126·8	37·4	336·5	334·7	132·4	133·8	36·6	359·1	357·6
1986	135·8	136·7	37·4	363·2	361·2	144·3	145·7	36·7	390·6	388·8
1987	147·7	149·1	37·5	391·6	389·4	155·4	157·2	36·8	418·0	415·9
All occupations										
1981	78·1	81·5	38·4	211·6	210·6	89·3	91·4	37·2	241·8	241·2
1982*	87·1	89·7	38·5	232·1	230·4	97·5	99·0	37·1	263·1	262·1
	86·8	89·4	38·5	231·4	229·7					
1983†	94·5	97·6	38·6	251·8	250·1	106·9	108·8	37·2	288·5	287·5
	94·7	97·9	38·6	252·7	251·0	107·6	109·5	37·2	290·6	289·5
1984	101·7	105·5	38·8	270·9	268·8	114·9	117·2	37·2	310·3	309·1
1985	110·6	114·7	38·8	294·4	291·5	123·9	126·4	37·3	334·0	332·4
1986	119·2	123·2	38·8	316·1	313·3	134·7	137·2	37·3	362·5	360·7
1987	128·2	133·4	39·0	339·2	335·9	144·9	148·1	37·5	388·4	386·2
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1981	118·6	124·3	41·2	299·0	295·6	121·6	124·9	40·3	305·1	303·2
1982*	134·0	138·0	41·3	329·6	325·4	134·1	136·5	40·2	334·6	332·1
	133·3	137·2	41·4	327·2	323·1					
1983	143·2	148·0	41·4	354·1	349·9	145·4	148·3	40·0	365·1	362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1981	116·8	122·5	41·2	294·7	291·2	119·8	123·1	40·3	300·4	298·4
1982*	132·0	135·9	41·3	324·6	320·3	132·1	134·5	40·2	329·3	326·7
	131·2	135·2	41·4	322·3	318·2					
1983	141·2	146·0	41·4	349·1	344·8	143·2	146·1	40·1	359·5	356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142·2	147·0	41·4	351·5	347·3	144·5	147·4	40·1	362·6	360·0
1984	155·2	160·8	41·9	380·6	375·4	155·8	159·3	40·3	389·9	386·7
1985	169·2	174·7	41·9	411·8	404·8	167·4	171·0	40·4	416·8	412·7
1986	183·1	188·6	41·9	444·4	437·7	181·2	184·7	40·4	450·8	446·8
1987	196·0	202·0	42·0	474·1	467·6	194·9	198·9	40·4	484·7	481·1

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.

*Results for manufacturing industries for 1981 and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1987 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.

†Results for 1981-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1987 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

		Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	Index of production industries§§	Whole economy
Labour costs							Pence per hour
	1975	161·68	249·36	156·95	217·22	166·76	..
	1978	244·54	365·12	222·46	324·00	249·14	..
	1981	394·34	603·34	357·43	595·10	405·57	..
	1984	509·80	..	475·64	811·41	..	..
	1985	554·2	..	511·2	860·6	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978	84·3	76·2	86·8	78·2	83·9	..
	1981	82·1	73·3	85·0	75·8	81·6	..
	1984	84·0	..	86·0	77·7	..	..
	1985	84·7	..	86·6	78·6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9·2	9·3	6·8	11·2	9·0	..
	1981	10·0	8·7	7·8	11·5	9·7	..
	1984	10·5	..	8·0	11·5	..	..
	1985	10·6	..	8·0	11·5	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8·5	6·7	9·1	6·9	8·4	..
	1981	9·0	7·0	9·9	7·0	8·9	..
	1984	7·4	..	7·7	5·5	..	..
	1985	6·7	..	7·2	5·1	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1978	4·8	9·4	2·3	12·2	5·1	..
	1981	5·2	10·1	2·8	13·1	5·6	..
	1984	5·3	..	4·1	12·1	..	..
	1985	5·3	..	4·1	12·2	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2·3	7·7	1·9	2·6	2·6	..
	1981	3·7	9·6	2·3	4·1	3·9	..
	1984	3·3	..	2·2	4·7	..	..
	1985	3·3	..	2·1	4·1	..	..

SIC 1980		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
1980 = 100									
	1980	100·0	22·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	22·9
	1981	109·4	9·4	106·9	107·5	119·2	109·3	111·0	11·0
	1982	113·2	3·5	106·0	109·7	122·8	111·7	115·7	4·2
	1983	111·8	–1·2	99·8	107·3	126·9	110·3	119·7	3·5
	1984	114·0	2·0	82·2	108·2	133·6	112·2	123·5	3·2
	1985	117·9	3·5	94·9	112·3	136·0	116·2	128·2	3·8
	1986	123·8	4·9	92·7	116·0	142·6	120·3	134·6	5·0
	1987	..	..	..	..	..	..	139·3	3·5
	1985 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	125·6	3·5
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	126·4	3·1
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	129·4	4·7
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	130·6	3·8
	1986 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	132·8	5·7
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	134·0	6·0
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	134·6	4·0
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	136·3	4·4
	1987 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	137·2	3·3
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	138·9	3·7
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	139·0	3·3
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	141·6	3·9
Wages and salaries per unit of output §									
	1980	100·0‖	22·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	22·5
	1981	109·3	9·3	105·8	107·0	118·5	108·7	109·9	9·9
	1982	113·9	4·2	105·6	109·5	122·8	111·5	115·7	5·3
	1983	114·4	0·4	99·9	107·9	127·2	110·9	120·3	4·0
	1984	117·8	3·0	82·9	110·0	134·4	113·9	125·3	4·2
	1985	124·5	5·7	97·3	115·1	138·3	119·0	131·5	4·9
	1986	130·8	5·1	96·3	119·7	145·6	124·0	139·0	5·7
	1987	132·3‖	1·1					144·8	4·2
	1985 Q4	128·7‖	6·2	..	..	..	..	134·3	4·4
	1986 Q1	131·5‖	8·7	..	..	..	..	136·8	6·4
	Q2	130·9‖	6·9	..	..	..	..	138·3	6·8
	Q3	130·5‖	3·7	..	..	..	..	139·2	4·7
	Q4	130·5‖	1·5	..	..	..	..	141·2	5·1
	1987 Q1	132·6‖	0·8	..	..	..	..	142·3	4·0
	Q2	132·0‖	0·8	..	..	..	..	144·3	4·3
	Q3	131·4‖	0·7	..	..	..	..	144·5	3·8
	Q4	133·2‖	2·1	..	..	..	..	147·3	4·3
	1987 Nov	132·3‖	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dec	134·3‖	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	
	1988 Jan	133·7‖	–0·6	..	..	..	..	..	
	Feb	137·4‖	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	
3 months ending:									
	1987 Nov	132·6‖	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dec	133·2‖	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	
	1988 Jan	133·4‖	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Feb	135·1‖	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	

Notes: *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 edition, p 438.

‡ Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) *less* regional employment premium *(when applicable).*

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

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

‖ *Source:* Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

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

§§ As defined under SIC 1968; includes the four industry groups shown.

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1987 Mar	100·6	0·2	2·3	4·0	100·6	0·3	2·3
Apr	101·8	1·2	3·4	4·2	101·6	1·0	3·0
May	101·9	0·1	2·6	4·1	101·7	0·1	2·2
June	101·9	0·0	2·3	4·2	101·8	0·1	2·1
July	101·8	–0·1	1·8	4·4	101·9	0·1	1·9
Aug	102·1	0·3	1·7	4·4	102·2	0·3	1·9
Sept	102·4	0·3	1·8	4·2	102·6	0·3	2·0
Oct	102·9	0·5	1·1	4·5	103·1	0·5	1·5
Nov	103·4	0·5	1·5	4·1	103·6	0·5	1·9
Dec	103·3	–0·1	1·4	3·7	103·3	–0·3	1·5
1988 Jan	103·3	0·0	1·5	3·3	103·3	0·0	1·4
Feb	103·7	0·4	1·6	3·3	103·6	0·3	1·4
Mar	104·1	0·4	1·7	3·5	104·0	0·4	1·4

The overall level of prices was 0·4 per cent higher in March than in February. 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.

Food: Prices for non seasonal foods rose by a little more on average than those for seasonal foods. The price index for all foods increased by a little over a quarter of one per cent.

Catering: The group index increased by a little less than half of one per cent. There were price increases throughout the group.

Alcoholic drink: Price increases for "off sales" of beer, wines, and spirits contributed to an increase of a little less than half of one per cent in the group index.

Housing: Increases in mortgage interest payments, and in prices for DIY materials contributed to a rise of a little less than a half of one per cent in the group index.

Fuel and light: The price of oil and "other fuel" fell by more than three and a half per cent. This contributed to a decrease of around a quarter of one per cent in the group index.

Household goods: There were price increases of around one per cent for furniture and furnishings, due in part to the end of the sales. This contributed to a rise of a little more than a half of one per cent in the group index.

Clothing and footwear: There were price increases throughout the group, again due in part to the end of the sales: the index rose by around one per cent.

Personal goods and services: Price increases for some chemists goods contributed to an increase of a little less than half of one per cent in the group index.

Motoring expenditure: The cost both for purchase and for maintenance of motor vehicles increased. The price of petrol and oil showed little change. The index for the group increased by a little over half of one per cent.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 15

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
All items	**104·1**	**0·4**	**3·5**
Food and Catering	**104·7**	**0·4**	**4·0**
Alcohol and tobacco	**103·6**	**0·2**	**3·2**
Housing and household expenditure	**103·5**	**0·3**	**3·0**
Personal expenditure	**103·7**	**0·8**	**2·9**
Travel and leisure	**104·9**	**0·4**	**4·1**
All items excluding seasonal food	**104·0**	**0·4**	**3·4**
All items excluding food	**104·2**	**0·4**	**3·6**
Seasonal food	**107·1**	**0·2**	**4·0**
Food excluding seasonal	**103·4**	**0·4**	**3·1**
All items excluding housing	**104·0**	**0·4**	**3·4**
Nationalised industries	**103·0**	**–0·1**	**3·0**
Consumer durables	**102·6**	**0·7**	**1·8**
Food	**103·9**	**0·3**	**3·2**
Bread	106·2		6
Cereals	106·2		5
Biscuits and cakes	102·9		3
Beef	105·7		7
Lamb	98·0		–1
of which, home-killed lamb	95·7		–3
Pork	100·9		2
Bacon	102·3		4
Poultry	101·9		1
Other meat	100·0		–1
Fish	105·1		5
of which, fresh fish	106·0		6
Butter	102·5		2
Oil and fats	101·0		2
Cheese	106·0		6
Eggs	108·7		7
Milk, fresh	104·1		4
Milk products	106·1		5
Tea	100·6		0
Coffee and other hot drinks	92·4		–7
Soft drinks	110·3		8
Sugar and preserves	109·3		9
Sweets and chocolates	100·8		1
Potatoes	99·6		–2
of which, unprocessed potatoes	97·7		–5
Vegetables	112·9		7
of which, other fresh vegetables	117·0		9
Fruit	104·0		2
of which, fresh fruit	104·4		2
Other foods	103·2		2
Catering	**107·5**	**0·4**	**6·6**
Restaurant meals	107·8		7
Canteen meals	107·5		7
Take-aways and snacks	107·1		6
Alcoholic drink	**104·6**	**0·4**	**4·0**
Beer	105·1		4
— on sales	105·1		5
— off sales	105·0		3
Wines and spirits	103·9		3
— on sales	104·7		4
— off sales	103·4		3
Tobacco	**101·6**	**0·0**	**1·7**
Cigarettes	101·9		2
Tobacco	99·5		0
Housing	**104·7**	**0·4**	**4·0**
Rent	105·9		6
Mortgage interest payments	97·8		–4
Rates	107·7		8
Water and other charges	107·6		8
Repairs and maintenance charges	104·4		4
Do-it-yourself materials	105·8		5
Fuel and light	**97·8**	**–0·2**	**–2·0**
Coal and solid fuels	101·9		2
Electricity	100·0		0
Gas	95·5		–5
Oil and other fuel	89·4		–7
Household goods	**104·5**	**0·6**	**3·5**
Furniture	105·0		4
Furnishings	105·7		4
Electrical appliances	103·6		2
Other household equipment	104·4		3
Household consumables	106·2		6
Pet care	100·8		0
Household services	**105·4**	**0·1**	**5·1**
Postage	100·6		0
Telephones, telemessages, etc	101·2		1
Domestic services	106·7		6
Fees and subscriptions	109·1		9
Clothing and footwear	**102·9**	**1·0**	**2·1**
Men's outerwear	104·4		3
Women's outerwear	100·7		0
Children's outerwear	102·6		2
Other clothing	104·3		3
Footwear	103·8		3
Personal goods and services	**105·1**	**0·4**	**4·4**
Personal articles	100·9		1
Chemists goods	105·9		5
Personal services	108·1		7
Motoring expenditure	**105·6**	**0·6**	**4·2**
Purchase of motor vehicles	107·8		6
Maintenance of motor vehicles	108·0		7
Petrol and oil	98·0		–4
Vehicles tax and insurance	112·2		12
Fares and other travel costs	**105·6**	**–0·1**	**5·7**
Rail fares	107·1		7
Bus and coach fares	108·2		8
Other travel costs	102·2		3
Leisure goods	**103·3**	**0·0**	**3·0**
Audio-visual equipment	94·6		–5
Records and tapes	99·5		0
Toys, photographic and sport goods	103·1		2
Books and newspapers	110·3		9
Gardening products	105·9		8
Leisure services	**103·8**	**0·1**	**3·7**
Television licences and rentals	99·5		–1
Entertainment and other recreation	107·1		7

Note: 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.)

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 15 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

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

Average prices on March 15, 1988

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed			
Sirloin (without bone)	241	327	244–384
Silverside (without bone) †	320	225	200–250
Best beef mince	321	127	96–168
Fore ribs (with bone)	218	166	126–199
Brisket (without bone)	275	169	140–192
Rump steak †	323	296	250–330
Stewing steak	305	159	144–188
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	294	198	168–258
Shoulder (with bone)	291	102	88–130
Leg (with bone)	291	179	158–204
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	183	153	129–176
Shoulder (with bone)	174	84	76– 98
Leg (with bone)	185	150	139–160
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	293	111	89–150
Belly †	252	83	70– 96
Loin (with bone)	305	143	129–160
Fillet (without bone)	252	196	138–278
Bacon			
Collar †	141	114	99–142
Gammon†	266	187	156–212
Back, vacuum packed	198	161	135–209
Back, not vacuum packed	229	162	142–179
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	304	58	47– 75
Sausages			
Pork	324	85	69– 99
Beef	240	81	64– 94
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	186	47	43– 55
Corned beef, 12oz can	195	74	59– 95
Chicken: roasting			
Frozen, oven ready	216	64	51– 86
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	267	82	69– 90
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	246	210	170–270
Haddock fillets	234	217	180–255
Mackerel, whole	156	75	60– 98
Kippers, with bone	251	109	84–120
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	196	156	145–175
Bread			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	322	45	40– 57
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	226	58	54– 62
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	262	38	34– 41
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	152	39	36– 41
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	224	59	50– 63
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½kg	204	51	46– 54
Butter			
Home-produced, per 250g	286	52	48– 59
New Zealand, per 250g	266	51	49– 53
Danish, per 250g	271	58	56– 64
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	274	35	26– 52
Low fat spread 250g	295	40	37– 44
Lard, per 250g	305	15	14– 22
Cheese			
Cheddar type	279	134	114–160
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	249	112	86–128
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	198	95	78–110
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	301	26	23– 26
Skimmed, per pint	295	25	22– 27
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	299	41	32– 52
Tea bags, per 250g	309	96	84–109
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	609	133	87–175
Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	265	139	115–172
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	288	53	51– 54
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	261	13	8– 16
Red	93	12	8– 14
Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	322	77	63– 95
Cabbage, greens	273	28	15– 52
Cabbage, hearted	291	21	15– 29
Cauliflower, each	292	55	40– 75
Brussels sprouts	205	35	20– 59
Carrots	332	22	15– 30
Onions	325	23	15– 30
Mushrooms, per ¼lb	325	31	25– 38
Cucumber,each	305	61	49– 74
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	316	36	28– 39
Apples, dessert	331	36	27– 44
Pears, dessert	323	37	26– 54
Oranges, each	292	15	10– 20
Bananas	330	49	40– 54
Grapes	291	85	65–110
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	669	85	77– 98
Draught lager, per pint	683	97	88–107
Whisky, per nip	687	69	64– 78
Gin, per nip	687	70	64– 78
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,156	145	134–155
Coal, per 50kg	424	562	465–679
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	499	728	628–897
4-star petrol, per litre	693	37	36– 38

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

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food			Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
						All	Seasonal food	Non-seasonal food		
Weights	1974	1,000	747	951·2–925·5	80	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	51	70
	1975	1,000	768	961·9–966·3	77	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	48	82
	1976	1,000	772	958·0–960·8	90	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	47	81
	1977	1,000	753	953·3–955·8	91	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	45	83
	1978	1,000	767	966·5–969·6	96	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	51	85
	1979	1,000	768	964·0–966·6	93	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	51	77
	1980	1,000	786	966·8–969·6	93	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	41	82
	1981	1,000	793	969·2–971·9	104	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	42	79
	1982	1,000	794	965·7–967·6	99	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	38	77
	1983	1,000	797	971·5–974·1	109	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	39	78
	1984	1,000	799	966·1–968·7	102 Feb–Nov 87 Dec-Jan	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	36	75
	1985	1,000	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75
	1986	1,000	815	973·3–976·0	83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan	185	24·0–26·7	158·3–161·0	44	82
1974	Annual averages	108·5	109·3	108·8	108·4	106·1	103·0	106·9	108·2	109·7
1975		134·8	135·3	135·1	147·5	133·3	129·8	134·3	132·4	135·2
1976		157·1	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3	159·3
1977		182·0	179·7	181·5	208·1	190·3	197·0	189·1	185·7	183·4
1978		197·1	195·2	197·8	227·3	203·8	180·1	208·4	207·8	196·0
1979		223·5	222·2	224·1	246·7	228·3	211·1	231·7	239·9	217·1
1980		263·7	265·9	265·3	307·9	255·9	224·5	262·0	290·0	261·8
1981		295·0	299·8	296·9	368·0	277·5	244·7	283·9	318·0	306·1
1982		320·4	326·2	322·0	417·6	299·3	276·9	303·5	341·7	341·0
1983		335·1	342·4	337·1	440·9	308·8	282·8	313·8	364·0	366·5
1984		351·8	358·9	353·1	454·9	326·1	319·0	327·8	390·8	387·7
1985		373·2	383·2	375·4	478·9	336·3	314·1	340·9	413·3	412·1
1986		385·9	396·4	387·9	496·6	347·3	336·0	350·0	439·5	430·6
1975	Jan 14	119·9	120·4	120·5	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	118·7	118·2
1976	Jan 13	147·9	147·9	147·6	172·8	148·3	158·6	146·6	146·2	149·0
1977	Jan 18	172·4	169·3	170·9	198·7	183·1	214·8	177·1	172·3	173·7
1978	Jan 17	189·5	187·6	190·2	220·1	196·1	173·9	200·4	199·5	188·9
1979	Jan 16	207·2	204·3	207·3	234·5	217·5	207·6	219·5	218·7	198·9
1980	Jan 15	245·3	245·5	246·2	274·7	244·8	223·6	248·9	267·8	241·4
1981	Jan 13	277·3	280·3	279·3	348·9	266·7	225·8	274·7	307·5	277·7
1982	Jan 12	310·6	314·6	311·5	387·0	296·1	287·6	297·5	329·7	321·8
1983	Jan 11	325·9	332·6	328·5	441·4	301·8	256·8	310·3	353·7	353·7
1984	Jan 10	342·6	348·9	343·5	445·8	319·8	321·3	319·8	378·5	376·1
1985	Jan 15	359·8	367·8	361·8	465·9	330·6	306·9	335·6	401·8	397·9
1986	Jan 14	379·7	390·2	381·9	489·7	341·1	322·8	344·9	426·7	423·8
	Feb 11	381·1	391·4	383·3	489·5	343·6	328·2	346·9	428·9	425·9
	Mar 11	381·6	391·5	383·4	489·5	345·2	337·5	347·3	429·9	426·5
	Apr 15	385·3	395·6	387·0	497·8	347·4	343·7	348·7	434·3	427·6
	May 13	386·0	395·8	387·3	495·9	349·8	356·8	349·4	436·2	428·8
	June 10	385·8	395·3	387·0	496·8	351·4	361·8	350·3	439·3	429·4
	July 15	384·7	394·9	386·8	498·3	347·4	332·2	350·7	440·4	431·0
	Aug 12	385·9	396·1	387·9	499·8	348·6	336·5	351·4	442·6	432·5
	Sept 16	387·8	398·5	390·0	500·5	348·3	331·7	351·8	445·3	434·6
	Oct 14	388·4	399·6	390·9	500·4	347·6	324·9	352·2	447·8	436·6
	Nov 11	391·7	403·7	394·3	500·7	347·5	322·8	352·4	449·5	436·0
	Dec 9	393·0	404·7	395·3	499·7	349·8	333·3	353·4	452·9	434·6
1987	Jan 13	394·5	405·6	396·4	502·1	354·0	347·3	355·9	454·8	440·7

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	National-ised industries	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
							All	Seasonal	Non-seasonal food		
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987 Annual averages	101·9	102·0	101·9	101·6	100·9	101·2	101·1	101·6	101·0	102·8	101·7
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
Feb 10	100·4	100·4	100·3	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	100·0	100·8	100·7	103·0	100·3	100·8	100·6
Apr 14	101·8	101·8	101·6	101·2	100·8	101·0	101·6	107·4	100·5	101·4	100·8
May 12	101·9	101·8	101·7	101·6	100·7	101·2	102·2	110·6	100·7	101·8	101·2
June 9	101·9	101·9	101·8	101·6	100·7	101·1	101·6	105·2	100·9	102·3	101·4
July 14	101·8	102·1	101·9	101·4	100·9	99·9	100·4	97·0	101·0	102·9	101·7
Aug 11	102·1	102·4	102·2	101·7	101·3	100·3	100·7	98·6	101·0	103·6	102·1
Sept 8	102·4	102·8	102·6	102·1	101·4	101·7	100·4	95·7	101·2	104·3	102·8
Oct 13	102·9	103·3	103·1	102·6	101·5	102·2	101·1	96·8	101·8	104·7	103·5
Nov 10	103·4	103·8	103·6	103·0	101·9	102·9	101·6	98·8	102·1	105·3	103·3
Dec 8	103·3	103·5	103·3	103·2	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	102·8	101·2	102·9	103·7	102·7	106·4	103·7
Feb 16	103·7	103·8	103·6	103·6	103·1	101·9	103·6	106·9	103·0	107·1	104·2
Mar 15	104·1	104·2	104·0	104·0	103·0	102·6	103·9	107·1	103·4	107·5	104·6

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services			
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54		1974	Weights
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52		1975	
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57		1976	
46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54		1977	
46	113	60	64	80	70	140	56		1978	
48	120	59	64	82	69	143	59		1979	
44	124	59	69	84	74	151	62		1980	
40	135	62	65	81	75	152	66		1981	
36	144	62	64	77	72	154	65		1982	
41	137	69	64	74	75	159	63		1983	
39	149	65	69	70	76	158	65		1984	
37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62		1985	
40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58		1986	
115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·2	111·0	106·8		1974	
147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	138·6	143·9	135·5		1975	
171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	161·3	166·0	159·5		1976	
209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	188·3	190·3	173·3		1977	
226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	206·7	207·2	192·0		1978	
247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	236·4	243·1	213·9		1979	
290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	276·9	288·7	262·7	Annual averages	1980	
358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	300·7	322·6	300·8		1981	
413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	325·8	343·5	331·6		1982	
440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9		1983	
489·6	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3		1984	
532·5	452·3	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3		1985	
584·9	478·1	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5		1986	
124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	125·2	130·3	115·8	Jan 14	1975	
162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	152·3	157·0	154·0	Jan 13	1976	
193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	176·2	178·9	166·8	Jan 18	1977	
222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·6	198·7	186·6	Jan 17	1978	
231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	216·4	218·5	202·0	Jan 16	1979	
269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	258·8	268·4	246·9	Jan 15	1980	
296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	293·4	299·5	289·2	Jan 13	1981	
392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	312·5	330·5	325·6	Jan 12	1982	
426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	337·4	353·9	337·6	Jan 11	1983	
450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6	Jan 10	1984	
508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	378·4	379·6	369·7	Jan 15	1985	
545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	402·9	393·1	393·1	Jan 14	1986	
549·9	465·7	507·0	267·8	225·7	406·1	391·2	394·1	Feb 11		
553·2	467·5	507·0	268·8	227·9	405·8	386·8	394·7	Mar 11		
580·8	483·5	506·8	267·6	227·4	408·7	386·3	399·1	Apr 15		
594·4	482·7	504·2	269·3	227·8	408·5	383·6	400·5	May 13		
597·3	471·6	504·8	268·7	227·5	409·3	387·9	401·2	June 10		
597·1	472·8	505·0	265·5	226·8	408·2	386·7	401·5	July 15		
597·5	475·2	505·8	264·2	229·7	410·1	387·0	402·0	Aug 12		
598·3	477·3	506·7	263·7	231·5	411·6	393·2	403·2	Sept 16		
599·9	478·4	506·4	264·7	233·0	412·5	393·3	404·0	Oct 14		
602·2	497·4	506·1	267·3	234·0	413·0	395·3	406·2	Nov 11		
603·1	501·1	505·3	267·9	234·2	414·0	396·3	406·7	Dec 9		
602·9	502·4	506·1	265·6	230·8	413·0	399·7	408·8	Jan 13	1987	

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi-ture*	Fares and other travel*	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*		
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987 weights	
100·1	103·3	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6	Annual averages 1987	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	Jan 13	1987
99·9	100·3	100·0	100·4	100·1	100·3	100·3	101·0	99·8	100·2	100·1	Feb 10	
99·9	100·7	99·8	101·0	100·3	100·8	100·7	101·3	99·9	100·3	100·1	Mar 10	
99·8	105·0	99·9	101·5	100·9	101·0	101·3	102·1	100·2	100·9	101·5	Apr 14	
99·8	103·6	99·4	102·0	101·4	101·0	101·4	102·8	101·3	101·6	101·1	May 12	
99·8	103·4	99·4	101·9	101·6	100·8	101·9	103·2	101·5	102·0	101·3	June 9	
99·7	103·8	99·1	101·6	102·0	99·2	101·9	104·4	102·2	101·6	101·4	July 14	
99·5	104·1	99·0	101·9	102·4	99·8	102·4	104·8	102·3	101·7	101·4	Aug 11	
99·7	104·4	98·5	102·7	102·9	101·8	101·9	105·1	102·3	101·9	101·9	Sept 8	
100·5	104·9	98·0	103·3	103·2	102·3	102·6	105·4	102·6	102·6	103·3	Oct 13	
101·1	105·6	98·3	104·2	103·8	102·9	103·9	105·4	103·1	103·1	103·7	Nov 10	
101·2	103·9	98·2	104·3	104·0	103·4	104·1	105·0	103·2	103·2	103·6	Dec 8	
101·4	103·9	98·3	103·3	105·0	101·1	104·3	105·1	105·1	102·8	103·6	Jan 12	1988
101·6	104·3	98·0	103·9	105·3	101·9	104·7	105·0	105·7	103·3	103·7	Feb 16	
101·6	104·7	97·8	104·5	105·4	102·9	105·1	105·6	105·6	103·3	103·8	Mar 15	

* 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* p 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be helpful to users wishing to make comparisons over long periods but should not be used for any calculation requiring precision of definition or of measurement. (See general notes below table 6·7.)

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

PER CENT

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

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 Mar 10	4·0	3·3	6·6	3·9	8·9	8·2	−0·4	1·6	3·4	2·1	4·2	4·3	6·0	−0·4	3·4
Apr 14	4·2	3·6	6·2	3·9	3·6	9·1	−0·2	1·8	4·0	2·5	3·7	5·7	3·5	0·6	2·6
May 12	4·1	3·4	6·1	4·0	1·2	7·8	−0·2	1·7	4·3	2·3	3·9	7·3	4·5	1·3	1·7
June 9	4·2	2·3	5·9	4·1	0·7	10·2	−0·2	1·8	4·3	2·3	4·0	6·4	4·3	1·5	1·9
July 14	4·4	2·3	6·3	4·0	0·7	10·3	−0·7	2·3	4·6	0·9	4·0	8·1	4·6	1·8	2·1
Aug 11	4·4	2·3	6·5	4·0	0·4	10·1	−0·9	2·7	4·9	0·3	4·0	8·4	4·5	1·8	1·9
Sept 8	4·2	2·1	6·5	4·2	0·5	9·9	−1·6	3·0	5·3	1·5	3·0	6·8	4·4	2·6	2·1
Oct 13	4·5	3·0	6·3	4·5	1·0	10·2	−2·1	3·0	5·5	1·3	3·4	7·1	4·8	3·3	3·3
Nov 10	4·1	3·6	6·5	4·4	1·2	6·7	−1·7	3·2	4·9	1·5	4·4	6·5	5·2	3·6	3·8
Dec 8	3·7	3·7	6·2	4·5	1·2	4·2	−1·6	3·3	4·8	1·9	3·9	5·8	5·1	3·6	3·6
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

Notes: See notes under table 6·7.

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

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

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

6·7 RETAIL PRICES
Group indices: annual averages

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

	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS													**JAN 13, 1987 = 100**	
1987	101·1	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·2	99·1	102·1	101·1	101·1	102·3	102·9	102·8	103·5	100·4
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
1987	101·2	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·1	99·1	102·2	100·9	101·2	102·3	103·0	102·8	103·4	100·5
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES														
1987	101·6	101·1	102·8	101·7	100·1	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

Calculations

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

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

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

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: consumer prices indices

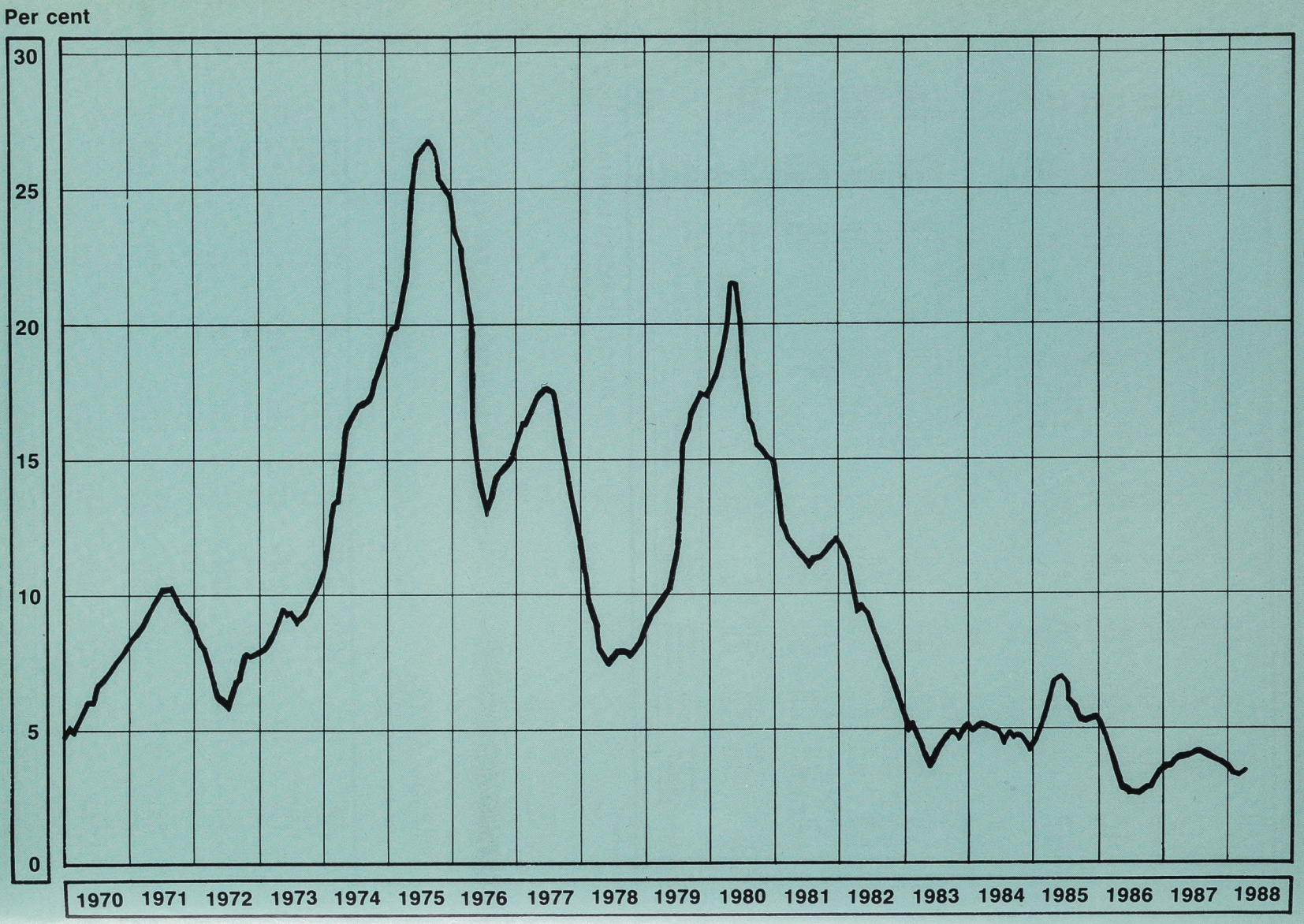
6.8

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages																		Indices 1980 = 100	
1975	51·1	60·5	77·3	73·5	65·8	61	60·8	81·8	47·1	51·8	46·9	72·9	74·7	67	42·6	61	89·1	65·3	**63·2**
1976	59·6	68·7	83·0	80·2	70·7	66	66·7	85·5	53·3	61·1	54·8	79·7	81·3	73	50·2	67	90·7	69·1	**68·7**
1977	69·0	77·1	87·6	85·9	76·4	74	72·9	88·6	59·8	69·4	64·1	86·1	86·6	80	62·5	75	91·8	73·5	**74·8**
1978	74·7	83·2	90·7	89·8	83·2	81	79·5	91·0	67·3	74·7	71·9	89·4	90·1	86	74·8	82	92·8	79·2	**80·7**
1979	84·8	90·8	94·0	93·8	90·8	89	88·1	94·8	80·1	84·6	82·5	92·6	93·9	90	86·6	88	96·1	88·1	**88·6**
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	**100·0**
1981	111·9	109·6	106·8	107·6	112·5	112	113·4	106·3	124·5	120·4	117·8	104·9	106·7	114	114·6	112	106·5	110·4	**110·5**
1982	121·5	121·8	112·6	117·0	124·6	123	126·8	111·9	150·6	141·1	137·3	107·7	113·1	127	131·1	122	112·5	117·1	**119·1**
1983	127·1	134·1	116·3	126·0	131·9	132	139·0	115·6	181·0	155·8	157·3	109·7	116·2	137	147·0	133	115·9	120·9	**125·3**
1984	133·4	139·4	122·9	134·0	137·6	140	149·3	118·4	214·4	169·3	174·3	112·1	120·0	146	163·6	143	119·3	126·1	**131·7**
1985	141·5	148·8	126·9	140·5	143·1	146·4 R	158·0	121·0	255·8	178·5	190·3	114·4	122·7	154	178·0	153·7 R	123·3	130·5	**137·6**
1986	146·3	162·4	129·0	142·3	149·0	151·7 R	162·2	120·7	314·7	185·2	201·4	114·9	122·9	165	193·7	160·3 R	124·2	133·1	**141·1**
1987	152·4	176·1	130·9	144·5	155·5	157·8 R	..	121·0	366·4	191·1	..	114·6	122·3	180	203·9	167·0	126·0	137·9	**145·8**
Quarterly averages																			
1987 Q2	152·4	174·6	130·5	144·5	154·8	157·5 R	166·9	121·1	365·5	190·8	209·6	115·1	122·1	178	202·3	165·1 R	125·7	137·3	**145·4 R**
Q3	152·7	177·5	132·2	145·3	156·6	158·5 R	167·9	121·1	367·1	191·8	211·8	114·7	122·3	181	204·9	168·0 R	126·0	138·8	**146·5**
Q4	154·4	180·5	131·4	144·9	157·7	160·4 R	168·7	121·2	386·8	191·9	215·3 R	115·0 R	123·1	183	207·3	170·5 R	126·8	140·0	**147·7 R**
1988 Q1	155·1																		
Monthly																			
1987 Sept	153·2	..	131·9	145·3	156·7	159·3	168·1	120·9	371·9	..	212·9	115·5	122·7	183	206·1	169·3 R	126·0	139·6 R	**147·1 R**
Oct	153·9	..	131·6	145·2	157·2	160·0	168·5	121·1	383·5	..	214·7	115·5	123·3	183	207·3	170·1 R	126·5	139·9	**147·6 R**
Nov	154·7	180·5	131·2	144·7	157·9	160·5	168·7	121·1	386·1	191·9	215·4 R	114·9	123·2	183	206·9	170·7 R	127·0	140·0 R	**147·7 R**
Dec	154·5	..	131·4	144·8	158·0	160·6	168·8	121·3	390·9	..	215·8 R	114·7 R	122·9	184	207·6	170·7 R	127·0 R	140·0 R	**147·9 R**
1988 Jan	154·5	..	131·9	144·6	158·4 R	161·3	169·1 R	121·5 R	390·3	..	216·6	114·4 R	121·9	186	209·0 R	171·6 R	127·3 R	140·4	**148·2 R**
Feb	155·1	..	132·1	145·0	159	162·0	169·5	121·8	388·6	193·2	217·6	114·2	122·1	188	209·6	172·5	127·8	140·8	**148·5**
Mar	155·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			
Annual averages																			Per cent
1975	24·2	15·1	8·4	12·8	10·8	9·6	11·8	6·0	13·4	20·9	17·0								
1976	16·5	13·6	7·3	9·2	7·4	9·0	9·7	4·5	13·3	18·0	16·8	11·8	10·2	11·7	16·9	9·8	6·7	9·1	**11·3**
1977	15·8	12·3	5·5	7·1	8·1	11·1	9·4	3·7	12·1	13·6	17·0	9·3	8·8	9·1	17·7	10·3	1·8	5·8	**8·7**
1978	8·3	7·9	3·6	4·5	8·9	10·0	9·1	2·7	12·6	7·6	12·1	8·1	6·5	9·1	24·5	11·4	1·3	6·5	**8·9**
1979	13·4	9·1	3·7	4·5	9·1	9·6	10·8	4·1	19·0	13·3	14·8	3·8	4·1	8·1	19·8	10·0	1·1	7·7	**8·0**
												3·6	4·2	4·8	15·7	7·2	3·6	11·3	**9·8**
1980	18·0	10·2	6·4	6·6	10·1	12·3	13·6	5·5	24·9	18·2	21·2								
1981	11·9	9·6	6·8	7·6	12·5	11·7	13·4	6·3	24·5	20·4	17·8	8·0	6·5	10·9	15·5	13·7	4·0	13·5	**12·9**
1982	8·6	11·1	5·5	8·7	10·8	10·1	11·8	5·3	20·9	17·1	16·6	4·9	6·7	13·6	14·6	12·1	6·5	10·4	**10·5**
1983	4·6	10·1	3·3	7·7	5·9	6·9	9·6	3·3	20·5	10·5	14·6	2·7	6·0	11·2	14·4	8·6	5·6	6·1	**7·8**
1984	5·0	4·0	5·7	6·3	4·3	6·3	7·3	2·4	18·1	8·7	10·8	1·9	2·7	8·6	12·1	8·9	3·0	3·2	**5·3**
1985	6·1	6·7	3·3	4·9	4·0	4·7	5·8	2·2	19·3	5·4	9·2	2·2	3·3	6·6	11·3	7·5	2·8	4·3	**5·1**
1986	3·4	9·1	1·7	1·3	4·1	3·6	2·7	−0·2	23·0	3·8	5·8	2·1	2·3	5·5	8·8	7·4 R	3·4	3·5	**4·5**
1987	4·2	8·4	1·5	1·5	4·4	4·0 R	..	0·2	16·4	3·2	..	0·4	0·2	7·1	8·8	4·3 R	0·7	2·0	**2·6**
												0·3	−0·5	9·1	5·3	4·2 R	1·5	3·6	**3·3**
Quarterly averages																			
1987 Q1	3·9	9·4	0·3	1·1	4·1	5·0	3·2	−0·5	16·4	3·4	4·1								
Q2	4·2	9·3	1·4	1·6	4·6	3·3	3·4	0·1	17·8	2·8	4·2	−1·3	−1·2	10·0	6·1	3·8	0·9	2·2	**2·3**
Q3	4·3	8·3	2·3	2·1	4·5	3·9	3·4	0·6	16·0	3·2	4·9	−0·2	−1·0	9·2	5·6	3·4	1·0	3·8	**3·9**
Q4	4·1	7·1 R	1·7	1·6	4·2	4·0	3·2	1·0	15·4	3·1	5·3	0·1	0·2	7·9	4·6	4·7	1·8	4·2	**3·7**
1988 Q1	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4 R	−0·1	7·0	4·6	4·9	1·9	4·5	**4·0**
Monthly																			
1987 Sept	4·2	..	1·9	1·7	4·5	3·6	3·2	0·4	14·6	..	5·2	0·5	0·2	7·8	4·4	5·0	1·6	4·3	**3·9**
Oct	4·5	..	1·8	1·7	4·3	3·9	3·2	0·9	15·3	..	5·3	0·4	0·1	7·5	4·6	5·1	1·9	4·5	**3·9**
Nov	4·1	7·1	1·7	1·5	4·2	4·0	3·2	1·0	15·3	3·1	5·4	0·4	−0·1	7·5	4·7	5·4	2·1	4·5	**3·9**
Dec	3·7	..	1·7	1·4	4·2	4·1	3·1	1·0	15·7	..	5·2 R	0·5	−0·2	7·4	4·6	5·1	1·9	4·4	**4·0**
1988 Jan	3·3	..	1·9	0·9	4·1	4·3	2·4	0·7	14·3	..	5·0	0·7	0·6	7·0	4·5	4·4	1·6	4·0	**3·5**
Feb	3·3	..	2·2	1·0	4·1	5·2	2·4	0·9	13·4	1·9	4·9	0·6	0·5	6·8	4·3	5·2	1·7	3·9	**3·5**
Mar	3·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Note: 1 The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX C3



7·1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD					AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON				
	At current prices			At constant prices		At current prices			At constant prices	
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages										
1983*	141·03	6·4		103·3	—	53·06	8·0		109·4	1·4
1984	151·92	7·7		106·4	3·0	57·96	9·2		114·3	4·5
1985	162·50	6·5		108·3	1·7	62·60	8·0		117·3	2·7
1986†	178·10	9·6		114·2	9·5	69·74	11·4		125·8	7·3
Quarterly averages										
1984 Q1	140·15	5·7	145·5	103·5	1·1	53·19	7·9	55·4	110·8	3·2
Q2	156·90	13·0	155·2	109·4	7·2	60·86	15·8	59·7	118·4	9·2
Q3	147·49	3·9	148·6	103·7	−0·2	55·99	4·9	56·7	111·4	1·0
Q4	163·48	8·7	158·1	109·1	4·0	62·02	10·8	60·1	116·6	4·6
1985 Q1	152·69	8·4	158·5	107·7	4·1	58·68	9·8	61·1	116·7	5·3
Q2	161·57	2·4	159·8	106·8	−2·3	62·89	2·7	61·4	115·5	−2·4
Q3	164·07	11·0	165·7	109·6	5·7	62·74	12·1	63·9	118·8	6·7
Q4	172·01	4·8	166·1	108·9	−0·2	66·18	6·2	64·2	118·3	1·5
1986 Q1	166·44	9·0	172·9	112·3	4·3	65·95	12·4	68·6	125·3	7·4
Q2	175·20	8·4	173·2	111·9	4·7	70·40	11·9	68·6	124·6	7·8
Q3	180·15	9·8	182·3	116·5	6·3	68·97	9·9	70·4	126·6	6·5
Q4	190·18	10·6	183·3	116·1	6·6	73·45	11·0	71·2	126·9	7·3

Source: Family Expenditure Survey **
* See note to *table 7·2*.
** For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette* for December 1986 (pp 485–492).
† Results for 1986 have been revised, see Topics p 305; revised results for Q1 1987 will be published when available.

7·2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	Commodity or service											
		Housing*		Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous
		Gross	Net										
Annual averages													
1983*	**141·03**	25·34	22·43	9·22	29·56	6·91	4·21	10·00	10·26	10·81	20·96	16·09	0·58
1984	**151·92**	27·41	24·06	9·42	31·43	7·25	4·37	11·10	11·57	11·89	22·77	17·41	0·64
1985	**162·50**	30·18	26·63	9·95	32·70	7·95	4·42	11·92	11·61	12·59	24·56	19·48	0·68
1986†	**178·10**	33·70	29·92	10·43	34·97	8·21	4·55	13·46	13·83	13·87	25·43	22·67	0·74
Quarterly averages													
1984 Q1	**140·15**	26·12	22·72	10·20	30·25	6·21	4·08	8·55	11·12	10·26	21·05	15·08	0·63
Q2	**156·90**	29·79	26·37	10·28	31·38	6·94	4·26	11·31	10·38	10·86	22·13	22·53	0·47
Q3	**147·49**	26·74	23·39	8·77	31·05	7·16	4·40	9·93	10·25	11·45	23·62	16·91	0·55
Q4	**163·48**	27·52	23·92	8·38	33·10	8·75	4·74	14·65	14·55	15·02	24·38	15·07	0·92
1985 Q1	**152·69**	28·41	24·96	10·66	31·92	6·92	4·37	9·64	11·76	10·96	22·70	18.27	0·52
Q2	**161·57**	30·72	26·99	10·77	32·10	7·87	4·28	11·70	10·71	11·50	24·03	21·14	0·49
Q3	**164·07**	31·22	27·99	9·23	32·58	7·77	4·55	11·31	10·35	12·18	26·13	21·17	0·92
Q4	**172·01**	30·43	26·64	9·15	34·25	9·28	4·49	15·16	13·67	15·80	25·40	17·39	0·80
1986 Q1	**166·44**	31·93	28·34	11·11	33·20	6·97	4·09	10·29	14·25	12·28	24·61	20·65	0·66
Q2	**175·20**	32·31	28·61	11·63	34·17	7·75	4·58	12·60	12·64	12·77	24·60	25·30	0·56
Q3	**180·15**	35·75	31·89	9·61	35·36	8·52	4·65	13·49	13·47	12·87	25·76	23·73	0·81
Q4	**190·18**	34·79	30·83	9·41	37·09	9·57	4·89	17·32	14·92	17·44	26·70	21·08	0·93
Standard error per cent**													
1986 Q4	**1·8**	3·3	3·7	1·7	1·8	3·4	3·5	4·5	6·0	3·3	3·7	4·8	8·5
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier													
1983	**6·4**	8·7	7·1	10·5	4·9	12·7	9·3	3·2	6·3	7·4	5·9	4·7	8·3
1984	**7·7**	8·2	7·3	2·2	6·3	4·9	3·8	10·9	12·7	10·0	8·7	8·2	11·5
1985	**6·5**	7·4	7·6	5·7	4·0	9·6	1·3	7·4	0·3	5·9	7·9	11·9	6·1
1986†	**9·6**	11·7	12·4	4·8	6·9	3·3	2·9	12·9	19·1	10·2	3·5	16·4	8·8
1985 Q1	**8·4**	6·0	6·3	4·5	5·5	11·4	7·1	12·7	5·4	6·8	7·8	21·2	−17·5
Q2	**2·4**	—	−0·8	4·8	2·3	13·4	0·5	3·4	3·2	5·9	8·6	−6·2	4·3
Q3	**11·0**	16·8	18·1	5·2	4·9	8·5	3·4	13·9	1·0	6·3	10·6	25·2	67·9
Q4	**4·8**	7·7	8·2	9·2	3·5	6·0	−5·3	3·5	−6·0	5·2	4·2	15·4	−13·8
1986 Q1†	**9·0**	12·4	13·5	4·2	4·0	0·7	−6·4	6·7	14·3	12·0	8·4	13·0	26·9
Q2†	**8·4**	5·2	6·0	8·0	6·5	−1·5	7·0	7·7	18·0	11·0	2·4	19·7	14·3
Q3†	**9·8**	14·5	13·9	4·1	8·5	9·7	2·2	19·3	30·1	5·7	−1·4	12·1	−12·0
Q4†	**10·6**	14·3	15·7	2·8	8·3	3·1	8·9	14·3	9·1	10·4	5·1	21·2	16·3
Percentage of total expenditure													
1983	**100**		16·8	6·5	20·7	4·8	3·0	7·0	7·2	7·6	14·7	11·3	0·4
1984	**100**		15·8	6·2	20·7	4·8	2·9	7·3	7·6	7·8	15·0	11·5	0·4
1985	**100**		16·4	6·1	20·1	4·9	2·7	7·3	7·2	7·8	15·1	12·0	0·4
1986†	**100**		16·8	5·9	19·6	4·6	2·5	7·6	7·8	7·8	14·3	12·7	0·4

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 1986 FES Report.
† 1986 results have been revised, See footnote † *table 7·1*.

Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1984	1985	1986‡	Standard error** in 1986 (per cent)
Characteristics of households				
Number of households	**7,081**	**7,012**	**7,178**	
Number of persons	**18,557**	**18,206**	**18,330**	
Number of adults	**13,618**	**13,401**	**13,554**	
Average number of people per household				
All people	2·62	2·60	2·55	
Males	1·27	1·26	1·24	
Females	1·36	1·34	1·32	
Adults	1·92	1·91	1·89	
People under 65	1·57	1·55	1·53	
People 65 and over	0·35	0·36	0·36	
Children	0·70	0·69	0·67	
Children under 2	0·07	0·08	0·07	
Children 2 and under 5	0·11	0·11	0·12	
Children 5 and under 18	0·52	0·50	0·47	
People working	1·18	1·19	1·16	
People not working	1·44	1·40	1·39	
Number of households by type of housing tenure				
Rented unfurnished	2,511	2,449	2,437	
Local authority	2,162	2,135	2,088	
Other	349	314	349	
Rented furnished	189	174	213	
Rent-free	125	146	141	
Owner-occupied	4,256	4,243	4,387	
In process of purchase	2,658	2,661	2,830	
Owned outright	1,598	1,582	1,557	
Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group*	**Average per week £**			
Local authority				
Gross rent, rates and water charges	19·60	21·18	22·54	1·2
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	−9·09	−9·53	−10·28	2·8
Net rent, rates and water charges	10·51	11·65	12·26	2·3
Other rented unfurnished				
Gross rent, rates and water	17·30	18·76	25·48	8·4
Housing benefit, etc	−3·96	−4·81	−5·24	8·3
Net rent, rates and water	13·33	13·95	20·24	10·7
Rented furnished				
Gross rent, rates and water	24·26	28·56	34·86	5·3
Housing benefit, etc	−3·75	−5·53	−4·95	14·2
Net rent, rates and water	20·51	23·03	29·91	6·5
Rent-free				
Gross rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	17·18	17·66	21·84	19·3
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	14·68	15·59	19·03	5·3
Housing benefit, etc	−0·34	−0·28	−0·15	39·9
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	16·84	17·38	21·69	5·4
In process of purchase				
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	26·18	29·65	32·14	1·7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	17·11	19·63	20·41	0·9
Housing benefit, etc	−0·19	−0·23	−0·37	27·3
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	25·99	29·42	31·77	0·9
Owned outright				
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	23·94	27·04	30·05	2·1
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	15·72	17·99	19·15	1·3
Housing benefit, etc	−0·90	−0·88	−1·09	10·1
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	23·04	26·16	28·95	1·3
Household expenditure averaged over all households				
Housing*	**24·06**	**26·63**	**29·92**	**2·1**
Gross rent, rates, etc (as defined in the preceding section)	23·02	25·72	28·45	0·7
Housing benefits, etc	−3·35	−3·55	−3·78	3·0
Net rent, rates and water	19·67	22·17	24·67	0·9
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	4·39	4·46	5·25	11·0
Fuel, light and power	**9·42**	**9·95**	**10·43**	**0·8**
Gas	3·54	3·68	4·10	1·2
Electricity	4·21	4·48	4·74	0·9
Coal and coke	1·07	1·10	0·97	5·6
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0·60	0·69	0·62	6·0
Food	**31·43**	**32·70**	**34·97**	**0·8**
Bread, rolls, etc	1·40	1·45	1·56	0·9
Flour	0·09	0·11	0·10	4·4
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1·51	1·57	1·63	1·3
Breakfast and other cereals	0·54	0·58	0·63	1·6
Beef and veal	1·74	1·79	1·76	1·7
Mutton and lamb	0·70	0·71	0·65	2·7
Pork	0·65	0·69	0·65	2·2

UNITED KINGDOM	1984	1985	1986†	Standard error** in 1986 (per cent)
Household expenditure averaged over all households	**Average per week £**			
Food *(continued)*				
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0·74	0·76	0·73	1·6
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0·31	0·32	0·33	2·0
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2·59	2·60	2·72	1·1
Fish	0·80	0·88	0·95	1·6
Fish and chips	0·34	0·37	0·38	2·7
Butter	0·43	0·44	0·40	1·8
Margarine	0·31	0·29	0·27	1·5
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0·19	0·24	0·24	2·2
Milk, fresh	2·11	2·14	2·20	1·1
Milk products including cream	0·41	0·45	0·47	1·9
Cheese	0·74	0·79	0·79	1·3
Eggs	0·52	0·51	0·50	1·2
Potatoes	1·15	0·96	1·07	1·2
Other and undefined vegetables	1·76	1·86	1·95	1·0
Fruit	1·54	1·69	1·86	1·3
Sugar	0·35	0·33	0·31	1·5
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0·16	0·16	0·16	2·2
Sweets and chocolates	0·82	0·85	0·88	1·8
Tea	0·54	0·56	0·48	1·4
Coffee	0·44	0·52	0·56	2·0
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0·04	0·05	0·07	5·5
Soft drinks	0·59	0·61	0·63	1·7
Ice cream	0·18	0·19	0·21	2·5
Other food, foods not defined	2·35	2·47	2·99	1·8
Meals bought away from home	5·36	5·80	6·85	2·6
Alcoholic drink	**7·25**	**7·95**	**8·21**	**1·8**
Beer, cider, etc	4·21	4·46	4·53	2·0
Wines, spirits, etc	2·23	2·52	2·66	2·6
Drinks not defined	0·81	0·97	1·02	4·6
Tobacco	**4·37**	**4·42**	**4·55**	**1·8**
Cigarettes	4·02	4·10	4·23	1·9
Pipe tobacco	0·18	0·15	0·16	7·2
Cigars and snuff	0·17	0·18	0·17	8·0
Clothing and footwear	**11·10**	**11·92**	**13·46**	**2·2**
Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2·15	2·43	2·76	3·8
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0·22	0·22	0·26	5·0
Women's outer clothing	3·49	3·70	4·26	3·3
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0·67	0·69	0·80	4·9
Boys' clothing	0·53	0·51	0·57	6·1
Girls' clothing	0·50	0·57	0·65	17·9
Infants' clothing	0·40	0·46	0·46	5·5
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0·55	0·59	0·63	3·5
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0·17	0·25	0·37	11·0
Footwear	2·43	2·53	2·70	2·7
Durable household goods	**11·57**	**11·61**	**13·83**	**4·1**
Furniture	2·13	1·87	3·04	10·4
Floor coverings	0·90	0·76	1·26	24·7
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0·82	1·02	1·05	7·3
Television, video and audio equipment including repairs but not rental	2·81	2·75	3·09	6·8
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2·26	2·65	2·88	6·0
Appliances (other than gas or electric), china, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc	1·86	1·88	1·68	4·0
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0·57	0·69	0·82	3·1
Other goods	**11·89**	**12·59**	**13·87**	**1·5**
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	2·00	1·80	2·03	4·9
Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	2·42	2·59	2·73	1·5
Toys, stationery goods, etc	1·51	1·60	1·74	2·8
Medicines and surgical goods	0·71	0·83	0·92	4·0
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	1·69	1·90	2·07	1·7
Optical and photographic goods	0·68	0·75	1·03	7·6
Matches, soap, cleaning materials,	1·02	1·09	1·14	1·2
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0·71	0·81	0·88	3·7
Animals and pets	1·15	1·22	1·33	4·4
Transport and vehicles	**22·77**	**24·56**	**25·43**	**1·9**
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	8·22	8·97	9·93	3·4
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	10·83	11·76	11·29	1·7
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0·43	0·39	0·42	16·0
Railway fares	0·87	0·74§	0·73§	5·6
Bus and coach fares	1·04	1·02	1·06	2·5
Other travel and transport	1·39	1·69§	2·00§	6·9
Services	**17·41**	**19·48**	**22·67**	**2·8**
Postage, telephone, telemessages	2·58	2·83	3·17	1·1
Cinema admissions	0·09	0·09	0·10	6·1
Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments	1·24	1·39	1·61	3·4
TV and video rental, TV licences	1·81	1·91	1·98	1·1
Domestic help, etc	0·59	0·63	0·81	6·2
Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	1·05	1·18	1·25	2·4
Footwear and other repairs nes	0·37	0·28	0·38	15·3
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0·22	0·22	0·24	4·7
Educational and training expenses	1·19	1·38	1·43	7·0
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0·35	0·52	0·56	10·2
Hotel and holiday expenses	4·28	4·98	5·38	6·8
Subscriptions and donations, miscellaneous other services	3·65	4·08	5·77††	7·5
Miscellaneous	**0·64**	**0·68**	**0·74**	**5·5**
Total average household* expenditure	**151·92**	**162·50**	**178·10**	**1·0**

Source: Family Expenditure Survey
* See notes to *table 7·2* on the Housing Benefits Scheme.
** For notes on Standard errors see *Employment Gazette,* March 1983, p 122 or Annex A of the 1986 FES report.
§ From 1985 railway fares excluded railway season tickets that are also valid on buses. Such season tickets are included in other travel and transport.
† Expansion of coverage under this heading in 1986 amounts to about £0·33.
‡ 1986 results have been revised. See footnote † *table 7·1*.

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

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed *							
1981	48·1	51·7	1·6	32·6	3·8	0·6	19·7
Employees in employment †							
1982 March	180·6	225·0	137·3	219·5		309·4	
June	194·1	236·0	138·5	267·4		336·8	
September	194·9	234·0	134·7	268·2		327·0	
December	184·3	230·8	134·8	209·6		309·2	
1983 March	174·0	226·7	131·3	203·2		307·0	
June	197·7	237·1	133·0	262·2		312·8	
September	203·6	245·3	135·3	265·3		334·9	
December	200·3	243·8	138·3	211·0		314·1	
1984 March	200·5	239·5	136·6	202·1		311·2	
June	213·1	251·7	137·6	265·7		333·6	
September	216·2	259·8	137·0	262·0		330·1	
December	209·3	259·8	139·5	228·9		315·3	
1985 March	207·1	258·3	138·0	226·8		320·6	
June	222·2	271·5	142·4	276·3		379·0	
September	225·4	266·1	142·9	280·5		372·3	
December	219·9	267·0	145·7	244·4		335·8	
1986 March	214·2	260·1	142·5	242·1		334·0	
June	228·0	271·8	144·5	288·6		384·9	
September	226·3	278·0	145·7	289·1		378·0	
December	223·6	278·7	147·3	255·6		349·2	
1987 March	222·0	274·1	147·4	246·8		348·6	
June	238·1	281·8	146·6	293·0		396·0	
September	238·9	284·2	150·3	299·0		388·1	
December	230·0	286·1	155·0	270·1		354·4	
Change December 1987 on December 1986							
Absolute (thousands)	+6·4	+7·4	+7·7	+14·5		+5·2	
Percentage	+2·9	+2·7	+5·2	+5·7		+1·5	

* 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
1983	142
1984	169
1985	170
1986	185
1987	180

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

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

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1980	2,961	2,738	+223
1981	2,970	3,272	−302
1982	3,188	3,640	−452
1983	4,003	4,090	−87
1984	4,614	4,663	−49
1985	5,442	4,871	+571
1986 P	5,435	6,070	−635
1987 P	6,273	7,241	−968
Percentage change 1987/1986	+15	+19	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,334	896	1,372	+16	−38
2nd quarter	1,250	1,295	1,456	1,513	−206	−218
3rd quarter	2,055	1,368	2,539	1,632	−484	−264
4th quarter	1,218	1,438	1,179	1,553	+39	−115
1987 P 1st quarter	1,014	1,487	1,081	1,678	−67	−191
2nd quarter	1,491	1,548	1,798	1,877	−307	−329
3rd quarter	2,358	1,582	2,977	1,914	−619	−332
4th quarter (e)	1,410	1,656	1,385	1,772	+25	−116
1986 P January	332	441	259	412	+73	+29
February	264	451	237	435	+27	+16
March	316	442	399	525	−83	−83
April	364	427	367	463	−3	−36
May	424	440	497	560	−73	−120
June	463	428	593	490	−130	−62
July	633	440	695	526	−62	−86
August	778	456	968	569	−190	−113
September	644	472	877	537	−233	−65
October	451	419	578	504	−127	−85
November	418	522	371	583	+47	−61
December	350	497	230	466	+120	+31
1987 P January	412	555	356	564	+56	−9
February	265	456	316	580	−51	−124
March	337	476	408	534	−71	−58
April	413	489	480	607	−67	−118
May	474	496	605	679	−131	−183
June	604	563	714	591	−110	−28
July	741	520	840	635	−99	−115
August	920	545	1,128	663	−208	−118
September	697	517	1,009	616	−312	−99
October (e)	600	562	745	647	−145	−85
November (e)	405	511	365	572	+40	−61
December (e)	405	583	275	553	+130	+30

P Provisional R Revised (e) Rounded to the nearest £5 million.
For further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6.

Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by overseas residents

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	All areas Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986 P	13,844		2,843	8,302	2,699
1987 P	15,634		3,453	9,305	2,876
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,761	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,312	3,058	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter P	5,055	3,335	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter P	2,917	3,690	575	1,815	526
1987 1st quarter P	2,620	3,843	502	1,632	486
2nd quarter P	4,018	3,734	938	2,445	635
3rd quarter P	5,576	3,710	1,283	3,158	1,135
4th quarter (e)	3,420	4,347	730	2,070	620
1986 P January	920	1,263	179	523	218
February	726	1,300	133	459	134
March	914	1,198	214	553	147
April	1,025	985	185	689	151
May	1,123	1,093	224	677	222
June	1,164	980	263	651	250
July	1,677	1,079	319	1,023	385
August	2,043	1,162	431	1,229	383
September	1,334	1,094	321	681	332
October	1,188	1,219	241	738	209
November	905	1,217	163	573	169
December	823	1,255	171	504	148
1987 P January	1,031	1,424	174	640	216
February	672	1,212	127	410	135
March	917	1,207	200	582	135
April	1,304	1,263	191	944	168
May	1,295	1,271	343	746	207
June	1,419	1,200	404	755	260
July	1,869	1,212	428	1,105	336
August	2,210	1,263	479	1,316	414
September	1,497	1,235	376	736	385
October (e)	1,430	1,477	370	790	270
November (e)	990	1,337	180	620	190
December (e)	1,000	1,533	180	660	160

Notes: See table 8·2.

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	All areas Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986 P	25,181		1,167	22,110	1,905
1987 P	27,224		1,614	23,428	2,184
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,172	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,015	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,480	437	9,147	442
4th quarter P	5,011	6,514	301	4,242	467
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	7,033	254	3,400	584
2nd quarter P	7,311	6,854	347	6,432	532
3rd quarter P	10,646	6,830	583	9,506	558
4th quarter (e)	5,030	6,507	430	4,090	510
1986 P January	1,137	1,976	69	866	202
February	1,012	2,030	48	809	155
March	1,586	2,166	42	1,345	199
April	1,623	1,736	85	1,339	199
May	2,139	2,222	71	1,948	120
June	2,647	2,057	113	2,414	120
July	2,896	2,192	114	2,680	102
August	3,777	2,156	194	3,407	176
September	3,353	2,132	129	3,060	164
October	2,475	2,191	137	2,187	151
November	1,475	2,281	104	1,169	201
December	1,062	2,042	60	886	116
1987 P January	1,305	2,246	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,573	53	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,214	81	1,339	222
April	2,072	2,201	104	1,722	247
May	2,390	2,460	130	2,118	142
June	2,848	2,193	114	2,592	142
July	3,147	2,361	118	2,921	108
August	4,039	2,293	258	3,540	242
September	3,460	2,176	207	3,045	208
October (e)	2,420	2,119	260	1,980	180
November (e)	1,530	2,338	90	1,250	190
December (e)	1,080	2,050	80	860	140

Notes: See table 8·2.

9·1 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	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants*											
April 1987–March 1988	42,442	22,109	27,587	46,183	42,448	39,849	55,982	23,632	21,417	43,502	365,151
Entrants to training†											
April 1987–March 1988	33,832	17,861	24,276	38,881	38,387	35,522	49,412	22,716	18,785	36,577	316,249
Total in training†											
March 31, 1988	42,230	20,784	31,298	46,496	46,733	43,757	60,189	28,475	23,197	46,065	389,224

* Planned entrants are based on assumptions about the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1987-88, the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS, the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment, and the number leaving further education or employment part way through their first year and thus requiring the balance of a year's training on YTS.
† YTS entrants and those already in training include some young people on existing one-year YTS places as well as those on two-year YTS places.

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb
Community Industry	7,000	7,000	1,690	1,707	872	867
Community Programme	[223,000]	224,000	[31,052]	30,971	[19,865]	19,816
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	95,000	95,000	8,711	8,739	5,867	5,863
Job Release Scheme	18,000	19,000	1,319	1,422	652	684
Jobshare	783	856	30	34	90	87
Jobstart Allowance	3,000*	3,000†	344*	381†	246*	257†
New Workers Scheme	16,000	18,000	1,739	1,990	1,697e	1,860
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	2,066,994**	1,872,831††	258,460**	232,839††	118,895**	107,861††

* Live cases as at February 26, 1988.
† Live cases as at January 29, 1988.
** April 10 to February 26, 1988.
†† April 10 to January 29, 1988.

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

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, March 4, 1988	56,360
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, February 8 to March 4, 1988	7,839
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, February 8 to March 4, 1988*	2,756

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.
* Not including placings through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.

9·4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered† for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1987 Jan	22·2	19·5	43·6	33·2	3·9	3·4	2·2	1·7
Apr	22·9	20·0	46·3	35·5	4·1	3·6	2·5	1·9
July‡	23·6	20·5	48·7	37·4	4·3	3·8	2·7	2·1
Oct‡	21·5	18·3	47·2	34·4	3·9	3·5	2·5	1·9
1988 Jan	21·5	18·4	45·6	32·9	4·1	3·6	2·5	1·8

* Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.
† 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 21, 1987, the latest date for which figures are available, 383,500 people were registered under the Acts.
‡ These figures have been altered following the discovery of a statistical error.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
A count of civilian jobs, both main and secondary, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1968 Orders III-XIX. SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

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

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.
SIC 1968, Orders II-XXI.

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 1968 Orders XXII-XXVII. SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYED
People claiming benefit (that is unemployment benefit, supplementary benefits 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.)

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS
Unemployed people under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

VACANCY
A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including Community Programme vacancies; and '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.

WORKING POPULATION
Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
[]	provisional
——	break in series
R	revised
e	estimated
MLH	Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition
EC	European Community

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency *	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	May 88:	1·1
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 88:	117
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	May 88:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	May 88:	1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	May 88:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 87:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 88:	1·7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	May 88:	1·5
Self-employed: by region		Mar 88:	162
: by industry		Mar 88:	161
Census of Employment: Sept 1984			
GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444
International comparisons	M	May 88:	1·9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:			
Manufacturing industries	A	July 87:	1·14
Apprentices and trainees by region:			
Manufacturing industries	A	July 87:	1·15
Employment measures	M	May 88:	9·2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Mar 88:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	May 88:	275
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	May 88:	2·1
GB	M	May 88:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	May 88:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	May 88:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	May 88:	2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 88:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	Mar 88:	2·6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	May 88:	2·7
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 88:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	May 88:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	May 88:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	May 88:	2·4
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2·4)	M	May 88:	2·9
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 88:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 88:	2·6
Flows:			
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2·19
UK, time series	M	Apr 88:	2·19
GB, Age time series	M	Apr 88:	2·20
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Apr 88:	2·23/24/26
GB, Age and duration	Q	Apr 88:	2·21/22/25
Students: by region	M	May 88:	2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 88:	9·3/4
International comparisons	M	May 88:	2·18
Ethnic origin		Mar 88:	164
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	M	May 88:	2·14
Vacancies			
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	May 88:	3·1
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	May 88:	3·2
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	May 88:	3·3
Vacancies (previous definition)			
Industry UK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3·3
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3·4
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sept 85:	3·6
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	May 88:	2·30
Regions	M	May 88:	2·30
Industries	M	May 88:	2·31
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	May 88:	5·1
Industry	M	May 88:	5·3
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 88:	197
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Nov 87:	567
Time series	M (A)	May 88:	5·6

Earnings and hours *(cont.)*	Frequency *	Latest issue	Table number or page
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Apr 88:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Apr 88:	229
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Apr 88:	5·9
Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Agriculture	A	Apr 88:	256
Coal-mining	A	Apr 88:	255
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Apr 88:	5·5
Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 88:	230
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 88:	257
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	May 88:	1·11
Region: summary	Q	Mar 88:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 88:	1·12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	May 88:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 88:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 88:	5·7
Labour costs			
Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Per unit of output	M	May 88:	5·7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 88:	6·2
percentage changes	M	May 88:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 88:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	May 88:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 88:	6·5
Annual summary	A	Apr 88:	222
Revision of weights	A	Apr 88:	248
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	May 88:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	May 88:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	May 87:	241
Food prices	M	May 88:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	May 88:	6·8
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	May 88:	7·1
: per person	Q	May 88:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
: quarterly summary	Q	May 88:	7·2
: in detail	Q (A)	May 88:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	May 88:	7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	May 88:	4·1
: time series	M	May 88:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	Sept 87:	466
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	May 88:	4·1
Annual Detailed	A	Sept 87:	466
Prominent stoppages	A	Sept 87:	474
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	May 88:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	Sept 87:	471
Size of stoppages	A	Sept 87:	473
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Sept 87:	470
International comparisons	A	Nov 87:	562
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	May 88:	8·1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 88:	8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	May 88:	8·3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 88:	8·4
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 88:	8·5
: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 88:	8·6
: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 88:	8·7
: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 88:	8·8
: visitor nights	Q	Apr 88:	8·9
YTS			
YTS entrants: regions	M	May 88:	9·1

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

Special Feature

Exchange rates on Prestel being checked against a German contract at the CEBI in Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Centres for European Business Information

by Elizabeth Round

The removal of internal Common Market trade barriers will create new opportunities for British businesses. This article looks at some of the advice and information now on offer to them and shows how a new breed of business information centres is helping small firms in particular to expand.

By December 31, 1992 most existing trade barriers between the member countries of the European Economic Community should have been completely swept away. The 12 EEC countries have all signed the Single European Act which is committed to making Europe a unified market of some 322 million people by that date. This internal market will not just happen overnight. Instead, in the years leading up to 1992, trade barriers will be gradually whittled away. By the time the internal market is complete, 300 individual pieces of legislation will have taken place. So far 75 have gone ahead.

Because of this continually changing situation, businesses throughout the Common Market need to be aware of what is happening and how it affects them. This is particularly the case in Britain, which tends to pay less attention to business opportunities within the EEC than

the other members. France, for example, has invested a lot of money in making business aware of existing opportunities by running a massive television advertising campaign. Unfortunately, Britain does not yet feel European; an attitude which must be changed if British business is to benefit from the internal market.

To ensure that Britain does not linger behind its counterparts, the Department of Trade and Industry launched an awareness campaign in March to alert businesses to the possibilities in Europe. However, it is generally the smaller businesses which have more difficulty obtaining information about European opportunities. Most small businesses simply do not have the resources to find out what is available.

European Commission

The European Commission is keen to foster the growth of the small business, and a few years ago set up a Task Force on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) for those businesses employing up to 500 people. The first action to be taken by the Task Force was to designate 1983 the European Year of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise. Since then the Task Force has recognised that information on Community activities is fragmented and that there is a good deal of information which could assist in day-to-day management and in terms of cross-border co-operation. To help achieve this, it has proposed the setting up of information centres throughout the Community.

Last year, 39 Centres for European Business Information (CEBIs) were established throughout the Common

Kay Sutton

Jennifer Shaw

Market, four of them being opened in Great Britain towards the end of last year. The Commission decided where they should be sited, wanting them housed in organisations which already had contacts and experience in the small business world.

The Centres are now operating in Glasgow (at the Small Firms Centre), Newcastle (Northern Development Company), Birmingham (Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce) and London (Small Firms Centre). The opening of the London Centre by Employment Minister John Cope on December 2 naturally drew the most media attention to the scheme.

The Centres are aimed at helping businesses employing up to 500 people, and have information available on all aspects of Community work involving smaller businesses. The information is in the form of documentation and direct access to Community databases. Information available includes: research and development programmes; sources of finance; technical standards and rules; Community law; training; and collaborative projects.

Range of information

"Businesses come to us with a huge range of queries, and if we can't help them directly we can point them in the right direction," said Jennifer Shaw, manager of the London Centre. "Often they will come to us to ask about Community Directives on a particular subject. Or if they are carrying out research and development in a particular field they might come along to find out about European projects and funding. Or they might want to find contacts within the Community. We can help them with this sort of information straightaway.

"But if they come to us with commercial questions about specific market information for exports, we can put them in touch with organisations which can help them find distributors and direct export services."

It is not only businesses which use the Centres. Students will go along to do research on grants and loans available, and for names and addresses of European organisations. The Centres are also in touch with regional and local organisations like the Confederation of British Industry, Kent County Council and the Hampshire Development Association, which are involved in economic development.

"The London Centre has had contact with these organisations right from the word go," said Miss Shaw. "We don't receive direct inquiries from them, but they want to know what sort of information we have and the sort of companies we are dealing with. They spread the message about us, by referring small businesses to us."

Another main objective is that the Centre will act as a listening post for the Commission. The Centres would therefore be able to pass on the views of small businesses on areas in which they are encountering difficulties to the Commission to ensure that future policy-making in Brussels is both relevant and helpful.

Public reaction

So far the response to the CEBIs in Britain has been encouraging. "Since we opened we have had a steady stream of inquiries," said Miss Shaw. "We had 60 inquiries between the launch on December 2 and the Christmas holiday. Since then we have had something like 100 a month." The other three Centres have had an increasing number of clients as the news of their existence has spread.

Unlike France, Britain has not had the benefit of a major advertising campaign to promote the Centres. The launch of the London Centre provided the main focus of attention and that received coverage in the national newspapers. Since then, reports about the Centres have appeared in regional newspapers and business magazines, so people have gradually become aware that the CEBIs exist.

Information from the London and Birmingham Centres is free of charge. Glasgow and Newcastle charge a small fee if the information required involves a lot of research. At the moment, London and Birmingham are considering whether or not they too should charge for extensive research in the future.

During the first four months, the Centres have noticed a trend towards very small businesses—those employing fewer than 50 people—coming in for information. "We anticipated that most of our clients would be businesses employing between 50 and 200 people, and are surprised by this trend," said Miss Shaw. "It is interesting that these very small businesses are looking towards trading in Europe. Though it may be something to do with the fact that the Small Firms Centre, where we operate, is often seen as an organisation which helps people to start businesses."

Kay Sutton, manager of the Birmingham Centre, puts the trend down to the fact that companies with more than 50 employees have their own in-house information, and said she had expected most of the queries to come from the very small businesses.

Because the Centres have been open for just a few months, it is too early to judge whether they are proving as successful in their role as a listening post as they are as information centres. "We haven't had much feedback in that area, but it's very early days yet," said Miss Shaw. "After a full year it will be easier to judge."

Towards the end of 1988 the Commission will decide whether the response to the original 39 Centres is good enough for it to launch more throughout the EEC. The Commission has talked about having 200 Centres throughout the Common Market by 1992, but that will depend on the success of the pilot scheme.

Employment Minister John Cope tries out the latest business information technology at the opening of the London CEBI. Guiding him is CEBI inquiry officer, Martin Riley.

The expansion of inter-European trade, particularly with regard to small businesses, has the wholehearted support of the British government. The growth of the small business is regarded as one of the ways to reduce unemployment in Britain and throughout the EEC.

"The Centres are part of the Community's strategy to help economic growth—and that includes employment," said Miss Shaw. "Small firms are seen as the prime source of job creation, which this country needs, with the decline of industrial manufacturing. The jobs of tomorrow are going to come from small businesses, especially with the establishment of the internal market. The sooner British business starts to regard itself as European, the better." ■

Employment Gazette

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Special Feature

Young office workers being recruited to a trade union. Photo: Laurie Sparham/Network

Union density in the regions

Evidence from the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey and the Social Attitudes Survey series

by Neil Millward and Mark Stevens
Social Science Branch, Department of Employment

This article reports further results from the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey on trade union membership. It presents findings on the industrial variation in trade union density among full-time and part-time employees and explores regional differences. Evidence from recent surveys in the British Social Attitudes series confirms the regional pattern and gives an indication of recent trends in union membership among employees.

- **Union membership is considerably lower among part-time employees than full-time employees and is affected by a similar range of factors.**
- **The four southernmost regions of Britain have lower trade union membership density than elsewhere.**
- **This regional pattern is broadly the same for manual and non-manual employees, full-time or part-time.**
- **The coverage of collective agreements, trade union recognition and the extent of 'check-off' arrangements follows the same regional pattern.**
- **A substantial part of the regional pattern of overall union density can be attributed to the differing workplace characteristics of the regions—industrial activity, size and ownership—but not all of it.**
- **Regional differences in union density are similar from workplace-based and individual-based surveys.**
- **The decline in union membership since the end of the 1970s appears to have slowed down and membership density among employees changed little, if at all, during the mid-1980s.**

The decline in union membership in Great Britain since the end of the 1970s is well known. Statistics published by the Department of Employment, by the Certification Officer and by the Trades Union Congress (TUC), although differing slightly in their coverage, all show this. But apart from indicating broad industrial sectors where membership losses have occurred, these sources do not permit more detailed explanatory analysis.

Recent evidence from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) series has suggested that much of the decline in union membership (and recognition) between 1980 and 1984 was due to the disproportionate rate of closure and job-loss among large, highly unionised manufacturing plants[1].

Although the high-point in the rate of job-loss in manufacturing seems to have passed, the movement in the distribution of employment from manufacturing to non-manufacturing industries and from full-time to part-time status will be of continuing significance for the pattern of union membership in Great Britain in years to come. An added dimension here is that changes in the industrial and occupational structure are related to a changing *spatial* distribution of jobs[2].

Two particular areas of research and policy interest arise from these developments. First, it has been speculated that the South East is less highly unionised than areas in the North and, more generally, that the geography of economic performance is associated with a particular pattern of unionisation. So far, however, discussion along these lines has been hampered by the lack of spatially disaggregated information on union membership.

Second, the attention of some trade unions, notably GMBATU, and more recently the TUC itself, has increasingly focused upon the recruitment of part-time employees in expanding sectors in an attempt to compensate for the decline in union membership in traditional sectors. At the present time, however, very little is known about the level of union membership among this group of employees beyond the fact that it is generally lower than among their full-time counterparts.

This article offers a contribution to these debates using evidence from the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey on union density among both full-time and part-time employees for the standard regions of Great Britain (see technical note on p 295).

'Union density' is defined as the proportion of *employees* who were union (or staff association) members, which differs from some density calculations which add in the unemployed to the denominator and do not exclude the self-employed from the numerator[3]. Separate density estimates were derived for all employees, full-time employees and part-time employees, both manual and non-manual[4]. In addition, data on union density by standard region from the Social Attitudes Survey series are used to add to the picture shown by the WIRS series, particularly in respect of small establishments. These data also enable us to comment on likely developments in union density in the regions since 1984.

[1] See *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys* by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot (1986).
[2] "1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, January 1987, pp 31–53.
[3] See "Union growth: dimensions, determinants and destiny" by G S Bain and R Price in *Industrial Relations in Britain*, edited by G S Bain and published by Blackwell, Oxford (1983).
[4] Questions on the number of union or staff association members were asked separately for full-time and part-time manual employees and for full-time and part-time non-manual employees. Non-response for these four categories amounted to 4, 8, 5 and 9 per cent, respectively. When combined, the data for all manual employees, all non-manual employees and all employees had non-response rates of 7, 7 and 11 per cent, respectively.

Table 1 Union density in service industries in 1984: results from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

SIC Classes	All service establishments	Energy and water	Construction	Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Hotels, catering, repairs	Transport
		11–17	50	61–63	64, 65	66, 67	71–77
Average union density among:							
All employees	58	88	36	32	34	21	85
Full-time employees	63	87	36	33	39	28	85
Part-time employees	43	69	11	15	24	11	55
All manual employees	63	93	42	47	50	25	96
Full-time manual employees	70	92	41	50	57	34	97
Part-time manual employees	45	73	25	14	37	12	88
All non-manual employees	55	82	25	19	21	13	58
Full-time non-manual employees	59	82	26	19	25	15	60
Part-time non-manual employees	39	65	4	16	15	1	16
Background employment data:							
Proportion of public sector employees	59	88	25	2	–	9	51
Average number of employees per establishment	99	181	84	55	97	56	105
Percentage of employees in Census units of 25 or more employees[1]	68	93	61	57	46	39	79
Base: all service establishments[2]							
Unweighted	*1,394*	*67*	*68*	*70*	*127*	*50*	*91*
Weighted	*1,572*	*44*	*84*	*120*	*145*	*100*	*77*

[1] Source: *Census of Employment*, 1981
[2] Bases given are the number of establishments at which interviews took place. In most columns the estimates are based on slightly fewer establishments because of incomplete data.

Union density among full-time and part-time employees

The overall level of union density as measured by the 1984 WIRS has already been reported[1]; 58 per cent of employees were union members, made up of 67 per cent of manual employees and 51 per cent of non-manual employees[2]. However, further analysis of the 1984 data shows that the overall density figure of 58 per cent was also made up of 62 per cent of full-time employees being union members and 43 per cent of part-timers.

Among manual full-time workers, 71 per cent were union members compared with 46 per cent of part-time manuals. For non-manuals the corresponding figures were 54 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. In the aggregate, therefore, full-time workers were almost one and a half times as likely as part-timers to belong to trade unions in 1984, the gap being slightly larger among manual workers[3].

The reported patterns of aggregate membership density[1] were generally also apparent for both full-time and part-time employees. Union membership among both types of employee was much more common in the public sector, in larger establishments and where trade unions were recognised for collective bargaining purposes. In the nationalised industries around nine out of ten full-time employees and a similar proportion of part-time employees were members. In the public services the proportions were eight out of ten full-timers and six out of ten part-timers. Within the private sector there was no difference in the level of union membership between UK-owned and foreign-owned workplaces, with less than half of full-timers and less than a quarter of part-timers being members in each case. Membership density was lowest in private services with a third of full-timers and less than a fifth of part-timers in membership. The pattern in private manufacturing reflected the national average. Thus, at this broad level of analysis, the organisational characteristics that facilitate or encourage union membership appear to do so for both full-time and part-time employees.

Industrial sector

The pattern of union density among full-time and part-time employees in 23 industrial sectors is set out in *tables 1* and *2*. These data not only complement the results on union density already published, but also help to set in context the regional data presented on pp 290–294. The tables also show figures for the proportion of the total workforce in each sector covered by the WIRS sample which show that in most cases the 'WIRS coverage' includes the great majority of employees in a sector[5].

The substantial industrial variation in total union density was described in an earlier report which noted that much of this variation was associated with differences in establishment size and ownership[6]. The second and third rows of *tables 1* and *2* show that the pattern of union density across industries was similar among both full-time and part-time employees. In other words, on all three measures membership density was higher than average in the sectors with a high average establishment size and a high level of public sector employment. For example, within the service industries (*table 1*) high membership densities were recorded in energy and water, transport, posts and telecommunications, public administration, education and medical services[7]. In each case over seven out of ten full-timers and over half of part-timers were in membership. With the exceptions of banking and other services, membership density among full-timers in the remaining service sectors was below 40 per cent and among part-timers was less than a quarter. Establishments in these sectors were much smaller, on average, and were predominantly privately-owned.

In manufacturing (*table 2*) there was much less variation in all the union density measures than in the service industries. The impact of large average establishment size and public sector ownership was again significant in the vehicles and transport equipment sector with 81 per cent of full-timers in membership. However, it is notable that seven out of ten full-timers were members in the metals and mineral products industry, a sector with lower public sector penetration and lower average establishment size. There was rather more variation in union density among part-timers than among full-timers within manufacturing. Just 16 per cent of part-timers were members in the rubber and plastics industries, with slightly more in metals and mineral products. In the chemicals and food and drink industries the proportion was over three-fifths. At 58 per cent union density among part-timers was above average in vehicles and transport equipment, allowing the fact that just 4 per cent of employees were part-timers in this sector. Part-time density was also above average in electrical and instrument engineering and in textiles.

Comparing union density among full-time and part-time employees within the same industrial sectors, there are two main groups of industries: those where full-time and part-time density were roughly equal and those where full-time density substantially exceeded part-time density. Rough equality was evident in the following sectors: chemicals, electrical and instrument engineering, textiles, posts and telecommunications, banking and business services. The remaining sectors, except one, were ones where full-time employees were much more likely to be union members than part-time employees.

The exception was food and drink manufacturing, where the level of union membership among part-timers was significantly higher than among full-timers. It seems clear that this was due to a relatively high proportion of part-time manuals being members (*table 2*), combined with a high proportion of employees (two-thirds) being manual. While this sector used more than twice the average proportion of part-time workers, the highest user, at more than three times the average, was leather and footwear, which had a lower level of membership among part-timers. However, the average size of workplace in the food and drink industries was higher (183) than in leather and footwear (116), and a higher proportion of workers was in establishments with recognised unions.

Thus, although size and ownership appear to explain much of the variation between industries in full-time union density and in part-time union density, they have little bearing on the question as to why some industries have a large difference between full-time density and part-time density while others have a small difference. To answer this question would require further analysis at establishment level.

A further breakdown of the overall density figures is given in *tables 1* and *2*, where full-time and part-time density figures are shown separately for the manual and non-manual sections of the workforce. While there are some exceptions, notably in manufacturing, the sectors with above average total densities were also those where union membership among both manual and non-manual sections of the workforce, full-time and part-time, was also above average.

There was a particularly close correspondence in density levels among full-time and part-time manual employees in posts and telecommunications, transport, chemicals, medical services, food and drink, and textiles. Among white-collar employees, similar density levels for the two groups were recorded for electrical and instrument engineering, food and drink, wholesale distribution, posts and telecommunications, and banking. These similarities cover a mixture of both high and low density levels.

Tables 1 and *2* and the brief discussion above give a more detailed picture of the industrial distribution of union membership density in Great Britain by considering the impact of workforce composition. In one sense, the analysis has generated some unsurprising results: in general terms, the industrial distribution of union membership among various sub-categories of worker broadly follows the pattern for total density. The organisational characteristics (establishment size and ownership) that were associated with particular concentrations of union membership among all workers were also associated with concentrations of membership among the sub-groups. However, it has also been possible to highlight patterns of relative union density between full-time and part-time employees within industrial sectors which appeared to be independent of the two main

[1] *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys*, by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot (1986).
[2] These figures are higher than those from the other main sources because of the exclusion of small establishments.
[3] Data from the 1983 and 1984 Social Attitudes Surveys were used recently to estimate union density among part-time workers (see *table 6* of "Homeworking in Britain: Key findings from the national survey of home-based workers", by C Hakim, *Employment Gazette*, February 1987, pp 92–104). These data are analysed on a different basis later in this article.
[4] The figures are derived from the 1981 *Census of Employment*, the sampling frame for the 1984 WIRS, and show the proportion of employment in census data units of 25 or more employees, full-time and part-time.
[5] In two sectors, retail distribution and hotels, catering and repairs, the WIRS data cover a minority of employees. But as other sources show that union membership is lowest in establishments below the WIRS establishment size threshold (those employing fewer than 25 people), the estimates will overstate the actual membership density in all sizes of establishment in these two sectors in particular.
[6] See chapter 3 of *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys* by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot, (1986).
[7] It should be noted that fieldwork for the 1984 WIRS was conducted in mid-1984, prior to several privatisations, most notably British Telecom.

Table 1 (cont'd) Means

Posts and tele-communi-cations 79	Banking finance and insurance 81, 82	Business services 83–85	Public administration 91	Education 93	Medical services 95	Other services 92, 94, 96–99	SIC Classes
							Average union density among:
95	43	21	78	69	67	49	All employees
95	48	23	80	77	73	57	Full-time employees
98	40	20	55	53	61	41	Part-time employees
98	34	63	73	57	68	49	All manual employees
98	44	67	77	67	75	59	Full-time manual employees
99	14	50	56	53	65	40	Part-time manual employees
91	45	14	80	75	65	50	All non-manual employees
91	48	17	81	79	73	54	Full-time non-manual employees
96	46	5	54	54	59	42	Part-time non-manual employees
							Background employment data:
99	4	14	100	84	95	54	Proportion of public sector employees
132	73	79	134	87	295	78	Average number of employees per establishment
91	64	55	90	81	90	67	Percentage of employees in Census units of 25 or more employees[1]
							Base: all service establishments[2]
74	*83*	*85*	*188*	*191*	*152*	*147*	*Unweighted*
50	*114*	*122*	*168*	*298*	*62*	*188*	*Weighted*

Table 2 Union density in manufacturing industry in 1984: results from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

SIC Classes	All manufacturing establishments	Metals, mineral products 21–24	Chemicals, manufactured fibres 25, 26	Metal goods, mechanical engineering 31, 32	Electrical and instrument engineering 33, 34, 37
Average union density among:					
All employees	58	68	58	55	51
Full-time employees	60	70	63	55	52
Part-time employees	42	18	63	24	52
All manual employees	72	79	78	66	69
Full-time manual employees	73	81	79	67	71
Part-time manual employees	54	24	72	33	61
All non-manual employees	35	43	37	33	31
Full-time non-manual employees	37	45	39	34	32
Part-time non-manual employees	12	6	26	10	21
Background employment data:					
Proportion of public sector employees	5	8	2	1	3
Average number of employees per establishment	147	140	212	101	239
Percentage of employees in Census units of 25 or more employees[1]	87	87	93	82	91
Base: all manufacturing establishments[2]					
Unweighted	*624*	*66*	*51*	*125*	*89*
Weighted	*428*	*55*	*26*	*108*	*34*

[1] Source *Census of Employment*, 1981.
[2] Bases given are the number of establishments at which interviews took place. In most columns the estimates are based on slightly fewer establishments because of incomplete data.

analytical variables used here—establishment size and ownership[1].

Union density in the regions

The spatial distribution of union membership in 1984 is now considered, using the standard statistical regions of Great Britain. Although it is possible to re-assign the WIRS establishments to more *theoretically* relevant spatial categories[2], an important initial step is to map the level of union membership using categories that are comparable with other statistical material. The results are presented in *table 3*.

Two preliminary points should be noted. First, the exclusion of coal mining from the WIRS sample leads to an understatement of the overall level of union density in regions with substantial employment in that industry, notably the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales and Northern England[3]. The exclusion of agriculture, forestry and fishing (where union membership is generally low) has the opposite effect in regions such as East Anglia and the South West where these industries are prominent[4]. Second, as the figures relate to union membership in workplaces with at least 25 employees, full-time and part-time, regional variation in the proportion of employees in workplaces below this size threshold also affects the estimates for certain areas.

Estimates of trade union membership density among all employees are given in the first row of *table 3* with the regions arranged from left to right from lowest to highest density. As Greater London is distinguished from the South East region, figures for the latter area refer to the 'Rest Of the South East' (ROSE) area. The data show

Photo: John Sturrock/Network

that the four most southerly regions have below average union density. At between three-fifths and two-thirds, to the East and West Midlands, Scotland, and Yorkshire and Humberside have 'above average intermediate' density levels. The highest density of union membership among all employees was recorded in Wales, the North West and North England with over seven out of ten employees in membership in each case.

These figures represent the actual level of membership in each region, ranging from 40 per cent in East Anglia to 72 per cent in the North West and North England. There are, of course, many reasons for such differences, notably the regional variation in workplace characteristics such as size, ownership and industrial activity. We examine the influence of these factors later in this article. But first we look at a number of other measures of unionisation set out in *table 3*.

[1] Further analysis of the workplace characteristics associated with the industrial distribution of trade union density is, of course, possible with the survey datasets, but is beyond the scope of this article.

[2] An example is the spatial classification based on relative population density outlined in *Urban Industrial Change: The causes of the urban-rural contrast in manufacturing employment trends*, by S Fothergill, M Kitson and S Monk, published by HMSO (1985). Analysis using these categories is in progress.

[3] Employment in the coal extraction industry represented between 3 and 4 per cent of all employees in employment in these four regions. See "1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, January 1987, pp 31–53.

[4] Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing amounted to over 3 per cent of total employment in these two regions in 1984. See *Employment Gazette* article referred to above.

Table 2 (cont'd) Means

Vehicles, transport equipment 35, 36	Food, drink and tobacco 41, 42	Textiles 43	Leather, footwear and clothing 44, 45	Timber and furniture, paper and printing 46, 47	Rubber and plastics, other manufacturing 48, 49	SIC Classes
						Average union density among:
81	50	53	48	59	40	All employees
81	51	54	54	61	45	Full-time employees
58	61	48	24	31	16	Part-time employees
93	63	60	63	76	48	All manual employees
93	65	61	66	76	52	Full-time manual employees
71	65	53	44	52	17	Part-time manual employees
58	26	28	20	35	29	All non-manual employees
59	27	31	27	36	31	Full-time non-manual employees
14	28	15	1	14	9	Part-time non-manual employees
						Background employment data:
33	—	—	—	1	—	Proportion of public sector employees
674	183	108	116	97	106	Average number of employees per establishment
96	90	90	83	78	84	Percentage of employees in Census units of 25 or more employees[1]
						Base: all manufacturing establishments[2]
53	*84*	*33*	*30*	*72*	*21*	*Unweighted*
10	*48*	*32*	*27*	*71*	*17*	*Weighted*

In broad terms the overall regional pattern is similar for each of the nine separate density measures given in *table 3*. The four areas in the South of England fall below the national average in each case—in some cases markedly so. For example, just 18 per cent of part-time white-collar employees in Greater London were union members in 1984, around half the national average. In the ROSE region, membership density among part-time manual employees was 27 per cent, just over half the national average. There were two exceptions to the overall pattern, notably the particularly high level of membership among part-time white-collar workers in the West Midlands, and the relatively low level of membership among this group of employees in the North of England, the area of highest density overall.

Besides having generally low density levels, the four most southerly areas were also distinctive in terms of a greater difference in membership density between full-time and part-time workers. As shown above, full-time workers, overall, were almost one and a half times as likely to be union members as part-timers in the 1984 WIRS. In East Anglia the ratio was 1·9 and in Greater London full-timers were more than twice as likely as part-timers to be in membership. Among the above average density areas, the ratio ranged from 1·2 in Yorkshire and Humberside and in Wales, to 1·4 in the North West. However, it is striking that there was no region where part-time density was equal to full-time density, let alone exceeded it.

This relative density pattern was much the same for both manual and non-manual employees. However, the difference in union density was particularly marked among manual workers in southern Britain: full-timers were twice as likely as part-timers to be members in three of the four areas. By contrast, there was very little difference in the level of membership among full-time and part-time manual workers in Wales. Among white-collar workers the highest correspondence in density levels was in the West Midlands, where there was virtually no difference in the levels of membership among full-time or part-time employees.

Looking further down *table 3*, it is clear that various other indices of trade union organisation follow the overall spatial pattern of union density outlined above. Three other indices are given: the proportion of the workforce covered by collective bargaining; the proportion of employees in establishments where at least one union was recognised for collective bargaining purposes; and the proportion of employees covered by check-off arrangements[1].

In overall terms, 69 per cent of all employees were covered by collective bargaining arrangements in 1984[2]. Coverage ranged from a low of 56 per cent, in East Anglia, through to its highest level in Yorkshire and the

Table 3 Union density in the regions in 1984: results from the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey Means

	Great Britain	East Anglia	South East excluding London (ROSE)	Greater London	South West	East Midlands	Scotland	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	Wales	North West	North England
Average union density among:												
All employees	58	40	43	47	55	61	63	65	67	71	71	72
Full-time employees	62	47	48	51	58	64	67	70	69	75	77	76
Part-time employees	43	25	27	24	34	49	52	48	58	63	57	58
All manual employees	67	52	47	65	62	66	67	71	73	79	80	83
Full-time manual employees	71	56	53	71	68	69	71	79	76	80	85	85
Part-time manual employees	46	29	27	29	34	53	56	42	61	71	64	68
All non-manual employees	51	35	41	37	47	56	60	59	61	66	65	61
Full-time non-manual employees	54	37	44	41	50	58	63	61	64	69	69	64
Part-time non-manual employees	37	19	26	18	33	43	44	56	51	51	47	43
Average collective bargaining coverage among:												
all employees	69	56	59	61	66	70	78	75	80	76	80	76
Manual employees	74	60	59	74	74	70	77	77	84	79	86	81
Non-manual employees	65	52	58	53	59	69	78	72	75	74	75	69
Proportion of employees in workplaces with recognised unions	79	61	71	69	76	78	84	86	90	87	89	89
Proportion of employees covered by check-off arrangements	40	23	25	27	36	43	52	49	51	57	53	56
Background employment data												
Proportion of:												
Manual employees	46	45	43	34	48	54	46	52	50	49	47	57
Part-time employees	16	14	19	10	16	13	20	17	17	14	19	12
Public sector employees	43	30	44	37	41	43	59	40	43	47	44	47
Manufacturing employees[1]	25	26	22	13	23	35	19	37	29	28	28	31
Manufacturing employees[2]	29	29	26	18	25	39	24	41	31	31	33	33
Average number of employees per establishment	109	118	104	111	94	110	115	124	104	101	115	103
Percentage change in employees in employment[3]	2·2	+5·3	−0·4		+0·5	−0·7	−4·0	−2·6	−3·7	−5·4	−6·4	−5·3
Base: all establishments[4]												
Unweighted	*2,019*	*72*	*362*	*330*	*151*	*140*	*172*	*192*	*162*	*74*	*248*	*116*
Weighted	*2,000*	*73*	*379*	*303*	*160*	*145*	*187*	*168*	*173*	*69*	*224*	*121*

[1] Employees at establishments in SIC Divisions 2 to 4 engaged in actual manufacture.
[2] Employees at establishments in SIC Divisions 2 to 4.
[3] Source: Census of Employment 1981 and 1984.
[4] Bases given are the numbers of establishments at which interviews took place. In most columns the estimates are based on slightly fewer establishments because of incomplete data.

TUC card vote (UCW delegation). Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

North West, where eight out of ten employees were covered directly by settlements made between managements and trade unions. The regional pattern was broadly the same for both the manual and non-manual sections of the workforce. Overall, 74 per cent of manuals were covered by collective agreements compared with 65 per cent of non-manuals. Coverage was lower among non-manuals than manuals in all areas, with the exception of the East Midlands, Scotland and the ROSE area, where it was virtually identical for the two sections of the workforce. Coverage exceeded density by a ratio of over 1·5 in the four southernmost regions where trade union organisation is weakest, but by a much lower margin in regions with stronger union representation.

The second index of unionisation considered was the proportion of employees in workplaces with recognised trade unions or staff associations. Allowing for the fact that recognition may be in respect of just a section of an establishment's total workforce, this measure would somewhat overestimate union presence. Even so, the distinctive regional pattern of unionisation outlined above was also evident using this measure. Again, the lowest figure was recorded in East Anglia with 61 per cent of all employees working in establishments with recognised unions and the highest was in Yorkshire, the North West and North England where around nine out of ten employees did so. In the most highly unionised region in southern England, the South West, the figure was 76 per cent, just below the national average of 79 per cent.

The final measure refers to the proportion of employees who pay union subscriptions at source, what is usually referred to as 'check-off'. As previously reported, a maximum of 6 million employees were covered by check-off arrangements in 1984, 40 per cent of the workforce covered by the WIRS sample[3]. *Table 3* shows that the proportion of employees paying check-off in each region broadly follows the pattern of union density and collective bargaining coverage. At the bottom end, again in East Anglia, less than a quarter of employees were paying union dues direct from their wage packets, while at the top end, in Wales, 57 per cent were doing so.

To summarise so far, the various measures of trade union presence—membership density, recognition, coverage and so on—are strongly related. There are substantial differences between the regions of Great Britain, with the four southerly regions nearest to London being lower than elsewhere on virtually all measures. *Table 3* gives no strong indication that much of this pattern can be accounted for by the variables mentioned earlier, such as (large) establishment size and (public) ownership, which did appear to be related to the industrial variation in unionisation. However, with several variables involved, a statistical association would not necessarily be obvious from data presented in this way. It may be, however, that a simpler question should be asked: does the mix of industries in the various regions of Britain help explain regional unionisation rates?

A crude indicator of the industrial mix of a region is the proportion of its employment engaged in manufacturing. *Table 3* contains two measures of 'manufacturing' for workplaces covered by the WIRS sample. The first measure, unlike that in *table 2*, was defined more tightly than Divisions 2 to 4 of the *Standard Industrial Classification*. Employees were only included here as being in manufacturing if their workplace's main activity was actual manufacture; thus employees in head or other administrative offices of manufacturing concerns were excluded. A second, more conventional definition of manufacturing, as used in *table 2*, is included for comparison.

These measures highlight the distinctive nature of the Greater London economy. Only 13 per cent of its employees were in establishments engaged in actual manufacture compared with a quarter for the country as a whole and over a third in the East and West Midlands. Naturally, Greater London also had the lowest proportion of any region of its employees in manual occupations, largely as a consequence of its industrial mix. The distinctiveness of Greater London can also be seen by comparing the two measures of manufacturing in *table 3*. As 18 per cent of employees in Greater London were engaged in manufacturing under the standard definition, over a quarter of these were engaged at workplaces where the main activity was not actual manufacturing, but administrative activities associated with it.

If this distinctive industrial and occupational mix partly explains the relatively low unionisation of establishments in the Greater London area, the same factors do not go far in explaining the rest of the pattern. The Rest of the South East and East Anglia have lower unionisation than London, but do not have markedly fewer than average employees in manufacturing. In East Anglia the low proportion of employees in the public sector would seem to be the salient factor. Elsewhere, the various measures of workforce composition, industrial mix and ownership give only weak suggestions as to the reasons for higher unionisation.

A second, more formal, method of assessing the influence of regional differences in workplace characteristics upon union density patterns was to calculate two 'adjusted' density estimates which assumed that each region was identical to the national picture in certain respects. The first assumed that each region had an industrial composition identical to the national picture, the second that each region's workplace size and ownership distribution was the same as the national average[1]. The results are given in *table 4* and fully illustrated in *figure 1*.

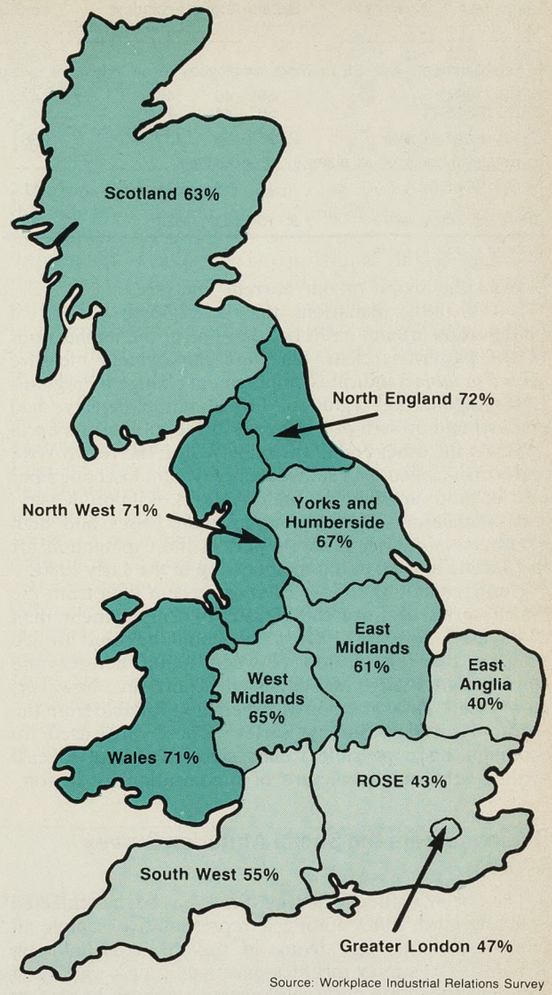
On the basis of these two adjusted estimates, regional differences in union membership density are much reduced. However, the broad tendency for the four southernmost regions to be less unionised than the rest of the country is still detectable. The industry adjustment accounted for the bigger reduction in regional variation, with 'adjusted' densities ranging from 54 per cent in East Anglia and Greater London to 61 per cent in Scotland.

Table 4 Union density among all employees by region in 1984, adjusted for a) industrial structure b) workplace size and ownership

	Actual density	Density adjusted for:	
		structure	size and ownership
East Anglia	40	54	54
ROSE	43	58	59
Greater London	47	54	57
South West	55	57	57
East Midlands	61	58	58
Scotland	63	61	66
West Midlands	65	60	60
Yorks and Humberside	67	59	60
Wales	71	58	60
North West	71	59	62
North England	72	60	62

Source: Workplace Relations Survey.

Figure 1 Union density among all employees by region in 1984



Source: Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

But the impact of the workplace size and ownership adjustment was almost as large, with 'adjusted' densities ranging from 54 per cent in East Anglia to 66 per cent in Scotland.

This analysis accords with the results of earlier research using multi-variate statistical methods on other large datasets. Research[2] analysing the 1975 National Training Survey showed that the probability of an individual employee being a union member was lower in the southern areas of Britain than elsewhere, even when a large number of individual, as well as some workplace and industry, characteristics were allowed for. A similar regional effect was apparent from analysis of the 1977 'Warwick Survey' of manufacturing establishments, number of workplace characteristics[3].

The implication is that there are regional factors at work which have so far not been captured by cross-sectional analysis. An obvious suggestion is that the higher levels of unionisation outside the four southern regions of Britain arise from a tradition of union involvement that emerged when those regions had more large-scale heavy industry than they do now. Examining this and other possible explanations for the regional pattern, using the WIRS series and other sources, is

[1] The figure for check-off coverage was calculated by summing the number of employees working in establishments where a check-off arrangement was reported and then multiplying by the average union density for those workplaces. This was then divided by the total number of employees. The calculation was made for manuals and non-manuals separately before summing the two figures to get an overall total. Union density was assumed to be the average figure in the cases where union membership was not known.

[2] Recent analysis has revealed an error in the calculation of the coverage figure of 71 per cent previously reported on p 78 of *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys* by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot (1986). This has now been corrected and, in addition, the few cases where coverage was not known have now been included. As the bulk of these cases were in the public sector, their coverage is assumed to be comprehensive.

[3] The basis of the WIRS calculation of check-off coverage results in a maximum estimate. The calculation assumes that at establishments where a check-off arrangement was reported, it applied to all unions if there were several represented, and to all union members at the establishment rather than those who opted for the arrangement. For further details, see pp 92–93 of *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys* by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot (1986).

Table 5 Union density among all employees by region: WIRS and SAS results

	Great Britain	East Anglia	South East excluding London (ROSE)	Greater London	South West	East Midlands	Scotland	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	Wales	North West	North England
I: Establishments with 25 or more employees in all industries except Division 0 and Class 11.												
WIRS (1984)[1]	58	40	43	47	55	61	63	65	67	71	71	72
SAS (1984/5/6)	56	44	41	46	49	69	69	56	66	79	67	76
Base: all employees	*2,025*	*86*	*432*	*236*	*162*	*137*	*182*	*213*	*157*	*77*	*236*	*103*
II: Establishments of all sizes in all industries												
SAS (1984/5/6)	47	35	34	41	36	59	56	45	51	64	57	61
Base: all employees	*3,113*	*142*	*626*	*339*	*258*	*214*	*285*	*312*	*280*	*131*	*346*	*182*

Bases as in *table 3*.

beyond the scope of our current analysis.

But if the explanations for the regional pattern of unionisation are not entirely clear, one of the implications of the pattern is clear. The last employment measure shown in *table 3* indicates employment change by region[4]. East Anglia, the region of lowest union density, had employment growth of 5 per cent in the three years up to 1984. At the other end of the scale Wales, the North West and North England all showed employment losses of 5 per cent or more and had the highest levels of union density. This association between employment losses and high membership density is surely part of the explanation for the decline in total union membership in the early 1980s[5].

Unfortunately there are no more recent data from the WIRS series or from the Census of Employment than those used here for 1984 which could be used to see whether the relationship between union density and employment change has persisted. There are, however, more recent data on union membership available from the Social Attitudes Survey series. These are used to comment upon possible trends since 1984 and to cast further light on the picture of unionisation by region.

Evidence from the Social Attitudes Survey series

The Social Attitudes Survey (SAS) has been conducted annually since 1983 among a representative sample of adults of voting age living in private households in Britain[6]. The survey includes questioning on a variety of different topics but both employment status and union or staff association membership have been covered in each of the five surveys conducted so far. From these data it is possible to calculate union membership density—that is, the proportion of employees who were members—in a manner comparable with that given above for WIRS. By using the survey data on each individual's *residential* location, it is also possible to map a spatial distribution of union density from this source. And by including only those employees in the SAS sample working at the type of establishment covered by the WIRS sample, we can make a realistic comparison with the WIRS results that are reported in *table 3*.

The results of this analysis are given in the first two rows of *table 5*. The first row is simply the spatial pattern of total density from WIRS, previously included in *table 3*; the second reports the results from the Social Attitudes Survey series. To overcome the problem of small cell sizes, we have combined the three years of SAS observations from 1984 to 1986[7].

The first point to note about these results is that they broadly confirm the regional pattern evident from WIRS: the same four, most southerly, regions had below average membership density. While the rank order of regional density is not identical, this is probably due to differences in both the type of respondent and the regional specification used in the two datasets. The WIRS measures relate to the location of employment, those from SAS to the location of residence. Travel to work from one region to another, particularly common between London and adjacent regions, might lead to differences. Allowing these points, however, the correspondence between the two data sources is very high. Indeed, the pattern is broadly similar when the analysis is extended to all industries and establishment sizes, as is evident from the third row of *table 5*.

A number of implications follow from this analysis of the SAS results. First, the confirmation of the WIRS pattern in the type of establishment covered by the WIRS sample suggests that the 1984 WIRS provides a good measure of union membership density. There may have been residual doubts that managers responsible for personnel and industrial relations matters, the main WIRS respondents, could provide accurate estimates of union membership among an establishment's workforce. The correspondence with the SAS results suggests that any such doubts are unfounded.

Second, the SAS results for 1984 to 1986 imply that the spatial distribution of union density outlined above persisted beyond 1984. Third, the correspondence between the employment-based and residentially-based pattern of union density at the regional level suggests that any differences in the spatial pattern due to commuting either cancel each other out or are not sufficiently large to affect the overall pattern significantly. The very similar figures for both London and the Rest of the South East from the two sources are particularly striking in this respect.

[1] The 'industry-adjusted' density figures were obtained by multiplying the number of employees in each region within an industry by the national density figure for that industry and then aggregating the members for all industries within regions and dividing by total regional employment. The same procedure was used for the workplace-size and ownership adjustment. The national density estimate for workplaces in four different size-bands was applied to employment in those size-bands in each region, separately for publicly and privately owned concerns.

[2] "Trade union membership in Great Britain: an individual-level analysis" by G S Bain and P Elias, *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol 13, March 1985, pp 71–92.

[3] See "Unionisation in Britain: an inter-establishment analysis based on survey data" by F Elsheikh and G S Bain, *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol 18, July 1980, pp 169–178.

[4] See "1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, January 1987, p 33.

[5] A similar relationship using the WIRS data on *establishment* employment changes, rather than the regional aggregates used here, was reported on p 60 of *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys*, by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot (1986).

[6] Technical details and an account of the main results from the 1986 survey can be found in *British Social Attitudes: The 1987 Report*, by R Jowell, S Witherspoon and L Brook, published by Gower, Aldershot (1987). Results from the 1987 survey are expected later this year.

[7] It was not possible to include the 1983 observation even though the questions of union membership was asked in that survey. This was because the question on the size of employee's establishment was not asked and so we could not specify the appropriate WIRS exclusion—establishments employing fewer than 25 people.

From *table 5* it also seems likely that overall union density fell slightly in the early period following 1984 in the type of establishment covered by the WIRS-type sample, given that the SAS results include the two subsequent years. The difference in the figures for WIRS and for all establishments from SAS, 56 per cent and 47 per cent respectively, also underlines the fact that the WIRS sample covers establishments where union membership is most common and implies that the exclusion of small workplaces from WIRS is of little consequence for analysing the overall level of union membership. Recent changes in union density among all industries and sizes of establishment are given in *table 6*.

While there was a decline in total density in the 1983 to 1986 period, *table 6* also suggests that there has been a slowing-down in the rate of change. Indeed, given that the survey estimates are subject to sampling error, it would be difficult to argue that union density among employees has been anything other than constant over the period 1984 to 1986. Looking at the components of change in terms of workforce composition, *table 6* shows that over the period 1983 to 1986 membership density among full-timers declined slightly while that among part-timers increased slightly. To simplify the results a little, between 1983–84 and 1985–86 density among full-timers fell from 52 to 50 per cent while that among part-timers increased from 27 to 29 per cent. It is difficult to judge whether the latter increase has arisen from compositional changes or as a result of trade union recruitment drives.

Table 6 Union density 1983–86: results from the Social Attitudes Survey series

	1983	1984	1985	1986
All employees	49	47	47	46
Base	*803*	*762*	*830*	*1,521*
Full-time employees	54	51	51	50
Base	*659*	*638*	*695*	*1,233*
Part-time employees	30	24	27	31
Base	*144*	*123*	*135*	*287*

Conclusion

This article has sought to extend the analysis of union density derived from the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey in two main ways: by examining, first, the industrial distribution of union density in relation to workforce composition and, second, the spatial distribution of union density in Britain. It was found, in the main, that the factors which explained total density in particular industries also explained the level of membership among either the full-time or the part-time staff in those industries. But there were some exceptions to this pattern.

At the level of standard region, density and other indices of unionisation were consistently below the national average in the four most southerly areas of England. This analysis was confirmed, as far as union density was concerned, for establishments of all sizes and industries using data from the Social Attitudes Survey series. Controlling, in a broad way, for regional differences in workplace size, ownership and industrial activity accounted for a substantial part of the regional differences. However, the remaining differences suggest a regional effect which could be explored by further analysis. The addition of the Social Attitudes Survey series data showed that the spatial pattern outlined for 1984 has persisted since then and that, overall, the level of union density has changed little, if at all, over the same period. ■

Technical note

The design of the second Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) conducted in 1984 was similar to the first survey conducted in 1980. The survey covered establishments employing 25 or more people, full-time and part-time, in all industries except agriculture, forestry and fishing and coal extraction. Part-time employees were defined as those working *fewer* than 30 hours per week. Interviews were achieved in a total of 2,019 establishments in 1984. Data on employment and trade union membership were obtained from management respondents in each workplace and our calculations of union density are based on this information. Although data on union membership were also collected from worker representative respondents, this was only in workplaces with recognised trade unions. The data from management respondents are used here because the information is more complete, since it includes membership in workplaces where unions were not recognised for collective bargaining. Both the 1980 and 1984 survey datasets include information on the location of each sampled establishment at regional and local authority level. The 1984 regional and local authority codings used for this article include a small number of recent corrections.

Density figures were calculated by summing the number of union (or staff association) members reported by management respondents in sampled establishments and then dividing by the sum of the employees in those establishments. As the survey questions on union membership were less complete in the first survey in 1980 than in the second in 1984, however, changes in union density between the two surveys cannot be systematically charted. Although it is technically possible to estimate the level of union membership density among one group, full-time employees, from both surveys, the structure of the questioning in the 1980 survey is such that the resulting data are not strictly comparable with the 1984 results presented here. In particular, 1980 respondents were asked about membership of trade unions and staff associations separately, giving rise to more non-response than in the 1984 survey and some cases where the same employees were included in both categories.

The survey questions concerning non-manual employees referred to membership of trade unions or staff associations. The analysis in this article makes no distinction between the two types of body for three reasons. First, in most cases staff associations were certified as independent by the Certification Officer. Second, in most cases staff associations were recognised by the employer for collective bargaining purposes. Third, staff associations were relatively uncommon.

Full technical details of the survey are given in *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980–1984: the DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys* by N Millward and M Stevens, published by Gower, Aldershot (1986).

Special Feature

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Networ

Discipline at work

by Ian Hunter
Industrial Relations Information Service, ACAS

Although published only last December, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) handbook *Discipline at Work* has already had a third printing, bringing the number of copies to 120,000. The handbook is intended to help in the drawing up of rules and procedures and in ensuring that they operate effectively and fairly. It is designed for use by employers, trade unions and employees alike.

Disciplinary action is often regarded as synonymous with dismissal but the new ACAS handbook takes a more positive approach by emphasising that the main purpose of a disciplinary procedure should be to encourage improvement in an employee whose standard of work or conduct is unsatisfactory.

To put the handbook in a historical context, it was in 1964 that the Government first accepted recommendation no 119 of the International Labour Organisation on termination of employment. This committed the Government to discuss with both employers and trade unions the provision of procedures to give effective safeguards against arbitrary dismissal. A Department of Employment Committee reported in 1967 to the effect that provision by employers of a formal procedure for handling dismissals was usually found only in large concerns. In addition, these 'industry-wide' agreements often meant long delays so that employees with a grievance were usually in different jobs before the matter had been resolved.

In June 1968 the Donovan Commission reported that there was a general feeling among employees and trade unions that the haphazard system which provided for only some employees to be covered by formal procedures was unsatisfactory. The Commission noted that in the early 1960s there was an average of 203 stoppages each year arising out of dismissals and concluded that for the sake of industrial peace it was necessary for workers to be given better protection against unfair dismissal.

Following the Commission's recommendations, the unfair dismissal provisions of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 were introduced in February 1972. The Code of Practice issued under that Act devoted four paragraphs to spelling out some guiding principles on disciplinary arrangements.

During the 1970s and early 1980s industrial relations procedures tended to become more formalised, at least in the sense that people were more likely to put something down on paper about procedures for handling grievances and disciplinary issues. The evidence of the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, for example, showed that in 81 per cent of establishments employing 25 or more people there was a procedure for discipline and dismissals; when the survey was repeated four years later, this proportion had risen to 90 per cent.

It is also worth noting that during the period 1967–76 the proportion of working days lost due to disputes over disciplinary and dismissal issues was 4·6 per cent of all days lost, but that the equivalent figure for the following ten years was only 2·3 per cent. This suggests that the development of unfair dismissal legislation and the formalisation of disciplinary procedures made a positive contribution to reducing industrial action over these issues.

Code of Practice

In 1977 Parliament approved a Code of Practice on Disciplinary Practice and Procedures in Employment prepared by ACAS to provide guidance on the handling of disciplinary matters. This new Code superseded the relevant sections of the Code issued under the 1971 Act. Failure to observe any provision of the Code of Practice does not in itself render a person liable to any proceedings, but an industrial tribunal has a statutory duty in any proceedings before it to take into account any provision of the Code which appears to the tribunal to be relevant. The Code of Practice was widely referred to by industrial tribunals in the years immediately following its introduction and it is generally accepted that it made a positive contribution to the management of discipline.

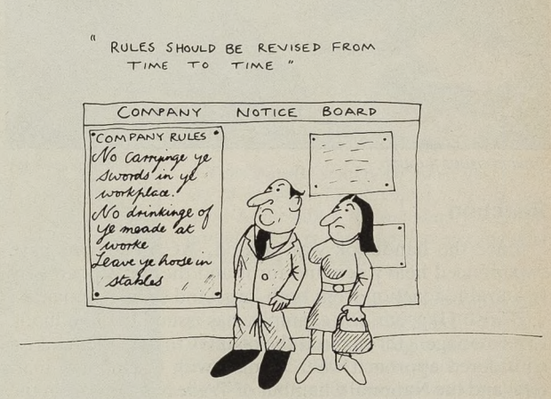
By the mid-1980s there had been important developments in good industrial relations practice and a number of legal judgements affecting the way in which the Code had been interpreted. In 1984 ACAS decided to consider the feasibility of revising the 1977 Code and in November 1985 issued for comment a consultative document on a draft of a new version. In addition to discipline, the new draft Code set out procedures for dealing with absence and substandard work and for handling redundancy.

The draft was widely regarded as helpful and containing sound advice on good industrial relations practice. There were, however, some reservations expressed about the practicality of including guidance on redundancy handling and this section was subsequently removed.

After further discussions, it was decided that the most practicable course of action would be to issue an advisory handbook to complement the existing Code of Practice, with guidance on practical matters such as conducting a disciplinary interview and examples of disciplinary procedures.

Proper procedures

The publication of the handbook on December 8, 1987 coincided with renewed emphasis on proper procedures, following the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Polkey v A E Dayton Services Ltd—described in the *New Law Journal* as "probably the most important decision on the law of unfair dismissal for several years". In this case the House of Lords, led by Lord Mackay, reversed a decision of the Court of Appeal where it has been held that a dismissal for redundancy without any warning or consultation was fair because, under a principle established under a previous case (British Labour Pump Co Ltd v Byrne: 1979), the result (ie: dismissal) would have been the same if there had been consultation. That principle was held to be contrary to Section 57(3) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act which requires the tribunal to look at the reasonableness of the employer's action and not at the injustice or otherwise to the employee.



However, Lord Mackay did go on to say that "if the employer could reasonably have concluded in the light of circumstances known to him at the time of dismissal that consultation or warning would be utterly useless, he might well act reasonably even if he did not observe the provisions of the Code." Notwithstanding this qualification the *New Law Journal* has stated that the decision "indubitably increases the likelihood that non-observance of procedures will render a dismissal unfair." It seems clear that the decision elevates the status of warnings and consultation prior to dismissal and reinforces the importance of following proper procedures.

This principle runs throughout the handbook which stresses that proper procedures are an aid to good management and are not to be viewed primarily as a means of imposing sanctions or as necessarily leading to dismissal. In addition to discipline, the handbook provides guidance on how to handle frequent and persistent short-term absence through ill-health, employees with special health problems and failure to return from extended leave. Further sections offer advice on employee counselling and on the role of training, supervision and appraisal systems in dealing with

poor performance. The value of an internal appeals procedure is stressed and more extensive guidance is given in relation to employees charged with or convicted of a criminal offence.

Small firms

The handbook takes account of the special needs of small firms wherever practicable. It is designed for easy reference, to be dipped into as and when necessary, and not necessarily to be read through at one sitting. The introduction makes clear that a simple procedure may be sufficient for the small company; the section on rules acknowledges that it may be sufficient in small firms for rules to be displayed in the workplace (rather than issued to employees individually); Section 7 recognises the particular difficulty which small firms will have in relation to internal appeals; the Appendices give guidance on rules and an example of a simple disciplinary procedure which might be appropriate for a small firm.

Talking issues through. Photo: Jim Stagg

Reaction

Since the handbook was printed, ACAS regions have experienced heavy demand for it and there has been very favourable reaction from both large and small companies.

British Gypsum, for example, has issued the handbook to its managers throughout the country to help them take a considered approach when dealing with disciplinary matters; and the National Chamber of Trade has stated that the handbook will be invaluable to small firms, particularly those which do not have specialist personnel staff.

Others who have found the handbook to be a useful and practical document include the Motor Agents Association Ltd, the personnel department of Kent County Council and the North East Coast Timber Training Group (representing some 50 small companies).

The take-up among trade unions has also been high and a recent edition of *Bargaining Report* has recommended the handbook as an invaluable tool for all union representatives.

Role of the handbook

The introduction to the handbook makes clear that it is purely advisory and does not have the status of a Code of Practice. There is therefore no duty on tribunal members to have regard to the handbook's contents. However, industrial tribunals do have a duty to assess the reasonableness of the employer's actions when considering unfair dismissal cases. In the event that a party to an unfair dismissal case were to refer to the handbook during the course of the proceedings, the tribunal would be free to consider whether a particular provision of the handbook was relevant to the question of reasonableness.

It remains to be seen to what extent, if any, the content of the handbook are imported into industrial tribunal proceedings. Meanwhile, it is worth remembering that the emphasis throughout the handbook is on avoiding disciplinary action except where strictly necessary. The handbook takes a positive approach to discipline by emphasising that the purpose of a disciplinary procedure is to encourage improvement wherever possible. ACAS remains hopeful that the consistent application of a fair disciplinary procedure will help to minimise disagreements about disciplinary matters and reduce the need for dismissals. This in turn should help to reduce the number of unfair dismissal applications to industrial tribunals.

Since its inception, the advisory service of ACAS has helped firms to set up grievance and disciplinary procedures. This aspect features in some 40 per cent of all the Service's advisory work. ACAS advice is free and the handbook contains a list of its regional offices. Copies of the handbook may be obtained from any ACAS office in Great Britain or from Head Office at 11/12 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LA.

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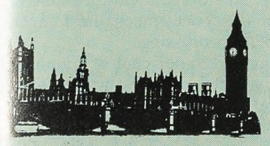
Questions in QA Parliament

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



Department of Employment Ministers
Secretary of State: **Norman Fowler**
Minister of State: **John Cope**
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:
John Lee and Patrick Nicholls

Sex and race monitoring

Coville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what research projects he has commissioned to ascertain the response of industry to the introduction of sex and race monitoring systems and if he will make a statement.

Norman Fowler: A research project will shortly be commissioned to investigate the benefits that accrue from the introduction of ethnic monitoring systems by employers. In so far as it does not detract from the central focus of the project, the research will cover gender and disability dimensions also.

(March 30)

Coville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has concerning the extent of race and sex monitoring, respectively, among major and minor industries, respectively.

Coville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many and what percentage of the significant private sector employers visited by his Department's Race Relations Advisory Service since 1985 have introduced ethnic monitoring arrangements; and how many and what percentage were considering the introduction of such arrangements at the time of the visit.

Norman Fowler: No detailed information is available on the full extent of race and sex monitoring in the workplace. However, for race in the period April 1, 1985 to December 31, 1987, of 374 major private sector employers visited by the Department of Employment's Race Relations Advisory Service, 126 (34 per cent) have introduced or are actively considering the introduction of ethnic monitoring. No records are available to show the number who were already considering such arrangements prior to the visit being made.

(March 30)

Norman Fowler

Gangmasters

David Nicholson (Taunton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he is now able to give the results of his Department's recent investigations into the activities of gangmasters; and if he will make a statement.

Norman Fowler: Benefit fraud investigators from my Department, supported by investigators from the Department of Health and Social Security, have now concluded a major investigation into the activities of gangmasters and their workers in Lincolnshire. Of the 600 people investigated, all of whom were drawing benefits as unemployed, between 40 and 60 are likely to face prosecution for offences under social security legislation. Up to 20 of those facing prosecution are likely to be gangmasters. In addition to the likely prosecution cases, 300 of the 600 claimants investigated withdrew their claims to benefit during the investigation. Benefit savings from the exercises are likely to total some £330,000.

The Government are determined to reduce abuse of the gangmaster system in the interests both of safeguarding public funds and of protecting legitimate gangmasters and their equally honest employees whose businesses are being undermined by the dishonest in the industry. Further unannounced fraud drives will therefore take place in the areas concerned at regular intervals for the foreseeable future.

(March 30)

Gas installation

Tony Favell (Stockport) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to introduce the mandatory registration of installers of gas appliances; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The Health and Safety Commission and the Council for the Confederation for the Registration of Gas Installers (CORGI) have been asked to develop proposals for an independent, broadly based, and representative body to promote safety in gas installation. Mandatory registration of gas installers with such a body is among the proposals currently being considered.

High earnings

Alan Williams (Swansea West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what change there has been in the numbers earning double, treble and quadruple national average earnings since 1978–79; and what regional breakdown is available.

John Lee: The numbers in the United Kingdom earning double, treble and quadruple national average earnings are estimated to have increased between 1978–79 and 1986–87 by 150,000, 90,000 and 50,000 respectively. These numbers include the self-employed. Regional data are not available.

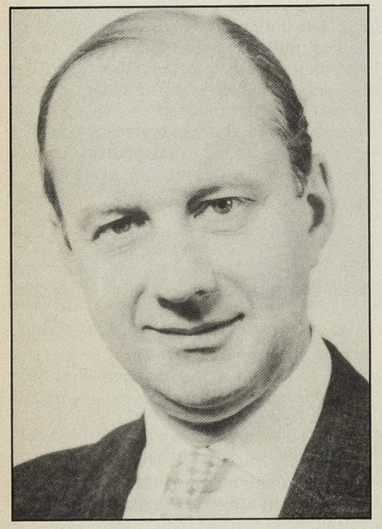
(March 28)

Careers services

John Butterfill (Bournemouth West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what extra assistance he plans to make available to local authorities to enable their careers services to provide extra help to young people arising from the proposed withdrawal of income support from most young people under 18 years.

John Cope: 1,063 posts are currently funded in local authority careers services under this Department's direct grant strengthening scheme. In 1988–89, as foreshadowed in the Public Expenditure White Paper, an extra 72 posts, directly funded by this Department, will be targeted on those local authorities where our present level of support insufficiently recognises the difficulties faced by young people in the labour market.

(March 1)



John Cope

YTS

Robert B Jones (West Hertfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a further statement on the progress of the YTS scheme.

John Cope: The beginning of April marks the second anniversary of two-year YTS. During the past two years very important progress has been made.

At any one time there are on average over 400,000 young people in training, compared with 285,000 in 1985, and, of course, YTS now offers two years of training. In addition, of those young people who left YTS schemes between April 1986 and September 1987, 75 per cent went into work or further education and training.

We are continuing to improve further the high quality of training on offer. Over 50 per cent of trainees entering their second year on YTS had already gained a vocational qualification, and all YTS managing agents have to secure approved training organisation status if they are to continue to work with YTS.

Overall, YTS is making major contribution to meeting the needs of employers and the wishes of young people. The task now is to ensure that YTS provides the opportunity for all young people who enter the labour market to gain the skills and qualifications which will enhance their job prospects and meet the demands of the labour market.

(March 29)

Joyce Quinn (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the most recent estimates of job substitution rates for YTS.

John Cope: The latest estimates, based on evidence from the 1985–86 YTS Providers Survey, show a rate of job substitution of 6 per cent. This represents the proportion of training places that have replaced jobs for adults.

(March 29)

Eric Martlew (Carlisle) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of YTS leavers enter employment with employers who did not supply their training or work experience.

John Cope: The latest results from the Manpower Services Commission's regular follow-up surveys of YTS leavers show that, of those young people who left YTS schemes between April 1986 and September 1987, 30 per cent were in full-time employment with an employer who did not supply their training or work experience (or were self-employed) at the time of the surveys.

(March 29)

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of YTS leavers enter employment with the same employer who provided their training or work experience.

John Cope: The latest results from the Manpower Services Commission's regular follow-up surveys on YTS leavers show that, of those young people who left YTS schemes between April 1986 and September 1987, 26 per cent were full-time in employment with the employer who ran their YTS scheme or provided work experience, at the time of the surveys.

(March 29)

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many school leavers were on YTS/YOPs schemes during 1987; and how many and what percentage of these school leavers obtained work on completing their time on the scheme.

John Cope: There were on average about 400,000 young people training on YTS at any one time in 1987. The Youth Opportunities Programme ended in 1983.

The latest Manpower Services Commission follow-up surveys of YTS leavers show that of those who completed their training programme between April 1986 and September 1987, 73 per cent were in work at the time of the surveys.

(March 31)

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will categorise the main areas of employment currently providing places for YTS trainees and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: At December 31, 1987, 60 per cent of YTS training was in the main occupational areas of: administrative and clerical; construction and civil engineering; selling and storage; health community and personnel service; mechanical engineering and metal processing.

A further 20 per cent of training was in motor vehicle repair and maintenance; agriculture; electrical and electronic engineering and catering and food preparation.

YTS places exist in all sectors of the economy, covering almost all occupations. The Manpower Services Commission plans YTS places according to local labour market needs. Two-year YTS is now firmly established and offers all school leavers quality training in modern work skills.

This will be of benefit both to young people and to British industry, which will gain from a better trained, more flexible young workforce.

(March 31)

Inner cities

Bryan Gould (Dagenham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of the employment programmes is spent in the inner cities.

John Cope: In 1987–88 it is estimated that approximately one-third of the expenditure by this Department and the Manpower Services Commission on employment, training and enterprise programmes in England is in the inner cities.

(March 31)

Manufacturing jobs

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many jobs have been lost in manufacturing industry since 1979; and if he will list the sectors of manufacturing industry which have incurred the highest number of job losses.

Patrick Nicholls: Between June 1979 and January 1988 the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is estimated to have fallen by 2,077,000. Over this period, the largest falls occurred in the mechanical engineering, motor vehicle, metal manufacturing, electrical engineering and metal goods industries. However, recent figures suggest that the trend in manufacturing employment may now be levelling out.

(March 29)

Hotel grading

Conal Gregory (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what consultation is taking place on a scheme for hotel grading as a separate qualitative assessment from classification.

John Lee: Following extensive consultations with the serviced accommodation sector, the English Tourist Board have announced their intention of introducing a system of assessing quality standards as an addition to the existing Crown Classification System. The ETB is involved in detailed discussions with the industry and its trade associations on the best way to introduce the new scheme.

(March 25)

Conal Gregory (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, pursuant to his reply of November 19, Official Report, column 521, what is the latest information on the number of the establishments accepted for Crown classification in each category including five gold crowns; how many hotels have failed to meet the specification; and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: According to figures for England produced by the English Tourist Board, the information as at February 23, 1988 is as follows:

Category	Number
Listed	2,147
1 Crown	573
2 Crowns	3,009
3 Crowns	1,801
4 Crowns	1,215
5 Crowns	251
Total	8,996

Six of the Five Crown graded hotels have also been given the Five Gold Crown Award. Of those establishments which have applied, 125 have failed to meet the criteria for classification.

(March 22)

New Restart questionnaire

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide details for each of the offices where the new Restart questionnaire has been piloted, of the number of people found to be unavailable for work for the period before the introduction of the new questionnaire and for the period following the introduction.

John Lee: The number of people referred in the months of January and February 1988 from the 11 launch offices to an unemployment benefit office because of a doubt about their availability for work is shown in the attached table.

The two sets of figures are not directly comparable in that those for the period following the launch of the Restart interview form on February 1 include a number of referrals which would previously have been sent to claimant advisers.

John Lee

It is not possible to provide figures for the number of those referred to unemployment benefit offices who are subsequently disallowed benefit since the number of such decisions which follow a Restart interview cannot be separately identified within the total number of decisions which follow from referrals to adjudication officers from unemployment benefit offices.

Office	Numbers referred to unemployment benefit offices because of doubts over availability	
	January 1988 (5-week period)	February 1988 (4-week period)
Billingham	0	30
Dundee	1	54
Ealing	46	57
Huddersfield	21	37
Leicester	62	228
Plymouth	12	50
Port Talbot	2	34
Preston	20	72
Stoke	18	146
Watford	6	37
Wimbledon	19	96

(March 23)

Local Employer Networks

Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many Local Employer Networks have been established and what has been the cost to his Department.

Patrick Nicholls: 87 Local Employer Networks had been contracted by March 18 with a further five applications under consideration.

£3·7 million has been allocated to the project, which is a collaborative venture between the CBI, Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Manpower Services Commission.

(March 29)

Job Release allowances

Jacques Arnold (Gravesham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will announce the results of the review of the rates of allowance payable under both the Job Release Scheme and the Part-time Job Release Scheme.

John Lee: Although the Job Release Scheme closed on January 31, 1988, the allowances will continue to be paid to participants for up to five years. Following our annual review, the allowances payable from April 11, 1988 under the Job Release Schemes will be as follows:

Full-time scheme

For disabled men who entered the scheme aged 60, 61, 62 and 63:

- for those who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week—£75.50 a week, taxable;
- for all other disabled men £62.15 a week, taxable.

For women who entered the scheme aged 59 and men who entered the scheme aged 64:

- for those who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week —£70.25 a week, tax free;
- for all others £56.05 a week, tax free.

Part-time scheme

The Part-time Job Release Scheme closed on May 30, 1986. However, the rates of allowance for those who entered the scheme on or before that date will be as follows:

For disabled men who entered the Part-time Scheme aged 60 and 61 and men who entered the Part-time Scheme aged 62 and 63:

- who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week —£44.70 a week, taxable;
- for all others £37.25 a week, taxable.

(There are no longer any participants receiving the tax-free allowance on the Part-time Scheme.)

(March 30)

Self-catering standards

John Butterfill (Bournemouth West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is being done to ensure that self-catering holiday accommodation is maintained at a high standard.

John Lee: The English Tourist Board offered a total of nearly £1 million in the 1986–87 financial year towards the costs of developing and upgrading self-catering accommodation. At the beginning of 1988, the Board introduced the Holiday Homes Approval Scheme. Accommodation approved under this voluntary scheme will have met minimum standards of cleanliness and quality.

(March 29)

Employment Training

Thomas Graham (Renfrew West and Inverclyde) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations he has received asking him to reconsider his decision to pay £10 per week plus benefit to those who participate in the adult training scheme.

George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations he has received asking him to reconsider his decision to pay £10 per week plus benefit to those who participate in the adult training scheme.

Patrick Nicholls: We have received a number of representations about the level of the training allowance to be paid to participants on the new Employment Training programme. The Government's decisions on the allowance, and on the other payments to be made to participants, implement in full the unanimous recommendations of the Manpower Services Commission. The allowance will give participants a lead of £10–£12 a week over their benefit entitlement and will ensure that they will be better off on the programme than remaining unemployed and on benefit.

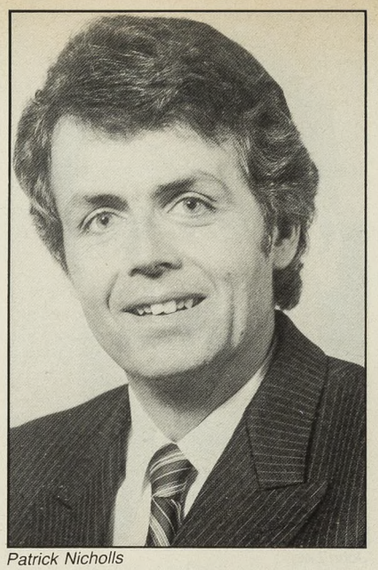
(March 29)

David Blunkett (Sheffield, Brightside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether the differential benefits for under and over 25-year olds were taken into account in planning the resources for the new adult training scheme; whether those who have their 25th birthday during their time on the course will automatically receive an increase in allowance in line with the Social Security Act 1986 differentials; and if he is prepared to reconsider such differentials in order to pay the same allowance to all participants of whatever age.

Patrick Nicholls: Payments to trainees in the new Employment Training programme will be those unanimously recommended by the Manpower Services Commission. The resources available for the new programme take into account the range of benefits that trainees may be receiving, including differential income support rates for people aged over and under 25. Those trainees who are in receipt of income support before joining Employment Training will continue to receive an element of income support while they train. Any change in circumstances—including reaching the age of 25—will therefore be reflected in the overall payment received by the individual. It is a basic principle of Employment Training that all participants should be better off while training than they would be if they remained unemployed and in receipt of benefit, and this will be ensured by the payment system we have adopted.

(April 12)

Elliot Morley (Glandford and Scunthorpe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what special arrangements are included for disabled people and those with special needs under the new adult training programme.



Patrick Nicholls

Patrick Nicholls: The new Employment Training programme will be locally planned and delivered in line with local needs, including the needs of disabled people. Where appropriate, supplementary funding will be available to assist in meeting higher costs associated with training people with special needs. There will also be special eligibility arrangements for disabled people. In addition, a range of specific help for trainees with disabilities will be available in the form of Special Aids to Employment, Adaptations to Premises, a Communicator Service for Deaf Trainees and a Personal Reader Service for blind trainees.

(March 29)

Jobclubs

Robert Hayward (Kingswood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a further statement on the development of Jobclubs.

John Lee: Since my reply to my hon friend the member for Bolton West (Mr Sackville), Official Report, Tuesday December 15, 1987 at column 476, a further 51 Jobclubs have opened.

There are now 1,184 Jobclubs in operation. Some changes in eligibility rules were made early in March 1988 to reinforce help available to unemployed people at a disadvantage in the labour market. In particular, entry to Jobclubs was made easier for: (i) people with disabilities, (ii) ex-offenders, (iii) clients of Manpower Services Commission's adult programmes (if they leave the programme unplaced).

In addition, the Employment Service is developing the Jobclub programme in inner cities so as better to meet special needs.

(March 29)

Factory inspectors

Henry McLeish (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the change in the number of Her Majesty's factory inspectors since 1979.

Patrick Nicholls: On April 1, 1979 there were 742 factory inspectors in post in the Health and Safety Executive. On March 1 1988 there were 598. Recruitment to the Inspectorate is at present under way.

(March 29)

Working days lost

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will publish in the Official Report the number of working days lost in: (a) Scotland and (b) the United Kingdom as a result of (i) accidents and illness at work and (ii) strike action in each year since 1978.

Patrick Nicholls: Table 1 shows the available information for the estimated number of days of certified incapacity resulting from compensated industrial accidents and prescribed diseases in Scotland and in Great Britain. This information is available only up to April 1983 when Industrial Injury Benefit was effectively abolished.

Table 1

Year (June to May)	Number of days (millions)	
	Scotland	Great Britain
1977–78	1·8	15·6
1978–79	1·7	15·5
1979–80	1·5	13·0
1980–81	1·3	10·9
1981–82	1·2	10·8
1982–83*	1·0	9·5

* Year ending March 31, 1983.

Table 2 shows the number of working days lost due to industrial disputes in Scotland and Great Britain.

Table 2

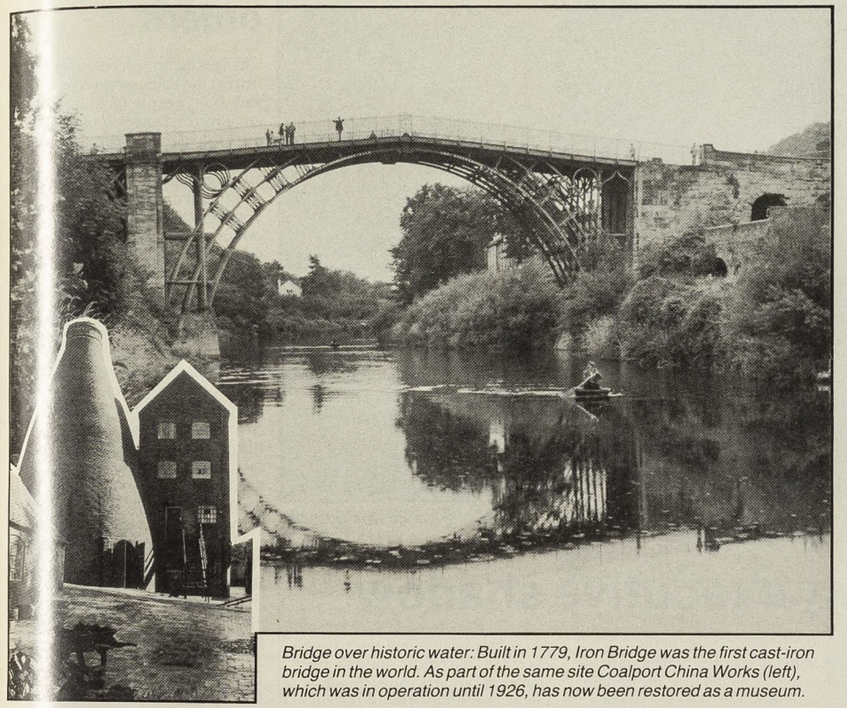
Year	Number of days (thousands)	
	Scotland	Great Britain
1978	886	9,141
1979	3,268	28,744
1980	1,447	11,915
1981	599	4,197
1982	634	5,216
1983	308	3,675
1984	2,333	27,083
1985	681	6,362
1986	312	1,890

Notes: 1 The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day are excluded unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is greater than 100. Workers indirectly involved (laid off) are included but only at the establishments where the dispute occurred.
2 The information is regularly published in *Employment Gazette*.

Figures for Northern Ireland are a matter for my rt hon friend the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

(March 29)

Topics



Bridge over historic water: Built in 1779, Iron Bridge was the first cast-iron bridge in the world. As part of the same site Coalport China Works (left), which was in operation until 1926, has now been restored as a museum.

New answers to old problems

"The most extraordinary district in the world," was how a 19th century clergyman described the Ironbridge Gorge.

By the late 1950s the area had become a classic scene of industrial dereliction—a wasteland of abandoned buildings, following the decline of the Shropshire coalfield and its associated industries.

Today, the valley, which was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, has been restored into a living record of the nation's industrial achievements.

This rapid transformation of Ironbridge's fortunes, from ignominy to international historic importance, is due to the work of a development trust—The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust.

Development trusts are a relatively new answer to an old problem: how to halt the decline of urban areas and improve amenities.

As independent, non-profitmaking organisations, development trusts take action to renew an area by bringing together the public, private and voluntary sectors, organising fund-raising and encouraging the involvement of local people.

The type of work, operating style and organisational structure of the Ironbridge trust together with case studies from nine other trusts are documented in a new book.

Creating Development Trusts has been prepared for the Department of the Environment and is probably the first detailed review of the subject.

The book has two main purposes. First, to show the range of development trusts around the country and, second, to identify good practice in setting up and running trusts.

Publication of the book marks the second round in a series of case studies based on the theme 'good practice in urban regeneration'. □

Creating Development Trusts: Good Practice in Urban Regeneration prepared for the Department of the Environment by D Warburton and D Wilcox of Partnership Ltd, with N Bailey, J Davidson, L Robinson, K Thomson and D Tyler. Published by HMSO. Price £11.95. ISBN 0 11 752035 7.

Weighing up a solution

Construction workers can risk serious injury when laying heavy building blocks.

Building blocks, which can weigh up to 100 pounds—more when wet—can cause injury when they have to be placed above shoulder level as a wall is erected.

However, members of the Construction Industry Advisory Committee (CONIAC) have now endorsed a Health and Safety Executive plan to find a solution to the problem.

CONIAC has agreed that handling heavy blocks using traditional methods is unsatisfactory and is now seeking methods to avoid undue risk by changing attitudes to the specification of such blocks and improving systems of working. □

Diary dates

Some of the more interesting conferences and events over the next few months include:

• *IPM '88*, The National Personnel and Management Services Exhibition will open at the Harrogate Exhibition Centre on October 26 and runs for three days.

Formerly known as the Management Services and Equipment Exhibition, the event has been renamed to reflect the nature and stature of the show.

Sponsored by the Institute of Personnel Management, the event will be relevant to managers in every area of business and industry who have a responsibility for staff.

For further details contact Peter Mirrington, Danum Lake House, Stoke Road, Clare, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 8HG. (tel 0787 277354).

• *Flexible Resource Management and the South-North Divide* has been chosen as the theme for this year's annual conference of The Manpower Society.

The conference will be held in Bournemouth on May 18 to 20 and is open to both members and non-members of the society.

Speakers include Eric Langford, chairman of the executive, Sir James Munn, chairman of the MSC and Norman Willis, secretary general of the TUC.

For further details contact Mrs Brega Hurley, Hon Secretary, The Manpower Society, freepost, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BR (tel 0865 60596).

• *Smoking at Work: Introducing a Policy Within the Law* is the theme of a one-day conference to be held in London on May 24.

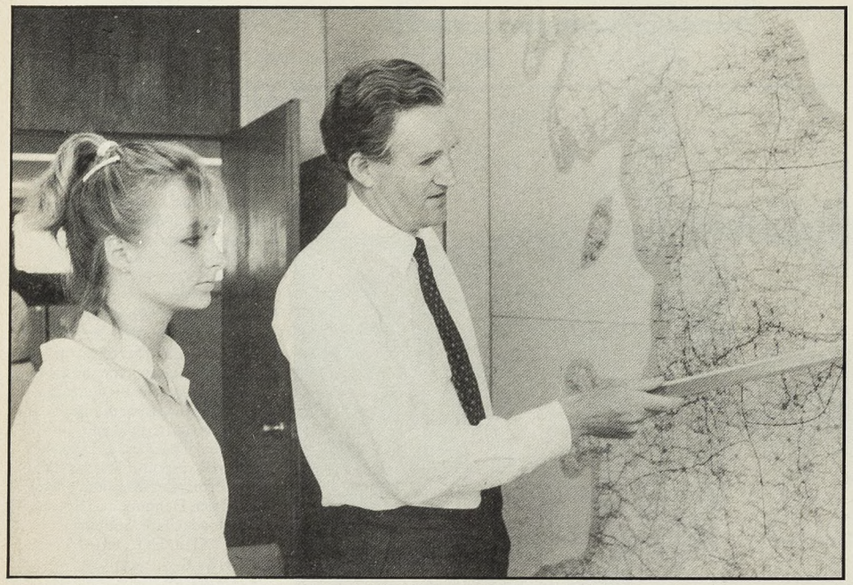
Organised by Industrial Relations Services Training (IRS), the conference will be discussing the Froggatt Report on passive smoking and the legal implications for employees.

For further details contact IRS Training, 18–20 Highbury Place, London N5 1QP (tel 01-354 5858).

• *Implementing, Improving and Managing Effective Incentive Schemes* is the theme of a two day conference on May 19 and 20 to be held in London.

Organised by the Institute For International Research, the conference will feature speakers from organisations such as Jaguar Cars, American Express and Plessey, who have implemented successful incentive schemes.

For further details contact IIR Ltd, 44 Conduit Street, London W1R 9FB. (tel 01-434 1017). □



Putting work shadowing on the map: Ian Hayes (manager, Eastern Region, Ford Credit Britain) discusses locations of fleet customers with sixth former Georgina Atkinson from Billericay School, Essex.

Me and my executive shadow

How can students and top executives best learn from each other and discover the importance of links between education and industry?

One method which has received top marks is 'work shadowing.'

This is highlighted in the findings from the largest work shadowing exercise carried out in the UK.

The project was commissioned from the School Curriculum Industry Partnership and organised during *Industry Year 1986* by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Institute of Directors, with assistance from the Society of Education Officers.

In total, some 1,300 top executives were 'shadowed' by sixth-formers for five working days in order that the students could learn about work and the worker's role.

Executive Shadows, a new report on the project, reveals that students' impressions of the executives' role focused on six main themes: the long hours, the burden of responsibility, the pace and the pressure, the diversity of their work, the expertise they required and the importance of interpersonal skills.

One in ten students commented on the long hours which executives worked: "It impressed me how hard they worked, often until nine o'clock at night," said one student.

Others focused on the importance of diplomatic skills. In one case a marketing manager became irate during a lunchtime meeting when no one agreed with him. "The diplomatic way the other managers dealt with him was memorable," said the student.

Another student also noticed how much business was done over lunch, on a friendly, informal basis.

Overall, impressions were very positive: "I no longer view industry as a somewhat tedious, unexciting career as I did before, but as a job that needs great organisational talent and energy. It could be an exciting career," was one enthusiastic reaction.

On the other side of the coin, five out of six executives said that they themselves had gained from the shadowing experience.

Several found the contact 'refreshing': "Her intelligent questions kept us on our toes! I enjoyed seeing the job through her eyes, she provided a stimulus that I find lacking in certain colleagues."

Many others had their stereotypes and fears challenged: ". . . that after all, there are some good kids at school" and ". . . renewed faith in future generations of businessmen," were typical of the reactions.

Many of the executives found the experience as a 'kind of mirror' which encouraged them to question and review their work practices.

A majority of them felt that the students had learnt about their role and the workplace. As one commented: "She now knows there is more to a vice-chancellor's job than prancing about in funny clothes!" □

Executive Shadows by A G Watts. Published by Longman for the School Curriculum Development Committee. Available from Longman Resources Unit, 62 Hallfield Road, York YO3 7XQ. Price £5.50. ISBN 0582 03098 6.

News releases

New releases, pictures, and new publications for review should be sent to

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

Special exemption orders

Changes in the legislation which restrict the hours worked by women and young people aged under 18 employed in factories, introduced by the Sex Discrimination Act 1986, took effect on February 27, 1987, although the prohibition on women working at night remained in force until February 26, 1988. The provisions in the Factories Act 1961 and related legislation now apply only to young people.

Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 remains, thereby enabling the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for young people aged 16 and 17 by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended March 1988, the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 11,398 women and 4,346 young people. On the day of the count a grand total of 12,22 young people were covered by 1,773 orders. □

UK franchise directory

The 1988 edition of the *United Kingdom Franchise Directory* contains detailed listings of UK franchise opportunities. It has more than 300 entries and offers practical advice on how to go about franchising safely and profitably, avoiding any sharp business practices.

According to the directory's researchers, UK franchising now accounts for 12 per cent of all UK retail sales and has a market value of £3,500 million turnover a year, forecast to double by 1991. It employs around 200,000 people in 23,000 businesses and by 1991 this too should double—to one in every 35 British businesses.

Among the more unusual franchise opportunities listed in the directory are garden maintenance, bookselling, carpet dyeing, computer cleaning, and Mexican restaurants. □

United Kingdom Franchise Directory published by Franchise Development Services Ltd, Castle House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NR2 1PJ. Price £25.

Sporting chance for unemployed people

Sport cannot solve the problem of unemployment, but it can help enrich the lives of unemployed people according to a report published by the Sports Council.

Entitled *Local Authority Sports Provision for the Unemployed*, the report examines the success of schemes run by local authorities to provide unemployed people with opportunities for sport.

It reveals that of the 454 local authorities who responded to a survey 323 (71 per cent) were found to be offering some form of sports provision either aimed at unemployed people or from which they could benefit.

Provision was found to be highest in Scotland, and much lower in Northern Ireland. Among English regions provision was highest in Greater London and the North West and lowest in the South West.

All but 111 local authorities, says the report, now run concession schemes, while an increasing number have organised programmes and outreach projects.

However, a wide variation in the usage of such schemes is noted. Some are widely used while others attract little custom.

The key to success in this area, argues the Sports Council, lies in recruiting the right staff. Experts in sport may not always be the right people to motivate the long-term unemployed.

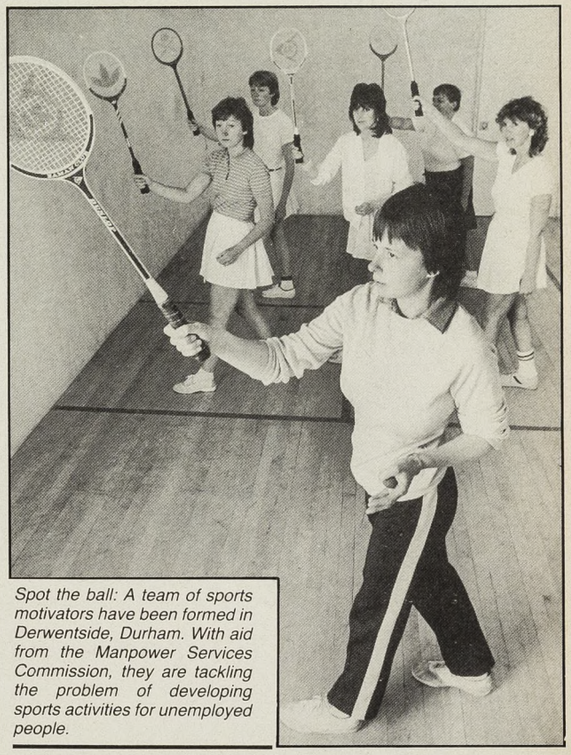
Commenting on the report, Sports Council chairman, John Smith, said: "I am delighted to see that most local authorities are now running schemes."

Underpinning the report is the view that such schemes are no substitute for paid work.

"Nobody pretends that sport can solve the problems of unemployment. But it can do much to alleviate the effects of social and economic disadvantage," said John Smith.

In conclusion, the report finds that well organised schemes can both increase the traffic through sports centres and help enrich the lives of unemployed people. And evidence shows that most local authorities are now rising to the challenge. □

Local Authority Sports Provision for the Unemployed: An appraisal of provision in the UK by Sue Glyptis and Caroline Pack. Published by the Sports Council. Price £9.95 (plus £1 p and p). ISBN 0 906577 84 5.



Spot the ball: A team of sports motivators have been formed in Derwentside, Durham. With aid from the Manpower Services Commission, they are tackling the problem of developing sports activities for unemployed people.

HSE wins asbestos award

A certificate of accreditation has been awarded to the Health and Safety Executive in recognition of its high standard of work in asbestos testing at its Crickenwood laboratories.

Awarded by the National Measurement Accreditation Service (NAMAS), the accreditation is voluntary and open to any UK laboratory performing objective calibrations or tests.

Dr Jack Firth (right), director of the HSE's occupational medicine and hygiene laboratories, received the certificate from John Summerfield (centre), head of NAMAS, while Narendra Nagar (left) demonstrates some of the HSE's testing equipment. □

Statistical corrections

Household expenditure

The results of the 1986 Family Expenditure Survey have been revised following the discovery of a fault in one of the computer programs, the effect of which was to over-estimate expenditure.

The revisions reduce the estimate of average household expenditure in 1986 to £178.10 per week, compared to a published figure of £185.02. Average household expenditure is now estimated to have risen by 9·6 per cent between 1985 and 1986 (compared to the previous estimate of 13·9 per cent). The revisions affect all categories of expenditure but the largest changes are in 'transport and vehicles' and 'services'. Revised 1986 figures for the main components of expenditure are published in *tables 7·1–7·3* of Labour Market Data on pages S58 and S59 of this edition. More details of the revised data will be provided in an article which will appear in *Employment Gazette*.

Because of the widespread nature of the revisions, corrected results from the 1986 Family Expenditure Survey will be made available in early July, free of charge to those customers who purchased a copy of the original report.

Further information on these arrangements and revised figures are available from Statistics A6, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Unemployment: local areas

Figures given in *table 2·9* of the April 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*, which refers to unemployment by county and local authority, wrongly related to January 14, 1988 and not February 11, 1988 as stated.

In *table 2·10*, the parliamentary constituencies in Greater London between Croydon Central and The City of London and Westminster South had their unemployment figures misplaced.

Copies of the correct data for both these tables are available from Statistics B2, Room 428, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. □

REVIEWS

A tome to keep at home

There is more to successful business travel these days than just packing a toothbrush and being able to hit the road, running.

Understanding cultural differences and being armed with a little local knowledge is the key.

In Japan it is very rude to blow your nose in public; in Afghanistan always accept a cigarette from your host. Awareness of such gems, according to the business edition of *World Travel Guide 1988–89* could mean the difference between success of failure.

Already a reference book for tour operators, travel agents and airlines—the guide has now for the first time been made available to people outside the travel trade.

The book contains information on 200 countries including health needs, business and social customs, suitable clothing, time zones, bank hours and passport requirements.

However, if you travel light you may wish to leave the book at home. At over 700 pages and resembling a telephone directory, it could add a few pounds to your excess baggage. □

World Travel Guide 1988–89, 7th edition available from Management Publishing Ltd, Management House, 20 Northgate Street, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 1JT. Price £49.25 plus £2 p and p.

MSC tax guide

A booklet which describes the tax incentives available to firms that invest in training their employees has been published by the Manpower Services Commission.

Called *Tax, Training and Education: A Guide for Employers, Education and Training Providers*, it is part of the MSC's efforts to encourage employers to spend more money on improving the skills and qualifications of the workforce.

MSC director general, Roger Dawe explains: "Employers often don't understand the tax situation when it comes to training, and this may affect their decisions on the subject. By explaining the tax system in simple language we hope to encourage a healthier attitude."

Included in the booklet is the treatment of training expenditure and receipts and donations to education institutions.

The booklet was written for the MSC by management consultants Coopers and Lybrand. □

Tax: Training and Education: A Guide for Employers, Education and Training Providers. Copies are available from the MSC, PP2, Freepost, PO Box 161, Bradford BD9 4BR. Price £2.50.

Tickets please: John Ashworth (left), vice-chancellor, at Salford University with drivers of mobile training buses. Insert: interior of the university's mobile in-service training unit (MISTS).

Training—on the buses style

Buses and coaches are often regarded as purely modes of transport. Occasionally they may be associated with housing hippies, mobile libraries or as promotional gimmicks.

However, since the early 1980s buses have become increasingly linked with mobile training.

Today, more and more colleges, polytechnics and universities are using specially converted buses to take training to local firms.

There are an estimated 100-plus buses in use, fitted out with work stations and equipped with the latest teaching aids, business computers, robotics, pneumatics and information technology.

Training buses can take many forms, including single and double decker buses or coach conversions, bendi-buses, purpose-built trailers, caravans and mobile containers.

Apart from delivering training to industry, training buses can be used to share expensive technology resources between schools, as mobile workshop and manufacturing facilities and for exhibitions and demonstrations.

Backed with funding for initial purchase or conversion through local and central government, many training buses are now being equipped and run with sponsorship from industry and business.

Training on the Move, a new report from the Department of Education and Science's PICKUP programme, reviews training buses in operation and examines the issues and choices involved in buying and setting up a mobile training unit.

The report also looks at:

- Design, both interior and exterior, focusing on utilities such as electrical power, heating, lighting and water and gas supplies;
- practical operating considerations such as parking and security, vehicle maintenance, transport regulations and health and safety; and
- 'getting started'—how to choose a supplier.

Guidelines are also given on vehicle conversion, safe procedures for the use of pneumatics and a conversion case study which looks at the design specifications and production timetable for one of Salford University's four training buses. □

Training on the Move: The Use of Mobile Training Units to take Training to the Workplace by Graeme Draper and John Jackson. Published by the Department of Education and Science PICKUP programme. Available free from the Adult Training Promotions Unit, DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.

Nuclear news

A statement on incidents at nuclear installations in Britain has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The incidents covered in the statement were reported to the Secretaries of State for Energy and for Scotland during the third quarter of 1987.

The location of the installations mentioned in the statement are Chapelcross Works, Dumfries and Galloway; Berkeley nuclear power station, Gloucestershire; Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant, Cumbria and Hunterston B Nuclear power station, Ayrshire. □

Statement of Incidents at Nuclear Installations: Third Quarter 1987—single copies are available free from the HSE library, room 021, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF. (tel 01-229 3456 ext 6385).

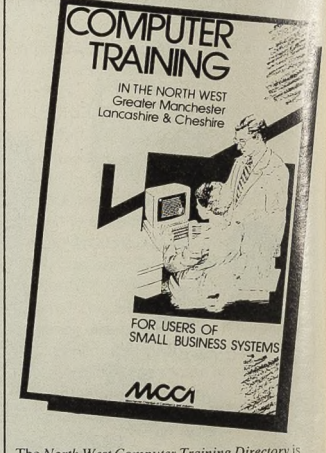
All keyed-up

A directory of computer training resources in the North West has been published by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Believed to be the first of its kind, the directory details over 100 training providers and over 900 short courses in the Greater Manchester, Cheshire and Lancashire areas.

The directory is aimed at business computer users, particularly with micro-computer systems and is a source of reference for people who advise small firms.

With financial support from the MSC, the Chamber has also started a project designed to help employees in small firms improve their computer skills through training. The directory marks the first phase of this project. □



The *North West Computer Training Directory* is available from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Contact Christine Turnbull, tel 061-228 6193 for an order form. Price £19.50 (discount for members).

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