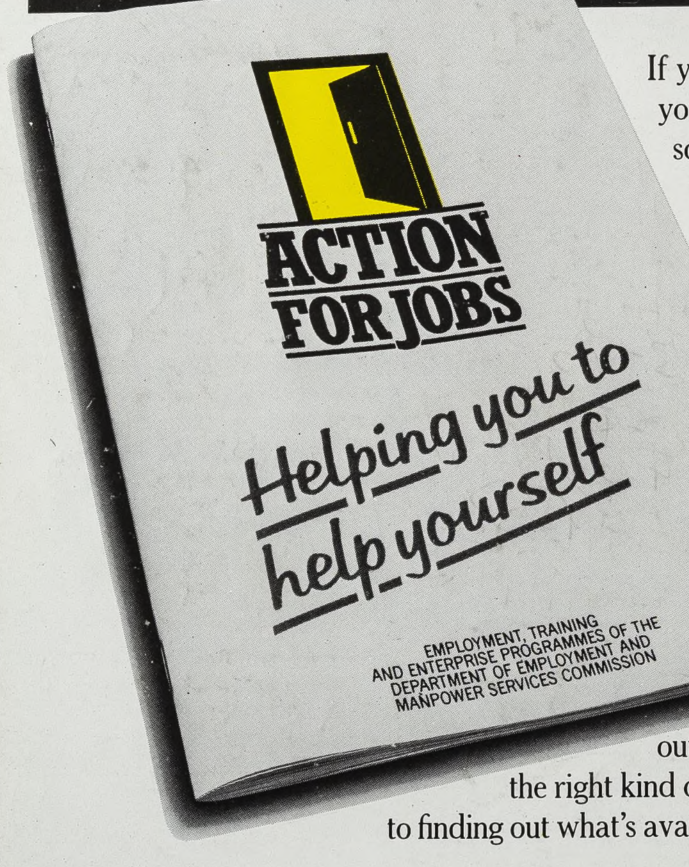
Employment Gazette

August 1987

- Guide to the Retail Prices Index
- Qualifications - ladders to success
- Training on TAP



Employment Gazette

ACTION FOR JOBS

August 1987
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Department of Employment

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COVER PICTURE
A short guide to the Retail Prices Index starts on page 395.
Photo: Robert Harding Picture Library.

More than 2,000 unemployed adults join the new Job Training Scheme each week. To find out what is attracting them, see page 367.

Training Access Points are springing up all over the country. Why? See page 371.

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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 — PL782 (5th rev)

Firm facts notice board kit
A do-it-yourself aid to help you — the employer — to communicate essential information to your 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 ***Procedure for handling redundancies*** — PL756 (2nd rev)

3 ***Employee's rights on insolvency of employer*** — PL718 (3rd rev)

4 ***Employment rights for the expectant mother*** — PL710 (1st rev)

5 ***Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations*** — PL705

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 (2nd 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 (3rd 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)

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

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.

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

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 1982(rev)

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

Other wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 — PL8[illegible]0

A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages — PL8[illegible]5

Employment measures

Job Release Scheme
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64 and men aged 64 in full-time employment — PL7[illegible]8

New Workers Scheme
A scheme for employers designed to create more employment opportunities for young people. An application form is included — PL8[illegible]9

Jobshare
A share opportunity for the unemployed — PL8[illegible]5

Equal pay

Equal pay
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 — PL7[illegible]3

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it
Information for working women — PL7[illegible]9

Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers — PL7[illegible]8

Miscellaneous

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

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

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

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

Tourist numbers up

O[illegible]rseas visitors to Britain in April 1987 to[illegible]lled 1,320,000, almost 30 per cent more th[illegible] the figure recorded 12 months ago.

[illegible]here was an 8 per cent increase in vi[illegible]ors from North America and a 38 per ce[illegible] increase from Western Europe. All to[illegible], overseas visitors spent over £400 m[illegible]ion in the United Kingdom in April. D[illegible]ng the three months from February to A[illegible]l, overseas visitors spent over £1 billion in [illegible]is country.

[illegible]hese figures," said Employment Se[illegible]etary Norman Fowler speaking to m[illegible]bers of the Tourism Society, "show en[illegible]uraging trends".

[illegible]e added, "We really must throw off the im[illegible]e of tourism as a second class industry wh[illegible]h is not part of the real economy. The fa[illegible] is that tourism in Britain has a turnover of [illegible]15 billion a year. It earns massive am[illegible]unts of foreign currency. It employs ar[illegible]nd 1½ million people and at present 50[illegible]00 new jobs are created each year."

[illegible]r Fowler commented that the tourism in[illegible]stry needed a properly skilled w[illegible]kforce and it was encouraging to note th[illegible] number of graduates coming into to[illegible]rism and management positions.

[illegible]ighlighting his concern for the inner ci[illegible]s, Mr Fowler asked who would have be[illegible]eved a few years ago that Wigan Pier, th[illegible] Albert Dock in Liverpool, Salford Q[illegible]ays and Manchester's Coronation Street se[illegible] would be major tourist attractions.

[illegible]Tourism can make an important contribution to the regeneration of urban areas," he said, adding that while not all inner city areas have tourism potential there have been successful examples where visitors contribute to the inner city economy and help to revive derelict centres.

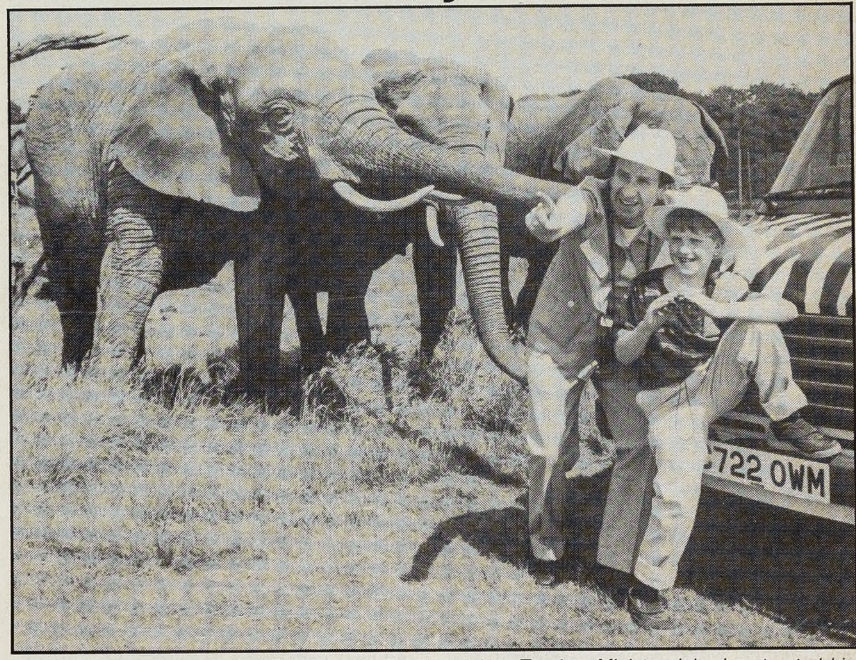
Six to have a say

Increased employer representation on the Manpower Services Commission has been proposed by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler.

He wants to appoint up to six members to represent new technology industries, tourism and leisure services, retailing and distribution, banking, insurance and financial services, and the small firms sector.

The move recognises the increased focus on training within the MSC's responsibilities and the crucial part employers must play to ensure a properly trained workforce.

Safaris the eye can see



Finding out for himself what Britain can offer the visitor, Tourism Minister John Lee treated his nephew, Alexander, to a day out at Knowsley Safari Park, Prescot, to mark the boy's birthday. Mr Lee commented that Knowsley is a very good example of the thriving regional tourism industry.

A woman's place is . . . running a small business

Proof that running a small business is not confined to a select few comes with new figures which show that both Asians and women lead the field in this area.

They show that proportionately almost twice as many Asians are self-employed than in the white population and women are setting up businesses at a faster rate than men.

Both these groups have contributed to the growth in the number of new businesses to bring the level registered for VAT to its highest level on record.

Members of the London Business Club heard Small Firms Minister John Cope say that he hoped to see more businesses run by people from ethnic minorities, and that many more women would feel able to succeed on their own.

Figures show that almost 20 per cent of the Asian workforce is self-employed compared with 11 per cent of the white population and that there has been a 42 per cent increase in the numbers of self-employed women compared with a 15 per cent increase in the number of men.

The Department of Employment is currently funding research into the problems women face in themselves in businesses and has also taken steps to target training to women's needs.

"Already much has been achieved in supporting small businesses. There has been much greater encouragement of individual enterprise and a reduction of personal taxation has given individuals a greater incentive to take risks in the knowledge that they will receive a fair reward for their effort and willingness to have a go," said Mr Cope.

He added, "There are now more than 2½ million self-employed people in this country. Policies such as simplification and lifting the burden that government requirements impose on businesses will benefit all business.

Teach pupils to be their own masters

Teachers should make pupils aware that self-employment is a serious careers option, Employment Minister John Cope said at the national conference of the Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.

"Around one in ten of the working population is now self-employed. Educators should be aware of this trend and prepare young people for it," he added.

A great deal of help is available to budding entrepreneurs. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme has helped 240,000 people start in business, with a 60 per cent success rate. Other schemes such as Training for Enterprise, Business Enterprise Programme and the new Private Enterprise Programme exist to train, help and advise businesses.

The Department of Employment is also committed to match funds raised by the Prince of Wales Youth Business Trust which has been set up to promote young people who want to set up their own business.

It is also to subsidise a series of training workshops—for those involved in careers education and guidance—on the topics of self-employment and employer contact.

"The purpose of careers education and guidance is to help young people make a successful transition from full-time education into the world of work. That world is changing fast and young people must be adequately prepared not just for the world as it is today, but be given the skills and aptitudes they will need in future," Mr Cope said.

International Labour Conference 1987

Preliminary work on new international standards relating to employment policy and social security, and health and safety in the construction industry was undertaken at the 73rd session of the International Labour Conference.

Held in Geneva, it was opened by Mr W R B Robinson of the Department of Employment in his capacity as chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The conference was attended by more than 1,800 government, employer and worker representatives from 138 member states.

The United Kingdom tripartite delegation included Mr Robinson and Miss J Dimond as government delegates; Miss Anne Mackie, representing the Confederation of British Industry as employers' delegate; and Mr John Morton representing the Trades Union Congress as workers' delegate. Because of the General Election, no United Kingdom minister was able to attend this year. Two heads of state, President Alfonsin of Argentina and President Soares of Portugal, addressed special sittings of the conference.

The conference committee dealing with employment and social security accepted a new convention and recommendation which revises the existing convention No 44 on unemployment benefits adopted in 1934 and extends it to cover employment promotion. The draft texts will show greater flexibility in their terms, and further detailed work on the texts will be carried out next year with a view to their adoption by the conference as new instruments.

The inclusion of safety and health in construction as an item on the conference agenda was welcomed by the United Kingdom government delegation because of the importance of reducing the high accident rates prevailing in this major industry.

The conference committee concerned recognised the need for updating international standards initially adopted over 50 years ago by undertaking preliminary work on a new draft convention and recommendation. This will form the basis of further consideration at next year's conference with a view to formal adoption.

The draft instruments cover the generally recognised areas of safety and health and also co-operation between employers at multi-contractor sites, co-operation between employers and employees, and the responsibility of designers for reducing safety and health hazards.

The conference agenda also included a general discussion on the International Labour Organisation's technical co-operation programme which led to the adoption of a resolution reaffirming the role of operational activities as a means of complementing and reinforcing the ILO's standard-setting work. The three other resolutions adopted by the conference concerned the international year of the homeless, freedom of association and drugs and alcohol abuse.

Grants scheme helps employers

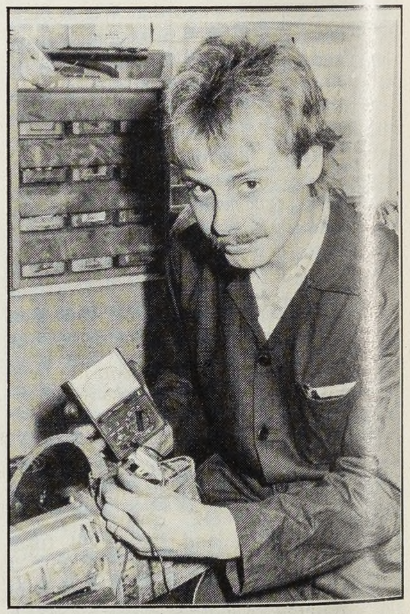
Employers who are creating new jobs in Fife are eligible for sizeable wage subsidies through an Employment Grants Scheme funded by Fife Regional Council and the European Social Fund.

According to Convener Robert Gough, who serves as chairman of the Regional Council's Economic Development Sub-Committee, the scheme has made a big difference both to unemployed young people and to local businesses.

"In the 18 months since we started the scheme, we've helped create 280 new jobs at over 100 firms in Fife," he said. "We still have funds available, so we are eager to hear from people who are thinking about hiring, but are concerned about finances."

Firms from all over Fife are involved in the scheme. They include every type of business from hotels and restaurants to engineering and manufacturing. For example, Martin Plant Hire in Kirkcaldy and Oakfield Joinery Workshop in Kelty have recently hired new workers through the scheme.

Fife employers from the service or manufacturing sectors who create additional and permanent full-time jobs for unemployed people aged 18 to 24 are eligible for the scheme. These employers will receive a 30 per cent wage subsidy for the first six months of employment, and 40 per cent when disabled people are recruited.



Anthony Johnston tests a hammer drill switch as part of his job at Martin Plant Hire in Kirkcaldy, one of 100 firms in Fife to receive wage subsidies from the Employment Grants Scheme.

Encouraging more women engineers

Britain's professional women engineers are to step up their campaign to encourage more girls to become engineers.

The theme of the Women's Engineering Society's annual conference—to be held at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology on October 30 to 31—will be the Woman Into Science and Engineering (WISE) campaign. This initiative, in which the Women's Engineering Society plays a key role, is backed by the Engineering Council and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The campaign, started in 1984, encourages girls to consider taking up a career in science and engineering.

Mrs Linda Maynard, president of the Women's Engineering Society, and a project engineer for British Gas based at Altrincham, Cheshire, said: "The number of girls on engineering and technology courses in universities and polytechnics has increased because of the WISE campaign. A survey carried out recently by the Engineering Council showed that one in ten of the students who started engineering courses in the current academic year were women."

She added that it was intended to back up the campaign launched by the Engineering Council to persuade employers to have a committed policy on career breaks so that women engineers can leave to bring up a family but not lose out when they come to return to work.

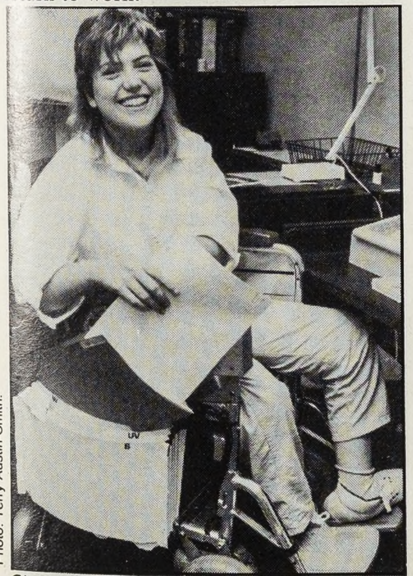


Photo: Terry Austin-Smith

Chantal Hac is employed by Islington OUTSET office services. She works in reception and on the switchboard.

The interior of the 1930s pit cottage at Beamish.

Beamish—best of the bunch

Beamish Open Air Museum has been voted Europe's museum of the year.

The Durham Museum beat over 70 others throughout Europe from Norway to Turkey to take the award given after assessment of the museums' collections, methods of presentation standard of housekeeping, publicity and public relations, atmosphere, shop, public amenities and business efficiency.

Only one other British museum has won the international award. It went to Ironbridge, Shropshire in 1978.

Beamish recreates northern life as it was around the turn of the century. It features a 1920s town street, a home farm, a colliery, a country railway station, and a collection of transport. Over 300,000 visitors go each year to experience Beamish, visit its buildings and touch or handle the exhibits.

New technology increases job chances for disabled people

Employers are urged to provide more job opportunities for disabled people now that their full potential can be realised with new technology.

Stressing this, Employment Minister, John Lee said, "New technology means that more people who might have been considered unemployable in the past because of the physical requirements of the job can now work. More people with disabilities currently in low skilled jobs can demonstrate their talents and skills."

Speaking at the launch of new employment initiatives for people with disabilities organised by OUTSET of Deptford, which carries out research and action to help disabled people, he added. "For the blind and the deaf, communication problems are complex. Communication is at the heart of their disablement and central to their personal struggle to overcome it. Information technology offers them the means to overcome isolation and dependence on others, and provides new ways of fulfilment."

People with severe disabilities work from their homes and successfully undertake a range of jobs using microcomputers and other equipment, but opportunities for people with disabilities should be fully exploited to ensure that they had their fair share of jobs in the future.

Mr Lee highlighted the help for people with disabilities provided by the Manpower Services Commission and the important and innovative work of OUTSET.

"By exploiting the possibilities offered by the new information technology, OUTSET has helped to provide many people with disabilities with the skills required to obtain work in a constantly changing job market," he said.

British Coal Enterprise meets jobs target

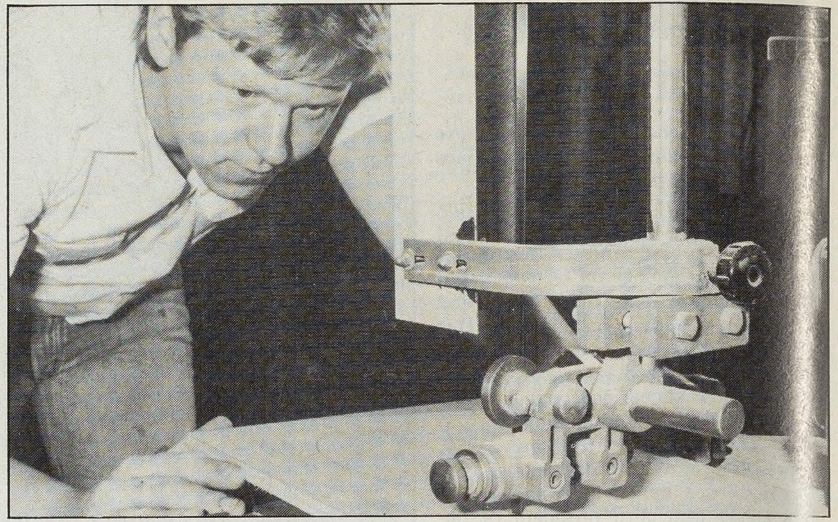
British Coal is now creating more new jobs than are being lost in coalmining areas.

Its job creation agency, British Coal Enterprise, helped to provide 10,000 new job opportunities last year, and its new target is 15,000 by March 1988.

Presenting the Enterprise report, chairman Merrik Spanton said that new jobs are being financed at the rate of 1,250 a month.

In its first two years of operation, British Coal Enterprise provided £27 million to fund 1,184 projects with a total investment value of £185·7 million, creating 16,102 new jobs.

"Further projects funded in the last three months — £6 million on 200 projects involving 2,500 new jobs and a further 1,500 from our investment in managed workshops — brings the total new jobs in which Enterprise are assisting to over 20,000, £33 million having been committed to almost 1,400 projects," said Mr Spanton.



Yorkshire Reproduction Furniture Ltd of Wakefield are expanding thanks to British Coal Enterprise.

CP opportunities

Eligibility changes for entrants to the Community Programme will open up many more places for long-term unemployed people.

Announcing this, Employment Secretary, Norman Fowler said that from October 1 all entrants to the Community Programme must be people who have been continuously unemployed for at least 12 months and that priority should be given to those under 50 who have been unemployed for 6 to 12 months can go

Those under 25 who have been unemployed for 6-12 months can go into the Job Training Scheme which has been designed primarily with their needs in mind.

"The Community Programme should move as quickly as possible to a position where it provides full-time work, and all participants are paid a premium over their previous benefit entitlement. This will make the programme much more attractive financially to unemployed people with family commitments who will be paid more than is possible under the present arrangements and who will also have the opportunity in future of full-time work on the programme," said Mr Fowler.

The new arrangements are to apply to all new entrants to the programme as soon as the necessary legislation becomes law. There is also a proposal to enhance significantly the training and job search content of the Community Programme.

Guarantees to jobless people

Guarantees have been made to unemployed people following changes in employment and training programmes. Announcing these, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said that 16-18 year olds who did not go into jobs would be guaranteed a YTS place, while 18-25 year olds unemployed for 6-12 months would be guaranteed a place on the Job Training Scheme, on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, or in a Jobclub.

Everyone unemployed for more than six months will be guaranteed a Restart interview at six-monthly intervals and, over the next five years, the aim is to offer everyone under 50 and unemployed for more than two years a place in the Job Training Scheme or on the new Community Programme, in a Jobclub or in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Designing future

After just a year in business, 22-year-old Lucy Darlington has won an 'early start' award from the Welsh Development Agency.

Lucy is a fashion designer in Cardiff, who joined WDA's graduate enterprise course to learn the basics of management, financial planning and marketing after completing university.

She has already created one new job at her small shop, Xtrovert and hopes to open a manufacturing unit.

Jobclubs help

The Netherlands are all set to follow the British example and establish a network of jobclubs to help the Dutch unemployed.

At the request of the Netherlands Government, two successful jobclub leaders were sent to Holland by the Manpower Services Commission to help mastermind the operation.

Pat Fawkes from Preston Jobclub and Sue Roberts from Port Talbot coached officers of the Netherlands Government's Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment—the counterpart of MSC—on how to set up jobclubs. The Dutch plan to set up jobclubs in Amsterdam, Utrecht, Nijmegen and Emmen.

Jobclubs in Britain have proved extremely successful. During 1986-87 the number of jobclubs increased from 37 to 1,005, and 60 per cent of members found work. A further 12 per cent went on to training courses, joined the Community Programme or set up business under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Jobclubs are open to anyone over 18 who has been unemployed for six months or more. They offer an intensive series of coaching sessions over a two-week period to restore self-confidence and improve job-hunting techniques.

Members are then expected to follow up at least ten job leads a day, with free use of facilities, until they have found work.

Boost in Blackpool

Blackpool's small businesses are being helped through free professional business advice sessions.

Through the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service and the Blackpool and Fylde Business Agency, a locally based small firms counsellor will be on hand to give expert advice.

The service can be used by anybody running a small business, an entrepreneur with an idea, a one-person operation looking to expand or a long established small company needing fresh ideas from an experienced counsellor.

Small Firms Service manager, Richard C[illegible]ry, believes the regular counselling sessions will go some way to meet the demand generated in Blackpool for small business advice.

"With the co-operation and local knowledge of Blackpool and Fylde Business Agency and our own professional expertise we are confident small business growth in the area can benefit from the new service," he said.

A rip roaring twenties mood accompanied the presentation of the cheque which will mean jobs for handicapped young people. Gerry Palmer (left), director of personnel, Gardner Merchant hands over £175,000 to John Tebbet, divisional director, Dr Barnado's, Yorkshire.

More handicapped young people are to be helped into a catering career following funding to Dr B's Kitchen, a commercial restaurant run by Dr Barnado's.

The Gardner Merchant Centenary Appeal raised £175,000, which will enable expansion of the Harrogate restaurant and bring new Dr B's Kitchens to Edinburgh, Leeds and Belfast.

Dr B's Kitchen trains handicapped young people for two years, taking on ten new trainees each year. Since it opened in June 1985, 30 youngsters have been trained at the Harrogate restaurant. They have gone on to forge successful careers through opportunities offered by Gardner Merchant, the contract catering subsidiary of Trusthouse Forte, or in some cases they have taken up jobs with the parent company itself.

Clean up Britain call

A 'spotless Britain' is the aim of Tourism Minister, John Lee.

"I want this country to be number one in the world league for hygiene and cleanliness", he told the regional chairman and directors of the English Tourist Board at their annual dinner.

Mr Lee said he would be the 'scourge' of those whose standards leave much to be desired.

"I intend to complement the first class work already being done by the tourism industry and by others such as Keep Britain Tidy and UK 2000," he said.

As part of his campaign, Mr Lee will be looking at overall standards of hygiene in hotels and catering. He is aware that there are still some pubs, petrol stations and public places where toilet facilities are wholly inadequate—no hot water and just one unhygienic towel.

"Developing tourism is not only about improving facilities and the environment for the overseas and domestic visitors", he added, "it is also about benefiting the local residents".

Mr Lee has further said: "I shall not hesitate to admonish both in private and public guilty organisations. I ask the public to support me in this campaign.

500 new small firms created a week

Small firms have been created at an average of about 500 per week, according to the latest figures of VAT registrations.

Mr John Cope, Small Firms Minister said: "The number of businesses registering for VAT has shown a strong and steady increase since 1979, and show on average about 500 being created each week. This is a clear sign that an enterprise culture is being re-established in Britain, and that people are seizing the opportunity to become self-employed."

Mr Cope added that VAT registration provided one of the most widely used indications of changes in the number of small firms. Figures show that since the end of 1979 the number of businesses registering for VAT has increased from 1·29 to 1·47 million at the end of 1986—an overall increase of 179,000.

Small firms, big success

More and more businesses recognise the expertise available from the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service (SFS) and are turning to it for advice.

Figures released today in its annual report show that SFS received a record 283,537 enquiries and provided to more than 28,000 businesses a record 38,210 counselling sessions.

And of the clients who used the service 95 per cent found the advice and counsellor helpful and of value to their business.

The report shows that enquiries rose in nine of the ten regional Small Firms Centres in England. Merseyside leads the way with a massive 43 per cent increase in enquiries compared with a national average of 12 per cent. The North West and North East also had sharp rises in people showing interest in the service.

Special Feature

Tony Harcourt, Henderson Security Gates.

Photo: Crown copyright

For adults only . . . the new Job Training Scheme

by Evelyn Smith

Every week than 2,000 people who have been unemployed a long time are voluntarily joining the new Job Training Scheme. This is a special training package designed to bridge the skills gap giving them a better chance to compete in the job market. This article describes how it works for individual trainees.

Most unemployed people want to work—that is undisputed, but many of them face awesome odds. Lacking the skills to match the needs of industry today, perhaps educationally impoverished (quite a few have literacy and numeracy problems), people unemployed for a long time may suffer diminishing self-confidence or enthusiasm, and often lose their self-respect.

Their problems cry out for positive solutions. On the new Job Training Scheme each of them receives off-the-job directed training tailored to their individual needs and linked with directed training and practical experience in a workplace. There are now over 15,000 people receiving this special training package designed to bridge the skills gap and to give those who have been unemployed for more than six months a chance to compete on equal terms with others in the job market.

Aimed particularly at those under 25 who have been unemployed for six to 12 months, the scheme allows men and women taking part to gain the skills and qualifications modern employers are asking for, by updating their existing skills or by retraining in new areas. The scheme is delivered by managing agents contracted by the Manpower Services Commission. There will be 350 managing agents nationwide and each one has to gain Approved Training Organisation (JTS) status by the end of 1988. They act as brokers across many sectors of industry to cover the wide diversity of needs for which the scheme must cater. They represent, for example, local education authorities, private training organisations, chambers of commerce and the Skills Training Agency.

Managing agents receive from £35.87 per trainee start and £13.72 per week for each trainee on their scheme. They also receive fees from employers providing work experience places which help to meet the cost of additional training. (While there is no set rate, the average so far is about £5 per day.)

Entrants to the Job Training Scheme first experience a period of assessment, through individual interviews and group exercises, which enable them to take stock of existing skills and knowledge. Over one or two weeks, they work out what they want or need, and recognise what aptitudes, skills and experience they have to build on. More importantly, they consider how these relate to the labour market locally.

Following assessment comes the individual action plan. A personal training programme is set up and the skills and qualifications sought by the trainee are noted. Tailored to the individual's need the programme may last for as short a time as three months or as long as a year. Among the options available are help in setting up in self-employment, training in new technology and also in basic skills. From day one people on the scheme are given a training allowance equivalent to their full benefit entitlement—plus travelling expenses.

Practical experience

The vital elements of an individual programme are directed training and work experience given by qualified instructors with a minimum of 300 hours training over an average six months programme. This may be gained in a college classroom, a workshop, a special centre or on an employer's premises. Training is complemented by periods of practical experience with an employer which enable trainees to practise the skills they learn and to demonstrate competence in real settings.

The essential link with the real world of work comes with the practical experience placement. The value is not only for the trainee—the employer has an unparalleled opportunity to assess a potential future recruit in the workplace over a suitable period of time.

During the training period, participants should be working towards useful qualifications or credits towards them to help them in their search for permanent employment. Certainly the encouragement is there with a wide range of qualifications or credits already available in many occupational areas. A catalogue from the MSC listing 6,000 qualifications helps both managing agents and trainees in their selection. The scale and type of qualifications available is increasing through the work of examining and validating bodies such as City and Guilds, RSA, BTEC and SCOTVEC, and through the establishment of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

How the individual tailoring of the programme works in practice has been experienced by 22 year-old Timothy

"We wish to see a continuing high priority given to building up the new Job Training Scheme rapidly as a quality training programme so that the guarantee to 6–12 months unemployed 18–25 year olds of a place in the scheme or on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme or in a jobclub can be fulfilled as soon as possible."

Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment

"Training packages are individually tailored to meet the needs of each person on JTS and the linked practical work experience is always relevant to local labour market needs. . .

. . . JTS gives people a second change. Perhaps they did not benefit from their time in school, or they simply do not have the qualifications needed today to get the jobs that are available. . .

. . . Our aim is to close the skills gap and at the same time give unemployed people a chance to compete on equal terms with others, for the increasing number of job vacancies."

John Cope, Minister of State for Employment

THE JOB TRAINING SCHEME

HELPING YOU BRIDGE THE SKILLS GAP

"The Council will work closely with MSC to help ensure that qualifications are attainable by those undergoing training, and that the qualifications are of high quality and are relevant to the standards required by employers."

Oscar DeVille, chairman of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications

"What it offers is the chance to catch up and start afresh—a foundation of core skills, a recognised qualification, the chance to show an employer that they have something to offer and contribute."

Geoffrey Holland, director, Manpower Services Commission

"Trade unions must maintain their input into all training schemes, not for the sake of the credibility of the government or the MSC, but because young unemployed people need the input of trade unions to get them worthwhile quality training."

Alistair Graham, director, Industrial Society

Ison of Huddersfield. It was apparent that he lacked confidence and motivation and the assessment revealed no clear idea of career direction. He had never been employed, despite leaving school with good "O" and "A" level qualifications and many job applications.

But an interest in science related work did emerge during the assessment period so Timothy was placed in the laboratory of Broomfield Carbide, makers of precision gauge blocks used for industrial measurement. His training there included calibration of gauges and he was judged by the company to be quick and willing to learn. Indeed, the company were so satisfied with his progress that they have now taken him on permanently.

Managing director, David Pearson commented: "We were worried about taking somebody on in the first place, especially for six months. But now I think there is every possibility of taking on someone else under the Scheme."

As part of the off-the-job element of his directed training, Timothy is studying basic computers and word processing at his local Chamber of Commerce to gain an RSA certificate in information technology. He is also learning to type through an evening class.

A different approach was needed for Kulbir Singh Aujla redundant for 12 months after working for an airline near Nottingham.

Although he held a pilot's licence he did not have enough flying hours to qualify for instructing. To help him achieve his ambition, he was sent to managing agents, Options Training of Nottingham. They arranged for Mr Aujla to have on-the-job training at Redhill Flying Club in Surrey, and off-the-job training in office and business administration relevant to flying instruction.

Now Mr Aujla has become a full-time flying instructor with the Redhill Flying Club.

"The new Job Training Scheme saved my career by providing just the break I needed," said Mr Aujla.

It is evident that the Catch 22 situation of no experience, no job—no job, no experience affects not only school leavers, but unemployed adults too.

Work experience needs to be linked to serious training and those people who have been unemployed for over six months need even more of a boost to give them enough edge in the labour market where they compete with employed or recently redundant job seekers.

Restart

The gateway to the new Job Training Scheme is mainly through Restart which offers counselling and advice to all

Hairdressing instruction

Photo: Crown copyright

Photo: Surrey and South London Newspapers

Kulbir Singh Aujla, Redhill Flying Club.

long-term unemployed adults. When Restart expanded nationally last year, it became clear that there was an unsatisfied demand for training opportunities among unemployed people themselves. In fact, for every occupational training opportunity offered there were eight people who wanted one.

In order to test the feasibility of offering a training package to the long-term unemployed, Job Training Scheme pilots were run in those areas where Restart was being offered to those who had been unemployed for six months or more. Unemployed people were quickly attracted to the Job Training Scheme in these areas—Dundee, Billingham, Preston, Huddersfield, Stoke, Port Talbot, Plymouth, Ealing, Crawley and Leicester.

The Restart programme of interviews has now been extended to ensure that every unemployed person out of work for more than six months is seen at regular six-monthly intervals. And the Job Training Scheme, too, has been extended nationally since April, now that it is clear what an important gap it can help to fill.

Dispelling myths

Despite its obvious successes in re-equipping unemployed people with much-needed work skills, the Job Training Scheme has met with controversy. Unfortunately, some adverse comment has distracted attention from what the scheme is actually about, what it is trying to achieve and why it is fundamentally important to the organisation and development of training.

The myths that dog the Job Training Scheme need to be exploded. For example, some said that the decision to extend the scheme nationally, taken after pilots had been running for two months, was moving too fast: but the facts were that organisations were eager to be managing agents, employers were keen to offer work experience, and unemployed people, recognising the value of the

Driving to success

With an HGV III driving licence already under his belt and a placement he had sought out for himself, 22-year-old Gary Payne from South Shields, impressed Lloyds British Training Services so much that they took him on to help him through the HGV I course and test.

His work placement is providing him with experience in loading and unloading consignments and shunting wagons around at night.

Lloyds British plan that Gary should spend 26 weeks in the placement, by which time he should be confident and capable of success on the two-week block HGV I course and test.

opportunities on offer, were interested in joining. Such commitment and enthusiasm could not be ignored.

Both the present Secretary of State for Employment and his predecessor have stressed that ensuring the quality of training provided was more important than getting large numbers of people on the scheme quickly. Entrants will be urged to aim for qualifications; managing agents will have to meet the criteria to gain Approved Training Organisation status; a greater role will be played by the Training Standards Advisory Service and performance and outputs will be carefully monitored. The MSC has been asked to achieve only about 2,000 Job Training Scheme places on average in each of the 58 areas. Past performance indicates that this target can be met without any sacrifice of quality. Quality of training is all important and this is monitored by the Training Standards Advisory Service, local MSC officials and Area Manpower Boards.

Another myth is that the Job Training Scheme is somehow compulsory. No penalties, such as loss of benefit, are exacted if people refuse a place on the scheme or leave it prematurely. The real incentives to take part in the Job Training Scheme are the valuable skills training with a recognised qualification and the improved prospects of getting a job.

Nevertheless in June, the TUC which had been active in the scheme's design, withdrew its support. This was however decided largely on the issue of the method of calculating the allowance given to trainees; it was a narrow 14-12 vote.

Employment Minister John Cope, commented: "It is disappointing that the TUC are not supporting JTS at present, but we are not going to let that put us off. We are determined to ensure that long-term unemployed people have the opportunity of high quality training to help them into the job market."

Meanwhile, sharing a common desire to help unemployed people back to work, many far-sighted employers are taking a positive stance—some of this strong and practical support is featured in a press campaign by the MSC currently running in national and regional newspapers.

There is no doubt at all that by helping to re-skill Britain, JTS helps employers to meet their skill needs, fills vacancies quicker and creates new jobs. It helps unemployed people to get the skills they need to fill those vacancies and get those jobs as they are created. ■

Selling JTS at Crawley

Crawley Training Association's (CTA) personnel do not believe in sitting back and waiting for employers to come to them. Based in Crawley, Sussex, one of the original pilot areas, CTA through JTS manager, Janice Cadge, actively "sell" the new Job Training Scheme to local companies.

A company advertisement prompted Training Service Adviser, John Turnwell to persuade Henderson Security Gates Ltd to take part in JTS.

Henderson's had already built up close links with the training association through YTS. As production manager, Keith Williams says: "I believe in training of all descriptions. No one should be expected to do a job without the right training."

The company took on Tony Harcourt, who at 47 had been unemployed for more than two years. He is now training as a machine setter operator. Although he has a background in engineering he had never learned to set up a lathe. As he says, "Once I'm on a machine, I'm happy".

Henderson's are now considering taking on another JTS entrant to train as a fitter.

The Crawley Training Association had another success when they placed 22-year-old Louise Tomlin with A & M Hearing Aids Ltd. There she is learning a variety of tasks—typing, filing, learning to use office machines such as the telex and generally learning how a personnel office runs.

Said Personnel Officer, Susan Hornby: "It seemed useful to both parties to attract someone who will stay with us."

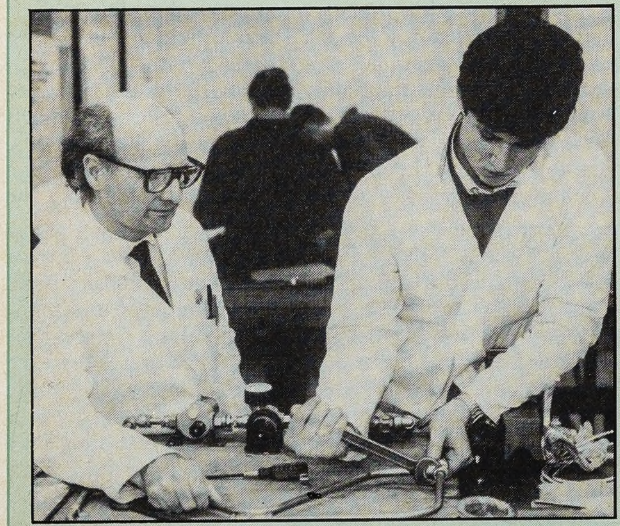
Louise feels she has gained more confidence when meeting people as a result of her training and placement. "I like the variety of the training I do and it's a very friendly place," she said.

Also placed by CTA within their own organisation is Barrie Weller who at 58 is experiencing a complete career change. A redundant scientific instrument maker, he had worked with the same company for 20 years before the business in Wood Green, London ran down. He went to the Crawley area to look for work and had counselling advice from the Crawley Jobcentre. His morale was restored by a spell in a jobclub where he had practical help in preparing a CV and interview technique.

When he joined JTS he had a psychometric test during his assessment days and found that technical authorship or an instructor's role was advised.

Ray Burberry, Divisional Manager, Manufacturing and Production Technology, one of CTA's four divisions decided to use Barrie's skills to give a more professional look to course material. And as Barrie was good at working with younger people, he was given the chance to take on supernumerary instruction.

After six months Barrie was taken on to CTA's permanent staff as a full-time support technician. His courageous change of direction and acquired confidence certainly paid off for all concerned.



Barrie Weller, CTA.

Special Feature

Huddersfield TAP in a local supermarket.

Photo: Crown copyright

Training on TAP

by Geoffrey Rigby

The introduction of TAP (Training Access Points) recognises the place of technology and computers in bringing training and education into the fight to reduce unemployment and create new job opportunities. This article describes the initiative and highlights some of the successfully operating new schemes.

"If we are to improve the nation's training performance it is vital that we improve access to information about education and training opportunities. The TAP initiative has been designed to do both of these things. It uses the latest technology to present information in a simple and easy way and backs it up with expert help and advice".

With these words, Sir Bryan Nicholson, Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), introduced the first Training Access Points in January 1987, following the go-ahead for the new scheme, which was given in 1986 by Lord Young, then Secretary of State for Employment. The main features are as follows:

- TAP is a major new development designed to gather information on all the available sources of

Mobile TAP, Banbury.
Photo: Crown copyright

training and education related to employment needs and to store this information on computer so that it is readily available through the TAP computer point.

- TAP gives access to national computerised information services on education and training. These carry details of over 50,000 courses, including higher education, open learning packages for study at home or at work and short work-related courses. TAP money is also being used to fund the development of computerised information about a wide range of learning opportunities available locally but not covered by the national computerised services.

- MSC contracts with an agent, such as a chamber of commerce, library service, the careers service or a college, to set up and run a network of Training Access Points. Each agent is responsible for running a number of these TAPs in places of easy public access such as jobcentres, libraries, employers' premises and High Street locations.

- The aim is for TAP to carry information about the whole range of learning opportunities, which relate to the world of work—whether carried out at home, in a college or at the workplace, in the day or in the evening, part-time or full-time, through face-to-face tuition, from a book, by video or audio tapes or computer. In some instances special courses can be tailored to meet individual requirements.

- The agent seconds or appoints individuals to staff each TAP point in order to help users to gain access to information available and best suited to their needs and gathers information on local training opportunities to complement the information held on the national computers.

The use of computers is essential to the handling of the large volume of information about learning opportunities which TAP will handle. But having to use a computer keyboard may put some people off; and even when people have found the information they need, some questions may remain. (They may even need help in translating some of the computer jargon beloved by 'the initiated' such as "Viewdata have been superseded by PC clones, and instead of static screens an animated front end is now part of the TAP package!").

The MSC is trying out the idea in some 25 locations and is also funding research into some of the technology requirements which will be needed. It is hoped that, if the service proves as successful as early signs indicate, it will eventually be expanded to operate on a national scale. In anticipation of this, the allocated funding for 1987–88 has been set at over £5.5 million.

Nottingham TAP

One TAP network is in Nottingham where the City Council has set up an operation with the Nottingham Business Bureau. Dr Catherine Durucan of the Bureau, who was involved in the formation of the network, said: "Our biggest problem to date has been the speed required to respond to the MSC proposal (for a network). However, our experience and the enthusiastic response of, local educational institutions and companies has enabled us to achieve a great deal in a very short time.

"We expect that because of the innovatory nature of the project, the first 12 months will involve problem solving. Nonetheless, we intend to provide an effective service, to identify quickly and co-ordinate the need for new areas of training provision which can, in the main, be mounted by the varied providers of training already active in the local area".

TAP mobiles

In the short-term a mobile TAP, or TAP mobile, will be used to service communities based outside city centres. This will travel round the rural areas and be set up for short periods of time at a range of locations easily accessible to people in the area, or at the workplace.

One of the first in the field is the TAP mobile of the Nortec Training Agency of Banbury, Oxfordshire. The vehicle is flexible and when not in use as a Training Access Point can be quickly modified to double-up as a classroom. The TAP can be connected to the national computer network by a cellular radio telephone service.

Whether it is a redundant worker who wants to retrain in new skills, a housewife who is looking for a new career, a professional person seeking a new field of employment or a businessman who needs to acquire staff training facilities, the information is on TAP.

A trade union TAP

The trade unions too are regarding the TAP project favourably. A TAP has been set up in the offices of the AEU in Birmingham. Bill Jordan, AEU president, said the project broke new ground for a trade union and began a new phase of co-operation between employers and his members. The union also has TAPs, primarily for the benefit of members, in Swansea and Edinburgh.

"Britain needs substantial investment in new skills and new technologies to survive and prosper in the increasingly competitive market place. We are using the computer to provide detailed, up-to-the-minute information on training relevant to manufacturing industries," he said.

In action on the Isle of Wight

One of the first TAP networks to be set up in the MSC's pilot scheme is at the College of Arts and Technology at Newport, Isle of Wight. The College was already operating a computerised information service for the local community and the MSC recognised that it would be an easy matter to incorporate the TAP requirements into their system.

Derek Kingsland, the project manager, was seconded from the college to take charge of the development and set up the network of TAPs around the island. "We started talking with MSC in the autumn last year and the project got off the ground in early January," said Mr Kingsland. "We found suitable premises, a shop near the centre of Newport, and were ready for the public opening in April attended by Lord Young, then Employment Secretary."

The TAP, nervecentre is situated in the computer room at the college together with the main computer. Information on local facilities for TAP is continuously updated and there is an access point for the public situated in the library nearby.

A third arm of the Newport TAP started in June. This involves a TAP representative, Mary Moore, regularly visiting other parts of the island. "It means that instead of people coming to us we are going to them," said Derek Kingsland. "Today, for instance, Mrs Moore is in Shanklin where she will have set up her equipment, a keyboard, a screen and printer, to answer questions in the jobcentre there. She will give the customer a printed copy of the

Inside the mobile TAP, Banbury.
Photo: Crown copyright

TAP NETWORKS

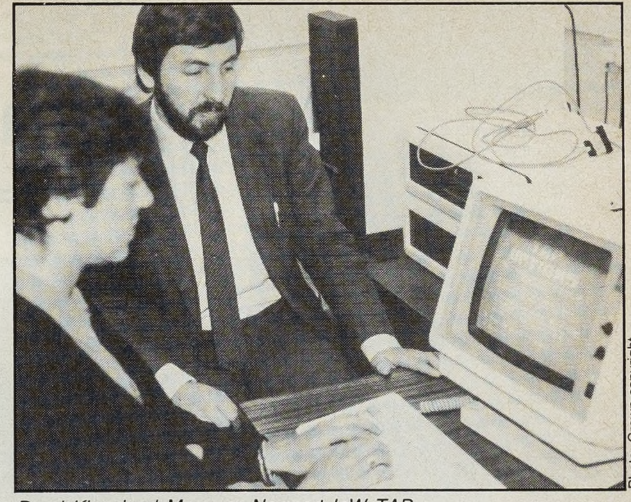
* Operated by the Amalgamated Engineering Union and focused primarily on its members

information she has obtained from the computer here, which she plugs into through a telephone line."

In Newport itself is the TAP centre run by Bob Law, the TAP training officer. Inside is a desk for interviews on which is a keyboard and a viewing terminal. Customers can sit and discuss their requirements with the staff who will help them find the information they are seeking. There is also a freestanding Viewdata terminal which can be operated independently.

Bob Law gave a run-down on the variety of questions they have been dealing with since they opened a few weeks ago: "Sometimes it isn't even necessary for people to come

Catherine Durucan, Nottingham Business Bureau TAP.



Derek Kingsland, Manager, Newport, IoW, TAP.

in. I had a phone call from a lady wishing to retrain for work now her children are at school. She needed a refresher course in secretarial work. There was one at the college which was just right. I heard later that she had started on the course and was making good progress."

Quite a few queries can be dealt with on the telephone and anyone who has suitable videotex equipment can dial straight into the system by ringing the TAP number.

TAP users

Phillip was a customer in the Newport TAP centre: "I read about this place in the local Press. I have been attending Jobclub and have been unemployed for nearly 12 months." Phillip is an engineering machinist and felt he could get a better chance of a job if he had experience in a more skilled area such as toolmaking. Any luck? "Yes, I have found two courses that could be suitable but they don't start till September. In the meantime I have sent in the applications and will seek a seasonal job, till then."

What about someone wanting to change their occupation? "If there are more vacancies in some particular line and we think the customer would be able to benefit from training, we would certainly recommend this," said Bob Law. "In fact, only the other day, we had a chap in who couldn't find work as a car mechanic. He thought he would like to have a shot at becoming a self-employed painter/decorator, where there's always plenty of work. We were able to steer him to a course at a Skillcentre on the mainland."

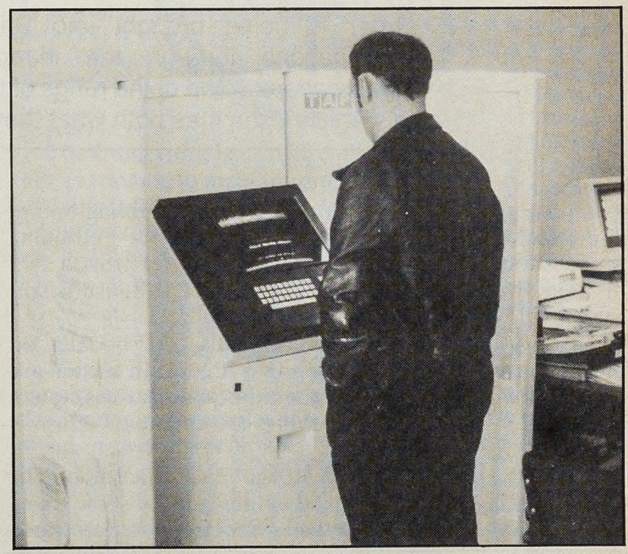
"We have had people looking for guidance about running a small business and wishing to take up the Enterprise Allowance. We can direct them to the appropriate agencies set up to deal with them and give them the help they are seeking. We can call up all this information in a few seconds on the computer."

How about employers? Are they using TAP? "Not as many as we would like but I think they will come into the picture more as we become established," said Mr Law. "We have had employers on the line and have been able to provide them with information on paying for training and training needs analysis which is carried out by MSC.

Further expansion

The MSC's Training Access Points service is well under way. Some 27 local TAP networks which were planned for 1987 are now either working or in the process of starting up. The first points were opened in Nottingham and Banbury in March followed by Newport, Isle of Wight and the rest are all over the country (see chart). With the initiative taken up by the AEU, TAPs are here to stay. ■

Main Street TAP, Newport, IoW.



Free standing TAP machine Newport, IoW.

Special Feature

Electricians on a course designed to gain certification in electronic skills. LLoyds British Training Services

Ladders to success

by Liz Davies and David Mattes

Order is being brought into Britain's confusing array of vocational qualifications through the introduction of the National Vocational Qualification. Some of the rungs of this new ladder are already in place and this article examines both what they are and where they are likely to lead.

There are some 250 professional examining bodies and approximately 120 industry training organisations in the UK. Together they offer around 1·75 million awards every year. Yet there are still insufficient people fully qualified for the jobs they hold.

In the words of the Government's own booklet on vocational education and training[1]: "People in Britain are under-qualified. Worse than that, the qualifications system is a jungle. There are good things about it, but reform is overdue."

That was published a year ago but criticism of our qualifications system had been building up for some time.

The intervening year has seen some strong steps towards reform, though the process of reform really began in April 1985 with the setting up of the Review of Vocational Qualifications in England and Wales (RVQ).

The Review was headed by Oscar DeVille, a man with widespread experience of both industry and training matters: from a background as a senior personnel manager, he became executive deputy chairman of BICC plc, deputy chairman of Meyer International plc and a member of the ACAS Council. Also on the Review were representatives of employers, employees, examining and validating bodies, industry training organisations and other training and educational interests, including some of the professional institutions.

In May 1986 the Review group issued its report. Its major recommendations were accepted in a Government White Paper[1] published just two months later. By October 1986 a National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) under the chairmanship of Oscar DeVille had been set up by the Government to achieve a coherent national framework for vocational qualifications.

The National Council is a company limited by guarantee and is receiving Government funding for three years, after which it is intended it should become self-financing.

What are the problems?

Changing technologies and fierce competition from abroad together pose an enormous challenge to the British economy. To meet this challenge, to achieve a high level of economic performance and to ensure individual job satisfaction, qualifications backed by high standards are essential.

The Review group, noting that the 1984 Labour Force Survey showed that 40 per cent of the British workforce had no recognised qualifications (a figure much poorer than that of our main industrial competitors), found that our arrangements for vocational qualifications were complex and confusing. Not only that; in some cases they were unnecessarily restrictive, with inadequate arrangements for progression and transfer of credit. The Review also found that assessment methods were biased towards the testing of knowledge rather than of skill or competence, that insufficient recognition was given to learning gained outside formal education and that there was a limited take-up of vocational qualifications.

The NCVQ's tasks

The seriousness of the situation was concisely stated by Oscar DeVille: "Where training arrangements are weak, the whole economy suffers."

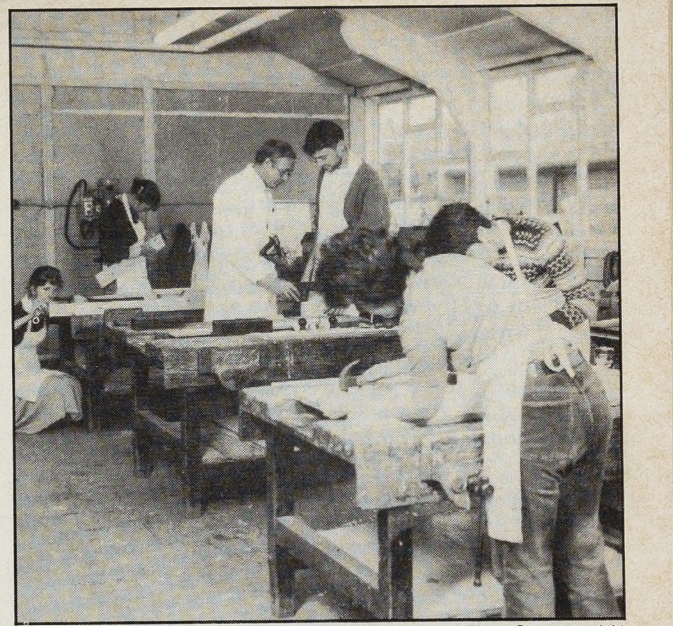
The Review group's work began at the very root of the system, with a definition of a vocational qualification as "a statement of competence clearly relevant to work and intended to facilitate entry into or progression in employment, further education and training, issued by a recognised body to an individual." All such statements of competence, it said, should contain three elements: skills, knowledge and understanding, and ability in application.

For too long, most authorities agree, there has been an artificial and restrictive divide between academic and vocational qualifications.

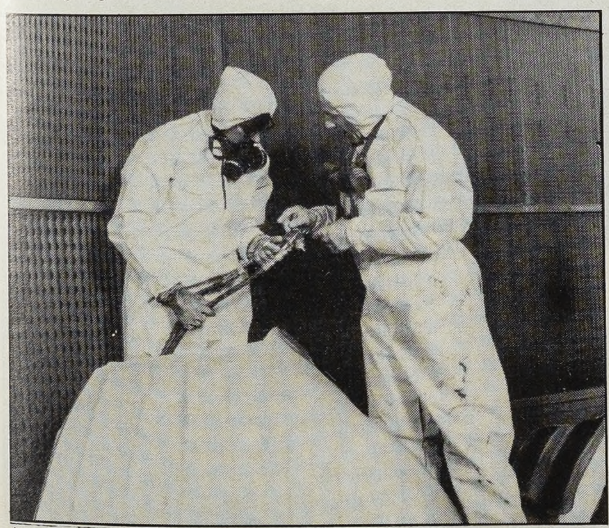
The NCVQ now faces the task of establishing a national framework which bridges this divide and ensures assessment is based on competence. (Scotland's reform for the 16-plus age group will keep it separate, at least initially, but there will be close liaison between Scottish interests (such as SCOTVEC) and the NCVQ to maintain awareness and compatibility.)

The framework is also intended to encourage more and better training to meet the employment needs of all sectors of industry and commerce and all occupations. It is this attention to employment needs which is central to the work of the NCVQ. By concentrating on employment requirements, it is confidently hoped that its new National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) system will be more relevant and profitable to employers and individuals alike.

NCVQ development officer, Alan Bellamy, thinks employers need to be convinced that training is good value for money, and employees convinced that it will benefit them in their careers. The way to achieve these aims, he says, is to involve both from the start, to find out what they want and need, and then to prove to them "that soundly based vocational education and training is a contributor to productivity and job satisfaction".



Carpentry classwork. Photo: Crown copyright



Instruction in paint spraying techniques. Photo: Crown copyright

[1] *The Way Across*, Department of Employment PL 807.

[1] *Working Together—Education and Training*, Cmnd 9823.

In the words of NCVQ chief executive, Professor Peter Thompson, the emphasis should be firmly placed on "access, progression and flexibility".

Four levels

Initially the NVQ framework will have four levels of competence: 1 (basic), 2 (standard), 3 (advanced) and 4 (higher). It is planned to have them fully implemented by 1991. The Council is also consulting professional bodies to see how qualifications above the fourth level (which is the equivalent of Higher National awards) can eventually be brought within the NVQ framework. Assisting the Council in these consultations is a Professional Bodies Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Lindop, principal of the British School of Osteopathy.

Following on from the vitally important task of embedding the relevant standards in qualifications, the Council is pledged to ensure that at each level there are minimum constraints on access compatible with maintaining those standards and that there are clear routes of progression. The higher the level, the more it should reflect not only the degree of skill achieved but also the breadth, complexity and flexibility of the competences attained, the ability to undertake special or non-routine activities, and the ability to supervise and train others.

Hallmarking system

The NVQ is not an award system in itself but rather a hallmarking system on vocational qualifications awarded by approved bodies. Certificates from those bodies will bear the NCVQ's insignia and will also show the NVQ level of the award.

The design criteria for these levels have now been approved and the National Council has set up a number of occupational project groups to establish how well they work in their respective sectors. The project groups will also test the application of the criteria to existing qualifications, and the NVQ framework itself will then be reassessed—and if necessary, refined—in the light of their reports.

Each project group consists of members representing employer and employee interests, and also advisers drawn from appropriate validating and examining bodies, industry training organisations and the MSC. The NCVQ officer plays the role of facilitator, co-ordinating views and enabling the group to move things forward.

It is thought that in some sectors of industry, where training needs have already been clearly articulated, existing qualifications may already go a long way to meeting the NCVQ's criteria and so will be accredited without much delay. In other sectors the process will be longer. The retail industry, for example, has established a training information base but has yet to specify the qualifications necessary to achieve the standards its information base reflects.

The Government has asked the Manpower Services Commission to take a lead in stimulating industry training organisations to draw up their plans of action for establishing standards of competence in their respective sectors. Success in this work will be a key factor in bringing out the changes which will underpin the NVQ framework.

Alastair Robertson of the NCVQ explained: "We are going to build on existing arrangements and identify gap in provision to ensure breadth of coverage." However, in all cases the NCVQ has stipulated that holders of a qualification must be "capable of responding to change in technology, markets and occupations." Once a

Choosing the right course for the qualifications you need can be a hard task. Photo: Lloyds British Training Services

Specialist instruction in pipe welding. Photo: Lloyds British Training Services

qualification meets these standards, it will be accredited by the National Council, assigned to a level in the framework and entitled to carry the imprimatur of the NCVQ.

Accreditations

Some qualifications which gain accreditation may be subject to conditions, such as those relating to changes necessary to meet the criteria in full. This has been the case with all of the first batch of awards, accredited by the NCVQ last month, which are subject to conditions to be met within the next two years. The qualifications concerned were accredited at levels 2 and 3 in the following four occupational sectors: electrical contracting; hotel and catering; the motor vehicle retail and repair industry; and retail travel.

Organisations which are now involved in NCVQ accredited qualifications (the first accreditations were all of joint qualifications) include the Association of British Travel Agents National Training Board, the Construction Industry Training Board, the Hotel and Catering Training Board, the Road Transport Industry Training Board, the Business and Technician Education Council, the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Joint Industry Board for the Electrical Contracting Industry and the National Joint Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repair Industry.

In announcing these accreditions, Oscar DeVille also announced that generally "good progress" was being made by project groups working in other occupational sectors. These include office occupations, agriculture, heating and ventilating, engineering and retailing. He expected a second phase of accreditations to be announced in September and others before the end of the year.

Credit accumulation

In June this year, the NCVQ published a consultation paper suggesting that it ought to be possible to accumulate credits towards an NVQ. These credits would enable a wide variety of short and modular courses to be brought within the NVQ framework, where otherwise they might not fit in too easily. Also, says the NCVQ, "If evidence can be produced to substantiate claims to *past* achievement of competences relevant to NVQs, there is no reason why credit should not be given".

A credit accumulation system would also allow one awarding body's qualification to be recognised by another for the purpose of achieving the full requirements of an NVQ. At the same time it would enable individuals to learn at a rate and in a manner which suits their particular needs without sacrificing the opportunity to gain an NVQ.

Reactions

To bring about the changes necessary to allow the NVQ framework to be fully in place by 1991 is, Alan Bellamy admits, worrying to some people. "On the other hand," he says, "it's a challenge. After years of limited activity, it's probably necessary to set such targets; otherwise there is a danger of just settling back into the same old ways of working."

The NCVQ has got off to a good start and has been welcomed on all sides—by the CBI, the TUC and the awarding bodies alike. The City and Guilds of London Institute officially welcomed the Review of Vocational Qualifications in 1986 as "a major contribution to continuing development of a more rational system for training and education qualifications to meet the needs of industry and commerce." Now, one year later, it has been working closely with the National Council and so far there are no major areas of disagreement on what needs to be done.

Eric Meats, chief officer at the Business and Technician Education Council, "welcomes the new Council's open commitment to quality and to relevance; both are essential elements if *the value and the usefulness* of sound preparation for work are to be properly recognised and understood by all."

The TUC has published a guide to the new system, pointing to the action individual trade unions should take in participating in the development of the NVQ framework. The TUC agrees that important new work is being carried out and it is encouraging its members to work closely with the Council and to become involved in the machinery of the project groups. It is concerned, however, that standards should be "determined jointly by the workforce and employers" and that sooner, rather than later, the problems beyond level 4 should be tackled.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS NCVQ

Speaking at the National Conference of the Institute of Training and Development, in April, NCVQ chief executive, Professor Peter Thompson, said: "There is a clear need to match vocational qualifications more closely to the needs of industry and commerce, but I believe this can only be achieved in partnership with all those involved." He went on to say that any modifications to the present system of vocational qualifications should only be made "through existing procedures."

Work has also begun on establishing a national database of vocational qualifications so that in future it will be far simpler to find out just which qualifications are available and which organisation is awarding them.

So far, the NCVQ's policy of co-operation and progress based on mutual benefit has been working splendidly; and the hopes expressed in the Government's White Paper last year look set fair to be achieved: "Above all," it said, "we shall come to value quality and excellence, take pride in improving qualifications and realise that the process of learning should be life-long and that there are ladders of training opportunity available to everyone throughout working life." ■

Special Feature

Japanese tourists in London

Photo: Rex Features Ltd

Travel and tourism — latest statistics

This article, one of a regular series, summarises the main statistics on overseas residents visits to the United Kingdom and visits abroad by UK residents in 1986. It also includes information on tourism including employment in tourism related sectors.

In 1986 an estimated 13·8 million visits by overseas residents were made to the UK. This was 5 per cent fewer than in 1985, which was a record year for overseas visits, but it was still the second highest year on record.

Table 1 shows the number of visits to the UK by overseas visitors, together with earnings from overseas visitors and visits overseas by UK residents and their expenditure. *Table 2* gives visits and expenditure by country of permanent residence of overseas visitors and *table 3* shows the purpose of the visit.

Overseas visitors to the UK

Although the United States was still the largest source of overseas visitors, there was a 28 per cent fall to 2·3 million in the number of visits from there, largely due to concern about terrorism. There was a smaller fall of 13 per cent in the number of visits from Canada, so that the total number of visits by residents of North America fell by 25 per cent to 2·8 million, almost the same level as in 1983.

On the other hand, the number of visits from Western European countries rose by around 5 per cent, with 6·8 million visits from European Community countries (an increase of 4 per cent) and 1·4 million from outside the Community (an increase of 7 per cent). There was an 8 per cent rise in the number of visits from France which remained the largest European source of foreign visitors. The number of visits from West Germany also rose, by 7 per cent, and the number of visits from both countries was a record. The number of visits from Italy, the Netherlands and the Irish Republic were similar to those in 1985. There were increases in the number of visits from Spain and Portugal—both of whom joined the Community at the beginning of 1986—although there were fewer visits from Greece. There were also more visitors from Austria, Norway and Sweden.

Elsewhere the growth areas were New Zealand (up 11 per cent) and Latin America (up 9 per cent), but there were fewer visitors from the Middle East (down 9 per cent), North Africa (down 17 per cent) and the Commonwealth Caribbean (down 19 per cent). Overall, the number of visits from this group of countries (that is, the rest of the world, excluding Western Europe and North America) fell by 3 per cent to 2·7 million.

Expenditure by visitors from North America fell by 15 per cent, and from other countries outside Western Europe there was a smaller fall of 2 per cent. Visitors from European Community countries spent 14 per cent more in the UK, and visitors from other Western European countries spent 11 per cent more.

Overseas residents spend £5,405 million in the UK, 1 per cent less than 1985's record figures at current prices. When allowance is made for inflation the fall was about 7 per cent.

Of this total 27 per cent originated in North America, 29 per cent in the European Community, and 9 per cent elsewhere in Western Europe. Compared with 1985, North America's share fell by 4 percentage points balanced by the rise in the share for visitors from European countries.

Sources

The estimates and tables giving statistics of visits and expenditure are drawn from the results of the International Passenger Survey, which is a sample survey of passengers entering and leaving the UK. A description of the survey with notes and definitions is given at the end of this article. Results are published quarterly and annually in Business Monitors (MQ6 and MA6) entitled *Overseas Travel and Tourism.*

Purpose of visit

The number of overseas residents coming to the UK for a holiday fell by 12 per cent which was largely accounted for by a 35 per cent fall in holiday visits by North American residents. Business visits were up by 7 per cent.

Visits to friends and relatives were much the same as in 1985 but those for other purposes were 7 per cent lower.

As a result of the drop in North American visits, holidays accounted for only 43 per cent of all visits compared with 46 per cent in 1985. There were counterbalancing increases in the shares accounted for by business trips and visits to friends and relatives. There was a small drop in the proportion attributable to miscellaneous purposes which probably reflects the fact that miscellaneous purposes include shopping trips which are very similar to holiday trips.

Holiday visitors spent £2,191 million, 41 per cent of the total, while £1,517 million was spent by business visitors (28 per cent). Visitors to friends and relatives spent £815 million, which was 15 per cent of the total.

Of those overseas residents visiting the UK for a holiday, 27 per cent came on an inclusive tour, a slightly lower proportion than in 1985. (This figure excludes visits from the Republic of Ireland, see Notes and definitions). Inclusive tour visits were down by 18 per cent in 1986, mainly due to the fact that there were only half as many such visits from North America.

As a destination for day trips, the UK increased in popularity in 1986. There were 673,000 such visits, a rise of 21 per cent.

Mode of travel

The number of overseas visitors travelling by air to the UK in 1986 fell by 7 per cent, while the number who came by sea was slightly higher than in 1985, as shown in *table 4*.

The pattern of travel showed some shift away from air traffic with 63 per cent of visitors travelling by air, compared with 65 per cent in 1986. However, this reflects the

Table 1 Numbers of visits, earnings and expenditure, 1972 to 1986

	Visits to the UK by overseas visitors		Visits overseas by UK residents		Earnings from overseas visitors		Expenditure by UK residents		Balance
	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million
1972	7,459	4·6	10,695	12·6	576	15·2	535	21·0	+41
1973	8,167	9·5	11,740	9·8	726	26·0	695	29·9	+31
1974	8,543	4·6	10,783	−8·2	898	23·7	703	1·2	+195
1975	9,490	11·1	11,992	11·2	1,218	35·6	917	30·4	+301
1976	10,803	13·9	11,560	−3·6	1,768	45·2	1,068	16·5	+700
1977	12,281	13·6	11,525	−0·3	2,352	33·0	1,186	11·0	+1,166
1978	12,646	3·0	13,443	16·6	2,507	6·6	1,549	30·6	+958
1979	12,486	−1·3	15,466	15·0	2,797	11·6	2,109	36·2	+688
1980	12,421	−0·5	17,507	13·2	2,961	5·9	2,738	29·8	+223
1981	11,452	−7·8	19,046	8·8	2,970	0·3	3,272	19·5	−302
1982	11,636	1·6	20,611	8·2	3,188	7·3	3,640	11·2	−452
1983	12,464	7·1	20,994	1·9	4,003	25·6	4,090	12·4	−87
1984	13,644	9·5	22,072	5·1	4,614	15·3	4,663	14·0	−49
1985 r	14,449	5·9	21,610	−2·1	5,442	18·0	4,871	4·5	+571
1986 p	13,772	−4·9	24,528	12·7	5,405	−0·7	5,927	21·5	−522

p = provisional.
r = revised.

Table 2 Overseas visits to the UK: numbers of visits and expenditure by country of permanent residence

Country of permanent residence	Numbers of visits (thousands)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1984	1985 r	1986 p	1984	1985 r	1986 p
Total all countries	**13,644**	**14,449**	**13,772**	**4,614·2**	**5,450·6**	**5,404·5**
United States	2,764	3,166	2,285	1,096·8	1,477·8	1,248·6
Canada	567	631	546	174·2	231·0	208·0
North America	3,330	3,797	2,831	1,271·1	1,708·7	1,456·6
Belgium/Luxembourg	426	503	494	56·6	75·3	86·7
France	1,632	1,620	1,750	231·3	249·9	277·5
Federal Republic of Germany	1,485	1,484	1,589	248·3	240·8	339·7
Italy	475	494	488	124·6	160·8	171·4
Netherlands	741	762	760	109·2	114·8	122·1
Denmark	192	201	243	38·8	47·4	65·4
Spain	293	342	363	80·9	120·4	158·7
Portugal	59	64	81	17·8	24·2	33·5
Republic of Ireland	909	968	984	217·1	254·7	244·9
Greece	81	118	94	38·6	69·1	50·1
European Community*	6,292	6,557	6,846	1,194·2	1,391·5	1,548·5
Yugoslavia	24	26	36	7·8	9·3	14·1
Austria	111	108	116	27·9	26·7	32·1
Switzerland	313	339	343	99·4	128·4	120·9
Norway	216	237	279	67·6	83·7	104·5
Sweden	402	380	406	97·2	104·1	130·6
Finland	72	70	67	20·1	24·3	20·0
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	75	87	91	27·2	35·1	39·7
Rest of Western Europe	46	66	63	21·7	27·9	27·3
Other Western Europe total	1,259	1,313	1,401	368·9	439·5	489·3
Middle East	610	588	533	639·0	648·6	547·2
North Africa	132	119	99	116·0	102·0	100·2
South Africa	182	147	140	88·4	76·8	68·3
Rest of Africa	325	367	372	186·6	252·8	293·2
Eastern Europe	57	68	66	10·2	14·1	17·1
Japan	201	211	205	75·3	93·9	101·0
Australia	456	473	467	229·1	257·7	264·9
New Zealand	95	83	92	53·2	45·9	50·3
Commonwealth Caribbean	51	70	57	38·5	39·4	36·8
Latin America	165	166	181	83·1	89·4	92·8
Rest of world	489	490	482	260·3	290·2	302·4
Other countries total	2,763	2,782	2,695	1,780·0	1,910·8	1,874·1

* Total expenditure by foreign visitors to the Channel Islands is included in the total for the European Community.
p = provisional.
r = revised—1984 and 1985 figures have been revised to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

Table 3 Numbers of visits and expenditure of overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence and purpose of visit

Area of permanent residence	Number of visits (thousands)							Expenditure (£ million)					
	Total	Of which, day visits†	Holiday	Of which, inclusive tours	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous	Total	Holiday	Of which, inclusive tours	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
1985 r													
All areas	**14,449**	**556**	**6,666**	**1,950**	**3,014**	**2,880**	**1,890**	**5,441·7**	**2,379·0**	**460·9**	**1,292·7**	**852·5**	**917·6**
North America	3,797	—	2,149	677	515	660	473	1,708·7	932·9	218·5	361·4	240·7	173·7
European Community	6,557	—	2,655	836†	1,653	1,413	836	1,382·5	461·5	131·3*	380·5	189·7	350·8
Other Western Europe	1,313	—	507	217	382	218	206	439·6	151·4	58·9	132·0	49·5	106·7
Other areas	2,782	—	1,356	238	463	588	375	1,910·8	833·0	52·2	418·8	372·6	286·4
1986 p													
All areas	**13,772**	**673**	**5,873**	**1,592**	**3,222**	**2,926**	**1,751**	**5,404·5**	**2,191·0**	**502·0**	**1,516·7**	**814·6**	**882·3**
North America	2,831	—	1,407	342	523	565	337	1,456·6	747·0	168·5	373·4	196·4	137·7
European Community	6,846	—	2,664	781†	1,755	1,536	891	1,584·5	542·5	171·1*	437·3	213·1	389·8
Other Western Europe	1,401	—	577	244	430	224	169	489·3	163·7	70·5	183·5	58·5	83·6
Other areas	2,695	—	1,225	224	514	602	353	1,874·1	737·7	91·8	522·5	346·7	267·2

* Excludes the Republic of Ireland and Channel Islands, for which figures are unavailable.
† Excludes the Republic of Ireland for which figures are unavailable.
p = provisional.
r = revised.

Table 4 Numbers of visits to and from the UK by area and mode of transport

Thousands

Area of residence of visitors to the UK/main area visited by UK residents	Visits to the UK			Visits abroad by UK residents		
	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea
All countries						
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	20,611	12,031	8,580
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	20,994	12,361	8,634
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	22,072	13,934	8,137
1985 r	14,449	9,413	5,036	21,610	13,732	7,878
1986 p	13,772	8,716	5,056	24,528	15,843	8,686
North America						
1982	2,135	1,738	397	1,299	1,297	2
1983	2,836	2,247	589	1,023	1,021	2
1984	3,330	2,683	648	919	914	5
1985 r	3,797	3,114	683	914	912	2
1986 p	2,831	2,411	420	1,161	1,155	6
European Community						
1982	6,055	2,406	3,649	15,678	7,674	8,004
1983	6,078	2,469	3,609	16,211	8,227	7,984
1984	6,292	2,578	3,715	16,936	9,484	7,452
1985 r	6,557	2,855	3,703	16,430	9,163	7,267
1986 p	6,846	2,975	3,871	18,784	10,769	8,016
Other Western Europe						
1982	1,028	715	312	1,947	1,501	446
1983	1,086	796	290	2,018	1,538	480
1984	1,259	949	310	2,435	1,881	555
1985 r	1,313	1,006	307	2,514	1,997	517
1986 p	1,401	1,044	356	2,714	2,146	568
Other areas						
1982	2,418	2,053	366	1,687	1,560	127*
1983	2,464	2,148	315	1,742	1,547	168*
1984	2,763	2,305	457	1,781	1,656	126*
1985 r	2,782	2,438	344	1,752	1,660	92*
1986 p	2,695	2,285	409	1,869	1,773	96*

* Including cruises.
p = provisional.
r = revised—1984 and 1985 figures have been revised to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

different geographical distributions of visitors in 1986 and the proportion has remained fairly constant over the previous decade.

Length of stay and average expenditure

The average length of stay in the UK by overseas residents was 11·3 days, a fall of 3 per cent, as shown in *table 5*, and the same as in 1984.

Average daily expenditure increased by 7 per cent to £34·40. Average expenditure per visit increased by 4 per cent to £389·20. Average expenditure per visit by North American visitors increased by 14 per cent, and it was 10 per cent higher for visitors from European Community countries.

Visits to the regions of the UK

In 1986, 12·8 million overseas visitors (other than those from the Irish Republic) stayed at least one night or more in the UK, 93 per cent of all visitors, see *table 6*. Of these, about 7·6 million visitors spent at least one night in London, and about 91 per cent spent at least one night in England (including London), 9 per cent in Scotland, and 4 per cent in Wales. As in previous years, visitors from European Community countries were least likely to visit London but most likely to visit other parts of England.

Visitors from North America were the most likely to visit London, and many of them also went to Scotland. A higher proportion than in previous years also visited other parts of England suggesting that fewer of them were first time visitors to the UK.

Visits abroad by UK residents

UK residents made 24·5 million visits abroad in 1986, 13 per cent more than in 1985.

As shown in *table 7*, which analyses visits and expenditure by UK residents by main country visited, the most notable features in 1986 were the substantial increases in visits to the United States, France, Spain and Portugal. There were 31 per cent more visits to the United States but the total, although a record, is still less than for many European destinations.

There were 5,475,000 visits to Spain, 31 per cent more than in 1985 which had been down substantially from 1984. As a result Spain returned to its position as most frequently visited foreign country. This was despite a still substantial increase of 14 per cent in visits to France — which had been the most popular country in 1985. There were falls in visits to West Germany and the Netherlands, but most Mediterranean countries maintained or increased their market share, with 28 per cent more visits to Portugal in particular.

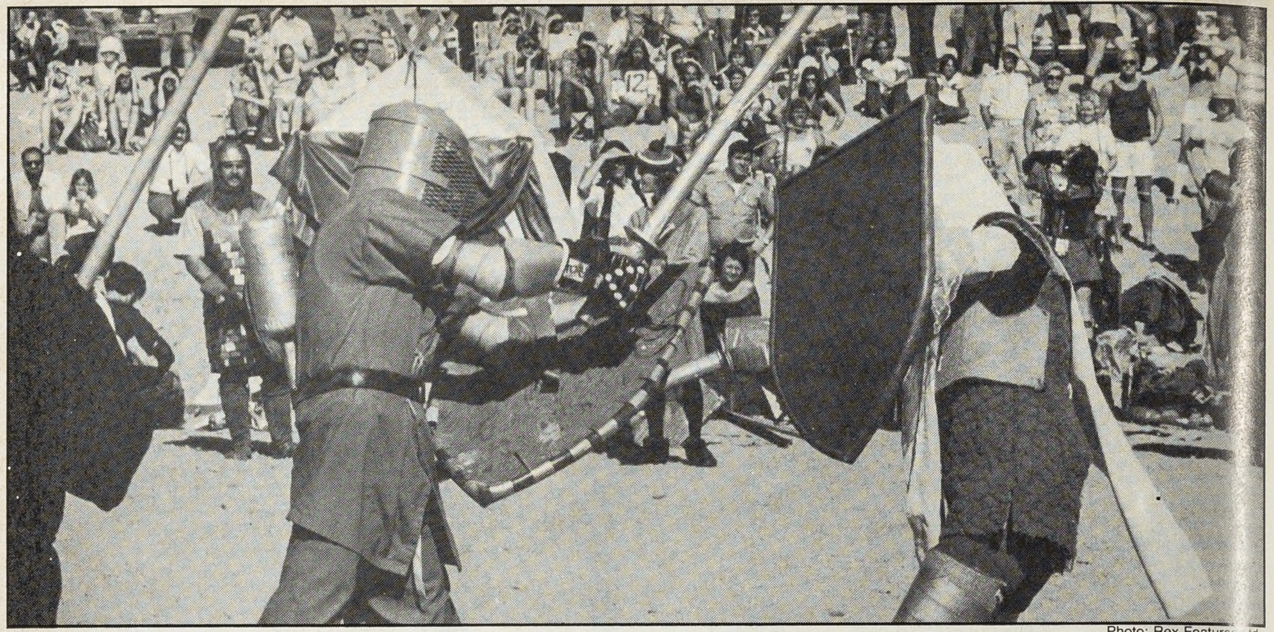
Visits to the Middle East, Australia and New Zealand, and the Commonwealth Caribbean were up significantly, but visits to North and South Africa and Eastern Europe were lower than in 1985.

UK residents spent £5,927 million abroad, 22 per cent more than in 1985 at current prices or 11 per cent more when allowance is made for inflation and exchange rate movement.

UK residents' expenditure in North America was 42 per cent higher than in 1985 while their expenditure on visits to European Community countries increased by 24 per cent. Expenditure in other Western European countries and in the rest of the world rose less fast—it was 13 per cent and 9 per cent higher respectively.

Purpose of visit

Table 8 shows the number of overseas visits by UK residents analysed by purpose of visit and *table 9* gives details on length of stay and expenditure.



Medieval jousting draws in the tourists on a hot summer's day.

Photo: Rex Features Ltd

Table 5 Overseas visitors: average length of stay in the UK and average expenditure per day and per visit, by area of permanent residence and by purpose of visit

	Analysis by area of permanent residence					Analysis by purpose of visit			
	Total	North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)									
1982	11·7	12·3	8·7 r	11·5 r	18·7	10·9	6·4	15·4	17·8
1983	11·6	11·0	9·0 r	11·2 r	18·9	10·6	6·0	15·8	18·2
1984	11·3	10·5	8·8 r	10·7 r	18·4	10·5	6·0	15·7	16·3
1985 r	11·6	10·6	9·0	11·4	18·9	10·5	5·9	15·9	17·7
1986 p	11·3	11·6	8·7	10·1	18·3	10·5	5·9	15·0	17·6
Average expenditure per day (£)									
1982	23·1	26·0	16·3 r	22·9 r	29·6	24·3	52·2	13·3	18·1
1983	27·4	31·1	19·2 r	25·9 r	34·5	27·4	63·1	15·8	24·6
1984	29·6	36·1	21·1 r	27·4 r	34·9	30·2	63·5	17·1	26·1
1985 r	32·3	42·3	22·7	29·3	36·3	33·6	72·3	18·6	27·2
1986 p	34·4	44·4	26·7	34·4	37·8	34·9	79·7	18·5	28·3
Average expenditure per visit (£)									
1982	271·0	320·7	142·2 r	263·3 r	553·2	263·3	332·0	201·0	317·4
1983	318·5	348·9	173·6 r	291·2 r	653·3	294·0	375·9	249·6	449·0
1984	335·4	380·8	184·7 r	292·5 r	643·3	316·4	381·0	268·8	428·7
1985 r	373·6	449·0	205·3	334·4	685·8	351·7	428·9	296·0	480·3
1986 p	389·2	513·8	226·1	348·8	690·6	367·2	470·7	278·4	498·3

p = provisional.
r = revised—1984 and 1985 figures have been revised to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

Table 6 Number of overnight visits[1] to regions of the UK by overseas visitors (other than from Irish Republic) by main area of residence

Thousands

Main area of residence	London	Other England	Total England	Scotland	Wales	Total[2]
1985 r						
North America	2,988	1,508	3,675	505	186	3,797
European Community	2,582	2,708	4,857	326	186	5,589
Rest of Western Europe	853	540	1,225	91	30	1,313
Rest of world	2,053	1,110	2,671	274	143	2,782
Total world	**8,476**	**5,865**	**12,427**	**1,196**	**544**	**13,482**
1986						
North America	2,083	1,276	2,704	435	147	2,831
European Community	2,574	2,935	4,995	355	183	5,862
Rest of Western Europe	916	565	1,317	95	32	1,401
Rest of world	1,998	1,067	2,602	254	121	2,695
Total world	**7,570**	**5,844**	**11,617**	**1,139**	**483**	**12,789**

1 Visits which did not involve an overnight stay in the UK are excluded from this table.
2 Includes visits to Northern Ireland except those made direct from the Republic of Ireland.
r = revised.

Table 7 Visits abroad by UK residents: numbers of visits and expenditure abroad by main country visited

Main country visited	Number of visits (thousands)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1984	1985 r	1986 p	1984	1985 r	1986 p
Total all countries	**22,072**	**21,610**	**24,528**	**4,662·8**	**4,870·7**	**5,927·1**
United States	719	722	945	376·8	376·1	532·3
Canada	200	193	216	70·5	64·0	91·5
North America	919	914	1,161	447·2	440·1	623·8
Belgium/Luxembourg	776	755	756	69·7	66·6	78·9
France	4,482	4,523	5,178	530.6	641·6	744·9
Federal Republic of Germany	1,294	1,321	1,245	204·3	217·3	227·1
Italy	1,184	1,066	1,092	288·5	285·9	316·2
Netherlands	868	949	858	96·4	107·1	120·0
Denmark	136	151	152	20·3	27·4	24·4
Spain	5,022	4,175	5,475	1,071·6	939·3	1,355·2
Portugal	573	709	905	130·9	176·6	240·5
Republic of Ireland	1,552	1,462	1,657	180·6	195·0	210·9
Greece	1,048	1,319	1,466	264·1	341·7	399·5
European Community	16,935	16,430	18,784	2,864·3	3,006·4	3,725·8
Yugoslavia	477	566	653	93·6	119·9	152·0
Austria	609	557	577	149·7	135·3	169·5
Switzerland	519	488	515	121·7	127·3	133·0
Norway	139	161	143	32·2	43·3	29·6
Sweden	135	143	153	45·5	29·3	44·9
Finland	28	42	37	7·5	12·9	14·3
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	475	475	521	115·4	128·3	133·4
Rest of Western Europe	53	82	115	19·6	34·7	38·9
Other Western Europe total	2,436	2,514	2,714	585·2	631·0	715·6
Middle East	223	189	221	97·0	76·6	88·5
North Africa	253	273	246	76·6	83·2	69·8
South Africa	78	70	48	39·0	37·1	20·1
Rest of Africa	169	162	174	62·6	63·7	69·9
Eastern Europe	164	237	194	32·9	49·3	42·7
Japan	28	31	24	31·0	26·2	20·8
Australia	136	130	161	90·2	98·8	115·5
New Zealand	31	24	27	16·7	21·0	19·4
Commonwealth Caribbean	140	122	162	57·1	63·5	80·7
Latin America	42	50	49	23·2	40·8	33·0
Rest of world	517	464	563	239·9	233·0	301·6
Other countries total	1,781	1,752	1,869	766·0	793·2	862·0

p = provisional.
r = revised. 1984 and 1985 figures have been revised to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

Table 8 Number of visits and expenditure of UK residents analysed by area visited and purpose of visit

Area visited	Number of visits (thousands)							Expenditure (£ million)					
	Total	Of which, day visits†	Holiday	Of which, inclusive tours	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous	Total	Holiday	Of which, inclusive tours	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
1985 r													
All areas	**21,610**	**1,548**	**14,898**	**8,518**	**3,188**	**2,628**	**896**	**4,870·7**	**3,214·8**	**2,020·0**	**1,074·9**	**412·4**	**168·7**
North America	914	—	358	42	280	251	25	440·1	163·1	28·8	205·6	62·6	8·8
European Community	16,430	—	11,682	6,510†	2,172	1,787	788	3,006·4	2,225·5	1,447·1*	479·3	198·0	103·7
Other Western Europe	2,514	—	1,925	1,421	394	174	21	631·0	471·1	349·6	128·9	23·9	7·1
Other areas	1,752	—	932	545	342	416	62	793·2	355·1	194·6	261·1	127·9	49·1
1986 p													
All areas	**24,528**	**2,070**	**17,366**	**10,200**	**3,306**	**2,768**	**1,088**	**5,927·1**	**4,157·2**	**2,697·6**	**1,127·9**	**479·0**	**163·1**
North America	1,161	—	536	118	324	273	28	623·7	279·4	79·5	248·9	80·0	15·5
European Community	18,784	—	13,699	7,874†	2,294	1,820	971	3,725·8	2,902·9	1,944·5*	496·8	216·8	109·3
Other Western Europe	2,714	—	2,151	1,636	360	176	27	715·6	551·2	433·7	131·8	27·5	5·2
Other areas	1,869	—	980	573	327	499	62	862·0	423·7	240·0	250·5	154·7	33·1

* Excludes the Republic of Ireland and Channel Islands, for which figures are unavailable.
† Excludes the Republic of Ireland for which figures are unavailable.
p = provisional
r = revised.

Holiday visits abroad were 17 per cent higher than in 1985 with increases in the number of inclusive tour holidays of 20 per cent and a smaller increase in independent holidays of 12 per cent.

The number of inclusive tour holidays to Spain rose by about 38 per cent. Other growth areas were holidays to Portugal (up 28 per cent), and Turkey (up 80 per cent although from a relatively low base).

Business trips were up by 4 per cent and there were 5 per cent more visits abroad to visit friends and relatives. There was a rise of 34 per cent in day trips abroad, with trips by sea to France rising by 41 per cent.

Seventy per cent of expenditure abroad by UK residents was on holidays, 19 per cent on business, 8 per cent on visits to friends and relatives and 3 per cent for miscellaneous purposes. Compared with 1985 this shows an increase in the proportion of expenditure on holiday trips.

Length of stay and average expenditure

The average length of stay for visits abroad by UK residents was 12·4 days, slightly less than in previous years and continuing the long-term downward trend. The average stay of people taking holidays abroad was 12·2 days, slightly higher than in 1985.

Average daily expenditure increased by 8 per cent to £19·40. Average expenditure per visit increased by 7 per cent to £241·30. Average daily expenditure on holidays was £19·50, 9 per cent higher than in 1985. Daily business expenditure was just over £46 compared with £45 in 1985.

Domestic trips by British residents

According to provisional figures from the *British Tourism Survey*—conducted by the British Tourist Authority/English Tourist Board Research Services—expenditure on domestic trips involving staying away from home within Great Britain increased by 13 per cent in 1986 to £7,100 million and the number of trips increased by 1½ per cent. The number of nights spent away from home increased by 2½ per cent.

Employment in tourism-related industries

Spending by overseas and domestic tourists helps support many jobs in the UK both directly (hotels, restaurants, transport, tourist attractions and so on) and indirectly (supplying industries such as food and drink). An article by David Parsons describing various different approaches to measuring employment supported by tourism spending appeared in the July 1987 *Employment Gazette*.

A broad indication of short-term trends in employment associated with tourism can be obtained by looking at the sectors which most directly serve tourists. Figures for employment in the main hotel, catering and leisure sectors are set out in *table 10*, and *table 11* gives breakdowns by males, females and part-time female workers. There are also a number of jobs in other industries dependent on tourist spending.

Table 10 shows that there were increases in the number of employees in all the industries shown between December 1985 and December 1986. The total increase of 35,000 (about 3 per cent) was made up of about 14,000 males and 21,000 females. Of the latter, about 8,000 consisted of part-time jobs. Over the same period employment in all industries increased by less than 1 per cent while in service industries it increased by about 2 per cent. Increases ranged from less than 1 per cent in the case of restaurants, cafes, night clubs and licensed clubs, to 4 per cent for public houses and bars, hotels and other tourist accommodation,

Table 9 UK residents: average length of stay outside the UK and average expenditure per day and per visit, by area visited by purpose of visit

	Analysis by area visited					Analysis by purpose of visits			
	Total	North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)									
1982	12·7	24·4	9·5 r	12·3 r	33·7	11·7	7·9	22·8	13·7
1983	12·6	24·6	9·6 r	12·7 r	33·6	11·7	7·2	22·4	15·7
1984	12·6	24·8	9·9 r	12·4 r	32·0	12·1	7·6	20·8	13·5
1985 r	12·5	23·6	9·9	11·9	32·1	12·0	7·4	20·3	15·3
1986 p	12·4	22·7	10·0	12·3	29·7	12·2	7·4	20·1	10·7
Average expenditure per day (£)									
1982	13·9	14·9	14·7	14·7 r	10·3	14·8	31·4	6·0	8·7
1983	15·4	16·5	16·2 r	18·1 r	11·7	16·1	38·5	6·7	9·5
1984	16·8	19·6	17·1 r	17·1 r	13·4	16·8	41·0	7·3	12·2
1985 r	18·0	20·4	18·5	21·1	14·1	17·9	45·4	7·7	12·3
1986 p	19·4	23·6	19·7	21·4	15·5	19·5	46·2	8·6	14·1
Average expenditure per visit (£)									
1982	176·3	363·4	139·5 r	199·8 r	347·2	173·7	246·8	138·3	119·1
1983	194·5	407·4	155·6 r	230·6 r	393·2	188·5	279·0	150·5	149·9
1984	210·9	486·5	168·6 r	240·3 r	430·0	203·5	311·8	151·4	164·2
1985 r	225·0	481·3	182·5	251·0	452·8	215·2	337·2	156·9	188·3
1986 p	241·3	537·3	197·9	263·7	461·2	238·9	341·2	173·0	149·8

p = provisional
r = revised—1982 to 1985 figures have been revised to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

Table 10 Employment in tourism related industries in Great Britain r

Thousands

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	Total
Self-employed* 1981	**48·1**	**51·7**	**1·6**	**32·6**	**3·8**	**0·6**	**19·7**	
Employees in employment								
1982 Mar	180·6	225·0	137·3	219·5		309·4		1,071·8
June	194·1	236·0	138·5	267·4		336·8		1,172·8
Sept	194·9	234·0	134·7	268·2		327·0		1,158·9
Dec	184·3	230·8	134·8	209·6		309·2		1,068·5
1983 Mar	174·0	226·7	131·3	203·2		307·0		1,092·2
June	197·7	237·1	133·0	262·2		312·8		1,142·8
Sept	203·6	245·3	135·3	265·3		334·9		1,184·4
Dec	200·3	243·8	138·3	211·0		314·1		1,107·5
1984 Mar	200·5	239·5	136·6	202·1		311·2		1,089·9
June	213·1	251·7	137·6	265·7		333·6		1,201·7
Sept	216·2	259·8	137·0	262·0		330·1		1,205·1
Dec	208·8	259·5	139·3	228·3		315·1		1,151·1
1985 Mar	206·2	257·6	137·6	225·6		320·3		1,147·4
June	220·9	270·6	141·8	274·5		378·6		1,286·3
Sept	223·6	264·8	142·1	278·1		371·8		1,280·5
Dec	217·7	265·4	144·6	241·5		335·2		1,204·4
1986 Mar	211·5	258·2	141·3	238·5		333·2		1,182·7
June	224·8	269·5	143·1	284·5		384·1		1,305·9
Sept	222·7	275·2	144·0	284·5		377·2		1,308·6
Dec	219·5	275·5	145·5	250·4		348·5		1,239·4
Change June 86–June 85								
Thousands	+3·9	−1·1	+1·3	+10·0		+5·5		+19·6
Percentage	+1·8	−0·4	+0·9	+3·6		+1·5		+1·5
Change Dec 86–Dec 85								
Thousands	+1·8	+10·1	+0·8	+8·9		+13·3		+35·0
Percentage	+0·8	+3·8	+0·6	+3·7		+4·0		+2·9

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

1981	145
1983	142
1984	161
1985	170
1986	185

r = revised. This table has been revised to allow for the results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey.

Table 11 Employment in tourism related industries in Great Britain

Thousands

Employees in employment / 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	Total
MALES						
1982 Mar	66·6	61·9	49·2	82·1	149·2	409·0
June	71·3	65·9	50·4	101·0	159·3	448·0
Sept	73·2	63·7	49·7	102·5	157·3	446·5
Dec	70·4	62·6	49·9	79·7	149·0	411·6
1983 Mar	67·1	61·4	50·0	78·1	150·5	407·2
June	74·8	66·6	52·2	99·8	149·7	443·1
Sept	76·7	71·7	52·9	98·4	167·3	467·0
Dec	75·3	69·1	53·8	77·3	154·9	430·4
1984 Mar	75·1	66·6	51·8	74·9	153·9	422·3
June	78·9	72·2	52·3	98·2	163·9	465·5
Sept	83·0	72·7	52·2	97·4	162·2	467·4
Dec	80·1	72·4	53·7	85·4	155·6	447·2
1985 Mar	78·1	72·0	52·2	85·1	158·6	446·0
June	86·2	75·8	55·7	100·6	195·1	513·0
Sept	86·0	71·7	54·9	102·5	187·0	502·1
Dec	81·7	72·9	55·6	90·0	168·0	468·2
1986 Mar	79·5	71·3	53·8	88·2	169·6	462·4
June	84·6	73·6	55·3	105·7	202·2	521·4
Sept	84·0	74·9	56·1	103·8	204·0	522·9
Dec	80·6	73·5	55·4	93·1	179·8	482·3
Change June 86–June 85						
Thousands	−1·6	−2·2	−0·4	+5·1	+7·1	+8·4
Percentage	−1·9	−2·9	−0·7	+5·1	+3·6	+1·6
Change Dec 86–Dec 85						
Thousands	−1·1	+0·6	−0·2	+3·1	+11·8	+14·1
Percentage	−1·3	+0·8	−0·4	+3·4	+7·0	+3·0
ALL FEMALES						
1982 Mar	114·1	163·1	88·1	137·4	160·2	662·8
June	122·7	170·1	88·1	166·4	177·5	724·8
Sept	121·7	170·3	84·9	165·7	169·8	712·4
Dec	113·9	168·2	84·9	129·8	160·2	656·9
1983 Mar	106·9	165·2	81·3	125·1	156·5	635·0
June	123·0	170·5	80·8	162·4	163·1	699·8
Sept	126·9	173·6	82·4	166·9	167·6	717·4
Dec	125·0	174·8	84·5	133·7	159·2	677·1
1984 Mar	125·4	172·8	84·8	127·2	157·3	667·6
June	134·2	179·4	85·3	167·5	169·7	736·2
Sept	133·2	187·1	84·8	164·6	168·0	737·7
Dec	128·8	187·1	85·6	142·9	159·5	703·9
1985 Mar	128·1	185·7	85·3	140·5	161·7	701·4
June	134·6	194·8	86·1	173·9	183·5	772·9
Sept	137·6	193·1	87·2	175·7	184·8	778·4
Dec	136·0	192·5	89·0	151·5	167·2	736·2
1986 Mar	132·0	186·9	87·5	150·3	163·6	720·4
June	140·2	195·9	87·8	178·8	181·9	784·6
Sept	138·7	200·3	87·9	180·6	173·2	780·8
Dec	138·9	202·1	90·0	157·3	168·7	757·0
Change June 86–June 85						
Thousands	+5·6	+1·1	+1·7	+4·9	−1·6	+11·7
Percentage	+4·2	+0·6	+2·0	+2·8	−0·9	+1·5
Change Dec 86–Dec 85						
Thousands	+2·9	+9·6	+1·0	+5·8	+1·5	+20·8
Percentage	+2·1	+5·0	+1·1	+3·5	+0·9	+2·8
PART-TIME FEMALE EMPLOYEES						
1982 Mar	77·4	136·8	71·0	72·5	92·7	450·4
June	85·0	140·2	71·6	84·2	103·1	484·0
Sept	81·3	141·8	70·4	81·2	98·8	473·4
Dec	77·2	139·2	67·7	68·0	93·6	445·7
1983 Mar	72·3	140·1	68·6	64·1	89·5	434·6
June	84·1	147·9	68·1	81·7	98·9	480·7
Sept	87·0	149·0	71·0	85·8	101·6	494·3
Dec	88·4	149·7	72·1	74·4	95·7	480·3
1984 Mar	87·6	145·9	73·3	67·6	94·8	469·2
June	92·8	153·2	71·9	86·1	103·6	507·6
Sept	91·5	158·2	71·5	85·4	100·6	507·1
Dec	88·6	158·8	72·8	77·8	96·1	494·1

Table 11 (Contd)

Thousands

Employees in employment / 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	Total
PART-TIME FEMALE EMPLOYEES (Contd)						
1985 Mar	88·8	157·1	72·0	74·2	98·7	490·9
June	93·9	164·2	74·1	89·3	107·4	528·9
Sept	94·8	164·5	73·6	88·1	106·9	527·9
Dec	95·7	164·6	76·1	80·6	98·2	515·1
1986 Mar	93·3	159·6	74·1	79·4	96·7	503·2
June	100·3	167·5	75·0	89·5	103·7	535·9
Sept	95·7	170·3	74·9	91·7	100·6	533·3
Dec	97·0	170·8	76·9	83·0	95·6	523·3
Change June 86–June 85						
Thousands	+6·4	+3·3	+0·9	+0·2	−3·7	+7·0
Percentage	+6·8	+2·0	+1·2	+0·2	−3·4	+1·3
Change Dec 86–Dec 85						
Thousands	+1·3	+6·2	+0·8	+2·4	−2·6	+8·2
Percentage	+1·4	+3·8	+1·1	+3·0	−2·6	+1·6

Table 12 Employees in employment in hotels and catering (Class 66) regional data

	South East	Of which, Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1982 Mar	281·1	152·3	24·7	78·2	74·7	56·4	75·1	97·9	55·0	40·0	98·0	881·0
June	297·2	151·7	27·8	101·0	80·2	60·1	79·6	104·0	55·5	41·5	111·8	958·7
Sept	296·7	153·4	35·8	100·0	75·6	50·7	80·8	102·6	55·6	42·6	103·0	944·6
Dec	287·0	157·1	23·0	74·9	75·9	48·0	79·6	103·2	54·1	37·6	89·5	872·7
1983 Mar	284·8	153·4	19·6	71·6	74·7	45·3	78·2	98·6	52·5	36·2	88·6	849·9
June	304·6	155·2	35·3	97·0	74·5	52·4	84·1	104·9	51·2	44·1	100·8	948·8
Sept	309·9	153·5	33·3	100·0	79·6	52·3	84·5	109·0	53·2	44·5	104·2	970·5
Dec	301·6	155·8	24·5	81·4	79·7	49·4	84·1	107·4	53·8	39·8	94·1	915·7
1984 Mar	301·5	153·0	23·3	78·7	75·8	49·6	83·5	107·6	52·8	38·6	92·1	903·6
June	320·1	156·3	32·6	101·7	81·8	53·9	90·8	111·2	54·2	44·6	104·5	995·6
Sept	320·4	157·0	32·4	102·6	82·1	54·3	93·3	114·3	54·3	44·6	103·7	1,002·2
Dec	323·3	166·6	28·2	82·0	83·5	52·5	92·4	115·4	53·6	41·0	96·8	968·7
1985 Mar	313·7	160·7	28·1	80·9	81·9	50·6	92·2	113·5	53·2	40·7	99·7	954·5
June	333·9	161·1	32·7	106·5	84·2	55·5	101·7	119·5	54·4	44·7	106·8	1,039·9
Sept	337·7	164·1	32·5	103·3	85·2	55·2	100·7	119·9	54·2	44·1	108·7	1,041·5
Dec	330·2	166·8	27·6	80·3	85·6	55·3	100·0	122·2	54·9	42·8	102·0	1,000·9
1986 Mar	324·0	162·4	27·1	80·3	81·9	54·8	99·5	119·3	53·8	39·6	99·9	979·4
June	338·3	160·4	30·8	100·6	84·5	57·3	110·0	124·2	55·3	46·7	108·7	1,056·3
Sept	335·6	156·3	30·8	97·9	84·4	58·5	108·7	130·1	55·6	47·0	108·2	1,056·9
Dec	327·9	160·8	28·0	79·7	83·7	58·6	108·5	129·6	55·2	46·1	100·9	1,018·1
Change June 1986–June 1985												
Absolute (thousands)	+4·4	−0·7	−1·9	−5·9	+0·3	+1·8	+8·3	+4·7	+0·9	+2·0	+1·9	+16·4
Percentage	+1·3	−0·4	−5·8	−5·5	+0·4	+3·2	+8·2	+3·9	+1·7	+4·5	+1·8	+1·6
Change Dec 1986–Dec 1985												
Absolute (thousands)	−2·3	−6·0	+0·4	−0·6	−1·9	+3·3	+8·5	+7·4	+0·3	+3·3	−1·1	+17·2
Percentage	−0·7	−3·6	+1·4	−0·7	−2·2	+6·0	+8·5	+6·1	+0·5	+7·7	−1·1	+1·7

libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services. In the hotel and other tourism accommodation sector there was an increase of 9,000 employees made up of 3,000 males and 6,000 females.

Regional employment

There is no directly comparable equivalent of *tables 10 and 11* breaking down employment by region. However, regional figures for hotels and catering, class 66 of Standard Industrial Classification, are shown in *table 12*. Class 66 includes canteens and messes which are not regarded as related to tourism, as well as restaurants, cafes, public houses, clubs, hotels and tourist accommodation.

Between December 1985 and December 1986, employment in class 66 industries rose by 17,000 (about 2 per cent). The rise was due to increases in employment in Yorkshire and Humberside of 8,500; in the North West of 7,000, and in Wales and the East Midlands of 3,000 each.

Catering and allied trades inquiry

The results of the catering and allied trades inquiry for 1985 will be published shortly in the Department of Trade and Industry's journal *British Business*. This article will include a full description of the survey whose results are shown in *table 13*.

Between 1984 and 1985 total turnover (inclusive of VAT) for the catering and allied trades sector rose by 11 per cent to £19,271 million. Net capital expenditure (acquisitions less disposals) on new building work, vehicles and plant and machinery rose by 22 per cent to £925 million. Capital expenditure on land and existing buildings rose by 60 per cent to £232 million.

Table 14 shows an analysis of establishments offering accommodation. 1985 was the first year in which this information was collected. The inquiry does not cover businesses which are not registered for VAT and therefore the coverage of this table may not be complete.

Table 13 Catering and allied trades 1980–85

£ million exclusive of VAT

VAT trade code	Description	Year	Number of businesses	Total turnover (inclusive of VAT)	Stocks: Beginning of year	Stocks: End of year	Capital expenditure (acquisitions less disposals): New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery	Net capital expenditure	Land and existing buildings
8841 to 8880	Total catering and allied trades	1980	109,471	12,424	423	467	343	63	238	645	88
		1981	111,532	13,627	447	490	316	68	266	651	115
		1982	113,333	14,926	487	501	337	43	262	642	74
		1983	114,563	15,871	494	517	330	46	314	659	45
		1984	117,715	17,284	513	542	374	36	346	757	145
		1985	117,788	19,271	529	580	454	47	425	925	232
8841	Hotels and other residential establishments	1980	14,281	2,483	63	71	146	9	63	218	6
		1981	13,929	2,752	71	74	91	11	62	165	33
		1982	13,385	2,880	72	74	83	9	61	153	31
		1983	12,902	2,986	73	76	83	6	72	161	18
		1984	12,934	3,374	75	79	112	4	96	212	56
		1985	12,767	4,050	79	88	168	10	141	319	89
8842	Holiday camps, camping and holiday caravan sites	1980	1,587	405	17	19	22	2	18	43	6
		1981	1,565	421	16	18	19	3	13	35	6
		1982	1,542	390	15	14	21	2	11	35	2
		1983	1,620	418	18	18	11	2	15	28	6
		1984	1,605	456	20	20	14	1	20	36	5
		1985	1,562	503	21	20	17	4	24	45	16
8851	Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc selling food for consumption on the premises only	1980	11,512	1,431	44	50	22	5	26	53	28
		1981	11,735	1,529	43	47	37	8	25	70	5
		1982	11,817	1,639	48	50	27	4	31	62	3
		1983	12,119	1,742	47	52	23	5	41	69	—
		1984	12,692	1,900	50	56	28	7	40	76	14
		1985	13,362	2,194	55	62	41	6	37	84	23
8852	Fish and chip shops, sandwich and snack bars and other establishments selling food partly or wholly for consumption off the premises	1980	22,715	1,103	19	20	17	18	19	56	10
		1981	24,980	1,284	22	24	24	7	29	60	10
		1982	26,256	1,497	24	26	34	4	36	73	5
		1983	27,049	1,664	24	27	45	5	38	88	—
		1984	29,205	1,869	29	32	14	5	41	60	5
		1985	28,274	2,063	30	34	20	9	47	76	14
8860*	Public houses	1980	40,608	4,857	196	214	84	24	88	196	20
		1981	40,145	5,273	203	228	104	23	104	231	40
		1982	41,457	6,002	229	238	134	18	102	254	15
		1983	41,868	6,424	232	242	142	24	125	291	30
		1984	42,010	6,888	233	249	156	16	114	286	47
		1985	42,294	7,336	288	263	165	17	145	327	70
8870	Clubs (excluding sports clubs and gaming clubs)	1980	17,571	1,570	75	84	51	2	19	72	17
		1981	17,873	1,718	81	88	40	12	28	80	21
		1982	17,568	1,776	89	89	34	4	13	51	16
		1983	17,636	1,847	88	87	22	1	15	38	12
		1984	17,786	1,948	92	91	46	—	28	75	18
		1985	17,963	2,128	90	94	41	−2	23	62	18
8880	Catering contracts	1980	1,196	575	9	9	—	3	5	8	1
		1981	1,304	650	11	11	1	4	5	10	3
		1982	1,308	743	10	10	3	3	8	14	1
		1983	1,367	790	12	15	3	3	9	15	—
		1984	1,483	849	14	15	2	3	7	12	1
		1985	1,566	998	16	20	1	3	7	11	1

* In addition to businesses registered to VAT trade code 8860, the figures include managed public houses owned by breweries.

Notes and definitions

The International Passenger Survey (IPS)

• This article presents the main results of the International Passenger Survey. The survey is carried out for a number of Government Departments by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the estimates are based on interviews with a stratified random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK on the principal air and sea routes.

The main features of the stratification are mode of transport (that is, air or sea), port, and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum depends mainly on the variation of tourist expenditure and on the volume of migrants, for which the survey is also used to collect statistics. Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interview and in all some 161,000 interviews were conducted in 1986.

Only interviews taken at the end of the visit provide information on expenditure and length of stay. Of such interviews around 35,000 provided the published information on foreign visitors to the UK and some 32,000 were used for the estimates of UK residents travelling abroad. The interviews were all conducted on a purely voluntary and anonymous basis.

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

Table 14 Catering and allied trades 1985: Establishments offering accommodation

VAT trade code	Description	Year	Number of businesses	Total turnover £ million (inclusive of VAT)	Number of establishments offering accommodation	Number of bedrooms
8841 to 8880	Total catering and allied trades	1985	117,788	19,271	22,417	574,184
8841	Hotels and other residential establishments	1985	12,767	4,050	14,510	367,799
8842	Holiday camps, camping and holiday caravan sites	1985	1,562	503	3,027	171,298
8851	Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc selling food for consumption on the premises only	1985	13,362	2,194	744	8,717
8852	Fish and chip shops, sandwich and snack bars and other establishments selling food partly or wholly for consumption off the premises	1985	28,274	2,063	—	—
8860*	Public houses	1985	42,294	7,336	4,015	22,003
8870	Clubs (excluding sports clubs and gaming clubs)	1985	17,963	2,128	105	3,212
8880	Catering contractors	1985	1,566	998	16	1,155

* In addition to businesses registered to VAT trade code 8860, the figures include managed public houses owned by breweries.

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

At the major airports a sample of half-days is taken and a fixed proportion of passengers are interviewed, while the smaller airports are sampled occasionally with the number of visits depending on the number of international passengers. On the sea routes either particular cross-Channel sailings are sampled and a fixed proportion of passengers interviewed on board, or a sample of days is taken and the passengers interviewed on the quayside. In all around 0·22 per cent of all travellers were interviewed in 1986: this figure varied from port to port. At Heathrow airport it was approximately 0·5 per cent of all travellers on the long haul routes and 0·3 per cent on the short haul routes. At Gatwick, about 0·2 per cent of all travellers were interviewed. At the other regularly covered airport, Manchester, the percentage sampled was 0·3 per cent. At all other airports the percentage sampled averaged just over 0·1 per cent; of the sampled short sea routes just over 0·1 per cent of all traffic was interviewed.

On the long sea routes, liners or other ships carrying only cruise passengers were excluded from the survey, but one in five other ships carrying more than 50 passengers arriving or departing were covered and slightly less than 1 per cent of passengers were interviewed.

• UK residents who left a cruise boat at a foreign port and returned home on a scheduled air or sea service (for example, fly-cruise) are included in the IPS. Information on the number of passengers on those cruises finishing in the UK is collected by the Department of Transport and this together with the estimates of their length of stay and expenditure is added to the cruise data collected from the IPS and included under the headings for "other areas", "holiday", and "sea".

• A complex weighting procedure is used in the survey results taking account of passenger movement statistics produced by the Civil Aviation Authority in the case of air traffic and by the Department of Transport in the case of sea traffic. For Heathrow and Gatwick allowances are made for passengers in transit who do not pass through passport control and hence do not cross the IPS counting line.

Definitions

The numbers are **numbers of visits**, not numbers of visitors. Anyone entering or leaving more than once in the same period is counted on the occasion of each visit.

The **count of visits** relates to those ending during each period; that is, to UK residents returning to this country and to overseas residents leaving it.

Day trips (trips which do not involve an overnight stay) abroad by UK residents as well as day trips to the UK by overseas residents are included in the figures for visits and expenditure. Details of such visits are shown separately in *tables 3 and 8* and under the heading "Excursionists". It should be noted that they do not cover day trips to/from the Irish Republic although longer trips are included in total visits. For overseas residents in transit through the United Kingdom see note "Overseas residents" below.

Trippers who cross the Channel or the North Sea but do not alight from the boat are excluded from the number of visits.

Migrants and people travelling overseas to take up prearranged employment together with military/diplomatic personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel on duty are excluded from the number of visits.

Overseas residents passing through the UK en route to other destinations but who do not stay overnight are also excluded. However, any spending while here is included in the figure for earnings.

"Overseas visitor" means a person who, being permanently resident in a country outside the UK, visits the UK for a period of less than 12 months. UK citizens resident overseas for 12 months or more coming home for less than 12 months (for example, on leave) are included in this category.

Visits abroad similarly are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the UK (who may be of foreign nationality).

When a **resident of the UK** has visited more than one country the entire visit, expenditure and stay are allocated to that country in which he or she stayed the longest time.

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

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

Inclusive tours—adjustments are made to the reported cost of an inclusive tour so that an estimate of just that element covering foreign exchange earnings and expenditure is used to calculate the total expenditure by the traveller (see also "earnings and expenditure" below). Information on inclusive tours to and from the Irish Republic is not available separately and so is excluded from the inclusive tour totals for the European Community and for the world.

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

Earnings and expenditure figures cover the same categories of travellers as do the number of visits except that in addition they include the expenditure by same day transit passenger (this affects earnings only) and the foreign exchange earnings and expenditure due to travel and expenditure relating to the Channel Islands. The averages in tables 5 and 9 are net of these additions.

Earnings and expenditure exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the UK. For any traveller on an inclusive tour an estimate of the return fare is deducted from the total tour price.

Earnings do not include the personal export of cars which have been purchased in the UK by overseas residents, and their value is included in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Other expenditure exclusions by overseas visitors are purchases on British vessels.

Regional analysis (*table 6*). Information relating to visitors from the Irish Republic is not collected and so is excluded from the table. Also excluded are all visits which did not include an overnight stay in the United Kingdom. Visits by overseas residents to Northern Ireland although included in the "total" column are not separately analysed.

The geographical divisions are defined as follows:

- North America: Canada (including Greenland and St Pierre et Miquelon), US (including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands).
- European Community: Belgium, Denmark, Federal German Republic, France (including Monaco), Greece, Irish Republic, Italy (including San Marino). Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), and Spain (including Canary Islands and Andorra).
- Other Western Europe: Austria, Cyprus, Faroe islands, Finland, Gibraltar, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey, Yugoslavia.
- Middle East: Bahrain, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic (N. Yemen), Yemen People's Democratic Republic (S. Yemen).
- North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia.
- Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.
- Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (including Canal Zone), Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Commonwealth Caribbean: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Further analyses

Further, more detailed analyses or a computer tape of information on individual contacts can be supplied by Tourism Statistics (A7), Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 01-213 7685) at a cost dependent upon the amount of work and number of records involved.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1987

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
Aug 13, Thursday	Aug 14, Friday	Sept 2, Wednesday
Sept 17, Thursday	Sept 11, Friday	Oct 7, Wednesday
Oct 15, Thursday	Oct 9, Friday	Nov 4, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572
Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).
Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412
Tourism: 01-215 6142

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

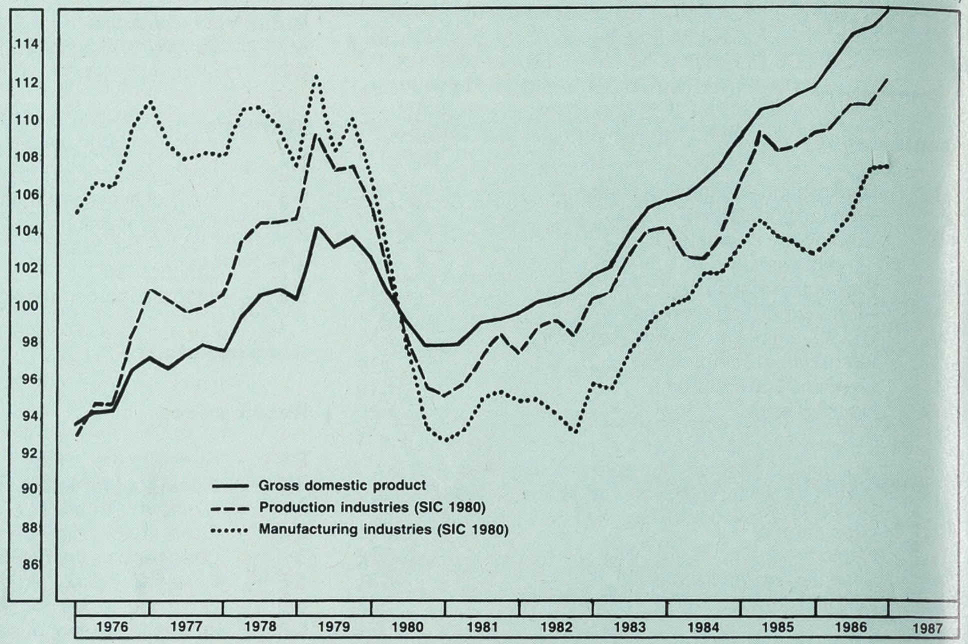
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April, but above the 7½ per cent recorded in many previous months. This has been because of increased economic activity, which has resulted in higher overtime and bonus payments, but in spite of a general reduction in pay settlements compared with a year ago.

The rate of inflation in June, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 4·2 per cent from the 4·1 per cent recorded in May.

During the 12 months to May 1987 a provisional total of 3·4 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action. This compares with 2·5 million days lost in the 12 months to May 1986, and an annual average of 11·1 million days over the ten years to May 1986.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to April 1987 was 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. The number of visits abroad by UK residents was 12 per cent more than a year earlier. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £95 million in the latest three months, compared with a deficit of £59 million a year earlier.

OUTPUT INDICES Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



Economic background

The level of activity in the economy has continued to increase strongly. Preliminary estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (Output)* rose by about 1 per cent in the first quarter of 1987 and was about 4 per cent above its level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to May 1987 is provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and to have increased by 2½ per cent over the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the latest three months was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 4½ per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Within manufacturing, the output of the metals industry and of other minerals increased by 3 per cent, and that of the engineering and allied and 'other manufacturing' industries by 1 per cent between the two latest three-month periods. There was little change in the output of the other broad industry groups. Output of the energy sector in the latest three months was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months but 2 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier, partly because of unusually high output during the cold Spring of 1986.

Construction output, in Great Britain on the provisional estimate and at 1980 prices, was 5 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1987 than in the previous quarter, and 12 per cent up on a year earlier. Within the total, new housing rose by 2 per cent in the first quarter and was 12 per cent higher than a year earlier, with the majority of this annual increase being in the private sector.

On the preliminary estimate *consumers' expenditure* rose by 1·7 per cent in the second quarter of 1987 to £4·2 billion at 1980 prices, compared with the previous quarter, but was about 3·5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The estimate reflects increases during the second quarter in purchases in most categories of goods and services. The volume of *retail sales* rose again in June, on the provisional estimate, and in the second quarter of 1987 was more than 2 per cent above that of the previous quarter which had been depressed by the unusually bad weather. The level of sales was nearly 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Stocks held by UK manufacturers and distributors, on the provisional estimate and at 1980 prices, rose by about £326 million in the first quarter of 1987. Within the total, stocks held by manufacturers increased by around £196 million. There was a rise in wholesalers' stocks of around £119 million in the first quarter of 1987 while retailers' stocks rose by around £16 million.

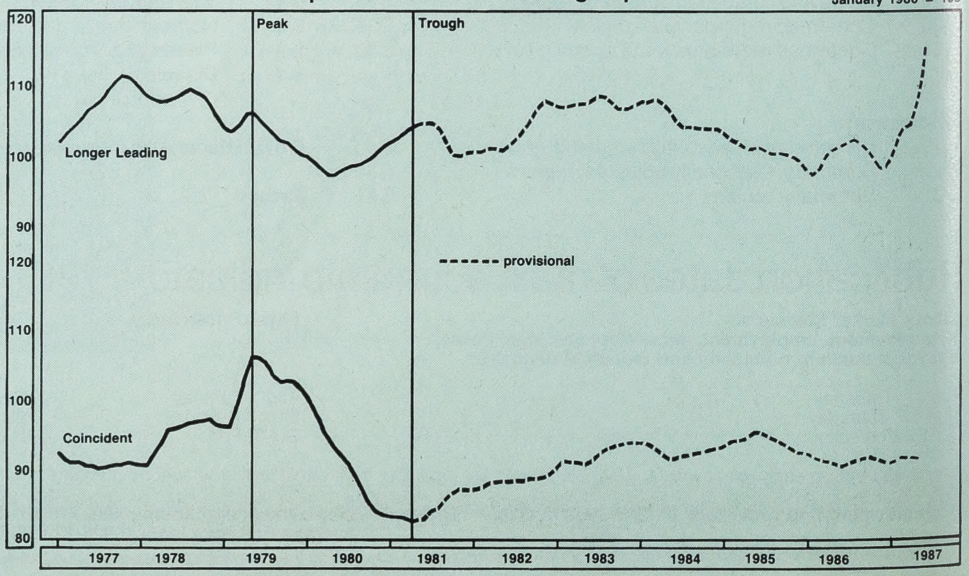
The *average measure of GDP at current prices* ('money GDP') provisionally rose by 1½ per cent in the first quarter of 1987 compared with the fourth quarter of 1986 and was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in June is provisionally estimated to have resulted in a net repayment of debt of £0·8 billion. In the first three months of the financial year 1987–88 a net £0·6 billion was borrowed compared with £2.2 billion in the same period last year. The main difference over last year is an increase in privatisation receipts so far this financial year to £2·4 billion.

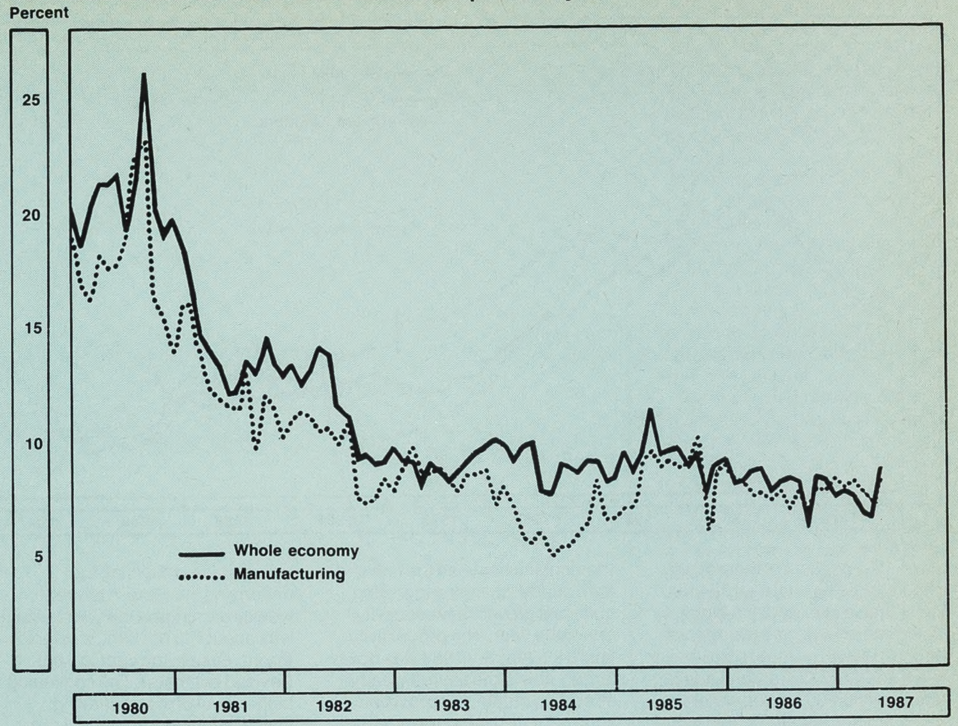
Sterling's effective exchange rate in June fell by ¾ per cent to an average of 72·8, with a fall of 2¼ per cent against the dollar, ¾ per cent against the Deutsche mark and ½ per cent against other EMS currencies. The index was 4 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall over this period against European currencies and the Japanese yen, while sterling rose by about 8 per cent against the dollar. In the week ending July 9 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 72·9, 1 per cent higher than the previous week. *UK base rates* remained at 9 per cent in June, following reductions of ½ per cent on May 8, April 28 and March 18 and 9. Base rates are now at their lowest level since May 1984.

The current account of the *balance of payments* showed a deficit of £0·3 billion in the three months to May 1987 compared with a surplus in the previous three months of £0·3 billion. *Visible trade* was in deficit in the three months to May 1987 by £2·1 billion following a £1·6 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil remained at £0·4 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade increased by £0·6 billion to £3·3 billion. In the three months to May 1987 the *volume of exports* fell by 3·5 per cent, to a volume 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The *volume of imports* fell by 0·5 per cent in the latest three months, but was 7·0 per cent higher than a year earlier. In recent months the underlying volume of non-oil imports has declined from the high volume at the end of last year.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups January 1980 = 100



AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year



Employment

Whole economy estimates for the first quarter of 1987 are available for the first time this month. The *employed labour force*, which includes the self-employed and HM Forces, in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 105,000 in the first quarter of 1987 as a result of the estimated 79,000 rise in employees in employment, and assumed growth of 25,600 in self-employment. The increase for the fourth quarter of 1986 has been revised to 75,000; the rise in the previous March quarter was 92,000. This contributes to overall increases of 257,000 in the year ending March 1987 and of 1,224,000 since March 1983, when the upward trend began.

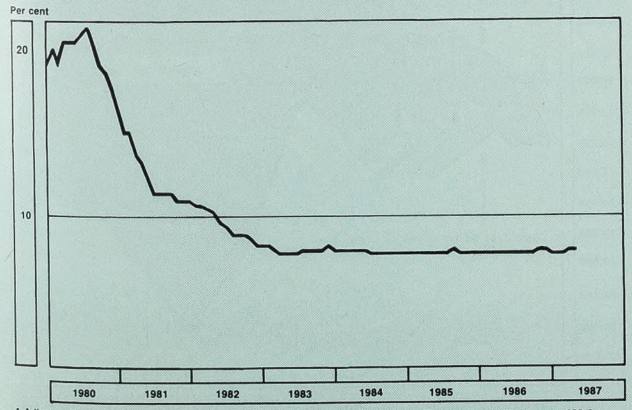
The number of *employees in employment in manufacturing* industries in Great Britain increased by 2,000 in May 1987. Together with estimates for March and April, this gives an average decrease of 5,000 over the three months ending May 1987 which compares with average decreases of 10,000 per month in the three months ending February 1987 and 15,000 per month in the three months ending May 1986.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12·3 million hours a week in May leading to an average over the three months ending May 1987 of 12·4 million hours a week. After fluctuating around 11·5 to 12 million hours a week through 1986, overtime working has in recent months returned to the peak level of slightly above 12 million hours a week which was reached in much of 1985.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0·44 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in May 1987 which made an average of 0·42 million hours per week lost for the three months ending May 1987. This compares with 0·50 million hours per week lost in the previous three months (ending February), and 0·54 million hours per week lost in the three months ending May 1986.

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 103·2 in May 1987, which gave an average of 103·3 for the three months ending May. This compares with 102·8 for the previous three months ending February and 103·0 for the three months ending May 1986.

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Underlying rate of change*



* Adjusted for seasonal and temporary factors: for description see Employment Gazette, April 1981, pages 193-6.

Unemployment and vacancies

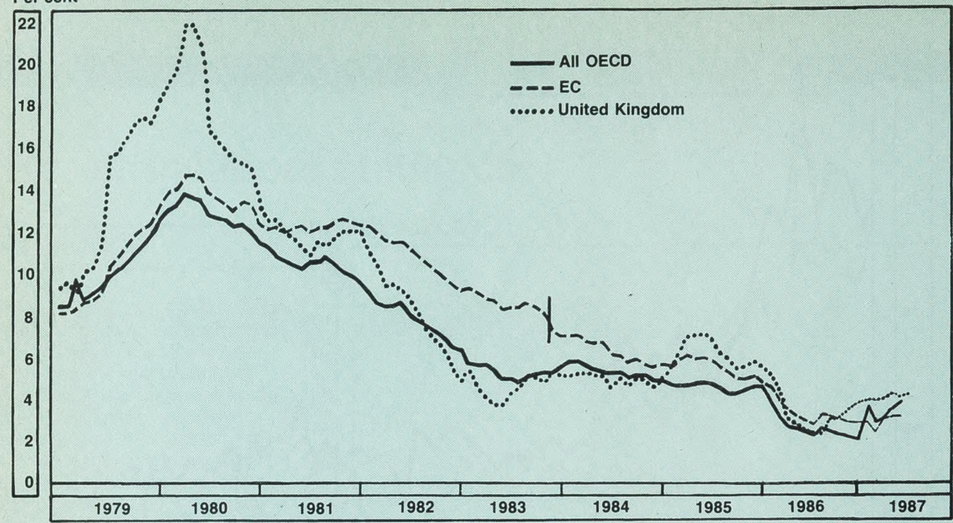
The seasonally adjusted level of *unemployment* in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell again, by 27,000, between May and June, to 2,925,000 (10·5 per cent), the lowest total since December 1983. Unemployment has now fallen for 12 consecutive months, by 287,000 since the peak last June.

In the six months since December, there has been a record fall of over 32,400 a month on average, over 19,400 a month among men and over 12,900 a month among women.

Over the 12 months to June the adult unemployment rate for the UK has fallen by 1·0 percentage points, with the largest fall (1·7 percentage points) in Wales. Over this period, unemployment has fallen in all regions though only slightly in Northern Ireland.

The *total of unemployed claimants* in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by over 81,000 in June to 2,905,000,

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



some 10·5 per cent of the working population. The total was 324,000 lower than a year ago, the biggest 12-month fall since similar records began in 1948. In June, there was a fall of nearly 76,000 among adults and nearly 6,000 among school leavers. The claimant school leaver total, at over 69,000 was nearly 38,000 lower than a year ago. There were also 104,000 non-claimant school leavers separately registered at Careers Offices, some 3,000 more than a year ago. The fall of nearly 76,000 among adults was much larger than the fall of about 49,000 expected from seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 27,000.

The *stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres* (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased by 2,000 in the month to 233,300 in June, 27 per cent higher than a year ago, and the highest level since the current series began in 1980. There was some recovery in both inflows of notified vacancies and placings by the Jobcentres between May and June.

Productivity

Output per head in the *whole economy* in the first quarter of 1987 was ½ per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986 and 3¼ per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. Productivity increased by 2¼ per cent between the first and third quarters of 1986 reflecting very high output growth but the increase between the third quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987 was a more moderate 1 per cent. The slow-down reflected increased growth in employment and some reduction in the rate of output growth.

During 1986 *manufacturing output* grew steadily from its rather depressed level in the first quarter and employment declined (particularly between the first and third quarters), thus suggesting quite fast growth in productivity duringthe year. The productivity figure for January 1987 was down, largely due to the severe weather effects on output, but provisional figures for the last three months (March to May) suggest continuing gains in productivity reflecting growth in output and a small decline in employment. In the three months to May 1987 *output per head* grew by 1½ per cent compared with the previous three months and by 6½ per cent compared with the same period a year ago.

Average earnings

The *underlying increase* in *average weekly earnings* in the year to May was 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April but above the 7½ per cent recorded in many previous months. The underlying increase has remained at its higher level because of increased economic activity which has resulted in higher overtime payments and increases in bonus payments. This has occurred despite the general reduction in pay settlements compared with their level a year ago. The underlying increase in earnings reflects pay settlements in both the current and previous pay rounds as only about one half of employees have been paid current pay round settlements up to this point.

In *production industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 8 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April. Within this sector, in *manufacturing industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 8 per cent, similar to the April increase. These figures include the effect of higher overtime working in recent months.

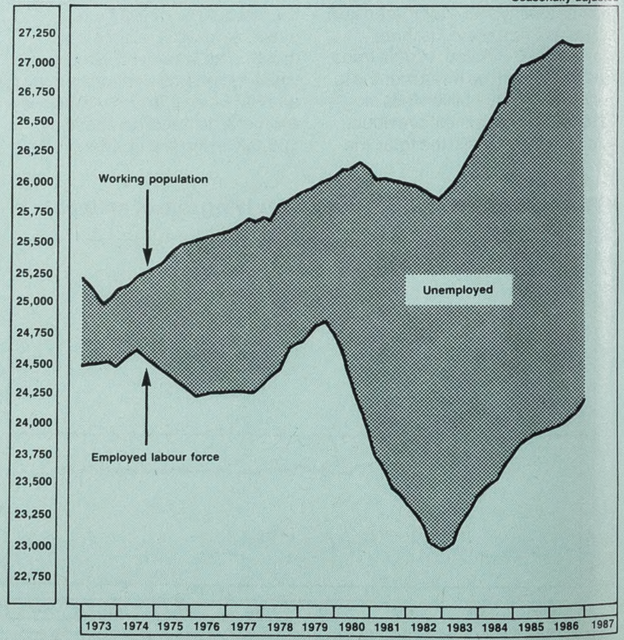
In *service industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April (revised estimate). The continuing higher level of the underlying increase includes the effect of the teachers' settlement as well as reflecting the level of activity in the economy.

The *actual increase* for the whole economy in the year to May, 8·7 per cent, was above the underlying increase because back pay in May this year, mainly for teachers, was higher than in the same month last year. The higher level of back pay inflated the actual increase by nearly 1 per cent.

In the three months ending May, *wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries* were 0·8 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in actual average earnings of 7·6 per cent being largely offset by a rise in output per head of 6·7 per cent. The reduced growth in unit wage costs over the past year reflects a significant improvement in productivity. *Unit wage costs* in the *whole economy* in the first quarter of 1987 were 4·1 per cent above the corresponding period of 1986 resulting from an increase in actual average earnings of 7¼ per cent being offset by a rise in output per head of 3·3 per cent.

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE: Great Britain

Thousand — Seasonally adjusted



Prices

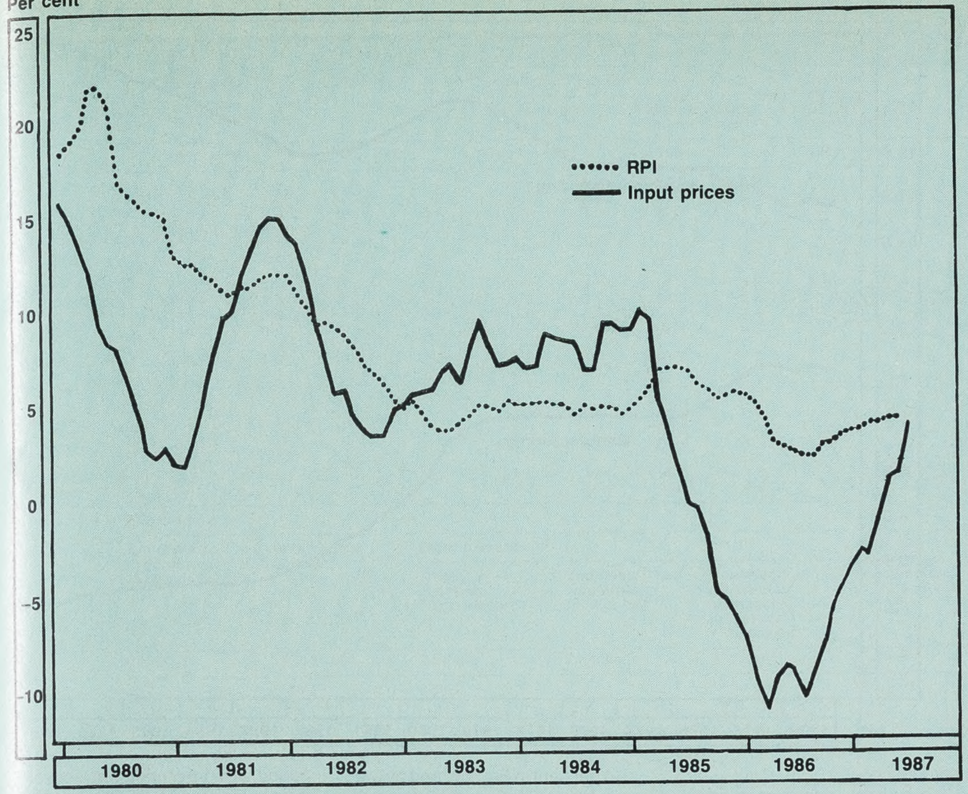
The *annual rate of inflation*, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 4·2 per cent in June from the 4·1 per cent recorded for May. The overall level of prices in June was the same as in May, whereas there was a decrease of 0·1 per cent recorded between the corresponding months last year (when morgage interest rates fell by about one percentage point). Owner-occupiers' housing costs were lower in June as residual effects of the reductions in mortgage interest rates announced after the Budget were taken into the index. There were decreases in the prices of fresh vegetables but increases in the prices of motor vehicles.

The 12-month rate of increase in the *producer prices index for materials and fuels* purchased by manufacturing industry was 4·0 per cent for June compared with a rise of 1·3 per cent in the year to May. Between May and June the index rose by 0·9 per cent, mainly as a result of higher prices for imported materials.

The annual change in the price index for *home sales of manufactured products* was little changed in June at 3·7 per cent compared with 3·6 per cent in May. Between May and June the index rose by 0·1 per cent. The price index for manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco showed an annual rate of increase of around 4½ per cent, the same as in May.

The *tax and price index* increased by 2·5 per cent in the year to June compared with 2·4 per cent recorded for May. There was no change in the TPI between May and June.

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



Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 203,000 working days were *lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes* in May 1987. This compares with 307,000 in April 1987 (provisional also), 288,000 in May 1986 and an average of 649,000 for May during the ten-year period 1977 to 1986. Of the days lost in May, just over 60 per cent were due to a stoppage in public administration, which accounted for 125,000 lost days.

A provisional total of 3·4 million working days were lost during the 12 months to May 1987. This compares with 2·5 million days lost in the 12 months to May 1986 and an annual average over the ten-year period to May 1986 of 11·1 million days. The figure for the 12-months ended May 1987 was only slightly below the figure for the year ended April 1987, which was the highest since the 12 months to January 1986 when 4·5 million days were lost.

During the 12 months to May 1987, a *provisional total* of 1,051 *stoppages* have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 941 stoppages in the 12 months to May 1986 and a ten-year average—to May 1986—of 1,655 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

There were about 1,320,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in April, 29 per cent more than in the same month a year earlier. UK residents made 1,910,000 visits abroad—about 18 per cent more than in April 1986. These substantial increases partly reflect the fact that Easter was in late April this year rather than at the end of March as in 1986.

Earnings from overseas visitors increased by 14 per cent over the period, while spending by UK residents overseas increased by 17 per cent and so the travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £15 million compared with a deficit of £3 million in the previous April.

In the first quarter of 1987 there were 2·6 million visits to the UK by overseas residents, an increase of 3 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year earlier. Visits from Western Europe increased by 7 per cent while those from North America fell by 1 per cent and those from the rest of the world by 4 per cent.

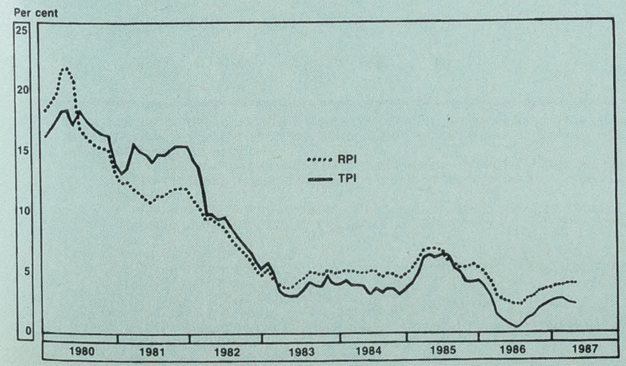
There were 4·1 million visits abroad by UK residents in the first quarter of 1987, an increase of 9 per cent over the same quarter of 1986. Visits to North America increased by 45 per cent while those to Western Europe increased by 9 per cent and those to the rest of the world by 1 per cent.

In the three months from February to April 1987 expenditure by overseas visitors to the UK contributed £1,025 million to the balance of payments, 9 per cent more than a year earlier. In the same period expenditure by UK residents abroad was £1,120 million, 12 per cent more than in the previous year.

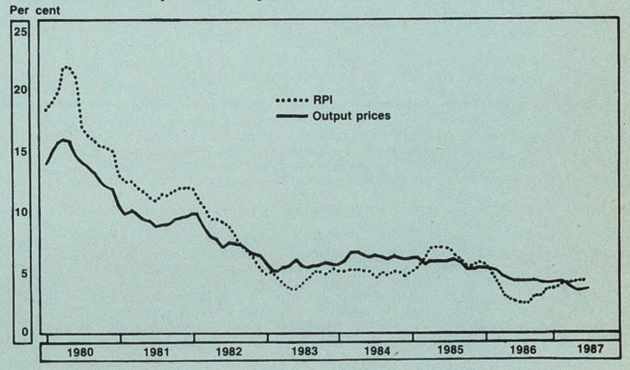
International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of *unemployment* show that while the unemployment rate remains relatively high in the UK, over the past year it has been falling faster than in any other industrialised country. Comparing the latest three months with the previous three months (as shown in detail in *table 2·18*), the UK rate has fallen faster than in all countries except the USA and Canada. Other countries which have experienced a fall include Belgium and Norway. Unemployment has recently been rising in many countries including Spain, Japan, Italy, France, and Germany.

RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



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



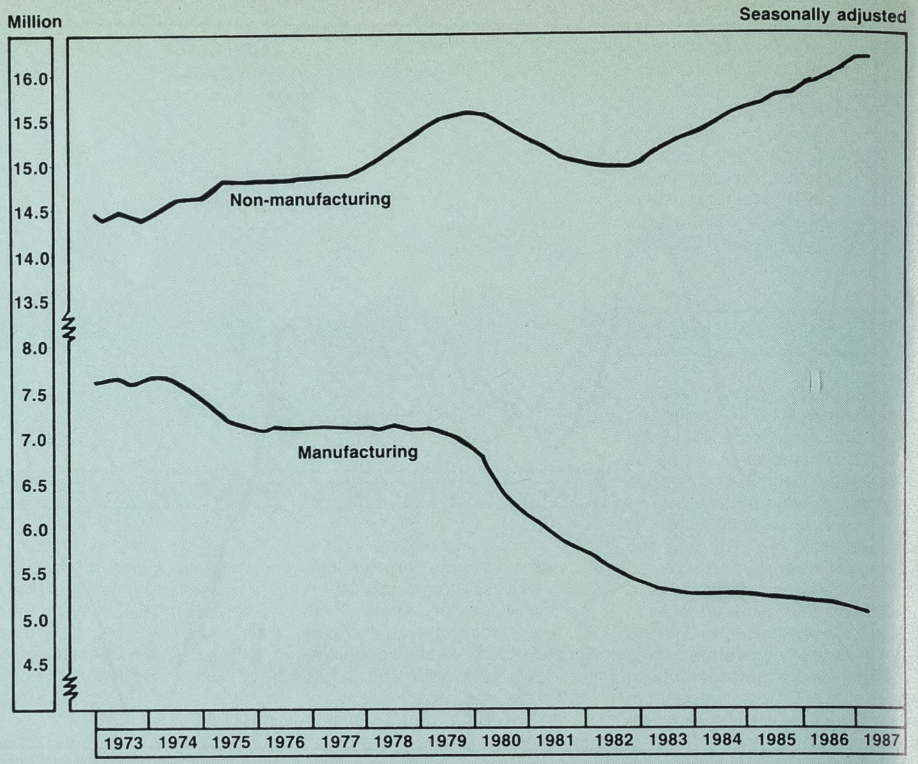
The latest OECD Economic Outlook (June 1987) forecasts that employment will grow by 1 per cent in the United Kingdom in both this year and next. This is twice as fast as in Japan and the European Community, but slower than the expected growth in the United States and Canada. In the OECD area as a whole there is expected to be a slowing in the rate of employment growth in 1987 after last year's 1·4 per cent increase.

Over the next two years, both the population of working age and participation rates in the OECD area are expected to rise, though at a slower rate than in recent years. As a result the labour force is expected to grow at a similar rate to employment and so the OECD area unemployment rate is not expected to fall significantly.

The *underlying increase* in *average weekly earnings in manufacturing industry* in Great Britain in the 12 months ended May 1987, at 8 per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in *table 5·9*. The average earnings increase for Great Britain is higher than the increases for 12 of the 15 countries shown (excluding Switzerland, where recent figures are not available). Precise comparisons are not available because of differences in definitions. However, since UK productivity is increasing relatively fast, the comparison of unit wage cost increases is more favourable than the average earnings comparison.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to April by 4·5 per cent in Canada, 4·2 per cent in Italy, 3·8 per cent in the United States, 3·4 per cent in France, and by 0·2 per cent in Germany, but they fell 0·2 per cent in Japan and 1·1 per cent in the Netherlands. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 4·1 per cent, was above the average for the OECD countries (3·5 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (3·1 per cent).

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure[2]		Output: GDP[3,4]		Index of output UK[5]: Production industries[1,6]		Index of output UK[5]: Manufacturing industries[1,7]		Index of production OECD countries[1]		Income: Real personal disposable income		Income: Gross trading profits of companies[8]	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	
1981	98·8	−1·2	98·4	−1·6	96·6	−3·4	94·0	−6·0	100·1	0·1	98·1	−1·9	17·8	−2·2
1982	100·3	1·5	100·0	1·6	98·4	1·9	94·2	0·2	96·6	−3·5	98·2	0·1	20·5	15·1
1983	103·7	3·4	103·1	3·1	101·9	3·6	96·9	2·9	99·6	3·1	100·6	2·4	24·6	20·0
1984	106·6	2·8	106·5	3·3	103·3	1·4	100·8	4·2	107·0	7·4	103·3	2·7	30·0	22·0
1985	110·3	3·5	110·4	3·7	108·1	4·7	103·8	3·0	110·2	3·0	106·2	2·8	39·7	32·3
1986	113·4	2·8	113·6	2·9	110·2	1·9	104·7	0·9	111·7	1·4	110·7	4·2	47·3	19·1
1986 Q1	112·5	3·0	111·7	2·3	109·1	2·5	102·8	−0·5	111·1	1·7	108·9	4·2	10·5	16·7
Q2	112·8	2·0	112·9	2·2	109·8	0·5	104·0	−0·5	111·6	1·5	110·6	4·5	11·2	14·2
Q3	113·6	2·9	114·4	3·5	110·9	2·5	105·0	1·4	111·9	1·2	111·0	4·7	12·0	15·4
Q4	114·7	3·6	115·3	3·6	110·9	2·3	107·1	3·4	112·2	1·1	112·2	3·5	11·6	11·5
1987 Q1	116·2	3·3	116·4	4·2	112·2	2·8	107·4	4·5	112·7	1·4	112·2	3·0	12·4	18·1
1986 Dec	..	..	..	..	110·3	2·2	107·4	3·5	112·4	1·1	..	..	..	..
1987 Jan	..	..	..	..	111·2	2·4	106·2	3·6	111·8	0·9	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	112·7	2·7	108·2	4·0	113·0	1·2	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	112·8	2·9	107·9	4·5	113·2	1·5	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	112·0	2·3	108·0	4·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	113·3	2·7	109·1	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[9]: Whole economy 1980 prices[10]		Fixed investment[9]: Manufacturing industries 1980 prices[7,11]		Fixed investment[9]: Construction distribution & financial industries[12] 1980 prices		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices[13]	Base lending rates†[14]	Monetary growth[15]: £M3	Monetary growth[15]: M0
	£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1981	137·2	0·0	100·2	0·2	39·82	−9·5	5·7	−22·1	8·6	1·1	49·1	0·4	−2·44	14½	13·6	4·4
1982	138·3	0·8	102·2	2·0	39·38	4·1	5·6	−1·7	9·3	8·0	49·6	1·0	−1·08	10-10¼	9·6	4·0
1983	143·6	3·9	107·4	5·1	41·71	5·9	5·6	−0·8	9·8	4·8	50·6	1·9	0·68	9	10·9	6·7
1984	146·7	2·1	111·3	3·6	45·47	9·0	6·6	18·6	11·2	14·4	50·9	0·6	−0·04	9½-9¾	9·1	6·6
1985	152·0	3·6	116·4	4·6	46·33	1·8	7·0	5·7	12·3	10·2	51·1	0·4	0·50	11½	15·1	2·4
1986	159·7	5·1	122·6	5·3	46·87	1·2	6·6	−4·7	12·4	−0·3	51·5	0·8	0·64	11	18·1	5·2
1986 Q1	39·1	4·5	119·3	4·3	11·88	−2·0	1·8	−2·9	3·1	−6·4	12·8	0·0	0·52	11½	16·4	3·6
Q2	39·8	5·9	121·3	4·7	11·49	2·8	1·7	0·3	3·1	7·3	12·9	0·4	−0·18	10	18·3	3·3
Q3	40·4	5·5	123·7	5·5	11·80	2·0	1·6	−5·1	3·0	−2·2	13·0	1·9	−0·17	10	18·3	4·5
Q4	40·4	4·5	126·5	7·3	11·71	2·1	1·6	−10·8	3·2	3·5	12·9	1·0	0·47	11	18·1	5·2
1987 Q1	40·5	3·6	125·4	5·1	11·67	−1·8	1·6	−7·7	3·1	1·0	12·9	1·1	0·33	9	19·1	4·1
Q2			128·3	5·8											19·1	4·2
1986 Nov	..	..	127·8	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18·6	5·2
Dec	..	..	126·7	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18·1	5·2
1987 Jan	..	..	123·6	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17·6	4·1
Feb	..	..	127·0	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18·9	4·1
Mar	..	..	125·5	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19·0	3·5
Apr	..	..	130·0	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½	20·5	5·3
May	..	..	125·4	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18·9	4·4
Jun	..	..	129·3	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19·2	4·2

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Import volume[1]		Visible balance[13]	Balance of payments: Current balance[13]	Effective exchange rate†[1,16]		Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[1,17]		Prices: Tax and price index†[18]		Producer prices index†[7,18,19]: Materials and fuels		Producer prices index†[7,18,19]: Home sales	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1987 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100	
1981	99·3	−0·7	96·3	−3·7	3·4	6·2	95·3	−0·8	105·7	5·7	152·5	14·8	109·2	9·2	109·5	9·5
1982	101·9	2·6	101·5	5·4	2·3	3·9	90·7	−4·8	101·9	−3·6	167·4	9·8	117·2	7·3	118·0	7·8
1983	103·8	1·9	109·7	8·1	−0·8	3·1	83·3	−8·2	95·9	−5·9	174·1	4·0	125·3	6·9	124·4	5·4
1984	112·5	8·4	121·8	11·0	−4·4	1·6	78·7	−5·5	93·5	−2·5	180·8	3·9	135·5	8·1	132·1	6·2
1985	118·7	5·5	126·0	3·5	−2·2	3·5	78·2	−0·6	95·0	1·6	190·3	5·3	137·7	1·6	139·4	5·5
1986	123·1	3·7	133·9	6·3	−8·3	−0·1	72·8	−6·9	90·1	−5·2	193·8	1·8	126·6	−8·1	145·7	4·5
1986 Q2	121·9	1·4	128·8	3·0	−1·6	0·2	76·0	−3·7	94·8	−3·5	192·7	0·9	125·8	−9·3	145·7	4·5
Q3	122·6	5·5	138·5	11·0	−2·9	−0·8	71·9	−12·4	89·1	−13·4	193·0	0·7	120·8	−9·3	146·3	4·4
Q4	130·5	9·1	143·4	12·0	−2·6	−0·6	68·3	−14·4	84·5	−15·9	195·9	2·0	127·4	−3·9	147·4	4·2
1987 Q1	130·0	10·4	133·2	6·3	−1·1	0·7	69·9	−6·9	87·9	−6·9	100·4	2·4	129·8	−2·0	149·3	4·1
Q2											99·8	2·5	128·5	2·2	150·9	3·6
1986 Dec	131·6	9·8	143·9	12·1	−0·9	−0·3	68·5	−14·5	..	..	197·1	2·4	130·4	−3·2	147·9	4·2
1987 Jan	124·6	9·3	131·4	11·5	−0·5	0·1	68·9	−12·6	..	..	100·0	2·6	131·7	−2·4	148·9	4·3
Feb	138·4	10·0	138·0	10·4	−0·2	0·4	69·0	−10·2	..	..	100·5	2·7	129·6	−2·9	149·3	4·2
Mar	126·9	10·7	130·2	5·6	−0·4	0·2	71·9	−6·9	..	..	100·7	2·8	128·2	−0·9	149·7	3·7
Apr	130·8	11·6	137·1	6·2	−0·5	0·1	72·3	−5·2	..	..	99·7	2·5	128·4	1·0	150·5	3·5
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	73·3	−4·1	..	..	99·8	2·4	128·0	1·0	151·1	3·6
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·8	−4·3	..	..	99·8	2·5	129·2	4·0	151·2	3·7

Notes: * For each 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 details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.
(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.
(6) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(7) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.
(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
(10) All industries.
(11) Including leased assets.
(12) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.
(16) Averages of daily rates.
(17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p80.
(18) 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 in Section 6 (page S53).
(19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.
R=Revised.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*: Male	Female	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population§	YTS: non-employee trainees‡
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Mar	11,906	9,419	21,325	2,582	326	24,233	27,501	236
June	11,967	9,542	21,509	2,610	326	24,445	27,624	224
Sept	12,022	9,575	21,597	2,615	326	24,537	27,883	278
Dec	11,979	9,665	21,645	2,619	323	24,587	27,860	262
1986 Mar	11,863	9,579	21,442	2,623	323	24,387	27,711	228
June	11,903	9,691	21,594	2,627	322	24,542	27,772	255
Sept	11,966	9,708	21,674 R	2,652	323	24,649	27,982	313
Dec	11,919 R	9,829 R	21,748 R	2,678	320	24,746 R	27,975 R	303
1987 Mar	11,882 R	9,736	21,617	2,703	320	24,640	27,784	280
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Mar	11,969	9,485	21,453	2,582	326	24,362	27,565	
June	11,977	9,525	21,502	2,610	326	24,438	27,674	
Sept	11,961	9,575	21,536	2,615	326	24,476	27,695	
Dec	11,960	9,608	21,568	2,619	323	24,510	27,743	
1986 Mar	11,927	9,644	21,571	2,623	323	24,517	27,822	
June	11,914	9,675	21,589	2,627	322	24,537	27,881	
Sept	11,905	9,709	21,614	2,652	323	24,589	27,867	
Dec	11,899	9,769 R	21,667 R	2,678	320	24,665 R	27,785 R	
1987 Mar	11,946	9,801	21,747	2,703	320	24,770	27,810	

The seasonally adjusted Working Population series published in the Historical Supplement No 1 was incorrect and has been revised. For periods prior to those given above refer to "Topics" section in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* p 157.
* 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-1985 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1985 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 135 of the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

1·2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services: All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries: All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Production industries: All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Production and construction: All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Service industries: 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	20,731	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June R	21,011	21,003	5,258	5,272	5,852	5,852	6,834	6,852	13,857	13,821	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
July R			5,274	5,261	5,850	5,837						267	308	446	344	747	787
Aug R			5,278	5,255	5,848	5,826						263	307	447	345	745	787
Sept R	21,098	21,037	5,302	5,265	5,870	5,833	6,862	6,816	13,889	13,894	347	261	307	445	349	753	786
Oct R			5,291	5,260	5,856	5,825						259	307	441	348	748	785
Nov R			5,269	5,246	5,831	5,808						256	306	438	347	746	783
Dec R	21,145	21,069	5,258	5,244	5,815	5,801	6,796	6,779	14,026	13,968	323	252	305	436	347	744	780
1986 Jan R			5,212	5,236	5,758	5,783						243	304	432	344	740	773
Feb R			5,182	5,211	5,727	5,756						241	304	431	343	737	768
Mar R	20,950	21,079	5,181	5,205	5,721	5,744	6,687	6,717	13,955	14,043	308	239	301	431	345	735	766
April R			5,169	5,195	5,706	5,732						236	301	426	343	734	768
May R			5,142	5,165	5,675	5,699						233	301	424	342	729	759
June R	21,105	21,099	5,137	5,151	5,667	5,681	6,635	6,654	14,160 R	14,126	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
July R			5,143	5,131	5,669	5,657						226	299	426	341	725	763
Aug R			5,138	5,118	5,661	5,640						223	299	425	343	723	761
Sept R	21,186	21,126	5,152	5,113	5,672	5,634	6,646	6,599	14,205	14,212	335	220	300	425	347	720	759
Oct R			5,141	5,108	5,658	5,625						217	300	425	345	717	757
Nov R			5,132	5,109	5,644	5,621						213	299	424	347	715	754
Dec R	21,259	21,178	5,120	5,106	5,631	5,616	6,606	6,588	14,340	14,278	313	211	299	423	344	713	753
1987 Jan R			5,057	5,081	5,560	5,584						205	297	416	340	707	749
Feb R			5,050	5,080	5,551	5,581						203	298	419	340	704	748
Mar R	21,128	21,257	5,051	5,075	5,547	5,571	6,531	6,561	14,296	14,384	301	200	296	420	343	707	749
April R			5,038	5,064	5,526	5,552						194	294	420	342	703	742
May R			5,041	5,066	[5,529]	[5,554]						[194]	[294]	417	343	706	739

* See footnote to table 1·1.

EMPLOYMENT Working population 1·1

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*: Male: All	Male: Part-time	Female: All	Female: Part-time	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population§	YTS non-employee trainees‡
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Mar	11,638	791	9,188	3,927	20,826	2,522	326	23,673	26,819	230
June	11,699	821	9,312	3,996	21,011	2,550	326	23,887	26,944	215
Sept	11,753	808	9,345	3,993	21,098	2,554	326	23,978	27,198	269
Dec	11,712	832	9,434	4,091	21,145	2,558	323	24,027	27,179	253
1986 Mar	11,601	819	9,349	4,058	20,950	2,563	323	23,835	27,034	221
June	11,643	853	9,462	4,141	21,105	2,567	322	23,993	27,096 R	245
Sept	11,706	843	9,481	4,109	21,186 R	2,592	323	24,101	27,299	303
Dec	11,660	867	9,599 R	4,218 R	21,259 R	2,618	320	24,197 R	27,297 R	294
1987 Mar	11,622	867	9,506	4,168	21,128	2,643	320	24,091	27,108	272
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Mar	11,700		9,254		20,954	2,522	326	23,802	26,889	
June	11,709		9,295		21,003	2,550	326	23,879	26,998	
Sept	11,692		9,345		21,037	2,554	326	23,917	27,016	
Dec	11,693		9,376		21,069	2,558	323	23,951	27,062	
1986 Mar	11,664		9,414 R		21,079	2,563	323	23,964	27,142	
June	11,653		9,446		21,099	2,567	322	23,987 R	27,203	
Sept	11,645		9,481		21,126	2,592	323	24,041	27,188	
Dec	11,639		9,539 R		21,178 R	2,618	320	24,116 R	27,108 R	
1987 Mar	11,686		9,571		21,257	2,643	320	24,221	27,135	

** 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.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry* 1·2

THOUSAND

	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
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 R	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	1,996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,904	1,559	1,267	1,487
July R	265	278	319	577	548	480	485											
Aug R	264	275	317	578	549	486	485											
Sept R	266	278	320	576	556	488	488	992	1,178	2,063	1,049	905	427	2,101	1,914	1,491	1,271	1,491
Oct R	265	277	317	583	555	486	486											
Nov R	264	276	316	573	555	486	486											
Dec R	261	275	315	567	556	488	488	981	1,187	2,154	1,010	892	427	2,124	1,922	1,580	1,266	1,464
1986 Jan R	258	274	312	558	551	484	486											
Feb R	258	274	311	551	547	484	477											
Mar R	257	272	310	550	552	486	477	966	1,180	2,072	991	886	427	2,139	1,927	1,599	1,270	1,464
April R	255	271	305	553	551	486	477											
May R	254	270	304	551	546	485	477											
June R	252	268	302	552	549	488	475	968	1,185	2,068	1,070	893	429	2,175	1,924	1,597	1,271	1,549
July R	250	270	298	557	547	487	478											
Aug R	248	270	292	560	540	494	482											
Sept R	247	269	307	558	540	495	486	974	1,198	2,074	1,072	900	432	2,221	1,941	1,539	1,263	1,560
Oct R	245	265	304	557	541	495	490											
Nov R	244	262	305	556	542	498	486											
Dec R	242	264	303	552	541	498	486	975	1,201	2,162	1,035	888	433	2,234	1,951	1,639	1,257	1,541
1987 Jan R	240	259	299	541	532	493	483											
Feb R	239	257	300	534	530	493	483											
Mar R	239	256	295	534	529	495	485	[984]	1,805	2,067	1,021	887	435	2,261	1,961	1,653	1,259	1,548
Apr R	240	254	294	536	529	495	484											
May	241	252	296	540	528	494	485											

† 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*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	May 1986 R† Males	May 1986 R† Females	May 1986 R† All	Mar 1987 R† Males	Mar 1987 R† Females	Mar 1987 R† All	[Apr 1987 R†] Males	[Apr 1987 R†] Females	[Apr 1987 R†] All	[May 1987] Males	[May 1987] Females	[May 1987] All
Production industries	1-4	4,091·6	1,583·6	5,675·2	3,990·9	1,555·7	5,546·6	3,973·5	1,552·5	5,526·0	3,968·3	1,561·0	5,529·3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,632·1	1,509·4	5,141·5	3,568·0	1,482·8	5,050·9	3,556·8	1,480·7	5,037·5	3,551·9	1,489·3	5,041·2
Energy and water supply	1	459·5	74·2	533·7	422·8	72·9	495·7	416·8	71·7	488·5	[416·4	71·7	488·1]
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	178·0	7·4	185·5	150·2	6·7	156·8	147·5	6·1	153·6	147·4	6·0	153·4
Electricity	161	117·2	27·6	144·8	116·5	27·5	144·0	116·5	27·5	144·0	[116·5	27·5	144·0]
Gas	162	65·2	22·6	87·8	62·6	21·8	84·5	62·6	21·9	84·5	[62·6	21·8	84·5]
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	590·4	175·9	766·3	589·1	173·8	762·9	588·5	172·8	761·3	585·8	173·9	759·7
Metal manufacturing	22	151·1	20·4	171·5	147·2	19·6	166·8	146·3	19·2	165·5	145·2	19·1	164·3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	170·4	51·1	221·5	172·5	50·7	223·2	174·5	50·0	224·5	172·8	49·8	222·6
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	240·8	101·2	341·9	243·1	100·3	343·4	241·3	100·3	341·6	241·5	101·5	343·0
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103·9	20·8	124·7	103·7	20·6	124·3	103·9	20·7	124·6	104·3	21·0	125·3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259 260	136·9	80·4	217·3	139·4	79·7	219·1	137·5	79·6	217·0	137·2	80·5	217·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,839·5	477·0	2,316·5	1,781·8	463·8	2,245·6	1,772·2	460·7	2,232·9	1,770·3	464·6	2,234·9
Metal goods nes	31	237·3	66·9	304·1	231·6	63·5	295·1	230·4	63·7	294·0	232·2	63·8	296·0
Mechanical engineering	32	615·5	113·9	729·3	595·1	111·5	706·7	592·5	110·3	702·8	595·1	111·2	706·3
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	69·5	8·1	77·6	67·0	7·8	74·8	66·8	7·8	74·6	67·7	7·8	75·6
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	67·0	9·4	76·4	63·9	9·2	73·1	63·9	9·3	73·1	64·3	9·3	73·6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 327/328	442·2	86·9	529·1	429·6	85·4	515·0	427·3	84·4	511·7	428·9	85·3	514·1
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	64·7	26·0	90·7	66·2	27·1	93·3	66·5	26·8	93·3	67·5	27·3	94·8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	387·7	175·8	563·5	380·4	172·5	552·9	375·8	170·6	546·5	369·8	172·2	542·0
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	150·6	54·3	204·9	144·5	52·3	196·7	142·8	52·4	195·2	138·5	53·3	191·8
Telecommunication equipment	344	114·5	53·1	167·6	114·9	52·6	167·5	113·2	52·0	165·2	112·2	51·4	163·5
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	122·6	68·4	191·0	121·0	67·6	188·6	119·8	66·3	186·1	119·1	67·6	186·7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	224·2	30·2	254·5	211·0	28·2	239·2	211·5	28·4	239·9	212·2	29·2	241·4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	90·2	8·5	98·7	83·6	7·8	91·5	83·6	7·7	91·3	83·8	7·8	91·6
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	134·0	21·8	155·8	127·4	20·3	147·7	127·9	20·7	148·6	128·4	21·4	149·9
Other transport equipment	36	238·5	31·3	269·8	225·8	30·0	255·8	224·6	29·9	254·5	222·4	29·5	251·9
Aerospace equipment	364	140·3	21·6	162·0	138·3	21·1	159·4	137·8	20·9	158·7	137·2	20·9	158·0
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	98·1	9·7	107·8	87·5	9·0	96·4	86·7	9·0	95·8	85·2	8·6	93·9
Instrument engineering	37	71·7	32·9	104·7	71·6	31·0	102·6	70·9	31·0	101·9	71·2	31·2	102·4
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,202·2	856·5	2,058·7	1,197·1	845·2	2,042·3	1,196·1	847·2	2,043·3	1,195·8	850·9	2,046·7
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	327·8	223·0	550·7	317·5	216·1	533·6	318·9	217·5	536·4	319·8	220·3	540·2
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55·2	35·7	91·0	54·0	35·6	89·6	54·6	37·0	91·7	54·8	37·1	91·9
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424/428	70·3	24·4	94·6	67·7	23·2	90·9	68·1	23·4	91·4	68·5	23·4	91·9
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/ 429	202·3	162·9	365·1	195·8	157·3	353·1	196·2	157·1	353·3	196·5	159·9	356·4
Textiles	43	119·4	114·9	234·3	115·1	107·8	222·9	114·8	106·8	221·6	114·5	107·1	221·6
Footwear and clothing	45	77·2	216·8	294·0	77·4	211·0	288·5	77·2	211·9	289·1	75·9	211·9	287·7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166·6	38·9	205·5	169·4	39·4	208·8	169·2	39·6	208·7	167·6	39·1	206·7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	315·3	161·4	476·6	318·7	166·1	484·8	317·3	166·5	483·8	318·0	166·7	484·7
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	92·5	40·4	132·8	95·9	42·8	138·7	96·0	43·1	139·1	95·9	42·9	138·8
Printing and publishing	475	222·8	121·0	343·8	222·8	123·3	346·1	221·3	123·5	344·8	222·0	123·8	345·8
Rubber and plastics	48	141·5	58·6	200·1	144·1	61·6	205·7	143·3	62·0	205·3	144·5	61·8	206·3
Other manufacturing	49	44·2	35·1	79·2	45·5	34·8	80·3	46·1	34·5	80·6	46·4	34·8	81·2

* See footnotes to table 1·1.
† Revised estimates consistent with those above, for other dates after September 1984, are not yet published but can be obtained from the Department of Employment (Room 144), East Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN (ansaphone 0928 715151 extension 423).

EMPLOYMENT 1·4
Employees in employment*: March 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	March 1986 R** Male All	March 1986 R** Male Part-time§	March 1986 R** Female All	March 1986 R** Female Part-time	March 1986 R** All	December 1986 R** Male	December 1986 R** Female	December 1986 R** All	March 1987 Male All	March 1987 Male Part-time§	March 1987 Female All	March 1987 Female Part-time	March 1987 All
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,600·6	818·6	9,349·0	4,058·3	20,949·6	11,659·7	9,599·4	21,259·0	11,622·0	866·9	9,505·9	4,168·4	21,127·9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	231·0	28·7	76·5	27·9	307·5	228·8	84·1	312·9	225·3	28·7	75·7	27·7	301·0
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,975·0	66·8	1,712·0	366·8	6,687·0	4,901·0	1,705·0	6,606·0	4,856·6	70·0	1,673·9	351·5	6,530·5
Index of production industries	1-4	4,127·4	52·6	1,593·3	315·3	5,720·7	4,043·9	1,586·8	5,630·6	3,990·9	55·8	1,555·7	299·3	5,546·6
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,662·0	51·2	1,518·7	301·1	5,180·7	3,607·5	1,513·0	5,120·5	3,568·0	54·6	1,482·8	285·4	5,050·9
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,394·6	723·2	7,560·5	3,663·6	13,955·1	6,529·9	7,810·2	14,340·1	6,540·1	768·2	7,756·3	3,789·2	14,296·4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	231·0	28·7	76·5	27·9	307·5	228·8	84·1	312·9	225·3	28·7	75·7	27·7	301·0
Agriculture and horticulture	01	216·3	28·0	74·0	27·0	290·3	214·1	81·6	295·7	210·6	28·1	73·1	26·9	283·7
Energy and water supply	1	465·4	1·3	74·6	14·2	540·0	436·4	73·8	510·2	422·8	1·2	72·9	13·9	495·7
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	181·9	0·1	7·7	1·8	189·6	160·2	6·9	167·0	150·2	0·1	6·7	1·6	156·8
Electricity	161	116·9	0·4	27·3	6·3	144·2	117·6	27·8	145·5	116·5	0·4	27·5	6·3	144·0
Gas	162	65·8	0·1	22·8	4·1	88·5	63·8	22·3	86·1	62·6	0·1	21·8	4·0	84·5
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	599·4	4·1	175·9	29·2	775·3	591·8	175·2	767·0	589·1	4·5	173·8	26·9	762·9
Metal manufacturing	22	154·6	0·7	20·8	3·0	175·4	148·9	19·8	168·7	147·2	0·7	19·6	2·7	166·8
Non-metallic mineral products	24	171·9	1·4	51·1	9·1	222·9	172·4	51·6	224·0	172·5	1·3	50·7	10·0	223·2
Chemical industry	25	236·6	—	99·6	15·7	336·2	236·4	99·7	336·1	236·2	—	99·5	13·3	335·8
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105·1	—	21·0	3·0	126·1	103·7	20·7	124·4	103·7	—	20·6	2·7	124·3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	131·5	—	78·6	12·7	210·1	132·7	79·1	211·8	132·5	—	79·0	10·6	211·5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,858·7	16·8	480·7	75·3	2,339·3	1,806·1	470·1	2,276·1	1,781·8	16·8	463·8	71·2	2,245·6
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	241·9	3·4	67·8	12·5	309·7	237·9	65·5	303·4	231·6	4·0	63·5	11·8	295·1
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	118·1	1·6	40·7	6·8	158·8	120·4	40·2	160·6	116·3	2·1	38·8	5·6	155·1
Other metal goods	311-314	123·8	1·7	27·1	5·7	151·0	117·5	25·3	142·8	115·3	1·9	24·7	6·1	140·0
Mechanical engineering	32	619·6	6·4	115·3	24·9	734·9	600·6	112·3	712·9	595·1	7·0	111·5	24·5	706·7
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	70·1	—	8·3	2·2	78·4	67·1	7·9	75·0	67·0	—	7·8	2·4	74·8
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	152·2	—	29·6	7·4	181·8	150·6	28·9	179·5	149·1	—	29·0	7·1	178·1
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	67·6	—	9·5	1·7	77·1	65·4	9·5	74·8	63·9	—	9·2	1·7	73·1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	291·7	3·6	58·0	12·8	349·7	281·9	56·7	338·6	280·5	3·4	56·4	12·6	336·8
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65·2	—	25·9	2·1	91·1	65·2	26·9	92·1	66·2	—	27·1	2·0	93·3
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	392·7	—	177·7	23·8	570·4	383·2	174·5	557·7	380·4	—	172·5	20·9	552·9
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	152·5	—	55·4	7·8	207·9	146·7	52·9	199·6	144·5	—	52·3	6·2	196·7
Telecommunication equipment	344	116·4	—	53·7	6·3	170·1	114·8	52·9	167·7	114·9	—	52·6	5·0	167·5
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	123·8	—	68·6	9·7	192·3	121·6	68·8	190·4	121·0	—	67·6	9·7	188·6
Motor vehicles and parts	35	227·0	1·2	30·2	2·6	257·1	213·3	28·9	242·3	211·0	0·7	28·2	2·2	239·2
Motor vehicles and engines	351	91·9	—	8·7	0·5	100·6	84·1	7·9	92·0	83·6	—	7·8	0·5	91·5
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	135·1	—	21·5	2·0	156·6	129·2	21·0	150·2	127·4	—	20·3	1·7	147·7
Other transport equipment	36	240·0	1·7	31·6	3·0	271·6	233·9	30·4	264·3	225·8	1·3	30·0	2·8	255·8
Aerospace equipment	364	140·9	—	21·7	1·4	162·6	139·1	21·4	160·5	138·3	—	21·1	1·0	159·4
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	99·1	—	9·9	1·7	109·1	94·8	9·0	103·8	87·5	—	9·0	1·8	96·4
Instrument engineering	37	72·3	1·1	32·1	6·4	104·4	71·9	31·6	103·5	71·6	1·1	31·0	6·8	102·6
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,203·9	29·0	862·2	196·6	2,066·1	1,209·6	867·7	2,077·3	1,197·1	31·7	845·2	187·2	2,042·3
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	328·2	7·5	221·8	79·1	550·0	325·0	227·4	552·4	317·5	8·1	216·1	76·0	533·6
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55·6	—	35·2	9·7	90·9	55·7	37·8	93·5	54·0	—	35·6	8·9	89·6
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	62·5	—	61·9	31·9	124·4	63·4	66·9	130·3	61·4	—	61·9	33·0	123·3
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	70·1	—	24·7	4·4	94·8	68·1	23·4	91·5	67·7	—	23·2	3·8	90·9
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-418/ 420-423/429	140·0	—	100·0	33·0	240·0	137·8	99·3	237·1	134·4	—	95·4	30·1	229·8
Textiles	43	120·5	2·3	114·6	18·9	235·2	118·1	113·9	231·9	115·1	2·0	107·8	15·5	222·9
Footwear and clothing	45	78·4	—	219·7	28·6	298·1	78·6	212·8	291·5	77·4	—	211·0	26·3	288·5
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/4560	42·0	—	173·7	23·0	215·8	42·1	167·5	209·5	40·9	—	166·5	21·2	207·4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166·2	3·4	39·6	8·6	205·9	169·9	40·1	210·0	169·4	3·6	39·4	8·2	208·8
Paper, printing and publishing	47	315·6	11·5	161·7	36·1	477·3	318·8	166·9	485·6	318·7	13·9	166·1	34·9	484·8
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	92·6	—	40·9	7·6	133·5	95·8	43·7	139·5	95·9	—	42·8	7·3	138·7
Printing and publishing	475	223·0	—	120·9	28·4	343·8	222·9	123·2	346·1	222·8	—	123·3	27·6	346·1
Rubber and plastics	48	140·4	1·7	59·3	13·2	199·7	144·1	61·4	205·5	144·1	1·4	61·6	12·9	205·7
Other manufacturing	49	44·1	1·4	36·7	10·9	80·8	45·7	36·7	82·4	45·5	1·6	34·8	12·6	80·3
Construction	5	847·6	14·2	118·6	51·6	966·3	857·1	118·3	975·4	865·8	14·2	118·1	52·2	983·9
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,933·2	294·0	2,309·1	1,331·3	4,242·3	1,971·1	2,427·0	4,398·1	1,950·3	304·2	2,342·5	1,362·4	4,292·8
Wholesale distribution	61	610·9	13·5	288·7	88·0	899·6	612·2	298·2	910·4	614·7	14·0	297·5	90·7	912·2
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc.	611/612	91·2	—	32·6	7·8	123·8	89·3	32·1	121·4	88·6	—	31·8	7·8	120·4
Timber and building materials	613	96·0	—	29·6	9·9	125·6	95·5	30·3	125·8	97·4	—	30·1	10·0	127·6
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	128·1	—	47·1	10·7	175·2	128·0	47·5	175·5	128·4	—	47·7	10·2	176·1
Food, drink and tobacco	617	158·2	8·0	81·0	29·6	239·1	162·4	86·3	248·7	163·4	8·8	85·3	31·8	248·7
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/ 618/619	137·5	5·5	98·3	29·9	235·8	137·0	102·0	239·0	136·9	5·2	102·5	30·9	239·4

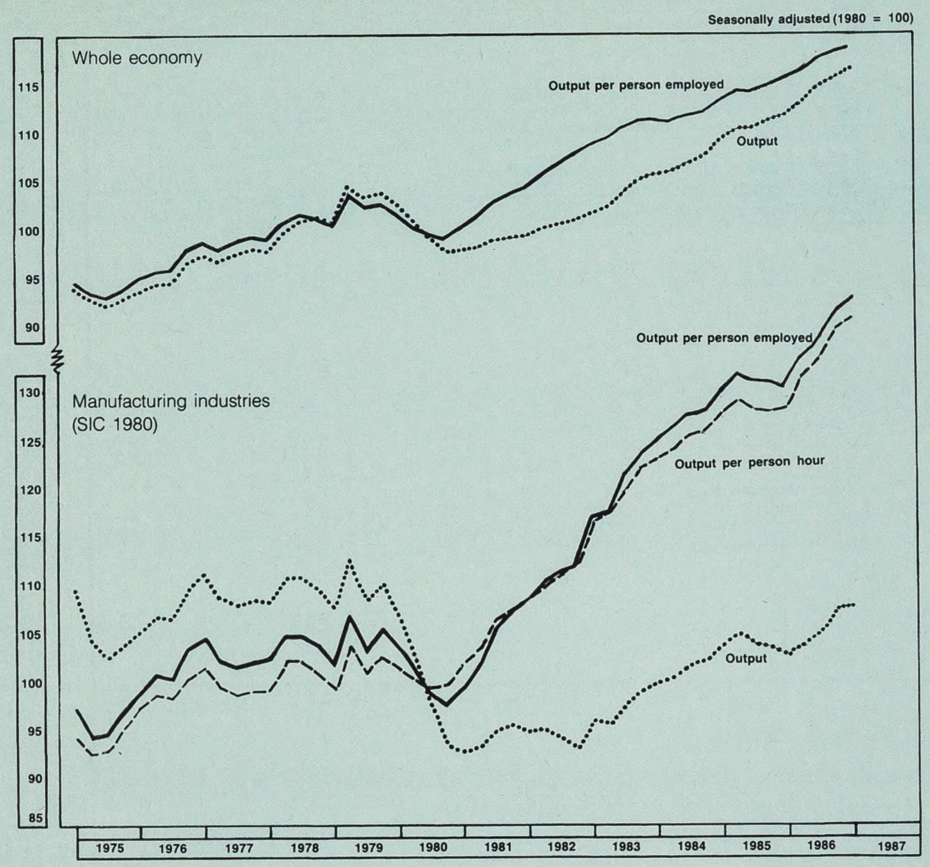
1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: March 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	March 1986 R** Male All	March 1986 R** Male Part-time§	March 1986 R** Female All	March 1986 R** Female Part-time	March 1986 R** All	December 1986 R** Male	December 1986 R** Female	December 1986 R** All	March 1987 Male All	March 1987 Male Part-time§	March 1987 Female All	March 1987 Female Part-time	March 1987 All
Retail distribution	64/65	773·3	131·3	1,298·5	759·9	2,071·7	792·0	1,370·3	2,162·3	770·2	139·0	1,297·2	773·8	2,067·4
Food	641	218·4	54·0	370·7	246·0	589·1	221·1	387·4	608·6	216·4	56·0	377·1	256·5	593·5
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	33·2	12·2	97·9	71·3	131·1	34·1	101·6	135·7	33·9	13·8	98·0	72·2	131·9
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17·5	5·0	92·8	51·7	110·2	18·0	98·1	116·2	17·5	5·5	94·9	52·8	112·3
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	50·3	7·7	190·9	113·5	241·1	53·2	202·8	256·0	51·5	8·5	191·8	115·3	243·3
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	112·1	—	98·9	52·2	211·0	111·8	99·5	211·2	109·1	—	95·6	49·8	204·8
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	170·0	14·9	64·0	24·6	234·0	166·6	63·2	229·8	166·5	13·8	64·5	24·5	231·0
Other retail distribution	653-656	159·7	25·9	373·6	196·3	533·2	173·9	409·2	583·1	162·2	29·4	367·0	198·5	529·2
Hotels and catering	66	331·6	127·9	659·2	456·3	990·8	342·1	693·1	1,035·2	338·4	131·0	682·3	470·0	1,020·7
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	81·0	24·9	133·2	93·1	214·2	82·8	140·8	223·6	83·8	27·8	138·2	94·5	222·0
Public houses and bars	662	72·7	42·1	187·5	159·2	260·1	75·5	202·9	278·4	74·2	42·0	199·4	168·0	273·6
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	54·8	35·0	87·8	74·0	142·5	56·9	90·4	147·2	56·5	35·7	90·8	76·9	147·3
Canteens and messes	664	33·4	6·0	98·4	50·8	131·8	31·5	98·7	130·3	31·0	4·2	99·8	52·0	130·8
Hotel trade	665	82·3	18·6	146·2	76·2	228·6	89·1	154·0	243·0	85·9	20·4	147·0	74·8	232·9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	184·2	8·9	47·3	22·9	231·5	190·9	49·7	240·6	193·5	9·0	49·0	23·4	242·6
Motor vehicles	671	161·3	—	40·5	19·7	201·8	168·1	41·6	209·7	170·1	—	41·7	19·9	211·8
Transport and communication	7	1,044·9	25·8	268·4	59·9	1,313·3	1,047·8	273·4	1,321·2	1,047·9	30·6	274·4	63·7	1,322·3
Railways	71	133·6	0·2	9·3	0·4	142·9	130·8	10·4	141·2	129·6	0·2	10·5	0·5	140·1
Other inland transport	72	368·6	16·4	55·7	19·4	424·3	373·7	57·4	431·1	378·3	19·0	58·4	21·2	436·6
Road haulage	723	192·2	—	29·2	11·7	221·4	200·7	30·8	231·5	202·3	—	30·8	12·3	233·1
Other	721/722/726	176·4	8·1	26·5	7·7	202·9	173·1	26·6	199·6	176·0	10·0	27·6	8·9	203·6
Sea transport	74	22·4	0·3	5·9	0·8	28·3	19·9	6·0	25·9	18·8	0·3	6·0	0·9	24·9
Air transport	75	32·7	0·2	16·7	1·5	49·4	32·2	15·7	47·9	31·8	0·5	16·4	1·7	48·3
Supporting services to transport	76	77·6	1·8	13·4	1·9	91·0	77·0	13·3	90·3	74·8	1·5	12·9	1·7	87·7
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	85·3	2·8	64·8	14·0	150·1	84·9	67·0	151·9	83·2	2·9	66·5	14·6	149·6
Postal services	7901	162·3	3·3	36·5	12·6	198·8	166·3	38·2	204·5	168·1	5·7	38·9	14·4	207·0
Telecommunications	7902	162·4	0·8	66·2	9·2	228·6	163·1	65·4	228·4	163·2	0·6	64·8	8·7	228·0
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,096·3	68·5	1,042·6	287·3	2,138·8	1,140·2	1,093·9	2,234·1	1,155·7	67·4	1,105·7	292·8	2,261·3
Banking and finance	81	234·0	15·5	288·2	65·7	522·2	244·9	298·6	543·4	245·7	16·8	296·8	68·2	542·5
Banking and bill discounting	814	184·4	11·3	211·8	43·9	396·1	190·6	216·2	406·9	191·4	11·3	215·7	46·3	407·1
Other financial institutions	815	49·6	4·2	76·4	21·8	126·0	54·2	82·4	136·6	54·3	5·5	81·2	21·9	135·5
Insurance, except social security	82	124·3	2·0	106·1	15·7	230·4	126·6	110·5	237·1	126·5	2·0	112·4	16·0	238·8
Business services	83	590·6	36·9	567·1	174·4	1,157·7	618·3	603·5	1,221·8	631·3	38·1	613·8	176·9	1,245·1
Professional business services	831-837	351·0	14·9	362·4	100·8	713·4	369·0	381·8	750·8	373·2	16·6	385·8	105·2	759·0
Other business services	838/839	239·6	17·1	204·7	73·7	444·3	249·3	221·7	471·0	258·1	18·1	228·0	71·7	486·1
Renting of movables	84	78·2	3·0	29·7	11·9	107·9	79·0	28·8	107·8	81·6	3·0	28·7	11·6	110·4
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	69·2	11·1	51·4	19·5	120·6	71·5	52·5	123·9	70·5	7·5	53·9	20·1	124·4
Other services	9	2,320·3	334·9	3,940·4	1,985·1	6,260·7	2,370·8	4,015·9	6,386·7	2,386·2	366·0	4,033·8	2,070·2	6,420·0
Public administration and defence †	91	857·3	65·6	715·5	229·5	1,572·8	866·1	711·1	1,577·2	869·2	70·2	710·0	235·8	1,579·2
National government n.e.s.	9111	216·2	16·4	220·0	51·9	436·2	223·2	220·0	443·2	223·7	19·5	219·6	54·8	443·3
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	293·2	30·1	314·8	149·5	608·0	290·1	307·5	597·7	290·9	30·6	307·0	151·4	597·9
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	237·2	17·9	74·2	20·6	311·4	241·4	75·0	316·4	242·8	18·9	75·1	21·1	317·9
National defence	915	79·0	1·1	40·4	4·7	119·4	78·6	39·6	118·2	78·8	1·2	39·5	4·5	118·4
Social security	919	31·8	0·1	66·0	2·9	97·9	32·8	68·9	101·8	32·9	0·1	68·8	4·2	101·7
Sanitary Services	92	141·3	39·1	213·3	186·0	354·6	147·4	225·9	373·3	150·0	40·6	231·8	200·7	381·8
Education	93	517·4	105·4	1,081·9	626·4	1,599·3	521·8	1,116·9	1,638·7	523·3	108·2	1,129·3	663·5	1,652·6
Research and development	94	80·9	1·3	31·2	4·9	112·1	79·8	30·0	109·8	79·3	1·4	29·6	4·6	108·9
Medical and other health services	95	255·0	32·6	1,014·0	458·1	1,270·0	257·0	999·5	1,256·6	257·5	33·5	1,001·1	453·5	1,258·6
Other services	96	183·2	45·1	532·2	316·4	715·4	199·1	570·8	769·9	202·1	59·1	577·4	349·0	779·6
Social welfare, etc	9611	113·8	26·7	461·5	283·8	575·3	122·7	498·0	620·7	124·4	36·6	501·6	309·5	626·0
Recreational and cultural services	97	233·3	39·8	217·6	114·2	451·0	244·5	224·9	469·4	251·4	47·2	220·5	112·7	471·9
Personal services ‡	98	51·7	6·1	133·8	49·6	185·6	55·0	136·9	191·8	53·3	5·7	134·1	50·4	187·4

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.
** See second footnote to table 1·3.

EMPLOYMENT 1·8
Indices of output, employment and productivity



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

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.
* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 161 of May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1·9
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)	Netherlands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1984 Q1	26,712 R	7,048	3,356	..	12,277	..	..	27,039	..	..	22,764 R	58,886	..	2,040	13,463	4,371	3,174	112,541
Q2	26,817 R	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,071	..	..	22,611 R	59,187	..	2,025	13,387	4,377	3,174	113,513
Q3	26,959 R	7,131	3,372 R	..	12,467	..	..	27,126	..	..	22,728 R	59,435	..	2,025	13,463	4,404	3,173	113,804
Q4	27,127 R	7,151	3,377	..	12,501	..	..	27,164	..	..	22,785 R	59,506	..	2,035	13,504	4,403	3,181	114,259
1985 Q1	27,239 R	7,192	3,353	..	12,521	..	..	27,221	..	..	22,728 R	59,650	..	2,051	13,530	4,426	3,187 R	115,028
Q2	27,348 R	7,218	3,359 R	..	12,621	..	..	27,267	..	..	22,828 R	59,553	..	2,037	13,478	4,414	3,185 R	115,175
Q3	27,369 R	7,283	3,342 R	..	12,650	..	..	27,354	..	..	23,003 R	59,670	..	2,078	13,557	4,427	3,200 R	115,467
Q4	27,419 R	7,405	3,364 R	..	12,765	..	..	27,388	..	..	22,998 R	59,645	..	2,088	13,635	4,427	3,202 R	116,187
1986 Q1	27,499 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,863	..	..	27,434	..	..	23,175 R	60,116	..	2,099	13,698	4,392	3,221 R	117,008
Q2	27,560 R	7,514	3,374 R	..	12,869	..	..	27,466	..	..	23,179 R	60,050	..	2,109	13,729	4,396	3,231 R	117,628
Q3	27,545 R	7,557	3,402 R	..	12,849	..	..	27,501	..	..	23,132 R	60,370	..	2,109	13,807	4,375	3,242 R	118,171
Q4	27,464 R	7,598	3,394	..	12,896	..	..	27,513	..	..	23,410	60,331	..	2,124	13,913	4,382	3,254 R	118,558
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q1	23,630 R	6,385	3,217	..	10,884	..	..	24,782	..	..	20,416	57,233	..	1,975	10,765	4,232	3,136	103,673
Q2	23,723 R	6,472	3,220 R	..	10,939	..	..	24,824	..	..	20,325 R	57,591	..	1,964	10,678	4,238 R	3,141	105,046
Q3	23,807	6,501	3,251 R	..	11,063	..	..	24,827	..	..	20,449	57,816	..	1,961	10,689	4,270	3,139	105,359
Q4	23,951	6,527	3,252	..	11,114	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,956	..	1,977	10,566	4,274	3,145	105,938
1985 Q1	24,036	6,596	3,230	..	11,130	..	..	24,929	..	..	20,419	58,059	..	1,991	10,536	4,293	3,155	106,620
Q2	24,112	6,606	3,238 R	..	11,284	..	..	24,961	..	..	20,516	58,067	..	1,995	10,514	4,284	3,155	106,828
Q3	24,150	6,693	3,223 R	..	11,357	..	..	25,033	..	..	20,598	58,123	..	2,023	10,596	4,307	3,171 R	107,193
Q4	24,187	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,920 R	25,089	..	..	20,520	58,010	..	2,040	10,623	4,310	3,175 R	107,973
1986 Q1	24,194	6,849	3,253	..	11,610	..	..	25,160	..	..	20,645 R	58,451	..	2,056	10,650	4,270	3,185	108,752
Q2	24,215	6,917	3,272 R	..	11,638	..	..	25,227	..	..	20,594 R	58,403	..	2,073	10,767	4,276	3,204 R	109,249
Q3	24,266	6,935	3,305 R	..	11,607	..	..	25,299	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,072	10,883	4,264	3,217 R	109,980
Q4	24,360	6,958	3,285	..	11,682	..	20,931	25,341	..	..	20,659 R	58,669	..	2,083	10,959	4,268 R	3,230 R	110,420
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1986 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male	16,109 R	4,605	2,042 R	2,425	7,347	1,450	13,433	16,581	2,491	914	14,752 R	36,260	3,807	1,171	9,881 R	2,298	2,039 R	65,422
Female	11,341 R	2,300	1,343 R	1,650	5,523	1,238	10,045	10,904	1,320	386	8,473 R	23,950	1,980	939	4,392	2,087	1,206 R	52,413
All	27,450 R	7,606	3,385 R	4,125	12,870	2,688	23,478	27,485	3,811	1,300	23,225 R	60,202	5,787	2,111	14,273	4,396	3,244 R	117,834
Civilian employment: Male	13,891	4,198	1,978 R	2,225	6,657	1,338	12,245	15,381	2,341	757	13,638 R	35,260	3,252	1,154	7,697	2,238	2,025 R	60,892
Female	10,330	2,748	1,301 R	1,354	4,977	1,118	8,720	9,876	1,160	339	6,971 R	23,270	1,713	916	3,262	2,031	1,193 R	48,706
All	24,221	6,946	3,279 R	3,579	11,634	2,457	20,965	25,257	3,501	1,096	20,614 R	58,530	4,965	2,071	10,959	4,269	3,219 R	109,597
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·5	7·3	7·6	3·7	6·9	..	..	4·6	24·5	..	10·6	7·3	..	8·8	16·7	5·6	7·6	4·4
Industry	41·0	35·9	48·7	39·6	34·1	..	..	50·3	33·3	..	38·1	38·7	..	39·1	38·8	44·6	47·1	36·6
Services	55·5	57·7	43·7	56·7	59·1	..	..	45·1	42·2	..	51·3	54·0	..	52·8	44·4	51·2	45·3	59·0
Female: Agriculture	1·1	4·4	10·2	1·7	3·1	..	..	6·5	39·3	..	11·6	10·1	..	4·5	12·8	2·6	4·7	1·4
Industry	17·7	14·2	21·3	14·9	13·8	..	..	26·2	16·7	..	23·3	28·0	..	13·0	17·0	14·6	21·8	15·9
Services	81·2	81·4	68·6	83·3	83·1	..	..	67·3	44·0	..	65·2	61·9	..	82·5	70·2	82·8	73·2	82·7
All: Agriculture	2·5	6·1	8·7	3·0	5·1	6·7	7·3	5·3	29·4	16·6	10·9	8·5	5·0	6·9	15·6	4·2	6·5	3·1
Industry	31·1	26·8	37·8	30·3	25·3	26·8	31·3	40·9	27·8	29·1	33·1	34·5	26·9	27·6	32·4	30·2	37·7	27·7
Services	66·4	67·1	53·8	66·8	69·6	66·4	61·3	53·8	42·8	54·3	56·0	57·1	68·1	65·3	52·1	65·6	55·8	69·2

Sources and definitions: The international data are taken from publications of the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* ("Labour Force Statistics" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics") and the *Statistical Office of the European Communities* ("Employment and Unemployment"). They are intended to conform to the internationally agreed definitions, namely:
Civilian labour force: Employees in employment; the self-employed, employers and some family workers; and the unemployed.
Civilian employment: Civilian labour force excluding the unemployed. **Agriculture, Industry and Services:** Major divisions 1, 2–5, and 6–0 respectively of the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, differences exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, and international comparisons must be approached with caution. Some of the differences are indicated in the footnotes below, but for details of the definitions, and of the national sources of the data, the reader is referred to the OECD and SOEC publications.

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 1984.
[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.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME: Operatives (Thou)	OVERTIME: Percentage of all operatives	OVERTIME: Hours of overtime worked: Average per operative working overtime	OVERTIME: Hours of overtime worked: Actual (million)	OVERTIME: Hours of overtime worked: Seasonally adjusted	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole week: Operatives (Thou)	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole week: Hours lost (Thou)	SHORT-TIME: Working part of week: Operatives (Thou)	SHORT-TIME: Working part of week: Hours lost (Thou)	SHORT-TIME: Working part of week: Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole or part of week: Operatives (Thou)	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole or part of week: Percentage of all operatives	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole or part of week: Hours lost: Actual (Thou)	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole or part of week: Hours lost: Seasonally adjusted	SHORT-TIME: Stood off for whole or part of week: Hours lost: Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29·5	8·3	11·76		21	823	258	3,183	12·1	279	5·9	4,006		14·3
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
Week ended															
1985 June 15	1,390	35·5	9·1	12·67	12·51	3	122	23	216	9·5	26	0·7	338	358	13·1
July 13	1,339	34·3	9·2	12·27	12·15	4	168	17	209	12·1	21	0·5	373	425	17·6
Aug 17	1,218	31·2	9·1	11·14	11·86	4	152	17	199	11·8	21	0·5	347	399	17·0
Sept 14	1,349	34·3	9·2	12·38	12·26	5	199	18	168	9·4	23	0·6	367	399	16·1
Oct 12	1,338	34·1	9·1	12·53	12·07	3	200	22	217	10·1	27	0·7	345	374	15·7
Nov 16	1,386	35·4	9·1	12·77	12·18	3	168	23	221	9·7	27	0·7	353	361	14·4
Dec 14	1,407	36·1	9·3	13·07	12·33	3	123	18	144	8·1	21	0·5	267	307	12·8
1986 Jan 11	1,218	31·5	8·6	10·51	11·92	7	264	22	218	10·0	28	0·7	482	417	17·0
Feb 8	1,334	34·6	8·7	11·64	11·77	5	212	30	286	9·5	36	0·9	498	395	14·0
Mar 8	1,336	34·7	8·9	11·83	11·82	7	261	36	359	10·0	43	1·1	620	486	14·6
Apr 12	1,294	33·6	8·8	11·36	11·63	6	256	33	339	10·2	40	1·0	595	617	15·1
May 17	1,326	34·6	8·9	11·79	11·48	4	156	32	322	10·2	35	0·9	478	502	13·5
June 14	1,291	33·7	9·0	11·56	11·40	3	109	28	283	10·1	31	0·8	392	417	12·7
July 12	1,279	33·8	9·2	11·74	11·61	4	140	22	220	10·2	25	0·7	360	403	14·3
Aug 16	1,192	31·6	9·2	10·99	11·71	4	144	20	223	10·9	24	0·6	367	414	15·3
Sept 13	1,280	33·8	9·2	11·81	11·68	3	116	23	244	10·5	26	0·7	360	390	13·8
Oct 14	1,346	35·6	9·0	12·18	11·73	8	300	43	445	10·4	50	1·3	745	813	14·9
Nov 15	1,393	36·9	9·1	12·69	12·08	5	184	33	319	9·7	37	0·9	503	524	13·5
Dec 13	1,354	35·8	9·2	12·49	11·74	4	164	26	256	9·9	30	0·8	420	488	14·0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30·6	8·6	9·75	11·18 R	11	423	28	281	9·9	39	1·0	704	610 R	18·1
Feb 14	1,305	35·1	9·3	11·97	12·11	4	172	34	341	10·0	38	1·0	540	408	13·4
Mar 14	1,354	36·3	9·2	12·44	12·43	3	109	35	339	9·8	37	1·0	448	349	12·0
Apr 11	1,332	35·8	9·2	12·27	12·53	4	162	30	294	9·9	34	0·9	456	476	13·5
May 16	1,353	36·3	9·3	12·65	12·34	3	135	27	287	10·8	30	0·8	421	442	14·1

EMPLOYMENT 1·12

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*: All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	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
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
1980	100·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
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 R	82·9 R	74·6 R	86·4 R	83·3 R	103·2	104·9	105·5	105·6	100·5
1986	80·1 R	78·5 R	68·5 R	85·2 R	82·6 R	102·9	103·8	104·0	104·5	100·1
Week ended	R	R	R	R	R					
1985 Feb 16	83·3					103·2				
Mar 16	83·1	83·7	74·1	85·8	83·3	103·2	104·6	105·9	105·3	100·5
Apr 13	82·0					102·3				
May 18	83·1					103·4				
June 15	83·1	83·3	75·1	86·0	83·3	103·5	105·2	106·1	105·4	100·7
July 13	82·8					103·3				
Aug 17	82·5					103·1				
Sept 14	82·8	82·0	74·8	86·6	82·5	103·4	104·4	104·3	105·6	100·1
Oct 12	82·6					103·4				
Nov 16	82·3					103·4				
Dec 14	82·5	82·4	74·3	87·1	84·2	103·6	105·5	105·6	105·9	100·8
1986 Jan 11	82·0					103·4				
Feb 8	81·5					103·2				
Mar 8	81·2	80·0	72·0	86·4	84·9	103·2	104·3	104·8	105·0	100·4
Apr 12	80·8					103·0				
May 17	80·2					102·8				
June 14	79·8	78·4	69·1	85·8	83·5	102·7	103·6	103·4	104·4	99·8
July 12	79·6					102·8				
Aug 16	79·4					102·8				
Sept 13	79·3	77·7	66·8	84·1	81·1	102·8	103·4	103·7	104·1	99·9
Oct 11	79·0					102·8				
Nov 15	79·3					103·0				
Dec 13	79·2	78·0	65·9	84·4	80·8	102·9	103·9	103·9	104·5	100·1
1987 Jan 10	78·1					102·2				
Feb 14	79·1					103·2				
Mar 14	79·2	77·1	65·7	83·9	82·6	103·4	104·1	104·8	104·9	99·7
Apr 11	79·0					103·4				
May 16	78·9					103·2				

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE: UNEMPLOYED: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION: Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1983†† Annual averages	3,104·7	11·7	134·9	..	2,969·7	2,866·5	10·8					
1984	3,159·8	11·7	113·0	..	3,046·8	2,998·6	11·1					
1985	3,271·2	11·8	108·0	..	3,163·3	3,113·5	11·3					
1986	3,289·1	11·8	132·3	..	3,185·1	3,180·3	11·5					
1985 June 13	3,178·6	11·5	106·9	104·1	3,071·7	3,109·3	11·3	−9·3	4·4	285	2,828	66
July 11 **	3,235·0	11·7	104·6	134·5	3,130·5	3,112·8	11·3	3·5	1·8	380	2,790	66
Aug 8 **	3,240·4	11·7	99·9	126·6	3,140·5	3,118·7	11·3	5·9	0·0	328	2,848	64
Sept 12	3,346·2	12·1	156·8	..	3,189·4	3,121·2	11·3	2·5	4·0	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276·9	11·9	131·3	..	3,145·6	3,124·0	11·3	2·8	3·7	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258·9	11·8	110·1	..	3,148·8	3,123·1	11·3	−0·9	1·5	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273·1	11·8	99·4	..	3,173·7	3,143·0	11·4	19·9	7·3	301	2,907	65
1986 Jan 9	3,407·7	12·3	101·3	..	3,306·4	3,155·7	11·4	12·7	10·6	316	3,022	69
Feb 6*	3,336·7	12·0	92·3	..	3,244·4	3,164·4	11·4	8·7	13·8	308	2,967	66
Mar 6	3,323·8	12·0	84·8	..	3,239·0	3,206·8	11·5	42·4	21·3	285	2,973	66
Apr 10	3,325·1	12·0	112·4	..	3,212·7	3,196·8	11·5	−10·0	13·7	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270·9	11·8	110·9	..	3,160·0	3,200·6	11·5	3·8	12·1	283	2,921	67
June 12	3,229·4	11·6	107·3	100·8	3,122·1	3,212·5	11·6	11·9	1·9	289	2,874	67
July 10	3,279·6	11·8	101·6	125·1	3,178·0	3,212·4	11·6	−0·1	5·2	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280·1	11·8	92·3	113·8	3,187·8	3,209·2	11·6	−3·2	2·9	318	2,896	67
Sept 11	3,332·9	12·0	140·7		3,192·2	3,183·2	11·5	−26·0	−9·8	423	2,842	68
Oct 9	3,237·2	11·7	117·5	..	3,119·7	3,159·6	11·4	−23·6	−17·6	353	2,817	67
Nov 13	3,216·8	11·6	98·2	..	3,118·6	3,143·4	11·3	−16·2	−21·9	323	2,827	67
Dec 11	3,229·2	11·6	89·0	..	3,140·2	3,119·4	11·2	−24·0	−21·3	290	2,870	69
1987 Jan 8	3,297·2	11·9	89·2	..	3,208·0	3,114·3	11·2	−5·1	−15·1	297	2,930	71
Feb 12	3,225·8	11·6	79·9	..	3,145·9	3,065·8	11·0	−48·5	−25·9	291	2,867	68
Mar 12	3,143·4	11·3	72·3	..	3,071·1	3,039·7	10·9	−26·1	−26·6	261	2,815	67
Apr 9	3,107·1	11·2	66·6	..	3,040·6	3,018·1	10·9	−21·6	−32·1	284	2,758	65
May 14	2,986·5	10·8	74·9	..	2,911·5	2,952·3	10·6	−65·8	−37·8	246	2,677	63
Jun 11§	2,905·3	10·5	69·4	103·6	2,835·9	2,925·3	10·5	−27·0	−38·1	243	2,601	62

UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2·1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE: UNEMPLOYED: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	FEMALE: UNEMPLOYED: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	MARRIED: Number
1983†† Annual averages	2,218·6	13·8	77·2	2,141·4	2,055·3	12·8	886·0	8·4	57·7	828·3	811·2	7·7	
1984	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	
1985	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	
1986	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	
1985 Jun 13	2,196·8	13·4	61·9	2,134·9	2,155·2	13·1	981·7	8·8	44·9	936·8	954·1	8·5	405·2
Jul 11**	2,216·2	13·5	60·3	2,156·0	2,156·0	13·1	1,018·8	9·1	44·3	974·5	956·8	8·6	410·0
Aug 8**	2,210·6	13·4	58·0	2,152·6	2,158·1	13·1	1,029·8	9·2	41·9	988·0	960·6	8·6	419·1
Sep 12	2,268·5	13·8	90·8	2,177·7	2,158·7	13·1	1,077·7	9·6	66·0	1,011·7	962·5	8·6	421·8
Oct 10	2,234·0	13·6	76·1	2,157·8	2,160·5	13·1	1,042·9	9·3	55·2	987·7	963·5	8·6	421·8
Nov 14	2,230·8	13·6	63·9	2,166·9	2,159·7	13·1	1,028·1	9·2	46·2	981·9	963·4	8·6	423·0
Dec 12	2,253·9	13·7	57·8	2,196·2	2,172·5	13·2	1,019·1	9·1	41·6	977·5	970·5	8·7	424·5
1986 Jan 9	2,345·6	14·3	58·7	2,287·0	2,180·1	13·3	1,062·1	9·4	42·7	1,019·5	975·6	8·6	439·8
Feb 6*	2,300·4	14·0	53·6	2,246·9	2,181·7	13·3	1,036·2	9·1	38·8	997·4	982·7	8·7	431·8
Mar 6	2,298·9	14·0	49·1	2,249·8	2,217·6	13·5	1,024·9	9·0	35·7	989·2	989·2	8·7	430·8
Apr 10	2,290·0	13·9	64·8	2,225·2	2,203·5	13·4	1,035·0	9·1	47·6	987·4	993·3	8·7	435·6
May 8	2,251·4	13·7	63·6	2,187·9	2,204·5	13·4	1,019·4	9·0	47·3	972·2	996·1	8·8	431·9
Jun 12	2,217·5	13·5	61·3	2,156·1	2,209·3	13·5	1,011·9	8·9	46·0	965·9	1,003·2	9·8	430·5
Jul 10	2,231·5	13·6	57·8	2,173·7	2,206·3	13·4	1,048·1	9·2	43·8	1,004·3	1,006·1	8·9	435·3
Aug 14	2,220·0	13·5	53·3	2,168·7	2,200·9	13·4	1,058·1	9·3	39·1	1,019·1	1,008·3	8·9	446·0
Sep 11	2,251·3	13·7	80·7	2,170·6	2,186·9	13·3	1,081·6	9·5	60·0	1,021·6	996·3	8·8	441·5
Oct 9	2,199·8	13·4	66·9	2,132·9	2,171·8	13·2	1,037·4	9·1	50·6	986·8	987·8	8·7	436·6
Nov 13	2,200·2	13·4	55·9	2,144·3	2,166·3	13·2	1,016·6	9·0	42·3	974·3	977·1	8·6	431·2
Dec 11	2,221·5	13·5	50·6	2,170·9	2,152·8	13·1	1,007·6	8·9	38·3	969·3	966·6	8·5	431·1
1987 Jan 8	2,272·4	13·8	50·8	2,221·6	2,146·9	13·1	1,024·8	9·0	38·3	986·5	967·4	8·5	433·2
Feb 12	2,233·9	13·6	45·5	2,188·4	2,122·8	12·9	991·9	8·7	34·4	957·5	943·0	8·3	416·8
Mar 12	2,181·0	13·3	41·1	2,140·0	2,107·9	12·8	962·3	8·5	31·2	931·1	931·8	8·2	406·5
Apr 9	2,158·2	13·1	37·9	2,120·3	2,092·7	12·7	948·9	8·4	28·7	920·2	925·4	8·1	404·2
May 14	2,080·4	12·7	42·9	2,037·5	2,053·6	12·5	906·1	8·0	32·0	874·0	898·7	7·9	383·7
Jun 11§	2,023·0	12·3	39·8	1,983·2	2,036·2	12·4	882·4	7·8	29·6	852·7	889·1	7·8	373·3

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	SA Number	SA 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
1983†† Annual averages	2,987·6	11·5	130·7	..	2,856·8	2,757·8	10·6					
1984	3,038·4	11·5	109·7	..	2,928·7	2,886·1	10·9					
1985	3,149·4	11·7	105·6	..	3,043·9	2,998·3	11·1					
1986	3,161·3	11·7	101·6	..	3,059·6	3,055·0	11·3					
1985 June 13	3,057·2	11·3	104·8	101·5	2,952·4	2,994·7	11·1	−10·4	4·1	276	2,717	64
July 11	3,116·2	11·6	102·7	131·5	3,013·5	2,997·9	11·1	3·2	−2·1	369	2,683	64
Aug 8	3,120·3	11·6	98·1	123·3	3,022·2	3,003·2	11·1	5·3	−0·6	320	2,737	63
Sept 12	3,219·7	12·0	152·6	..	3,067·1	3,005·0	11·1	1·8	3·4	431	2,724	65
Oct 10	3,155·0	11·7	128·1	..	3,026·9	3,007·0	11·2	2·0	3·0	356	2,733	66
Nov 14	3,138·3	11·7	107·5	..	3,030·8	3,005·3	11·2	−1·7	−0·7	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,151·6	11·7	97·1	..	3,054·5	3,023·7	11·2	18·4	6·2	293	2,795	64
1986 Jan 9	3,282·0	12·1	99·2	..	3,182·9	3,035·8	11·2	12·1	9·6	308	2,907	65
Feb 6*	3,211·9	11·9	90·4	..	3,121·5	3,043·1	11·2	7·3	12·6	298	2,852	65
Mar 6	3,199·4	11·8	83·1	..	3,116·3	3,084·1	11·4	41·0	20·1	277	2,858	65
Apr 10	3,198·9	11·8	109·8	..	3,089·1	3,072·9	11·3	11·2	19·8	319	2,814	65
May 8	3,146·2	11·6	108·6	..	3,037·5	3,075·9	11·4	3·0	18·4	275	2,806	65
June 12	3,103·5	11·5	105·3	97·8	2,998·2	3,086·7	11·4	11·8	8·3	279	2,759	65
July 10	3,150·2	11·6	99·8	121·8	3,050·4	3,085·8	11·4	−0·9	4·3	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150·1	11·6	90·7	110·5	3,059·4	3,081·7	11·4	−4·1	1·9	309	2,776	65
Sept 11	3,197·9	11·8	136·6	..	3,061·4	3,055·3	11·3	−26·4	−10·5	407	2,724	66
Oct 9	3,106·5	11·5	114·2	..	2,992·3	3,031·3	11·2	−24·0	−18·2	342	2,699	66
Nov 13	3,088·4	11·4	95·5	..	2,992·8	3,015·9	11·1	−15·4	−21·9	314	2,709	65
Dec 11	3,100·4	11·4	86·6	..	3,013·7	2,992·0	11·0	−23·9	−21·1	282	2,751	67
1987 Jan 8	3,166·0	11·7	87·0	..	3,079·0	2,987·1	11·0	−4·9	−14·7	288	2,809	69
Feb 12	3,096·6	11·4	78·0	..	3,018·5	2,939·9	10·9	−47·2	−25·3	283	2,748	66
Mar 12	3,016·5	11·1	70·6	..	2,945·9	2,914·4	10·8	−25·5	−25·9	253	2,698	65
Apr 9	2,979·9	11·0	65·0	..	2,914·9	2,892·2	10·7	−22·2	−31·6	275	2,641	64
May 14	2,860·3	10·6	72·8	..	2,787·5	2,826·2	10·4	−66·0	−37·9	237	2,561	62
Jun 11§	2,779·8	10·3	67·5	100·5	2,712·3	2,799·7	10·3	−26·5	−38·2	234	2,486	60

UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary 2·2

	Male Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	SA Number	SA Per cent	Female Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	SA Number	SA Per cent	Married Number
1983†† Annual averages	2,133·5	13·6	74·6	2,059·0	1,975·5	12·6	854·0	8·3	56·1	797·9	782·2	7·6	
1984	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	
1985	2,163·7	13·5	61·1	2,102·6	2,075·0	12·9	985·7	9·0	44·5	941·2	923·3	8·5	
1986	2,159·6	13·5	53·2	2,101·4	2,098·8	13·1	1,001·7	9·0	43·5	958·2	956·3	8·6	
1985 Jun 13	2,109·2	13·2	60·6	2,048·6	2,071·8	12·9	948·0	8·7	44·2	903·8	922·9	8·5	390·8
Jul 11	2,131·0	13·3	59·1	2,071·9	2,072·3	12·9	985·2	9·0	43·6	941·5	925·6	8·5	395·8
Aug 8	2,124·8	13·3	56·9	2,068·0	2,074·1	13·0	995·5	9·1	41·2	954·3	929·1	8·5	404·5
Sep 12	2,179·0	13·6	88·3	2,090·7	2,074·1	12·9	1,040·7	9·5	64·3	976·4	930·9	8·5	407·4
Oct 10	2,146·6	13·4	74·2	2,072·4	2,075·2	12·9	1,008·5	9·2	53·9	954·5	931·8	8·5	407·6
Nov 14	2,143·6	13·4	62·2	2,068·4	2,073·8	12·9	994·7	9·1	45·3	949·4	931·5	8·5	408·8
Dec 12	2,165·3	13·5	56·3	2,109·1	2,085·4	13·0	986·3	9·0	40·8	945·4	938·3	8·6	410·5
1986 Jan 9	2,254·0	14·1	57·3	2,196·8	2,092·5	13·1	1,028·0	9·3	41·9	986·1	943·3	8·5	425·3
Feb 6*	2,208·8	13·8	52·2	2,156·6	2,093·2	13·1	1,003·2	9·0	38·1	965·1	949·9	8·6	417·3
Mar 6	2,207·0	13·8	48·0	2,159·1	2,127·9	13·3	992·3	9·0	35·1	957·2	956·2	8·6	417·0
Apr 10	2,197·3	13·7	63·1	2,134·1	2,112·9	13·2	1,001·6	9·0	46·7	954·9	960·0	8·7	421·4
May 8	2,159·8	13·5	62·1	2,097·6	2,113·4	13·2	986·4	8·9	46·5	939·9	962·5	8·7	417·7
Jun 12	2,125·5	13·3	60·0	2,065·5	2,117·4	13·2	978·0	8·8	45·2	932·7	969·3	8·7	416·2
Jul 10	2,138·4	13·4	56·6	2,081·8	2,114·1	13·2	1,011·7	9·1	43·2	968·6	971·7	8·8	420·0
Aug 14	2,128·6	13·3	52·2	2,076·4	2,108·1	13·2	1,021·5	9·2	38·5	983·0	973·6	8·8	430·5
Sep 11	2,155·1	13·5	78·1	2,076·9	2,093·9	13·1	1,042·8	9·4	58·4	984·4	961·4	8·7	426·4
Oct 9	2,105·9	13·2	64·9	2,040·9	2,078·6	13·0	1,000·7	9·0	49·3	951·4	952·7	8·6	421·6
Nov 13	2,106·9	13·2	54·2	2,052·7	2,073·4	13·0	981·4	8·9	41·3	940·1	942·5	8·5	416·4
Dec 11	2,127·4	13·3	49·2	2,078·3	2,059·9	12·9	972·9	8·8	37·5	935·4	932·1	8·4	416·4
1987 Jan 8	2,176·5	13·6	49·5	2,127·1	2,054·2	12·8	989·5	8·9	37·5	952·0	932·9	8·4	418·2
Feb 12	2,139·2	13·4	44·3	2,094·9	2,031·2	12·7	957·4	8·6	33·7	923·6	908·7	8·2	402·1
Mar 12	2,088·2	13·0	40·0	2,048·2	2,017·0	12·6	928·4	8·4	30·6	897·8	897·4	8·1	391·9
Apr 9	2,065·1	12·9	36·9	2,028·2	2,001·2	12·5	914·8	8·3	28·1	886·7	891·0	8·0	389·3
May 14	1,988·0	12·4	41·6	1,946·5	1,961·8	12·3	872·3	7·9	31·3	841·0	864·4	7·8	369·2
Jun 11§	1,931·5	12·1	38·6	1,892·9	1,944·7	12·2	848·3	7·7	29·0	819·3	855·0	7·7	358·9

* Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107–108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated 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.

** There was a discontinuity between the June 1985 and August 1985 figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records. A reconciliation with information on claims for benefit held in DHSS offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were no longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July 1985 and August 1985 figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconcilation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June 1985 and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July 1985 and 650 in August 1985. The accumulating discrepancy, since the present computer system was set up in October 1982, and the effect of the corrective action has now been taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

§ 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.

‡ Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count is made in June, July and August.

†† From April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An estimated 161,800 men were affected (160,300 in Great Britain) prior to the period to August 1983.

† 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-1986 for 1986 and 1987 data and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED: All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	PER CENT WORKING POPULATON†: All	Male	Female	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working popula-tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST														
1983†† Annual averages	**721·4**	514·5	206·9	24·5	**8·4**	10·0	6·0	696·9	667·5	7·8			476·6	190·9
1984	**748·0**	511·0	236·5	20·1	**8·4**	9·7	6·5	727·4	711·8	8·0			489·7	222·1
1985	**782·4**	527·1	255·2	17·0	**8·7**	9·9	6·9	765·4	748·8	8·3			507·3	241·6
1986	**784·7**	524·7	260·0	14·6	**8·6**	9·9	6·9	770·1	768·4	8·4			515·7	252·8
1986 Jun 12	**772·4**	518·7	253·7	14·3	**8·5**	9·8	6·7	758·2	780·1	8·6	2·5	0·5	523·1	257·0
Jul 10	**785·8**	522·7	263·1	13·8	**8·6**	9·9	6·9	772·0	779·5	8·6	−0·6	0·8	522·0	257·5
Aug 14	**791·5**	521·6	269·9	12·7	**8·7**	9·8	7·1	778·8	777·1	8·5	−2·4	−0·2	518·7	258·4
Sep 11	**791·9**	522·1	269·8	19·3	**8·7**	9·8	7·1	772·5	769·0	8·5	−8·1	−3·7	514·7	254·3
Oct 9	**770·4**	510·0	260·4	17·4	**8·5**	9·6	6·9	753·0	761·6	8·4	−7·4	−6·0	509·9	251·7
Nov 13	**761·0**	506·5	254·5	14·7	**8·4**	9·5	6·7	746·3	753·3	8·3	−8·3	−7·9	505·5	247·8
Dec 11	**764·6**	512·5	252·1	13·3	**8·4**	9·7	6·6	751·2	745·5	8·2	−7·8	−7·8	500·8	244·7
1987 Jan 8	**774·1**	520·0	254·1	12·3	**8·5**	9·8	6·7	761·7	743·2	8·2	−2·3	−6·1	497·7	245·5
Feb 12	**756·0**	511·3	244·7	10·9	**8·3**	9·6	6·5	745·1	727·1	8·0	−16·1	−8·7	490·3	237·0
Mar 12	**733·6**	497·1	236·5	9·7	**8·1**	9·4	6·2	723·9	716·6	7·9	−10·5	−9·6	483·3	233·3
Apr 9	**721·5**	489·1	232·4	8·8	**7·9**	9·2	6·1	712·6	707·9	7·8	−8·7	−11·8	477·5	230·4
May 14	**690·9**	469·3	221·6	9·5	**7·6**	8·8	5·8	681·4	693·3	7·6	−14·6	−11·3	469·0	224·3
Jun 11§	**669·4**	455·4	214·0	8·9	**7·4**	8·6	5·6	660·5	682·1	7·5	−11·2	−11·5	462·6	219·5
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1983†† Annual averages	**359·9**	258·8	101·1	12·0	**8·8**	10·5	6·2	347·9	334·0	8·1			240·7	93·3
1984	**380·6**	265·4	115·2	10·2	**9·1**	10·6	6·8	370·4	362·2	8·6			254·2	107·9
1985	**402·5**	278·4	124·1	8·6	**9·4**	10·9	7·2	393·8	385·0	9·0			267·9	117·1
1986	**407·1**	280·9	126·1	7·4	**9·5**	11·0	7·4	399·7	398·8	9·3			276·3	122·6
1986 Jun 12	**404·9**	281·0	123·9	6·9	**9·4**	11·0	7·2	398·1	405·0	9·4	2·5	2·0	280·3	124·7
Jul 10	**411·4**	283·0	128·3	6·8	**9·6**	11·0	7·4	404·6	404·9	9·4	−0·1	0·8	279·9	125·0
Aug 14	**415·1**	283·4	131·7	6·5	**9·7**	11·1	7·6	408·7	404·0	9·4	−0·9	0·5	278·9	125·1
Sep 11	**415·1**	283·5	131·6	9·0	**9·7**	11·1	7·6	406·1	400·8	9·3	−3·2	−1·4	277·4	123·4
Oct 9	**403·6**	277·2	126·4	8·7	**9·4**	10·8	7·3	394·9	397·5	9·3	−3·3	−2·5	275·3	122·2
Nov 13	**397·1**	273·7	123·4	7·6	**9·3**	10·7	7·2	389·5	393·6	9·2	−3·9	−3·5	273·1	120·5
Dec 11	**398·9**	276·1	122·8	7·1	**9·3**	10·8	7·1	391·8	389·9	9·1	−3·7	−3·6	270·8	119·1
1987 Jan 8	**398·8**	276·2	122·6	6·6	**9·3**	10·8	7·1	392·3	389·3	9·1	−0·6	−2·7	269·7	119·6
Feb 12	**390·7**	272·1	118·6	5·9	**9·1**	10·6	6·9	384·8	381·5	8·9	−7·8	−4·0	265·7	115·8
Mar 12	**383·1**	267·8	115·3	5·3	**8·9**	10·4	6·7	377·7	377·2	8·8	−4·3	−4·2	263·0	114·2
Apr 9	**368·9**	265·2	114·1	5·0	**8·8**	10·3	6·6	374·3	373·6	8·7	−3·6	−5·2	260·6	113·0
May 14	**368·9**	258·6	110·3	5·1	**8·6**	10·1	6·4	363·8	368·7	8·6	−4·9	−4·3	257·7	111·0
Jun 11§	**361·4**	254·0	107·4	4·9	**8·4**	9·9	6·2	356·4	363·4	8·5	−5·3	−4·6	254·5	108·9
EAST ANGLIA														
1983†† Annual averages	**77·5**	54·8	22·6	2·7	**9·0**	10·2	6·9	74·7	72·1	8·3			51·0	21·1
1984	**77·3**	52·0	25·3	2·2	**8·7**	9·5	7·3	75·1	73·9	8·2			50·1	23·8
1985	**81·3**	53·2	28·1	2·0	**8·8**	9·6	7·7	79·3	77·9	8·4			51·3	26·6
1986	**83·4**	53·9	29·5	1·9	**9·1**	9·7	8·1	81·5	81·4	8·8			52·8	28·6
1986 Jun 12	**81·3**	52·6	28·8	2·1	**8·7**	9·4	7·8	79·3	82·3	8·7	0·2	−0·1	53·3	29·0
Jul 10	**82·1**	52·6	29·5	1·9	**8·8**	9·4	8·0	80·2	82·6	8·9	0·3	0·4	53·4	29·2
Aug 14	**81·8**	52·0	29·8	1·7	**8·8**	9·3	8·0	80·1	82·6	8·9	0·0	0·2	53·3	29·3
Sep 11	**82·2**	52·3	29·9	2·7	**8·8**	9·4	8·1	79·6	81·8	8·8	−0·8	−0·2	53·0	28·8
Oct 9	**80·1**	51·0	29·2	2·2	**8·6**	9·1	7·9	78·0	80·5	8·7	−1·3	−0·7	52·1	28·4
Nov 13	**81·0**	52·2	28·9	1·7	**8·8**	9·3	7·8	79·3	80·4	8·7	−0·1	−0·7	52·3	28·1
Dec 11	**81·9**	53·3	28·7	1·6	**8·8**	9·5	7·7	80·4	79·5	8·5	−0·9	−0·8	51·7	27·8
1987 Jan 8	**85·1**	55·6	29·5	1·5	**9·2**	9·9	8·0	83·6	79·7	8·6	0·2	−0·3	51·9	27·8
Feb 12	**83·6**	55·2	28·4	1·2	**9·0**	9·9	7·7	82·4	77·9	8·4	−1·8	−0·8	51·0	26·9
Mar 12	**81·1**	53·6	27·5	1·1	**8·7**	9·6	7·4	80·0	77·2	8·3	−0·7	−0·8	50·9	26·8
Apr 9	**78·9**	52·0	26·9	1·0	**8·5**	9·3	7·3	77·9	76·0	8·2	−1·2	−1·2	49·8	26·2
May 14	**75·1**	49·5	25·6	1·2	**8·1**	8·9	6·9	73·9	74·1	8·0	−1·9	−1·3	48·8	25·3
Jun 11§	**71·3**	46·9	24·4	1·1	**7·7**	8·4	6·6	70·2	73·0	7·9	−1·1	−1·4	48·1	24·9
SOUTH WEST														
1983†† Annual averages	**188·6**	129·3	59·3	6·2	**9·7**	10·9	7·8	182·3	172·8	9·0			117·9	54·9
1984	**193·7**	127·2	66·5	5·0	**9·7**	10·6	8·4	188·7	184·6	9·3			121·9	62·7
1985	**204·9**	132·8	72·2	4·6	**10·2**	11·1	8·9	200·4	196·0	9·6			127·6	68·4
1986	**205·7**	131·6	74·2	4·2	**10·1**	10·7	9·1	201·6	201·1	9·7			129·0	72·1
1986 Jun 12	**196·0**	126·3	69·7	4·3	**9·5**	10·4	8·2	191·7	203·6	9·9	0·3	0·2	130·7	72·9
Jul 10	**199·6**	127·2	72·4	4·2	**9·7**	10·5	8·5	195·4	204·1	9·9	0·5	0·6	130·8	73·3
Aug 14	**200·8**	127·0	73·8	3·7	**9·7**	10·5	8·7	197·1	204·1	9·9	0·0	0·3	130·1	74·0
Sep 11	**204·6**	129·2	75·4	5·9	**9·9**	10·6	8·9	198·8	201·1	9·7	−3·0	−0·8	128·6	72·5
Oct 9	**202·0**	127·5	74·4	4·9	**9·8**	10·5	8·8	197·1	199·1	9·6	−2·0	−1·7	127·2	71·9
Nov 13	**203·8**	129·2	74·6	4·0	**9·9**	10·6	8·8	199·8	197·8	9·6	−1·3	−2·1	126·6	71·2
Dec 11	**205·2**	131·0	74·2	3·7	**9·9**	10·8	8·7	201·6	195·2	9·5	−2·6	−2·0	125·1	70·1
1987 Jan 8	**209·1**	134·1	75·0	3·4	**10·1**	11·0	8·8	205·6	195·0	9·4	−0·2	−1·4	124·8	70·2
Feb 12	**204·0**	131·3	72·7	3·1	**9·9**	10·8	8·6	201·0	190·6	9·2	−4·4	−2·4	122·5	68·1
Mar 12	**196·5**	126·4	70·1	2·7	**9·5**	10·4	8·3	193·8	188·0	9·1	−2·6	−2·4	120·7	66·9
Apr 9	**191·0**	123·1	67·9	2·4	**9·3**	10·1	8·0	188·5	186·6	9·0	−1·4	−2·8	119·5	67·1
May 14	**178·6**	115·6	63·0	2·7	**8·7**	9·5	7·4	175·9	180·5	8·7	−6·1	−3·4	116·1	64·4
Jun 11§	**169·7**	109·7	60·0	2·5	**8·2**	9·0	7·1	167·2	179·3	8·7	−1·2	−2·9	115·2	64·1

See footnotes to table 2·1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2·3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED: All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†: All	Male	Female	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working popula-tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS														
1983†† Annual averages	**354·7**	257·3	97·4	16·0	**14·2**	16·6	10·2	338·6	328·0	13·1			239·0	89·0
1984	**345·4**	243·0	102·4	12·8	**13·7**	15·7	10·6	332·6	329·2	13·1			233·9	95·3
1985	**349·7**	243·1	106·6	12·1	**13·7**	15·6	10·6	337·6	334·1	13·0			234·4	99·6
1986	**346·7**	238·6	108·0	11·7	**13·4**	15·3	10·5	334·9	334·6	12·9			232·1	102·5
1986 June 12	**341·7**	235·7	106·0	11·6	**13·2**	15·1	10·3	330·2	337·3	13·0	1·3	−0·2	233·7	103·6
July 10	**346·7**	237·6	109·1	11·2	**13·4**	15·2	10·6	335·5	337·0	13·0	−0·3	0·2	233·2	103·8
Aug 14	**347·8**	237·5	110·3	10·4	**13·4**	15·2	10·7	337·4	337·7	13·0	0·7	0·6	233·2	104·5
Sept 11	**356·1**	241·7	114·5	16·2	**13·7**	15·5	11·1	339·9	334·6	12·9	−3·1	−0·9	231·8	102·8
Oct 9	**343·5**	234·4	109·0	13·3	**13·3**	15·0	10·6	329·6	331·6	12·8	−3·0	−0·8	229·8	101·8
Nov 13	**338·4**	232·2	106·2	11·6	**13·1**	14·9	10·3	326·8	331·1	12·8	−0·5	−2·0	229·4	101·7
Dec 13	**336·4**	231·8	104·7	10·4	**13·0**	14·9	10·1	326·0	326·8	12·6	−4·3	−2·2	226·5	100·3
1987 Jan 8	**341·6**	235·9	105·8	9·9	**13·2**	15·1	10·3	331·8	325·3	12·6	−1·5	−1·6	225·0	100·3
Feb 12	**333·7**	231·4	102·4	8·8	**12·9**	14·8	9·9	324·9	319·2	12·3	−6·1	−1·9	221·7	97·5
Mar 12	**326·0**	226·2	99·8	8·1	**12·6**	14·5	9·7	317·9	315·8	12·2	−3·4	−2·5	219·7	96·5
Apr 9	**320·6**	222·5	98·0	7·4	**12·4**	14·3	9·5	313·2	312·7	12·1	−3·1	−4·2	217·3	95·4
May 14	**310·5**	215·5	95·0	8·5	**12·0**	13·8	9·2	302·1	305·9	11·8	−6·8	−4·4	212·6	93·3
Jun 11§	**303·3**	210·4	92·9	8·0	**11·7**	13·5	9·0	295·3	302·5	11·7	−3·4	−4·4	210·5	92·0
EAST MIDLANDS														
1983†† Annual averages	**188·0**	134·8	53·2	6·9	**10·5**	11·8	6·9	181·2	174·8	9·8			124·9	49·9
1984	**194·3**	134·1	60·2	5·9	**10·7**	11·7	7·8	188·4	186·2	10·2			129·3	56·9
1985	**202·3**	136·9	65·3	6·2	**11·7**	12·0	8·5	196·1	193·6	10·2			131·8	61·8
1986	**202·8**	136·0	66·8	6·2	**11·6**	11·9	8·7	196·5	196·4	10·3			132·3	64·1
1986 June 12	**199·3**	133·6	65·7	7·2	**10·4**	11·7	8·5	192·1	197·4	11·3	1·0	−0·6	132·8	64·6
July 10	**202·6**	134·6	68·0	6·8	**10·6**	11·8	8·8	195·8	197·9	10·3	0·5	0·4	133·0	64·9
Aug 14	**202·5**	133·9	68·7	5·9	**10·6**	11·7	8·9	196·6	198·2	10·4	0·3	0·5	133·0	65·2
Sept 11	**204·6**	134·9	69·7	8·1	**10·7**	11·8	9·0	196·9	196·9	10·3	−1·3	0·6	132·3	64·6
Oct 9	**198·7**	131·5	67·2	6·8	**10·4**	11·5	8·7	191·9	195·7	10·2	−1·2	−0·2	131·2	64·5
Nov 13	**197·7**	131·9	65·8	5·7	**10·3**	11·5	8·5	192·0	195·6	10·2	−0·1	−0·8	131·2	64·4
Dec 11	**198·5**	133·7	64·8	5·2	**10·4**	11·7	8·4	193·4	193·6	10·1	−2·0	−0·7	130·3	63·3
1987 Jan 8	**205·5**	138·7	66·8	4·9	**10·7**	12·1	8·7	200·6	193·5	10·1	−0·1	−0·8	130·2	63·3
Feb 12	**201·5**	137·3	64·2	4·4	**10·5**	12·0	8·3	197·1	191·3	10·0	−2·2	−0·7	129·6	61·7
Mar 12	**197·2**	134·6	62·5	4·0	**10·3**	11·8	8·1	193·2	189·7	9·9	−1·6	−0·8	128·8	60·9
Apr 9	**195·9**	133·8	62·0	3·6	**10·2**	11·7	8·0	192·2	189·3	9·9	−0·4	−1·4	128·8	60·5
May 14	**187·1**	127·8	59·3	4·4	**9·8**	11·2	7·7	182·7	184·6	9·6	−4·7	−2·2	125·9	58·7
Jun 11§	**181·6**	124·1	57·6	4·0	**9·5**	10·8	7·5	177·6	183·0	9·6	−1·6	−2·2	125·2	57·8
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1983†† Annual averages	**288·7**	207·4	81·3	14·8	**12·9**	15·1	9·3	273·8	263·7	11·7			190·5	73·2
1984	**291·9**	204·8	87·0	12·7	**12·8**	14·8	9·7	279·2	275·7	12·1			195·6	80·1
1985	**305·8**	212·9	92·9	13·3	**13·1**	15·2	9·9	292·5	288·8	12·4			203·2	85·6
1986	**315·9**	220·1	95·8	14·2	**13·4**	15·7	10·0	301·7	301·4	12·7			211·8	89·6
1986 June 12	**311·9**	217·6	94·4	15·9	**13·2**	15·5	9·8	296·0	305·1	12·9	1·9	0·2	214·2	90·9
July 10	**316·0**	218·8	97·2	14·9	**13·4**	15·6	10·1	301·0	304·7	12·9	−0·4	1·1	213·8	90·9
Aug 14	**314·3**	216·6	97·8	13·5	**13·3**	15·4	10·2	300·8	304·5	12·9	−0·2	0·5	213·3	91·2
Sept 11	**322·8**	221·4	101·4	19·9	**13·7**	15·8	10·6	302·9	302·3	12·8	−2·8	−0·2	211·9	90·4
Oct 9	**311·4**	215·6	95·8	15·9	**13·2**	15·3	10·0	295·5	300·4	12·7	−1·9	−0·8	210·9	89·5
Nov 13	**308·8**	215·3	93·6	13·2	**13·1**	15·3	9·8	295·6	298·4	12·6	−2·0	−0·3	209·8	88·6
Dec 11	**309·8**	217·0	92·8	11·9	**13·1**	15·4	9·7	297·9	296·5	12·5	−1·9	−1·3	208·7	87·8
1987 Jan 8	**316·2**	222·0	94·2	11·1	**13·4**	15·8	9·8	305·1	295·8	12·5	−0·7	−1·3	207·7	88·1
Feb 12	**310·2**	218·7	91·6	9·8	**13·1**	15·6	9·6	300·5	292·1	12·4	−3·7	−0·9	206·1	86·0
Mar 12	**303·2**	214·1	89·1	8·9	**12·8**	15·2	9·3	294·3	293·8	12·4	−1·7	−1·5	208·7	85·1
Apr 9	**300·7**	212·6	88·1	8·2	**12·7**	15·1	9·2	294·3	290·0	12·3	−3·8	−3·1	205·2	84·8
May 14	**289·8**	205·0	84·8	10·6	**12·3**	14·6	8·9	279·2	282·1	11·9	−7·9	−4·5	200·4	81·7
Jun 11§	**282·9**	199·8	83·1	9·7	**12·0**	14·2	8·7	273·2	282·0	11·9	−0·1	−3·9	199·9	82·1
NORTH WEST														
1983†† Annual averages	**437·1**	315·7	121·4	18·8	**14·6**	17·7	10·1	418·2	407·9	13·7			296·0	111·9
1984	**442·9**	313·2	129·6	16·0	**14·7**	17·6	10·5	426·9	422·0	14·0			301·0	121·1
1985	**452·0**	317·1	134·9	16·1	**14·9**	17·8	10·8	435·9	430·7	14·2			304·6	126·1
1986	**448·3**	313·2	135·1	15·3	**14·9**	17·9	10·8	433·0	432·4	14·4			304·0	128·4
1986 June 12	**443·8**	310·9	132·9	16·7	**14·8**	17·4	10·6	427·2	438·6	14·6	−2·2	0·3	307·9	130·7
July 10	**450·2**	313·2	137·0	15·4	**15·0**	17·9	10·9	434·8	437·5	14·5	−1·1	1·0	307·0	130·5
Aug 14	**448·0**	310·9	137·1	13·8	**14·9**	17·7	10·9	434·2	435·0	14·5	−2·5	0·4	305·2	129·8
Sept 11	**455·9**	314·8	141·1	20·4	**15·2**	18·0	11·2	435·6	432·2	14·4	−2·8	−1·2	303·2	129·0
Oct 9	**438·9**	305·2	133·7	17·1	**14·6**	17·4	10·6	421·8	427·7	14·2	−4·5	−1·8	300·3	127·4
Nov 13	**435·6**	304·6	131·0	14·3	**14·5**	17·4	10·4	421·3	424·8	14·1	−2·9	−2·4	298·9	125·9
Dec 11	**436·8**	306·6	130·2	13·0	**14·5**	17·5	10·4	423·8	422·0	14·0	−2·8	−2·5	297·1	124·9
1987 Jan 8	**443·9**	311·7	132·2	12·1	**14·8**	17·8	10·5	431·8	421·1	14·0	−0·9	−1·9	296·8	124·3
Feb 12	**435·4**	306·3	129·1	10·8	**14·5**	17·5	10·3	424·6	416·1	13·8	−5·0	−1·2	293·5	122·6
Mar 12	**426·3**	300·5	125·8	9·8	**14·2**	17·2	10·0	416·5	413·5	13·8	−2·6	−1·9	291·7	121·8
Apr 9	**421·9**	297·7	124·1	9·0	**14·0**	17·0	9·9	412·8	410·3	13·6	−3·2	−3·6	289·9	120·4
May 14	**407·9**	289·0	118·9	10·8	**13·6**	16·5	9·5	397·1	401·3	13·3	−9·0	−4·9	284·4	116·9
Jun 11§	**398·9**	282·6	116·3	10·1	**13·3**	16·1	9·3	388·8	399·7	13·3	−1·6	−4·6	283·1	116·6

See footnotes to table 2·1.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
									Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH														
1983†† Annual averages	**225·7**	164·7	61·0	11·8	**16·3**	19·5	11·4	213·9	206·6	14·9			151·7	55·0
1984	**230·5**	165·9	64·6	9·8	**16·6**	19·7	11·8	220·7	218·8	15·7			159·0	59·8
1985	**237·6**	169·3	68·4	10·4	**16·6**	19·7	12·1	227·2	225·2	15·8			161·9	63·3
1986	**234·9**	167·3	67·6	9·4	**16·3**	19·5	11·6	225·6	225·4	15·7			161·8	63·6
1986 June 12	**231·9**	164·6	67·3	10·7	**16·1**	19·2	11·6	221·2	226·4	15·7	−0·4	−1·5	161·7	64·7
July 10	**233·0**	164·6	68·4	9·8	**16·2**	19·2	11·8	223·2	225·9	15·7	−0·5	−0·9	161·2	64·7
Aug 14	**230·7**	163·0	67·7	8·7	**16·0**	19·0	11·6	222·0	224·9	15·6	−1·0	−0·6	160·7	64·2
Sept 11	**236·4**	166·0	70·4	12·3	**16·4**	19·4	12·1	224·0	223·0	15·5	−1·9	−1·1	159·7	63·3
Oct 9	**228·2**	161·9	66·3	9·7	**15·9**	18·9	11·4	218·6	220·9	15·3	−2·1	−1·7	158·6	62·3
Nov 13	**228·4**	163·9	64·5	8·1	**15·9**	19·1	11·1	220·3	220·6	15·3	−0·3	−1·4	159·8	60·8
Dec 11	**228·3**	164·8	63·5	7·2	**15·9**	19·2	10·9	221·1	219·6	15·3	−1·0	−1·1	159·3	60·3
1987 Jan 8	**233·3**	168·8	64·5	6·7	**16·2**	19·7	11·1	226·5	219·3	15·2	0·3	−0·5	159·1	60·2
Feb 12	**228·1**	165·4	62·7	6·1	**15·8**	19·3	10·8	222·1	217·9	15·1	−1·4	−0·9	158·3	59·6
Mar 12	**222·9**	162·5	60·4	5·4	**15·5**	19·0	10·4	217·5	216·8	15·1	−1·1	−1·9	158·2	58·6
Apr 9	**222·7**	163·0	59·7	5·0	**15·5**	19·0	10·3	217·7	216·1	15·0	−0·7	−1·1	158·0	58·1
May 14	**216·6**	159·3	57·3	6·3	**15·0**	18·6	9·8	210·3	212·3	14·7	−3·8	−1·9	156·0	56·3
Jun 11§	**210·8**	154·6	56·2	5·7	**14·6**	18·0	9·7	205·2	210·6	14·6	−1·7	−2·1	154·8	55·8
WALES														
1983†† Annual averages	**170·4**	122·9	47·5	8·3	**14·3**	16·7	10·4	162·1	157·4	13·2			114·2	43·3
1984	**173·3**	123·2	50·1	6·8	**14·4**	16·6	10·8	166·5	164·7	13·6			118·2	46·6
1985	**180·6**	127·7	52·9	6·8	**14·3**	17·2	11·4	173·8	171·9	14·2			122·5	49·3
1986	**179·0**	126·1	52·9	6·2	**14·9**	17·1	11·4	172·9	172·6	14·3			122·4	50·3
1986 June 12	**173·7**	123·2	50·5	5·5	**14·4**	16·7	10·9	168·2	175·0	14·5	−0·3	−0·5	124·1	50·9
July 10	**175·2**	123·0	52·1	5·2	**14·6**	16·6	11·2	170·0	173·9	14·5	−1·1	−0·5	122·9	51·0
Aug 14	**174·0**	121·3	52·6	4·8	**14·5**	16·4	11·3	169·2	173·1	14·4	−0·8	−0·7	122·2	50·9
Sept 11	**180·4**	124·4	56·0	9·7	**15·0**	16·8	12·1	170·7	170·3	14·2	−2·8	−1·6	120·0	50·3
Oct 9	**174·1**	121·2	52·9	7·4	**14·5**	16·4	11·4	166·7	168·7	14·0	−1·6	−1·7	118·9	49·8
Nov 13	**173·3**	121·8	51·5	5·9	**14·4**	16·5	11·1	167·4	167·8	13·9	−0·9	−1·8	119·0	48·8
Dec 11	**173·5**	122·4	51·1	5·2	**14·4**	16·6	11·0	168·4	166·2	13·8	−1·6	−1·4	118·0	48·2
1987 Jan 8	**176·9**	124·8	52·1	5·0	**14·7**	16·9	11·2	171·9	165·0	13·7	−1·2	−1·2	116·7	48·3
Feb 12	**171·4**	121·9	49·4	4·3	**14·2**	16·5	10·7	167·1	161·4	13·4	−3·6	−2·1	114·8	46·6
Mar 12	**166·0**	118·2	47·8	3·8	**13·8**	16·0	10·3	162·2	159·2	13·2	−2·2	−2·3	113·2	46·0
Apr 9	**163·4**	116·7	46·7	3·4	**13·6**	15·8	10·1	160·0	158·2	13·1	−1·0	−2·3	112·8	45·4
May 14	**157·8**	112·7	45·1	4·6	**13·1**	15·2	9·7	153·1	155·3	12·9	−2·9	−2·0	110·7	44·6
Jun 11§	**151·5**	108·3	43·1	4·1	**12·6**	14·7	9·3	147·4	154·1	12·8	−1·2	−1·7	109·9	44·2
SCOTLAND														
1983†† Annual averages	**335·6**	232·1	103·4	20·6	**13·8**	16·0	10·5	315·0	306·9	12·6			213·8	93·1
1984	**341·6**	235·2	106·4	18·4	**14·0**	16·3	10·6	323·1	319·0	13·0			221·9	97·1
1985	**353·0**	243·6	109·3	17·3	**14·2**	16·7	10·7	335·7	331·3	13·4			230·4	100·8
1986	**359·8**	248·1	111·8	17·9	**14·5**	16·9	11·1	341·9	341·5	13·8			237·1	104·4
1986 June 12	**351·4**	242·2	109·1	17·1	**14·2**	16·5	10·8	334·2	340·9	13·8	1·9	0·9	236·0	104·9
July 10	**359·0**	244·2	114·8	16·5	**14·5**	16·7	11·4	342·5	342·8	13·8	1·9	1·5	236·8	106·0
Aug 14	**358·6**	244·8	113·8	15·4	**14·5**	16·7	11·3	343·2	344·5	13·9	1·7	1·8	238·4	106·1
Sept 11	**363·0**	248·4	114·6	22·1	**14·7**	16·9	11·3	340·9	344·3	13·9	−0·2	1·1	238·8	105·5
Oct 9	**359·2**	247·5	111·7	19·1	**14·5**	16·9	11·0	340·2	345·1	13·9	0·8	0·8	239·8	105·3
Nov 13	**360·1**	249·3	110·8	16·2	**14·5**	17·0	11·0	343·9	346·2	14·0	1·1	0·6	241·1	105·1
Dec 11	**365·2**	254·3	110·9	15·2	**14·7**	17·3	11·0	350·0	347·4	14·0	1·2	1·1	242·6	104·8
1987 Jan 8	**380·4**	265·0	115·4	20·1	**15·4**	18·1	11·4	360·3	349·3	14·1	1·9	1·4	244·4	104·9
Feb 12	**372·5**	260·3	112·2	18·8	**15·0**	17·8	11·1	353·8	346·3	14·0	−3·0	—	243·4	102·9
Mar 12	**363·8**	254·8	109·0	17·2	**14·7**	17·4	10·8	346·6	343·8	13·9	−2·5	−1·2	242·4	101·4
Apr 9	**363·5**	254·5	108·9	16·1	**14·7**	17·4	10·8	347·4	345·3	13·9	1·5	−1·3	242·5	102·8
May 14	**346·1**	244·3	101·8	14·4	**14·0**	16·7	10·1	331·8	336·7	13·6	−8·6	−3·2	237·9	98·8
Jun 11§	**340·3**	239·6	100·7	13·4	**13·7**	16·3	10·0	326·9	333·6	13·5	−3·1	−3·4	235·6	98·0
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1983†† Annual averages	**117·1**	85·1	32·0	4·2	**17·2**	20·4	12·1	112·9	108·7	16·0			79·8	29·0
1984	**121·4**	87·7	33·7	3·3	**17·7**	21·0	12·5	118·1	112·6	16·4			82·3	30·3
1985	**121·8**	88·0	33·8	2·4	**17·6**	21·0	12·4	119·4	115·2	16·7			84·0	31·2
1986	**127·8**	92·9	34·9	2·4	**18·6**	22·4	12·9	125·4	125·3	18·3			91·4	33·9
1986 June 12	**125·9**	92·0	33·9	2·0	**18·4**	22·1	12·5	123·9	125·8	18·3	1·1	1·0	91·9	33·9
July 10	**129·4**	93·0	36·4	1·9	**18·9**	22·4	13·4	127·6	126·6	18·5	0·8	0·9	92·2	34·4
Aug 14	**130·0**	93·4	36·6	1·7	**18·9**	22·5	13·5	128·3	127·5	18·6	0·9	0·9	92·8	34·7
Sept 11	**135·0**	96·2	38·8	4·2	**19·7**	23·2	14·3	130·8	127·9	18·6	0·4	0·7	93·0	34·9
Oct 9	**130·6**	93·9	36·7	3·2	**19·0**	22·6	13·6	127·4	128·3	18·7	0·4	0·6	93·2	35·1
Nov 13	**128·4**	93·2	35·2	2·6	**18·7**	22·4	13·0	125·8	127·5	18·6	−0·8	—	92·9	34·6
Dec 11	**128·8**	94·1	34·7	2·3	**18·8**	22·7	12·8	126·5	127·4	18·6	−0·1	−0·5	92·9	34·5
1987 Jan 8	**131·2**	95·9	35·3	2·2	**19·1**	23·1	13·0	129·0	127·2	18·5	−0·2	−1·1	92·7	34·5
Feb 12	**129·2**	94·7	34·5	1·9	**18·8**	22·8	12·7	127·3	125·9	18·4	−1·3	−0·5	91·6	34·3
Mar 12	**126·8**	92·9	34·0	1·7	**18·5**	22·4	12·6	125·2	125·9	18·3	−0·0	−0·7	90·9	34·4
Apr 9	**127·2**	93·1	34·1	1·5	**18·5**	22·4	12·6	125·7	125·9	18·3	0·0	−0·4	91·5	34·4
May 14	**126·1**	92·3	33·8	2·1	**18·4**	22·2	12·5	124·0	126·1	18·4	0·2	0·1	91·8	34·3
Jun 11§	**125·6**	91·5	34·1	1·9	**18·3**	22·0	12·6	123·7	125·6	18·3	−0·5	−0·1	91·5	34·1

See footnotes to table 2·1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
ASSISTED REGIONS‡				
South West				
Development Areas	7,760	3,529	11,289	17·8
Intermediate Areas	15,096	8,425	23,521	12·7
Unassisted	86,878	48,056	134,934	8·7
All	**109,734**	**60,010**	**169,744**	**9·5**
West Midlands				
Intermediate Areas	170,440	71,083	241,523	14·2
Unassisted	39,916	21,825	61,741	8·2
All	**210,356**	**92,908**	**303,264**	**12·8**
East Midlands				
Development Areas	2,270	1,160	3,430	13·7
Intermediate Areas	1,291	648	1,939	15·7
Unassisted	120,489	55,745	176,234	11·2
All	**124,050**	**57,553**	**181,603**	**10·5**
Yorkshire and Humberside				
Development Areas	22,601	8,245	30,846	18·1
Intermediate Areas	104,128	40,809	144,937	15·1
Unassisted	73,089	34,063	107,152	10·7
All	**199,818**	**83,117**	**282,935**	**13·3**
North West				
Development Areas	124,411	47,430	171,841	18·7
Intermediate Areas	85,540	35,013	120,553	13·2
Unassisted	72,659	33,816	106,475	12·1
All	**282,610**	**116,259**	**398,869**	**14·7**
North				
Development Areas	125,378	42,943	168,321	17·9
Intermediate	17,013	6,259	23,272	13·8
Unassisted	12,242	7,005	19,247	8·9
All	**154,633**	**56,207**	**210,840**	**16·0**
Wales				
Development Areas	43,873	16,654	60,527	16·5
Intermediate Areas	56,111	22,013	78,124	14·0
Unassisted	8,365	4,455	12,820	11·7
All	**108,349**	**43,122**	**151,471**	**14·6**
Scotland				
Development Areas	144,672	56,304	200,976	18·0
Intermediate Areas	36,540	16,658	53,198	16·3
Unassisted	58,385	27,782	86,167	10·7
All	**239,597**	**100,744**	**340,341**	**15·2**
UNASSISTED REGIONS				
South East	455,406	213,981	669,387	8·3
East Anglia	46,936	24,385	71,321	8·8
GREAT BRITAIN				
Development Areas	470,965	176,265	647,230	18·0
Intermediate Areas	486,159	200,908	687,067	14·2
Unassisted	974,365	471,113	1,445,478	9·1
All	**1,931,489**	**848,286**	**2,779,775**	**11·5**
Northern Ireland	**91,475**	**34,075**	**125,550**	**21·6**
United Kingdom	**2,022,964**	**882,361**	**2,905,325**	**11·7**
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*				
England				
Accrington and Rossendale	3,415	1,714	5,129	10·7
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,082	1,770	6,852	10·5
Alnwick and Amble	1,433	588	2,021	17·5
Andover	973	749	1,722	6·2
Ashford	1,927	1,138	3,065	9·2
Aylesbury and Wycombe	4,572	2,762	7,334	4·5
Banbury	1,403	851	2,254	9·1
Barnsley	10,798	3,832	14,630	17·6
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,905	925	2,830	11·6
Barrow-in-Furness	2,519	1,619	4,138	10·6
Basingstoke and Alton	1,843	1,179	3,022	4·2
Bath	2,896	1,592	4,488	7·3
Beccles and Halesworth	945	497	1,442	9·1
Bedford	3,436	1,905	5,341	6·9
Berwick-on-Tweed	594	325	919	9·1
Bicester	401	367	768	4·8
Bideford	968	494	1,462	15·7
Birmingham	75,916	31,244	107,160	13·9
Bishop Auckland	5,481	2,176	7,657	17·8
Blackburn	6,332	2,453	8,785	13·3
Blackpool	10,640	4,545	15,185	13·6
Blandford	383	308	691	7·6
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,793	955	2,748	12·4
Bolton and Bury	17,650	8,086	25,736	14·9
Boston	1,737	857	2,594	10·3
Bournemouth	6,545	2,968	9,513	9·9
Bradford	20,351	8,004	28,355	13·1
Bridgwater	2,085	1,225	3,310	10·4
Bridlington and Driffield	1,677	808	2,485	11·7
Bridport	438	232	670	7·8
Brighton	10,647	5,361	16,008	9·4
Bristol	20,059	9,738	29,797	9·1
Bude	483	269	752	13·4
Burnley	3,446	1,554	5,000	12·5
Burton-on-Trent	4,652	2,154	6,806	10·3
Bury St. Edmunds	967	769	1,736	5·5
Buxton	1,083	749	1,832	8·3
Calderdale	5,759	2,837	8,596	10·5
Cambridge	4,036	2,516	6,552	4·8
Canterbury	3,249	1,611	4,860	10·6

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Carlisle	3,336	1,852	5,188	8·9
Castleford and Pontefract	5,945	2,402	8,347	15·1
Chard	388	285	673	7·4
Chelmsford and Braintree	3,602	2,484	6,086	6·2
Cheltenham	3,135	1,758	4,893	6·7
Chesterfield	7,660	3,029	10,689	13·6
Chichester	2,182	1,263	3,445	6·1
Chippenham	1,212	844	2,056	7·1
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,075	1,294	3,369	13·5
Cirencester	451	304	755	6·0
Clacton	2,093	943	3,036	15·8
Clitheroe	281	256	537	5·5
Colchester	3,807	2,548	6,355	8·9
Corby	2,270	1,160	3,430	13·7
Coventry and Hinckley	22,349	10,091	32,440	13·4
Crawley	3,873	2,744	6,617	3·7
Crewe	3,267	1,737	5,004	10·4
Cromer and North Walsham	1,473	702	2,175	12·5
Darlington	4,339	1,983	6,322	12·9
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	540	284	824	10·4
Derby	11,773	4,846	16,619	10·4
Devizes	464	316	780	5·7
Diss	564	344	908	7·8
Doncaster	14,082	5,570	19,652	18·8
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,999	1,205	3,204	8·6
Dover and Deal	2,871	1,314	4,185	11·2
Dudley and Sandwell	28,835	11,719	40,554	14·9
Durham	5,978	2,310	8,288	12·4
Eastbourne	2,686	1,415	4,101	7·4
Evesham	1,159	843	2,002	6·7
Exeter	4,683	2,490	7,173	8·0
Fakenham	809	435	1,244	13·0
Falmouth	1,266	563	1,829	17·8
Folkestone	2,765	1,294	4,059	13·1
Gainsborough	1,291	648	1,939	15·7
Gloucester	3,634	1,810	5,444	7·8
Goole and Selby	2,350	1,424	3,774	13·3
Gosport and Fareham	3,318	2,169	5,487	9·9
Grantham	1,506	856	2,362	11·0
Great Yarmouth	4,320	1,829	6,149	14·2
Grimsby	8,163	3,209	11,372	13·7
Guildford and Aldershot	4,888	3,084	7,972	4·6
Harrogate	1,812	1,067	2,879	6·7
Hartlepool	6,803	2,053	8,856	21·6
Harwich	714	319	1,033	15·0
Hastings	3,679	1,679	5,358	10·8
Haverhill	525	368	893	6·2
Heathrow	27,877	14,730	42,607	6·2
Helston	722	469	1,191	17·2
Hereford and Leominster	2,745	1,637	4,382	9·8
Hertford and Harlow	8,787	5,231	14,018	5·9
Hexham	847	552	1,399	8·6
Hitchin and Letchworth	2,202	1,560	3,762	6·5
Honiton and Axminster	901	521	1,422	8·7
Horncastle and Market Rasen	946	586	1,532	13·2
Huddersfield	6,558	3,530	10,088	11·0
Hull	19,869	7,656	27,525	14·7
Huntingdon and St. Neots	1,753	1,330	3,083	7·1
Ipswich	4,799	2,554	7,353	7·0
Isle of Wight	3,615	1,772	5,387	11·4
Keighley	2,287	1,226	3,513	10·5
Kendal	817	496	1,313	5·8
Keswick	163	78	241	7·8
Kettering and Market Harborough	1,740	1,155	2,895	6·7
Kidderminster	2,962	1,779	4,741	11·6
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,057	1,612	4,669	10·9
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,548	2,110	6,658	13·5
Launceston	478	318	796	13·1
Leeds	25,966	10,657	36,623	10·6
Leek	502	320	822	6·4
Leicester	15,719	7,526	23,245	8·7
Lincoln	5,378	2,440	7,818	11·8
Liverpool	69,973	25,349	95,322	19·9
London	236,419	98,385	334,804	9·4
Loughborough and Coalville	3,470	1,810	5,280	8·5
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,277	558	1,835	14·0
Lowestoft	3,271	1,355	4,626	13·5
Ludlow	803	449	1,252	10·1
Macclesfield	2,222	1,472	3,694	6·8
Malton	240	172	412	5·6
Malvern and Ledbury	1,429	672	2,101	9·5
Manchester	70,539	27,846	98,385	13·2
Mansfield	7,043	2,484	9,527	14·7
Matlock	748	480	1,228	6·0
Medway and Maidstone	13,202	7,357	20,559	10·0
Melton Mowbray	825	666	1,491	7·2
Middlesbrough	19,958	6,106	26,064	20·0
Milton Keynes	4,854	2,660	7,514	9·0
Minehead	608	323	931	12·7
Morpeth and Ashington	6,696	1,966	8,662	16·6

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Newark	1,785	998	2,783	11·7
Newbury	997	639	1,636	4·8
Newcastle upon Tyne	44,233	15,634	59,867	15·7
Newmarket	1,006	792	1,798	7·3
Newquay	973	530	1,503	16·8
Newton Abbot	1,624	947	2,571	11·1
Northallerton	567	374	941	5·9
Northampton	5,336	2,837	8,173	7·5
Northwich	3,586	1,978	5,564	12·0
Norwich	8,402	4,000	12,402	9·4
Nottingham	29,210	11,788	40,998	12·1
Okehampton	290	198	488	10·2
Oldham	7,396	3,291	10,687	13·7
Oswestry	942	488	1,430	10·1
Oxford	5,770	3,162	8,932	5·0
Pendle	2,361	1,361	3,722	11·6
Penrith	527	437	964	6·7
Penzance and St. Ives	2,084	837	2,921	16·9
Peterborough	6,946	3,182	10,128	10·9
Pickering and Helmsley	233	140	373	6·0
Plymouth	10,745	5,907	16,652	12·5
Poole	3,124	1,731	4,855	8·0
Portsmouth	11,780	5,334	17,114	11·2
Preston	10,429	4,957	15,386	10·3
Reading	5,278	2,621	7,899	5·4
Redruth and Camborne	2,715	1,130	3,845	19·2
Retford	1,637	896	2,533	11·3
Richmondshire	698	651	1,349	11·0
Ripon	428	325	753	7·7
Rochdale	6,330	2,975	9,305	14·2
Rotherham and Mexborough	16,132	5,572	21,704	20·3
Rugby and Daventry	2,626	1,816	4,442	8·6
Salisbury	1,713	1,161	2,874	6·8
Scarborough and Filey	2,351	1,093	3,444	10·9
Scunthorpe	5,633	2,367	8,000	14·3
Settle	235	154	389	6·8
Shaftesbury	621	430	1,051	6·8
Sheffield	30,865	12,538	43,403	15·1
Shrewsbury	2,586	1,430	4,016	8·8
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,200	1,705	4,905	12·5
Skegness	1,330	474	1,804	15·9
Skipton	493	308	801	6·9
Sleaford	650	452	1,102	9·5
Slough	5,947	3,158	9,105	5·5
South Molton	218	152	370	10·4
South Tyneside	10,727	3,412	14,139	23·7
Southampton	12,623	5,085	17,708	9·9
Southend	18,583	8,875	27,458	11·1
Spalding and Holbeach	1,302	834	2,136	8·9
St. Austell	1,849	939	2,788	13·1
Stafford	3,485	2,066	5,551	8·0
Stamford	879	668	1,547	9·0
Stockton-on-Tees	9,707	3,581	13,288	17·1
Stoke	14,251	7,332	21,583	10·0
Stroud	1,717	1,124	2,841	7·7
Sudbury	933	567	1,500	10·2
Sunderland	25,980	8,709	34,689	19·5
Swindon	5,232	3,200	8,432	8·4
Taunton	2,089	1,177	3,266	7·8
Telford and Bridgnorth	7,261	3,257	10,518	15·8
Thanet	4,973	2,186	7,159	18·0
Thetford	1,340	845	2,185	9·1
Thirsk	288	177	465	11·2
Tiverton	599	367	966	8·9
Torbay	4,340	2,066	6,406	15·4
Torrington	300	177	477	10·3
Totnes	478	306	784	10·1
Trowbridge and Frome	2,020	1,449	3,469	7·3
Truro	1,485	757	2,242	9·9
Tunbridge Wells	2,542	1,475	4,017	4·6
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	493	323	816	6·5
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,154	4,515	15,669	13·4
Walsall	16,532	6,613	23,145	14·5
Wareham and Swanage	454	265	719	7·4
Warminster	316	270	586	9·1
Warrington	6,134	2,780	8,914	12·1
Warwick	3,849	2,302	6,151	7·5
Watford and Luton	16,153	7,890	24,043	7·5
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,283	1,420	3,703	8·1
Wells	1,084	781	1,865	7·8
Weston-super-Mare	2,662	1,583	4,245	10·5
Whitby	836	306	1,142	16·0
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,069	620	1,689	11·6
Whitehaven	2,136	1,089	3,225	9·7
Widnes and Runcorn	7,324	2,706	10,030	17·9
Wigan and St. Helens	22,218	9,429	31,647	17·5
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,000	1,162	3,162	4·0
Windermere	203	147	350	4·9
Wirral and Chester	24,896	9,946	34,842	17·4
Wisbech	1,749	731	2,480	13·4
Wolverhampton	16,585	6,380	22,965	16·1
Woodbridge and Leiston	825	450	1,275	7·6
Worcester	3,593	1,886	5,479	8·7
Workington	2,489	1,272	3,761	14·3
Worksop	2,797	1,160	3,957	15·3
Worthing	3,001	1,599	4,600	6·5
Yeovil	1,721	1,321	3,042	7·2
York	5,423	3,070	8,493	10·0
Wales				
Aberdare	2,664	833	3,497	20·1
Aberystwyth	791	413	1,204	10·4
Bangor and Caernarfon	3,065	1,158	4,223	16·0
Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,416	1,622	6,038	17·6
Brecon	432	220	652	8·9
Bridgend	5,417	2,159	7,576	14·5
Cardiff	18,187	6,486	24,673	12·5
Cardigan	998	475	1,473	22·9
Carmarthen	975	504	1,479	8·3
Conwy and Colwyn	2,665	1,296	3,961	13·4
Denbigh	672	412	1,084	10·5
Dolgellau and Barmouth	359	169	528	11·0
Fishguard	469	186	655	22·9
Haverfordwest	2,310	885	3,195	16·9
Holyhead	2,543	1,101	3,644	21·4
Lampeter and Aberaeron	702	278	980	18·0
Llandeilo	294	166	460	14·5
Llandrindod Wells	533	345	878	11·3
Llanelli	3,513	1,620	5,133	15·9
Machynlleth	231	114	345	9·5
Merthyr and Rhymney	6,726	2,281	9,007	17·5
Monmouth	302	177	479	13·5
Neath and Port Talbot	4,513	1,736	6,249	14·6
Newport	7,799	3,424	11,223	13·9
Newtown	603	325	928	10·8
Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,603	1,669	5,272	13·9
Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,356	2,415	9,771	15·9
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	513	261	774	11·9
Pwllheli	592	223	815	17·7
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	7,220	3,157	10,377	14·6
South Pembrokeshire	1,781	659	2,440	19·9
Swansea	10,643	3,942	14,585	14·8
Welshpool	508	314	822	11·2
Wrexham	4,954	2,097	7,051	15·2
Scotland				
Aberdeen	9,250	4,403	13,653	8·1
Alloa	2,359	961	3,320	19·6
Annan	702	409	1,111	12·8
Arbroath	1,145	655	1,800	21·6
Ayr	4,548	1,901	6,449	15·2
Badenoch	324	150	474	12·9
Banff	663	370	1,033	11·9
Bathgate	6,433	2,615	9,048	18·3
Berwickshire	398	280	678	13·1
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	873	404	1,277	12·2
Brechin and Montrose	1,148	631	1,779	14·3
Buckie	372	329	701	17·3
Campbeltown	455	270	725	18·7
Crieff	287	152	439	12·6
Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,352	982	4,334	28·1
Dumbarton	3,580	2,068	5,648	20·7
Dumfries	1,520	880	2,400	9·8
Dundee	10,359	4,706	15,065	15·5
Dunfermline	5,428	2,598	8,026	15·3
Dunoon and Bute	807	414	1,221	15·6
Edinburgh	24,179	9,852	34,031	11·5
Elgin	1,126	756	1,882	12·0
Falkirk	6,667	3,204	9,871	16·2
Forfar	769	457	1,226	12·1
Forres	381	273	654	20·8
Fraserburgh	536	286	822	11·6
Galashiels	689	409	1,098	7·1
Girvan	516	226	742	23·1
Glasgow	79,060	29,321	108,381	17·3
Greenock	7,041	2,452	9,493	20·3
Haddington	779	444	1,223	8·9
Hawick	497	255	752	8·8
Huntly	270	151	421	11·2
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,878	788	2,666	19·5
Inverness	3,501	1,451	4,952	12·1
Irvine	7,895	3,181	11,076	22·6
Islay/Mid Argyll	377	193	570	13·5
Keith	366	213	579	12·7
Kelso and Jedburgh	307	182	489	9·4
Kilmarnock	3,793	1,584	5,377	17·1
Kirkcaldy	7,527	3,489	11,016	16·9
Lanarkshire	22,014	8,740	30,754	19·1
Lochaber	834	363	1,197	13·7
Lockerbie	318	181	499	12·2
Newton Stewart	375	214	589	17·0

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
North East Fife	1,042	725	1,767	10·5
Oban	559	284	843	10·1
Orkney Islands	539	251	790	11·7
Peebles	261	141	402	8·6
Perth	2,137	1,017	3,154	11·0
Peterhead	1,071	635	1,706	13·7
Shetland Islands	444	315	759	7·6
Skye and Wester Ross	624	274	898	17·2
Stewartry	574	324	898	11·4
Stirling	2,942	1,478	4,420	13·2
Stranraer	872	375	1,247	17·3
Sutherland	477	213	690	16·2
Thurso	463	248	711	10·3
Western Isles	1,290	433	1,723	17·3
Wick	604	188	792	15·2
Northern Ireland				
Ballymena	2,375	1,075	3,450	13·9
Belfast	44,078	17,852	61,930	17·8
Coleraine	5,536	1,710	7,246	22·5
Cookstown	1,902	721	2,623	30·9
Craigavon	7,852	3,461	11,313	18·7
Dungannon	2,843	1,007	3,850	26·0
Enniskillen	3,309	1,088	4,397	24·5
Londonderry	9,947	2,641	12,588	27·6
Magherafelt	2,134	827	2,961	28·6
Newry	5,726	2,004	7,730	30·2
Omagh	2,631	986	3,617	22·4
Strabane	3,142	703	3,845	33·9

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1986 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 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 (page 86) issues.
‡ 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: Up to 26 weeks	Under 25: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Under 25: Over 52 weeks	Under 25: All	25-54: Up to 26 weeks	25-54: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-54: Over 52 weeks	25-54: All	55 and over: Up to 26 weeks	55 and over: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	55 and over: Over 52 weeks	55 and over: All	All ages: Up to 26 weeks	All ages: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages: Over 52 weeks	All ages: All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1985 Jan	693·2	227·9	365·0	1,286·2	642·3	287·2	758·2	1,687·7	108·3	66·0	192·7	367·1	1,443·8	581·2	1,316·0	3,341·0
Apr	547·5	306·8	359·0	1,213·3	603·0	312·1	778·0	1,693·0	99·4	69·7	197·1	366·3	1,249·9	688·5	1,334·2	3,272·6
July	617·1	265·2	350·9	1,233·1	571·1	295·3	782·4	1,648·8	93·9	65·5	193·6	353·1	1,282·1	626·1	1,326·9	3,235·0
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
MALE																
1985 Jan	408·9	137·7	245·3	791·9	427·8	182·6	615·2	1,225·7	92·1	56·2	150·1	298·5	928·9	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
Apr	326·8	183·9	242·4	753·1	393·8	199·3	628·5	1,221·7	84·7	58·4	152·9	296·0	806·3	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
July	360·5	157·6	237·4	755·5	359·1	188·4	629·8	1,177·4	79·4	54·6	149·3	283·3	799·1	400·7	1,016·5	2,216·2
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
FEMALE																
1985 Jan	284·3	90·2	119·7	494·3	214·4	104·6	143·0	462·0	16·1	9·8	42·6	68·6	514·9	204·7	305·3	1,024·9
Apr	220·7	122·9	116·6	460·2	209·1	112·8	149·4	411·3	14·7	11·3	44·3	70·3	444·5	247·0	310·4	1,001·8
July	256·5	107·6	113·5	477·7	211·9	106·9	152·6	471·4	14·5	10·9	44·3	69·7	483·0	225·4	310·4	1,018·8
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

* See footnote to table 2·1.

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
1986 Apr*	186·6	314·6	682·6	805·2	510·2	447·7	301·0	77·2	**3,325·1**
Jul	170·8	303·7	703·2	788·8	499·6	441·5	296·1	75·9	**3,279·6**
Oct	186·5	301·9	657·1	779·6	494·4	442·0	298·0	77·7	**3,237·2**
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**
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1986 Apr	5·6	9·5	20·5	24·2	15·3	13·5	9·1	2·3	**100·0**
Jul	5·2	9·3	21·4	24·1	15·2	13·5	9·0	2·3	**100·0**
Oct	5·8	9·3	20·3	24·1	15·3	13·7	9·2	2·4	**100·0**
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**
MALE									Thousand
1986 Apr*	107·1	185·2	438·9	548·8	384·1	323·4	226·4	76·2	**2,290·0**
Jul	97·4	176·0	442·5	531·4	371·9	316·1	221·3	74·8	**2,231·5**
Oct	106·4	173·0	416·1	522·8	367·3	315·9	221·8	76·6	**2,199·8**
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**
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1986 Apr	4·7	8·1	19·2	24·0	16·8	14·1	9·9	3·3	**100·0**
Jul	4·4	7·9	19·8	23·8	16·7	14·2	9·9	3·3	**100·0**
Oct	4·8	7·9	18·9	23·8	16·7	14·4	10·1	3·5	**100·0**
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**
FEMALE									Thousand
1986 Apr*	79·5	129·4	243·7	256·4	126·0	124·3	74·6	1·0	**1,035·0**
Jul	73·4	127·7	260·6	257·3	127·7	125·4	74·8	1·1	**1,048·1**
Oct	80·1	128·9	241·0	256·8	127·1	126·1	76·3	1·1	**1,037·4**
1987 Jan	69·8	123·5	240·0	256·7	128·7	127·9	77·1	1·1	**1,024·8**
1987 Apr	54·9	110·6	220·8	240·2	123·1	122·6	75·2	1·4	**948·9**
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1986 Apr	7·7	12·5	23·5	24·8	12·2	12·0	7·2	0·1	**100·0**
Jul	7·0	12·2	24·9	24·5	12·2	12·0	7·1	0·1	**100·0**
Oct	7·7	12·4	23·2	24·8	12·3	12·2	7·4	0·1	**100·0**
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**

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
1986 Apr*	199·2	131·0	221·7	252·5	498·8	665·4	1,356·5	**3,325·1**
Jul	227·0	154·8	226·8	226·9	468·4	627·8	1,347·8	**3,279·6**
Oct	196·3	157·3	302·2	231·9	453·5	555·0	1,341·0	**3,237·2**
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**
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1986 Apr	6·0	3·9	6·7	7·6	15·0	20·0	40·8	**100·0**
Jul	6·9	4·7	6·9	6·9	14·3	19·2	41·1	**100·0**
Oct	6·1	4·9	9·3	7·2	14·0	17·1	41·4	**100·0**
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**
MALE								Thousand
1986 Apr*	124·6	82·7	143·1	160·7	325·0	420·9	1,033·0	**2,290·0**
Jul	134·3	94·5	142·9	142·5	294·5	400·4	1,022·4	**2,231·5**
Oct	124·6	97·5	181·4	147·1	282·6	353·2	1,013·5	**2,199·8**
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
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1986 Apr	5·4	3·6	6·2	7·0	14·2	18·4	45·1	**100·0**
Jul	6·0	4·2	6·4	6·4	13·2	18·0	45·8	**100·0**
Oct	5·7	4·4	8·2	6·7	12·8	16·1	46·1	**100·0**
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**
FEMALE								Thousand
1986 Apr*	74·6	48·3	78·6	91·8	173·8	244·5	323·5	**1,035·0**
Jul	92·8	60·3	83·9	84·4	173·9	227·5	325·4	**1,048·1**
Oct	71·7	59·8	120·8	84·8	170·8	201·9	327·5	**1,037·4**
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**
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1986 Apr	7·2	4·7	7·6	8·9	16·8	23·6	31·3	**100·0**
Jul	8·8	5·8	8·0	8·1	16·6	21·3	31·0	**100·0**
Oct	6·9	5·8	11·6	8·2	16·5	19·5	31·6	**100·0**
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**

*See footnotes to table 2·1.

2·9 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
SOUTH EAST				
Bedfordshire	**13,303**	**6,469**	**19,772**	8·6
Luton	6,746	2,594	9,340	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,260	1,032	2,292	
North Bedfordshire	3,090	1,643	4,733	
South Bedfordshire	2,207	1,200	3,407	
Berkshire	**11,509**	**6,050**	**17,559**	5·4
Bracknell	1,332	836	2,168	
Newbury	1,358	900	2,258	
Reading	3,568	1,388	4,956	
Slough	2,666	1,249	3,915	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,512	837	2,349	
Wokingham	1,073	840	1,913	
Buckinghamshire	**9,573**	**5,404**	**14,977**	5·9
Aylesbury Vale	1,639	1,097	2,736	
Chiltern	774	472	1,246	
Milton Keynes	4,483	2,366	6,849	
South Buckinghamshire	644	359	1,003	
Wycombe	2,033	1,110	3,143	
East Sussex	**16,420**	**8,100**	**24,520**	9·4
Brighton	5,901	2,661	8,562	
Eastbourne	1,840	852	2,692	
Hastings	2,544	1,069	3,613	
Hove	2,504	1,286	3,790	
Lewes	1,259	804	2,063	
Rother	1,176	638	1,814	
Wealden	1,196	790	1,986	
Essex	**33,277**	**17,817**	**51,094**	9·6
Basildon	4,882	2,247	7,129	
Braintree	1,741	1,210	2,951	
Brentwood	1,085	522	1,607	
Castle Point	1,813	972	2,785	
Chelmsford	1,901	1,380	3,281	
Colchester	2,971	1,957	4,928	
Epping Forest	1,967	1,169	3,136	
Harlow	2,015	1,143	3,158	
Maldon	807	526	1,333	
Rochford	1,209	660	1,869	
Southend-on-Sea	4,705	2,085	6,790	
Tendring	3,198	1,538	4,736	
Thurrock	4,312	1,988	6,300	
Uttlesford	671	420	1,091	
Hampshire	**34,973**	**17,242**	**52,215**	8·3
Basingstoke and Deane	1,731	1,010	2,741	
East Hampshire	1,132	764	1,896	
Eastleigh	1,634	1,027	2,661	
Fareham	1,662	1,080	2,742	
Gosport	1,887	1,237	3,124	
Hart	580	431	1,011	
Havant	3,741	1,568	5,309	
New Forest	2,919	1,356	4,275	
Portsmouth	7,143	3,212	10,355	
Rushmoor	1,004	805	1,809	
Southampton	9,101	3,311	12,412	
Test Valley	1,246	795	2,041	
Winchester	1,193	646	1,839	
Hertfordshire	**15,288**	**9,033**	**24,321**	5·8
Broxbourne	1,477	865	2,342	
Dacorum	1,919	1,267	3,186	
East Hertfordshire	1,195	842	2,037	
Hertsmere	1,421	756	2,177	
North Hertfordshire	1,741	1,112	2,853	
St Albans	1,565	882	2,447	
Stevenage	1,925	1,047	2,972	
Three Rivers	961	573	1,534	
Watford	1,566	793	2,359	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,518	896	2,414	
Isle of Wight	**3,615**	**1,772**	**5,387**	11·4
Medina	2,136	1,099	3,235	
South Wight	1,479	673	2,152	
Kent	**36,545**	**18,984**	**55,529**	10·1
Ashford	1,991	1,170	3,161	
Canterbury	3,249	1,611	4,860	
Dartford	1,577	809	2,386	
Dover	2,871	1,314	4,185	
Gillingham	2,462	1,461	3,923	
Gravesham	2,707	1,452	4,159	
Maidstone	2,206	1,293	3,499	
Rochester-upon-Medway	4,516	2,329	6,845	
Sevenoaks	1,469	839	2,308	
Shepway	2,765	1,294	4,059	
Swale	3,200	1,705	4,905	
Thanet	4,973	2,186	7,159	
Tonbridge and Malling	1,346	877	2,223	
Tunbridge Wells	1,213	644	1,857	
Oxfordshire	**7,814**	**4,516**	**12,330**	5·3
Cherwell	1,643	1,104	2,747	
Oxford	2,625	1,160	3,785	
South Oxfordshire	1,491	851	2,342	
West Oxfordshire	953	681	1,634	
Vale of White Horse	1,102	720	1,822	
Surrey	**10,585**	**5,991**	**16,576**	*
Elmbridge	1,153	655	1,808	
Epsom and Ewell	766	385	1,151	
Guildford	1,335	703	2,038	
Mole Valley	750	377	1,127	
Reigate and Banstead	1,282	760	2,042	
Runnymede	830	482	1,312	
Spelthorne	1,138	718	1,856	
Surrey Heath	675	453	1,128	
Tandridge	763	468	1,231	
Waverley	937	482	1,419	
Woking	956	508	1,464	
West Sussex	**8,522**	**5,215**	**13,737**	5·1
Adur	915	529	1,444	
Arun	1,921	1,104	3,025	
Chichester	1,222	701	1,923	
Crawley	956	634	1,590	
Horsham	991	674	1,665	
Mid Sussex	1,008	807	1,815	
Worthing	1,509	766	2,275	
Greater London	**253,982**	**107,388**	**361,370**	9·3
Barking and Dagenham	4,814	1,925	6,739	
Barnet	6,348	3,285	9,633	
Bexley	4,605	2,654	7,259	
Brent	11,223	4,834	16,057	
Bromley	5,527	2,791	8,318	
Camden	9,475	4,026	13,501	
City of London	74	33	107	
City of Westminster	8,813	3,629	12,442	
Croydon	7,698	3,745	11,443	
Ealing	8,794	4,095	12,889	
Enfield	6,559	2,990	9,549	
Greenwich	9,249	3,941	13,190	
Hackney	14,224	5,341	19,565	
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,119	3,150	11,269	
Haringey	11,192	4,712	15,904	
Harrow	3,568	1,990	5,558	
Havering	5,106	2,359	7,465	
Hillingdon	4,019	2,311	6,330	
Hounslow	4,982	2,708	7,690	
Islington	11,403	4,559	15,962	
Kensington and Chelsea	5,867	2,606	8,473	
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,205	1,194	3,399	
Lambeth	17,020	6,392	23,412	
Lewisham	11,883	4,512	16,395	
Merton	3,863	1,814	5,677	
Newham	11,819	4,079	15,898	
Redbridge	5,492	2,750	8,242	
Richmond-upon-Thames	2,594	1,479	4,073	
Southwark	14,516	5,126	19,642	
Sutton	2,776	1,479	4,255	
Tower Hamlets	12,195	3,401	15,596	
Waltham Forest	7,749	3,230	10,979	
Wandsworth	10,211	4,248	14,459	
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire	**13,517**	**7,237**	**20,754**	7·6
Cambridge	2,210	1,041	3,251	
East Cambridgeshire	655	512	1,167	
Fenland	2,145	1,126	3,271	
Huntingdon	1,892	1,453	3,345	
Peterborough	5,672	2,284	7,956	
South Cambridgeshire	943	821	1,764	
Norfolk	**20,595**	**10,097**	**30,692**	10·8
Breckland	2,328	1,412	3,740	
Broadland	1,565	964	2,529	
Great Yarmouth	4,008	1,659	5,667	
Norwich	5,565	2,280	7,845	
North Norfolk	1,957	972	2,929	
South Norfolk	1,639	985	2,624	
West Norfolk	3,533	1,825	5,358	
Suffolk	**12,824**	**7,051**	**19,875**	7·8
Babergh	1,266	816	2,082	
Forest Heath	628	490	1,118	
Ipswich	3,325	1,535	4,860	
Mid Suffolk	909	706	1,615	
St Edmundsbury	1,369	1,009	2,378	
Suffolk Coastal	1,487	836	2,323	
Waveney	3,840	1,659	5,499	
SOUTH WEST				
Avon	**25,494**	**12,822**	**38,316**	9·0
Bath	2,115	990	3,105	
Bristol	15,285	6,519	21,804	
Kingswood	1,729	1,039	2,768	
Northavon	1,916	1,489	3,405	
Wansdyke	1,111	755	1,866	
Woodspring	3,338	2,030	5,368	
Cornwall	**14,481**	**7,227**	**21,708**	14·8
Caradon	1,725	1,019	2,744	
Carrick	2,578	1,222	3,800	
Kerrier	3,327	1,599	4,926	
North Cornwall	1,702	1,010	2,712	
Penwith	2,435	962	3,397	
Restormel	2,700	1,405	4,105	
Scilly Isles	14	10	24	
Devon	**26,985**	**14,413**	**41,398**	11·1
East Devon	1,901	1,090	2,991	
Exeter	2,848	1,374	4,222	
Mid Devon	1,083	717	1,800	
North Devon	2,155	1,091	3,246	
Plymouth	9,087	4,755	13,842	
South Hams	1,295	834	2,129	
Teignbridge	2,188	1,299	3,487	
Torbay	4,195	1,984	6,179	
Torridge	1,361	724	2,085	
West Devon	872	545	1,417	
Dorset	**13,086**	**6,859**	**19,945**	8·8
Bournemouth	4,848	2,059	6,907	
Christchurch	678	390	1,068	
North Dorset	610	437	1,047	
Poole	2,706	1,457	4,163	
Purbeck	607	366	973	
West Dorset	1,092	689	1,781	
Weymouth and Portland	1,573	889	2,462	
Wimborne	972	572	1,544	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire	**10,779**	**6,218**	**16,997**	**7·8**
Cheltenham	2,222	1,156	3,378	
Cotswold	792	601	1,393	
Forest of Dean	1,850	1,196	3,046	
Gloucester	2,815	1,245	4,060	
Stroud	1,752	1,161	2,913	
Tewkesbury	1,348	859	2,207	
Somerset	**8,615**	**5,636**	**14,251**	**8·4**
Mendip	1,573	1,156	2,729	
Sedgemoor	2,221	1,327	3,548	
Taunton Deane	2,021	1,122	3,143	
West Somerset	703	375	1,078	
Yeovil	2,097	1,656	3,753	
Wiltshire	**10,294**	**6,835**	**17,129**	**7·6**
Kennet	855	692	1,547	
North Wiltshire	1,647	1,249	2,896	
Salisbury	1,631	1,084	2,715	
Thamesdown	4,371	2,506	6,877	
West Wiltshire	1,790	1,304	3,094	
WEST MIDLANDS				
Hereford and Worcester	**16,891**	**9,579**	**26,470**	**10·3**
Bromsgrove	2,338	1,297	3,635	
Hereford	1,408	822	2,230	
Leominster	831	464	1,295	
Malvern Hills	1,834	936	2,770	
Redditch	2,417	1,416	3,833	
South Herefordshire	1,002	621	1,623	
Worcester	2,548	1,234	3,782	
Wychavon	1,737	1,140	2,877	
Wyre Forest	2,776	1,649	4,425	
Shropshire	**12,509**	**6,164**	**18,673**	**12·3**
Bridgnorth	1,171	719	1,890	
North Shropshire	1,198	703	1,901	
Oswestry	795	411	1,206	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,313	1,276	3,589	
South Shropshire	817	444	1,261	
The Wrekin	6,215	2,611	8,826	
Staffordshire	**31,298**	**16,215**	**47,513**	**11·0**
Cannock Chase	3,148	1,590	4,738	
East Staffordshire	2,776	1,419	4,195	
Lichfield	2,292	1,280	3,572	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,314	1,721	5,035	
South Staffordshire	3,062	1,631	4,693	
Stafford	2,603	1,548	4,151	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,673	1,194	2,867	
Stoke-on-Trent	9,314	4,431	13,745	
Tamworth	3,116	1,401	4,517	
Warwickshire	**12,592**	**7,101**	**19,693**	**9·6**
North Warwickshire	1,847	935	2,782	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,126	2,061	6,187	
Rugby	2,132	1,365	3,497	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,631	1,074	2,705	
Warwick	2,856	1,666	4,522	
West Midlands	**137,066**	**53,849**	**190,915**	**14·4**
Birmingham	58,565	22,024	80,589	
Coventry	15,803	6,638	22,441	
Dudley	12,169	5,359	17,528	
Sandwell	16,807	6,387	23,194	
Solihull	6,386	3,316	9,702	
Walsall	12,670	4,727	17,407	
Wolverhampton	14,666	5,388	20,054	
EAST MIDLANDS				
Derbyshire	**32,139**	**14,164**	**46,303**	**11·8**
Amber Valley	3,087	1,485	4,572	
Bolsover	3,270	1,127	4,397	
Chesterfield	4,364	1,803	6,167	
Derby	9,751	3,733	13,484	
Erewash	3,241	1,500	4,741	
High Peak	1,963	1,329	3,292	
North East Derbyshire	3,609	1,622	5,231	
South Derbyshire	1,777	842	2,619	
West Derbyshire	1,077	723	1,800	
Leicestershire	**22,507**	**11,451**	**33,958**	**8·4**
Blaby	1,123	754	1,877	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,703	1,101	2,804	
Charnwood	2,441	1,601	4,042	
Harborough	796	587	1,383	
Leicester	12,161	5,048	17,209	
Melton	638	531	1,169	
North West Leicestershire	2,524	1,030	3,554	
Oadby and Wigston	704	494	1,198	
Rutland	417	305	722	
Lincolnshire	**16,587**	**8,608**	**25,195**	**11·6**
Boston	1,596	797	2,393	
East Lindsey	3,610	1,619	5,229	
Lincoln	4,010	1,585	5,595	
North Kesteven	1,588	1,054	2,642	
South Holland	1,336	875	2,211	
South Kesteven	2,380	1,501	3,881	
West Lindsey	2,067	1,177	3,244	
Northamptonshire	**12,400**	**7,226**	**19,626**	**8·3**
Corby	2,134	1,064	3,198	
Daventry	883	772	1,655	
East Northamptonshire	823	623	1,446	
Kettering	1,456	947	2,403	
Northampton	4,819	2,389	7,208	
South Northamptonshire	680	548	1,228	
Wellingborough	1,605	883	2,488	
Nottinghamshire	**40,417**	**16,104**	**56,521**	**12·0**
Ashfield	4,314	1,486	5,800	
Bassetlaw	3,985	1,950	5,935	
Broxtowe	2,987	1,334	4,321	
Gedling	2,781	1,480	4,261	
Mansfield	4,398	1,611	6,009	
Newark	3,604	1,556	5,160	
Nottingham	16,174	5,547	21,721	
Rushcliffe	2,174	1,140	3,314	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Humberside	**36,648**	**14,825**	**51,473**	**14·3**
Beverley	2,016	1,272	3,288	
Boothferry	1,911	1,075	2,986	
Cleethorpes	2,759	1,219	3,978	
East Yorkshire	1,956	1,056	3,012	
Glanford	1,826	1,013	2,839	
Great Grimsby	4,964	1,729	6,693	
Holderness	1,215	712	1,927	
Kingston-upon-Hull	16,523	5,597	22,120	
Scunthorpe	3,478	1,152	4,630	
North Yorkshire	**15,161**	**8,787**	**23,948**	**9·0**
Craven	780	527	1,307	
Hambleton	1,370	874	2,244	
Harrogate	2,366	1,487	3,853	
Richmondshire	710	659	1,369	
Ryedale	1,199	857	2,056	
Scarborough	3,151	1,372	4,523	
Selby	1,803	1,251	3,054	
York	3,782	1,760	5,542	
South Yorkshire	**70,517**	**26,689**	**97,206**	**17·1**
Barnsley	12,204	4,286	16,490	
Doncaster	16,245	6,180	22,425	
Rotherham	13,368	4,896	18,264	
Sheffield	28,700	11,327	40,027	
West Yorkshire	**77,492**	**32,816**	**110,308**	**11·9**
Bradford	19,847	7,761	27,608	
Calderdale	5,759	2,837	8,596	
Kirklees	12,064	5,840	17,904	
Leeds	26,619	11,005	37,624	
Wakefield	13,203	5,373	18,576	
NORTH WEST				
Cheshire	**31,407**	**14,733**	**46,140**	**12·0**
Chester	4,184	1,935	6,119	
Congleton	1,343	1,054	2,397	
Crewe and Nantwich	2,997	1,522	4,519	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,669	1,482	5,151	
Halton	6,917	2,486	9,403	
Macclesfield	2,695	1,596	4,291	
Vale Royal	3,468	1,878	5,346	
Warrington	6,134	2,780	8,914	
Lancashire	**46,331**	**21,106**	**67,437**	**12·3**
Blackburn	6,094	2,303	8,397	
Blackpool	7,077	2,723	9,800	
Burnley	3,413	1,530	4,943	
Chorley	2,380	1,416	3,796	
Fylde	1,388	788	2,176	
Hyndburn	2,141	1,094	3,235	
Lancaster	4,569	2,113	6,682	
Pendle	2,361	1,361	3,722	
Preston	5,549	2,035	7,584	
Ribble Valley	564	469	1,033	
Rossendale	1,537	799	2,336	
South Ribble	2,294	1,330	3,624	
West Lancashire	4,563	1,948	6,511	
Wyre	2,401	1,197	3,598	
Greater Manchester	**112,692**	**46,790**	**159,482**	**13·9**
Bolton	10,763	4,690	15,453	
Bury	5,189	2,706	7,895	
Manchester	30,610	10,454	41,064	
Oldham	8,161	3,715	11,876	
Rochdale	8,479	3,858	12,337	
Salford	12,515	4,379	16,894	
Stockport	8,161	4,027	12,188	
Tameside	8,339	3,896	12,235	
Trafford	7,403	3,013	10,416	
Wigan	13,072	6,052	19,124	
Merseyside	**92,180**	**33,630**	**125,810**	**20·0**
Knowsley	13,062	4,375	17,437	
Liverpool	38,937	13,600	52,537	
St Helens	9,531	3,577	13,108	
Sefton	13,525	5,503	19,028	
Wirral	17,125	6,575	23,700	
NORTH				
Cleveland	**35,612**	**11,399**	**47,011**	**19·4**
Hartlepool	6,291	1,895	8,186	
Langbaurgh	8,563	2,758	11,321	
Middlesbrough	11,051	3,165	14,216	
Stockton-on-Tees	9,707	3,581	13,288	
Cumbria	**12,306**	**7,061**	**19,367**	**9·4**
Allerdale	2,963	1,571	4,534	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,196	1,352	3,548	
Carlisle	2,908	1,587	4,495	
Copeland	2,243	1,127	3,370	
Eden	641	517	1,158	
South Lakeland	1,355	907	2,262	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Durham	**26,374**	**10,210**	**36,584**	**15·9**
Chester-le-Street	2,146	875	3,021	
Darlington	3,946	1,770	5,716	
Derwentside	4,580	1,607	6,187	
Durham	2,840	1,222	4,062	
Easington	4,937	1,589	6,526	
Sedgefield	4,132	1,641	5,773	
Teesdale	614	344	958	
Wear Valley	3,179	1,162	4,341	
Northumberland	**11,368**	**4,299**	**15,667**	**14·2**
Alnwick	1,140	504	1,644	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	687	355	1,042	
Blyth Valley	3,437	1,230	4,667	
Castle Morpeth	1,436	577	2,013	
Tynedale	1,109	680	1,789	
Wansbeck	3,559	953	4,512	
Tyne and Wear	**68,973**	**23,238**	**92,211**	**17·4**
Gateshead	11,109	3,751	14,860	
Newcastle upon Tyne	17,524	6,089	23,613	
North Tyneside	10,157	3,648	13,805	
South Tyneside	10,727	3,412	14,139	
Sunderland	19,456	6,338	25,794	
WALES				
Clwyd	**14,068**	**6,318**	**20,386**	**14·4**
Alyn and Deeside	2,311	1,125	3,436	
Colwyn	1,662	856	2,518	
Delyn	2,372	969	3,341	
Glyndwr	960	626	1,586	
Rhuddlan	2,312	933	3,245	
Wrexham Maelor	4,451	1,809	6,260	
Dyfed	**11,947**	**5,244**	**17,191**	**15·4**
Carmarthen	1,520	711	2,231	
Ceredigion	1,921	929	2,850	
Dinefwr	1,121	584	1,705	
Llanelli	2,624	1,175	3,799	
Preseli	2,980	1,186	4,166	
South Pembrokeshire	1,781	659	2,440	
Gwent	**17,704**	**7,469**	**25,173**	**14·9**
Blaenau Gwent	3,701	1,277	4,978	
Islwyn	2,522	1,075	3,597	
Monmouth	1,748	1,024	2,772	
Newport	6,247	2,515	8,762	
Torfaen	3,486	1,578	5,064	
Gwynedd	**8,665**	**3,624**	**12,289**	**15·8**
Aberconwy	1,443	644	2,087	
Arfon	2,460	896	3,356	
Dwyfor	795	327	1,122	
Meirionnydd	857	411	1,268	
Ynys Mon—Isle of Anglesey	3,110	1,346	4,456	
Mid-Glamorgan	**22,351**	**7,463**	**29,814**	**16·6**
Cynon Valley	2,978	941	3,919	
Merthyr Tydfil	2,452	881	3,333	
Ogwr	4,904	1,784	6,688	
Rhondda	3,509	1,104	4,613	
Rhymney Valley	4,755	1,455	6,210	
Taff-Ely	3,753	1,298	5,051	
Powys	**2,582**	**1,449**	**4,031**	**10·7**
Brecknock	928	472	1,400	
Montgomery	1,192	685	1,877	
Radnor	462	292	754	
South Glamorgan	**16,310**	**6,057**	**22,367**	**11·9**
Cardiff	12,708	4,389	17,097	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,602	1,668	5,270	
West Glamorgan	**14,722**	**5,498**	**20,220**	**14·8**
Afan	2,040	673	2,713	
Lliw Valley	1,907	855	2,762	
Neath	2,473	1,063	3,536	
Swansea	8,302	2,907	11,209	
SCOTLAND				
Borders region	**2,152**	**1,267**	**3,419**	**8·7**
Berwickshire	398	280	678	
Ettrick and Lauderdale	689	409	1,098	
Roxburgh	804	437	1,241	
Tweedale	261	141	402	
Central region	**11,641**	**5,403**	**17,044**	**15·9**
Clackmannan	2,208	894	3,102	
Falkirk	6,427	2,992	9,419	
Stirling	3,006	1,517	4,523	
Dumfries and Galloway region	**4,735**	**2,510**	**7,245**	**12·5**
Annandale and Eskdale	1,020	590	1,610	
Nithsdale	1,894	1,007	2,901	
Stewartry	574	324	898	
Wigton	1,247	589	1,836	
Fife region	**14,166**	**6,911**	**21,077**	**15·5**
Dunfermline	5,352	2,510	7,862	
Kirkcaldy	7,431	3,432	10,863	
North East Fife	1,383	969	2,352	
Grampian region	**14,248**	**7,553**	**21,801**	**9·4**
Banff and Buchan	2,270	1,291	3,561	
City of Aberdeen	7,545	3,277	10,822	
Gordon	1,288	864	2,152	
Kincardine and Deeside	900	550	1,450	
Moray	2,245	1,571	3,816	
Highland region	**8,705**	**3,675**	**12,380**	**14·0**
Badenock and Strathspey	324	150	474	
Caithness	1,037	421	1,458	
Inverness	2,683	1,095	3,778	
Lochaber	834	363	1,197	
Nairn	513	192	705	
Ross and Cromarty	2,377	1,052	3,429	
Skye and Lochalsh	430	174	604	
Sutherland	507	228	735	
Lothian region	**31,631**	**13,123**	**44,754**	**12·3**
City of Edinburgh	18,980	7,854	26,834	
East Lothian	2,806	1,278	4,084	
Midlothian	3,172	1,164	4,336	
West Lothian	6,673	2,827	9,500	
Strathclyde region	**133,559**	**51,450**	**185,009**	**18·0**
Argyle and Bute	2,094	1,106	3,200	
Bearsden and Milngavie	763	416	1,179	
City of Glasgow	55,228	18,180	73,408	
Clydebank	3,219	1,019	4,238	
Clydesdale	2,094	1,014	3,108	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,014	1,535	4,549	
Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,356	970	4,326	
Cunninghame	7,849	3,185	11,034	
Dumbarton	3,580	2,068	5,648	
East Kilbride	2,920	1,654	4,574	
East Wood	943	715	1,658	
Hamilton	5,525	2,247	7,772	
Inverclyde	6,858	2,278	9,136	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,793	1,584	5,377	
Kyle and Carrick	4,686	2,012	6,698	
Monklands	6,387	2,473	8,860	
Motherwell	8,008	3,006	11,014	
Renfrew	10,342	4,471	14,813	
Strathkelvin	2,900	1,517	4,417	
Tayside region	**16,487**	**7,853**	**24,340**	**14·4**
Angus	3,158	1,811	4,969	
City of Dundee	9,896	4,385	14,281	
Perth and Kinross	3,433	1,657	5,090	
Orkney Islands	**539**	**251**	**790**	**9·5**
Shetland Islands	**444**	**315**	**759**	**6·1**
Western Isles	**1,290**	**433**	**1,723**	**17·3**
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Antrim	2,193	911	3,104	
Ards	2,111	1,111	3,222	
Armagh	2,538	1,083	3,621	
Ballymena	2,375	1,075	3,450	
Ballymoney	1,440	398	1,838	
Banbridge	1,154	688	1,842	
Belfast	23,242	7,787	31,029	
Carrickfergus	1,369	765	2,134	
Castlereagh	1,977	1,002	2,979	
Coleraine	2,967	1,021	3,988	
Cookstown	1,902	721	2,623	
Craigavon	4,160	1,690	5,850	
Derry	7,908	1,987	9,895	
Down	2,247	1,028	3,275	
Dungannon	2,843	1,007	3,850	
Fermanagh	3,309	1,088	4,397	
Larne	1,620	617	2,237	
Limavady	2,039	654	2,693	
Lisburn	4,123	1,762	5,885	
Magherafelt	2,134	827	2,961	
Moyle	1,129	291	1,420	
Newry & Mourne	5,726	2,004	7,730	
Newtownabbey	3,239	1,576	4,815	
North Down	1,957	1,293	3,250	
Omagh	2,631	986	3,617	
Strabane	3,142	703	3,845	

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in tables 2·1, 2·2 and 2·3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in table 2·4. 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.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,451	1,708	6,159
Mid Bedfordshire	1,359	1,109	2,468
North Bedfordshire	2,628	1,286	3,914
North Luton	2,753	1,197	3,950
South West Bedfordshire	2,112	1,169	3,281
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	1,608	971	2,579
Newbury	1,099	687	1,786
Reading East	2,146	911	3,057
Reading West	1,870	814	2,684
Slough	2,666	1,249	3,915
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,236	702	1,938
Wokingham	884	716	1,600
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,270	801	2,071
Beaconsfield	864	510	1,374
Buckingham	1,334	807	2,141
Chesham and Amersham	781	466	1,247
Milton Keynes	3,756	2,042	5,798
Wycombe	1,568	778	2,346
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,075	586	1,661
Brighton Kemptown	3,058	1,244	4,302
Brighton Pavilion	2,843	1,417	4,260
Eastbourne	1,974	936	2,910
Hastings and Rye	2,787	1,200	3,987
Hove	2,504	1,286	3,790
Lewes	1,302	833	2,135
Wealden	877	598	1,475
Essex			
Basildon	3,734	1,611	5,345
Billericay	1,971	1,148	3,119
Braintree	1,492	1,039	2,531
Brentwood and Ongar	1,283	606	1,889
Castle Point	1,813	972	2,785
Chelmsford	1,446	1,042	2,488
Epping Forest	1,544	932	2,476
Harlow	2,240	1,296	3,536
Harwich	2,807	1,262	4,069
North Colchester	2,106	1,328	3,434
Rochford	1,449	862	2,311
Saffron Walden	1,135	727	1,862
South Colchester and Maldon	2,063	1,431	3,494
Southend East	2,751	1,178	3,929
Southend West	1,954	907	2,861
Thurrock	3,489	1,476	4,965
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,320	1,037	2,357
Basingstoke	1,450	799	2,249
East Hampshire	1,180	770	1,950
Eastleigh	2,337	1,321	3,658
Fareham	1,786	1,093	2,879
Gosport	2,054	1,382	3,436
Havant	3,214	1,292	4,506
New Forest	1,420	668	2,088
North West Hampshire	1,085	751	1,836
Portsmouth North	2,854	1,349	4,203
Portsmouth South	4,816	2,139	6,955
Romsey and Waterside	1,941	943	2,884
Southampton Itchen	4,527	1,676	6,203
Southampton Test	3,871	1,341	5,212
Winchester	1,118	681	1,799
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,622	939	2,561
Hertford and Stortford	1,012	715	1,727
Hertsmere	1,514	800	2,314
North Hertfordshire	1,679	1,052	2,731
South West Hertfordshire	1,173	694	1,867
St Albans	1,256	695	1,951
Stevenage	2,088	1,182	3,270
Watford	1,808	973	2,781
Welwyn Hatfield	1,522	918	2,440
West Hertfordshire	1,614	1,065	2,679
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	3,615	1,772	5,387
Kent			
Ashford	1,991	1,170	3,161
Canterbury	2,409	1,160	3,569
Dartford	1,860	985	2,845
Dover	2,676	1,192	3,868
Faversham	3,039	1,633	4,672
Folkestone and Hythe	2,765	1,294	4,059
Gillingham	2,518	1,495	4,013
Gravesham	2,707	1,452	4,159
Maidstone	1,743	937	2,680
Medway	2,592	1,334	3,926
Mid Kent	2,387	1,351	3,738
North Thanet	3,333	1,519	4,852
Sevenoaks	1,186	663	1,849
South Thanet	2,780	1,278	4,058
Tonbridge and Malling	1,346	877	2,223
Tunbridge Wells	1,213	644	1,857
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	1,531	1,018	2,549
Henley	843	510	1,353
Oxford East	2,127	971	3,098
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,347	702	2,049
Wantage	901	548	1,449
Witney	1,065	767	1,832
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,023	599	1,622
East Surrey	763	468	1,231
Epsom and Ewell	1,045	520	1,565
Esher	739	396	1,135
Guildford	1,035	501	1,536
Mole Valley	788	398	1,186
North West Surrey	1,042	672	1,714
Reigate	1,003	625	1,628
South West Surrey	813	416	1,229
Spelthorne	1,138	718	1,856
Woking	1,196	678	1,874
West Sussex			
Arundel	1,631	965	2,596
Chichester	1,222	701	1,923
Crawley	1,100	790	1,890
Horsham	991	674	1,665
Mid Sussex	864	651	1,515
Shoreham	1,205	668	1,873
Worthing	1,509	766	2,275
Greater London			
Barking	2,425	872	3,297
Battersea	4,254	1,665	5,919
Beckenham	1,849	862	2,711
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,383	1,527	7,910
Bexleyheath	1,321	775	2,096
Bow and Poplar	5,812	1,874	7,686
Brent East	4,878	1,929	6,807
Brent North	1,948	1,069	3,017
Brent South	4,397	1,836	6,233
Brentford and Isleworth	2,358	1,166	3,524
Carshalton and Wallington	1,681	796	2,477
Chelsea	2,571	1,072	3,643
Chingford	1,622	756	2,378
Chipping Barnet	1,183	709	1,892
Chislehurst	1,282	635	1,917
Croydon Central	2,060	814	2,874
Croydon North East	2,233	1,132	3,365
Croydon North West	2,383	1,185	3,568
Croydon South	1,022	614	1,636
Dagenham	2,389	1,053	3,442
Dulwich	2,998	1,259	4,257
Ealing North	2,382	1,115	3,497
Ealing Acton	2,995	1,261	4,256
Ealing Southall	3,417	1,719	5,136
Edmonton	2,571	1,154	3,725
Eltham	2,228	965	3,193
Enfield North	2,256	1,017	3,273
Enfield Southgate	1,732	819	2,551
Erith and Crayford	2,279	1,280	3,559
Feltham and Heston	2,624	1,542	4,166
Finchley	1,698	932	2,630
Fulham	3,424	1,560	4,984
Greenwich	3,036	1,238	4,274
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,741	2,599	9,340
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,483	2,742	10,225
Hammersmith	4,695	1,590	6,285
Hampstead and Highgate	3,659	1,825	5,484
Harrow East	2,050	1,163	3,213
Harrow West	1,518	827	2,345
Hayes and Harlington	1,672	1,022	2,694
Hendon North	1,760	798	2,558
Hendon South	1,707	846	2,553
Holborn and St Pancras	5,816	2,201	8,017
Hornchurch	1,650	798	2,448
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,585	2,194	6,779
Ilford North	1,642	880	2,522
Ilford South	2,625	1,211	3,836
Islington North	6,410	2,528	8,938
Islington South and Finsbury	4,993	2,031	7,024
Kensington	3,296	1,534	4,830
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,404	748	2,152
Lewisham East	2,882	1,190	4,072
Lewisham West	3,477	1,332	4,809
Lewisham Deptford	5,524	1,990	7,514
Leyton	3,599	1,442	5,041
Mitcham and Morden	2,310	1,049	3,359
Newham North East	3,896	1,417	5,313
Newham North West	3,975	1,320	5,295
Newham South	3,948	1,342	5,290
Norwood	5,712	2,172	7,884
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,005	599	1,604
Orpington	1,312	650	1,962
Peckham	6,262	2,127	8,389
Putney	2,487	1,063	3,550
Ravensbourne	1,084	644	1,728
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,354	767	2,121
Romford	1,685	800	2,485
Ruislip-Northwood	868	504	1,372
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,256	1,740	6,996
Streatham	4,179	1,669	5,848
Surbiton	801	446	1,247
Sutton and Cheam	1,095	683	1,778
The City of London and Westminster South	3,439	1,250	4,689
Tooting	3,470	1,520	4,990
Tottenham	6,607	2,518	9,125
Twickenham	1,240	712	1,952
Upminster	1,771	761	2,532
Uxbridge	1,479	785	2,264
Vauxhall	7,129	2,551	9,680
Walthamstow	2,528	1,032	3,560
Wanstead and Woodford	1,225	659	1,884
Westminster North	5,448	2,412	7,860
Wimbledon	1,553	765	2,318
Woolwich	3,985	1,738	5,723
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,036	971	3,007
Huntingdon	1,772	1,271	3,043
North East Cambridgeshire	2,530	1,393	3,923
Peterborough	5,077	1,947	7,024

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	934	731	1,665
South West Cambridgeshire	1,168	924	2,092
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	4,008	1,659	5,667
Mid Norfolk	1,760	1,040	2,800
North Norfolk	1,957	972	2,929
North West Norfolk	2,778	1,361	4,139
Norwich North	2,352	1,096	3,448
Norwich South	3,832	1,530	5,362
South Norfolk	1,639	985	2,624
South West Norfolk	2,269	1,454	3,723
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,502	1,142	2,644
Central Suffolk	1,620	1,039	2,659
Ipswich	2,614	1,202	3,816
South Suffolk	1,761	1,173	2,934
Suffolk Coastal	1,487	836	2,323
Waveney	3,840	1,659	5,499
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,115	990	3,105
Bristol East	2,936	1,344	4,280
Bristol North West	2,926	1,272	4,198
Bristol South	4,453	1,701	6,154
Bristol West	4,122	1,787	5,909
Kingswood	2,209	1,218	3,427
Northavon	1,628	1,273	2,901
Wandsdyke	1,487	998	2,485
Weston-Super-Mare	2,279	1,266	3,545
Woodspring	1,339	973	2,312
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,718	1,600	5,318
North Cornwall	2,556	1,474	4,030
South East Cornwall	2,146	1,271	3,417
St Ives	3,246	1,484	4,730
Truro	2,815	1,398	4,213
Devon			
Exeter	2,848	1,374	4,222
Honiton	1,615	939	2,554
North Devon	2,223	1,141	3,364
Plymouth Devonport	3,105	1,622	4,727
Plymouth Drake	3,832	1,805	5,637
Plymouth Sutton	2,150	1,328	3,478
South Hams	2,112	1,232	3,344
Teignbridge	2,010	1,174	3,184
Tiverton	1,499	961	2,460
Torbay	3,358	1,568	4,926
Torridge and West Devon	2,233	1,269	3,502
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	3,029	1,301	4,330
Bournemouth West	2,355	1,009	3,364
Christchurch	1,269	691	1,960
North Dorset	1,134	801	1,935
Poole	2,170	1,206	3,376
South Dorset	2,066	1,182	3,248
West Dorset	1,063	669	1,732
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,377	1,244	3,621
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,397	960	2,357
Gloucester	2,871	1,306	4,177
Stroud	1,779	1,208	2,987
West Gloucestershire	2,355	1,500	3,855
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,231	1,233	3,464
Somerton and Frome	1,287	1,060	2,347
Taunton	2,094	1,159	3,253
Wells	1,543	1,081	2,624
Yeovil	1,460	1,103	2,563
Wiltshire			
Devizes	1,645	1,239	2,884
North Wiltshire	1,647	1,249	2,896
Salisbury	1,566	1,036	2,602
Swindon	3,581	1,959	5,540
Westbury	1,855	1,352	3,207
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,338	1,297	3,635
Hereford	2,203	1,276	3,479
Leominister	1,745	1,052	2,797
Mid Worcestershire	3,202	1,884	5,086
South Worcestershire	1,905	1,051	2,956
Worcester	2,722	1,370	4,092
Wyre Forest	2,776	1,649	4,425
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,988	1,163	3,151
North Shropshire	2,368	1,354	3,722
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,313	1,276	3,589
The Wrekin	5,840	2,371	8,211
Staffordshire			
Burton	2,776	1,419	4,195
Cannock and Burntwood	3,143	1,564	4,707
Mid Staffordshire	2,311	1,362	3,673
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,483	1,199	3,682
South East Staffordshire	3,571	1,705	5,276
South Staffordshire	3,062	1,631	4,693
Stafford	2,332	1,284	3,616
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,673	1,194	2,867
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,678	1,554	5,232
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,450	1,699	5,149
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,819	1,604	4,423
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	3,124	1,616	4,740
Nuneaton	3,050	1,511	4,561
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,268	1,499	3,767
Stratford-on-Avon	1,631	1,074	2,705
Warwick and Leamington	2,519	1,401	3,920
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,498	1,184	3,682
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,555	1,446	5,001
Birmingham Erdington	5,367	1,992	7,359
Birmingham Hall Green	3,696	1,618	5,314
Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,202	1,879	7,081
Birmingham Ladywood	6,520	2,372	8,892
Birmingham Northfield	5,628	2,035	7,663
Birmingham Perry Barr	5,254	2,146	7,400
Birmingham Small Heath	7,375	2,224	9,599
Birmingham Sparkbrook	6,641	1,925	8,566
Birmingham Yardley	3,263	1,458	4,721
Birmingham Selly Oak	4,090	1,660	5,750
Coventry North East	5,624	2,176	7,800
Coventry North West	3,055	1,455	4,510
Coventry South East	4,425	1,636	6,061
Coventry South West	2,699	1,371	4,070
Dudley East	5,337	2,044	7,381
Dudley West	3,855	1,836	5,691
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,977	1,479	4,456
Meriden	4,531	2,072	6,603
Solihull	1,855	1,244	3,099
Sutton Coldfield	1,974	1,269	3,243
Walsall North	5,424	1,763	7,187
Walsall South	4,748	1,790	6,538
Warley East	4,395	1,728	6,123
Warley West	3,703	1,449	5,152
West Bromwich East	3,950	1,545	5,495
West Bromwich West	4,759	1,665	6,424
Wolverhampton North East	5,734	1,952	7,686
Wolverhampton South East	4,892	1,564	6,456
Wolverhampton South West	4,040	1,872	5,912
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,612	1,213	3,825
Bolsover	3,906	1,345	5,251
Chesterfield	3,954	1,608	5,562
Derby North	3,478	1,395	4,873
Derby South	5,430	1,893	7,323
Erewash	3,128	1,443	4,571
High Peak	2,052	1,400	3,452
North East Derbyshire	3,383	1,599	4,982
South Derbyshire	2,620	1,287	3,907
West Derbyshire	1,576	981	2,557
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,416	943	2,359
Bosworth	1,823	1,175	2,998
Harborough	1,207	892	2,099
Leicester East	3,268	1,594	4,862
Leicester South	4,589	1,810	6,399
Leicester West	4,304	1,644	5,948
Loughborough	1,799	1,096	2,895
North West Leicestershire	2,697	1,205	3,902
Rutland and Melton	1,404	1,092	2,496
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,243	1,425	4,668
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,434	1,371	3,805
Grantham	2,486	1,523	4,009
Holland with Boston	2,304	1,215	3,519
Lincoln	4,475	1,857	6,332
Stamford and Spalding	1,645	1,217	2,862
Northamptonshire			
Corby	2,564	1,397	3,961
Daventry	1,227	1,044	2,271
Kettering	1,594	1,061	2,655
Northampton North	2,769	1,322	4,091
Northampton South	2,248	1,229	3,477
Wellingborough	1,998	1,173	3,171
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,661	1,239	4,900
Bassetlaw	3,703	1,656	5,359
Broxtowe	2,392	1,122	3,514
Gedling	2,285	1,259	3,544
Mansfield	3,804	1,396	5,200
Newark	2,589	1,434	4,023
Nottingham East	6,518	2,330	8,848
Nottingham North	5,201	1,658	6,859
Nottingham South	4,455	1,559	6,014
Rushcliffe	2,174	1,140	3,314
Sherwood	3,635	1,311	4,946
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,865	1,149	3,014
Booth Ferry	2,438	1,489	3,927
Bridlington	2,795	1,477	4,272
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,849	1,808	5,657
Glanford and Scunthorpe	4,214	1,576	5,790
Great Grimsby	4,964	1,729	6,693
Kingston-upon-Hull East	5,391	1,584	6,975
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,958	2,059	8,017
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,174	1,954	7,128

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,784	1,035	2,819
Richmond	1,920	1,396	3,316
Ryedale	1,547	1,022	2,569
Scarborough	2,892	1,274	4,166
Selby	1,874	1,321	3,195
Skipton and Ripon	1,362	979	2,341
York	3,782	1,760	5,542
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	4,284	1,374	5,658
Barnsley East	3,970	1,383	5,353
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,950	1,529	5,479
Don Valley	5,008	1,915	6,923
Doncaster Central	5,506	2,029	7,535
Doncaster North	5,731	2,236	7,967
Rother Valley	4,021	1,677	5,698
Rotherham	4,802	1,634	6,436
Sheffield Central	7,335	2,394	9,729
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,110	1,691	5,801
Sheffield Brightside	5,664	1,873	7,537
Sheffield Hallam	2,904	1,521	4,425
Sheffield Heeley	5,014	1,997	7,011
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,673	1,851	5,524
Wentworth	4,545	1,585	6,130
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	3,210	1,386	4,596
Bradford North	5,429	1,828	7,257
Bradford South	4,000	1,545	5,545
Bradford West	6,059	2,052	8,111
Calder Valley	2,307	1,385	3,692
Colne Valley	2,222	1,267	3,489
Dewsbury	3,147	1,580	4,727
Elmet	2,078	1,072	3,150
Halifax	3,452	1,452	4,904
Hemsworth	3,876	1,453	5,329
Huddersfield	3,485	1,607	5,092
Keighley	2,377	1,259	3,636
Leeds Central	5,204	1,787	6,991
Leeds East	5,025	1,647	6,672
Leeds North East	3,024	1,285	4,309
Leeds North West	2,478	1,157	3,635
Leeds West	3,738	1,537	5,275
Morley and Leeds South	2,909	1,165	4,074
Normanton	2,249	1,207	3,456
Pontefract and Castleford	4,133	1,578	5,711
Pudsey	1,663	1,100	2,763
Shipley	1,982	1,077	3,059
Wakefield	3,445	1,390	4,835
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	3,559	1,571	5,130
Congleton	1,438	1,140	2,578
Crewe and Nantwich	2,902	1,436	4,338
Eddisbury	2,800	1,419	4,219
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,956	1,651	5,607
Halton	4,918	1,966	6,884
Macclesfield	1,669	1,062	2,731
Tatton	2,032	1,188	3,220
Warrington North	4,157	1,715	5,872
Warrington South	3,976	1,585	5,561
Lancashire			
Blackburn	5,246	1,752	6,998
Blackpool North	3,572	1,256	4,828
Blackpool South	3,505	1,467	4,972
Burnley	3,413	1,530	4,943
Chorley	2,496	1,502	3,998
Fylde	1,595	891	2,486
Hyndburn	2,141	1,094	3,235
Lancaster	2,090	994	3,084
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,655	1,251	3,906
Pendle	2,361	1,361	3,722
Preston	4,939	1,645	6,584
Ribble Valley	967	756	1,723
Rossendale and Darwen	2,385	1,350	3,735
South Ribble	2,294	1,330	3,624
West Lancashire	4,447	1,862	6,309
Wyre	2,225	1,065	3,290
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,815	874	2,689
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,196	1,402	4,598
Bolton North East	3,500	1,415	4,915
Bolton South East	4,296	1,735	6,031
Bolton West	2,967	1,540	4,507
Bury North	2,514	1,329	3,843
Bury South	2,675	1,377	4,052
Cheadle	1,268	863	2,131
Davyhulme	2,859	1,194	4,053
Denton and Reddish	3,589	1,660	5,249
Eccles	3,609	1,436	5,045
Hazel Grove	1,937	1,072	3,009
Heywood and Middleton	3,590	1,638	5,228
Leigh	3,814	1,696	5,510
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,074	1,264	3,338
Makerfield	3,790	1,932	5,722
Manchester Central	8,270	2,506	10,776
Manchester Blackley	4,705	1,667	6,372
Manchester Gorton	5,034	1,718	6,752
Manchester Withington	4,630	1,872	6,502
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,570	1,458	6,028
Oldham Central and Royton	3,983	1,588	5,571
Oldham West	2,838	1,290	4,128
Rochdale	4,155	1,793	5,948
Salford East	6,028	1,797	7,825
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,634	1,664	5,298
Stockport	2,876	1,262	4,138
Stretford	6,130	2,178	8,308
Wigan	4,540	1,942	6,482
Worsley	3,806	1,628	5,434
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	6,855	2,161	9,016
Bootle	7,555	2,400	9,955
Crosby	3,246	1,644	4,890
Knowsley North	6,618	1,982	8,600
Knowsley South	6,444	2,393	8,837
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,910	2,239	8,149
Liverpool Garston	5,516	1,940	7,456
Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,063	2,007	7,070
Liverpool Riverside	8,109	2,655	10,764
Liverpool Walton	7,688	2,615	10,303
Liverpool West Derby	6,651	2,144	8,795
Southport	2,724	1,459	4,183
St Helens North	4,329	1,691	6,020
St Helens South	5,202	1,886	7,088
Wallasey	5,114	1,933	7,047
Wirral South	2,441	1,174	3,615
Wirral West	2,715	1,307	4,022
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	6,291	1,895	8,186
Langbaurgh	5,158	1,726	6,884
Middlesbrough	7,512	2,141	9,653
Redcar	5,922	1,716	7,638
Stockton North	5,815	2,034	7,849
Stockton South	4,914	1,887	6,801
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,468	1,579	4,047
Carlisle	2,435	1,251	3,686
Copeland	2,243	1,127	3,370
Penrith and the Borders	1,592	1,148	2,740
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,156	739	1,895
Workington	2,412	1,217	3,629
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	4,192	1,636	5,828
City of Durham	2,840	1,222	4,062
Darlington	3,696	1,630	5,326
Easington	4,283	1,420	5,703
North Durham	4,399	1,672	6,071
North West Durham	3,662	1,377	5,039
Sedgefield	3,302	1,253	4,555
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,440	1,053	3,493
Blyth Valley	3,437	1,230	4,667
Hexham	1,322	815	2,137
Wansbeck	4,169	1,201	5,370
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	3,403	1,319	4,722
Gateshead East	4,739	1,611	6,350
Houghton and Washington	5,671	1,971	7,642
Jarrow	5,499	1,624	7,123
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,915	1,567	5,482
Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,292	1,775	7,067
Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,368	1,625	5,993
South Shields	5,228	1,788	7,016
Sunderland North	7,838	2,291	10,129
Sunderland South	5,947	2,076	8,023
Tyne Bridge	6,916	1,943	8,859
Tynemouth	4,532	1,653	6,185
Wallsend	5,625	1,995	7,620
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	2,506	1,183	3,689
Clwyd North West	3,261	1,468	4,729
Clwyd South West	2,349	1,213	3,562
Delyn	2,932	1,202	4,134
Wrexham	3,020	1,252	4,272
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,408	1,181	3,589
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,537	1,211	3,748
Llanelli	2,857	1,289	4,146
Pembroke	4,145	1,563	5,708
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	3,577	1,222	4,799
Islwyn	2,522	1,075	3,597
Monmouth	1,769	979	2,748
Newport East	3,049	1,344	4,393
Newport West	3,507	1,409	4,916
Torfaen	3,280	1,440	4,720
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,148	809	2,957
Conwy	2,344	956	3,300
Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,063	513	1,576
Ynys Mon	3,110	1,346	4,456
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,286	1,030	3,316
Caerphilly	3,760	1,185	4,945
Cynon Valley	2,978	941	3,919
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,447	1,151	4,598
Ogmore	3,218	933	4,151
Pontypridd	3,153	1,119	4,272
Rhondda	3,509	1,104	4,613

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 11, 1987

	Male	Female	All
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,390	764	2,154
Montgomery	1,192	685	1,877
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,992	1,550	5,542
Cardiff North	1,605	713	2,318
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,761	1,141	4,902
Cardiff West	4,087	1,296	5,383
Vale of Glamorgan	2,865	1,357	4,222
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	2,647	905	3,552
Gower	2,035	969	3,004
Neath	2,539	1,110	3,649
Swansea East	3,636	1,200	4,836
Swansea West	3,865	1,314	5,179
SCOTLAND			
Borders region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,202	717	1,919
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	950	550	1,500
Central region			
Clackmannan	3,082	1,324	4,406
Falkirk East	3,286	1,403	4,689
Falkirk West	2,801	1,381	4,182
Stirling	2,472	1,295	3,767
Dumfries and Galloway region			
Dumfries	2,335	1,326	3,661
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,400	1,184	3,584
Fife region			
Central Fife	3,668	1,784	5,452
Dunfermline East	3,277	1,479	4,756
Dunfermline West	2,538	1,198	3,736
Kirkcaldy	3,300	1,481	4,781
North East Fife	1,383	969	2,352
Grampian region			
Aberdeen North	3,446	1,266	4,712
Aberdeen South	2,650	1,204	3,854
Banff and Buchan	2,270	1,291	3,561
Gordon	1,805	1,248	3,053
Kincardine and Deeside	1,832	973	2,805
Moray	2,245	1,571	3,816
Highland region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,544	649	2,193
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,132	1,672	5,804
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,029	1,354	4,383
Lothian region			
East Lothian	2,806	1,278	4,084
Edinburgh Central	3,674	1,531	5,205
Edinburgh East	3,240	1,245	4,485
Edinburgh Leith	4,897	1,738	6,635
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,347	1,075	3,422
Edinburgh South	2,921	1,251	4,172
Edinburgh West	1,551	775	2,326
Linlithgow	3,728	1,492	5,220
Livingston	3,295	1,574	4,869
Mid Lothian	3,172	1,164	4,336
Strathclyde region			
Argyll and Bute	2,094	1,106	3,200
Ayr	3,316	1,420	4,736
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,726	1,562	6,288
Clydebank and Milngavie	3,563	1,205	4,768
Clydesdale	3,214	1,468	4,682
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,014	1,535	4,549
Cunninghame North	3,539	1,565	5,104
Cunninghame South	4,310	1,620	5,930
Dumbarton	3,580	2,068	5,648
East Kilbride	2,920	1,654	4,574
Eastwood	2,111	1,152	3,263
Glasgow Cathcart	3,032	1,182	4,214
Glasgow Central	5,642	1,824	7,466
Glasgow Garscadden	4,540	1,277	5,817
Glasgow Govan	4,549	1,512	6,061
Glasgow Hillhead	3,689	1,775	5,464
Glasgow Maryhill	5,773	1,971	7,744
Glasgow Pollock	5,526	1,633	7,159
Glasgow Provan	6,374	1,790	8,164
Glasgow Rutherglen	4,762	1,641	6,403
Glasgow Shettleston	4,934	1,557	6,491
Glasgow Springburn	6,407	2,018	8,425
Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,258	1,911	8,169
Hamilton	4,405	1,793	6,198
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,793	1,584	5,377
Monklands East	4,224	1,612	5,836
Monklands West	3,304	1,449	4,753
Motherwell North	4,370	1,658	6,028
Motherwell South	3,638	1,348	4,986
Paisley North	3,765	1,574	5,339
Paisley South	3,629	1,610	5,239
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,380	1,217	3,597
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,178	1,159	3,337
Tayside region			
Angus East	2,668	1,586	4,254
Dundee East	5,276	2,282	7,558
Dundee West	4,255	1,803	6,058
North Tayside	1,810	945	2,755
Perth and Kinross	2,478	1,237	3,715
Orkney and Shetland islands	983	566	1,549
Western Isles	1,290	433	1,723
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	3,390	1,441	4,831
Belfast North	6,569	2,281	8,850
Belfast South	3,934	1,868	5,802
Belfast West	9,710	2,376	12,086
East Antrim	4,537	2,007	6,544
East Londonderry	6,700	2,314	9,014
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	6,152	2,095	8,247
Foyle	9,566	2,369	11,935
Lagan Valley	4,217	1,834	6,051
Mid-Ulster	6,457	2,216	8,673
Newry & Armagh	6,501	2,282	8,783
North Antrim	4,944	1,764	6,708
North Down	2,885	1,654	4,539
South Antrim	3,884	1,862	5,746
South Down	4,516	2,079	6,595
Strangford	2,705	1,501	4,206
Upper Bann	4,808	2,132	6,940

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														
1986 Feb 6	2,479	*1,380*	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	*1,179*	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507
Apr 10	12,781	*5,047*	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	*1,188*	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213
June 12	3,300	*2,024*	265	631	1,201	767	1,143	2,226	771	677	7,479	18,460	4,486	22,946
July 10	35,489	*15,646*	3,984	9,918	13,508	9,106	15,133	20,362	8,220	10,334	22,119	148,173	7,972	156,145
Aug 14	41,084	*19,115*	3,783	10,812	14,882	10,037	15,569	22,474	8,291	10,840	22,201	159,973	8,642	168,615
Sept 11	44,631	*19,674*	4,167	12,103	15,938	10,997	16,998	24,206	9,328	11,595	21,224	171,187	9,222	180,409
Oct 9	6,752	*3,447*	546	1,351	1,720	1,085	1,469	2,490	768	1,338	4,835	22,354	2,000	24,354
Nov 13	1,053	*757*	46	141	214	162	130	253	36	92	218	2,345	—	2,345
Dec 11	917	*654*	45	123	207	156	121	200	59	89	207	2,124	—	2,124
1987 Jan 8	1,333	*793*	95	263	378	272	304	490	213	236	425	4,009	—	4,009
Feb 12	745	*529*	43	120	193	123	99	209	44	85	161	1,822	—	1,822
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

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.
† See note * to table 2·1 and note † table 2·14.

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														
1986 Feb 6	786	*136*	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	*210*	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	*295*	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	*175*	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
June 12	309	*213*	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
July 10	361	*253*	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	*106*	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sept 11	164	*100*	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
Oct 9	161	*51*	25	95	2,113	892	944	541	300	193	1,749	7,013	1,051	8,064
Nov 13	246	*56*	115	68	621	764	1,142	706	430	143	2,343	6,588	1,010	7,598
Dec 11	205	*70*	149	120	738	534	869	769	412	200	2,255	6,251	1,598	7,849
1987 Jan 8	293	*93*	279	132	791	587	1,100	845	373	231	2,807	7,438	1,489	8,927
Feb 12	513	*117*	175	179	1,264	1,033	1,573	958	800	299	2,394	9,188	1,792	10,980
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

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the totals of the unemployed.
* Included in South East.
† See note * to table 2·1. The change for students and temporarily stopped was effective from March 1986, because no estimates on the revised basis were made for February 1986.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom† Incl. school leavers	United Kingdom† Excl. school leavers	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																			
Annual averages																			
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,068	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63·6	2,207	151	26·3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66·6	2,476	137	32·1	8,539
1985	3,271	3,163	597	139	478	1,328	244	2,424	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,563	761	51·4	2,642	125	27·0	8,312
1986	3,289	3,185	610	152	442	1,236	217	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,668	711	36·2	2,759	117	22·8	8,237
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263	636	197	460	1,356	259	2,504	2,544	144	239	3,210	1,707	745	42·7	2,806	126	26·9	8,727
Q2	3,275	3,165	587	128	438	1,245	208	2,386	2,143	101	232	3,178	1,683	690	32·2	2,711	105	22·1	8,349
Q3	3,298	3,186	607	114	432	1,186	193	2,499	2,099	83	235	3,108	1,677	710	35·4	2,666	125	19·9	8,147
Q4	3,228	3,126	610	169	438	1,156	209	2,677	2,104	112	240	3,225	1,603	698	34·3	2,851	112	22·1	7,725
1987 Q1	3,222	3,142	691	221	455	1,358	257	2,702	2,466		252	3,361		705	39·3	2,979	94	25·2	8,416
Q2	2,999	2,930				1,197			2,137		248								7,426
Monthly																			
1986 June	3,229	3,122	562	107	431	1,205	191	2,346	2,078	87	233	3,170	1,610	687	30·6	2,652	104	20·4	8,775
July	3,280	3,178	594	108	437	1,231	185	2,395	2,132	87	235	3,105	1,670	714	33·8	2,645	108	20·1	8,471
Aug	3,280	3,188	596	113	432	1,201	198	2,479	2,120	81	238	3,064	1,690	711	38·4	2,643	125	19·8	7,955
Sept	3,333	3,192	632	120	429	1,127	196	2,624	2,046	81	232	3,156	1,670	704	34·1	2,710	141	19·7	8,015
Oct	3,237	3,120	590	141	439	1,116	199	2,668	2,026	85	233	3,217	1,610	696	33·8	2,785	106	20·3	7,842
Nov	3,217	3,119	583	165	431	1,173	213	2,673	2,068	111	237	3,180	1,590	692	33·2	2,867	113	22·1	7,872
Dec	3,229	3,140	656	202	445	1,180	216	2,689	2,218	139	250	3,277	1,610	705	36·0	2,902	116	24·0	7,461
1987 Jan	3,297	3,208	671	234	462	1,342	271	2,729	2,497	148	255	3,330	1,820	713	41·7	2,972	93	26·6	8,620
Feb	3,226	3,146	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	3,071	703	205	450	1,397	248	2,679	2,412	136	249	3,348		692	36·5	2,977	94	23.6	8,124
Apr	3,107	3,041	652	167	442	1,271		2,593	2,216	116	251	3,353			31·1	2,946			7,306
May	2,986	2,912	634	141	432	1,177		2,522	2,099		246								7,318
June	2,905	2,836				1,142			2,097		247								7,655
Percentage rate: latest month	10·5		8·2	4·8	15·8	8·5	9·1	10·8	7·4	6·3	19·3	14·6	3·1	14·2	1·9	21·2	2·1	0·8	6·3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q1		3,176	587	151	457	1,254	217	2,450	2,280		232	2,625	1,587	732	37·4	2,717	121		8,259
Q2		3,203	589	146	446	1,233	214	2,510	2,235		234	2,698	1,657	717	35·5	2,732	120		8,446
Q3		3,202	627	149	435	1,246	213	2,549	2,200		237	2,533	1,733	702	36·4	2,753	111		8,182
Q4		3,141	640	162	441	1,213	211	2,556	2,173		242	2,779	1,690	695	35·2	2,832	114		8,138
1987 Q1		3,073	640	175	442	1,254	215	2,648	2,204		246			691	34·6				7,948
Q2						1,191			2,229		250								7,435
Monthly																			
1986 June		3,213	577	146	448	1,231	215	2,523	2,222		236		1,630	710	36·0	2,729	114		8,443
July		3,212	627	141	437	1,267	217	2,541	2,210		237	2,590	1,770	713	36·7	2,743	108		8,190
Aug		3,209	624	152	435	1,250	213	2,557	2,201		238		1,740	695	35·9	2,745	107		8,057
Sept		3,183	631	154	433	1,221	211	2,550	2,189		237		1,690	697	36·6	2,772	119		8,285
Oct		3,160	639	155	444	1,210	210	2,544	2,175		239	2,725	1,660	697	36·7	2,802	107		8,222
Nov		3,143	637	158	435	1,214	213	2,549	2,166		241		1,690	693	35·5	2,825	119		8,243
Dec		3,119	645	175	445	1,215	212	2,574	2,177		246		1,720	695	33·4	2,849	116		7,949
1987 Jan		3,114	638	176	447	1,255	216	2,613	2,194		246		1,790	691	34·7	2,865			8,023
Feb		3,066	632	168	437	1,252	213	2,655	2,190		246	2,724	1,770	691	34·6	2,879			7,967
Mar		3,040	651	179	441	1,254	217	2,676	2,227		246			693	34·2	2,902			7,854
Apr		3,018	641	163	442	1,211		2,659	2,228		250				30·9	2,906			7,500
May		2,952	633	161 e	438 e	1,188		2,661	2,220		251								7,546
June		2,925				1,175			2,239		250								7,260
Percentage rate: latest month		10·5	8·2	5·5 e	16·0 e	8·9	8·0	11·4	8·0		19·5	11·5	2·9	14·2	1·9	20·9	2·7		6·1
latest three months change on previous three months		−0·4	N/C	−0·2	−0·1	−0·5	+0·1	+0·2	+0·1		+0·4	+0·2	+0·2	−0·1	+0·3	+0·4	+0·1		−0·5

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation. There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics: (i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems, (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC (Eurostat), OECD (Main Economic Indicators, supplement by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* 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.
† See footnotes to table 2·1.
‡ 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 of 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 All	Male and Female School leavers‡	Male and Female Excluding school leavers	Male and Female *Change since previous year*††	Male All	Male School leavers‡	Male Excluding school leavers	Male *Change since previous year*††	Female All	Female Married	Female School leavers‡	Female Excluding school leavers	Female *Change since previous year*††
1986 Jun 12	364·6	21·0	343·6	*+24·0*	229·9	11·7	218·2	*+15·1*	134·7	55·7	9·3	125·4	*+9·0*
Jul 11	476·1	22·5	453·6	*+25·9*	286·3	12·1	274·3	*+13·2*	189·7	62·4	10·4	179·3	*+12·7*
Aug 14	406·3	15·1	391·2	*+2·3*	250·2	8·9	241·3	*+1·3*	156·1	62·9	6·1	149·9	*+0·9*
Sep 11	528·9	85·9	443·0	*+17·4*	315·8	49·0	266·8	*+8·9*	213·1	64·8	36·8	176·3	*+8·7*
Oct 9	459·5	24·7	434·8	*+7·0*	286·9	13·8	273·1	*+4·9*	172·7	65·1	10·9	161·7	*+2·1*
Nov 13	415·2	12·3	402·9	*+14·2*	266·8	6·9	259·8	*+12·1*	148·4	61·0	5·4	143·1	*+2·1*
Dec 11	356·6	8·7	347·9	*−9·1*	235·6	4·9	230·7	*−4·5*	121·0	50·8	3·8	117·2	*−4·7*
1987 Jan 8	368·7	13·3	355·4	*−8·3*	231·5	7·5	224·0	*−6·0*	137·1	56·1	5·8	131·4	*−2·3*
Feb 12	398·8	11·6	387·2	*+11·8*	263·2	6·6	256·6	*+19·5*	135·7	56·5	5·0	130·6	*−7·7*
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*
Jun 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*

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW† Male and Female All	Male and Female School leavers‡	Male and Female Excluding school leavers	Male and Female *Change since previous year*††	Male All	Male School leavers‡	Male Excluding school leavers	Male *Change since previous year*††	Female All	Female Married	Female School leavers‡	Female Excluding school leavers	Female *Change since previous year*††
1986 Jun 12	400·6	18·1	382·5	*+3·5*	259·3	10·1	249·2	*+2·2*	141·3	57·0	8·0	133·3	*+1·3*
Jul 11	421·6	22·6	399·0	*+28·9*	271·2	12·5	258·7	*+16·9*	150·5	57·2	10·2	140·3	*+12·0*
Aug 14	405·8	17·2	388·7	*+3·9*	258·4	9·4	249·0	*+1·4*	147·4	53·6	7·8	139·6	*+2·4*
Sep 11	471·7	28·9	442·8	*+57·6*	284·0	16·8	267·2	*+30·0*	187·7	69·6	12·1	175·6	*+27·6*
Oct 9	563·2	41·8	521·4	*+35·8*	342·6	24·0	318·7	*+23·0*	220·6	70·4	17·9	202·7	*+12·8*
Nov 13	432·9	22·8	410·1	*+16·2*	266·5	13·0	253·6	*+9·1*	166·4	65·8	9·8	156·6	*+7·3*
Dec 11	343·2	13·3	329·9	*−6·8*	212·4	7·4	205·0	*−2·3*	130·8	50·9	5·9	124·9	*−4·4*
1987 Jan 8	294·9	8·1	286·9	*+61·4*	176·4	4·4	172·0	*+37·1*	118·5	53·9	3·7	114·9	*+24·3*
Feb 12	460·8	14·5	446·3	*+44·1*	296·5	8·2	288·4	*+32·0*	164·2	70·8	6·3	157·9	*+12·0*
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*
Jun 11	403·4	11·7	391·8	*+19·3*	264·0	6·6	257·5	*+8·3*	139·4	59·3	5·1	134·3	*+1·0*

* 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

THOUSAND

INFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1986 June 12	22·7	25·5	51·2	30·0	20·5	31·9	22·3	10·4	8·4	**222·8**
July 11	23·9	33·1	87·7	34·1	22·3	32·9	23·3	11·8	9·7	**278·7**
Aug 14	20·8	28·4	63·4	32·7	21·6	32·8	23·4	11·3	9·3	**243·8**
Sept 11	61·9	47·4	62·6	32·4	21·8	32·9	24·4	12·5	9·2	**305·2**
Oct 9	28·1	34·4	67·2	37·1	24·3	37·0	26·4	13·4	10·5	**278·2**
Nov 13	20·8	27·9	61·2	36·5	25·0	38·4	27·2	13·4	9·7	**260·0**
Dec 11	16·9	24·1	54·4	32·8	22·8	35·3	24·5	10·8	7·6	**229·3**
1987 Jan 8	18·0	22·3	51·2	31·3	21·7	34·2	25·5	12·2	8·5	**225·0**
Feb 12	18·8	26·9	60·3	37·9	25·9	39·8	27·0	11·6	7·9	**256·0**
Mar 12	14·9	23·0	50·8	30·7	21·1	32·9	24·0	10·5	7·1	**215·2**
Apr 9	13·4	22·5	52·0	31·7	22·0	34·6	28·0	13·1	8·6	**226·0**
May 14	20·8	20·2	44·9	27·6	19·0	28·8	20·5	9·7	6·9	**198·4**
June 11	14·6	22·0	47·8	28·1	18·7	28·2	19·8	9·4	6·7	**195·3**
FEMALE										
1986 June 12	17·1	18·4	33·2	20·2	11·3	16·0	10·3	3·4	—	**129·9**
July 11	19·3	26·9	65·5	23·8	13·1	19·1	11·4	3·8	—	**182·9**
Aug 14	14·7	21·2	44·8	22·6	13·2	19·3	11·7	3·9	—	**151·4**
Sept 11	46·7	42·4	42·9	23·4	13·8	19·0	11·5	4·7	—	**204·4**
Oct 9	21·7	26·6	45·3	24·8	13·5	18·4	11·8	4·3	—	**166·4**
Nov 13	15·6	20·0	38·9	23·0	12·5	17·9	11·9	4·1	—	**144·0**
Dec 11	12·5	16·9	31·4	19·1	10·5	14·8	9·8	3·3	—	**117·4**
1987 Jan 8	14·6	18·1	35·2	20·2	12·0	17·9	10·9	3·6	—	**132·5**
Feb 12	14·1	18·6	35·0	21·2	12·1	16·4	10·4	3·3	—	**131·0**
Mar 12	10·6	15·2	30·5	19·3	11·3	16·3	10·4	3·2	—	**116·9**
Apr 9	9·7	14·7	31·2	20·6	12·0	17·2	11·4	3·7	—	**120·4**
May 14	14·7	13·3	27·5	18·1	10·5	15·1	9·6	3·0	—	**111·8**
June 11	10·5	14·7	29·0	17·7	10·1	14·4	9·4	3·1	—	**108·9**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1986 June 12	−2·1	+2·1	+4·1	+3·3	+1·3	+2·8	+1·5	+0·3	+0·6	**+13·7**
July 11	−0·9	+1·7	+5·1	+2·4	+1·0	+1·9	+0·8	+0·2	+1·2	**+13·4**
Aug 14	−3·2	−0·3	+1·6	+1·1	−0·2	+0·8	+0·1	−0·8	+0·4	**−0·5**
Sept 11	+3·9	+1·4	+2·5	+1·5	+0·4	+1·0	+1·5	+0·4	+0·5	**−13·2**
Oct 9	−4·6	−1·2	+3·1	+2·1	+0·7	+1·0	—	—	+0·1	**+0·9**
Nov 13	−2·3	−0·1	+3·4	+3·1	+1·6	+2·3	+1·7	+1·2	+0·7	**+11·4**
Dec 11	−2·4	−1·0	+0·9	+0·1	−0·3	−0·7	−0·7	−0·3	−0·6	**−4·8**
1987 Jan 8	−1·8	−0·7	+1·1	+0·6	−0·3	−1·0	−2·2	−0·6	−1·7	**−6·5**
Feb 12	−2·5	+0·1	+6·1	+4·7	+3·1	+4·8	+2·8	+0·6	−1·1	**+18·5**
Mar 12	−2·5	−2·2	−2·2	−2·8	−2·4	−3·7	−0·9	−1·0	−1·6	**−19·2**
Apr 9	−18·4	−0·4	+2·2	+1·3	+0·8	+1·0	+2·5	−0·8	−2·3	**−14·0**
May 14	−2·1	−2·6	−3·7	−2·4	−1·9	−3·7	−3·2	−1·9	−2·0	**−23·5**
June 11	−8·1	−3·5	−3·4	−1·9	−1·8	−3·7	−2·5	−1·0	−1·7	**−27·5**
FEMALE										
1986 June 12	−0·9	+1·5	+2·2	+1·6	+0·8	+1·9	+1·2	+0·3	—	**+8·7**
July 11	−0·1	+1·0	+3·7	+2·3	+1·1	+2·6	+1·6	+0·5	—	**+12·5**
Aug 14	−2·9	−0·8	+0·2	+0·8	+0·4	+1·0	+0·4	+0·3	—	**−0·7**
Sept 11	+3·1	+1·7	+1·2	+1·4	+1·4	+2·1	+0·6	+0·4	—	**+11·9**
Oct 9	−3·8	−2·2	+1·1	+1·5	+0·8	+1·5	+0·4	+0·3	—	**−0·4**
Nov 13	−1·8	−1·1	+0·8	+0·9	+0·4	+1·3	+0·8	+0·4	—	**−1·7**
Dec 11	−1·6	−1·5	−1·0	−0·7	−0·3	−0·1	+0·1	+0·2	−0·2	**−4·8**
1987 Jan 8	−1·7	−1·4	−0·9	−0·3	−0·2	−0·6	−0·4	+0·1	—	**+3·3**
Feb 12	−2·6	−1·9	−1·2	−1·4	−0·6	−0·6	−0·1	+0·2	—	**−4·7**
Mar 12	−2·0	−1·3	−1·2	−1·0	−0·2	+0·1	—	+0·1	—	**−5·5**
Apr 9	−14·0	−1·9	−1·7	−0·6	−0·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·3	—	**−20·0**
May 14	−2·3	−2·4	−4·2	−2·7	−1·1	−0·7	−0·5	−0·5	—	**−14·5**
June 11	−6·6	−3·7	−4·2	−2·5	−1·2	−1·6	−0·9	−0·3	—	**−21·0**

OUTFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
MALE										
1986 June 12	17·5	27·3	56·1	32·7	22·8	35·4	22·2	8·8	9·4	**232·1**
July 11	20·1	29·4	59·3	33·4	22·7	34·7	22·0	8·3	9·0	**238·9**
Aug 14	16·8	26·5	61·2	31·7	21·3	32·4	20·8	8·0	8·9	**227·7**
Sept 11	26·5	30·5	68·8	34·3	22·7	34·3	21·2	8·3	9·4	**255·9**
Oct 9	34·7	48·5	78·8	37·8	24·6	36·7	22·4	8·6	9·6	**301·7**
Nov 13	22·9	28·1	58·7	32·6	22·3	33·6	21·1	8·4	9·6	**237·3**
Dec 11	15·1	22·1	47·1	26·3	17·9	28·4	18·4	7·3	7·9	**190·5**
1987 Jan 8	9·7	15·2	35·6	21·3	14·5	22·8	15·1	6·1	7·1	**147·5**
Feb 12	18·0	26·7	62·4	38·6	26·8	41·6	25·8	9·8	10·4	**260·2**
Mar 12	15·7	26·2	59·4	36·2	25·3	39·0	25·2	9·6	9·9	**246·5**
Apr 9	12·5	24·0	54·2	33·1	23·4	36·3	23·7	9·6	9·5	**226·3**
May 14	13·2	24·8	58·0	35·4	24·1	37·6	24·6	10·4	9·7	**237·8**
June 11	13·1	24·8	57·5	35·7	24·4	37·8	24·4	9·9	9·4	**237·0**
FEMALE										
1986 June 12	13·7	19·6	35·3	21·4	12·0	15·6	9·1	2·8	0·1	**129·5**
July 11	15·9	21·5	37·6	21·2	11·8	14·8	8·5	2·6	0·1	**134·1**
Aug 14	13·4	20·3	41·2	20·5	11·3	14·2	8·6	2·6	0·1	**132·1**
Sept 11	19·3	24·3	51·8	24·6	15·0	21·4	11·4	3·3	0·1	**171·3**
Oct 9	26·1	40·2	55·1	26·0	15·3	19·9	10·9	3·2	0·1	**196·7**
Nov 13	17·5	23·7	41·4	23·9	13·8	18·0	10·2	3·2	0·1	**151·7**
Dec 11	11·9	18·3	33·5	19·4	10·8	13·9	8·4	2·6	0·1	**119·0**
1987 Jan 8	7·9	13·3	27·5	18·6	10·9	14·3	8·0	2·7	0·1	**103·4**
Feb 12	13·6	20·1	39·5	25·7	15·0	18·7	11·1	3·4	0·1	**147·2**
Mar 12	11·7	19·1	37·6	23·8	13·7	17·9	10·9	3·2	0·1	**138·0**
Apr 9	9·3	17·3	34·5	21·8	12·4	16·0	9·7	3·1	0·1	**124·2**
May 14	10·0	18·5	37·4	24·3	14·1	18·7	11·2	3·6	0·1	**137·9**
June 11	10·0	17·3	34·7	22·0	12·6	16·6	10·4	3·4	0·1	**127·0**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1986 June 12	−0·1	−0·2	+0·2	+0·8	−0·1	+0·3	−0·2	−0·1	−0·1	**+0·5**
July 11	+1·5	+2·0	+4·1	+3·3	+1·6	+2·2	+1·3	+0·4	+0·2	**+16·6**
Aug 14	—	−0·5	+0·7	+1·7	+0·7	+1·8	+0·9	+0·3	+0·2	**+5·8**
Sept 11	+3·1	+3·3	+7·2	+4·3	+2·4	+4·0	+2·1	+0·8	+1·1	**+28·1**
Oct 9	−3·6	−0·5	+5·2	+4·1	+1·8	+3·6	+2·2	+0·5	+0·3	**+13·6**
Nov 13	−1·8	−1·0	+3·5	+3·1	+2·3	+3·3	+1·7	+0·6	—	**+11·8**
Dec 11	−2·7	−2·3	−1·1	+0·4	+0·4	+1·8	+1·4	+0·4	−0·5	**−2·2**
1987 Jan 8	+1·0	+1·7	+6·5	+4·6	+2·9	+4·6	+3·1	+1·0	+0·9	**+26·5**
Feb 12	−0·6	+0·2	+7·6	+6·4	+4·4	+7·7	+4·2	+1·6	+0·3	**+31·9**
Mar 12	+0·1	+0·7	+6·9	+5·1	+4·2	+6·1	+4·4	+1·6	+0·7	
Apr 9	−0·1	−1·8	−0·5	+1·0	+1·1	+1·7	+1·9	+0·9	—	**+3·4**
May 14	−4·1	−2·4	+1·5	+2·1	+1·1	+1·7	+2·0	+1·2	+0·2	**+2·9**
June 11	−4·4	−2·5	+1·4	+3·0	+1·6	+2·4	+2·2	+1·1	—	**+4·9**
FEMALE										
1986 June 12	—	−1·0	−0·2	+1·1	+0·6	+1·2	+0·3	—	—	**+1·8**
July 11	+1·6	+1·5	+2·8	+2·3	+1·5	+1·8	+0·6	+0·3	—	**+12·2**
Aug 14	−0·2	−0·6	+0·8	+1·3	+1·1	+1·6	+0·9	+0·3	—	**+4·9**
Sept 11	+1·4	+2·5	+6·3	+3·9	+2·7	+4·6	+2·3	+0·7	—	**+24·6**
Oct 9	−3·3	−1·1	+3·0	+2·5	+2·0	+2·7	+1·4	+0·3	—	**+7·4**
Nov 13	−1·4	−0·4	+1·7	+2·7	+1·8	+2·9	+1·4	+0·6	—	**+9·2**
Dec 11	−2·0	−2·1	−1·7	−0·1	—	+0·7	+0·6	+0·2	—	**−4·1**
1987 Jan 8	+0·9	+1·4	+4·6	+4·6	+2·6	+3·4	+1·8	+0·8	—	**+20·2**
Feb 12	−0·6	−0·6	+2·2	+3·0	+2·3	+2·7	+1·9	+0·7	—	**+11·5**
Mar 12	−0·3	−0·5	+2·7	+3·0	+2·1	+2·6	+2·2	+0·6	—	
Apr 9	−0·7	−1·3	−0·1	+1·2	+0·9	+1·1	+0·8	+0·4	—	**+2·4**
May 14	−2·8	−0·9	+0·8	+2·3	+1·6	+2·1	+1·8	+0·7	—	**+5·6**
June 11	−3·7	−2·3	−0·6	+0·6	+0·6	+1·0	+1·3	+0·6	—	**−2·5**

** 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.

2·21 UNEMPLOYMENT
Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by age and sex

GREAT BRITAIN
Age group

	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
April 1986	23·7	23·5	19·0	14·4	12·4	9·9	11·1	17·6	7·6	13·7
April 1987	16·0	20·2	17·6	14·0	11·9	9·6	10·9	17·3	7·3	12·9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
January 1986-April 1986	16·6	9·9	7·1	4·7	3·7	2·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·4
January 1987-April 1987	10·9	9·7	7·5	4·9	3·8	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·4	4·4
Change	−5·7	−0·2	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1	+0·1	+0·1	−0·1	−0·6	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡	R									
January 1986-April 1986	47·3	43·2	38·3	36·8	32·1	30·1	25·0	18·8	46·7	33·4
January 1987-April 1987	60·3	49·4	44·8	41·4	38·1	35·7	29·6	21·7	45·3	38·4
Change	+13·0	+6·2	+6·5	+4·6	+6·0	+5·6	+4·6	+2·9	−1·4	+5·0

	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	All ages
FEMALE									
Unemployment rates § (per cent)									
April 1986	18·8	19·3	14·2	12·4	7·9	4·6	5·7	6·1	9·0
April 1987	12·7	16·4	12·8	11·5	7·4	4·4	5·6	6·2	8·3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†									
January 1986- April 1986	13·1	8·2	6·1	5·0	3·3	1·9	1·5	0·9	3·6
January 1987-April 1987	8·5	7·6	5·9	4·8	3·2	1·9	1·5	0·8	3·3
Change	−4·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·2	−0·1	—	—	−0·1	−0·3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡	R								
January 1986-April 1986	48·3	46·1	45·0	45·0	45·1	42·6	27·3	12·8	40·7
January 1987-April 1987	59·6	51·5	51·4	51·6	52·2	48·9	33·8	16·7	46·7
Change	+11·3	+5·4	+6·4	+6·6	+7·1	+6·3	+6·5	+3·9	+6·0
MALE AND FEMALE									
Unemployment rates § ** **(per cent)**									
April 1986	21·3	21·6	16·9	13·7	10·7	7·7	8·8	10·7	11·8
April 1987	14·4	18·5	15·5	13·1	10·2	7·4	8·6	10·6	11·0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed§									
January 1986-April 1986	14·9	9·1	6·7	4·8	3·5	2·5	2·2	2·2	4·1
January 1987-April 1987	9·7	8·7	6·8	4·9	3·6	2·5	2·3	2·0	4·0
Change	−5·2	−0·4	+0·1	+0·1	+0·1	—	+0·1	−0·2	−0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed§	R								
January 1986-April 1986	47·7	44·4	40·7	39·6	35·7	33·2	25·6	23·3	35·7
January 1987-April 1987	60·0	50·3	47·1	44·9	42·0	39·0	30·8	25·4	41·0
Change	+12·3	+5·9	+6·4	+5·3	+6·3	+5·8	+5·2	+2·1	+5·3

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
† The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment, the unemployed and self employed and HM Forces.
‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.
§ While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
** The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are now expressed as a percentage of the whole working population and the rates are consistent with tables 2·1 to 2·3 and 2·23.
Note: Corrections have been made to the quarterly unemployment flows data (mainly outflows) for the period January to April 1986 given in tables 2·21, 2·23, 2·25 and 2·26 of the August 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*. Earlier calculations had not taken proper account of the effect of the change in compilation in March 1986 (see *Employment Gazette* March/April 1986, pp 107–108). Amended likelihoods of ceasing to be unemployed for the period are included in tables 2·21 and 2·23 of this edition. (Similar but negligible corrections to the likelihoods of becoming unemployed between January and April 1986 have also been made in any case been routinely revised to take account of more up-to-date (mid-1986) estimates of the working population.)
Revised versions of tables 2·25 and 2·26 for January to April 1986 are available on request from Stats B, Room 428, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

2·22 UNEMPLOYMENT
Median* duration of unemployment by age and sex (weeks)

GREAT BRITAIN	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
January 1986-April 1986	8·7	15·0	14·1	12·9	12·6	12·1	11·7	13·1	21·2	12·9
January 1987-April 1987	8·1	13·0	13·2	13·0	13·4	12·8	14·7	25·4	13·0	
Change	−0·6	−2·0	−0·9	+0·1	+0·8	+0·7	+1·1	+1·6	+4·2	+0·1
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
April 1986	12·9	28·0	34·4	44·3	52·4	60·0	68·8	87·6	26·8	42·2
April 1987	20·5	26·7	31·6	42·2	51·8	60·8	69·7	92·1	30·9	43·4
Change	+7·6	−1·3	−2·8	−2·1	−0·6	+0·8	+0·9	+4·5	+4·1	+1·2
FEMALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
January 1986-April 1986	8·5	13·4	14·6	19·1	16·3	11·3	11·7	14·5	41·4	13·5
January 1987-April 1987	8·2	12·7	14·3	20·2	18·8	12·9	14·4	17·6	38·4	14·4
Change	−0·3	−0·7	−0·3	+1·1	+2·5	+1·6	+2·7	+3·1	−3·0	+0·9
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
April 1986	13·1	28·2	28·0	26·9	27·5	30·8	52·8	92·3	173·1	30·3
April 1987	21·1	28·3	27·3	27·6	28·7	32·6	54·3	99·2	184·6	31·9
Change	+8·0	+0·1	−0·7	+0·7	+1·2	+1·8	+1·5	+6·9	+11·5	+1·6
MALE AND FEMALE										
Computerised spells (computerised records only)										
January 1986-April 1986	8·6	14·3	14·3	15·1	13·7	11·9	11·7	13·4	21·5	13·0
January 1987-April 1987	8·1	12·8	13·6	15·7	15·2	12·8	13·2	15·4	25·6	13·4
Change	−0·5	−1·5	−0·7	+0·6	+1·5	+0·9	+1·5	+2·0	+4·1	+0·4
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
April 1986	13·0	28·1	31·9	35·5	40·9	48·2	63·1	88·9	27·2	37·0
April 1987	20·8	27·4	29·9	35·1	40·8	49·1	64·4	93·9	31·5	38·1
Change	+7·8	+0·7	−2·0	−0·4	−0·1	+0·9	+1·3	+5·0	+4·3	+1·1

* The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed, which has been exceeded by 50 per cent of the unemployed.
† These medians are affected by the small number of observations in these cells.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·23
Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by region and sex

	South East	*Greater London* **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
April 1986	10·1	*11·0*	10·0	11·1	15·5	12·2	15·9	18·2	20·0	17·6	16·8	13·7
April 1987	9·2	*10·3*	9·3	10·1	14·3	11·7	15·1	17·0	19·0	15·8	17·4	12·9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
January 1986-April 1986	4·1	*4·0*	4·1	4·5	4·1	3·9	4·7	4·9	5·3	4·9	5·3	4·4
January 1987-April 1987	3·9	*3·8*	4·1	4·3	4·0	4·1	4·6	4·7	5·5	4·9	5·5	4·4
Change	−0·2	*−0·2*	—	−0·2	−0·1	+0·2	−0·1	−0·2	+0·2	—	+0·2	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡												
January 1986-April 1986 R	40·5	*35·4*	41·4	43·1	27·2	33·0	29·9	27·5	27·9	29·8	33·5	33·4
January 1987-April 1987	47·2	*40·0*	49·7	49·6	32·9	38·2	34·1	31·4	31·7	36·8	35·1	38·4
Change	+6·7	*+4·6*	+8·3	+6·5	+5·7	+5·2	+4·2	+3·9	+3·8	+7·0	+1·6	+5·0
FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
April 1986	6·8	*7·3*	8·0	8·7	10·4	8·6	10·1	10·8	11·9	11·6	10·9	9·0
April 1987	6·1	*6·6*	7·3	8·0	9·5	8·0	9·2	9·9	10·3	10·1	10·8	8·3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
January 1986-April 1986	3·1	*3·2*	3·5	3·7	3·5	3·5	3·9	4·0	4·2	4·5	4·4	3·6
January 1987-April 1987	2·8	*2·9*	3·3	3·6	3·2	3·2	3·5	3·6	3·7	4·0	4·3	3·3
Change	−0·3	*−0·3*	−0·2	−0·1	−0·3	−0·3	−0·4	−0·4	−0·5	−0·5	−0·1	−0·3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡												
January 1986-April 1986 R	46·4	*43·7*	44·5	45·3	33·3	39·7	37·3	37·2	35·1	40·1	41·7	40·7
January 1987-April 1987	53·3	*49·3*	52·7	52·4	40·3	46·1	43·4	41·4	42·3	48·2	44·2	46·7
Change	+6·9	*+5·6*	+8·2	+7·1	+7·0	+6·4	+6·1	+4·2	+7·2	+8·1	+2·5	+6·0
MALE AND FEMALE												
Unemployment rates §												
April 1986	8·7	*9·5*	9·2	10·1	13·5	10·7	13·6	15·1	16·7	15·3	14·4	11·8
April 1987	7·9	*8·8*	8·5	9·3	12·4	10·2	12·7	14·0	15·5	13·6	14·7	11·0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
January 1986-April 1986	3·7	*3·7*	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·8	4·4	4·5	4·9	4·8	4·9	4·1
January 1987-April 1987	3·5	*3·4*	3·8	4·0	3·7	3·8	4·2	4·2	4·7	4·6	5·0	4·0
Change	−0·2	*−0·3*	−0·1	−0·1	−0·2	—	−0·2	−0·3	−0·2	−0·2	+0·1	−0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡												
January 1986-April 1986 R	42·4	*38·0*	42·4	43·9	29·1	35·2	32·1	30·4	30·0	32·8	36·1	35·7
January 1987-April 1987	49·2	*42·8*	50·8	50·6	35·2	40·8	36·9	34·3	34·6	40·1	37·9	41·0
Change	+6·8	*+4·8*	+8·4	+6·7	+6·1	+5·6	+4·8	+3·9	+4·6	+7·3	+1·8	+5·3

* See footnote to table 2·21.
† See footnote to table 2·21.
‡ See footnote to table 2·21.
** Included in the South East.
§ See footnote to table 2·1 and 2·2.
Note: See note to table 2·21.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·24
Median* duration of unemployment by region and sex

	South East	*Greater London* **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
January 1986-April 1986	10·9	*12·6*	10·3	12·1	15·9	12·0	13·2	16·3	15·9	16·6	13·5	12·9
January 1987-April 1987	11·0	*13·7*	9·9	11·6	16·7	12·0	13·8	16·4	15·6	16·7	14·1	13·0
Change	+0·1	*+1·1*	−0·4	−0·5	−0·8	—	+0·6	+0·1	−0·3	+0·1	+0·6	+0·1
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
April 1986	35·6	*39·0*	32·2	32·9	55·4	42·5	40·5	51·0	50·9	43·3	44·0	42·2
April 1987	37·7	*42·2*	33·6	34·0	55·8	40·8	47·6	51·8	48·1	42·5	41·8	43·4
Change	+2·1	*+3·2*	+1·4	+1·1	+0·4	−1·7	+7·1	+0·8	−2·8	−0·8	−2·2	+1·2
FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
January 1986-April 1986	11·4	*11·8*	11·8	13·6	17·8	13·6	15·4	14·6	17·4	14·6	13·3	13·5
January 1987-April 1987	12·3	*12·8*	12·3	13·4	18·4	14·7	15·6	15·1	17·7	16·1	14·3	14·4
Change	+0·9	*+1·0*	+0·5	−0·2	+0·6	+1·1	+0·2	+0·5	+0·3	+1·5	+1·0	+0·9
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
April 1986	28·1	*29·7*	27·0	28·2	34·7	29·6	30·2	32·4	32·8	30·7	29·6	30·3
April 1987	30·2	*31·9*	28·9	29·1	36·0	31·1	33·1	34·1	34·6	30·9	30·9	31·9
Change	+2·1	*+2·2*	+1·9	+0·9	+1·3	+1·5	+2·9	+1·7	+1·8	+0·2	+1·3	+1·6
MALE AND FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
January 1986-April 1986	11·1	*12·3*	10·8	12·6	16·6	12·4	14·0	15·7	16·4	15·8	13·4	13·0
January 1987-April 1987	11·5	*13·3*	10·7	12·2	17·3	12·7	14·4	15·9	16·3	16·5	14·2	13·4
Change	+0·4	*+1·0*	−0·1	−0·4	+0·7	+0·3	+0·4	+0·2	−0·1	+0·7	+0·8	+0·4
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
April 1986	32·8	*35·7*	30·1	31·0	46·2	36·7	36·6	43·0	43·6	37·7	37·6	37·0
April 1987	34·8	*37·8*	31·7	31·9	47·2	36·6	41·1	44·5	42·5	37·3	37·3	38·1
Change	+2·0	*+2·1*	+1·6	+0·9	+1·0	−0·1	+4·5	+1·5	−1·1	−0·4	−0·3	+1·1

* See footnotes to table 2·22.
** See footnote to table 2·23.

2·21 UNEMPLOYMENT
Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by age and sex

GREAT BRITAIN
Age group

	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
April 1986	23·7	23·5	19·0	14·4	12·4	9·9	11·1	17·6	7·6	13·7
April 1987	16·0	20·2	17·6	14·0	11·9	9·6	10·9	17·3	7·3	12·9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
January 1986-April 1986	16·6	9·9	7·1	4·7	3·7	2·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·4
January 1987-April 1987	10·9	9·7	7·5	4·9	3·8	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·4	4·4
Change	−5·7	−0·2	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1	+0·1	+0·1	−0·1	−0·6	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡	R									
January 1986-April 1986	47·3	43·2	38·3	36·8	32·1	30·1	25·0	18·8	46·7	33·4
January 1987-April 1987	60·3	49·4	44·8	41·4	38·1	35·7	29·6	21·7	45·3	38·4
Change	+13·0	+6·2	+6·5	+4·6	+6·0	+5·6	+4·6	+2·9	−1·4	+5·0

	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	All ages
FEMALE									
Unemployment rates § (per cent)									
April 1986	18·8	19·3	14·2	12·4	7·9	4·6	5·7	6·1	9·0
April 1987	12·7	16·4	12·8	11·5	7·4	4·4	5·6	6·2	8·3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†									
January 1986- April 1986	13·1	8·2	6·1	5·0	3·3	1·9	1·5	0·9	3·6
January 1987-April 1987	8·5	7·6	5·9	4·8	3·2	1·9	1·5	0·8	3·3
Change	−4·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·2	−0·1	—	—	−0·1	−0·3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡	R								
January 1986-April 1986	48·3	46·1	45·0	45·0	45·1	42·6	27·3	12·8	40·7
January 1987-April 1987	59·6	51·5	51·4	51·6	52·2	48·9	33·8	16·7	46·7
Change	+11·3	+5·4	+6·4	+6·6	+7·1	+6·3	+6·5	+3·9	+6·0
MALE AND FEMALE									
Unemployment rates § ** (per cent)**									
April 1986	21·3	21·6	16·9	13·7	10·7	7·7	8·8	10·7	11·8
April 1987	14·4	18·5	15·5	13·1	10·2	7·4	8·6	10·6	11·0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed§									
January 1986-April 1986	14·9	9·1	6·7	4·8	3·5	2·5	2·2	2·2	4·1
January 1987-April 1987	9·7	8·7	6·8	4·9	3·6	2·5	2·3	2·0	4·0
Change	−5·2	−0·4	+0·1	+0·1	+0·1	—	+0·1	−0·2	−0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed§	R								
January 1986-April 1986	47·7	44·4	40·7	39·6	35·7	33·2	25·6	23·3	35·7
January 1987-April 1987	60·0	50·3	47·1	44·9	42·0	39·0	30·8	25·4	41·0
Change	+12·3	+5·9	+6·4	+5·3	+6·3	+5·8	+5·2	+2·1	+5·3

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
† The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment, the unemployed and self employed and HM Forces.
‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.
§ While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
** The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are now expressed as a percentage of the whole working population and the rates are consistent with tables 2·1 to 2·3 and 2·23.
Note: Corrections have been made to the quarterly unemployment flows data (mainly outflows) for the period January to April 1986 given in tables 2·21, 2·23, 2·25 and 2·26 of the August 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*. Earlier calculations had not taken proper account of the effect of the change in compilation in March 1986 (see *Employment Gazette* March/April 1986, pp 107–108). Amended likelihoods of ceasing to be unemployed for the period are included in tables 2·21 and 2·23 of this edition. (Similar but negligible corrections to the likelihoods of becoming unemployed between January and April 1986 have also been incorporated although these figures have in any case been routinely revised to take account of more up-to-date (mid-1986) estimates of the working population.)
Revised versions of tables 2·25 and 2·26 for January to April 1986 are available on request from Stats B, Room 428, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

2·22 UNEMPLOYMENT
Median* duration of unemployment by age and sex (weeks)

GREAT BRITAIN	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
January 1986-April 1986	8·7	15·0	14·1	12·9	12·6	12·1	11·7	13·1	21·2	12·9
January 1987-April 1987	8·1	13·0	13·2	13·0	13·4	12·8	14·7	25·4	13·0	
Change	−0·6	−2·0	−0·9	+0·1	+0·8	+0·7	+1·1	+1·6	+4·2	+0·1
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
April 1986	12·9	28·0	34·4	44·3	52·4	60·0	68·8	87·6	26·8	42·2
April 1987	20·5	26·7	31·6	42·2	51·8	60·8	69·7	92·1	30·9	43·4
Change	+7·6	−1·3	−2·8	−2·1	−0·6	+0·8	+0·9	+4·5	+4·1	+1·2
FEMALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
January 1986-April 1986	8·5	13·4	14·6	19·1	16·3	11·3	11·7	14·5	41·4	13·5
January 1987-April 1987	8·2	12·7	14·3	20·2	18·8	12·9	14·4	17·6	38·4	14·4
Change	−0·3	−0·7	−0·3	+1·1	+2·5	+1·6	+2·7	+3·1	−3·0	+0·9
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
April 1986	13·1	28·2	28·0	26·9	27·5	30·8	52·8	92·3	173·1	30·3
April 1987	21·1	28·3	27·3	27·6	28·7	32·6	54·3	99·2	184·6	31·9
Change	+8·0	+0·1	−0·7	+0·7	+1·2	+1·8	+1·5	+6·9	+11·5	+1·6
MALE AND FEMALE										
Computerised spells (computerised records only)										
January 1986-April 1986	8·6	14·3	14·3	15·1	13·7	11·9	11·7	13·4	21·5	13·0
January 1987-April 1987	8·1	12·8	13·6	15·7	15·2	12·8	13·2	15·4	25·6	13·4
Change	−0·5	−1·5	−0·7	+0·6	+1·5	+0·9	+1·5	+2·0	+4·1	+0·4
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
April 1986	13·0	28·1	31·9	35·5	40·9	48·2	63·1	88·9	27·2	37·0
April 1987	20·8	27·4	29·9	35·1	40·8	49·1	64·4	93·9	31·5	38·1
Change	+7·8	+0·7	−2·0	−0·4	−0·1	+0·9	+1·3	+5·0	+4·3	+1·1

* The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed, which has been exceeded by 50 per cent of the unemployed.
† These medians are affected by the small number of observations in these cells.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·23
Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by region and sex

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
April 1986	10·1	11·0	10·0	11·1	15·5	12·2	15·9	18·2	20·0	17·6	16·8	13·7
April 1987	9·2	10·3	9·3	10·1	14·3	11·7	15·1	17·0	19·0	15·8	17·4	12·9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
January 1986-April 1986	4·1	4·0	4·1	4·5	4·1	3·9	4·7	4·9	5·3	4·9	5·3	4·4
January 1987-April 1987	3·9	3·8	4·1	4·3	4·0	4·1	4·6	4·7	5·5	4·9	5·5	4·4
Change	−0·2	−0·2	—	−0·2	−0·1	+0·2	−0·1	−0·2	+0·2	—	+0·2	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡												
January 1986-April 1986 R	40·5	35·4	41·4	43·1	27·2	33·0	29·9	27·5	27·9	29·8	33·5	33·4
January 1987-April 1987	47·2	40·0	49·7	49·6	32·9	38·2	34·1	31·4	31·7	36·8	35·1	38·4
Change	+6·7	+4·6	+8·3	+6·5	+5·7	+5·2	+4·2	+3·9	+3·8	+7·0	+1·6	+5·0
FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
April 1986	6·8	7·3	8·0	8·7	10·4	8·6	10·1	10·8	11·9	11·6	10·9	9·0
April 1987	6·1	6·6	7·3	8·0	9·5	8·0	9·2	9·9	10·3	10·1	10·8	8·3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
January 1986-April 1986	3·1	3·2	3·5	3·7	3·5	3·5	3·9	4·0	4·2	4·5	4·4	3·6
January 1987-April 1987	2·8	2·9	3·3	3·6	3·2	3·2	3·5	3·6	3·7	4·0	4·3	3·3
Change	−0·3	−0·3	−0·2	−0·1	−0·3	−0·3	−0·4	−0·4	−0·5	−0·5	−0·1	−0·3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡												
January 1986-April 1986 R	46·4	43·7	44·5	45·3	33·3	39·7	37·3	37·2	35·1	40·1	41·7	40·7
January 1987-April 1987	53·3	49·3	52·7	52·4	40·3	46·1	43·4	41·4	42·3	48·2	44·2	46·7
Change	+6·9	+5·6	+8·2	+7·1	+7·0	+0·4	+6·1	+4·2	+7·2	+8·1	+2·5	+6·0
MALE AND FEMALE												
Unemployment rates §												
April 1986	8·7	9·5	9·2	10·1	13·5	10·7	13·6	15·1	16·7	15·3	14·4	11·8
April 1987	7·9	8·8	8·5	9·3	12·4	10·2	12·7	14·0	15·5	13·6	14·7	11·0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
January 1986-April 1986	3·7	3·7	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·8	4·4	4·5	4·9	4·8	4·9	4·1
January 1987-April 1987	3·5	3·4	3·8	4·0	3·7	3·8	4·2	4·2	4·7	4·6	5·0	4·0
Change	−0·2	−0·3	−0·1	−0·1	−0·2	—	−0·2	−0·3	−0·2	−0·2	+0·1	−0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡												
January 1986-April 1986 R	42·4	38·0	42·4	43·9	29·1	35·2	32·1	30·4	30·0	32·8	36·1	35·7
January 1987-April 1987	49·2	42·8	50·8	50·6	35·2	40·8	36·9	34·3	34·6	40·1	37·9	41·0
Change	+6·8	+4·8	+8·4	+6·7	+6·1	+5·6	+4·8	+3·9	+4·6	+7·3	+1·8	+5·3

* See footnote to table 2·21.
† See footnote to table 2·21.
‡ See footnote to table 2·21.
** Included in the South East.
§ See footnote to table 2·1 and 2·2.
Note: See note to table 2·21.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·24
Median* duration of unemployment by region and sex

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
January 1986-April 1986	10·9	12·6	10·3	12·1	15·9	12·0	13·2	16·3	15·9	16·6	13·5	12·9
January 1987-April 1987	11·0	13·7	9·9	11·6	16·7	12·0	13·8	16·4	15·6	16·7	14·1	13·0
Change	+0·1	+1·1	−0·4	−0·5	−0·8	—	+0·6	+0·1	−0·3	+0·1	+0·6	+0·1
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
April 1986	35·6	39·0	32·2	32·9	55·4	42·5	40·5	51·0	50·9	43·3	44·0	42·2
April 1987	37·7	42·2	33·6	34·0	55·8	40·8	47·6	51·8	48·1	42·5	41·8	43·4
Change	+2·1	+3·2	+1·4	+1·1	+0·4	−1·7	+7·1	+0·8	−2·8	−0·8	−2·2	+1·2
FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
January 1986-April 1986	11·4	11·8	11·8	13·6	17·8	13·6	15·4	14·6	17·4	14·6	13·3	13·5
January 1987-April 1987	12·3	12·8	12·3	13·4	18·4	14·7	15·6	15·1	17·7	16·1	14·3	14·4
Change	+0·9	+1·0	+0·5	−0·2	+0·6	+1·1	+0·2	+0·5	+0·3	+1·5	+1·0	+0·9
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
April 1986	28·1	29·7	27·0	28·2	34·7	29·6	30·2	32·4	32·8	30·7	29·6	30·3
April 1987	30·2	31·9	28·9	29·1	36·0	31·1	33·1	34·1	34·6	30·9	30·9	31·9
Change	+2·1	+2·2	+1·9	+0·9	+1·3	+1·5	+2·9	+1·7	+1·8	+0·2	+1·3	+1·6
MALE AND FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
January 1986-April 1986	11·1	12·3	10·8	12·6	16·6	12·4	14·0	15·7	16·4	15·8	13·4	13·0
January 1987-April 1987	11·5	13·3	10·7	12·2	17·3	12·7	14·4	15·9	16·3	16·5	14·2	13·4
Change	+0·4	+1·0	−0·1	−0·4	+0·7	+0·3	+0·4	+0·2	−0·1	+0·7	+0·8	+0·4
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
April 1986	32·8	35·7	30·1	31·0	46·2	36·7	36·6	43·0	43·6	37·7	37·6	37·0
April 1987	34·8	37·8	31·7	31·9	47·2	36·6	41·1	44·5	42·5	37·3	37·3	38·1
Change	+2·0	+2·1	+1·6	+0·9	+1·0	−0·1	+4·5	+1·5	−1·1	−0·4	−0·3	+1·1

* See footnotes to table 2·22.
** See footnote to table 2·23.

2·25 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows and completed durations by age*:

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60 and over	All
MALE														
Inflow	17·8	30·0	35·0	38·0	164·5	101·4	69·6	59·3	48·9	40·5	38·6	35·2	23·7	**702·7**
Outflow														
one or less	2·5	3·4	3·6	3·5	15·5	9·7	6·5	5·7	4·5	3·6	2·7	2·2	1·9	**65·2**
over 1 and up to 2	1·8	2·3	2·4	2·4	11·3	7·1	5·1	4·4	3·6	2·8	2·1	1·8	1·5	**48·4**
over 2 and up to 4	2·4	3·3	3·6	3·7	16·5	10·2	7·0	6·1	5·2	4·1	3·1	2·6	2·1	**69·9**
over 4 and up to 6	1·8	2·5	2·9	2·9	12·9	7·9	5·5	4·7	4·0	3·1	2·6	2·1	1·5	**54·3**
over 6 and up to 8	1·3	2·0	2·3	2·4	10·7	6·5	4·5	3·9	3·3	2·4	2·0	1·8	1·2	**44·3**
over 8 and up to 13	2·2	3·6	4·5	4·6	21·0	12·8	8·9	7·6	6·3	5·1	4·2	3·4	2·4	**86·6**
over 13 and up to 26	4·2	6·3	8·1	8·0	33·5	19·4	13·3	11·1	9·2	7·5	6·3	5·9	4·6	**137·2**
over 26 and up to 39	0·8	3·0	4·5	4·5	19·4	9·0	5·9	4·9	3·9	3·2	2·9	3·0	2·9	**67·9**
over 39 and up to 52	0·1	1·8	2·0	1·8	8·2	5·1	3·5	2·9	2·3	1·9	2·0	2·4	2·9	**37·0**
over 52 and up to 65	—	0·7	1·5	1·4	6·3	4·5	3·2	2·7	2·2	1·9	2·0	2·2	7·0	**35·5**
over 65 and up to 78	—	0·7	1·3	1·3	5·1	3·4	2·3	1·9	1·5	1·2	0·7	0·8	1·2	**21·3**
over 78 and up to 104	—	0·2	1·2	1·1	5·0	3·3	2·5	1·9	1·5	1·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	**19·2**
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0·5	1·1	5·4	3·9	2·9	2·4	1·9	1·7	0·4	0·3	0·2	**20·6**
over 156	—	—	—	0·3	6·1	5·7	4·8	4·3	3·7	3·2	0·6	0·2	0·2	**29·1**
Duration not available	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·8	2·1	13·1	8·9	8·9	2·5	3·6	13·7	18·6	3·5	**77·4**
All	**17·7**	**30·4**	**39·0**	**39·7**	**178·9**	**121·5**	**84·8**	**73·5**	**55·3**	**46·5**	**45·8**	**47·7**	**33·5**	**814·1**

	Under 17	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55 and over	All
FEMALE													
Inflow	13·3	21·7	24·6	24·6	97·3	61·4	35·4	27·2	22·6	18·0	14·0	10·3	**370·3**
Outflow													
one or less	1·8	2·5	2·6	2·4	8·9	5·1	3·4	2·9	2·4	1·7	1·3	0·8	**35·8**
over 1 and up to 2	1·3	1·8	1·9	1·8	6·9	3·8	2·4	1·9	1·6	1·1	0·8	0·6	**25·9**
over 2 and up to 4	1·8	2·5	2·9	3·0	10·7	5·8	3·5	3·0	2·5	1·8	1·3	0·9	**39·6**
over 4 and up to 6	1·4	1·8	2·2	2·2	8·3	4·6	2·7	2·2	1·8	1·2	0·9	0·6	**29·8**
over 6 and up to 8	1·0	1·5	1·7	1·8	6·7	3·7	2·1	1·6	1·4	1·0	0·7	0·5	**23·8**
over 8 and up to 13	1·7	2·7	3·3	3·3	12·4	6·7	3·8	2·9	2·4	1·9	1·4	0·9	**43·5**
over 13 and up to 26	3·1	4·8	6·2	5·6	19·9	11·1	6·3	4·6	3·8	3·0	2·3	1·7	**72·4**
over 26 and up to 39	0·6	2·2	3·0	3·1	12·0	6·8	3·8	2·5	1·9	1·5	1·2	1·1	**39·7**
over 39 and up to 52	—	1·4	1·4	1·3	6·9	6·4	3·5	1·9	1·4	1·1	0·9	0·8	**27·0**
over 52 and up to 65	—	0·6	1·0	1·2	7·9	10·1	5·5	2·7	1·8	1·3	1·1	1·1	**34·2**
over 65 and up to 78	—	0·5	0·9	1·0	3·0	2·7	1·4	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·4	0·4	**12·5**
over 78 and up to 104	—	0·1	0·9	0·9	2·5	2·1	1·2	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·2	0·2	**10·3**
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0·4	0·9	2·7	1·6	1·1	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·2	0·1	**9·1**
over 156	—	—	—	0·2	3·1	1·4	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·2	0·1	**8·3**
Duration not available	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	1·7	7·3	3·5	4·9	1·5	2·3	7·0	2·5	**33·0**
All	**13·3**	**22·9**	**28·8**	**29·2**	**113·8**	**79·1**	**44·9**	**34·0**	**25·3**	**21·2**	**19·9**	**12·6**	**445·0**

* Ages of claimants relate to their ages either by the time of becoming unemployed, or when they cease to be unemployed as appropriate.
Note: Corrected versions of tables 2·25 and 2·26 for January to April 1986 are available. See note to table 2·21.
Note: See note to table 2·21.

2·26 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows and completed durations by region:

THOUSAND

Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	South East	*Greater London* *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Inflow	207·1	*97·2*	23·2	52·8	62·0	47·2	64·8	81·6	46·8	36·4	80·8	**702·7**
Outflow												
one or less	23·7	*10·0*	2·4	5·9	5·1	4·1	5·9	6·3	3·3	2·6	5·9	**65·2**
over 1 and up to 2	16·5	*5·8*	2·2	3·8	4·1	3·7	4·3	4·4	2·7	2·0	4·8	**48·4**
over 4 and up to 6	22·4	*8·7*	2·7	5·7	5·8	4·8	6·2	7·4	4·2	3·3	7·4	**69·9**
over 4 and up to 6	16·6	*6·6*	2·1	4·5	4·5	3·7	4·9	5·8	3·4	2·7	6·1	**54·3**
over 6 and up to 8	13·2	*5·4*	1·7	3·7	3·8	3·0	3·9	4·7	2·8	2·3	5·1	**44·3**
over 8 and up to 13	24·2	*9·9*	3·0	7·5	7·4	5·6	7·8	10·1	5·9	4·8	10·3	**86·6**
over 13 and up to 26	36·6	*15·9*	4·7	11·4	12·0	8·6	12·8	16·4	9·8	8·3	16·4	**137·2**
over 26 and up to 39	17·2	*8·6*	1·8	5·2	6·8	4·0	6·5	8·6	5·1	4·1	8·6	**67·9**
over 39 and up to 52	10·1	*5·3*	0·9	2·7	3·9	2·2	3·5	4·9	2·5	1·9	4·4	**37·0**
over 52 and up to 65	10·5	*5·4*	1·0	2·5	3·8	2·2	3·4	4·3	2·2	2·1	3·5	**35·5**
over 65 and up to 78	5·8	*3·1*	0·6	1·4	2·3	1·3	2·0	2·9	1·4	1·4	2·4	**21·3**
over 78 and up to 104	5·1	*2·9*	0·4	1·2	2·2	1·1	1·8	2·7	1·4	1·1	2·2	**19·2**
over 104 and up to 156	5·5	*3·2*	0·4	1·2	2·5	1·3	1·9	2·9	0·4	1·4	2·2	**20·6**
over 156	6·7	*3·9*	0·6	1·4	4·0	1·8	2·7	4·5	2·4	2·2	2·8	**29·1**
Duration not available	23·9	*13·7*	2·1	5·8	7·3	4·7	6·5	9·6	4·0	4·2	9·3	**77·4**
All	**238·0**	***108·2***	**26·8**	**63·8**	**75·4**	**52·1**	**74·2**	**95·5**	**52·6**	**44·5**	**91·3**	**814·1**
FEMALE												
Inflow	107·9	*49·9*	12·3	30·3	33·3	24·9	33·4	45·0	21·5	18·4	43·1	**370·3**
Outflow												
one or less	12·2	*5·4*	1·3	3·1	2·6	2·2	3·2	4·0	1·8	1·7	3·6	**35·8**
over 1 and up to 2	8·3	*3·4*	1·0	2·0	2·2	1·9	2·3	2·9	1·3	1·2	2·7	**25·9**
over 2 and up to 4	12·2	*5·2*	1·4	3·4	3·2	2·7	3·4	4·6	2·2	2·0	4·4	**39·6**
over 4 and up to 6	9·1	*3·9*	1·0	2·6	2·5	2·0	2·5	3·5	1·6	1·5	3·5	**29·8**
over 6 and up to 8	7·1	*3·1*	0·9	2·1	2·0	1·7	2·0	2·9	1·3	1·2	2·7	**23·8**
over 8 and up to 13	12·6	*5·7*	1·5	3·9	3·7	2·9	3·7	5·3	2·5	2·3	5·1	**43·5**
over 13 and up to 26	20·2	*9·2*	2·5	6·7	6·5	4·8	6·2	8·6	4·4	4·2	8·3	**72·4**
over 26 and up to 39	10·6	*4·9*	1·2	3·1	4·1	2·6	3·7	4·9	2·6	2·3	4·6	**39·7**
over 39 and up to 52	7·4	*3·2*	0·8	2·0	2·8	1·9	2·6	3·4	1·8	1·4	3·0	**27·0**
over 52 and up to 65	9·7	*3·8*	1·1	2·9	3·5	2·7	3·2	3·8	2·0	1·6	3·6	**34·2**
over 65 and up to 78	3·3	*1·5*	0·4	1·0	1·4	0·9	1·2	1·5	0·9	0·8	1·3	**12·5**
over 78 and up to 104	2·5	*1·2*	0·3	0·7	1·3	0·7	1·1	1·4	0·8	0·6	1·1	**10·3**
over 104 and up to 156	2·2	*1·2*	0·3	0·6	1·1	0·6	0·9	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·9	**9·1**
over 156	1·9	*1·1*	0·2	0·5	1·1	0·5	0·8	1·2	0·7	0·5	0·9	**8·3**
Duration not available	10·3	*5·5*	0·9	3·0	3·0	1·8	2·8	3·8	1·6	1·9	4·0	**33·0**
All	**129·6**	***58·4***	**14·9**	**37·4**	**41·1**	**29·7**	**39·6**	**53·1**	**26·3**	**23·8**	**49·6**	**445·0**

* Included in the South East.
Note: See note to table 2·21.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2·30
Region

		South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1983		58,345	*34,078*	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	**326,638**
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		39,133	*24,737*	5,001	13,534	22,530	20,096	25,887	39,719	19,471	185,371	9,902	29,568	**224,841**
1986	Q1	1,289	*6,257*	663	4,847	9,445	7,090	6,693	9,266	5,047	54,340	3,246	7,180	**64,766**
	Q2	9,308	*6,110*	1,193	3,207	5,894	4,043	8,507	9,100	4,746	46,498	2,611	9,377	**58,486**
	Q3	10,788	*7,169*	1,142	2,473	3,883	4,379	5,733	9,372	4,754	42,524	2,425	7,081	**52,030**
	Q4	7,248	*5,201*	2,003	3,007	3,308	4,584	4,954	11,981	4,924	42,009	1,620	5,930	**49,559**
1987	Q1	8,158	*5,091*	524	2,416	2,911	7,896	7,701	7,210	4,056	40,872	1,364	4,768	**47,004**
1986	May	3,258	*2,103*	514	1,460	2,643	1,470	3,123	2,331	1,660	16,459	908	2,508	**19,875**
	Jun	3,694	*2,403*	489	831	1,805	1,538	2,871	4,193	1,594	17,015	921	3,457	**21,393**
	July	4,081	*2,716*	453	962	1,949	2,544	2,325	4,329	1,621	18,264	1,059	2,842	**22,165**
	Aug	3,584	*2,524*	243	602	1,106	1,111	1,628	1,953	1,259	11,486	773	2,268	**14,527**
	Sept	3,123	*1,929*	446	909	828	724	1,780	3,090	1,874	12,724	593	1,971	**15,338**
	Oct	2,430	*1,645*	663	1,923	1,136	1,486	2,022	4,661	2,012	16,333	284	2,574	**19,191**
	Nov	2,134	*1,612*	919	653	1,049	869	1,308	3,412	1,097	11,441	841	1,352	**13,634**
	Dec	2,684	*1,935*	421	431	1,123	2,229	1,624	3,908	1,815	14,235	495	2,004	**16,734**
1987	Jan	2,222	*1,814*	190	593	832	2,860	1,842	1,655	927	11,121	333	1,695	**13,149**
	Feb	2,957	*1,978*	100	443	1,065	1,968	2,174	2,673	1,342	12,722	353	1,264	**14,339**
	Mar	2,979	*1,299*	234	1,380	1,014	3,068	3,685	2,882	1,787	17,029	678	1,809	**19,516**
	Apr†	1,649	*1,117*	203	1,435	1,244	948	801	1,705	744	8,729	262	2,171	**11,162**
	May†	1,717	*1,095*	242	786	925	978	694	1,361	506	7,209	219	1,920	**9,348**
	Jun†	537	*295*	93	741	365	275	271	1,017	470	3,769	280	794	**4,843**

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

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2·31
Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1985	1986	1986 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1987 Q1	1987 Apr	May†	June†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03	372	422	27	189	93	113	55	12	23	0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0**		**372**	**422**	**27**	**189**	**93**	**113**	**55**	**12**	**23**	**0**
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	28,301	15,087	4,339	4,210	3,255	3,283	10,278	129	407	21
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	99	2,569	3	984	1,175	407	35	17	0	0
Mineral oil processing		14	1,301	1,446	187	398	375	486	170	152	40	37
Nuclear fuel production		15	0	33	0	0	0	33	97	16	16	16
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	660	566	150	55	251	110	72	41	61	0
Energy and water supply industries	**1**		**30,361**	**19,701**	**4,679**	**5,647**	**5,056**	**4,319**	**10,652**	**355**	**524**	**74**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	467	194	39	40	25	90	30	0	22	0
Metal manufacture		22	5,653	6,897	3,422	1,160	1,305	1,010	801	192	334	147
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,486	4,162	980	1,118	1,118	946	693	167	186	82
Chemical industry		25	4,228	4,861	1,777	1,159	926	999	882	130	237	111
Production of man-made fibres		26	1,394	37	0	11	26	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel; manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	**2**		**16,228**	**16,151**	**6,218**	**3,488**	**3,400**	**3,045**	**2,406**	**489**	**779**	**340**
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	2,523	2,625	503	699	575	848	1,062	79	10	0
Manufacture of metal goods		31	10,922	6,588	2,193	2,126	1,206	1,063	1,440	333	373	124
Mechanical engineering		32	22,210	25,685	7,858	7,122	5,967	4,738	3,319	1,989	984	388
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	2,064	2,456	1,146	501	314	495	201	109	22	93
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	20,711	14,983	5,100	3,690	3,014	3,179	3,890	1,058	1,019	402
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	9,448	11,090	2,609	3,994	1,539	2,948	1,423	365	245	128
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	4,516	3,683	1,186	549	937	1,011	2,046	282	364	153
Instrument engineering		37	1,346	931	143	356	184	248	201	11	142	56
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	**3**		**73,740**	**68,041**	**20,738**	**19,037**	**13,736**	**14,530**	**13,582**	**4,226**	**3,159**	**1,344**
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	16,438	13,244	3,521	3,782	3.267	2,674	3,430	717	530	538
Textiles		43	4,849	5,744	1,149	1,885	1,562	1,148	973	346	363	245
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	6,904	5,711	1,420	1,514	1,500	1,277	840	640	199	138
Timber and furniture		46	3,776	2,524	1,172	701	481	170	838	146	27	13
Paper, printing and publishing		47	6,130	9,173	1,068	2,705	3,104	2,296	980	197	418	54
Other manufacturing		48-49	9,570	4,957	1,772	1,161	1,158	866	736	488	479	290
Other manufacturing industries	**4**		**47,667**	**41,353**	**10,102**	**11,748**	**11,072**	**8,431**	**7,797**	**2,534**	**2,016**	**1,278**
Construction		50	17,885	17,759	5,282	3,456	3,947	5,074	3,123	802	521	470
Construction	**5**		**17,885**	**17,759**	**5,282**	**3,456**	**3,947**	**5,074**	**3,123**	**802**	**521**	**470**
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,254	6,528	1,691	1,912	1,484	1,441	1,491	328	551	233
Retail distribution		64-65	11,350	12,052	3,869	3,046	3,972	1,165	2,169	462	649	607
Hotel and catering		66	2,973	3,546	802	417	524	1,803	1,105	687	93	63
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	1,427	966	391	214	239	122	90	65	271	31
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	**6**		**23,004**	**23,092**	**6,753**	**5,589**	**6,219**	**4,531**	**4,855**	**1,542**	**1,564**	**934**
Transport		71-77	6,276	16,154	2,924	3,581	3,379	6,270	1,455	457	196	104
Telecommunications		79	417	701	435	111	36	119	359	33	18	66
Transport and communication	**7**		**6,693**	**16,855**	**3,359**	**3,692**	**3,415**	**6,389**	**1,814**	**490**	**214**	**170**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	5,076	4,047	1,483	1,010	893	661	642	127	76	47
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	**8**		**5,076**	**4,047**	**1,483**	**1,010**	**893**	**661**	**642**	**127**	**76**	**47**
Public administration and defence		91-94	7,388	8,810	3,101	2,144	2,417	1,148	969	235	233	156
Medical and other health services		95	4,080	6,097	2,086	1,499	1,477	1,035	652	302	81	0
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	2,483	2,513	938	987	305	283	457	48	158	30
Other services	**9**		**13,951**	**17,420**	**6,125**	**4,630**	**4,199**	**2,466**	**2,078**	**585**	**472**	**186**
All production industries	**1-4**		**167,996**	**145,246**	**41,737**	**39,920**	**33,264**	**30,325**	**34,437**	**7,604**	**6,478**	**3,036**
All manufacturing industries	**2-4**		**137,635**	**125,545**	**37,058**	**34,273**	**28,208**	**26,006**	**23,785**	**7,249**	**5,954**	**2,962**
All service industries	**6-9**		**48,724**	**61,414**	**17,720**	**14,921**	**14,726**	**14,047**	**9,389**	**2,744**	**2,326**	**1,337**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	**0-9**		**234,977**	**224,841**	**64,766**	**58,486**	**52,030**	**49,559**	**47,004**	**11,162**	**9,348**	**4,843**

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 page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at July 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 11,000 in May and 10,000 in June.
** Included in the South East.

3·1 VACANCIES
UK vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted* (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		Unfilled vacancies: Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW: Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW: Level	Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS: Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1982	Annual averages	113·9			166·0		165·0		127·7	
1983		137·3			181·7		179·5		137·0	
1984		150·2			193·9		193·7		149·8	
1985		162·1			201·6		200·4		154·5	
1986		188·7			212·3		208·2		157·3	
1985	Jun 7	162·8	0·9	2·0	204·1	1·0	2·3·5	1·5	157·7	1·0
	Jul 5	161·6	−1·2	0·2	204·1	3·4	205·5	5·6	159·0	5·9
	Aug 2	162·7	−1·2	0·3	207·4	4·0	205·9	5·3	160·7	6·4
	Sep 6	165·7	3·0	1·0	204·0	—	202·3	0·4	157·0	0·2
	Oct 4	169·9	4·1	2·8	210·2	2·0	207·1	0·5	160·1	0·4
	Nov 8	168·6	−1·2	2·0	207·2	−0·1	206·4	0·2	160·4	−0·1
	Dec 6	163·5	−5·1	−0·7	203·0	−0·3	208·7	2·1	161·2	1·4
1986	Jan 3	162·8	−0·7	−2·4	179·6	−10·2	181·9	−8·4	140·8	−6·4
	Feb 7	167·2	4·4	−0·5	206·5	−0·2	202·7	−1·2	156·5	−1·3
	Mar 7	169·5	2·4	2·0	204·6	0·5	201·5	−2·4	156·0	−1·7
	Apr 4	170·2	0·6	2·5	206·3	8·9	205·1	7·7	156·0	5·1
	May 2	172·1	1·9	1·6	207·8	0·4	206·2	1·2	156·1	−0·1
	Jun 6	184·4	12·3	5·0	208·5	1·3	198·0	−1·2	149·9	−2·0
	Jul 4	193·2	8·8	7·7	215·3	3·0	205·4	0·1	154·5	0·5
	Aug 8	201·1	7·9	9·7	218·1	3·4	209·8	1·2	156·8	0·2
	Sept 5	206·4	5·3	7·3	224·4	5·3	215·0	5·1	160·5	3·5
	Oct 3	212·8	6·4	6·5	226·6	3·8	220·7	5·1	164·5	3·3
	Nov 7	215·2	2·4	4·7	227·8	3·2	224·0	4·7	167·3	3·5
	Dec 5	210·0	−5·2	1·2	222·1	−0·8	227·9	4·3	168·4	2·6
1987	Jan 9	210·3	0·3	−0·8	213·5	−4·4	213·6	−2·4	158·6	−2·0
	Feb 6	207·1	−3·2	−2·7	209·2	−6·2	211·9	−4·0	158·2	−3·0
	Mar 6	210·6	3·5	0·2	233·7	3·9	229·6	0·6	170·5	0·7
	Apr 3	213·9	3·3	1·2	219·5	2·0	211·0	−0·6	153·2	−1·6
	May 8	231·2	17·4	8·0	221·0	4·0	212·1	0·1	153·3	−1·7
	June 5	233·3	2·1	7·6	230·1	−1·2	227·0	−0·9	163·2	−2·4

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.
* The seasonal adjustments to the vacancies series, including flows and placings in table 3·1 were revised in October 1986.

3·2 VACANCIES
Regions: vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)†

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
1985	Jun 7	63·7	*27·3*	5·9	15·7	12·2	9·3	8·8	15·6	7·8	7·8	14·3	161·1	1·7	162·8
	Jul 5	61·3	*25·9*	5·8	16·4	11·7	9·1	9·2	15·8	7·8	8·1	14·7	160·0	1·6	161·6
	Aug 2	62·0	*25·9*	6·1	17·0	11·9	9·1	8·6	16·1	7·8	8·1	14·5	161·2	1·5	162·7
	Sep 6	62·0	*26·1*	6·0	16·6	12·8	9·2	8·7	17·0	8·3	8·1	14·9	164·1	1·6	165·7
	Oct 4	64·1	*26·5*	6·1	17·6	13·6	9·4	8·8	17·2	8·5	8·4	15·0	168·3	1·6	169·9
	Nov 8	63·5	*26·6*	5·8	17·9	13·3	9·3	9·0	16·8	8·4	8·4	14·6	167·0	1·6	168·6
	Dec 6	61·0	*25·8*	5·5	17·0	13·0	9·1	9·2	16·7	8·0	8·6	13·8	161·8	1·7	163·5
1986	Jan 3	60·3	*25·6*	5·5	16·1	13·0	9·3	9·1	16·7	8·1	8·5	14·0	161·0	1·8	162·8
	Feb 7	6211	*26·2*	5·4	17·4	13·4	9·5	9·0	17·3	8·3	8·3	14·6	165·2	2·0	167·2
	Mar 7	63·0	*27·0*	5·5	18·0	13·5	9·5	9·1	16·7	8·4	8·5	15·5	167·6	2·0	169·5
	Apr 4	63·2	*26·7*	5·5	18·3	13·3	9·7	9·6	16·8	8·5	8·1	15·4	167·9	2·2	170·2
	May 2	63·5	*26·8*	5·4	17·3	13·9	9·5	10·4	17·3	8·7	8·5	16·0	170·0	2·0	172·1
	Jun 6	67·1	*27·5*	6·0	19·0	14·9	10·1	11·3	18·8	9·1	9·2	16·9	182·4	2·0	184·4
	Jul 4	71·4	*29·7*	6·4	18·7	16·0	10·6	11·5	19·7	9·6	9·7	17·6	191·2	2·0	193·2
	Aug 8	74·8	*31·6*	6·5	18·4	16·9	11·0	12·4	20·3	10·9	10·2	17·6	199·0	2·1	201·1
	Sep 5	77·9	*33·0*	6·6	18·8	17·0	11·2	12·7	20·3	10·8	10·8	17·5	204·4	2·0	206·4
	Oct 3	80·8	*34·1*	7·3	18·8	17·9	11·6	13·6	21·3	11·8	11·1	16·6	210·7	2·1	212·8
	Nov 7	83·1	*35·1*	6·9	19·0	17·5	11·4	14·0	21·7	12·0	10·6	16·9	213·1	2·1	215·2
	Dec 5	82·1	*35·9*	7·2	17·9	17·3	10·5	13·2	21·4	11·5	10·5	16·5	208·1	1·9	210·0
1987	Jan 9	81·8	*36·5*	6·7	17·4	17·4	10·6	13·6	21·8	11·4	10·4	17·1	208·2	1·9	210·3
	Feb 6	78·5	*35·4*	6·7	17·6	17·9	10·8	13·8	20·9	10·9	10·7	17·2	205·0	2·1	207·1
	Mar 6	80·7	*35·5*	7·2	18·5	17·5	10·4	14·6	21·6	10·7	10·0	17·5	208·6	2·0	210·6
	Apr 3	81·1	*35·0*	7·2	19·4	18·0	11·4	14·9	22·2	11·3	9·4	16·7	211·7	2·2	213·9
	May 8	86·5	*35·3*	7·9	21·8	20·4	12·7	15·9	24·2	11·5	10·2	18·1	229·2	2·0	231·2
	June 5	86·8	*35·2*	7·9	20·8	20·8	12·7	15·8	24·6	12·0	11·7	18·3	231·3	2·0	233·3

† Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
‡ included in South East.

VACANCIES 3·3
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	Annual averages	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		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		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
1986	June 6	78·3	*32·5*	7·2	24·3	18·4	11·9	15·0	24·6	13·2	12·8	21·8	227·5	2·2	229·7
	Jul 4	80·1	*33·1*	7·5	23·6	19·4	12·0	15·3	24·7	14·0	13·7	22·7	232·9	2·2	235·0
	Aug 8	80·8	*33·8*	7·3	22·2	20·6	12·4	15·5	24·5	15·0	13·8	22·2	234·4	2·2	236·5
	Sep 5	88·7	*37·6*	8·0	23·5	21·9	13·0	16·9	26·0	15·9	14·8	22·4	251·1	2·1	253·2
	Oct 3	93·4	*41·3*	8·4	22·8	22·8	13·8	18·3	26·9	16·7	14·6	21·4	259·0	2·1	261·1
	Nov 7	89·5	*39·7*	7·6	21·5	22·0	13·2	17·5	25·5	16·3	13·0	20·1	246·2	2·0	248·2
	Dec 5	81·3	*36·0*	7·1	18·4	20·4	11·2	15·1	23·1	14·4	12·3	18·2	221·6	1·7	223·3
1987	Jan 9	78·7	*35·8*	6·6	17·4	19·6	10·9	15·4	23·1	14·1	12·1	18·5	216·4	1·8	218·1
	Feb 6	76·2	*35·1*	6·6	18·2	20·0	11·0	15·3	22·4	13·5	12·2	18·6	214·1	2·0	216·0
	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
Community Programme vacancies††															
1983	Annual averages	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		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		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
1986	June 6	5·0	*2·4*	0·7	3·2	3·0	1·4	3·1	4·2	3·8	2·7	3·5	30·5	0·7	31·2
	Jul 4	5·5	*2·7*	0·7	3·4	3·3	1·3	3·1	4·5	3·9	3·4	3·9	32·9	0·7	33·7
	Aug 8	5·2	*2·6*	0·6	3·2	3·4	1·4	3·1	4·5	4·1	3·2	4·2	32·8	0·7	33·5
	Sep 5	5·4	*2·7*	0·7	3·4	3·8	1·4	3·5	4·7	4·1	3·6	4·0	34·7	0·6	35·3
	Oct 3	5·7	*3·1*	0·7	3·4	3·5	1·4	3·6	4·5	4·4	3·5	3·6	34·3	0·6	34·9
	Nov 7	5·3	*2·9*	0·7	3·2	3·6	1·4	3·2	3·8	4·3	3·1	3·0	31·7	0·4	32·2
	Dec 5	4·8	*2·6*	0·7	2·8	3·7	1·3	2·6	3·1	3·8	2·8	3·2	28·6	0·4	29·0
1987	Jan 9	4·8	*2·5*	0·7	2·9	3·6	1·4	2·7	3·4	3·8	2·7	3·9	29·6	0·4	30·1
	Feb 6	4·7	*2·4*	0·6	2·8	3·2	1·2	2·5	3·1	3·5	2·4	3·4	27·4	0·5	27·9
	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
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies															
1983	Annual averages	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		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		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
1986	June 6	73·3	*30·1*	6·5	21·1	15·3	10·6	12·0	20·3	9·4	10·1	18·4	197·0	1·6	198·6
	Jul 4	74·7	*30·4*	6·9	20·2	16·2	10·6	12·2	20·2	10·1	10·2	18·7	200·0	1·4	201·4
	Aug 8	75·7	*31·3*	6·7	19·1	17·1	10·9	12·4	20·1	11·0	10·6	18·0	201·6	1·4	203·0
	Sep 5	83·3	*34·9*	7·2	20·1	18·1	11·6	13·5	21·3	11·9	11·2	18·3	216·5	1·5	218·0
	Oct 3	87·7	*38·2*	7·7	19·4	19·3	12·4	14·7	22·4	12·3	11·1	17·7	224·7	1·5	226·2
	Nov 7	84·2	*36·8*	6·8	18·4	18·3	11·8	14·3	21·7	12·0	9·9	17·1	214·5	1·6	216·0
	Dec 5	76·5	*33·4*	6·4	15·6	16·7	9·9	12·5	20·0	10·7	9·5	15·0	192·9	1·3	194·3
1987	Jan 9	73·9	*33·3*	5·9	14·5	16·1	9·6	12·6	19·8	10·3	9·4	14·6	186·7	1·3	188·1
	Feb 6	71·6	*32·7*	6·0	15·4	16·7	9·8	12·8	19·3	10·1	9·8	15·2	186·6	1·5	188·1
	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
Vacancies at Careers Offices															
1983	Annual averages	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		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		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
1986	June 6	10·5	*6·5*	0·4	0·9	2·0	0·7	0·8	1·2	0·5	0·2	0·3	17·6	0·7	18·3
	Jul 4	10·9	*7·0*	0·5	0·8	1·6	0·7	0·8	1·0	0·3	0·3	0·3	17·3	0·6	17·9
	Aug 8	10·0	*6·3*	0·4	0·7	1·5	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·4	16·0	0·6	16·5
	Sep 5	9·0	*4·9*	0·5	0·8	1·7	0·7	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·2	0·3	15·3	0·7	15·9
	Oct 3	8·4	*4·6*	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·8	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·2	0·3	14·0	0·7	14·7
	Nov 7	7·6	*4·3*	0·3	0·7	1·1	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·4	12·8	0·7	13·5
	Dec 5	7·4	*4·5*	0·3	0·7	1·1	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	12·0	0·6	12·5
1987	Jan 9	6·8	*4·1*	0·3	0·7	1·2	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	11·4	0·5	11·9
	Feb 6	7·8	*5·0*	0·2	0·8	1·3	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	13·2	0·6	13·8
	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

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.

4·1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: May 1987

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	49	112,000	203,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	35	38,800†	47,000
Continuing from earlier months	14	73,200‡	156,000

† Includes 38,300 directly involved.
‡ Includes 39,600 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	Stoppages in progress: May 1987 Stoppages	Workers directly involved	12 months to May 1987 Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	25	95,300	365	635,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	—	—	27	36,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	—	—	45	9,800
Redundancy questions	1	6,600	82	81,500
Trade union matters	—	—	27	38,600
Working conditions and supervision	3	500	157	27,200
Manning and work allocation	11	2,500	239	55,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	9	6,600	109	40,200
All causes	**49**	**111,500**	**1,051**	**924,500**

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom SIC 1980	12 months to May 1987 Stoppages in progress: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	12 months to May 1986 Stoppages in progress: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	344	96,300	161,000	229	63,800	112,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	1	†	‡
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	10	2,400	9,000	8	1,400	3,000
Metal processing and manufacture	6	1,000	4,000	15	6,600	174,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	12	2,400	19,000	16	6,100	31,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	10	1,900	12,000	7	1,200	7,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	17	4,400	34,000	29	3,600	30,000
Engineering	104	38,200	340,000	88	20,400	102,000
Motor vehicles	62	60,100	53,000	73	62,500	118,000
Other transport equipment	41	81,400	218,000	47	91,200	449,000
Food, drink and tobacco	24	6,200	27,000	33	11,400	105,000
Textiles	6	1,700	20,000	13	10,400	19,000
Footwear and clothing	18	7,500	23,000	13	2,000	19,000
Timber and wooden furniture	5	300	2,000	10	1,700	29,000
Paper, printing and publishing	13	1,800	32,000	19	16,500	68,000
Other manufacturing industries	18	1,900	10,000	7	700	2,000
Construction	23	3,700	18,000	27	7,300	32,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	14	1,900	10,000	17	2,400	10,000
Transport services and communication	140	199,800	1,685,000	98	82,200	191,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	27	3,100	12,000	29	2,000	8,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	200	3,000	8	2,100	4,000
Public administration, education and health services	140	433,000	689,000	146	265,600	943,000
Other services	20	3,200	37,000	13	7,200	14,000
All industries and services	**1,051§**	**952,400**	**3,417,000**	**941§**	**668,200**	**2,470,000**

§ Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
† Less than 50 workers involved.
‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

4·2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom SIC 1968	Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	In progress in period	Number of workers (Thou): Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (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
1985 May	86	109	38	108	244	22	56	—	13	3	151
June	59	81	19	73	162	4	31	—	3	4	120
July	86	105	32	56	113	5	34	—	1	6	67
Aug	62	83	30	40	99	11	25	1	—	8	53
Sep	86	108	106	197	286	20	118	4	2	11	131
Oct	96	125	112	228	280	7	98	6	3	43	123
Nov	65	93	68	202	228	3	52	3	1	12	159
Dec	48	72	28	186	220	1	28	4	—	29	158
1986 Jan	75	96	41	183	217	6	44	3	2	10	151
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	96	116	45	64	170	5	102	1	—	21	41
July	82	100	18	22	67	10	32	3	—	6	15
Aug	78	92	26	28	67	4	38	3	1	6	15
Sep	89	100	57	67	154	11	110	—	—	6	26
Oct	129	148	41	48	167	20	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	94	106	167	170	891	9	55	2	—	785	41
Feb	102	122	47	149	924	24	64	17	5	778	37
Mar	95	112	209	219	252	20	53	3	—	8	167
Apr	69	89	114	137	307	17	43	3	1	10	233
May	35	49	78	112	203	11	25	—	1	12	155

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

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

JAN 1980 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0–9) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	underlying†	Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2–4) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	underlying†	Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1–4) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	underlying†	Service industries (Divisions 6–9) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	underlying†
1980 Annual averages	111·4				109·1				109·4				113·0			
1981	125·8				123·6				124·1				127·8			
1982	137·6				137·4				138·2				138·9			
1983	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			
1982 Jan	131·2	132·8	10·9	11	131·1	132·0	13·3	12¾	131·6	132·6	13·0	13	133·0	134·6	10·2	
Feb	132·8	134·3	11·3	10¾	131·8	132·8	12·4	12	133·7	134·7	13·5	12¼	133·9	134·7	10·5	
Mar	134·6	134·7	11·0	10¾	134·4	134·4	13·0	11¾	135·2	134·6	12·7	12	135·6	136·2	10·7	
April	134·5	135·4	10·4	10½	134·8	136·0	14·1	11¾	135·2	136·1	13·7	11¾	135·4	136·5	8·8	
May	136·5	136·7	10·6	10¼	137·5	136·5	13·8	11½	137·8	136·9	13·6	11¼	137·2	137·6	9·0	
June	138·3	137·0	9·8	9½	138·8	136·7	11·5	11¼	139·6	137·6	11·4	11	139·0	138·8	9·5	
July	140·7	139·5	10·9	9¼	139·2	137·8	11·0	11	140·1	138·5	11·0	11	142·9	141·6	11·1	
Aug	138·8	138·6	7·5	8¾	137·6	138·4	9·1	9½	138·4	139·3	9·4	9½	140·7	139·7	6·6	
Sep	138·7	138·9	7·3	8¾	137·9	139·3	9·3	9¼	138·7	140·2	9·6	9½	139·9	139·1	6·3	
Oct	139·6	139·8	7·4	8¾	140·0	140·9	8·9	9¼	139·9	141·1	8·6	9½	140·9	141·2	6·9	
Nov	142·4	141·7	8·3	8½	142·5	141·6	9·0	9	143·7	142·8	9·8	9¼	143·4	143·8	8·0	
Dec	143·6	142·0	7·8	8	143·2	142·7	9·6	9	144·0	143·8	10·2	9	145·2	143·1	7·0	
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	
Sep	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	
Sep	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
Sep	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
Sep	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	195·9	197·2	6·4	7¾	202·5	204·4	7·0	8	202·2	203·6	7·2	8	194·8	196·1	5·6	7¾
[May]	198·1	198·4	8·7	7¾	204·0	202·5	8·2	8	202·9	201·7	8·1	8	198·7	199·1	9·3	7¾

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 306, *Employment Gazette*, June 1987.

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 CLASS	Agri-culture and forestry * (01–02)	Coal and coke (11–12)	Mineral oil and natural gas (14)	Elec-tricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15–17)	Metal process-ing and manu-facturing ** (21–22)	Mineral extrac-tion and manu-facturing (23–24)	Chemi-cals and man-made fibres (25–26)	Mech-anical engin-eering (32)	Elec-trical and elect-ronic engin-eering (33–34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other trans-port equip-ment (36)	Metal goods and instru-ments (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41–42)	Textiles (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
1985 April	175·4	137·9	173·5	173·8	188·0	170·0	173·8	168·9	185·3	167·2	168·1	161·6	171·9	167·0
May	173·6	139·5	178·3	175·9	174·9	170·4	174·6	170·6	181·2	168·7	167·0	164·5	173·5	168·9
June	188·2	148·0	177·1	182·5	175·7	175·2	178·8	173·4	183·1	168·3	183·3	164·5	176·5	172·1
July	193·6	149·5	178·5	193·2	198·8	173·0	181·6	174·7	183·5	172·8	172·1	164·8	176·4	172·0
Aug	203·1	150·7	177·2	184·8	176·7	172·1	180·8	171·7	181·0	166·8	167·8	163·1	173·0	168·5
Sep	206·3	152·9	183·7	194·5	196·5	176·5	179·8	174·4	182·7	165·6	170·8	165·5	175·8	171·3
Oct	200·5	153·6	181·7	187·1	176·7	175·6	180·4	175·5	184·5	167·2	174·4	166·5	177·0	172·5
Nov	182·9	159·3	185·5	188·4	177·1	176·6	195·3	180·1	186·3	175·6	173·3	171·6	182·6	174·5
Dec	184·5	157·8	190·0	184·9	192·0	182·0	190·1	179·7	189·6	173·2	178·6	169·7	186·7	174·5
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
Jun	193·2	159·4	195·4	191·5	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
Sep	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]	..	172·7	221·1	201·9	205·7	196·2	206·5	193·6	210·5	199·0	191·8	187·0	206·1	194·1

* 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.

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 CLASS	Leather, footwear and clothing (44–45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manu-facturing (48–49)	Con-struction (50)	Distri-bution and repairs (61–65, 67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communi-cation† (71–72, 75–77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance (81–82 83pt.–84pt.)	Public adminis-tration (91–92pt.)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services ‡ (97pt.–98pt.)	Whole economy
JAN 1980 = 100													
1980 Annual averages	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
1981	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
1982	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
1983	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
1984	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
1985	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
1986	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
1985 April	166·9	158·7	182·9	167·0	167·6	167·3	152·8	164·6	178·0	165·4	173·0	178·6	169·4
May	167·3	153·6	183·8	169·9	165·5	164·1	156·3	164·6	185·1	165·2	174·7	177·9	169·4
June	171·3	158·4	188·3	171·3	171·7	165·1	156·2	164·3	184·9	170·9	173·4	172·7	171·9
July	168·3	161·7	187·1	171·0	171·6	165·8	156·8	168·2	187·1	167·6	179·7	177·2	173·7
Aug	166·9	171·7	185·9	170·2	167·1	164·1	159·8	170·1	181·0	167·4	190·1	181·5	173·4
Sept	169·6	165·2	189·5	169·7	174·0	167·1	160·2	167·0	182·8	172·8	190·2	196·4	176·1
Oct	169·0	166·5	188·6	171·6	172·6	164·9	159·9	166·3	183·3	172·2	180·0	185·5	173·9
Nov	171·6	165·8	192·5	175·7	176·4	167·7	159·6	177·5	185·5	173·1	177·3	186·4	176·8
Dec	177·1	159·4	190·8	176·1	178·4	175·0	171·0	171·3	210·0	173·7	183·6	191·8	180·0
1986 Jan	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
Feb	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
Mar	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
April	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
May	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
Jun	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
July	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
Aug	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
Sep	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
Oct	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
Nov	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
Dec	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
1987 Jan	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
Feb	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
Mar	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
April	186·5	175·9	211·0	191·2	194·4	192·8	182·8	190·7	217·6	185·5	197·2	205·8	195·9
[May]	192·1	184·4	214·1	198·1	193·3	187·8	182·7	190·3	221·5	186·6	217·7	207·7	198·1

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

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

Full-time adults*

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†
Men	689	328·5	404·0	451·4	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7
Women	311	402·4	494·1	559·5	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4
Men and women	1,000	340·6	418·7	469·1	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0	748·4

* 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.

All Industries and Services	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Men	575	322·4	403·1	465·2	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1	708·2
Women	425	373·5	468·3	547·4	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9	818·8
Men and women	1,000	336·2	420·7	487·4	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4	738·1

Note: These series were published in *Employment Gazette* as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 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										
1980	111·2	115·2	45·0	255·5	250·0	108·6	111·7	45·4	245·8	240·5
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
Non-manual occupations										
1980	143·6	144·8	39·4	362·3	362·0	140·4	141·3	38·7	360·8	361·3
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
All occupations										
1980	120·3	124·3	43·4	284·1	281·8	121·5	124·5	42·7	288·2	287·6
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
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	66·4	69·5	39·8	174·5	172·8	65·9	68·0	39·6	172·1	170·4
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
Non-manual occupations										
1980	76·7	77·1	37·3	205·8	204·9	82·0	82·7	36·7	221·2	220·7
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
All occupations										
1980	70·3	72·8	38·7	187·3	186·1	77·3	78·8	37·5	207·0	206·4
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
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	108·4	112·4	42·3	263·3	259·8	107·7	110·2	41·1	264·8	262·8
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										
1980	106·9	110·9	42·3	259·8	256·2	106·3	108·7	41·1	261·1	259·0
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

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.
*Results for manufacturing industries for 1980–81 inclusive 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 1986 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.
†Results for 1980-82 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 1986 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

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

		Manu-facturing	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	1978	2·3	7·7	1·9	2·6	2·6	..
	1981	3·7	9·6	2·3	4·1	3·9	..
element) and other labour costs ‡	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 § 1980 = 100			% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
	1980	100·0	22·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	22·4
	1981	109·0	9·0	106·5	107·2	118·7	108·9	110·2 R	10·2 R
	1982	114·2	4·8	106·8	110·7	121·7	112·4	115·7 R	5·0
	1983	114·4	0·2	102·2	109·7	124·8	112·1	120·2 R	3·9
	1984	117·9	3·1	85·5	111·9	128·8	114·6	123·7 R	2·9 R
	1985	122·8	4·2	99·7	117·0	132·2	119·5	129·1 R	4·4 R
	1986	..	..	..	..	..	..	135·6 R	5·0
	1984 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	121·7	2·2
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	123·0	2·0
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	123·9	3·2
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	126·3 R	4·4
	1985 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	126·4	3·9
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	127·8	3·9
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	130·4	5·2
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	131·7	4·3
	1986 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	133·5	5·6
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	135·4	5·9
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	135·5	3·9
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	137·9 R	4·7 R
	1987 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	138·6	3·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1980	100·0‖	22·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	22·4
	1981	109·3‖	9·3	105·3	106·6	118·0	108·3	109·7	9·7
	1982	114·0‖	4·3	106·5	110·5	121·7	112·2	116·1	5·8
	1983	114·4‖	0·4	102·3	110·4	125·0	112·7	121·3	4·5
	1984	117·8‖	3·0	86·1	113·5	129·4	116·1	126·2	4·0
	1985	124·4‖	5·6	102·5	119·7	134·1	122·1	132·9	5·2
	1986	130·1‖	4·6	..	..	..	..	140·0	5·3
	1984 Q4	121·1‖	5·1	..	..	..	..	129·6	5·9
	1985 Q1	121·6‖	4·9	..	..	..	..	129·9	5·3
	Q2	122·4‖	5·3	..	..	..	..	131·3	5·0
	Q3	125·5‖	6·3	..	..	..	..	134·1	6·3
	Q4	128·2‖	5·9	..	..	..	..	135·7 R	4·7 R
	1986 Q1	130·5‖	7·3	..	..	..	..	137·7	6·0
	Q2	130·0‖	6·2	..	..	..	..	139·5	6·2
	Q3	129·5‖	3·2	..	..	..	..	139·7	4·2
	Q4	130·3‖	1·6	..	..	..	..	142·4	4·9 R
	1987 Q1	131·4‖	0·7	..	..	..	..	143·3	4·1
	1987 Feb	130·6‖	0·2						
	Mar	131·0‖	0·2						
	Apr	132·8‖	1·2						
	May	130·3‖	1·1						
3 months ending:	1987 Feb	131·5‖	1·2						
	Mar	131·4‖	0·7						
	Apr	131·5‖	0·5						
	May	131·4‖	0·8						

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.

EARNINGS 5·9

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

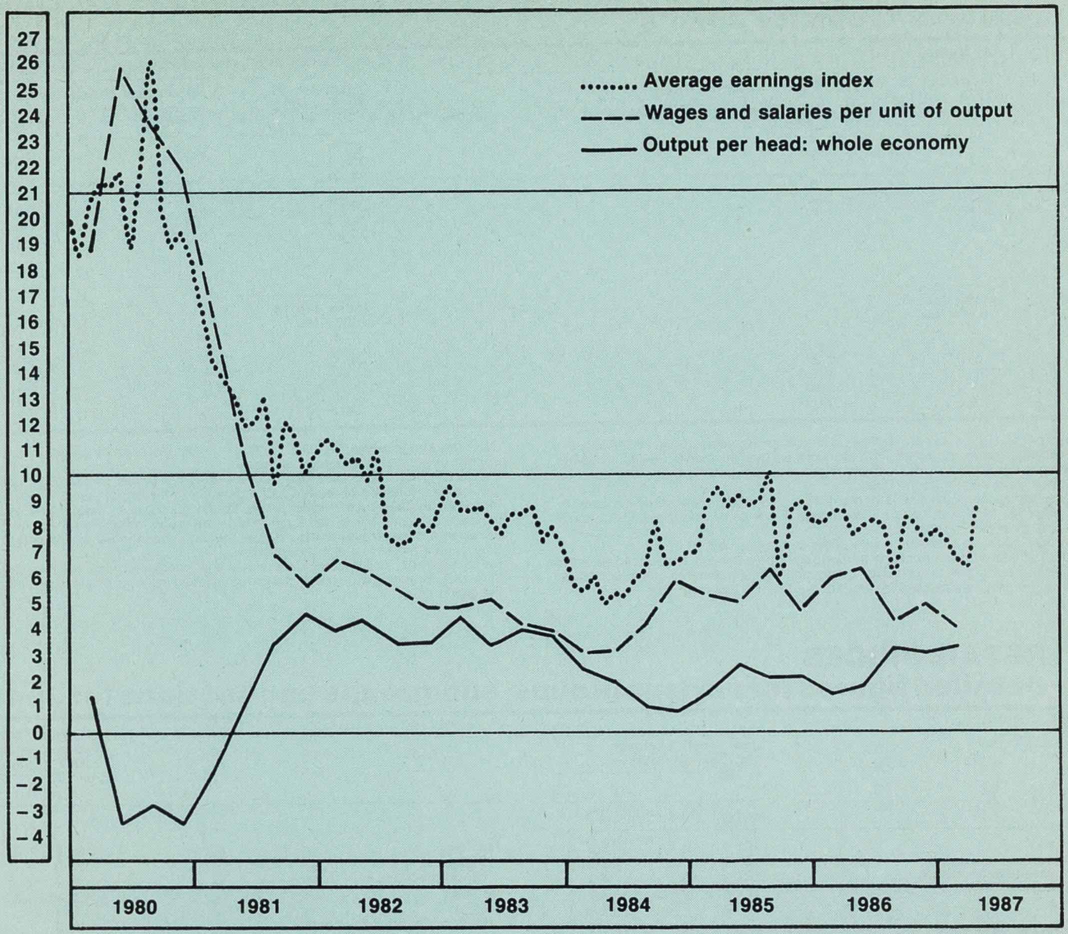
	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
																	Indices 1980 = 100
Annual averages																	
1977	64·2	82·9	79	78	73·2	68·1	84	53	62	59·1	81·9	87	82	..	78·5	90·0	78
1978	73·4	87·6	85	83	80·7	76·9	89	65	71	68·6	86·8	92	89	..	85·3	93·1	85
1979	84·9	92·1	92	91	89·9	86·9	94	79	83	81·9	93·0	96	91	..	91·9	95·1	92
1980	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100
1981	113·3	106·2	110	112	109·5	112·3	105	127	116	123·1	105·6	103	110	122·6	110·5	105·1	110
1982	126·0	112·7	117	125	120·4	131·9	110	170	133	144·1	110·7	110	121	142·0	119·2	111·6	117
1983	137·4	117·8	122	130	128·3	146·7	114	203	149	172·3	115·0	113	132	163·4	128·6	119·2	121
1984	149·3	123·7	128	136	134·4	158·0	117	256	164	192·0	120·3	114	143	182·5	140·9	..	126
1985	162·9	131·2	133	142	141·0	167·1	122	307	176	212·9	125·1	120	154	200·7	151·5	..	131
1986	175·4	137·0	136	146	147·7	174·0	126	..	188	223·1	128·0	122	169	222·7	162·7	..	134
Quarterly averages																	
1986 Q1	170·7	135·4	137	145	143·8	170·9	124	336	183	219·3	128·2	121	160	224·1	160·8	224·1	134
Q2	173·6	138·1	135	145	147·7	172·7	125	341	187	221·9	128·5	122	166	216·4	162·8	..	133
Q3	176·2	136·8	134	145	148·3	174·3	128	356	189	224·0	127·7	122	173	222·3	161·9	..	134
Q4	181·0	137·8	139	149	151·0	175·5	129	..	192	227·4	128·7	123	178	227·8	165·3	..	134 R
1987 Q1	184·0	..	..	150	..	176·7	129	..	..	231·2	130·7	123	179	..	..	..	135
Oct	179·0	140·0	..	147	149·1	175·5	129	..	..	224·8	128·8	123	..	..	163·5	..	134
Nov	180·7	134·2	..	149	149·1	..	..	..	..	228·6	129·2	123	..	..	165·4	..	134
Dec	183·4	139·3	139	150	154·9	..	..	..	192	228·8	128·1	123	..	..	167·1	..	135
1987 Jan	183·4	138·5	..	150	..	176·7	129	..	..	229·2	130·6	123	..	..	166·5	..	135
Feb	184·3	137·4	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	232·2	130·5	123	..	..	167·3	..	135
Mar	184·4	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	232·2	131·1	123	..	..	..	..	135
Apr	187·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	136
Increases on a year earlier																	Per cent
Annual averages																	
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	4	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	1	11	12	10	8	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	7	4	20	7	11	4	5	8	10	8	..	4
1986	8	4	2	3	5	4	3	..	7	5	2	2	10	11	..	..	2
Quarterly averages																	
1986 Q1	8	5	6	4	5	5	4	16	6	6	4	2	8	15	8	..	2
Q2	7	5	3	3	5	5	2	12	7	5	2	1	9	8	7	..	2
Q3	7	5	2	3	4	4	4	14	7	4	2	1	12	15	7	..	2
Q4	8	3	1	3	5	4	4	..	6	4	2	2	13	10	..	..	2
1987 Q1	8	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	5	2	2	12	..	..	..	1
Monthly																	
1986 Oct	8	3	..	2	4	4	4	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	8	..	2
Nov	8	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	8	..	2
Dec	8	5	1	3	6	..	..	..	6	5	1	2	..	..	7	..	1
1987 Jan	8	1	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	5	..	1
Feb	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	4	..	1
Mar	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
Apr	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2

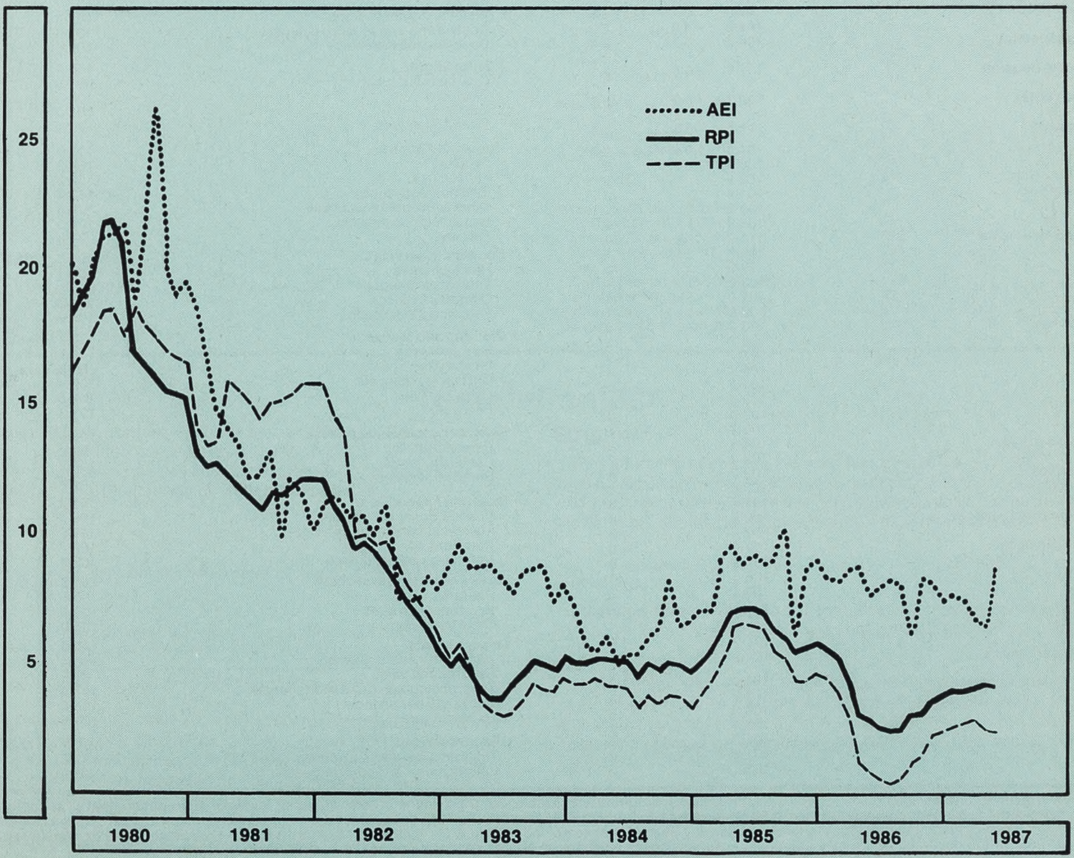
Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy C1

Percentage changes on a year earlier





6·1 RETAIL PRICES
Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for June 9

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1986 June	385·8	−0·1	1·8	2·5	387·0	−0·1	1·5
July	384·7	−0·3	1·3	2·4	386·8	−0·1	1·3
Aug	385·9	0·3	1·3	2·4	387·9	0·3	1·2
Sept	387·8	0·5	1·6	3·0	390·0	0·5	1·7
Oct	388·4	0·2	0·8	3·0	390·9	0·2	1·0
Nov	391·7	0·8	1·5	3·5	394·3	0·9	1·8
Dec	393·0	0·3	1·9	3·7	395·3	0·3	2·1
1987 Jan	394·5	0·4	2·5	3·9	396·4	0·3	2·5
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100				Index Jan 13, 1987=100		
Feb	100·4	0·4	2·6	3·9	100·3	0·3	2·5
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

The overall level of prices in June was the same as in May. There were decreases in the prices of fresh vegetables and increases in the prices of motor vehicles over the month. Owner occupiers' housing costs were lower as the residual effects of the reductions in mortgage interest rates announced in March were taken into the index.
Food: There were decreases in the prices of many seasonal foods, particularly fresh vegetables, and the index for seasonal foods fell by almost 5 per cent. The index for all foods decreased by a little over half a per cent.
Catering: The group index increased by a little under half a per cent.
Housing: Residual effects of the reductions in mortgage interest rates announced after the budget contributed to a fall in owner occupiers' mortgage interest payments of almost 1½ per cent. The index for the group decreased by around quarter of a per cent.
Clothing and footwear: A fall in the price of women's outerwear contributed to a fall of around quarter of a per cent in the group index.
Personal goods and services: Increases in the prices of chemists' goods and personal services led to a rise of around half a per cent in the group index.
Motoring expenditure: Higher prices for the purchase of motor vehicles contributed to an increase of a little under half a per cent in the group index. Petrol and oil prices fell slightly.
Fares and other travel costs: Higher bus and coach fares contributed to a rise of around quarter of a per cent in the group index.
Leisure goods: The price of audio-visual equipment, records and tapes were lower, but price increases throughout the rest of the group led to an increase of a little less than half a per cent in the group index.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 9

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
All items	101·9	0·1	4·1
Food and catering	101·7	−0·4	3·0
Alcohol and tobacco	100·9	0·2	3·0
Housing and household expenditure	102·1	−0·1	5·6
Personal expenditure	101·2	0·1	2·9
Travel and leisure	102·5	0·3	4·5
All items excluding seasonal food	101·8	0·1	4·3
All items excluding food	101·9	0·1	4·5
Seasonal food	105·2	−4·9	1·0
Food excluding seasonal	100·9	0·2	2·5
All items excluding housing	101·6	0·0	3·1
Nationalised industries†	100·7	0·0	1·8
Consumer durables‡	101·1	−0·1	1·3
Food	101·6	−0·6	2·3
Bread	100·4		3
Cereals	102·9		5
Biscuits and cakes	101·4		3
Beef	101·2		1
Lamb	108·9		−1
of which home-killed lamb	111·7		−4
Pork	100·6		1
Bacon	99·2		1
Poultry	102·2		1
Other meat	101·0		4
Fish	102·5		11
of which fresh fish	100·4		8
Butter	99·2		25
Oils and fats	97·7		−9
Cheese	100·4		2
Eggs	104·2		6
Milk fresh	100·4		4
Milk products	102·0		3
Tea	100·2		−1
Coffee and other hot drinks	94·5		−3
Soft drinks	103·0		2
Sugar and preserves	102·7		4
Sweets and chocolates	100·4		2
Potatoes	105·6		8
of which unprocessed potatoes	108·8		8
Vegetables	102·2		−2
of which fresh vegetables	102·0		−5
Fruit	104·9		0
of which fresh fruit	105·3		0
Other foods	100·9		2
Catering	102·3	0·5	5·9
Restaurant meals	102·7		6
Canteen meals	101·9		5
Take-away meals and snacks	101·9		6
Alcoholic Drink	101·4	0·2	4·1
Beer	101·2		5
—on sales	100·9		5
—off sales	103·1		3
Wine and spirits	101·8		3
—on sales	101·4		4
—off sales	102·1		3
Tobacco	99·8	0·0	0·7
Cigarettes	99·9		1
Other tobacco	99·3		1
Housing	103·4	−0·2	10·2
Rent	104·7		6
Mortgage interest payments	98·2		17
Rates	107·7		8
Water and other charges	105·6		6
Repairs and maintenance charges	101·5		0
Do-it-yourself materials	102·5		3
Fuel and light	99·4	0·0	−0·2
Coal and solid fuels	95·5		2
Electricity	100·0		−1
Gas	100·0		1
Oil and other fuel	96·9		−12
Household goods	101·9	−0·1	1·8
Furniture	102·2		3
Furnishings	102·2		0
Electrical appliances	102·4		2
Other household equipment	102·6		3
Household consumables	101·5		3
Pet care	99·9		—
Household services	101·6	0·2	4·3
Postal charges	100·1		6
Telephone charges	102·2		2
Domestic services	101·7		—
Fees and subscriptions	103·0		—
Clothing and footwear	100·8	−0·2	2·3
Men's outerwear	101·5		1
Women's outerwear	99·5		1
Children's outerwear	100·4		6
Other clothing	101·8		2
Footwear	101·3		3
Personal goods and services	101·9	0·5	4·0
Personal articles	99·2		1
Chemists' goods	103·2		5
Personal services	102·8		6
Motoring expenditure	103·2	0·4	6·4
Purchase of motor vehicles	105·2		8
Maintenance of motor vehicles	102·9		5
Petrol and oil	100·7		4
Vehicle tax and insurance	103·1		9
Fares and other travel costs	101·5	0·2	4·3
Rail fares	100·1		5
Bus and coach fares	103·5		4
Other travel costs	100·9		—
Leisure goods	102·0	0·4	1·5
Audio and visual equipment	98·4		−6
Records and tapes	99·9		1
Toys, photographic and sports goods	101·4		1
Books and newspapers	105·6		7
Gardening products	101·5		−1
Leisure services	101·3	0·2	1·9
Television licences and rentals	100·2		0
Entertainment and other recreation	102·1		4

Notes: 1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group levels.
2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. Where there is no change in the definition of a component, the percentage change over 12 months has been calculated in relation to previously published indices. (See general notes under table 6·3). In other cases, the 12-month change shown is derived in relation to reworked indices for 1986 for the coverage of the new definition. For a few cases comparable figures cannot be compiled prior to February 1987.

RETAIL PRICES 6·3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on June 9 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices on June 9, 1987

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)	264	301	239–369
Silverside (without bone) *	345	213	189–245
Best beef mince	348	119	98–150
Fore ribs (with bone)	238	151	114–189
Brisket (without bone)	295	159	134–184
Rump steak *	317	298	250–330
Stewing steak	326	150	129–178
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	290	247	172–378
Shoulder (with bone)	269	114	84–159
Leg (with bone)	283	188	152–239
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	200	153	129–178
Shoulder (with bone)	209	87	72–108
Leg (with bone)	206	149	139–168
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	293	111	89–150
Belly *	303	84	70– 95
Loin (with bone)	328	147	118–162
Fillet (without bone)	263	191	138–268
Bacon			
Collar *	187	109	98–130
Gammon*	281	180	144–212
Back, vacuum packed	187	160	108–210
Back, not vacuum packed	194	153	137–206
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	325	57	45– 70
Sausages			
Pork	369	82	69– 98
Beef	264	79	60– 94
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	204	47	41– 57
Corned beef, 12oz can	228	95	79–113
Chicken: roasting			
Frozen, oven ready	218	64	54– 84
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	279	81	69– 90
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	268	194	165–238
Haddock fillets	255	192	170–230
Mackerel, whole	152	74	60– 99
Kippers, with bone	269	105	80–120
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	219	161	129–186
Bread			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	340	43	37– 54
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	260	55	51– 59
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	306	36	32– 39
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	163	37	35– 39
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	246	56	48– 61
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½kg	249	47	42– 53
Butter			
Home-produced, per 250g	291	51	47– 59
New Zealand, per 250g	265	50	48– 55
Danish, per 250g	276	56	54– 63
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	221	31	24– 49
Low fat spread 250g	273	38	28– 44
Lard, per 250g	317	15	13– 23
Cheese			
Cheddar type	276	125	99–150
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	236	107	88–120
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	203	95	78–106
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	315	25	22– 26
Skimmed per pint	280	24	21– 27
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	243	40	32– 51
Tea bags, per 125g	321	95	85–110
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	618	136	89–179
Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	267	160	135–185
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	323	49	47– 52
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	177	14	10– 18
Red	76	14	10– 16
Potatoes, new loose	213	21	16– 26
Tomatoes	350	53	40– 74
Cabbage, greens	256	24	16– 37
Cabbage, hearted	267	24	15– 33
Cauliflower	241	52	35– 88
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Carrots	343	29	22– 36
Onions	347	26	18– 34
Mushrooms, per ¼lb	344	30	20– 38
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	329	31	25– 36
Apples, dessert	352	38	30– 46
Pears, dessert	301	41	35– 48
Oranges	299	31	12– 48
Bananas	345	48	40– 52
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	675	82	74– 95
Draught lager, per pint	692	92	85–104
Whisky, per nip	698	68	62– 75
Gin, per nip	699	68	62– 75
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,169	143	132–152
Coal, per 50kg	437	512	426–630
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	521	700	582–835
4-star petrol, per litre	678	38	37– 39

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

General notes

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:

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

For example, take the index June, 1987 (101·9) and multiply it by the January index (394·5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385·8). Subtract 100 from the result which gives 4·2 as the percentage change in the index over the 12 months to May.

The index for June 1987, if translated to the old reference date (January 1974=100), would be 402·0.

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 fresh 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, furnishing, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food* All	Food* Seasonal food	Food* Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1974	**1,000**	747	951·2–925·5	80	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	51	70
1975	**1,000**	768	961·9–966·3	77	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	48	82
1976	**1,000**	772	958·0–960·8	90	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	47	81
1977	**1,000**	753	953·3–955·8	91	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	45	83
1978	**1,000**	767	966·5–969·6	96	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	51	85
1979	**1,000**	768	964·0–966·6	93	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	51	77
1980	**1,000**	786	966·8–969·6	93	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	41	82
1981	**1,000**	793	969·2–971·9	104	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	42	79
1982	**1,000**	794	965·7–967·6	99	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	38	77
1983	**1,000**	797	971·5–974·1	109	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	39	78
1984	**1,000**	799	966·1–968·7	102 Feb–Nov 87 Dec-Jan	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	36	75
1985	**1,000**	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75
1986	**1,000**	[815	973·3–976·0	83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan	185	24·0–26·7	158·3–161·0	44	82]
1974 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	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3
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	349·4	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

January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	Nationalised industries	Consumer durables	Food* All	Food* Seasonal food	Food* Non-seasonal food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987	**1,000**	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
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

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
48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56	1978
44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59	1979
40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62	1980
36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66	1981
41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65	1982
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63	1983
36	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	Annual averages 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	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	485·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9	1983
489·0	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	175·2	178·9	166·8	Jan 18 1977
222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·8	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	489·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6	Jan 10 1984
505·1	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	289·3	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	472·6	505·0	265·5	226·8	408·2	386·7	401·5	July 15
597·5	475·2	505·8	254·2	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	393·2	404·0	Oct 14
502·2	497·4	506·1	276·3	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 costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987 weights
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

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		Misce-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles		Services
1974 Jan 15	12	20	21	2	0	10	6		10	13		7	10		12
1975 Jan 14	20	18	19	18	24	10	25		18	19		25	30		16
1976 Jan 13	23	25	23	26	31	22	35		19	11		22	20		33
1977 Jan 13	17	23	18	17	19	14	18		12	13		16	14		8
1978 Jan 17	10	7	16	9	15	7	11		12	10		13	11		12
1979 Jan 16	9	11	10	5	4	16	6		7	8		9	10		8
1980 Jan 15	18	13	22	21	17	25	19		15	12		20	23		22
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	15	10	20	28		7	5		13	12		17
1982 Jan 12	12	11	7	16	32	23	13		4	0		7	10		13
1983 Jan 11	5	2	7	10	9	−1	16		3	2		8	7		4
1984 Jan 10	5	6	7	6	6	10	1		3	0		5	5		4
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	6	13	9	4		2	3		7	2		5
1986 Jan 14	6	3	6	7	7	11	4		3	4		6	4		6
1986 June 10	2	3	6	4	11	2	1		2	3		4	−2		5
July 15	2	3	6	5	11	2	1		1	2		4	−3		5
Aug 12	2	4	6	4	11	2	1		0	3		4	−2		5
Sept 16	3	4	6	4	11	4	0		−1	2		4	−1		5
Oct 14	3	4	6	3	11	5	0		−1	2		4	0		5
Nov 11	4	3	6	3	11	8	0		0	2		3	0		5
Dec 9	4	3	7	3	11	8	0		0	3		4	1		4
1987 Jan 13	4	4	7	4	10	8	0		0	2		3	2		4
			Catering					Household goods	Household services		Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 Feb 10	4	4	6	4	10	8	0	1	4	3	4	3	6	−1	3
Mar 10	4	3	7	4	9	8	0	2	3	2	4	4	6	0	3
Apr 14	4	4	6	4	4	9	0	2	4	3	4	6	4	1	3
May 12	4	3	6	4	1	8	0	2	4	2	4	7	4	1	2
June 9	4	2	6	4	1	10	0	2	4	2	4	6	4	1	2

Notes: See notes under table 6·3.

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

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

Note: The General Index covers all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding those for which the income is in the top 3–4 per cent and those one- and two-person pensioner households whose incomes depend mainly on state benefits; that is at least three-quarters of their income is from national retirement or similar pensions.
The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes on page S51.

6·7 RETAIL PRICES
Group indices: annual averages

JAN 15, 1974 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel-laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	321·7	291·5	341·6	414·1	430·6	248·2	211·6	398·8	370·8	305·5	336·3
1983	336·2	300·7	366·7	441·6	462·3	255·3	215·3	422·3	393·9	311·5	358·2
1984	352·9	320·2	386·6	489·8	479·2	263·0	215·5	438·3	417·3	321·3	384·3
1985	370·1	330·7	410·2	533·3	502·4	274·3	223·4	458·6	451·6	343·1	406·8
1986	382·0	340·1	428·4	587·2	510·4	281·3	231·0	472·1	468·4	357·0	432·7
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	318·8	287·8	350·7	413·1	430·5	249·4	219·9	369·6	362·3	314·1	336·3
1983	333·3	296·7	377·3	440·6	461·2	257·4	223·8	393·1	383·9	320·6	358·2
1984	350·4	315·6	399·9	488·5	479·2	264·3	223·9	407·0	405·8	331·1	384·3
1985	367·6	325·1	425·5	531·6	503·1	275·8	232·4	429·9	438·1	353·8	406·7
1986	379·2	334·6	445·3	584·4	511·3	281·2	239·5	428·5	456·0	368·4	432·9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1982	314·3	299·3	341·0	413·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	343·5	325·8	331·6	341·7
1983	329·8	308·8	366·5	440·9	465·4	250·4	214·8	366·3	345·6	342·9	364·0
1984	343·9	326·1	387·7	489·0	478·8	256·7	214·6	374·7	364·7	357·3	390·8
1985	360·7	336·3	412·1	532·5	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·5	392·2	381·3	413·3
1986	371·5	347·3	430·6	584·9	506·0	266·7	229·2	390·1	409·2	400·5	439·5

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding those for which the income is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one- and two-person pensioner households whose incomes depend mainly on state benefits; that is at least three-quarters of their income is from national retirement or similar pensions.

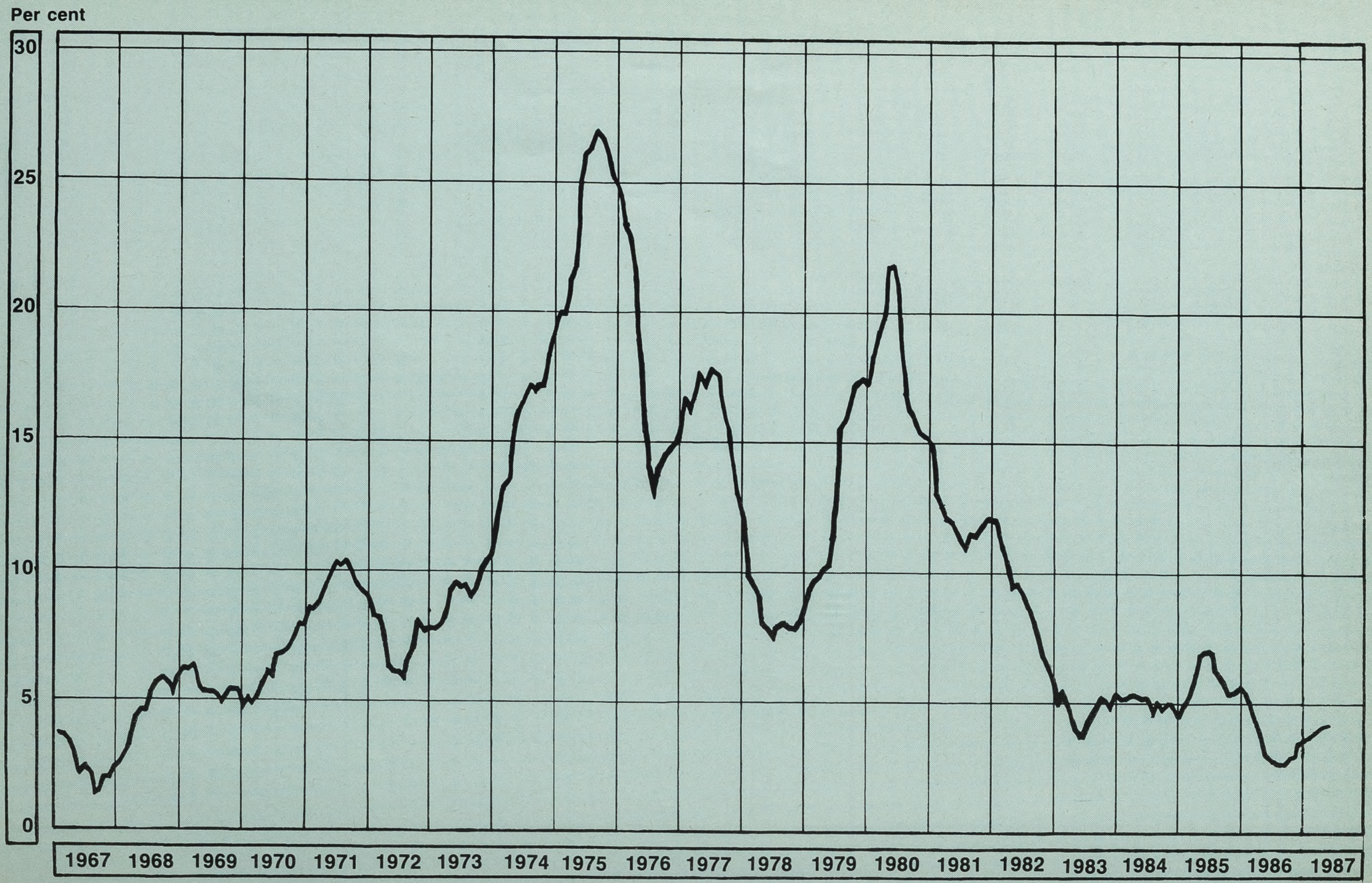
6·8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	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)
																			Indices 1980 = 100
Annual averages																			
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	158·0	121·0	255·8	178·5	190·3	114·4	122·7	154	178·0	154	123·3	130·5	**137·6**
1986	146·3	162·4	129·0	142·3	149·0	152	162·2	120·7	314·7	185·2	201·4	114·9	122·9	165	193·7	160	124·2	133·1	**141·1 R**
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q2	146·3	159·7	128·7	142·2	148·0	152	161·4	121·0	310·2	185·5	200·8	115·3	123·3	163	191·5	160	124·4	132·3	**140·5 R**
Q3	146·4	163·9	129·2	142·5	149·8	153	162·4	120·4	316·5	185·8	201·9	114·6	122·1	168	195·8	160	123·8	133·3	**141·2 R**
Q4	148·3	168·6	129·2	142·6	151·3	154	163·5	120·0	335·1	186·2	204·3 R	114·5	123·2	171	198·1	162	124·4	134·0	**142·2 R**
1987 Q1	150·1	171·8	129·8	143·5	152·7	155	165·5 R	120·7 R	..	189·6	207·2 R	113·7	121·5	176	200·9	165	125·7	135·5	**143·5 R**
Monthly																			
1986 Dec	149·0	..	129·2	142·7	151·7	154	163·7	120·1	337·8	..	205·1	114·2	123·1	171	198·4	162	124·6	134·2	**142·4 R**
1987 Jan	149·6	..	129·5	143·3	152·1	155	165·2	120·6	341·5	..	206·3	113·6	121·2	174	199·9	164	125·4	135·0	**143·0 R**
Feb	150·2	172·0 R	129·8 R	143·6	152·7	154	165·5	120·7	342·7	189·6	207·4	113·5	121·5	176	200·8	164	125·7	135·5	**143·5 R**
Mar	150·5	..	130·0	143·7	153·4	156	165·7	120·7 R	353·6 R	..	208·0	114·1	121·8	177	202·0 R	165	125·8	136·1	**144·1 R**
Apr	152·3	..	..	144·4	154·1	..	166·6	121·0	361·5 R	..	208·4	115·1	122·1	178	202·4	165	126·0 R	136·8	**145·0 R**
May	152·4 R	..	..	144·4	154·9	..	166·9	121·1	363·7	..	209·4	116·0	122·1	178	202·3	166	125·0	137·2	**145·7**
Jun	152·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			Per cent
Annual averages																			
1975	24·2	15·1	8·4	12·8	10·8	9·6	11·8	6·0	13·4	20·9	17·0	11·8	10·2	11·7	16·9	9·8	6·7	9·1	**11·3**
1976	16·5	13·6	7·3	9·2	7·4	9·0	9·7	4·5	13·3	18·0	16·8	9·3	8·8	9·1	17·7	10·3	1·8	5·8	**8·7**
1977	15·8	12·3	5·5	7·1	8·1	11·1	9·4	3·7	12·1	13·6	17·0	8·1	6·5	9·1	24·5	11·4	1·3	6·5	**8·9**
1978	8·3	7·9	3·6	4·5	8·9	10·0	9·1	2·7	12·6	7·6	12·1	3·8	4·1	8·1	19·8	10·0	1·1	7·7	**8·0**
1979	13·4	9·1	3·7	4·5	9·1	9·6	10·8	4·1	19·0	13·3	14·8	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	8·0	6·5	10·9	15·5	13·7	4·0	13·5	**12·9**
1981	11·9	9·6	6·8	7·6	12·5	11·7	13·4	6·3	24·5	20·4	17·8	4·9	6·7	13·6	14·6	12·1	6·5	10·4	**10·5**
1982	8·6	11·1	5·5	8·7	10·8	10·1	11·8	5·3	20·9	17·1	16·6	2·7	6·0	11·2	14·4	8·6	5·6	6·1	**7·8**
1983	4·6	10·1	3·3	7·7	5·9	6·9	9·6	3·3	20·5	10·5	14·6	1·9	2·7	8·6	12·1	8·9	3·0	3·2	**5·3**
1984	5·0	4·0	5·7	6·3	4·3	6·3 R	7·3	2·4	18·1	8·7	10·8	2·2	3·3	6·6	11·3	7·5	2·8	4·3	**5·1**
1985	6·1	6·7	3·3	4·9	4·0	4·7 R	5·8	2·2	19·3	5·4	9·2	2·1	2·3	5·5	8·8	7·7	3·4	3·5	**4·5**
1986	3·4	9·1	1·7	1·3	4·1	3·5 R	2·7	−0·2	23·0	3·8	5·8	..	0·2	7·1	8·8	3·9	0·7	2·0	**2·6**
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q2	2·8	8·4	1·5	1·3	3·9	3·4	2·4	−0·2	24·5	4·4	6·1	0·8	0·4	6·5	8·5	3·9	0·9	1·6	**2·3 R**
Q3	2·6	8·9	1·7	0·8	4·2	4·1	2·1	−0·4	23·8	3·1	5·4	0·2	−0·4	8·4	9·4	3·9	0·6	1·7	**2·1 R**
Q4	3·4	9·8	1·3	0·7	4·3	4·1	2·1	−1·1	19·5	3·2	4·4	−0·5	−1·8	8·9	8·6	3·8	0·2	1·3	**1·8 R**
1987 Q1	3·9	9·4 R	..	1·1	4·1	4·7	3·2	−0·5 R	16·4	3·4	4·1	−1·3	−1·2	10·0	6·1	3·8	0·9	2·2	**2·3 R**
Monthly																			
1986 Dec	3·7	..	1·1	0·6	4·2	4·3	2·1	−1·1	16·9	3·2	4·1	−0·5	−0·1	8·9	8·2	3·3	0·0	1·1	**1·7 R**
1987 Jan	3·9	..	1·0	0·9	3·9	4·8	3·0	−0·8	15·5	..	3·8	−1·6	−1·3	9·5	6·0	3·5	0·6	1·4	**1·6 R**
Feb	3·9	9·4 R	0·3	1·0	3·9	4·8	3·4	−0·5	16·8	3·4	4·4	−1·4	−1·2	10·0	6·0	3·4	1·0	2·4	**2·1 R**
Mar	4·0	..	..	1·3	4·2	5·3	3·3	−0·2	16·8	..	4·2	−0·8	−1·1	10·4	6·3 R	3·8	1·0 R	3·0	**2·7 R**
Apr	4·2	..	..	1·4	4·5	..	3·5	0·1	17·6	..	4·2	−0·2	−1·1	10·0	6·2	3·4	1·2	3·8	**3·2 R**
May	4·1	..	..	1·7	4·6	..	3·4	0·2	17·7	..	4·2	0·3	−1·1	10·1	5·7	3·5	0·9	3·8	**3·4**
Jun	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

C2 RETAIL PRICE INDEX



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

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										
1981*	125·41	13·4		105·5	0·5	45·96	12·6		108·7	0·0
1982*	134·01	6·9		103·3	−2·1	49·73	8·2		107·8	−0·8
1983*	142·58 / 141·03	6·4		103·3	—	53·65 / 53·06	8·0		109·3	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
Quarterly averages										
1983 Q3	141·90	..	142·5	103·9	−1·3	53·39	..	53·7	110·1	0·3
Q4	150·36	8·9	146·2	105·2	3·8	56·89	6·8	55·2	111·7	2·0
1984 Q1	140·15	5·7	145·6	103·6	1·1	53·19	7·9	55·5	111·0	3·3
Q2	156·90	13·0	154·6	109·0	7·1	60·86	15·8	59·6	118·3	9·2
Q3	147·49	3·9	148·5	103·7	−0·2	55·99	4·9	56·5	111·0	0·9
Q4	163·48	8·7	158·8	109·5	4·1	62·02	10·8	60·3	116·9	4·7
1985 Q1	152·69	8·4	158·9	107·9	4·1	58·68	9·8	61·3	117·0	5·4
Q2	161·57	2·4	158·9	106·3	−2·5	62·89	2·7	61·3	115·4	−2·5
Q3	164·07	11·0	165·4	109·5	5·6	62·74	12·1	63·5	118·3	6·5
Q4	172·01	4·8	166·9	109·4	−0·1	66·18	6·2	64·4	118·6	1·5
1986 Q1§	169·36	10·9	176·3	114·5	6·1	67·10	14·3	70·1	128·0	9·4
Q2§	180·75	11·9	177·5	114·8	8·0	72·62	15·5	70·6	128·4	11·3

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 Dec 86 (pp. 485–492).
§ See note to table 7·2.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
Composition of expenditure 7·2

£ 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													
1981*	125·41	..	19·76	7·46	27·20	6·06	3·74	9·23	9·40	9·45	18·70	13·84	0·58
1982*	134·01	23·31	22·39	8·35	28·19	6·13	3·85	9·69	9·65	10·06	19·79	15·37	0·53
1983*	142·58 / 141·03	25·34	23·98 / 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
Quarterly averages													
1983 Q3	141·90	26·05	22·83	8·35	29·61	6·86	4·12	9·80	9·10	10·28	22·24	18·24	0·47
Q4	150·36	26·64	23·33	8·46	31·17	7·86	4·19	13·01	12·05	13·21	21·46	14·78	0·83
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§	169·36	31·99	28·40	11·13	33·55	7·02	4·09	10·39	14·45	12·44	25·64	21·58	0·67
Q2§	180·75	32·41	28·70	11·63	34·83	7·95	4·59	13·07	13·05	13·11	26·76	26·49	0·58
Standard error per cent**													
1986 Q1§	2·2	2·4	2·9	1·6	1·8	3·6	3·6	4·2	10·5	3·0	3·8	5·3	10·1
Q2§	2·1	2·8	3·2	1·6	1·8	3·8	3·6	3·8	7·6	3·0	3·8	7·0	9·3
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier													
1982	6·9	..	13·3	11·8	3·6	1·3	3·0	5·0	2·7	6·5	5·8	11·1	−18·6
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
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§	10·9	12·6	13·8	4·4	5·1	1·5	−6·4	7·8	22·9	13·5	13·0	18·1	28·9
Q2§	11·9	5·5	6·3	8·0	8·5	1·0	7·2	11·7	21·9	14·0	11·4	25·3	18·4
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

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.
* Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, ie. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. 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 1985 FES Report.
§ In the light of more detailed analysis of expenditure in 1986 Q1 and Q2, figures for these quarters have been revised since these tables were last published in April 1987.

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	271·7	144·5	288·7		385·0	
September	226·3	277·8	145·7	289·2		378·3	
December	223·6	278·4	147·2	255·7		349·7	
1987 March	222·0	273·6	147·3	247·0		349·3	
Change March 1987 on March 1986 Absolute (thousands)	+7·8	+13·5	+4·8	+4·9		+15·3	
Percentage	+3·6	+5·2	+3·4	+2·0		+4·6	

* 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	161
1985	170
1986	185

† 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	5,405	5,927	−522
Percentage change 1986/1985	−1	+22	

	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	1,383	+16	−49
2nd quarter	1,250	1,296	1,456	1,525	−206	−229
3rd quarter	2,055	1,371	2,539	1,643	−484	−272
4th quarter	1,188	1,404	1,036	1,376	+152	+28
1987 P 1st quarter (e)	1,025	1,494	1,030	1,571	−5	−77
1986 P January	332	440	259	414	+73	+26
February	264	451	237	437	+27	+14
March	316	441	399	527	−83	−86
April	364	426	367	465	−3	−39
May	424	441	497	562	−73	−121
June	463	427	593	492	−130	−65
July	633	439	695	528	−62	−89
August	778	457	968	570	−190	−113
September	644	473	877	539	−233	−66
October	440	409	508	446	−68	−37
November	407	510	326	517	+81	−7
December	341	485	202	413	+139	+72
1987 P January (e)	415	555	340	529	+75	+26
February (e)	270	462	300	541	+30	−79
March (e)	340	477	390	501	−50	−24
April (e)	415	489	430	533	−15	−44

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

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

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	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	13,772		2,831	8,247	2,695
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,765	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,312	3,061	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter P	5,054	3,338	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter P	2,846	3,608	563	1,761	522
1987 1st quarter (e)	2,640	3,923	520	1,640	480
1986 P January	920	1,262	179	523	218
February	726	1,300	133	459	134
March	914	1,197	214	553	147
April	1,025	984	185	689	151
May	1,123	1,092	224	677	222
June	1,164	979	263	651	250
July	1,677	1,078	319	1,023	385
August	2,043	1,161	431	1,229	383
September	1,334	1,093	321	681	332
October	1,159	1,191	236	716	207
November	883	1,189	159	556	168
December	804	1,228	168	489	147
1987 P January (e)	1,030	1,439	180	630	220
February (e)	690	1,259	130	430	130
March (e)	920	1,225	210	580	130
April (e)	1,320	1,293	200	950	170

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·4
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	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	24,528		1,161	21,948	1,869
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,220	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,062	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,533	437	9,147	442
4th quarter P	4,357	5,713	295	3,631	431
1987 1st quarter (e)	4,070	6,787	230	3,280	560
1986 P January	1,137	1,950	69	866	202
February	1,012	2,033	48	809	155
March	1,586	2,169	42	1,345	199
April	1,623	1,740	85	1,339	199
May	2,139	2,225	71	1,948	120
June	2,647	2,060	113	2,414	120
July	2,896	2,196	114	2,680	102
August	3,777	2,160	194	3,407	176
September	3,353	2,136	129	3,060	164
October	2,145	1,913	134	1,872	139
November	1,288	2,009	102	1,001	185
December	924	1,719	59	758	107
1987 P January (e)	1,260	2,176	110	950	200
February (e)	1,280	2,500	50	1,050	150
March (e)	1,560	2,111	70	1,280	210
April (e)	1,910	2,036	100	1,570	240

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	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April1987–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–June 1987	6,952	2,377	5,971	8,429	10,603	8,346	11,659	5,685	3,483	6,912	70,417
Total in training† June 30, 1987	35,796	17,719	27,181	43,627	41,923	38,184	53,662	26,067	20,585	39,355	344,099

* 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	
	June	May	June	May	June	May
Community Industry	8,000	8,000	1,705	1,708	887	916
Community Programme	232,000	235,000	29,921	30,076	21,192	21,591
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	90,000	87,000	8,614	8,370	5,714	5,545
Job Release Scheme	22,000	22,000	1,668	1,729	828	844
Jobshare*	597	348	42	27	48	21
Jobstart Allowance	7,000	6,000	758	702	524	439
New Workers Scheme	24,000	29,000	2,427	2,659	1,868	2,036
Restart interviews (cumulative total April 10 to May 29, 1987)	228,852	86,466	31,786	10,325	13,960	5,343

* From June, coverage is calculated from new part-time jobs created—not approved applications.

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

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, June 6, 1987	51,070
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, May 8 to June 5, 1987	6,399
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, May 8 to June 5, 1987*	3,297

† 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—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
1986 Jan	26·4	23·2	48·5	37·9	4·5	4·1	2·7	2·1
Apr	25·8	22·5	47·0	37·2	4·4	3·9	2·5	2·0
July	27·8	24·2	51·8	41·8	4·9	4·4	3·1	2·5
Oct	24·8	21·7	49·3	38·1	4·3	3·9	2·5	2·0
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

* Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.
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, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, 389,273 people were registered under the Acts.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES
Minimum entitlements of manual workers under national collective agreements and statutory wages orders. Minimum entitlements in this context means basic wage rates, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as appropriate, together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.

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
Civilians in the paid employment of employers (excluding home workers and private domestic servants).

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 head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) whose incomes 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.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)
Orders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

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, i.e. excluding construction.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE
Those working on their own account whether or not they have any employees.

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)	Aug 87:	1·1
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Aug 87:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	Aug 87:	1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Aug 87:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 86:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 87:	1·7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	May 87:	1·5
Self employed: by region		Jan 87:	56
: by industry		May 86:	164
Census of Employment: Sept 1984			
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980		Jan 87:	31
Census of Employment: Sept 1981			
UK by industry on SIC 1980 [final]		Dec 83:	Supp 2
International comparisons	Q	Aug 87:	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	Aug 87:	9·2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 87:	87
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	June 87:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Aug 87:	2·1
GB	M	Aug 87:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Aug 87:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 87:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	Aug 87:	2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 87:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	June 87:	2·6
Age time series UK	Q	Aug 87:	2·7
: estimated rates	Q	July 87:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	Q	Aug 87:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Aug 87:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Aug 87:	2·4
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2·4)	M	Aug 87:	2·9
: Parliamentary constituences	M	Aug 87:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 87:	2·6
Flows:			
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2·19
UK, time series	M	Aug 87:	2·19
GB, Age time series	M	Aug 87:	2·20
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Aug 87:	2·23/24/26
GB, Age and duration	Q	Aug 87:	2·21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Aug 87:	2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Aug 87:	9·3/4
International comparisons	M	Aug 87:	2·18
Ethnic origin		Jan 87:	18
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	M	Aug 87:	2·14
Vacancies			
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 87:	3·1
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 87:	3·2
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Aug 87:	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	Aug 87:	2·30
Regions	M	Aug 87:	2·30
Industries	M	Aug 87:	2·31
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Aug 87:	428
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	Aug 87:	5·1
Industry	M	Aug 87:	5·3
Underlying trend	Q (M)	June 87:	306
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Dec 86:	482
Time series	M (A)	Aug 87:	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)	July 87:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Mar 87:	65
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Aug 87:	5·9
Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Agriculture	A	Mar 87:	
Coal mining	A	Mar 87:	
Average earnings: non-manual employees	B (A)	Aug 87:	5·5
Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5·8
Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	
Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Aug 87:	1·11
Region: summary	Q	June 87:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 87:	1·12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Aug 87:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Aug 87:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Aug 87:	5·7
Labour costs			
Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Per unit of output	M	Aug 87:	5·7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Aug 87:	6·2
percentage changes	M	Aug 87:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Aug 87:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Aug 87:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 87:	6·5
Annual summary	A	Mar 87:	117
Revision of weights	A	Apr 87:	185
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Aug 87:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Aug 87:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
Food prices	M	Aug 87:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	Aug 87:	6·8
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	Aug 87:	7·1
: per person	Q	Aug 87:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
: quarterly summary	Q	Aug 87:	7·2
: in detail	Q (A)	Apr 87:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Apr 87:	7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 87:	4·1
: time series	M	Aug 87:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Aug 87:	4·1
Annual Detailed	A	Aug 86:	323
Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	329
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Aug 87:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	326
Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	328
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
International comparisons	A	July 86:	266
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Aug 87:	8·1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Aug 87:	8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Aug 87:	8·3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Aug 87:	8·4
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	June 87:	8·5
: visits abroad by country visited	Q	June 87:	8·6
: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	June 87:	8·7
: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	June 87:	8·8
: visitor nights	Q	June 87:	8·9
YTS			
YTS entrants: regions	M	Aug 87:	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.

Photo: Daily Telegraph

A short guide to the retail prices index

The retail prices index (RPI) which appears each month in *Employment Gazette* is the main measure of the rate of change in prices faced by consumers in the United Kingdom. This article describes the nature of the index, its coverage, the method of construction and some of the uses made of the results.

Every country needs an accurate measure of its rate of price inflation as it affects consumer goods and services. The measure most commonly used is an index, relating one time to another in terms of the prices charged to consumers for the goods and services they buy. Such a measure is generally described as a consumer price index. In the United Kingdom it is called the retail prices index but this is similar to the consumer price indices produced in other countries.

Nature of the RPI

A convenient way of appreciating a price index such as the RPI is to envisage a very large shopping basket

The RPI in a nutshell

The RPI measures the overall change in the prices of things people buy, including services like travel and entertainment as well as goods from shops. Only savings and income tax are left out. Some things are more important than others in terms of the amount of money spent on them and this is allowed for in the index. For example, a given percentage increase in the price of bread has about four times the effect of a similar increase in the price of butter. The change in the index is therefore an average of the individual price changes for practically all goods and services, with more weight being given to those items on which people spend most.

The RPI is not a 'cost of living' index in the strict sense: nor does it measure what people have to spend on necessities in order to stay alive. However, it does measure price changes and thus provides an indication of what people would need to spend each month so as to repurchase the things they chose to buy at the beginning of they year. It can therefore be regarded as a good approximation to a true cost of living index.

The index is an accurate measure of price changes across the whole country. It is compiled from about 130,000 separate price quotations collected each month, mainly by personal visits to shops. The way it is constructed is overseen by an independent Advisory Committee on which consumers, retailer, employers and employees are all represented.

The RPI can be used to check whether take-home pay (after tax and national insurance) has kept pace with prices. If take-home pay increases by more than the index over a certain period (say a year) then people will be better-off at the end of the period than at the start, in the sense that they will be able to buy more goods and services with their money.

The RPI reflects the experience of the average household. It does not apply precisely to any one family or person but is broadly correct for the great majority of households and is the best available indicator of inflation for most people.

comprising all the different kinds of goods and services bought by a typical household. As the prices of the individual items in this basket vary, the total cost of the basket will vary—and the RPI is simply a measure of the change from month to month in this total cost.

No two families spend their money in exactly the same way, so in principle it would be possible to define a separate basket for every household in the country and construct for each one an index showing changes in the prices of the things those particular people actually bought. In practice, it would not be very helpful to have millions of different indices, especially as quite large differences in the make-up of the various households' shopping baskets would be necessary before the index numbers showed much variation from one to another. It is less confusing and more useful to have a single measure of inflation which, though not necessarily strictly relevant to any one household, will be close to the experience of the great majority of them. The RPI therefore measures the average change in prices for the goods and services bought by a wide range of households.

History

The present RPI has its origins in an official 'cost of living index' started in 1914. It was then that information about retail prices began to be collected regularly throughout the country. That index was very different from the comprehensive measure that exists today. It concentrated on basic goods such as bread, potatoes and clothing materials; lamp oil and candles were included but such things as biscuits and cakes, fresh fruit and electricity were not covered.

The term 'cost of living index' conveys different meanings to different people, being used in a technical sense by economists—to describe a particular theoretical measure of the cost of maintaining consumers' standard of living—and in a less precise sense by other people, to many of whom it probably suggests the changing cost of basic essentials. However, it has proved impracticable to construct the economists' index as an up-to-date monthly indicator and in a modern consumer society it would be difficult to establish a generally acceptable definition of what constitutes essential purchases. For these reasons the term 'cost of living index' is no longer used officially. The present index measures only the extent to which *prices* change: not the amounts people actually spend. It measures the overall price movement across the whole range of consumer purchases, irrespective of whether they are essential or inessential, beneficial or harmful. No value judgements are made in selecting the items in the basket: practically all the things on which people spend money are included, enabling the index to serve as a general measure of domestic price inflation throughout the United Kingdom.

The index's construction—what it measures and how it does so—is established by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, which has members from the CBI, TUC, retailing and consumer organisations, together with academic experts, economists and statisticians from government departments. The Committee is convened by, and submits its recommendations to, the Secretary of State for Employment. It has produced ten reports since it was first established as the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in 1946. The latest such report was submitted and accepted in July 1986, and a detailed account of its recommendations (which for the most part have now been implemented) was published in the September 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette* (pp 373–9), together with a brief summary of past recommendations. The description of the index in this article takes account of all the committee's conclusions.

Fixed basket

As the United Kingdom price index measures the way in which the cost of a *fixed* basket of goods and services changes as the prices of individual items change it follows that it relates to the amounts of money which *would need to be spent* in order to continue purchasing the same goods and services as before—not the amounts which people actually spend. The latter vary not only in response to price changes but also because people shift their pattern of spending in response to changing circumstances.

Although the coverage of the RPI is fairly comprehensive, certain things on which people spend money are considered to be outside its scope and are therefore not included in the index basket. Among these are the various forms of saving, including pension contributions and the capital element of mortgage payments. While all consumer *goods* are covered, certain *services* are excluded because of the variable or non-measurable nature of what is acquired in return for the payments made. These include certain kinds of insurance, (for example, life assurance), betting payments, cash gifts, income tax and national insurance contributions. Taxes on expenditure (such as VAT and excise duties) are included as they form part of the retail price paid for the goods and services affected. Similarly local authority rates are included as they may be regarded as a tax on housing.

The RPI basket is divided into about 80 sections of expenditure. This is an arbitrary classification ranging from bread to leisure services and including such items as beer (both from bars and from shops), restaurant meals, rent and rates, electricity tariffs, domestic equipment, cleaning materials, hairdressing, travel costs and recreational expenditure. These are combined into five broad groups which are thought to be of general interest, as follows:

- food and catering
- alcohol and tobacco
- housing and household expenditure
- personal expenditure
- travel and leisure

The classification system used has no effect whatsoever on the measure of price change given by the index, just as the cost of a physical basket of goods is not dependent upon the order in which items are placed in it.

Weighting

The total cost of the index basket can be divided up into the cost of each individual good or service incorporated, and the cost of a particular item relative to the total cost of the basket is one way of assessing its relative importance. In statistical terminology this relative importance is known as the 'weight'. Thus, for example, because about four times as much of the average household budget is spent on bread as on butter, a given percentage increase in the price of bread has four times as much effect on the index as the same percentage increase in the price of butter. The weights are, for convenience, expressed as parts per thousand. Thus in January 1987 the total cost of the basket, that is, the average weekly expenditure, was about £190 of which £1.68 was spent on bread and 43p on butter, giving weights of 9 parts per thousand and 2 parts per thousand, respectively.


Photo: Keiron Pearce

Full of Beans, health food shop and restaurant,Catford, London

As the prices of different types of item change at somewhat different rates it is very necessary to ensure that the weights attached to the individual price increases are correct, so that the monthly change in the overall price index truly reflects the relative importance of each item in the basket. For this purpose the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) has been carried out continuously since 1957. It records the actual spending of a sample of some 7,000 households each year, spread throughout the United Kingdom. The Survey provides a lot of information about household circumstances and has come to be used for many purposes but its primary application remains the provision of the household expenditure patterns used in calculating the weights to be applied to the components of the RPI.

Because expenditure patterns change over time it is important that the index basket should be up-to-date, and the use of weights based on the latest available information about spending patterns is a distinctive feature of the RPI. Since 1962 the weights have been revised at the beginning of every year so that the index is always based on a basket of goods and services which matches very closely the one which is currently being bought. Each year the current weights for the index are generally published in the April edition of *Employment Gazette*, having been derived from FES results for the 12 months ending in the previous June (this being the latest period for which information is available when the weights are compiled). In a very few cases (notably furniture, floor coverings and charges for repairs and maintenance) where sampling errors in the FES make for erratic variations from year to year, the data are smoothed out by taking the average of the latest available three years.

The average pattern of spending has not changed very dramatically from year to year but over a longer period, as general prosperity has increased, a lower proportion of spending has been devoted, for example, to food, while a higher proportion has tended to go on travel and leisure. The changes which have taken place over the past 25 years are shown in *table 1*.) Each year's indices, linked to those for earlier years, help to progressively build up a continuous series which for convenience is expressed in relation to a 'reference date' in the past, which remains fixed for several years at a time.

Table 1 Changes in RPI weights

	1962	1974	1977
Food	33	30	21
Alcoholic drink and tobacco	14	11	11
Housing and household expenditure	26	28	34
Personal expenditure	12	11	11
Travel and leisure	15	20	23
	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Prior to 1968 the weight for catering was not separately identified but partly allocated to Food and partly spread over all other RPI groups. An approximate adjustment has been made to the 1962 figures to put them on a comparable basis to those for 1974 and 1987.
2. The weight for Housing was reduced by about 17 parts per thousand in 1975 on account of a change in the method of allowing for owner-occupiers' housing costs. No allowance has been made for this in the above table.

Household coverage

Though the RPI is intended to reflect the average spending pattern of the great majority of households (including practically all wage earners and most salary earners), two categories of household are excluded on the grounds that their spending patterns differ greatly from those of the generality of consumers. These two groups are:

- Pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits, defined as those in which at least three-quarters of the total income is derived from state pensions and allied benefits; these amount to about 14 per cent of all households.

- High-income households, defined as the 4 per cent with the highest incomes (currently those over £525 per week before tax).

With these exceptions the RPI covers all households, including those whose heads of household are out of work or unemployed as well as employees and self-employed. (The unoccupied, as defined in the FES, include houewives, students, those who have never worked and those out of work for more than a year). The distribution of households between these categories is illustrated in the Chart below.

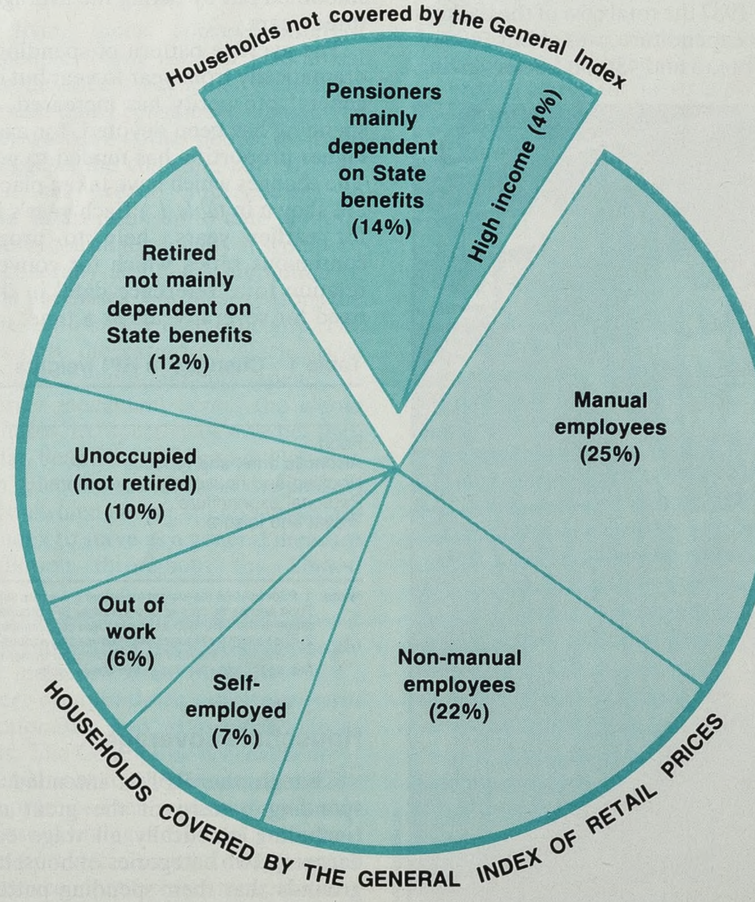
Following an Advisory Committee recommendation separate quarterly price indices are produced for one-person and for two-person pensioner households, based on the actual spending patterns of such households as shown by the FES. These indices do not cover housing costs and relate only to those mainly dependent on state benefits. Most retired people are in fact covered by the main RPI, which is referred to as the 'general index of retail prices' when it is necessary to distinguish it from the 'pensioner price indices'.

Apart from the pensioner indices, the Advisory Committee has regarded it as unhelpful to have more than one *regular* price index but it has recommended that historical analyses of the impact of inflation on various categories of household (within the broad group covered by the general index) should be compiled on an occasional basis. This has been done in the past and it is the Department's intention to continue the practice.

Price indicators

Although the RPI is required to measure price changes across the whole range of goods and services that households buy, it is impracticable and indeed unnecessary to monitor regularly the price of every single item in every shop, since the prices of closely similar items can reasonably be assumed to move in line with one another. It is sufficient to compile the index from a sample of prices for selected goods and services at selected outlets. These can be taken to act as 'price indicators' for all other goods and services, provided that the selection is sufficiently broadly-based to be genuinely representative. In accordance with this principle within each of the 80 sections of the index a number of items have been chosen for pricing, the choice being made in such a way that the price movements of the items, when taken together, can be regarded as a good

Households by employment characteristics: percentages
(according to employment status of head of household)



Source: Family Expenditure Survey (1985)

estimate of the rate of price change for the entire section. For the RPI as a whole, the prices of about 600 indicator items are collected each month and, on the basis of the prices obtained for these, the index provides a reliable measure of price changes across the whole range of consumer goods and services.

For example, the price indicators within the 'electrical appliances' section of the 'household goods' sub-group include a vacuum cleaner, an electric fire, an iron, a cooker, a washing machine, a fridge-freezer, a kettle, a hairdryer and a toaster. The weight given to this section reflects household expenditure on all kinds of electrical appliances including those—such as food mixers and sewing machines—which are not themselves priced, and the composite price index is taken to provide an indicator for these missing items as well as those on whose prices it is actually based. Clearly the accuracy of the RPI depends on how representative the indicators are in respect of price, and considerable attention has therefore to be given to that selection, the aim being to maximise the reliability of the index while minimising the cost of price collection. A full listing of the price indicators used for the RPI, and the categories of expenditure to which they relate is given in *table 3* on pp. 403–6 at the end of this article.

The annual revision of the RPI weights provides an opportunity to reselect indicators each year to whatever extent is necessary to meet the need to be representative, taking account of changing fashions or habits and the appearance of new inventions. It cannot be assumed that the prices of new products will move in line with those of established ones so, in constructing the RPI, full advantage is taken of the opportunity for reselection. For instance, in addition to the items mentioned above, microwave ovens and telephone instruments have recently been added to the list of price indicators for electrical equipment. Among other additions to the list of price indicators in the last few years are muesli, various convenience foods, hammer drills, self-assembly furniture, continental quilts, nursery school fees, items of leisure wear, digital watches, disposable nappies, car accessories, van-hire, video-recorders and cassettes and electronic toys. Meanwhile the number of price indicators have been reduced for types of expenditure which are declining in relative importance and some price indicators, such as television tubes, have been dropped from the index.

Although some of the new items taken as price indicators may be more expensive than the ones they replace, their inclusion does not in itself increase the level of the index, since the *proportionate* change over the more recent period (based on the new indicators) is compounded with the *proportionate* change for the earlier period (based on the old indicators) to give an overall change which reflects only the price movements for comparable items. By extension of this principle, the linking of successive years' indices into a 'chain' provides a continuous series over a long period. In view of this the RPI is technically described as a 'chain-linked' index.

Selection of items and shops

The items to be used as price indicators may be specified either in terms of their size, style, material composition, features, etc, or by reference to a specific manufacturer's brand and model. In either case the item chosen for pricing is generally one that sells well in the particular retail outlet where prices are recorded. One make of cooker, for instance, may be thought to provide a more representative price indicator in Birmingham and another in London. By allowing for local discretion in the choice of models to be priced the procedures are such that, taken together, the changes recorded can be regarded as broadly representative of price movements throughout the country.

Photo: Rex Features Ltd

It is not only the goods priced which are carefully selected so as to be representative: the particular localities in which the collection takes place also have to be chosen to provide a balanced sample of the country as a whole, and shops need to be chosen so as to properly represent the various types of outlet—a supermarket here, a small corner shop there. In amalgamating all the individual price quotations for a particular item to form a price index care is taken to ensure that each region of the country and each type of shop influences the overall result to an extent which reflects its share of total purchases of the item in question.

Average prices

The RPI is not designed to provide average *levels* of prices, though some average prices are produced as a by-product of the processing system and where the items are sufficiently homogeneous and well-defined for the averages to be meaningful they are made available to users. For example, each month *table 6.3* of *Employment Gazette* gives average prices for certain foodstuffs, alcoholic drink, cigarettes, coal and petrol.

Where an item is not homogeneous, for example, some types of clothing and furniture, the average price is not meaningful and the index is based not on the proportionate change in the average price but on the average of the proportionate changes in price over all the quotations collected for the item in question. However, the two approaches are not essentially different from one another. (Technically, they differ only in the implicit weight attached to individual quotations for which no precise weighting information is available.) Both conform to the fundamental principle of measuring the cost of a fixed basket. Whatever the method by which they are to be combined, the individual price quotations obtained each month are matched against those obtained previously, so that the index is not distorted by particularly high or low price quotations from shops dropping out of the calculation. Similarly, in order to ensure a 'like with like' comparison for a basket of fixed quantity and quality it is important to collect information for exactly the same articles every month. It would, for example, be wrong to include a price change obtained by comparing an inferior cut of meat with a superior one. The items whose prices are recorded, once selected at the beginning of the year, usually remain exactly the same throughout that year.

Collecting price information

The collection of around 130,000 price quotations for the 600 separate items included in the RPI is a major operation, undertaken mainly by Department of Employment staff from some 180 unemployment benefit offices. The index relates to a single day each month—always a Tuesday about the middle of the month—so at this time the price collectors go out and note the prices actually being charged for the same goods in the same shops as have been used previously. (They do not buy the goods in question.) This can, of course, only be done with the voluntary co-operation of several thousand retailers.

It is not necessary for all the prices noted to be collected by personal visit, and different methods are used for different kinds of goods and services. For instance, the prices of national newspapers do not vary from shop to shop (apart from delivery charges which are regarded as a separate service) so these are obtained centrally. Similarly some large retailers charge the same prices in all their outlets and provide information on these direct to the Department's headquarters. The prices used in constructing the RPI are those actually charged in cash transactions. Recommended or list prices are ignored if the shop is selling to customers at a different price, and charges for credit are excluded.

Price variations, sales and subsidies

In general, suppliers charge the same price to all their customers but there are exceptions to this. For example, the practice of gas and electricity boards in billing consumers on the basis of a rolling programme of quarterly meter readings has the effect that, for three months after a tariff change starts to be implemented, households are not all paying the same price for units consumed at the same time. Those whose meters have been read since the tariff change will be charged at the new price while the remainder will still be charged at the old one. To allow for this in the RPI such tariff changes are progressively 'phased in' over a three-month period.

For different reasons—connected with the contractual arrangements made with different mortgagors—building societies, generally have to spread the implementation of new mortgage interest rates over two or three months. This too is reflected in the RPI by phasing-in of the price change, recognising the fact that different consumers are paying a different price for the same service.

Another exceptional situation is that, whereas the price *charged* by the seller is normally the same as that *paid* by the consumer, it sometimes happens that the two are different, and special conventions have been developed to cope with this, as follows.

Where discounts or subsidies are available to all customers or are financed by the supplier or seller, they are taken into account in compiling the index. On the other hand, discounts and subsidies are ignored if they are funded by someone other than the seller for the benefit of a particular group of consumers. For instance, low-price butter from the European Community stocks would be regarded as leading to a price reduction if it were freely available in shops to anyone wishing to buy it, but not if it were distributed only to special groups of people through welfare organisations, as was the case in 1987.

As another example, the introduction or extension of cheap travel for retired people would be treated as a price reduction if it were paid for by the operator, say, as a means of filling otherwise-empty seats, but not if the cost were borne by the local authority on behalf of the recipients. In the former case the supplier has taken a commercial decision to reduce the price charged to a selected group of customers while in the latter case the arrangement is essentially a means of enhancing the incomes of pensioners since the operator receives the full price for his services.

It follows from this convention that 'sale' prices are taken into the index, though only if they represent genuine reductions: not in the case of goods which are stocked specially for the sale or are stale, damaged, shop-soiled or otherwise imperfect (which would mean that the basket had changed).

With regard to housing costs, the application of the convention described above means that rent and rates are taken into the RPI on a 'gross' basis, without any allowance for the fact that *certain* households (selected on the basis of income and family circumstances) do not pay the whole cost from their own resources but have at least part of it met by the State through housing benefit. However, any forms of subsidisation which apply to all consumers covered by the index—such as domestic rate relief or mortgage interest tax relief—are regarded as price reductions.

The rationale for this treatment is, again, that selective discounts, subsidies and reliefs which do not reduce the

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amount ultimately received by the supplier are taken as income transfers. In addition to cheap butter for selected groups, pensioners' travel passes and housing benefit, other transfers regarded for RPI purposes as forms of income include free school meals and free NHS prescriptions. Changes in the provision of these are therefore not reflected in the index.

Calculating the index

The conversion of around 130,000 price quotations into a single index proceeds in several stages, the first being an extensive vetting of the prices to guard against errors in recording them. For this purpose various 'credibility checks' are applied and corrections made where possible. Once this has been done the quotations are combined into sub-indices each corresponding to a particular segment or 'stratum' of the RPI basket. A typical stratum would relate to expenditure on a particular item, (for example, bread in a certain type of shop, say a multiple retailer, in a given region). Having compiled a price index for every individual stratum it is then necessary to combine them, using weights which reflect the proportion of total expenditure accounted for by each.

The use of stratification for weighting purposes does not imply that indices which are sufficiently reliable for general use can be produced at any subsidiary level of aggregation: it is merely a means of making the best use of resources by ensuring that price quotations are used in such a way as to maximise the reliability of the overall index. Indices for different shop types or regions, therefore, are not published.

The reference date

The final stage in the index calculation process is normally to link the movement in prices in the current year since January to movements in previous years, back to the reference date at which the index is taken as equal to 100, but the current reference date of January 13, 1987 has only recently been introduced, so in 1987 no linking-back to an earlier year is necessary. In 1988 the usual process will be resumed.

The reference date is simply a convenient benchmark to which a continuous series of index values can be related, and has no numerical significance: changing it does not materially affect the measurement of proportionate price movements between any pair of months. The reference date has been changed on several occasions, having been successively June 1947, January 1956, January 1962 and January 1974.

To translate the current 'all items' index to the January 1974 reference date it is simply necessary to multiply the current series by 394·5, that is, the index for January 1987 on the January 1974 base, and divide by 100. The result is not recognised as an official index as it may give rise to estimates of proportionate changes which, because of rounding errors, differ very slightly from the official ones. To avoid ambiguity, for example, in connection with a legal contract, proportionate changes for periods spanning a reference date should be calculated by compounding the percentages shown by the two separate series involved. However, the approximation provided by a derived continuous series will be sufficient for most purposes.

Quality changes

The RPI is intended to measure the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services. It is therefore necessary that the price quotations collected should be for articles which are the same in both quantity and quality within any one year. However, the chain-linking process allows for different price indicators (perhaps of a different specification) to be used once a new year begins. In practice, it is very difficult to ensure that what are really changes in quality do not become reflected in the index as price effects.

The RPI Advisory Committee has taken the view that, as a general principle, adjustments for quality should be based on what the consumer would be prepared to pay for any differences, but it has also concluded that there is no universal approach which will satisfactorily measure this in every case. While seeing no reason to believe that the RPI as a whole is subject to systematic bias as a result of quality change, the Committee has felt the need to give special attention to the problem and has from time to time made specific proposals to tackle it.

For example, the Committee's most recent report (in 1986) suggested a solution to the problem which arises with various types of consumer durables whose features, performance, durability, etc, are being progressively improved, so that older models gradually become obsolete and are replaced in the shops by new models with better specifications. In this situation it is sometimes possible, while old and new models are still selling side by side, to value the quality difference between them by the difference in their prices. This valuation can later be used to adjust the price change which occurs when a new-type article supercedes an old-type one for purposes of constructing the RPI.

An essentially similar but much older-established adjustment is that which has been applied since the earliest days of the RPI to construct a price index for potatoes in the spring and early summer months, encompassing both new and old potatoes. In this case, the average price difference between new and old potatoes over a run of previous years is taken as a measure of the quality difference. For example, over the five years 1981 to 1986 the average price for new potatoes in March was 2·2 times that of old

Photo: Evelyn Smith

potatoes in the same month, so in March 1987 it was assumed that 5 lbs of new potatoes were equivalent in terms of quality to 11 lbs of old potatoes. The conversion factor decreases (towards unity) as the season progresses until by July each year it becomes impossible to distinguish new potatoes from old.

Seasonal influences

The RPI measures changes in prices as observed on index days with no adjustment for prices being particularly high or low because of seasonal or other temporary influences. Adjustment of some economic statistics to remove regular seasonal influences can help to give a picture of the underlying trend in the series but for most purposes it would be inappropriate to do this for the RPI. In the first place the RPI is generally expected to measure what actually happens to prices, including any short-term volatility, and considerable confusion could arise from having what would in effect be an alternative measure of inflation. Furthermore, there are considerable technical difficulties in making proper adjustments, and the results would be of little interest since the 12-month change, which is the most widely-used measure of the rate of inflation, would be virtually unaffected by an allowance for seasonality.

Nevertheless, in order to understand the significance of short-term movements in the index it is necessary to appreciate that consumer prices are affected by seasonality in a number of different ways:

- prices of fresh fruit and vegetables respond to seasonal patterns of supply:
- prices of clothing and durables are discounted in summer and winter sales:
- nationalised industries' and other public utilities' prices are usually adjusted at set times each year:
- local authority rents and rates are changed at the beginning of the financial year in April;
- VAT and customs and excise duties are usually adjusted in the spring Budget.

Many of these effects are not susceptible to conventional seasonal adjustment methods because they do not affect prices in a simple additive or multiplicative way. Price changes that cause particular difficulty are those which occur regularly at about the same time each year but where the magnitudes are highly variable and bear no relation to the general run of month-to-month price changes reflected in the RPI. The prices of fruit and vegetables might be expected to follow a regular seasonal pattern but in practice the weather and other conditions are so variable from year to year that no stable seasonal price relationships can be discerned. For these reasons it is not the practice to seasonally adjust the price movement shown by components of the RPI.

However, where temporary seasonal effects are extremely large it is helpful to show what the index movement would be if they were excluded. An example of this is a small group of seasonal foodstuffs (consisting of home-killed lamb, eggs and fresh fish, fruit and vegetables) whose price variations are sometimes so large that they can significantly affect the overall index in a particular month and make it more difficult to perceive the general trend of price movements. An index is therefore published each month, alongside the 'all items' RPI, showing price movements for all items except seasonal food. Housing is another group which often shows price movements which are at variance with the general trend, so an index for all items except housing is also published.

Another type of seasonal variation is that which arises because consumers tend to switch from items which are out of season and highly priced to those which are in season and represent a better buy. This tendency is particularly marked with fresh fruit and vegetables: for example, tomatoes are available throughout the year but in some months they are relatively expensive and not so widely bought. Exceptionally, allowance is made in the RPI for this monthly variation in the pattern of household spending. The relative weights assigned to each item of fresh fruit and vegetables are separately estimated for each month to allow for the changes which take place in relative expenditure (as recorded over the last three years in the National Food Survey) but the *total* weight for fresh fruit and for fresh vegetables remains the same throughout the year. The fixed-basket principle is therefore maintained in relation to the section as a whole but, within the section, the weights attached to individual price indicators are allowed to vary so that the index is not unduly affected by the prices of commodities which are not actually being bought on index day because they are out of season.

Housing

The housing sub-group is a very disparate one in terms of the types of expenditure covered. Some of these—for example do-it-yourself products and charges for repairs—are akin to household goods and services, except that they are concerned with the house itself as opposed to its contents, while water and sewerage charges have much in common with the gas and electricity tariffs which appear in the fuel and light sub-group.

Rates have no direct counterpart elsewhere in the RPI but, as already noted, can be seen as a tax on the occupation of property and therefore qualify for inclusion in the index basket in the same way as excise duties on the consumption of alcoholic drink and tobacco.

Finally, the housing sub-group includes the costs of accommodation itself. This too is of a different nature from other items in the RPI but, to bring it within the scope of the index, a house can be said to provide a service—'shelter'—which is consumed by the occupiers in a similar way to other services. Neither the amount of the service nor its price can always be clearly specified so housing costs present some of the most difficult problems in compiling an index, and only a superficial description of their solution can be given here.

In the case of tenants the shelter cost may generally be taken as the rent charged but for owner-occupiers, though a similar service is being consumed, no payment for it is being made. In the past an attempt was made to calculate a notional rent equivalent to that which *would* be paid if the house were occupied by a tenant, and such methods are still used in the consumer price indices of some other countries. However, the system proved unsatisfactory in the United Kingdom context and the Advisory Committee opted instead for one which bases the price of owner-occupied houses on the expenditure which many of their occupants *do* actually incur, namely mortgage interest payments.

Here again, it is necessary to emphasise that the RPI is concerned with the measurement of *change* on a consistent basis. To include without adjustment the expenditure actually incurred by owner-occupiers would be open to objections that different amounts of housing were being bought in successive periods (breaching the fundamental principle of the fixed basket) and that the expenditure included an element of capital accumulation (since the house itself, as opposed to the shelter service, was not being consumed).

These problems are avoided by defining a standard mortgage arrangement and calculating the interest payments due on this each month, excluding any capital repayment. This does not take explicit account of all the different financial arrangements people actually have. To do so would mean drawing somewhat artificial distinctions between, for example, households with repayment mortgages (for whom a diminishing proportion of total payments is regarded as interest) and those with endowment mortgages (all of whose payments throughout the term are conventionally classed as interest). The standardised mortgage enables all owner-occupiers' costs to be measured by a single yardstick and its use guarantees a 'like with like' comparison while remaining sufficiently close to the actual expenditure of households to be regarded as genuinely representative.

In practice, the mortgage interest element in the RPI increases and decreases in steps when mortgage interest rates change. These steps are super-imposed on a gradually-rising trend reflecting the way the standardised outstanding debt is increasing, which itself depends upon past movements in house prices. If house prices stopped increasing for a time the debt would continue to increase (as old and relatively small mortgages were paid off to be replaced by new mortgages reflecting current house prices). On the other hand, if there were a very sharp rise in house prices this would not all show up in the index immediately, as the mortgage interest payments of existing owner-occupiers would not be affected until they came to move house.

Pensioner indices

Separate quarterly price indices are published for those pensioner households mainly dependent on state pensions and benefits who are excluded from the coverage of the general index. Following a recommendation by the RPI Advisory Committee, these indices do not cover housing costs, so in comparing pensioners' experience of price changes with that of other households it is appropriate to use the general index, excluding housing. When this is done it is generally the case that, taking one year with another, the overall price increase facing pensioners is very little different from that facing index households. For example, in the five years to the fourth quarter of 1986 the average annual increase was 4·8 per cent for one-person pensioner households, 4·7 per cent for two-person pensioner households and 4·5 per cent for index households (excluding housing costs). This may be regarded as surprising given the dramatic differences between the weighting patterns of the pensioner indices and that of the general index. The explanation is that, in order for the overall indices to move differently, it is necessary not only for the weighting patterns to be different but also for there to be substantial and systematic variations in the rates of price increase of the different categories of goods and services. If all are increasing at the same rate then their relative weighting is immaterial. In practice, the differences that have occurred when associated with differences in expenditure patterns, have not been such as to bring about large variations in price experience between different types of household.

Uses of the index

In order to maintain the purchasing power of certain transfer payments, savings, etc, substantial use is made of the RPI for 'index-linking'. For example, social security benefits, state pensions, personal tax allowances, public sector occupational pensions and the capital value of index-linked national savings and gilt-edged securities are all uprated using the RPI. Over and above such formal index-linking the RPI is an influence on many other increases, including annual pay settlements.

A related use of the RPI is for calculating the purchasing power of the pound. It could be asked, for example, what was the purchasing power at the beginning of 1987 of the pound compared with five years earlier. The answer is obtained by dividing 100 by the proportionate change in the RPI between January 1982 and January 1987, as follows:

$$100/(394{\cdot}5/310{\cdot}6) = 78{\cdot}7$$

This means that what was bought for a pound in January 1987 would have cost only about 79p in 1982. *Table 2* shows the current value of the pound for selected years compared with 1914.

Table 2 Price inflation since 1914

	Price index: Jan 1987=100	Current value of 1914 pound
1914 July	3·6	£1.00
1947 June	7·4	49p
1956 January	11·2	32p
1962 January	13·2	27p
1974 January	25·3	14p
1987 January	100·0	3·6p

The tax and price index (TPI) published by the Central Statistical Office takes direct taxation and national insurance, as well as prices, into account and may therefore be used to determine the changes in gross income necessary to maintaining purchasing power.

Publication

It takes some time to calculate the index figures from all the prices collected by the Department. The key figures are published in a press release as soon as they are ready, on the Friday about 4½ weeks (or occasionally 5½ weeks) after the date on which the information was collected, that is, in the middle of the following month. The dates of publication are announced well in advance, and can be found for the subsequent three months on the first page of the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette*. Fuller details and analyses of the results, with figures for the main groups and sub-groups as well as the pensioner price indices, are then published about a fortnight after the press release in the next edition of *Employment Gazette*. ■

RPI principles and concepts

Any price index is essentially defined by the answers to three questions:

- **WHAT** does it cover?
- **WHO** does it apply to?
- **HOW** is it calculated?

The principles and concepts underlying the RPI, laid down by successive Advisory Committees, may be summarised under these headings as follows:

WHAT does the RPI cover?

The RPI basket includes practically all the goods and services on which people spend their money, arranged in the following groups: food; 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: and leisure services. Some expenditure is outside the scope of the index, namely:

- savings, including pension contributions and the capital element of mortgage repayments;
- income tax and payments for services which are non-measurable or highly variable, such as gifts and expenditure on betting.

Taxes on expenditure, for example VAT and excise duties, are included as they are part of the price paid for the goods and services affected.

The order in which items are placed in the basket does not affect its total cost. Thus, while the *coverage* of the index affects its reliability, the *structure* is incidental and can be adjusted to meet the needs of users.

WHO does the RPI apply to?

The RPI reflects the average impact of price changes on the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most salary earners. The index basket is, therefore, determined by the expenditure patterns of a very broad range of households, but two types of household are excluded on the grounds that their spending differs greatly from that of the great majority. These two groups are:

- pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits;
- the 4 per cent of households with the highest incomes.

HOW is the RPI calculated?

The RPI basket is updated at the beginning of every year to keep abreast of changes in the pattern of household spending, and then fixed for the duration of that year, its cost in Janaury being compared with its cost in each subsequent month up to the following January. A continuous series is produced by linking the latest year's price changes with those for earlier years, the result being called a 'chain' index. The chain is taken back to an arbitrary reference point known as the reference date, at which the value of the index is set at 100. The choice of reference date has no numerical significance: translating from one date to another involves only a simple scaling operation which has no effect on the measurement of price change between any pair of months.

The total cost of the basket is found by collecting the prices charged for a representative selection of items in a representative selection of shops throughout the country. Each selection is designed to ensure that the recorded price movements, taken together, give a good estimate of the change in prices for the whole of the expenditure category in question.

To ensure that the price index is not affected by changes in the amount or quality of goods and services bought the items selected for pricing are specified in detail.

Table 3 Coverage of the retail price index

RPI section	Expenditure covered (as recorded in the FES)	Weight (1987), out of 1,000 for all items	Price indicators used
Food			
Bread	Loaves and rolls	9	Large white loaves (sliced and unsliced), small loaves (white and brown), wholemeal loaves and bread rolls
Cereals	Flour, proprietary breakfast foods, rice and other dry cereals	4	Flour, selected breakfast cereals, rice, rice pudding and spaghetti
Biscuits and cakes	Chocolate-coated and other biscuits and wafers; cakes, buns, fruit pies, scones etc	10	Particular types of biscuit and cake, including some proprietary brands
Beef	Beef and veal, including minced beef and burgers but excluding sausages	10	Specified cuts of beef and beef mince, including frozen; beefburgers
Lamb	Mutton and lamb	4	Specified cuts of home-killed and imported lamb
Pork	Pork, excluding sausages	4	Specified cuts of pork
Bacon	Bacon, gammon and uncooked ham	4	Specified cuts of bacon, including both loose and vacuum-packed
Poultry	Cooked and uncooked, fresh and frozen poultry and game	7	Chickens (fresh/chilled and frozen), chicken pieces and turkey (frozen)
Other meat	Liver and other offal, uncooked sausages and sausage meat, cooked and canned meat and meat products	11	Beef and pork sausages; lambs' liver; various fresh pies; cooked and canned meats
Fish	Fresh, smoked, canned and frozen fish; shellfish	6	Specified types of fresh, smoked, canned and frozen fish; fish fingers
Butter	Butter	2	Home-produced, New Zealand and Danish butter
Oils and fats	Margarine, lard, cooking fats and oils	3	Soft margarine, low-fat spread and vegetable cooking oil
Cheese	Cheese, including processed cheese	5	Cheddar (home-produced and imported); speciality cheeses
Eggs	Eggs, including dried eggs	3	Various sizes of eggs
Milk	Fresh, sterilised and UHT milk, including skimmed milk	14	Milk, including skimmed and UHT, both from shops and delivered; also semi-skimmed and sterilised milk delivered
Milk products	Cream; dried and canned milk; yoghourt	2	Fresh cream, powdered, skimmed milk and yoghourt
Tea	Packeted tea and tea bags	3	Packeted tea and tea bags
Coffee and other hot drinks	Coffee, cocoa and proprietary food drinks	4	Ground and instant coffee and various branded hot milk drinks
Soft drinks	Fruit juices and squashes; carbonated drinks; cordials	7	Pure orange juice and other orange drinks; lemonade, cola and other fizzy drinks
Sugar and preserves	Sugar, syrup, honey, marmalade and jam	3	Sugar (white and brown), honey, marmalade and strawberry jam
Sweets and chocolates	Sweets and chocolates	13	Selected brands of sweets, chocolates etc
Potatoes	Unprocessed and canned potatoes, instant potato powder, frozen chips, crisps etc	7	Loose and pre-packed potatoes (white, red and new varieties), frozen chips and crisps
Vegetables	Fresh, canned, dried and frozen vegetables, including tomatoes	11	Fresh cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cucumbers, lettuces, mushrooms, onions, sprouts and tomatoes; canned baked beans, peas, sweetcorn and tomatoes; frozen beans and peas
Fruit	Fresh, canned, dried and frozen fruit, excluding fruit juices but including nuts	9	Fresh apples, bananas, grapes, oranges, pears plums and strawberries; various canned and dried fruits
Other foods	Ice cream, canned and packeted food, for example, 'ready meals', soups, jelly; sauces, flavourings and additives	12	Ice cream, selected frozen convenience foods, canned and packet soups, stock cubes and various sauces, pickles and condiments

Table 3 Continued

RPI section	Expenditure covered (as recorded in the FES)	Weight (1987), out of 1,000 for all items	Price indicators used
Catering			
Restaurant meals	All meals eaten on the caterer's premises, apart from canteens	23	Main course, sweet course, coffee etc in restaurants and cafeterias
Canteen meals	State school and workplace meals	7	Fixed charges and cafeteria prices for school meals; main course, sweet course, tea etc in works canteens
Takeaway meals and snacks	All meals eaten off the caterer's premises	16	Fish and chips etc, sandwiches, hot and cold drinks, cakes, confectionery etc
Alcoholic drinks			
Beer	Beer, stout, ale, shandy, cider etc	45	Draught mild, bitter, lager and stout; bottled beer and cider; canned ale and lager
Wines and spirits	Spirits and liqueurs; fortified and non-fortified wines	31	Whisky, vodka, gin and wine by the glass; bottles of whisky, vodka, gin, brandy, vermouth, sherry and various imported wines
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	Cigarettes	33	Selected brands of cigarette
Other tobacco	Pipe tobacco, cigars and snuff	5	Selected brands of cigarette and pipe tobacco; cigars
Housing			
Rent	Rent, excluding rates and other charges paid together with rent	34	Local authority rents; private rents (furnished and unfurnished)
Mortgage interest payments	Interest payment on a typical repayment mortgage	44	Interest payment on a typical repayment mortgage
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	Insurance premia on structure of dwellings; ground rent and other housing charges	6	Index based on changes in house prices
Rates	Local authority rates	42	Average rates charge
Water and other charges	Charges for water supply, sewerage and related services	7	Average water charge in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland; average sewerage and environmental charge in England and Wales
Repairs and maintenance charges	Payments to contractors, including those for house painting and decorating	8	Charges for particular jobs by local authorities and private plumbers, electricians and decorators
Do-it-yourself materials	Purchase of materials for home repairs, maintenance and decorations	16	Paint, wallpaper and other supplies; various gadgets and tools
Fuel and light			
Coal and solid fuels	Coal, coke and proprietary smokeless fuels	6	Various grades of coal and smokeless fuel
Electricity	Accounts and slot meter payments for electricity	28	Average of the various Boards' tariffs
Gas	Accounts and slot meter payments for gas	24	Average of the various Boards' tariffs
Oil and other fuel	Fuel oil for central heating, bottled gas, paraffin, firewood, candles etc	3	Selected brands of central heating oil; butane gas
Household goods			
Furniture	New and second-hand furniture, including built-in units	13	A wide range of living room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, including self-assembly units
Furnishings	Floor coverings, household textiles, mattresses, pillows, cushions etc	11	Carpets and carpet tiles, curtains and curtain material, pillows and pillow cases, etc
Electrical appliances	New and second-hand appliances, repairs and spare parts, excluding audio-visual equipment and structural space heating appliances	15	Cookers, fridge-freezers and washing machines and a wide range of smaller appliances
Other household equipment	Gas cookers, china, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery etc	12	Gas cookers and fires; various items of tableware, glassware, ovenware and other kitchen or cleaning equipment
Household consumables	Soap and detergents, other cleaning materials, matches, toilet paper and other paper products	14	Washing powder, washing-up liquid, household cleaning cream and fabric conditioner; electrical plugs, light bulbs and batteries; toilet paper, kitchen rolls and household stationery

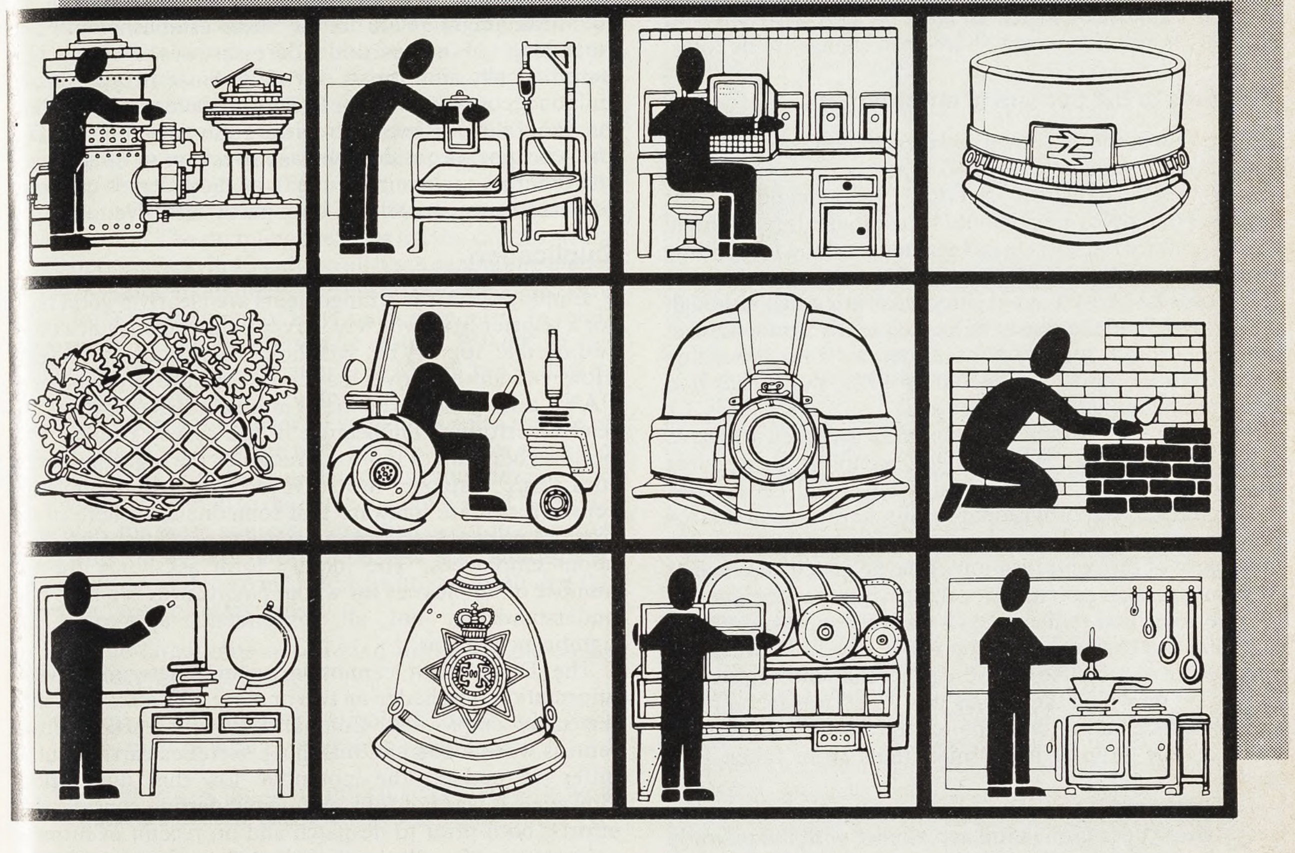
Table 3 Continued

RPI section	Expenditure covered (as recorded in the FES)	Weight (1987), out of 1,000 for all items	Price indicators used
Pet care	Food and other expenditure on animals and pets, including veterinary services	8	Selected proprietary dog and cat foods; various pet sundries
Household services			
Postal charges	Postage and poundage	2	Post Office tariffs
Telephone charges	Telephone account and call box charges; telemessages	16	British Telecom tariffs
Domestic services	Domestic help and chimney sweeping; footwear and other repairs; laundry, launderette and dry cleaning charges	7	Hourly rate for domestic help; shoe repair, launderette and dry cleaning charges; nursery school fees, kennel fees
Fees and subscriptions	Subscriptions to trade unions, social clubs etc; bank charges; licences (except for motoring and TV); miscellaneous expenditure on services; house contents insurance	19	Trade union subscriptions, charges for selected banking services; solicitors' fees; charges for classified advertisements in newspapers; premia for house contents insurance
Clothing and footwear			
Men's outerwear	Men's outer clothing, including shirts, shorts and sportswear	15	A wide range of items, for example, raincoats, sports jackets, jeans, T-shirts
Women's outerwear	Women's outer clothing, including sportswear	22	A wide range of items, differentiating in some cases between materials, styles etc
Children's outerwear	Boys' and girls' outer clothing, including shirts and infants' clothing	9	As for women's outerwear
Other clothing	Underwear, hosiery, nightwear, headgear, gloves, scarves, handkerchiefs, ties, clothing materials and other clothing charges	12	A wide range of items of underwear, hosiery and nightwear; gloves, handkerchiefs, ties; knitting wool and various dress materials
Footwear	Shoes, boots, wellingtons, leggings, slippers etc	16	A wide range of items, differentiating in some cases between leather and composition soles, fashion and walking shoes, etc
Personal goods and services			
Personal articles	Handbags, wallets and other leather goods; walking sticks, umbrellas and other travel goods; jewellery and watches; cigarette cases, lighters and other smokers' requisites; decorative fancy goods; spectacles	11	Executive cases, wallets, folding umbrellas, clocks, watches, personal jewellery, spectacles etc
Chemists' goods	Medicines and surgical goods, toilet requisites and cosmetics	16	NHS prescription charges, selected medicines and surgical goods, sanitary protection and disposable nappies, toothpaste, shampoo, razor blades, shaving foam, face cream and various cosmetics
Personal services	Hairdressing, manicure and beauty treatment; medical, dental and nursing fees	11	Hairdressing charges
Motoring expenditure			
Purchase of motor vehicles	Net purchases of new and second-hand cars, vans, motor cycles, scooters etc	52	Prices for second-hand cars, new and second-hand motor cycles and mopeds
Maintenance of motor vehicles	Repair and servicing of motor vehicles, spares, accessories, motoring association subscriptions etc	20	Hourly labour charge for car repairs; MOT test fee; tyres, batteries and selected spare parts and accessories; motoring association subscriptions
Petrol and oil	Petrol, diesel oil and other motor oils	37	2- and 4-star petrol, lead-free petrol, DERV and engine oil
Vehicle tax and insurance	Taxation payments, *less* refunds, and motor vehicle insurance	18	Annual motor licence and premia charged by selected motor insurance companies
Fares and other travel costs			
Rail fares	Rail and tube fares, including combined rail/tube/bus and other season tickets	7	British Rail, London Underground and Northern Ireland rail fares
Bus and coach fares	Fares on regular bus and coach services	7	Fares on services of principal bus and coach operators
Other travel costs	Taxi fares, car-hire charges, contributions to cost of travel in friends' vehicles, water transport, household removals etc	8	Taxi fares; self-drive van-hire; purchase of pedal cycles and push chairs

Table 3 Continued

RPI section	Expenditure covered (as recorded in the FES)	Weight (1987), out of 1,000 for all items	Price indicators used
Leisure goods			
Audio-visual equipment	Television sets, radios, audio and video cassette recorders, musical instruments; repairs	12	Various types of television set, music centres, video recorders, hi-fi amplifiers, portable radio-cassette players and personal stereos
Records and tapes	Discs and cassettes	3	Specified types of gramophone record; pre-recorded audio cassettes; blank audio and video cassettes
Toys, photographic and sports goods	Toys, indoor games, playing cards, fireworks; expenditure on hobbies, for example, stamp collecting; cameras and other photographic equipment; sports goods, excluding clothes	11	Selected toys and games; cameras and various types of photographic film; sports equipment, for example, sets of golf balls and darts
Books and newspapers	Books and book tokens (not library subscriptions); programmes, maps, diaries, timetables, catalogues and sheet music	16	Fiction and non-fiction books from selected publishers; daily, Sunday and evening newspapers (all main titles); periodicals for adults and for children
Gardening products	Seeds, plants, flowers, fertilizers and other horticultural supplies (but not garden tools)	5	Selected varieties of plant, bush etc; liquid fertilizer; garden sundries, for example, plant pots
Leisure services			
TV licences and rentals	Television licence fee; TV rentals and slot meter payments, *less* refunds; video recorder rentals	13	TV licence fee; rentals for various types of TV and video recorder; rentals for video cassettes
Entertainment and other recreation	Admission to cinemas, dances, theatres, concerts, circuses, spectator sports, stately homes, exhibitions, shows, whist drives, fun fares etc; subscriptions etc for participant sports; educational and training expenses	17	Admission to cinemas, dance halls, theatres, bingo, various types of football and cricket match, historical monuments and stately homes; admission to swimming pools; fees for local authority evening classes

Special Feature



1984 Census of Employment

This article describes the changes which took place in the 1984 census of employment and discusses sampling and other possible sources of error so that users can appreciate the important limitations that they place on the results.

Detailed results by region and industry for Great Britain from the 1984 census of employment were published in the January 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* (pp 31–53), together with a description of the purpose and operation of the census, the use of sampling and comparisons with the figures from the 1981 census.

The estimation of the total number of employees in employment in the country at any one time must inevitably be subject to some measurement error. Such errors are generally more significant the smaller the number of employees that is being estimated. It is therefore important that users of these data appreciate the limits of confidence that can be placed on individual figures. For this reason this article also describes the ways in which errors may occur in the census operation.

The strategy behind the 1984 census operation was consistent with minimising the overall error, and errors in the major aggregates. Since 90 per cent of the reporting units[1] in the census population have fewer than 25

[1] A reporting unit relates to an employer's PAYE addresses. As an employer may choose to have more than one PAYE arrangement, these addresses do not correspond to the commonly used terms 'firms', 'companies' or 'establishments'. See technical note on p 409.

employees and account for only about 15 per cent of the total number of employees, the cost of surveying these tends to be large in relation to their contribution to the accuracy of the overall estimates. As a result, for the 1984 census of employment it was decided to approach only a sample of these small units, some 150,000 in all; all large units, with 25 or more employees, were surveyed. It is important to note that the accuracy demanded for the overall results is very high. A relatively small error in the estimate of total employment may be serious since it can be large in absolute terms. Thus, a 1 per cent error in the Great Britain total of 20 million employees is equivalent to 200,000 employees which is large in its own right and certainly in relation to any short-term change in the total.

Changes to the census of employment

A review of the statistical services in the Department of Employment, conducted in 1980 as part of the review of the Government Statistical Service, recommended that censuses of employment should be conducted on a sample basis to reduce the costs to government and the form filling burden on employers. The review also recommended that the census be carried out at three-year intervals, although decisions to hold the census more frequently would depend on the overall employment situation and prevailing circumstances; up to and including 1978, the census had been conducted on an annual basis.

The review's recommendations were accepted and have been progressively implemented. Sampling procedures were tested in the 1981 census, when a full census was conducted and the provisional results were based on large reporting units and a sample of small units. Trialling also took place of the centralisation of the despatch and receipt of forms, as their potential for improving the efficiency of the operation and reducing costs was recognised. Both the sampling and the centralisation worked well. However, it emerged in the course of the census that the register of employers on which the census was based was incomplete and allowance had to be made for this in the final results, when all the returns from small units were taken into account.

The 1984 census was conducted on a sample basis and as a centralised operation in full accordance with the review's recommendations. All reporting units with 25 or more employees were polled and a sample taken of those with 24 or fewer. To avoid the problems of coverage, a new register was adopted to ensure complete coverage of employers. In order to handle the additonal load of work that this implied for central staff, a new computer system had to be installed. With this mode of operation some 200 man-years of local office staff were saved and the form-filling burden on employers was reduced from one million forms used in the 1981 census to about 300,000 in 1984. However, because of the many changes in the operation and many unforeseen difficulties the results were considerably delayed.

Register of employers' addresses

In order to conduct a census of employment, it is first necessary to have a complete list of all employers with employees throughout the country. The list or register used for the census is derived from the Inland Revenue's arrangements for collecting employers' income tax under PAYE schemes. To ensure consistency and completeness of results, this information was combined with information collected in the previous census in 1981. Employment information for large employers could then be validated against that supplied in 1981 (most large employers were in fact asked to up-date the picture previously provided rather than to provide a completely new picture). However, the PAYE register is subject to continual change as employers change their arrangements or their addresses. As a result the combined register included rather more addresses than there were employers—that is, there were two or more addresses for certain employers.

In conducting a census it is clearly desirable that the census register covers all employers once and only once. To achieve this, it was necessary to compare the Inland Revenue list of addresses with every address held from the 1981 census in order to identify cases which, though not identical, might relate to the same establishment. This 'matching' of names and addresses was done in part automatically and in part clerically. Since two-thirds of a million records were on the 1981 census file and one million on the Inland Revenue register, the matching process proved to be a considerable task. Because of its scale and the inherent ambiguity of many of the matches of names and addresses, it was also only partly effective.

Duplication

Employer PAYE arrangements are clearly a good basis for a register from which to survey employment since those responsible for PAYE will hold records of employees. However, any employer may choose to have any number of PAYE arrangements at one or more addresses and this can lead to errors of duplication in the survey results. This occurs where two or more addresses on the register relating to a single employer are surveyed but those completing census forms are unaware that someone elsewhere in the firm or business has also been asked to provide information about employees. The inquiry form asks only for the number of employees for whom pay records are held but, understandably, not all respondents appreciate the significance of this.

The Department cannot in general determine when information supplied from two or more addresses relates to the same employees. Comparisons with earlier census returns were made and matching exercises carried out in order to reduce the potential for this duplication. However, it was not fully eliminated despite considerable efforts, both prior to despatch and on receipt of forms.

Consequently, the national and regional estimates published in the January 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* contained allowances for undetected duplication. The allowances were obtained from a thorough examination of a sample of forms and were relatively simple *pro rata* deductions to all returned records. While these allowances should be satisfactory for the national and regional estimates, they will necessarily have been less satisfactory at local level.

Omissions

As already noted, the 1981 census register was incomplete and an allowance had to be made for omissions. Extensive checks were made to establish whether the register used for the 1984 census provided complete coverage. The Department is satisfied that it did, apart from the known omission of firms employing only staff below the income tax threshold. The register therefore provided an adequate basis for the census and the census sample.

Sampling error

The sampling strategy for the 1984 census was to cover all large reporting units with 25 or more employees, which accounted for about 85 per cent of employees, and to take a sample of small units. The latter were stratified according to size, location and industry. There were some 10,000 strata in all.

The current size of each reporting unit was not known but could be deduced with some uncertainty either from employment figures reported in the 1981 census or from a size classification given by the Inland Revenue and derived from the average amount of tax paid. However, tax paid may be a poor indicator of number of employees; for instance, when the actual tax paid by employees differs from the average because of part-time working only.

Location was based on addresses given in the 1981 census or from the address on the Inland Revenue register.

The industry sector was determined either from the activity reported in 1981 or from a broad industry classification provided by the Inland Revenue.

The sampling strategy was designed to minimise the sampling error in the main employment aggregates with sampling fractions for the strata taken as roughly proportional to the variation of employment for addresses in the stratum. The sampling fractions for the various strata varied between one in 15 units to all units depending on the strata. In addition, all units in Enterprise Zone areas were polled for a Department of Environment inquiry. In total, approximately 300,000 units were polled, 250,000 in the autumn of 1984 and the remainder in March 1985—that is, an average of one in three units overall.

The intention was to cover all large units and a sample of roughly one in seven of the rest, but this was not achieved because the size indicators used to stratify the addresses did not always correspond to the current employment levels. In particular, for those addresses stratified according to sizes based only on PAYE information, the size indicator in many cases proved to be misleading with the result that the following types of error arose:

- some large units were found in the sample strata covering small units;
- some large units were not polled; that is, they were classified to strata comprising small units;
- a number of the units polled were found to have been incorrectly classified to particular strata.

For the main published national and regional aggregates these factors will not have been significant, having largely offset each other. However, this will not generally be the case below regional level, with the result that the figures for some areas may have had large units missing, or employment estimates inflated because of a large unit appearing in the sample. In the latter case, the employer's response will have been grossed by a factor of up to 15. A careful scrutiny of the results identified some of the more serious misassignments but provided no information by which to reassign employment for the large units in the sample.

In the end, it was judged preferable to spread the employment identified as wrongly assigned to particular small areas across all the areas within the relevant industry division and region.

As the 1984 census was conducted on a sample basis, the availability of results will depend on their reliability. For counties, travel-to-work and local authority areas, industry detail below divisional level will, therefore, be limited; and the confidentiality restrictions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 will apply.

Employment estimates from the census are available from Department of Employment, Statistics Branch D4, Room 26, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ. A charge will normally be levied for any non-trivial requests.

Technical note

Before 1971, estimates of the number of employees were based on counts of national insurance cards. Since 1971, censuses of employment have provided detailed statistics of employees (not the self-employed) analysed by industry and area covering virtually the whole economy.

The only sectors excluded are HM Forces and employees in private domestic service; also, to avoid duplication of inquiries, the figures for agriculture are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Censuses were conducted annually from 1971 to 1978. Then, following the review of the Government Statistical Service under the guidance of Sir Derek Rayner, in which it was recommended that the census should normally be conducted triennially, censuses have been taken in 1981 and 1984. The next census will take place in September 1987.

The result of the previous, 1981, census were published in a supplement to the December 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

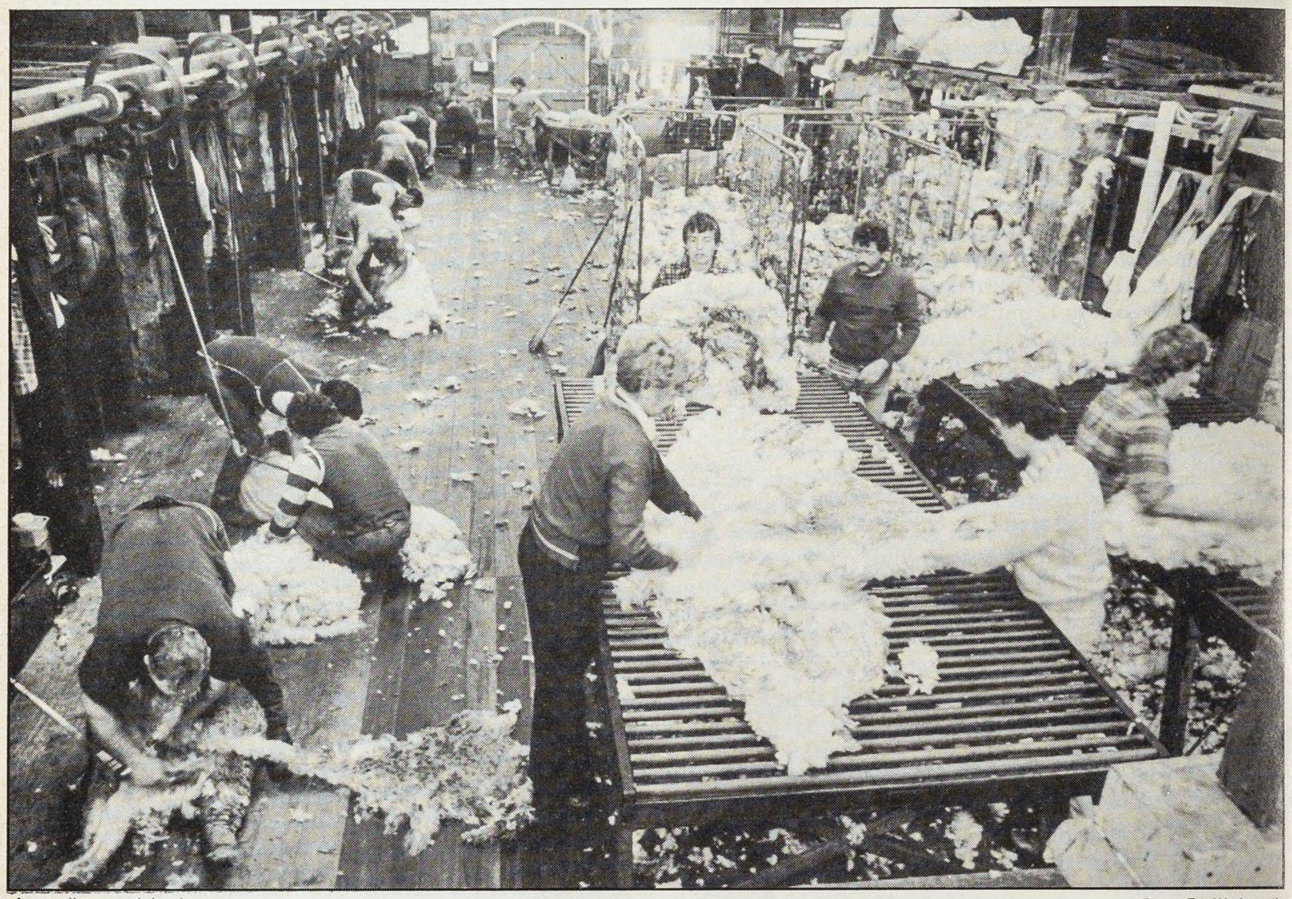
The census of employment is taken by means of a postal inquiry and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate measurement of the level of employees in employment at the census date and of the changes in employment from one census to the next. The inquiry is therefore conducted under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

The employers to be included in the census are identified from the Inland Revenue register of addresses corresponding to employers' PAYE schemes. The census forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records (i.e. paypoints or reporting units). Employers are asked to show the numbers of their employees and the business activity for each address where they have employees. These addresses do not correspond to the commonly used terms 'firms', 'companies' or 'establishments' by which employers are identified.

Each unit for which separate information is obtained constitutes a 'data unit'. Most commonly the data unit will represent, for instance, an entire factory, office or shop and will include all the employees working there. There are however a substantial number of cases where there are two or more data units for the same address. This arises where pay records for different categories of employee, like the weekly and the monthly paid, are handled at different paypoints and separate information is obtained for each group.

In another situation where more than one distinct business activity is carried on at a single address, separate information is required for each so that the employees can be allocated to the appropriate industrial classification. A data unit may therefore be a complete business or only part of a business, a single establishment or only part of an establishment.

Special Feature



Australian woolshed Photo: Eric Wadsworth

The development of Australian labour market programmes

by S W Creigh

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Changes during the last decade in the labour market in Australia have been even more dramatic than in most other OECD countries. In this article these changes are documented together with the policy responses. Evidence on the effectiveness of policies is reviewed and finally the likely course of future programmes is outlined.

Conditions in the Australian labour market have been transformed perhaps to a greater extent than in any other developed nation since the arrival of the first 'oil shock' recession there in 1974-75. The subsequent development of labour market programmes virtually from scratch is chronicled in this article and the available information on their effectiveness is assessed. In the final section plans for future development are reviewed.

The economy of "Downunderland"

While the Australian economy is far smaller than any of the seven leading members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), its labour force of around seven million is still larger than the work force of any other OECD country except Spain. In terms of national income Australia is a rich developed country with a Gross Domestic Product in 1984–85 of about US $160 billion, giving a per capita figure of over US $10,000 for the 16 million population.

Australia is highly atypical among OECD countries in several ways. The agricultural and mineral sectors each provide around 40 per cent of exports while accounting for 7 or 8 per cent of GDP and around 5 per cent of total employment. Both Australia's leading export sectors are highly efficient but the nature of the export base means that her terms of trade (the volume of imports purchased for a given volume of exports) moves in the opposite way to most industrialised OECD nations as world primary product prices fluctuate.

Manufacturing industry accounts for around 20 per cent of GDP and employment, with this share having declined steadily over time. Tariff and quota protection levels have also declined over time although in certain sectors, notably motor vehicles and textiles and clothing, it remains at a high level by international standards. Australia's manufacturing base is generally regarded both by domestic and foreign commentators as chronically weak, lacking economies of scale and in need of substantial restructuring.

In common with other advanced OECD economies the service sector is predominant and accounts for almost two-thirds of GDP and 70 per cent of employment. The public sector is an important employer with State and Commonwealth (Federal) governments accounting for about 30 per cent of total employment.

Australia is one of the more unionised OECD countries with around 300 unions representing about three million members. The union structure is a complex one, reflecting in part its British origins, with examples of craft, occupational, enterprise, industry and general bodies. Unions can be organised on a nationwide (Commonwealth) basis or they may cover several States or a single State. A single peak council, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), represents the union movement with Trades and Labour Councils in each State.

Unlike all other OECD economies (except New Zealand) the legal basis for Australia's industrial relations system is not collective bargaining. Instead complex systems of conciliation and arbitration exist at both Commonwealth and State levels with powers of legal compulsion. The Australian constitution specifically limited the Commonwealth's powers to directly set wages and instead allowed legislation to provide "Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State" (Section 51 (xxxv)). Although the six States retained their direct regulatory powers over terms and conditions of employment, all established conciliation and arbitration bodies deal with intra-State disputes, for example, the Western Australia Industrial Commission.

The views expressed in this article are those of Mr S W Creigh, the author and do not represent those of the Department of Employment or previous employers. From 1982 to 1985 he worked on various economic research projects in Australia and his work has been published as follows:
S W Creigh and P Paterson (1985) *Commonwealth Assistance for Apprenticeship: Evaluation of the 1984 Additional Employment Incentives*, BLMR Research Report No 8, Canberra, AGPS.
S W Creigh (1985) *Public Sector Job Creation: A Survey of Wage Pause Program Sponsors*, BLMR Working Paper No 59, Canberra, BLMR.

Nissan Motor Manufacturing (Australian) Pty Ltd Photo: Terry Rowe

For over 80 years (since 1904) the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (ACAC) has exercised its powers under Section 51 (xxxv). Around 40 per cent of all workers are covered by its legally enforceable awards (with higher figures in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania) while around one half are covered by State-level awards.[1]

The Garden of Eden—Australia's "golden age" and the aftermath

During the first quarter century after World War Two (up to the early 1970s) the Australian economy experienced buoyant labour and product market conditions. Expanding primary industry and natural resource exploitation were accompanied by the development of manufacturing industry (especially in the metal trades) behind a high tariff wall. Large-scale migration helped sustain local demand and growth while providing labour for the new secondary industries.

During this period the unemployment rate rarely exceeded 1·5 per cent. Even in the early 1970s the figure only fluctuated between 1·5 and 2·0 per cent (that is 60,000 to 70,000 persons). Furthermore, the unemployed were unlikely to remain so for long—average unemployment duration was six to seven weeks. Long-term unemployment was confined to a tiny minority with very special employability problems. Total Commonwealth (Federal) spending on unemployment benefit was typically around A$60 million[2]

[1] B Dabscheck and J Niland (1981), *Industrial Relations in Australia*, Sydney, Allen and Unwin; K J Hancock (Chairman) (1985), Committee of Review of Industrial Relations Law and Systems, *Report*, (three volumes), Canberra, AGPS.
[2] Unless otherwise indicated, all expenditure is measured in A$.

and the total cost of labour market intervention programmes was very small indeed, around $10 million a year.

Post-secondary education grew strongly in the 1960s, but even so most Australian teenagers simply went straight into full-time work on leaving school. Young people having completed years nine and 11 of schooling had a number of well defined entry points into reasonable jobs—apprenticeship, the base clerical grades in the Australian Public Service, etc. After year 12 was attained, tertiary education was available.

The contrast in conditions since the onset of recession in 1974–75 could scarcely be more dramatic. Indeed they would not have seemed credible to observers only a decade ago.

The Australian economy had continued to register respectable growth rates in the early 1970s, but the recession of 1974–75 was the sharpest since the 1930s. Economic activity remained sluggish until a short recovery in the early 1980s—the so called "resources boom"—which was in turn followed by the sharp economic downturn of 1982. However, between 1983 and 1985 the economy grew steadily.

Taking the period since the mid-1970s as a whole, Australia has dramatically failed to generate employment. After 1973 the economic growth rate fell by over 50 per cent, but so did the average OECD growth rate. However, employment growth declined even more sharply than for the OECD area as a whole—a decline in Australia of over 60 per cent against under 30 per cent for the OECD. The position of Australia and the main OECD areas is summarised in *table 1*.

The inevitable result of these divergent trends has been mounting unemployment—see *table 2*. By 1984 Australia's unemployment rate had risen from less than half the OECD mean in 1960 to somewhat above the OECD average.

As in other countries, unemployment in Australia is

Table 1 Growth in employment and labour supply

	1973–75	1975–79	1980–82	1983	1984	1985
Annual growth rates of total employment (per cent)						
Australia	0·5	1·0	0·8	−2·2	3·5	3·1
North America	0·6	3·4	0·1	1·3	3·9	2·1
OECD Europe	0·0	0·4	−0·7	−1·1	0·8	. .
Total OECD	0·2	1·5	−0·1	0·2	1·9	. .
Total labour force growth (annual growth rate, percentages)						
Australia	1·9	1·3	1·2	1·3	2·0	2·3
North America	2·4	2·8	1·5	1·3	1·8	1·7
OECD Europe	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·0	1·3	. .
Total OECD	1·2	1·5	1·1	0·8	1·4	. .

Source: OECD. Throughout these tables . . = not available.

Table 2 Unemployment in Australia

	Numbers (000s)	Per cent	Average duration of unemployment (weeks)
1965–69 [average]	60 to 70	1·5	6 to 7
1970–73 [average]	105	1·9	8·2
1974	141	2·4	6·5
1975	278	4·6	12·7
1976	293	4·7	17·5
1977	359	5·7	20·9
1978	396	6·2	26·2
1979	374	5·8	28·4
1980	392	5·9	32·1
1981	377	5·6	35·1
1982	459	6·7	32·8
1983	684	9·9	45·3
1984	605	8·6	45·5
1985	571	7·9	45·5
1986	596	8·0	49·5

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Data relate to August each year (July in 1985) and are based on labour force surveys (not registration at the Commonwealth Employment Service).

Table 3 Unemployment rates of particular groups

	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Males	1·0	3·5	5·0	9·9	8·7	7·7
Females	2·3	6·5	7·5	9·9	8·3	7·9
Youths						
15 to 19	3·2	12·9	16·7	22·6	21·0	18·6
20 to 24	1·6	5·9	8·8	14·7	12·5	10·9
People aged 55 and over	1·0	2·3	2·8	5·2	4·8	6·4
Overseas born	3·1	4·9	6·7	11·5	10·0	8·5
Aboriginals	9·3	18·8	24·7	. .	. .	. .
Disabled	. .	. .	12·2	. .	. .	. .
All	**1·4**	**4·6**	**5·9**	**9·9**	**8·6**	**7·8**

Source: Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Labour Market Programmes, by P E F Kirby, Canberra, APGS and Australian Bureau of Statistics (1985), The Labour Force Australia, July 1985 Catalogue No 6203, Canberra, ABS.

Table 4 Commonwealth labour market intervention

Financial year	Expenditure on Labour Market Programmes ($ million)	Approvals (000s)	Expenditure on unemployment benefit ($ million)	Numbers receiving unemployment benefit (000s)
1973–74	25	23	119	35
1974–75	280	135	443	117
1975–76	373	61	802	192
1976–77	106	65	847	217
1977–78	151	180	993	266
1978–79	201	203	1,047	306
1979–80	129	204	971	306
1980–81	169	254	956	310
1981–82	179	244	1,065	332
1982–83	266	285	1,754	540
1983–84	557	361	2,126	620
1984–85	570	. .	. .	. .
1985–86†	485	. .	. .	. .

* All expenditure is at mid-1980 prices.
† Planned.
Note: Labour Market Programme expenditure and placement data exclude the Commonwealth Employment Service job centres. In 1983–84, for example, CES operations cost $90 million (at 1980–81 prices) with 600,000 people being placed. The Fares Assistance Scheme, under which unemployed people receive public transport fares to attend job interviews is also excluded. In 1983–84 some 92,000 places under this scheme cost $300,000 (at 1980–81 prices).

more heavily concentrated in certain disadvantaged groups, for example, youths and aboriginals. In these cases even recorded unemployment has reached very serious levels in recent years—see *table 3*.

Furthermore, a number of studies have attempted to estimate the "hidden" level of unemployment. These suggest much higher figures; for example, in September 1983 recorded unemployment was 10·2 per cent but the total jobless rate was estimated at 18·6 per cent if all people wanting a job are included.

Australian policy-making—the first shock

Such massive changes in the national labour market position inevitably provoked policy responses—both passive, for example, the enormous growth in unemployment benefit support payments, and active measures. At current prices, unemployment benefit now costs the Commonwealth about $3,000 million a year and labour market programmes some $1,000 million. In the remainder of this article, the development of active policy responses over the last decade are analysed. Given the multiplicity of Commonwealth programmes, the article focuses only on a few major efforts schemes which account for most expenditure. Kirby[1] (1985) listed over 30 Commonwealth schemes between 1972–73 and 1983–84. The States also have a variety of schemes—in 1983–84 the States spent $75 million of their own funds on 57 programmes[2]. Trends in labour market programme expenditure and participation are summarised in *table 4*, while the eligibility criteria and key target groups for the various schemes are summarised in *table 5*.

[1] P E F Kirby (Chairman) (1985), *Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Labour Market Programs*, Canberra, AGPS.
[2] V Routley (1984) *Register of Government Employment and Training Programs: 1984 edition*, BLMR Technical Paper No 19, Canberra.

In Australia as elsewhere, the onset of the 1974–75 recession led professional economists to form two opposing camps—the 'restrictionists' and the 'expansionists'. The former base their arguments on neo-classical economic theory, with labour being regarded as a market commodity like any other. The central policy prescription is that a high level of unemployment indicates that wages are too high and unemployment can be reduced if wages are flexible.

The 'expansionist' camp is home for a more diverse group of economists advocating a variety of policy options. However, within the camp there is general acceptance of the argument that the labour market is not like a vegetable market; for example, long-term 'implicit' contracts exist between employers and firms; social conventions are important; and employees combine to exercise market power through trade unions, etc. In the 'expansionist' view, these characteristics mean that there is no simple solution to unemployment through wage cuts.

Table 5 Australian labour market programmes – eligibility criteria

	Eligibility criteria	Special emphasis
Regional Employment Development Scheme (REDS)	Registered unemployed	Areas of high unemployment Women Aboriginals
National Employment and Training System (NEAT)	For occupations in demand Unemployed (eventually)	
Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP)	Teenagers unemployed for more than 4 months (initially)	
	Aged 18 to 24 unemployed 8 months in the last 12 (eventually)	
Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS)	Unemployed people under 25 years	
Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT)	Employers of eligible apprentices	
Work Pause Programme [WPP]	Young unemployed*	Longer-term unemployed
	Older unemployed and disadvantaged	Disabled
		Migrants with language difficulties
	Equal male and female representation	Aboriginals
Community Employment Programme (CEP)	Registered for employment at CES	Longer-term unemployed
	Unemployed duration greater than 3 months	Disabled
		Aboriginals

Sources: B Chapman (1985) "Continuity and Change: Labour Market and Education Expenditure" *Australian Economic Review*, third quarter.
Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (1984).
Commonwealth Employment Program: The First Year, Canberra, AGPS.
(1985a) *Programs 1985–86*, Canberra, AGPS.
(1985b) *The Australian Traineeship System: Priority One Young Australia*, Canberra, DEIR.
(1985c) "The New Integrated Wage Subsidy Program" CES Bulletin No 1.
* The number of older unemployed and disadvantaged on the scheme was to be equal to the number of young unemployed.

Table 6 Growth in earnings and prices
Annual average percentage increase

	Average earnings	Minimum wage rates	Consumer prices
1960–70	5·7	4·1	2·5
1970–73	10·7	11·3	6·7
1973–75	20·5	24·0	15·1
1975–80	10·9	10·2	10·7
1980–82	13·8	12·0	10·5
1982–84	8·5	6·0	6·3

Source: K J Hancock (Chairman) (1985), Committee of Review of Industrial Relations Law and Systems, *Report*, (three volumes), Canberra, AGPS.

Table 7 Apprentice wages relative to qualified adults in Australia and West Germany
Apprentice wage as percentage of qualified rate

Year of apprenticeship	Australia		West Germany
	Pre-Sept 1972	After Sept 1972	
First	33·0	42·0	28·2
Second	47·3	55·0	33·0
Third	71·0	75·0	37·0
Fourth	85·5	88·0	. .

Source: Kirby (1985), see footnote on p. 412.
Australian data refer to Federal Metal Industry Award rates.
West German data relate trainees' allowances to those paid to newly qualified craftsmen (1978).

Irrespective of their policy stance, Australian economic commentators all agree that both the major upsurges in recorded unemployment closely followed wage explosions (of 1974 and 1981–82) after attempts to decentralise (by local standards) wage fixing. The pattern is illustrated in *table 6*.

The massive 'blow-out' in real earnings and labour costs of 1974 was only slowly corrected under the wage indexation arrangements of 1975–81. When this package was abandoned in favour of an industry by industry approach in the winter of 1981, a further blow-out occurred leading to the "Wage Pause" of 1982–83. With the election of the Hawke Labour government early in 1983, a further period of indexation was introduced under which real wages have fallen and unit costs have been wound down once more.

The increased real cost of employing labour has been the underlying factor behind Australia's labour market programmes in the last decade. This is especially the case in the main group on which all programmes have focused—youth.

Junior award wages are the key determinant of general youth wages. These award wages are set on an *ad hoc* basis by the appropriate industrial tribunal—usually expressed as a percentage of the adult rate. In the early 1970s, Australia experienced a major adjustment in the relative pay of young workers beginning with the trend-setting Metal Trades Award decision which raised the ratio of junior adult basic wages from 62 to 67 per cent early in 1973.

Across the economy as a whole, junior wages rose by 8 per cent relative to adult wages between 1972 and 1974, with the greatest rises being for the youngest workers (14 per cent for 17 year olds against 5 per cent for 20 year olds). The changes in the relative wage of apprentices are illustrated in *table 7*. Even before 1972, apprentice wages were relatively high compared to West Germany, thereafter, a first-year Australian apprentice earned a higher proportion of the qualified person's rate than a final (third) year German apprentice.

The ALP government of Gough Whitlam began to expand labour market intervention in 1973. This was before

Table 8 Public sector job creation

	Real expenditure ($ million)	Assisted places (000s)
1974–75†	106	64
1975–76†	193	17
1976–77	—	—
1977–78	—	—
1978–79	—	—
1979–80	—	—
1980–81	—	—
1981–82	—	—
1982–83*	77	4
1983–84††	282	26
1984–85**	284	46
1985–86 (planned)	189	45

Source: Kirby (1985) and DEIR (1985), see footnote to *tables 3 and 5*.
† REDS Scheme only.
* WPP only.
†† WPP and CEP.
** CEP only.
All expenditure is at mid-1980 prices.

the onset of the recession and primarily reflected ideological differences between the new government and the outgoing Liberal administration of William (Billy) McMahon. However, these initial intervention efforts did reflect one continuing theme of Australian policy making (and indeed the economy generally)—a high propensity to import from overseas.

The Whitlam government's main policy instrument was the Regional Employment Development Scheme (REDS) of public sector job creation (see *table 8* for summary of expenditure under such schemes). It was based on similar Canadian and Swedish programmes. The main aims of REDS were:

- the improvement of employment opportunities by the financing of labour-intensive socially useful projects in areas of excessively high unemployment; and
- the placing of particular emphasis on projects with the prospects of continuing employment.

With the rapid upsurge of unemployment in 1974 and 1975, the Whitlam Cabinet appears to have decided to use the existing REDS machinery as a "quick fix" to growing unemployment. Thus the third major theme in policy making emerged (alongside ideological factors and foreign experience)—the search for piecemeal and quick solutions for emerging labour market problems.

The number of people on REDS was expanded rapidly up to the middle of 1975 when, in the (August) Budget, it was abandoned (see *table 8*). There were several reasons for this. The ALP government was coming under increased pressure over the potential inflationary effects of Government spending and REDS itself had come to be seen as a symbol of administrative failure. In the absence of any recent experience of such projects, it had proved difficult to produce meaningful jobs quickly—stories abounded of football pitches repainted again and again in a single season. REDS was thus a necessary sacrifice by a government trying to establish its credentials as a "responsible" economic manager. REDS was ended even before the ALP government was dismissed in November 1975.

There were, however, two other Whitlam government initiatives which long outlasted that administration. Both had a training focus.

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) was introduced in October 1974 in response to international experience with active labour market policies. NEAT replaced a number of schemes and initially provided subsidies for individuals to help them in skills acquisition.

In practice, NEAT provided living allowances tied to particular sectoral arrangements, for example, those displaced by the tariff cut of 1973. By 1975, the "training scholarship" approach was replaced by a reorientation towards the unemployed or those at risk of losing their job. (See *table 5* where eligibility criteria for all major programmes was listed.)

The General Training Assistance (GTA) element outlived the remainder of NEAT. The formal training element of GTA provides income support (UB plus a weekly training allowance of $46 (adult) to $23 (junior) at 1984 prices) for individuals doing approved off-the-job training courses likely to provide a reasonable chance of employment. Course fees are also paid by GTA.

On-the-job subsidies are also available (in 1984 at $87 a week for adults and $64 for juniors), where a public employment service (CES) office is unable to refer a suitably qualified person for a vacancy. The on-the-job subsidy is paid so that an employer can train a person referred by the CES. In theory both types of assistance can be combined but most individuals are covered by one form or the other.

GTA numbers have declined over time in the face of administrative changes and the development of other programmes aimed at youth—see *table 9*. Prior to 1976, formal GTA had been dominant but thereafter payment rules were tightened and on-the-job places became much more numerous.

Table 9 Skills training – National Employment and Training System and Government Training Assistance

	Real expenditure ($ million)	Approved places (000s)
1974–75	53	19
1975–76	61	11
1976–77	33	25
1977–78	43	38
1978–79	44	27
1979–80	35	22
1980–81	22	17
1981–82	8	8
1982–83	5	5
1983–84	4	3
1984–85	4	3
1985–86†	2	2

Source: Kirby (1985), see footnote to *table 3*.
All expenditure is at mid-1980 prices.
† First six months of the year only. The GTA was replaced by Adult Training Programme from January 1986.

Table 10 Youth employment subsidies

	Work experience (SYETP)		Trade training (NAAS* and CRAFT)†	
	Real expenditure $ million	Numbers assisted (000s)	Real expenditure $ million	Numbers assisted (00s)
1973–74*	—	—	12	12
1974–75*	—	—	26	24
1975–76*	—	—	49	21
1976–77*	9	10	47	23
1977–78†	59	66	23	35
1978–79†	95	66	33	57
1979–80ø	26	44	45	78
1980–81ø	40	65	62	92
1981–82ø	47	52	69	99
1982–83ø	50	66	66	101
1983–84ø	88	88	63	82
1984–85ø	69	69	70	80
1985–86ø (planned)	44	33	64	84

Source: Kirby (1985) and DEIR (1986) see footnotes to *table 3* and *5*.
All expenditure is at mid-1980 prices.
* National Apprentice Assistance Scheme (NAAS) only.
† National Apprentice Assistance Scheme and Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT).
ø CRAFT only.
Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP) data relate to first half of the year only.

Apprentice support

Apprenticeship provides a major entry point into the labour market for young males. Around 20 per cent (40,000) of school leavers (33 per cent of males and 5 per cent of females) enter employment through this route.

In the early 1970s, the attractiveness of providing apprenticeship places was reduced by the rise in youth relative wages, shortening the term of the apprenticeship (to four years) and the introduction of a compulsory trade school element. Apprentice support—the National Apprentice Assistance Scheme (NAAS) and, subsequently, the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT)—was introduced to offset these effects (see *table 10*). Before 1973, Commonwealth intervention in the apprentice labour market was relatively minor with the main responsibility for operating the system lying (as it still does) with the individual States. However, from 1974 onwards, both statistical and anecdotal evidence strongly suggests an excess supply of suitably qualified candidates in almost all States and trades.

NAAS commenced in January 1973 and provided weekly subsidies to employers:

- with an apprentice/tradesman ratio greater than 25 per cent (all first year);
- where apprentice numbers have been increased compared with the previous year.

A year later additional payments were provided to employers giving approved off-the-job training (up to 260 days over the first three years of the apprenticeship). A Living Away From Home Allowance (LAFTA) was also introduced for certain first and second-year apprentices.

In 1977, NAAS was succeeded by CRAFT. A tax-free Technical Education Rebate (TER) is given to employers for each day that first to third-year apprentices attend compulsory trade schooling. These rules vary depending on the year and trade (by 1985 they ranged from $23 to $44 a day). An off-the-job rebate also compensates employers for days spent on full-time off-the-job training other than compulsory trade school. In 1985, these ranged from $23 to $33 a day. LAFTA allowances are also available for apprentices who must live away from home.

CRAFT rebates have been raised periodically in line with inflation. On two occasions, special one-off schemes were launched to bolster intakes in years of weak demand—the Employer Cash Rebate Scheme (ECRS) of 1979–80 and the Special Additional Employment Incentive (SAEI) of 1984.

Over the whole apprenticeship, TER rebates match 10-12 per cent of apprentice wages or 7 per cent if on-costs are included. Any on-the-job subsidies would be in addition to these, and total subsidies paid to employers could be as much as one-third of their apprentice wage bill. There are also the costs of TAFE colleges, etc, so the overall cost to the public sector could be up to 45 per cent of total apprenticeship costs.

'Stone age economics': the accent on youth

The Liberal-National Country Party government of late 1975, provided a sharp ideological contrast to the previous ALP administration. Continued and increased emphasis on 'sound' financial policy, the control of public expenditure and reductions in the Commonwealth budget deficit became associated with the then (Permanent) Secretary of the Treasury—John Stone.

The need to contain expenditure, the failure of REDS and the Government's ideological commitment to the private sector, all combined to suggest a strategy giving priority to relatively low cost schemes based in the private sector. The burgeoning youth unemployment problem ensured that the new schemes would be concentrated there.

The Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP) was the first wage subsidy scheme to be introduced in Australia. Initially, it was regarded as a component of NEAT but its scale and character mean that SYETP can more conveniently be dealt with as a separate scheme. SYETP was brought in during September 1976 following an increase in the teenage unemployment rate from under 6 per cent in 1974 to 13 per cent in 1975 and over 14 per cent in 1976.

When the initial Programme was announced, SYETP was seen as a scheme to help unemployed school-leavers who had not been able to obtain stable employment. It was intended to provide training in a wide range of jobs in both industry and commerce.[1] A subsidy of $58 a week was given to employers who agreed to provide 15 to 19 year old school leavers with on-the-job training and work experience for a period of six months. The eligibility criteria were rapidly extended and, within one year, 15 to 24 year olds unemployed for four months were covered, although by 1978 the subsidised period was cut to four months (17 weeks).

Over time, the SYETP's provisions were extended to include Commonwealth establishments and allow repeated periods of assistance. In early 1981, the scheme was augmented still further with the introduction of an 'Extended SYETP' element providing employers with a two-tier subsidy ($80 for 17 weeks and then $55, the 'standard' rate, for a further 17 weeks) covering 18 to 24 year olds unemployed for eight of the preceding 12 months.

The number of young people on SYETP has fluctuated considerably, reflecting changes in youth unemployment and subsidy periods. However, one clear long-term trend was the fall in the subsidy relative to junior award rates of pay during the Liberal government. In January 1977, the standard weekly SYETP subsidy of $59 was some 61 per cent of the average junior award rate ($96) but, by January 1982, the effective subsidy rate had fallen to 35 per cent of award pay ($55 against $156). A substantial rise in the subsidy (to $75 per week) in mid-1982 still left the effective subsidy rates well down on the 1977 level.

At its peak (in 1978), SYETP numbers were equivalent to 30 per cent of unemployed 15 to 17 year olds and 20 per cent of unemployed 18 to 19 year olds. Participant numbers have ranged from 5 to 15 per cent of all 15 to 17 year olds and from 2 to 9 per cent of 18 to 19 year olds. At the peak, SYETP subsidised young women were equivalent to 9 per cent of all teenage females employed full-time.

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) was launched late in 1976 in order to encourage communities to help young unemployed people to develop their capacity for gaining and retaining employment and to become more self-reliant in periods of unemployment. Grants are available to allow community-based Local Management Committees to provide staff, accommodation, etc. CYSS participants retain benefit eligibility and may also have travel costs met.

Given the 'drop in' nature of many centres, participation is difficult to assess. However, the number of young people assisted has now stabilised at 55,000 to 70,000 a year. The

[1] See M Hoy (1983) *Review of Five Years Operation of the Special Youth Employment Training Program*, BLMR Conference Paper No 18, Canberra, BLMR.

Chocolate factory workers Photo: Cadbury Schweppes Pty Ltd, Tasmania

programme has cost $15 to $20 million (at 1980 prices) a year excluding the benefit payments of the young people concerned.

However, it is important not to over-estimate the financial impact of these youth employment support measures. Even at their peak of relative importance—1981—they accounted for only about 4 per cent of the total youth wages bill.

The consensus view from the 'summit'

In April 1983, the Hawke Labour government held an 'economic summit' to decide on the course of economic policy. A consensus emerged supporting the Government's 'Accord' with the ACTU and the reintroduction of centralised wage indexation. This system of six-monthly reviews has remained in place to date.

The new ACP government was committed to the direct public sector job creation by the Accord. However, even before the March 1983 result, the outgoing Liberal-National coalition had re-launched Australia down this path (see *table 7*).

The Wage Pause Programme (WPP) was announced in January 1983. It was run through the States and resulted in transferring $200 million from the savings due to the one-year wage pause imposed on Commonwealth employees in late-1982. The WPP ran from February 1983 until June 1984 with 4,000 projects providing around 22,000 jobs for disadvantaged job seekers.

WPP guidelines stated that:

> "The primary objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to unemployed people by offering them an opportunity to work on worthwhile projects."[1]

The target groups were defined as ". . . . the longer-term unemployed (defined as unemployed for eight months or more) and others disadvantaged in employment including the disabled, migrants with language difficulties and aboriginals."[2]

Projects should . . ."make a worthwhile and long-term contribution to meeting Community needs".[3] Jobs under the WPP were to attract normal award rates of pay, as far as possible,[4] be full-time and "aim to include a skills training component."

WPP was thus a targeted direct public sector job creation programme. Jobs lasted 25 weeks on average at a total cost of $460 a week ($360 a week to the Commonwealth plus sponsor contribution). Overall, labour intensity was around 70 per cent of expenditure. The WPP marked the first direct public sector job creation measure since REDS was abandoned. It must be seen in the political context of the period—with an election pending, the State government needed support to make the Wage Pause effective. Since four of the major States were controlled by the ALP, a substantial transfer of resources was needed to 'sugar the pill' of the Wage Pause and the consequent cuts in real earnings. However, the WPP also represented a significant shift towards a common labour market strategy across the main political parties—reflecting concern about the very poor job prospects of disadvantaged groups at a time of rapidly rising general unemployment.

The new Hawke government was committed by its Accord with the ACTU to direct job creation. The Community Employment Programme (CEP) launched in August 1983 was a three-year measure providing 40,000 jobs a year on sponsored projects. Job duration ranged from three months to a year with an average of about six months. The CEP was primarily run by the Commonwealth rather than the States, and administrative arrangements and guidelines differed somewhat from the WPP. However, in essence, it is a direct job creation scheme in the traditional mould providing mostly basic manual and clerical jobs on projects in a number of sub-programmes, for example, Jobs on Local Roads (JOLORS), and Country Water Supply (COWSIP). These jobs were provided for long-term unemployed people and certain other groups assumed to be disadvantaged; for example, women and aboriginals—see *table 5*.

The fundamental objective of CEP was to assist the most disadvantaged groups of unemployed in obtaining permanent employment. It aimed to provide work experience and where possible training on worthwhile projects, so giving a 'stepping stone' back into the general labour force.

The Kirby Report[1]

At the end of 1983 the Hawke government announced the appointment of Committee of Inquiry into Labour Markets Programmes chaired by Peter Kirby. The Committee's reports appeared during 1984. It is clear from the discussion above that the Hawke government had inherited a wide range of programmes developed in an *ad hoc* manner in the face of a changing labour market environment. The Kirby Committee was to examine the cost and effectiveness of these programmes and consider ways in which they could be developed into a comprehensive and integrated approach to meeting the Government's labour market objectives. Great stress was placed on the improvement of the quality and quantity of skills in Australia, increasing employment opportunities and promoting equality in the labour market.

In its final report the Committee recommended a re-appraisal of the role of Australian labour market programmes, their rationalisation and integration with social and economic policy.

The report argued that existing schemes were not very different from the kinds of programmes needed, but more emphasis should be placed on the long-term employment and earnings prospects of participants. With this in mind more stress was needed on active policy rather than income support. This conclusion was reinforced by a subsequent comparison between Australia and Sweden which showed that in 1983–84 just over half of Australia's total spending on labour market intervention went on unemployment benefits whereas for Sweden the comparable figure was only 20 per cent[2].

Many of the final report's recommendations are still in the process of being implemented. However, certain features have been developed to date.

Priority one: youth

During 1985–86 about two-thirds of the Commonwealth's Department of Employment and Industrial Relations programme spending went on young people aged 15 to 24 years. Kirby continued to focus attention on youth but noted that each year around 10,000 young Australians still enter the labour market without any qualifications.

Early in 1985 the Hawke government accepted the Kirby Committee's traineeship recommendation. The Australian Traineeships System (ATS) provides for 16-17 year olds not currently serviced by apprenticeships or other vocational courses. Structured traineeships provide a year of training made up of on-the-job training, work experience and at least 13 weeks of off-the-job broadly based vocational training. The scheme is thus similar to Britain's initial Youth Training Scheme. While echoing Kirby's views that simple wage cut solutions did not form a satisfactory response to youth labour market problems, the Hawke government emphasises that youth trainees themselves must accept a share in the costs. Trainees are not paid for their off-the-job training and should accept wages reflecting their productivity and the training received on-the-job.

In announcing pilot trainee arrangements for 1985–86 the Hawke government set a minimum wage of $90 a week but indicated that wages could be negotiated up to a maximum figure no higher than the current junior award rate for the time actually spent on the job.

The Commonwealth provided 2,000 traineeships itself in 1985–86. Other expenditure takes the form of an on-the-job training fee of $1,000 ($2,000 for disadvantaged trainees) plus an off-the-job fee of $1,700 to TAFE ($2,000 to other training organisations) to cover training costs.

The Kirby Report made few recommendations for changes in the CRAFT subsidy arrangements for apprentice training. It did suggest a review of apprentice wage rates, although little has come of this as yet. In line with its general concern on youth pay, the report stressed that apprenticeship should be seen as a training system not as a means of employing young people. Industrial tribunals should not be allowed to make determinations on training matters. The report envisaged that traineeships might eventually replace the initial stages of apprenticeship.

Wage subsidies and training

Not all Kirby's recommendations concerned youth. An Integrated Wage Subsidy Scheme named Jobstart was introduced in January 1986 to replace the SYETP and equivalent adult schemes (seven in all, including on-the-job GTA). Kirby emphasised that such schemes were not primarily a means of creating new jobs but rather placing disadvantaged people in jobs they might not otherwise have obtained. Individuals, not jobs, should attract subsidies, with the CES deciding which vacancies should be subsidised. Subsidies for under-18 year olds should be phased out as traineeships develop, and all subsidies should be reviewed annually in line with labour market changes.

Kirby's second adult initiative launched to date is the Adult Training and Retraining (ATR) scheme. This will succeed the GTA and some smaller schemes will also be integrated into the new programme[3]. The new arrangements will provide a second chance for adults suffering disadvantages in the labour market; that is, primarily those unemployed six months or more. A review of adult training income support was advocated with a new allowance related to labour training objectives and indexed to the consumer price index. Kirby argued that subsidised training should not exceed 12 months.

It is expected that over a three-year period from 1985-86

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[1] Bureau of Labour Market Research (1984), *Public Sector Job Creation: Interim Report on the Wage Pause Program*, BLMR Interim Report Series No 1, Canberra, AGPS.

——— (1985) *Public Sector Job Creation: A profile of Wage Pause Program Participants*, BLMR Interim Report Series No 2, Canberra, AGPS.

[2] BLMR *ibid* p 173.

[3] BLMR *ibid* p 173.

[4] BLMR *ibid* p 175.

[1] P E F Kirby (Chairman) (1985), *Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Labour Market Programs*, Canberra, AGPS.

[2] J Johannesson (1985) "The Need for Reconsideration of Labour Market Policy in Sweden and Australia", Seminar Paper delivered at BLMR, Canberra.

[3] Among the smaller schemes integrated into ATR were two interesting programmes originally introduced by the Fraser coalition government. The Skills in Demand (SID) scheme provides training assistance to industry and unemployed people, to help in overcoming skill shortages in tightly defined occupational categories. The Labour Adjustment Training Arrangements (LATA) provide training allowances to workers made redundant in designated large scale retrenchments, notably at coal, steel and motor assembly plants. In 1984–85 LATA and SID covered 3,000 and 500 individuals respectively.

adult training programme resources will be doubled. In 1984–85 7,000 individuals were assisted under current arrangements. This represented only 0·1 per cent of the Australian labour force.

Evaluation efforts

Several commentators on the labour field have remarked upon the apparent inverse relationship between the scale of intervention and the amount and quality of evaluation efforts. Thus in Sweden (and New Zealand), where labour market programmes play a relatively large role, evaluation efforts have been fairly limited, while in the US—where the scale of intervention is severely limited—major and methodologically sophisticated evaluation projects are associated with most programmes.

Australia, where labour market programmes are a relatively new phenomenon, is developing searching methods of evaluation. Since 1980 considerable efforts have been made to investigate the operation of various schemes, mainly within the DEIR's own Bureau of Labour Market Research and the National Institute of Labour Studies at the Flinders University of South Australia.

Published evaluation efforts to date have focused on two key policy areas—youth wage subsidies (SYETP) and public sector job creation (WPP and CEP)[1].

On balance, it is clear that the Special Youth Employment Training Programme wage subsidy had only a limited impact on overall employment. Employer surveys showed that only 20 to 30 per cent of SYETP subsidised placements represented net additions to employment. Most SYETP placements simply displaced other existing or potential employees. However, the scheme could still result in a SYETP subsidised trainee replacing a less disadvantaged individual and so be justified on equity grounds.

The flat rate of subsidy which declined relative to youth wages over time resulted in the high concentration of SYETP placements in low paid positions, often in small firms within the high labour turnover sectors of the economy. Not surprisingly, SYETP jobs mostly provided work experience rather than skills training.

Follow-up studies showed that about two-thirds of participants were employed full-time either with their SYETP employer or elsewhere within six months of the subsidy ending. The main labour market advantage of SYETP training appeared to be the so-called 'foot in the door effect' resulting from trainees simply being with the firm when permanent hiring decisions were made. Where subsequently trainees were not retained by the original SYETP employers, their employment records were inferior to those coming from certain education-based schemes.

Wage Pause Program

Both the Wage Pause Program and the Community Employment Program were evaluated in some detail, although most of the material published to date refers to the earlier WPP scheme. The evaluation of the WPP is one of the most comprehensive and methodologically sophisticated ever undertaken in any OECD country, and establishes new standards for future evaluators.

Both job creation programmes appear to have been competently administered and they were broadly successful in meeting their placement and expenditure targets, except for women who accounted for less than half of all participants in both schemes. Projects sponsors were broadly content with the work performance of participants and administrative and financial arrangements.

Most WPP participants felt they had learnt something from their work. However, half of WPP (and CEP) jobs were in the low skilled category and provided only minimal training. Basic manual jobs alone formed over 40 per cent of all the job slots generated under WPP, with basic clerical work being the next most important category.

Projects sponsored by community groups provided better on-the-job training, more off-the-job training and a larger share of posts in the higher occupational categories. However, the relatively limited financial resources available to community sector sponsors meant that they were much less likely to retain former WPP participants afterwards than local or State government sponsors. Something of a trade-off appeared to exist between the retention opportunities with the original sponsor and the type of work likely to improve an individual's job prospects in the 'open' labour market. Overall, about one-quarter of sponsors retained some WPP participants afterwards.

The WPP evaluation exercise involved post-programme monitoring of a sample of former participants and a control group of people eligible for WPP participation but who were not actually placed on projects.

Given differences in the time available for jobs search it is not surprising that initially a lower proportion of former WPP participants were in employment than in the control group. However, four months after completion of their WPP project ex-participants were doing better in terms of the proportion in employment than the control group. This advantage continued to increase over time. Twelve months after the end of their WPP job, 62 per cent of ex-participants were in continuous employment throughout the month compared to only 47 per cent in the comparison group.

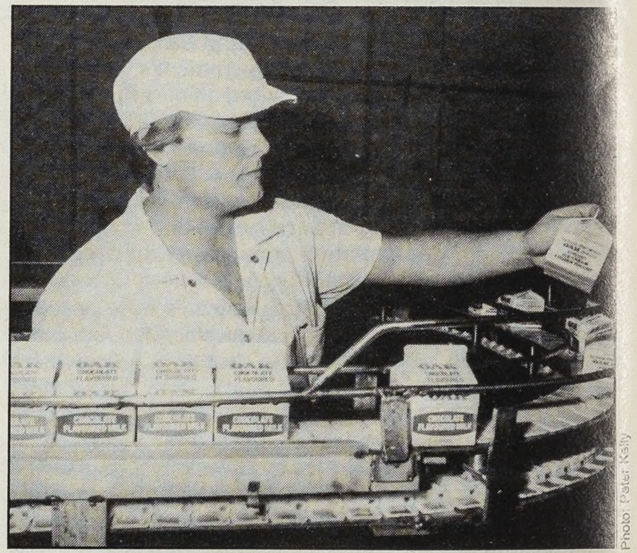
Photo: Peter Kelly

Flavoured milk on the production line of Hunter Valley Co-operative Dairy Company.

This improvement in employment record was especially noticeable in the case of ex-participants who had experienced long-term unemployment (of nine months or more) before joining the WPP. After their WPP job ended 57 per cent of ex-participants in this group were employed compared with only 39 per cent of the control group.

The follow-up exercise clearly shows that the eventual employment chances of disadvantaged job seekers (who formed the WPP target groups) *can* be significantly enhanced by a short period (of six months on average) of employment on a job creation scheme. This is true during a period of high general unemployment even though the WPP itself provided little formalised training, with most emphasis being on work experience.

The economics of the WPP were also reviewed in some detail. Survey evidence indicated that the scheme was largely successful in generating additional job slots. Fewer than 10 per cent of projects would have taken place anyway in the near future in the absence of WPP. However, the evaluation did underline the considerable net cost to the Commonwealth of WPP type schemes.

Given Australia's flat rate needs based unemployment benefit system, the 'clawback' to the Commonwealth (in terms of benefits saved) from employing formerly unemployed people in full-time jobs on WPP projects at standard award wages is low. Estimates place the net cost (after clawbacks) of the WPP at around 75 per cent of the gross cost. This is well above the typical experience of OECD countries where net costs range from one-third to one-half of the gross figures.

The future

The broad patterns set out by the Kirby Report's recommendations are likely to dominate the development of Australian labour market programmes for some years to come. Some problems have arisen in implementing these recommendations, most notably in meeting early targets for places provided for ATS trainees. However, while detailed arrangements may require amendment in the light of experience at the pilot stage, the general thrust seems clear enough.

The overall scale of labour market programme activity is currently subject to two conflicting forces. Following a period of rapid economic and employment growth accompanied by falling unemployment, Australia's growing current account balance of payments deficit and depreciating currency have necessitated a more restrictive monetary and fiscal stance. All public spending plans—including labour market interventions—are now subject to very detailed scrutiny and assessments. On the other hand, Australian unemployment is now on a rising path. On previous trends this will provide the trigger for increased intervention through active labour market policy measures.

In the 1986–87 financial year these forces were broadly balanced with only a small real decline in spending on active labour market measures. However, this fairly stable total covers a significant reallocation of resources. Planned cuts of around one-third in expenditure on the CEP programme of public sector job creation, which in Australia's case generates relatively small 'clawbacks' in terms of savings in benefits and increased tax revenues, are broadly matched by a 40 per cent increase in expenditure on training schemes. Most of this increase is concentrated outside the apprenticeship area—that is, on the ATS and improved adult training. Spending on Jobstart wage subsidies designed to assist the disadvantaged in obtaining private sector employment will also rise. ■

[1] T Sutton (1985) "The Wage Pause Program—Did it Work?" *Bulletin of Labour Market Research*, No 17 (December), Canberra, BLMR.

NEWS

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

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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

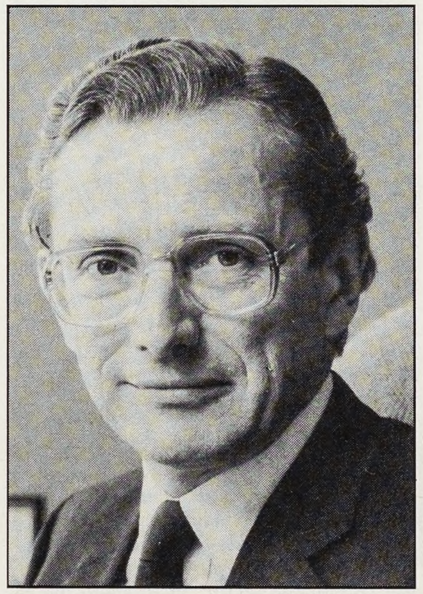
Secretary of State: **Norman Fowler**
Minister of State: **John Cope**
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:
John Lee and Patrick Nicholls

Restart

David Amess (Basildon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what additional help he intends to provide for the long-term unemployed.

John Lee: As we promised in our election manifesto, we shall: (1) guarantee to provide a Restart interview at six monthly intervals to everyone who has been unemployed for six months or more; (2) aim within a year to guarantee a place on the Job Training Scheme or on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme or in a jobclub for everyone aged between 18 and 25 years who has been unemployed for between six and 12 months; (3) aim over the next five years to offer everyone who is under 50 and who has been unemployed for more than two years, a place in the Job Training Scheme or in the new Community Programme, in a jobclub or in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(July 21)



Norman Fowler

Nuclear inspection

Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if sufficient nuclear inspectors are now in post to be able to monitor the Sellafield complex adequately: and what backlog of work currently exists at this site.

John Cope: The level of inspection and examination at the Sellafield complex is adequate to ensure the safety of the public and site personnel. The large concentration of effort during the Sellafield audit diverted some resources from assessment work and routine inspection. Any interruption of routine inspection was outweighed by the benefits arising from increased surveillance during the audit.

(July 14)

Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps are being taken to increase recruitment to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will make a statement on the recommendations of the Second Report of the Energy Committee, Session 1986—87, insofar as they relate to his responsibilities for the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

John Cope: The Select Committee on Energy, in its second report, made recommendations about the recruitment and retention of Nuclear Installations Inspectorate staff. The resources and staffing of the Inspectorate are the responsibility of the Health and Safety Commission and Executive, subject to the limits set by government on their total manpower and running costs. The Government, the Commission and the Executive recognise the importance of ensuring that the NII is adequately staffed. Two substantial increases to salaries for all Nuclear Installations Inspectors have recently been agreed and the Health and Safety Executive expects that this will enable the Inspectorate to attract recruits with the expertise and skills required and to bring its staff up to the levels planned for 1987–88. A recruitment competition for inspectors is now under way and there are indications that the number of good quality applicants has increased.

(July 14)

Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the extent to which salaries paid to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate are adequate to recruit employees with experience of the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

John Cope: The salary scales of recruitment grade Nuclear Installations Inspectors have been increased by £4,000pa since April 1986 and a further pay award of £5,000pa has been agreed for September 1, 1987.

Recruitment to the Inspectorate is continuing and in the latest competition a number of candidates from the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board have been invited for interview.

(July 14)

Minimum wage rate

Joan Lester (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will take action to seek to establish within the Council of Europe agreed recommendations on a minimum wage rate.

Patrick Nicholls: No. A minimum wage rate would raise employers' costs and threaten jobs. Including the jobs of those it was designed to help.

(July 21)

Area manpower boards

Hilary Armstrong (North West Durham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will outline his plans for area manpower boards; and if he will make a statement.

Norman Fowler: I have written to the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission asking for the Commission's proposals for establishing a degree of employer representation on area manpower boards which reflects the increased employer representation which is to be introduced for the Commission.

(July 17)

Cash limit

Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if any changes will be made to the cash limits on his Department's Votes for 1987—88.

Norman Fowler: The cash limit on Class VII Vote 2 relating to administrative expenditure by the Department of Employment will be reduced by £1,769,000 from £63,860,000 to £62,091,000. This is to compensate for an overspend of £1,769,000 in 1986–87 and follows the standard practice whereby the cash limit for this financial year is reduced by the amount of the previous year's overspend.

The running costs control limit for 1987–88 will also be reduced by £2,337,000 from £402,435,000 to £400,098,000.

The Department is reviewing its monitoring procedures for payments in order to improve its cash-limit control.

(July 17)

Window cleaners

Doug Hoyle (Warrington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many accidents involving window cleaners have been reported to the Health and Safety Executive in the last five years.

Doug Hoyle (Warrington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many fatal accidents involving window cleaners have been reported to the Health and Safety Executive in the last five years.

John Cope: 18 fatal injuries to window cleaners were reported to the Health and Safety Executive during the five years 1981-85. Provisional records show two fatalities in 1986. The provisional number of non-fatal injuries reported to HSE in the 12 months from April 1986 was 26. The number of accidents prior to 1986 is not readily available and could only be produced at disproportionate cost. Accidents which occur at premises not subject to inspection by HSE are reportable to local authorities.

(July 1)

Doug Hoyle (Warrington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what safety measures the Health and Safety Executive recommend to window cleaners.

Doug Hoyle (Warrington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures are being taken by the Health and Safety Executive to improve safety for window cleaners.

John Cope: Guidance Note GS 25 *Prevention of Falls to Window Cleaners*, published by the Health and Safety Executive in 1985, provides technical advice for window cleaners on safety matters. It also gives advice on the legal duties of employers, employees, the self-employed and persons in control of premises under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

The Health and Safety Executive and local authority environmental health departments are currently taking a joint initiative in North London to promote safety for window cleaners. Factory inspectors and environmental health officers are visiting the head offices of window cleaning firms and sites to provide advice and take enforcement action where appropriate.

(July 1)

Small businesses

David Shaw (Dover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the achievements of his Department in helping small businesses over the last three years; and if he will publish the performance indicators by which his Department monitors those achievements and the statistical results of such monitoring.

John Cope: Overall responsibility for small firms sector was transferred to the Department of Employment on September 3, 1985. The promotion of enterprise and the exploitation of its potential for job creation have a high priority in the Department's objectives. The Department also monitors and seeks to influence relevant policies of other Departments so that they will benefit the sector. In England the regional enterprise units have been set up to represent and promote the Government's interest in enterprise and small firms at a regional and local level.

The number of small firms in the United Kingdom has been steadily increasing. From 1980 to 1985 there was an average net increase of around 500 per week in the total stock of businesses registered for VAT. The number of self-employed people in the United Kingdom has also risen continuously in recent years, from 1·9 million in mid-1979 to 2·7 million in December 1986.

Steps taken by the Department of Employment during the last three years specifically to help small firms are listed below.

Advice and information

A major priority has been to make information and advice more accessible to small businesses and the self-employed through the small firms service, local enterprise agencies, the Manpower Services Commission's jobcentres and the publication "Action for Jobs".

The small firms service monitors performance by three main indicators as set out below, the figures refer only to England. The operation of the service in Wales and Scotland is administered by their respective development agencies.

	Enquiries	New cases	Counselling sessions
1984–85	242,101	24,955	34,180
1985–86	255,228	25,361	35,114
1986–87	280,328	27,158	38,210

Local Enterprise Agency Grant Scheme

A five year scheme of financial assistance designed to establish a network of viable self-supporting enterprise agencies was introduced on April 1, 1986 (the purpose of these agencies is to provide advice and help to both the budding and the existing entrepreneur). The objective of the scheme is to encourage greater private sector support for the agencies (by matching, up to a limit, the amount of that support with Government support) and towards that end approximately £2·5 million in grants was made available in the first year to about 17[illegible] agencies. A further £2·7 million is being made available in 1987–88.

Training

The Manpower Services Commission have been refocussing their adult training programme at the Department's request to take greater account of small firms' training needs. Their Training for Enterprise budget has been increased from £9·0 million in 1984–85 when it assisted 7,870 people, to £11·6 million in 1985–86 which assisted 25,000 people and £18·6 million in 1986–87 benefiting 67,000 people. The estimate for 1987–88 provides for expenditure of £19·[illegible] million helping 68,600.

Enterprise Allowance Scheme

Over the last three years the scheme has expanded rapidly and the number of entrants in each year were as follows:

1984–85	46,036
1985–86	60,036
1986–87	86,751

Provision for 102,500 entrants has been made for 1987–88. The rules of the scheme were widened in 1986 to allow non-independent businesses such as franchises, agencies and distributorships to be set up with scheme support, and greater emphasis is now being placed on counselling and training for applicants. The results of a survey of applicants joining the scheme in 1984 showed that of those received the allowance for a full year 76 per cent were still trading 18 months after start-up, and for every 100 of these businesses 91 additional jobs have been created.

Loan Guarantee Scheme

This scheme was extended for a further three years in the 1986 Budget. The cost to borrowers through the premium payable has been reduced from 5 per cent to 2·5 per cent of the guaranteed amount outstanding. The guarantee covers 7 per cent of the loan.

In 1986–87 1,050 guarantees were issued with a total value of £40·4 million.

The Prince's Youth Business Trust

The Department has agreed to match private sector donations to the Prince's Youth Business Trust. The Department's contributions is to be used to provide loans to young people setting up in or expanding an existing business.

Health and Safety

The Health and Safety Commission's small firms working group, chaired by an employer-nominated commissioner, has special responsibility for the interests of small firms. A number of publications aimed specifically at small firms, have been produced and distributed. The Health and Safety Executive is also preparing a general guidance handbook on health and safety problems in small businesses, which will be available shortly. In addition, inspectors receive training on the problems of small firms. In 1985–86 the factory inspectorate visited 17,650 new establishments, of which they believe the majority will have been to firms with 25 or fewer employees.

Employing people

The Department has produced a simplified guide to employment legislation for small firms' advisors, along with a model employment form and notice board kit aimed to help small firms in particular. In March the Department published a cartoon leaflet and series of fact sheets on employment law, designed to help those employing people for the first time. In addition, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has published a booklet for small firms with information on various aspects of employing people.

Performance indicators

The Department monitors all its schemes with a view to assessing additionality, job creation, displacement and other relevant factors. Evaluation reports on particular schemes are published where relevant. The size of the small firms sector is regularly monitored by reference to the number of such firms registered for VAT.

(July 17)

European Social Fund

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the total allocation from the European Social Fund to the United Kingdom in the current financial year; and how much the 20 per cent reduction is in cash terms, on voluntary organisations.

John Cope: The UK has been allocated £435 million from the European Social fund in respect of operations beginning in 1987.

The total amount of the linear reduction of 20 per cent on voluntary sector applications for projects for over 25 year olds, is some £1.1 million.

The linear reduction on similar applications from other organisations is 50 per cent.

(July 10)

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the linear reductions in the European Social Fund and the implications for voluntary sector schemes.

John Cope: The European Commission has, this year, had to impose a sizeable linear reduction on applications to that part of the European Social Fund that is allocated to adult projects. The overall reduction that the Commission has imposed on the adult budget for the adult projects is

John Cope

just under 50 per cent. The Government decided this year to impose a reduction of 20 per cent on applications from the voluntary sector. Other organisations are bearing a reduction of 50 per cent.

The Commission also imposed a linear reduction of 0·5 per cent on the budget for applications in respect of young people under 25, and this is being borne by all organisations.

Disabled people in JTS

Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the number of disabled people who have applied for places on the new job training scheme, and if he will express this number as a percentage of the total number of applicants to the scheme.

Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the number of disabled people who have been accepted for places on the new job training scheme: and if he will express this number as a percentage of the total number of people accepted on the scheme.

John Cope: Information on the number of disabled people who have applied for places on the new job training scheme is not available. However research carried out during the pilot stage of the scheme showed that 13 per cent of trainees had a health or disability problem, comprehensive follow-up survey of trainees is planned to take place later in the year.

(July 13)

YTS funding

Timothy Wood (Stevenage) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement on Government funding for YTS.

John Cope: The Government has made available substantial resources for two-year YTS. Amounting to around £1·1 billion in 1987-88. This reflects the Government's commitment to offering young people the better start in working life that YTS provides and to producing a better-trained, better motivated, more adaptable workforce.

While making this considerable contribution, the Government also expects employers to bear a fair share of the costs of training young people, in recognition of the benefits they will gain from a better trained workforce.

(July 21)

Bridge Programme

John Cartwright (Woolwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many bridge programmes for unemployed managers and professionals have been set up since the scheme was first launched; and at what estimated annual cost.

John Cartwright (Woolwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many unemployed managers and professionals have been accepted into bridge programmes since the scheme was launched; and how many are estimated to have found permanent employment as a result.

John Cope: In 1986-87, courses under the bridge programme were mounted by 43 training providers through 55 centres at a cost of £2.4 million. The cost of similar provision in earlier years cannot be separately identified, but available information on numbers helped is as follows:

Financial year	No. of trainee starts
1983/84	3,735
1984/85	5,648
1985/86	6,795
1986/87	6,722
Total	**22,900**

The most recent follow-up survey of former Bridge trainees, held in September 1986, indicated that some 59 per cent had obtained employment or self-employment within three months of leaving the scheme.

(July 22)

Jobcentre recruitment

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what methods he is considering for the improvement of jobcentre recruitment.

John Lee: We are constantly looking for ways of improving jobcentre recruitment services. Existing methods are varied according to local managerial judgement of labour market conditions, availability of resources and the wishes of employers. Jobcentres have been remarkably successful with this, as with other parts of their services and last year placed almost two million people in jobs.

(July 6)

CV's

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will consider proposals that Jobcentres should accept curriculum vitaes as part of their recruitment method.

John Lee: As the hon Member may know long term unemployed people in Jobclubs are trained to prepare CV's and encouraged to use them as part of their jobsearch activity.

So far as the job broking activities of Jobcentres are concerned, it is unlikely that greater usage of CV's would increase recruitment to employer's vacancies. Very few employers using Jobcentres for recruitment ask for CV's, often requiring a speedy response and preferring to gain such information on job application forms or when interviewing candidates. Most Jobcentre vacancies are successfully filled by self service methods which do not lend themselves to the use of CV's.

(July 6)

Labour market statistics

David Heathcote-Amory (Wells) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement on the recent labour market statistics.

Norman Fowler: In the last year we have experienced the biggest fall in unemployment since records were first kept. The seasonally adjusted figures have reduced by almost 300,000 and unemployment is now below 3 million.

As well as the fall in unemployment there has been a growth of over 250,000 jobs between March 1986 and March 1987. Vacancies are up by 27 per cent on a year ago. And productivity growth is at its highest for over 3 years.

Unemployment then is falling without a return to the overmanning of the past.

(July 21)

DE Civil Servants

Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many civil servants are employed by his Department in: (a) London and the South East, (b) the South West, (c) the Midlands and (d) the North of England; and what is the budgeted expenditure of his Department for the current year in each of these regions.

John Cope: The number of established civil servants employed on 1 June 1987 in the Department of Employment Group in the regions requested are:

London and the South East	14,621
South West	4,189
Midlands	9,329
North of England	12,653

Additionally there are nationally 300 civil servants working for the MSC's Professional and Executive Recruitment service who cannot be allocated to regions. Because departmental boundaries are not always co-terminous with standard regions, these figures are only approximate.

It is not possible to allocate Departmental expenditure by region. Total national expenditure for 1987-88 is expected to be £4,141 million.

(July 10)

Community Programme

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the progress of the Community Programme.

John Lee: The Community Programme is successfully providing worthwhile opportunities which enhance the employment prospects of some 300,000 people a year. There have been important improvements in the quality of projects and there is now a closer focus on priorities such as inner cities, enterprise, and national initiatives like crime prevention, energy efficiency and tourism.

(July 21)

Accidents

John Evans (St Helens North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what have been the numbers of accidents in manufacturing industry and the building industry for each of the last five years.

Patrick Nicholls: The table below gives the available information. Data collected under the new reporting regulations, which came into force in April 1986 is not yet available.

Reported occupational fatal and major injuries in manufacturing and construction, Great Britain[1]

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Manufacturing:	employees	4,218	4,193	4,349	4,774	4,932
	self-employed	14	23	28	35	17
	non-employed	26	44	68	60	49
	total	4,258	4,260	4,445	4,869	4,998
	of which fatal	119	133	129	132	111
Construction:	employees	1,796	2,050	2,294	2,388	2,351
	self-employed	51	69	77	87	135
	non-employed	48	46	77	82	92
	total	1,895	2,165	2,448	2,557	2,578
	of which fatal	129	131	149	124	143

[1] As defined in the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations and reported to relevant enforcing authorities.

(July 17)

Job successes

Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of people gain a job on leaving YTS, JTS and the community programme.

Norman Fowler: The latest complete figures show that of those young people who left YTS, some 61 per cent were in employment three months after leaving and a further 14 per cent went into further education or training.

Information for those leaving the new Job Training Scheme is not yet available.

The latest survey of those leaving the community programme shows that some 60 per cent have had at least one job within 12 months of leaving.

(July 21)

Girls on YTS

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will list the statistical information which illustrates that the YTS has revolutionised the opportunities girls have to obtain vocational qualifications as stated in the Home Office Report: The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: A Review.

Patrick Nicholls: YTS is a two-year equal opportunity training scheme aiming to provide trainees of both sexes with vocational qualifications. Suitable qualifications are being identified on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission by a YTS certification board. These qualifications are progressively coming on stream in YTS. Until the Board has completed its work and a full range of qualifications is available in YTS it is not possible to provide reliable statistical data on the general impact of qualifications across YTS. The latest information applicable to one-year YTS indicates that the acquisition of qualifications is equally divided between males and females. The fact that YTS provides wide-spread and equal opportunities means that the scheme has broken new ground for opening up opportunities for girls.

(July 13)

YTS

Joyce Quin (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he is taking to ensure high standards of off-the-job education for YTS trainees.

John Cope: Potential managing agents for YTS schemes are required to set out in detail their proposals for training including the length and content of the off-the-job training and education that young people will receive. The formal contract between the MSC and each managing agent refers to the agreements reached on these proposals. Thereafter, MSC staff monitor the quality of training provided. To strengthen these arrangements a new training standards advisory service became operational in April 1987. Furthermore the MSC requires all providers of training to apply to become approved training organisations. Only organisations who gain such status will be able to take part in YTS.

(July 7)

Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the current numbers of YTS employed-status trainees; and if he will make a statement outlining the procedures by which employers are made aware of the scheme.

John Cope: It is estimated that around one in ten of YTS trainees have employment status. Employers are made aware of the scheme in a number of ways: the Manpower Services Commission makes information and literature available to employers; individual managing agents may approach employers to be involved as work experience providers; and local and national employer organisations encourage their members to take part in YTS.

(July 6)

Training quality

John Evans (St Helens North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures he will be introducing to increase the quality of the educational content on Government training schemes.

John Cope: Training schemes run by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) are primarily designed to give people the competence to compete effectively in the labour market. Most schemes also provide opportunities for trainees to gain recognised vocational qualifications. A training standards advisory service has been established to provide independent quality audits of both youth and adult training schemes. Also, the MSC requires all providers of YTS training to become approved training organisations and there are proposals to extend this requirement to the new Job Training Scheme. These measures are designed to improve the quality of training opportunities for young people and adults.

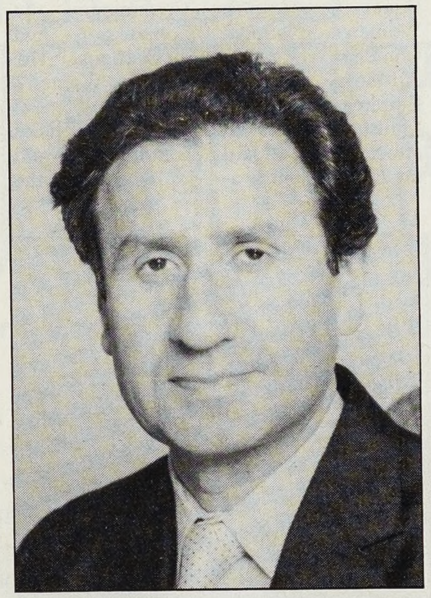
(July 3)

Loan Guarantee Scheme

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much money has been lent by the banks to small firms under the Government's Loan Guarantee Scheme; what is the number of firms involved; and what is the average amount of each loan and the losses to date under the scheme.

John Cope: Bank lending of £586 million has been assisted by the scheme up to May 31, 1987. The average amount of each loan was £32,800. About 17,800 guaranteed loans were made to over 16,000 firms. The cost of claims net of premiums and other receipts has been £109 million.

(July 1)



John Lee

Remploy

Alan Williams (Swansea West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people were employed by Remploy in each year since 1979, and in what product areas.

John Lee: The average number of people employed by Remploy by product group in each year since 1982 was as follows:

Total average employees by product group

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Head office	214	191	195	207	166	150
Furniture and medical	2,876	3,627	3,587	3,398	3,370	3,196
Leather and textiles	3,436	3,668	3,594	3,735	3,763	3,624
Packaging and assembly	4,331	3,639	3,751	4,023	3,969	4,047
Total employees	**10,857**	**11,125**	**11,127**	**11,363**	**11,268**	**11,017**
of which, Section 2 Disabled	8,448	8,742	8,730	8,915	8,900	8,944

Information is not available by product group prior to 1982.

(July 6)

Wages

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will make a statement on the number of actions taken by the Wages Inspectorate against illegal activities by employers in accordance with the rules.

Patrick Nicholls: In 1986 two employers were successfully prosecuted for offences under wages council legislation.

So far in 1987 four employers have been successfully prosecuted and a further three cases are expected to be heard shortly.

(July 6)

Bob Cryer (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the number of wages inspectors in post for 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 to the most recent practicable date; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The numbers of wages inspectors in post were as follows:

1979	158	1984	115
1980	155	1985	118
1981	125	1986	92
1982	116	1987 (June)	75
1983	116		

The Wages Inspectorate is being reduced to 71 inspectors. This is considered to be adequate in view of the simplified wages council system introduced by the Government in 1986.

(June 30)

John Battle (Leeds West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to introduce legislation to a minimum wage in line with the Council of Europe's decency threshold; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: No. A national minimum wage would raise employers' costs and threaten jobs, including the jobs of those it was designed to help. Moreover, there is no such thing as a Council of Europe threshold for a minimum acceptable level of earnings. None has ever been endorsed either by any member state of the Council of Europe or by the Governmental committee on the European Social Charter.

(June 29)

Women's rights

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment (a) what data is available to indicate that women who may wish to work part-time also wish to be eligible for fewer and lesser employment rights and benefits than women working full-time and (b) whether he will list the data.

Patrick Nicholls: I know of no such data, but there is some evidence that current employment protection legislation, including that intended to protect part-time workers, deters employers from creating new jobs.

(July 13)

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether his Department has assessed the effect of the implementation of the White Paper "Building Businesses not Barriers" on the rights to maternity leave of women employed at establishments with ten or fewer employees; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: There is no specific statutory right to maternity leave. However, an employee can earn an entitlement to statutory maternity payments for a period of up to 18 weeks of her maternity absence and, separately, a right to return to her former job.

The proposals in the White Paper would affect the right of women working in firms with fewer than ten employees to return to work but not their entitlement to Statutory Maternity Pay.

It is difficult to estimate how many expectant mothers would subsequently fail to qualify for the right to return to work if these proposals were implemented. However, it is likely to be few as only a small proportion of those who leave work to have a baby seek to return to their former job.

The proposals in the White Paper are still under consideration.

(July 9)

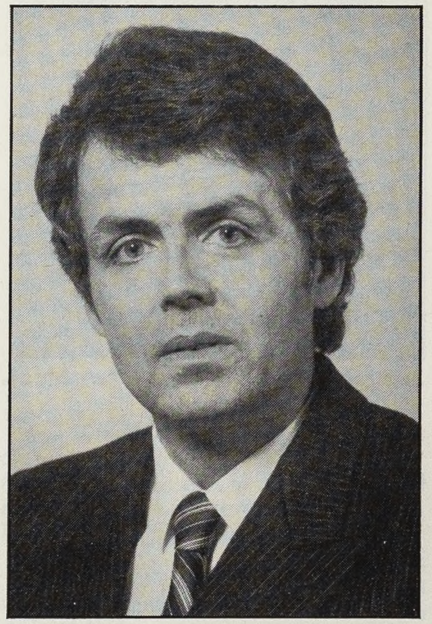
Women's needs

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the main needs of women in the policy areas within the sphere of his Department's activities; what has been done to identify and quantify these needs and to monitor services delivery; what consultation is carried out with women to ensure their views are adequately represented; and what training is given to his staff to raise their appreciation of the needs of women.

Patrick Nicholls: The Government consider that in the employment field the main need of both women and men is the creation of new jobs. The Department of Employment's activities are directed to achieving this through deregulation and the development of the enterprise economy. Women as well as men have benefited from the employment, training and enterprise measures offered by my Department and the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), on which we have already spent in excess of £10 billion since 1979.

The Government nevertheless recognise that women have in the past been disadvantaged in the labour market and in consequence have special employment needs. Our equal opportunities policies are designed to address those needs and are described in detail in *The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women—A Review*. This document was published in April 1987 and a copy has been placed in the library.

We are fully apprised of women's views through the normal process of consultation and through our regular contacts with the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Women's National Commission and women's voluntary organisations. The Advisory Committee on Women's Employment exists to advise Employment Ministers on all aspects of our policies affecting women in the labour market, and my Department is also represented on the Inter Departmental Ministerial Group on Women's issues.


Patrick Nicholls

Training for staff at all levels within the Department of Employment Group incorporates coverage of equal opportunities. Some courses have separate modules which specifically concentrate on the equal opportunities dimension, for example a course for MSC 'field' staff who have day-to-day responsibility for running programmes. This training ensures that staff fully understand the Group's equal opportunities policy and the practical implications of that policy for the provision of services and for the Group as employer.

(July 1)

Parental leave

Dafydd Elis Thomas (Meirionnydd Nant Conway) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will consider widening the definition of parental leave to include family leave when implementing the European Community draft directive on parental leave; and if he will make a statement.

Dafydd Elis Thomas (Meirionnydd Nant Conway) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he expects the United Kingdom to comply with the provisions of the European Community draft directive on parental leave; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The Government is opposed in principle to this Directive, but as it is still at the draft stage no question of implementation or compliance arises.

(July 9)

Joyce Quin (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what estimates he has of the cost to employers of implementing the European Economic Community proposed directive on parental leave.

Patrick Nicholls: There are no precise estimates available but clearly the Directive would be bound to add significantly to employers' costs.

(July 9)

Crown classification

Conal Gregory (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what results there are to date following the introduction of the Crown Hotel Classification Scheme; and how many hotels have failed to meet the specification.

John Lee: To date over 9,800 applications for registration under the Crown Classification Scheme have been received by the English Tourist Board. According to English Tourist Board figures less than 20 have failed to meet the criteria for registration.

(July 13)

Ronnie Fearn (Southampton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to extend the crown rating system to all hotels, guest houses and holiday flats.

John Lee: This is a matter for the English Tourist Board. However, I understand that as well as the existing voluntary Crown Classification Scheme covering all serviced accommodation and the Rose Award grading and classification scheme for holiday parks, the Board is planning to introduce a verification scheme for self-catering accommodation before the end of the year.

(July 13)

Mark of excellence

A unique association, designed to recognise and reward excellence in employees and ensure that the most talented get the training and promotion they deserve, has been formed by Thistle Hotels.

Called The Thistle Guild, it is open to Thistle's kitchen and restaurant staff, and will operate throughout their 30 UK properties.

There will be four grades of membership: Student, which will automatically be awarded to apprentices; Associate, for staff with the most potential for promotion; Member, for restaurant managers and head chefs who achieve excellence in food preparation and service, and Fellow, for the best chefs and restaurant managers who have already achieved membership of the Guild.

Associate membership will be given to staff nominated by their managers and who successfully complete a one-day regional workshop. They will be given the opportunity to undergo special training programmes and attend courses, some abroad, on technical and supervisory skills. Rewards will come through career moves to more senior and better paid jobs.

Members and fellows will be selected annually by a panel which will include at least one industry consultant, and given cash bonuses.

Speaking of the Guild, Thistle's personnel director Chris Ripper said, "Until now many ambitious and talented employees have felt the need to leave Thistle in order to progress their careers. The Thistle Guild is intended to encourage those with potential to seek promotion from within and develop a stronger loyalty towards the company.

"We are not offering anyone an automatic ticket for a new job but by logging the career aspirations of all entrants we will be able to offer priority to members as and when vacancies arise." □

Photo: Shell Photographic

Clare Parkinson (left) and Angela Taylor, shouldering the tools of their trade.

Livewires mop up top award

Entrepreneurs Clare Parkinson and Angela Taylor have cleaned up the top award in the annual Livewire competition for budding young business men and women.

Their business, House to House, provides a wide range of property services for estate and letting agencies in the Reading area. It cleans and inspects houses, compiles inventories and reports, and weeds gardens.

House to House has come a long way since it started in June 1986 with £10 and an old banger. It now employs a full-time administrator, a cleaning supervisor and seven part-time workers. Turnover in the first year was £25,000, but Clare and Angela hope to double this in the second.

The girls beat 4,500 other businesses run by 16-25 year olds throughout the UK to win the £3,000 award. Nineteen other awards were made to runners up and special categories. £1,000 went to Tudor Harris and Owen Slee, the most outstanding Livewires in the co-operative category, who run a 'furniture clinic' in Swansea, reupholstering, French polishing and carrying out repairs.

Other awards included £1,000 each to Pub Theatre Network, the most outstanding Livewire project to benefit the community, and Julia Benedict, a company producing special earrings for women troubled by irritation, in the design for enterprise category.

The Livewire scheme is sponsored by Shell UK. It matches young people who want to create their own work with business advisers to help them get their ideas off the ground, and offers over £100,000 in awards annually. □

Redundancies

Advance notifications

The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given below.

However, some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Confirmed Redundancies"—Table 2·30 Labour Market Data.)

1987	
Jan	30,18
Feb	33,60
Mar	20,70
Apr	24,68
May	20,97
June	18,34

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on p 202 in the May 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette.*

CRAC conferences

CRAC, the Careers Research and Advisory Centre, has announced details of two conferences to be held in the autumn.

A one-day conference on *Careers in Computing* will be held in London on October 13. The day is designed to provide teachers, careers advisers and sixth-formers with an opportunity to consider the career openings available in computing and associated industries. The fee is £49.50 including VAT.

Work Experience and the Curriculum is the theme of a one-day conference to be held in Manchester on November 4. The conference will look at the objectives and methods of work experience in schools. It will also examine the links between curriculum and course content and work experience. The fee is £46 including VAT.

Further details of both conferences are available from CRAC, Sheraton House, Castle Park, Cambridge CB3 0AX. Tel: (0223) 460277. □

Annual report on arbitration

The Central Arbitration Committee's Annual Report for 1986 has been published.

The Committee is an independent standing arbitration body working nationally in industrial relations. It provides boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes referred to it with the consent of the parties concerned, and adjudicates on claims made under the disclosure of information provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975.

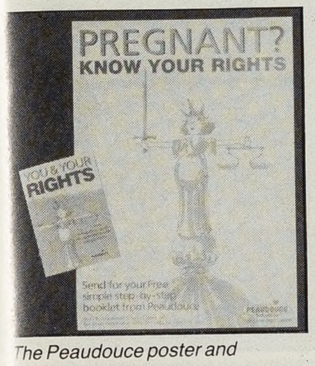
In 1986 disclosure of information complaints from trade unions again formed the major part of the Committee's work in a relatively quiet year. There was a total of 17 new references compared with 20 in 1985.

Copies of the Annual Report 1986 are available from the Central Arbitration Committee, 15-17, Ormond Yard, Duke of York St, London SW1Y 6JT. Tel: 01-210 3738. □

Know your maternity rights

In April this year the Government introduced its new Statutory Maternity Pay Scheme, along with other changes in regulations on maternity benefits.

Peaudouce, the babycare company, have produced an attractive free booklet entitled *You and Your Rights* explaining the new legislation to working women.



The Peaudouce poster and booklet.

Well-illustrated with humorous cartoons, the booklet clearly sets out everything women need to know in order to claim all their entitlements. All areas of the new regulations are covered, including the right to paid time-off for antenatal care, returning to work after the birth, and unfair dismissal.

You and Your Rights is supported by a poster for display in staffrooms and on personnel noticeboards, informing women of the availability of the booklet.

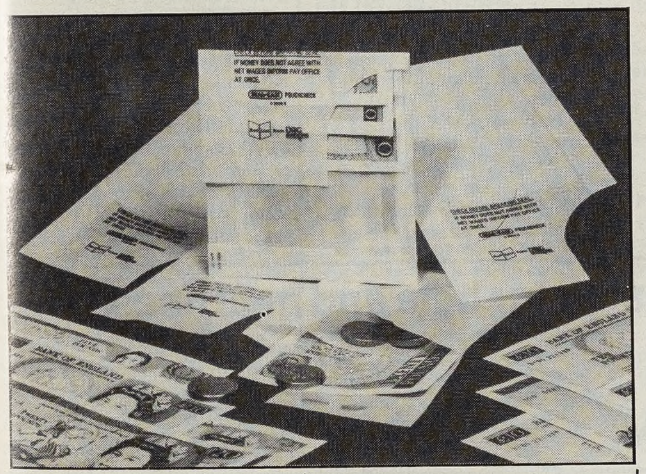
The Industrial Society has also responded to the new legislation, by publishing a guide to Statutory Maternity Pay and maternity rights for employers.

The guide explains what employers should do both to keep on the right side of the law and to stay abreast of good practice.

Recent case law from the Employment Appeal Tribunal and the Court of Appeal is examined, and the guide concludes with a series of company case studies.

Quantities of the *You and Your Rights* booklet and poster are available free from Peaudouce You and Your Rights, Dept P, Rye Rd, Hoddesdon, Herts EN11 0EL.

Statutory Maternity Pay and Maternity Rights by Gillian Howard is available, price £7.50, from the Publications Dept, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. (ISBN 0852903685). □



The new 'Pouchcheck' wage envelope.

Keeping in the cash

Keeping coins safely sealed in wage envelopes poses a problem for employers who pay their staff in cash, and the introduction of the £1 coin has made matters worse.

DRG Envelopes have come up with an answer to this problem in the form of a new 'Pouchcheck' wage envelope. Made from a strong glassine material, the envelope has a specially designed pouch which keeps £1 coins securely, and easily holds £5, £10 and £20 notes.

A special flap means that wages can be sealed quickly without moistening, and is also cut away so that the notes can be checked before breaking the seal. Horse-shoe perforations act as a strong deterrent to potential tamperers.

'Pouchcheck' is available in cartons of 1,000 from DRG Envelopes, Apsley, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP3 9SS. Tel: (0442) 42124. □

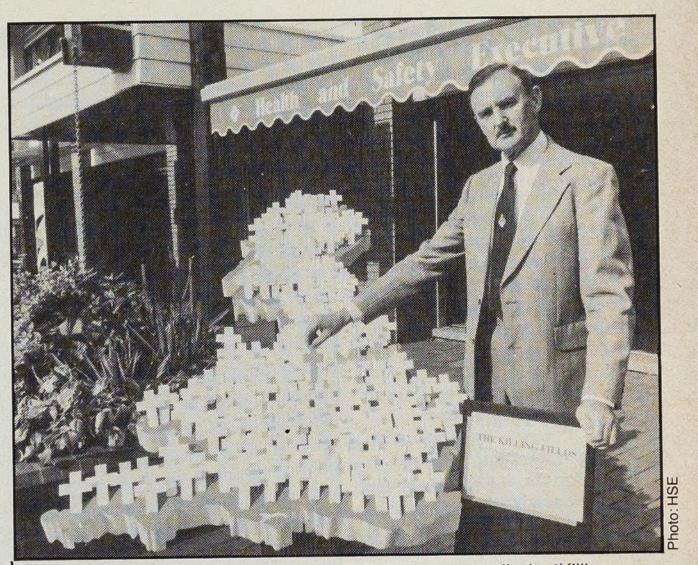


Photo: HSE

Carl Boswell, HSE's Chief Inspector of Agriculture, unveils the 'Killing Fields', a grim reminder of the 757 deaths in agriculture in the last ten years.

Farm death toll falls—but blackspots remain

Fifty-five people died in farming accidents last year, the lowest total ever recorded, and 28 fewer than in 1985.

Announcing the news at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, Carl Boswell, HM Chief Agricultural Inspector in the Health and Safety Executive, welcomed it, but warned against complacency.

"The achievement of this lowest ever total is good news for farming," he said. "I hope the figures herald a breakthrough in the industry's perception of the risks and a real determination to tackle them at farm level.

"In the last ten years there were over 750 deaths in agriculture, however. None of us should be fooled into thinking that a cut in accidents will be easily maintained or bettered in future years. It is worth remembering that the previous lowest total, 65 deaths in 1983, was followed by an increase of almost 25 per cent in 1985."

The blackspots in last year's figures were the number of deaths in Scotland, which rose for the fourth year running to 15, and the total of eight child deaths which was twice as high as in 1984.

In 1986 the HSE published *Agricultural Blackspots: a study of fatal accidents*, which revealed that 30 per cent of all farm deaths are caused by self-propelled machines, with other field machines (13 per cent), falls (12 per cent) and falling objects (11 per cent) as the next most common causes.

The HSE cannot attribute the low number of accidents last year to any particular cause, but it believes increased press, radio and television coverage of health and safety problems in agriculture is having an effect. There is evidence, the Executive says, of a change in attitude to safety in the farming press and among farm managers.

In May this year an advertising campaign with the theme *The Killing Fields* was launched by the HSE, in an attempt to increase awareness of possible dangers.

The Executive has also recently published a Consultative Paper on child safety on farms, with a draft Approved Code of Practice. This makes recommendations which, if accepted, should significantly reduce the risk of accidents to children.

In spite of the positive signs, Carl Boswell is very concerned that the industry should not rest on its laurels. "The Inspectorate is always keen to provide help and advice to those who wish to improve health and safety on their farms," he says, "but Inspectors will take a firm line with those whose complacency and wilful disregard of the law puts into jeopardy the progress made last year." □

A Consultative Paper containing the Draft Approved Code of Practice and Guidance Note: Preventing Accidents to Children in Agriculture is available, free of charge, from the HSE Public Enquiry Point at St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside. Tel: 051-951 4381.

More training needed

Britain's bosses are still not doing enough to train the country's future workforce.

Results from the Labour Force Survey show that only 2·5 million employed people, just 10·3 per cent of the workforce, receive some form of job related training. The figure includes people on Government employment schemes and YTS.

The figures are given in the latest Labour Market Quarterly Report, published by the Manpower Services Commission. The report also records that employment is expected to rise at a higher rate this year. Independent forecasters are predicting another 250,000 jobs.

Self-employment now accounts for 11 per cent of the labour force, the Report shows, and job vacancies are rising. Unfilled job vacancies at jobcentres had increased to 229,000, seasonally adjusted, by May this year—30 per cent higher than the same time in 1986.

Commenting on the Report, Sir Bryan Nicholson, Chairman of the MSC, said, "This is excellent news. Job opportunities are on the increase and this shows that industry and commerce are expanding."

The latest LMQR has a special feature on the increased sub-contracting of jobs by the manufacturing sector to the service sector. □

Copies of the *Labour Market Quarterly Report* are available from the Distribution Manager, E825, MSC, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.

Ghost city—Seveso, Italy, after the chemical disaster there in 1981. It is devastation such as this that the HSE hopes its new Chemical Reaction Hazards Centre will help to avoid.

Dangerous reactions

A Chemical Reaction Hazards Centre, which will help small and medium sized firms assess the safety implications of projects involving thermal reactions, has been opened by the Health and Safety Executive.

One of the major hazards in chemical manufacture is "thermal run away", where the temperature and pressure of the reaction gets out of control. Two catastrophic international incidents, at Seveso in 1981 and Bhophal in November 1984, were caused by this.

The dangers are not confined to large companies, however, and a survey by the HSE in conjunction with South Bank Polytechnic revealed considerable scope for improvement in techniques used, particularly by medium and small companies.

The HSE's work with the Department of Chemical Engineering at the Polytechnic has enabled certain key items of equipment to be assembled, which now form the new Centre. These facilities, normally available to larger companies, will now provide a research service for smaller firms, offering commercial advantages and enabling them to take a really informed view of the safety implications of a particular project.

Opening the Centre, Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said, "This is a clear example of the fruitful co-operation between the education sector, government and industry—in the interests of small firms." □

Top companies back campaign for hale and heartiness

Heart disease is the reason behind one in nine of the total number of working days lost every year.

In a drive to combat this and reduce the toll of the disease, which is responsible for an estimated 31,000 premature deaths a year, the DHSS are running a campaign called *Look After Your Heart!* in conjunction with the Health Education Authority.

Since its launch on April 22 this year, the campaign has attracted widespread support from employers, the health service and local government.

Many of Britain's most famous companies, including BP International, British Gas, Marks and Spencer and the National Westminster Bank, are backing the campaign with healthier workplace policies, advice to staff and, in some cases, health screening programmes. Over one million employees are now getting advice on how to avoid heart attacks, and it is expected that the total will reach one and a half million by the end of this year.

Look after your HEART!

The campaign logo spells it out.

Employers taking part in the drive undertake to introduce various policies to promote better health. Five action plans have been published, designed to help them, and these cover alcohol, smoking, exercise, nutrition and stress. Employers are urged to encourage moderate drinking, provide smoke-free areas, develop exercise programmes and offer healthy menu choices in canteens and restaurants.

For further information on *Look After Your Heart!* contact the Health Education Authority, 78 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1AH. Tel: 01-631 0930. □

Outward bound

A site management trainee and 11 apprentices, chosen by the Lovell Construction Group from its member companies, are spending the summer on an imaginative training project in Cumbria.

The team are working on an annexe of the Outward Bound Trust's Ullswater centre, at Great Musgrave, rebuilding the derelict section of a cottage used to provide accommodation for students on residential courses.

They are creating extra facilities by building a new kitchen, staff bedrooms, a lounge and drying and bathrooms. They will also convert the existing kitchen into a dining hall. The building will have outer walls of local stone, and its roof will be finished in Welsh slate to match the existing structure.

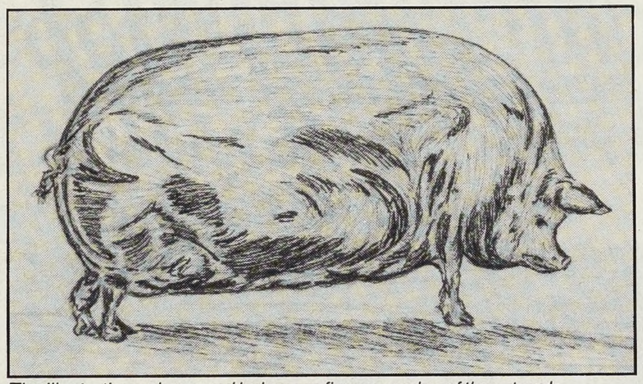
During the eight-week project, which began on July 13, the team will live at the annexe and spend evenings and weekends taking part in rock climbing, canoeing, problem solving and other character-forming activities for which the Outward Bound Trust is renowned.

The project is the latest in an annual series of training exercises organised by Lovell, in which trainees are given control and responsibility for a complete building project.

The object of these exercises, Lovell say, is to give trainees experience of working in a small team to a tight schedule. To ensure completion within the programme they must establish an effective working team, and so learn the interdependence of their trades.

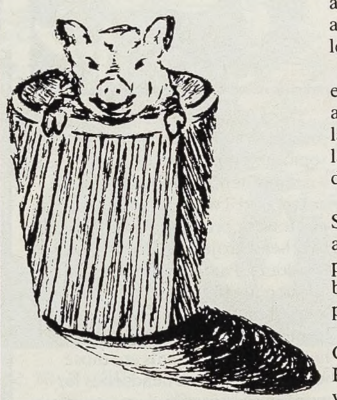
A study to establish the feasibility of completing the work in Cumbria within an eight week programme was itself conducted as a training project. Three trainees—an architectural technician, a surveyor and a site manager—visited Great Musgrave to draw up plans and assess what was involved. □

Poss tubs and pigs



The illustrations above and below are fine examples of the artwork produced for the book by 23 year old Martin Smith.

A fascinating new book entitled *In Days of Poss Tubs and Pigs* has been produced by 14 young people on an imaginative Community Programme project in Guisborough, Cleveland.



The book captures the way people lived in Cleveland and North Yorkshire during the early years of this century. The team of 14 talked to elderly people in the area about what life was like when they were children, and these conversations provided the blend of information and direct quotes used to tell the story of our past. They were recorded on to cassette tapes which were then transcribed and indexed, and the tapes, transcripts and indexes are to be kept by Guisborough and Stokesley libraries and Cleveland County archives, so that anyone can go along and listen to them at their leisure.

The book focuses on four areas of everyday life—the home, traditions and customs, toys and games, and law and order. It is very attractively laid out and well illustrated with drawings and old photographs.

Twenty-three year old Martin Smith, who produced all the artwork, said, "We've all found the project very interesting and it's been rewarding to see our work published."

The project was co-ordinated by Country Endeavour, a Community Programme agency which runs a variety of projects involving nearly 300 CP workers. It brought the young people into contact with local authorities, museums, libraries and the police, as well as giving them the chance to meet a wide variety of people and give a new lease of life to the elderly they interviewed. □

In Days of Poss Tubs and Pigs, price £1.50, is available from Country Endeavour Ltd, Bow St, Guisborough, Cleveland. Tel: (0287) 34168.

Less risk at work

The law ensuring that articles and substances are safe and without health risks before they are used at work has been clarified and strengthened by the Consumer Protection Act 1987.

The Act deals mainly with consumer products but includes provisions amending Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Its main effect will be to ensure that designers, manufacturers and importers have to take account of the reasonably foreseeable circumstances of the use of their product, including activities closely related to use such as maintenance and storage. They will also be required to provide information with their product rather than simply make it available.

Importers will be covered in the same way as domestic suppliers, and Customs and Excise will be able to assist the Health and Safety Executive in preventing unsafe products reaching the workplace.

Section 6 of the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act will also be extended to include fairground equipment, and throughout the Act "Substances" will now include micro-organisms.

The changes will not take immediate effect. Industry will be provided with guidance on them and given adequate time to digest them before they come into force.

The Consumer Protection Act 1987, price £5.30, ISBN 0 10 5443875. Available from HMSO.

Graduate fair

Thousands of students and graduates from all over Britain swarmed in to see 150 major employers at the London Recruitment Fair last month (July).

About a third of the employers. represented manufacturing industries, with the rest coming mainly from the financial services and the retailing sectors. The majority of jobs on offer were management posts, though there were also a number of engineering and scientific vacancies.

Some 3,500-4,000 jobs were being offered at the fair itself but, as in the past, many more placements are likely to arise as a result of contacts made there. This should be particularly marked this year, not only because more employers than ever before were represented, but also because the organisers, the University of London Careers Advisory Service, had made a point of encouraging second-year students to attend and make contact with employers rather than waiting until they finish their courses. □

Special exemption orders

Changes in the legislation which restricts the hours worked by women and young people aged under 18 employed in factories, introduced by the Sex Discrimination Act 1986, took effect on 27 February 1987. From that date the provisions in the Factories Act 1961 and related legislation apply only to young people; women are still prohibited from working at night by the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936.

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 women and 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 30 June 1987, the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 22,478 women and 4,005 young persons. On the day of the count a grand total of 64,087 women and 13,199 young persons were covered by 1983 orders. □

Personnel services

Personnel professionals and all other managers with staff responsibilities now have a clear, easily-readable guide to personnel law and practice.

Published by Croner, *Personnel Law and Practice* is a practical working tool giving straightforward information on the way the law affects the relationship between employer and employee, as well as clear, common-sense advice on grey areas where there is little guidance in law.

The book helpfully assumes nothing on the part of the reader, and begins by explaining the way laws are made, the impact of the European Community, and employers' liability.

It then focuses on practical issues concerning personnel managers, covering their role, personnel procedures, recruitment, the pay roll, industrial relations and termination of employment. Guidance on legal responsibilities is always combined with helpful down-to-earth advice, such as pitfalls to avoid when interviewing, and how to learn counselling skills.

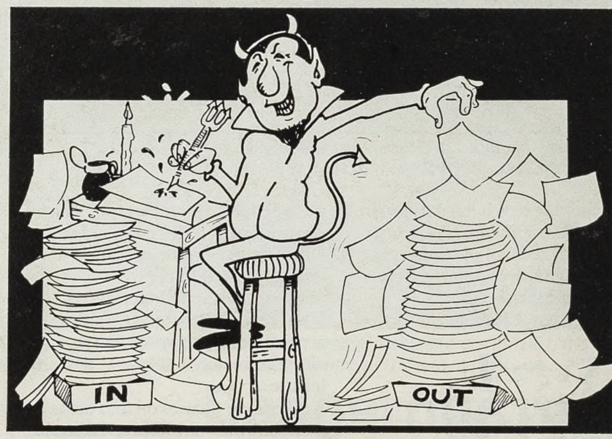
Further chapters give valuable help on problem areas, including VDU risks, stress and mental health, drink and drugs at work and what to do if an employee dies. Casual and temporary workers, apprentices and other special categories of employee who present their own problems, are also dealt with.

Quick reference to this useful handbook is made easy by thorough indexing, both by subject and legal case. □

Personnel Law and Practice. Published by Croner Publications Ltd, 173 Kingston Road, New Malden, Surrey KT3 3SS. Price £9.95. ISBN 0 900319 46 1.

REVIEWS

From devil to angel in one easy lesson



Word-processing can be a great boon to companies, helping them improve their image by producing professionally-presented reports quickly. The instructions given to a word-processing department can be difficult to interpret, however.

In response to this problem, the Manpower Services Commission has published a *Text Author's Training Package*, designed to train those presenting work to their word-processing service to make the best use of it.

The package contains all the material needed for an experienced word-processor operator to run a training course over one complete day or two half days.

The package is attractively produced and comes in three separately-bound parts. Part One is a comprehensive set of tutor's notes. Part Two contains a set of masters for producing overlays for overhead projectors, and student handouts. Part Three is a flip chart of cartoons and slogans with the theme of angels and devils, which illustrate the teaching points in a humorous way. Devils are those whose copy causes headaches for word-processing services—angels are what the Training Package aims to produce. □

The *Text Author's Training Package* price £35. Available from MSC PP2, Freepost, PO Box 161, Bradford.

Woman's lot

Being a woman should not be the problem that it sometimes seems to be. That's the view of Margaret Wallis, Careers Adviser for the University of Warwick, in her new book *Getting There: Job Hunting for Women*.

While recognising that everybody faces problems in looking for a job, she believes that women are up against additional hurdles, sometimes from within themselves, but more frequently from outside.

As a result she has written a book combining sound guidance applicable to any job hunter, with a look at the particular problems women face, and she is very clear about what these are.

Women must be aware, says Margaret Wallis, that they face pressure from others' stereotypes and assumptions, often leaving them unclear as to what they themselves want in life. They are likely to encounter prejudice, discrimination, undermining of their confidence and sexual harassment. To cap it all, they are often their own worst enemies by doing themselves down.


Margaret Wallis

All this, of course, has much more than a grain of truth in it. Unfortunately, though, Margaret Wallis does not always suggest solutions.

Sections such as those on recognising your skills, or dealing with potentially difficult questions for women at interviews are full of helpful, practical, positive advice. Others, such as those on women at work and domestic issues, tend to do little more than highlight problems. While the book is clearly aiming at many different types of women with different ideas and goals in life, more pointers to countering the obstacles they have in common would be helpful. □

Getting There: Job Hunting for Women by Margaret Wallis. Published by Kogan Page, price £4.95. ISBN 1 85091 241 6.

Consulting the office oracle

Every office should have an *Oracle*. Not a shrine in the corner, but a *Chambers Office Oracle*, a handy book packed with information and advice on the myriad of queries which crop up everyday in modern office and business life.

Whether you want to know how to address a High Court Judge, when Baron Bliss Day falls in Belize, or how to set up a fire prevention scheme, the *Oracle* will be able to help you. The vast number of subjects covered range from correct spelling and grammar, arranging meetings and travel in the UK and overseas and choosing the latest and most appropriate electronic communications systems, to the telephone numbers of major international airports and airlines, the detection of letter bombs and prevention of commercial kidnapping and espionage—all information which would be time-consuming, difficult and expensive to locate elsewhere.

The *Oracle* is suitable for staff in every type and size of office. Large, well-established firms may already know how to plan a conference or entertain visitors, but companies new to these areas will welcome the advice given here.

A particularly useful feature of the book is the glossary, which covers computing, Stock Exchange and printing terms, as well as business, legal and foreign ones. The latter half of the *Oracle* is a Chambers Dictionary, suitable for everyday use in the office.

Subsequent editions of this indispensable handbook are planned, and the publishers would welcome suggestions from readers for additional material. □

Chambers Office Oracle. Published by W & R Chambers Ltd in association with the Royal Mail. Price £8.95. ISBN 0 550 18075 3.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Adlard & Son Ltd The Garden City Press, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS

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DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some titles are listed below.

No 60: Home-based work in Britain: a report on the 1981 National Homeworking Survey and the DE research programme on homework

Catherine Hakim, Department of Employment

The report covers *inter alia*: the occupational, industrial and regional distribution of the home-based workforce; personal and domestic characteristics of workers and their spouses; previous work experience; eligibility for employment protection rights and attitudes to protective legislation; labour turnover; occupational downgrading and under-employment; earnings; accidents and health problems; organisation/control and attitudes towards home-based work; and trade union membership. National estimates are presented for each key topic. Includes 200 tables and ten diagrams.

No 56: New technology and industrial relations: a review of the literature

Paul Williams, London Business School

This paper attempts to assess available literature's contribution to our understanding of the industrial relations consequences and implications of new microelectronics technology. It defines industrial relations as being concerned with the overall process of job regulation, including arrangements for collective bargaining, joint consultation and employee relations, and takes a broad view of the sort of research findings which might be relevant to its analysis.

No 58: Job evaluation and equal pay

Abby Ghobadian and Michael White, Policy Studies Institute

Based on a sample of 109 establishments using evaluation schemes drawn from the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, the study covered 152 job evaluated payment schemes, all of which had both male and female employees. The Report examines those aspects of job evaluation which might be expected to have a beneficial influence upon the equalisation of pay for work of equal value and relates them to the pay actually received by men and women within each scheme.

No 55: Young adults in the labour market

D N Ashton and M J Maguire, University of Leicester

This paper reports on the results of a survey of 1,800 young adults aged 18-24 in four contrasting local labour markets and on a small-scale survey of employers, carried out in 1982-83. It investigates the experiences of employment and unemployment of young people as they move into the adult labour market, with particular reference to the impact of initial entry points, training and local labour market structure.

No 59: The changing structure of youth labour markets

K Roberts, Sally Dench and Deborah Richardson, Department of Sociology, University of Liverpool

This paper reports the results of a major study of the ways the youth labour market is changing under the impact of YTS and other developments, and of how young people who had left school were affected by these changes. It was conducted in Chelmsford, Walsall and Liverpool. The study reports a demand for young people with qualifications but a collapse in demand for those without. Although apprenticeships were in decline there was no general collapse in youth training. New technology was helping not hindering young people's chances of jobs.

No 57: Part-time employment in Great Britain: an analysis using established data

David Blanchflower, University of Surrey, and Bernard Corry, QMC, University of London

Despite considerable work on why individuals choose to work part-time, relatively little is known about employers' reasons for choosing part-time rather than full-time workers. This paper uses data from the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey to examine part-time working according to establishments' size, industrial and market sector, and their industrial relations and workforce characteristics. It provides some idea of the types of employer using part-time workers, and where possible, their reasons for doing so.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

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