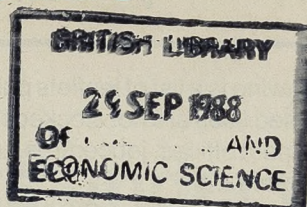




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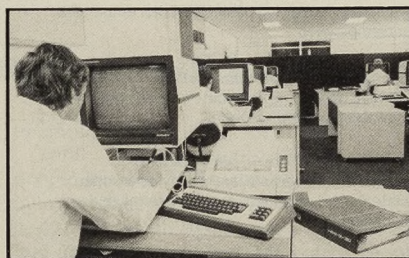
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COVER PICTURES

Photos reflect the TV commercial theme for *Employment Training*, see article on p 481.

Photos: Photo Source, Barnabys, John Roberts and Crown copyright.



The changing role of the company trainer is examined in a study conducted for the engineering industry. See p 489.



Six years after graduation, what were the occupations, salaries and labour market status of 1980 graduates and diplomates? Details on pp 495-506.

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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 Small Firms Service, the Training Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

General information

Your guide to our employment training and enterprise programmes

Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL856

Action for jobs

The above booklet translated into:

Bengali PL843 (Bengali)
Cantonese PL843 (Cantonese)
Gujerati PL843 (Gujerati)
Hindi PL843 (Hindi)
Punjabi PL843 (Punjabi)
Urdu PL843 (Urdu)
Vietnamese PL843 (Vietnamese)

Firm facts notice board kit

A do-it-yourself aid to help employers communicate essential information to employees

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

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

The Employment Act 1988

A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions

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

RPL1 (1983)

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Taking someone on?

A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

Fact sheets on employment law

A series of ten, giving basic details for employers and employees

Facing an unfair dismissal claim?

A leaflet describing an audio visual programme available on video cassette PL734

Employment form (in packs of five)

A form to assist employers to provide a written statement of an employee's main terms and conditions

Race relations

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

PL748

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

ITL1 (1986)

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

ITL19

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

PL720

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Training and work experience schemes OW21(1982)

A guide for workers from abroad

Employment in the UK OW17

Sex equality

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it

Information for working women PL739

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions

A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

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

PL815

Miscellaneous

Jobshare

A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

The Employment Agencies Act 1973

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

Prompt payment please

A guide for suppliers and buyers PL832 (1st rev)

A.I.D.S. and employment

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

Career development loans

A scheme offering loans for training or vocational courses. Open to people over 18.

News Brief

Employment Training gets under way



Quadrant Training believe Employment Training provides them with the opportunities to train their future workforce, like Rekha Mistry, 21, (above) who is on a work placement in Quadrant's offices in Bedford, training in reception and office skills.

The most ambitious and largest training programme for long-term unemployed adults was launched this month. (See article on page 481).

At the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in London, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said Employment Training could supply the answer to the problems created when the labour market found itself with one million fewer 16-19 year olds in 1995 than there are now.

It would also help long-term unemployed people to take up the 700,000 vacancies currently available in the economy by equipping them with the skills necessary for those jobs.

Employment Training would also help the increasing number of women who wanted to work to get the skills they need to compete effectively in the labour market.

Matching vacancies to people was the main aim of the programme which will provide high-quality training individually tailored to meet the differing abilities of long-term unemployed people, and geared to the needs of the local labour market.

The programme will cost £1.5 billion a year, provide places for some 600,000 people a year and cover every sector of the economy from construction to catering to computing.

Long-term unemployment falls

Long-term unemployment fell below one million in July, for the first time in over five years.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said there are now 948,000 people unemployed for over 12 months; a fall of 290,000 since July 1987.

He commented: "This is the largest annual fall on record."

There have been big reductions in all regions with a drop of more than a quarter in East Anglia, the South East, South West and the West Midlands. The number of people unemployed for over six months also fell sharply, by 401,000.

Young and old benefit

Over the last two years long-term unemployment has fallen by over 400,000. The number of long-term unemployed people under 25 has nearly halved over this period and there was a fall of nearly a quarter among older people. The fall in long-term unemployment extends to the very long-term unemployed, with a reduction of 14,000 since July 1987 in those

unemployed five years or more.

Total unemployment among young people has also fallen sharply, by nearly a quarter in the last year. In June, the latest month for which figures are available, the UK unemployment rate for young people was already lower than in all other major EC countries, except Germany.

Aims

Mr Fowler commented: "These figures show that the long-term unemployed have benefited from the sustained fall in unemployment. Many of them have already found jobs. Many more can succeed once they have received the training and advice which will be available through the new Employment Training programme. There are about 700,000 unfilled jobs in the economy. The aim of Employment Training is to provide the skills and the training which is often needed to take these jobs. Our aim is to bring many more of the long-term unemployed back into jobs."

A jobcentre on the doorstep

A jobcentre on the doorstep will soon be a reality for the residents of London Docklands.

A mobile jobcentre is being designed in order to take job opportunities directly into the communities where they are needed most.

Some estimates predict that 200,000 jobs may eventually be created by the regeneration of Docklands, and the Employment Service is keen that local unemployed people benefit from these opportunities.

At present there are only two jobcentres within the development area.

The mobile jobcentre will provide all the usual jobcentre facilities, but in addition it will house one of 15 interactive videotex terminals which are also being introduced into 'outreach' sites in Docklands. These will allow people to have access directly to 2,000 vacancies and a range of information on other local opportunities, including training.

Massive EC grant for job schemes

Employment and training schemes in the United Kingdom have attracted a grant of £405 million from the European Commission. It has given backing to measures ranging from national programmes such as YTS and the new Employment Training programme to small local projects run by local community groups.

Top of league

The massive allocation represents just over 19 per cent of the European Social Fund's budget and puts the UK top of the league of Community member states receiving assistance for 1988. This last happened in 1984.

Employment Minister John Cope said that a total of 2,909 projects would be supported by the allocation. He commented that it would help people to be trained in a full range of skills from basic craft level to high level computer and bio-technology skills.

Ensuring skills

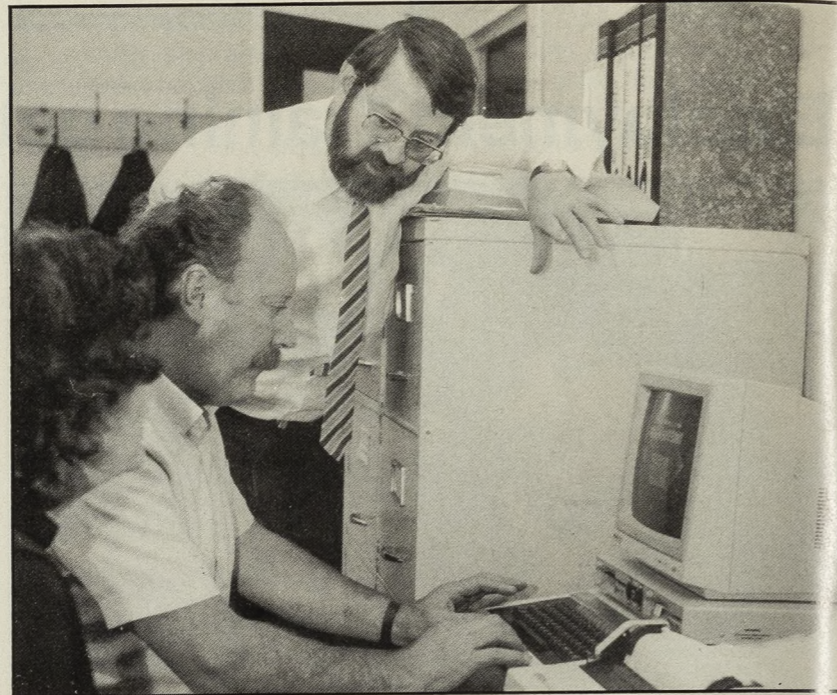
He added: "It will help to ensure that our workers have the skills and our companies have the workforce to enable them to compete in the Single European Market in 1992."

The regions benefiting most from the allocation are the West Midlands, the North West, Scotland and Northern Ireland which each receive more than £50 million. And over £45 million each goes to Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern regions.

Training to work

After successfully completing a six-week certificated course about 20 people from North Peckham now have full-time jobs in the hotel and catering industry or are undertaking more advanced training.

Funded by the Government's North Peckham Task Force and operated by the Hotel and Catering Training Board, the project is for local people to benefit from work experience combined with college training, and enables them to gain a nationally recognised qualification in the shortest possible time.



Helping hands. Trainees of all ages go through Enfield Training Access Centre.

Older workers have a lot to offer

Claiming that there is "a vast wastage of human resources because of unjustified attitudes towards the older worker", the Institute of Personnel Management has presented evidence to a House of Commons select committee on the employment of people aged 50 plus.

While recognising that promotional campaigns were valuable, the IPM commented that they needed sustained effort and could only hope to achieve gradual improvement.

It believes that employers should be encouraged to be more objective when filling job vacancies, being more analytical in defining the skills and experience needed to produce the right level of job performance.

Wasted talent

Referring to the IPM *Equal Opportunities Code*, published in 1986, the organisation quotes: "For most jobs, automatically excluding entire age groups is wasteful for organisations as well as damaging to individuals" and "often there is no justification for ignoring a pool of talent and experience on grounds of age."

The chairman of the Institute's standing committee on equal opportunities, Peter Naylor, said in a letter to the House of Commons select committee that "age is used in making employment decisions largely, but not exclusively, because it is an easy criterion to use and only rarely because of a genuine and validated requirement

known and capable of being shown to be associated with 'getting older'."

He expressed a personal view in favour of "legislation to prescribe the way in which age may be used in making employment decisions affecting people," and pointed out that such legislation exists in the United States.

VAT registrations

There was an increase of 45,000 businesses registered for VAT last year, indicating the continuing strong growth in the small firms sector.

Commenting on the new statistics Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said this represented the largest annual increase since 1979.

"These figures show an average of nearly 900 additional businesses a week which represent an impressive and sustained level of economic activity."

Mr Fowler added that the increase in VAT registrations follows the large increase in the number of people who have become self-employed. Between 1986 and 1987 this number rose by nearly a quarter of a million.

Many people who had previously been unemployed had gone into business with the help of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. (See Case Study on page 507).

Photo: Jim Stegg

Compacts — double chances

Twice as many Compact partnerships are to receive development funding than was originally planned.

The decision was made when response from employers and schools exceeded Government forecasts.

Compacts are partnerships between employers and schools which guarantee a job with training to school leavers in the inner cities who achieve agreed standards.

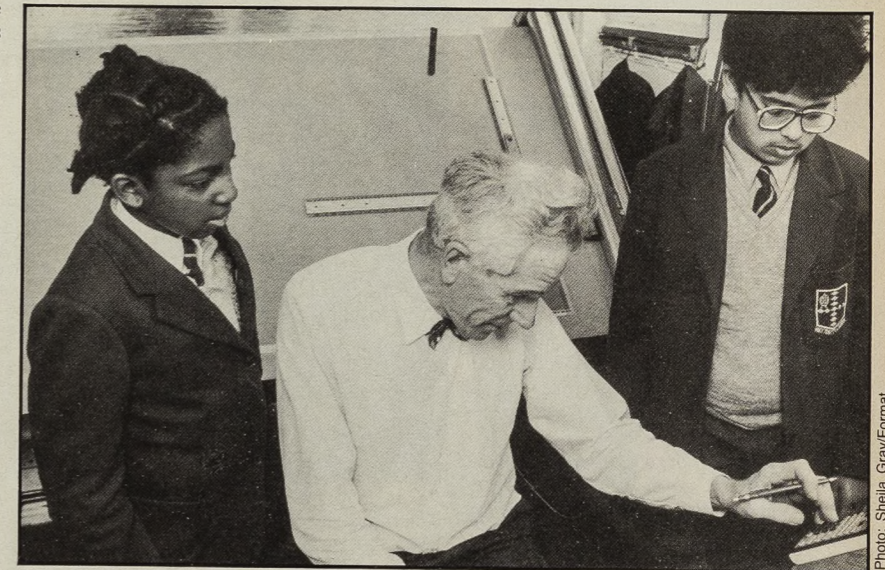
Successful development projects would lead to Compacts starting in early 1989 with the Government providing £12 million over the next four years to support the local partnerships.

Announcing that the number of projects is to double from 15 to 30, (four of them in Scotland) Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "The opportunities they will present to young people and employers cannot be overstated."

He said that young people would have an incentive to make the most of their time at school.

In these Compacts we shall be supporting employers who will be committing themselves to provide jobs with training—or training followed by a job—for young people who leave inner-city schools with a good record of achievement," he added.

In most cases the Compact will be with a group of employers who among them will guarantee training and jobs for inner-city



Plan for the future: Schoolchildren watch an architect at work.

Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

school leavers.

Each Compact can be supported with an operating grant of up to £100,000 a year for four years.

The 26 partnerships in England are: Blackburn, Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, Cleveland, Coventry, Derby, Doncaster, Dudley, Hull, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea with Hammersmith and Fulham,

Kirklees, Leeds, Lewisham with Southwark and Greenwich, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newham, Rochdale, Salford, Sheffield, Tower Hamlets and Hackney, Walsall, Wolverhampton, and Telford.

The four successful Scottish applications are: Dundee, Glasgow, Clydebank and Westerhailes.

Adult training nets £7.5 million from CITB

Up to £7.5 million is to be made available by the Construction Industry Training Board to help individual companies in the industry, mainly in the building sector, to train 6,000 new adult workers over the next 12 months.

The level of funding was agreed following discussions between CITB staff and officials of the Training Commission on a plan to integrate the Government's Employment Training Scheme, into the industry's existing training arrangements.

In view of the overall costings, the Commission will be recommending its area managers to negotiate the level of supplementary grant at about £20 a week for each trainee.

Under the plan, employers will be expected to provide people previously registered as long-term unemployed with craft and operative training for up to two years, along the general lines of YTS.

At the end of the two years it is intended that those taking part will have reached standards of competence that are acceptable to the industry.

The initial period will be spent in an approved training centre, with trainees

undertaking appropriate CITB-approved off-the-job training.

The aim is that all trainees will be employed after the off-the-job training period, when they will receive the approved trainee rate. Towards the end of their off-the-job training they will take the City and Guilds craft certificate.

After spending at least six months in the industry gaining site experience they will be eligible to take the CITB skills tests. Those who pass both the practical and knowledge tests will gain craft recognition when they have acquired their appropriate site experience.

Trainees will also qualify for bonus payments totalling up to £150, funded jointly by the CITB and the Training Commission.

The introduction of these new measures will mean the withdrawal from September of the Board's present £150 a week grant for each building trainee over the age of 18 who follows an approved craft course lasting up to 28 weeks at a Skillcentre or other approved training centre. A similar grant for specialist building trainees which was to

have been introduced this year will not now be paid.

Both withdrawals are subject to Training Commission approval.



Sew easy. With advice from Concord Venture's senior training supervisor, Barbara Davies, trainee Sharon Fisher (seated) finds the job easier.

Photo: Dale Martin

Yes to YTS

Young people coming out of school with little or no qualifications are finding that YTS is giving them another chance.

This was apparent from the stories of success revealed by YTS trainees present when the Department of Employment Group was awarded full Approved Training Organisation (ATO) Status by the Training Commission.

Ann Green, training manager, London HQ, said that ten trainees who came to her with no qualifications subsequently took a BTEC examination at the end of their first year with two gaining distinctions, seven awarded merits and one a pass.

When asked the secret of the success of the DE Group scheme, Ms Green said: "YTS trainees have to be treated as individuals and not like so many battery eggs."

One trainee, Andrew Stevens, who has gained employed status described YTS as "a great opportunity to get the training you need."

Another, Sharnijit Ghuman, who has been on YTS since May, attached to the West Midlands region, added: "It's absolutely brilliant. I learn something every day."

High quality

Permanent Secretary Geoffrey Holland received the ATO certificate for the DE Group from Sir James Munn, chairman of the Training Commission.

Mr Holland said: "Since May 1987 the DE Group has had YTS operating in its head offices in London and Sheffield and



Hands up for training, Regional training managers, (left to right) Judith Benson (North West), Ann Green (London HQ), Julie Robson (West Midlands), and Margaret Harris (Sheffield) show the ATO awards.

in the North West and West Midlands regions providing 120 high quality clerical training places for 16-17 year olds. The Scheme offers work experience to trainees in both the Department HQs and regional and local office networks. It also provides a course of off-the-job training leading to the recognised vocational qualifications of either BTEC or RSA.

"The Scheme, the first two-year clerical YTS in the Civil Service, has been well received by young people and their parents, who see it as a stepping stone not only for jobs into the Civil Service but also

to job opportunities in the wider world. The achievements of the DE Group's Scheme to date are highly commendable. The total number of 16-17 year olds who have started training in 1987-88 is 117. As the Department hoped, the vast majority of those who left the Scheme (approximately 96 per cent) have gone on to a job, further education or a different YTS."

Facing the future

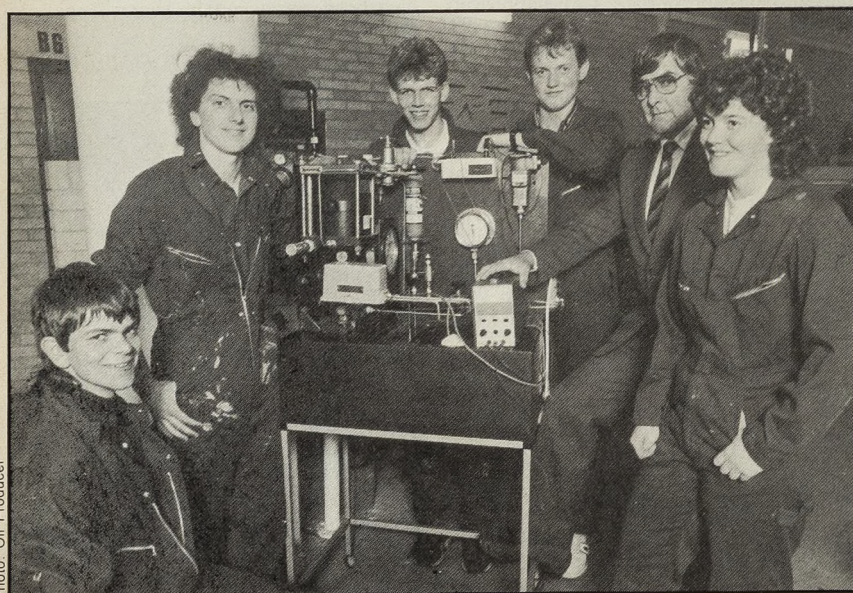
Twenty young Scots are involved in a new craft training scheme introduced because of a foreseen skills shortage.

BP Petroleum Development are to spend £500,000 a year on a revised Technician Training Scheme which will give the youngsters a four-year craft skills training.

Basic engineering will be taught during the first two years, with the young people training on an on-shore platform which has a well-head, separator and pumps and which operates with the safety and discipline of an off-shore installation.

In the third and fourth year of training, the youngsters will work with companies, like Roxbys Engineering in Middlesbrough, EIT at Billingham, The North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board in Dundee and other companies in and around Aberdeen.

Mike Jones, apprenticeship scheme administrator with Pet Dev said it had become obvious that the company could face a serious skills shortage caused by the combination of new field developments and retirement of existing technicians.



Team work. Mike Jones with existing first year apprentices at Altens centre—from left—Andrew Marshall, Greg Muir, Philip Birt, Graham Wall and Gillian Masson.



Employment Minister, John Cope at the signing of the North East's first contracts for Employment Training.

Photo: Crown copyright

Employment Training takes off

Employment Training (ET) started on September 5. This article outlines some of the preparation that has been taking place, and reports recent developments.

□ Last month's *Employment Gazette* introduced Employment Training, and described the scope and purpose of what will become Britain's most ambitious training programme ever for unemployed adults.

Employment Training is a massive new initiative, backed by a massive investment to train unemployed

people in the skills they need to get and to keep jobs, and the skills employers and the country need to head off labour shortages.

The new programme builds on strength and brings together the best features of previous programmes. It is being delivered by a range of organisations who have



Employment Minister, Patrick Nicholls meets ET trainees at Enfield Training Access Centre.

Photo: Jim Stagg

substantial experience of previous programmes. They will start the programme both with a large portfolio of projects offering a wide range of skills development opportunities, and with a significant network of committed employers who have come to see the value of offering practical training to unemployed people on their own premises.

Contracts building up fast

Applications from organisations to become involved in Employment Training either as training agents or training managers far exceeded the number required. Across the country as a whole, there were bids for some 700,000 places compared with the 300,000 on offer. In some places demand exceeded supply by four to one. While this has led to disappointment for some organisations, it bodes well for the future of the programme and for the individuals entering it, in that there is a range of high quality opportunities for training covering a wide range of occupations.

About 270,000—or 90 per cent—of the planned places were committed up to mid-August (at time of going to press). But the heavy demand has also meant that in some places it has taken longer than expected to negotiate the provision needed. As a result—and to cope with delays occasioned by external factors, such as late commitment on the part of some existing providers—special arrangements are being made to accommodate some existing projects while new contracts are drawn up and finalised.

A final analysis of providers is not yet available, but

early observations suggest a good spread of organisations were keen to become involved, from both the private and public sectors, including employers and employer organisations, private training organisations, voluntary bodies, local authorities and the Skills Training Agency. In many cases, organisations are acting together in consortia to provide the widest possible range of opportunities for entrants, and bring together different strengths, experience and expertise.

Strong response

A key part of the preparation for ET is informing employers and prospective trainees about the new programme.

In the forefront of information giving has been a major national advertising campaign using TV, press and poster sites. "The communications task for ET is very great," commented Jim Kelly, Managing Director of Gold, Greenlees and Trott, the advertising agency retained by the Training Commission for ET. "There are many complex messages to get across to very diverse audiences, many of whom are sceptical about both training and government schemes."

The approach taken therefore has been to make the case for training as part of the awareness building in the campaign itself. "You can't sell a brand of training to people who don't understand the need for training as a generic," says Jim Kelly. "But people can see that labour shortages are growing and that demographic change is

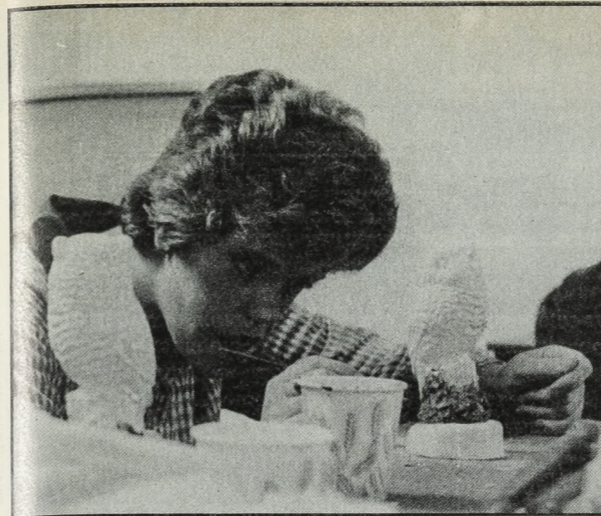


Photo: Dale Martin

Concentration at the Concord Venture, West Midlands, LDP.

tightening labour supply. So we are building a case for training with hard evidence about the shape of the labour force in the near future."

The next stage in the campaign will build on that base by focusing more strongly on ET itself and what it offers the individual. Meanwhile, responses to the early advertising—by freephone and coupon—have been at the rate of 2,000 a week, with much greater interest on the part of employers than was the case with the new Job Training Scheme.

Eligibility

While ET is mainly for those who have been out of work for over six months, for a flexible and market-responsive programme like ET it is also important to recognise special needs among certain groups and to organise eligibility conditions accordingly. For ET, therefore, people with disabilities, ex-regular servicemen and women, returners to the labour force (for example, after raising a family), people whose first language is not English and ex-offenders will be able to enter the programme without having to meet the normal eligibility requirement of six months' registered unemployment.

Single parents, like other people, will be able to join if they meet the eligibility requirements, but some will not have been registered as unemployed for six months. Many will have been receiving income support on DHSS order books. In order to help these people back to work, additional flexibility is being introduced. Single parents whose children are all in full-time education and who have received income support on an order book for at least six months will also be eligible to join the programme without having been signing on as unemployed. Like other single parents they will also qualify for child care allowances of up to £50 a week for each child.

Lead development projects

Gearing up for Employment Training has called for change in many providers' organisations. In order to provide early lessons for the new programme a range of Lead Development Projects (LDPs) have been set up across the country, managed by existing providers of adult training.

Over 200 LDPs have been set up to test specific features including the training agent concept, the training manager

concept, (using both new and existing funding models), and wider issues including:

- securing provision in the inner cities and for people with special needs;
- building upon national initiatives developed through the Community Programme;
- enhancement of enterprise training and enterprise projects.

A programme of 'action research', was introduced to identify lessons from the projects, in particular, to highlight good practice. The projects have also become a focal point for local development workshops and other events about Employment Training. LDP providers have been able to meet together with potential providers, Training Commission and Employment Service staff and others to share their experiences of running projects under the ET model.

Ian Smith, the manager of Durham Skillcentre, which operates as an LDP Training Manager, emphasised, along with many other LDP providers, the importance of forging close links with referral agencies: "The Management Team within the centre . . . quickly realised the importance of securing the support of the referral agencies. An excellent rapport already existed between us, but ET offered more opportunity to their clients. We had to make them aware of these opportunities urgently . . . With all this in mind, two presentations were held on consecutive Fridays for Employment Service staff."

Newark and Sherwood Training Services (NSTS) based in Newark also operate as an LDP Training Manager. NSTS have been involved in Training Commission schemes for many years operating very successful YTS and CP programmes. Their co-ordinator John Wood identified very early into the project the training needs of CP supervisors—"One of the most serious problems faced by NSTS was the integrating of CP staff into the training structure in the organisation responsible for delivering YTS training . . . Attitudes will need to be changed, motivation of staff has become extremely important, and in order to ease the situation it has become an immediate priority to engineer a suitable staff training programme." For NSTS the aim is to integrate ET and YTS staff fully.

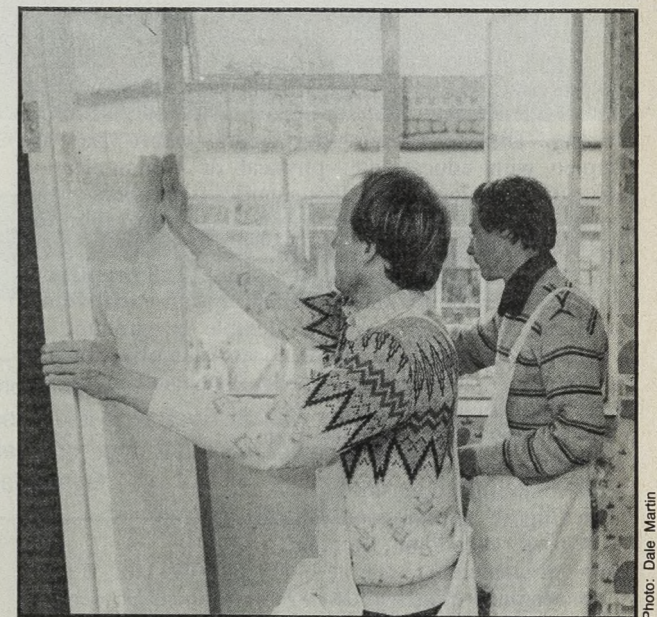


Photo: Dale Martin

ET trainees, James Skidmore and Bill Churchill on project training at the Concord Venture, West Midlands.

The 25 organisations which are running LDP Training Agencies have found themselves particularly the focus of attention. They have been used extensively for demonstration purposes receiving a succession of visitors. Many have played host to observers from the Training Commission and other prospective Agencies which have joined assessment groups to experience assessment at first hand. Observers have been able to identify and feed back on effective practice. At the Consett Training Agency which is run by a consortium of local training organisations an observer commented on the importance of confidence building: "small group work was organised in such a way that it gave each individual a chance to talk. Being made aware that everyone was good at something and being made aware that existing skills *can* be transferred gave many clients a boost to their confidence."

Making the transition from Training Agent to Training Manager as easy as possible for the client is also important. The observers at the Dudley Training Agency were impressed with the way the transition was handled, "All arrangements to meet with the Training Manager were made by the assessors for the client and were agreed for the nearest convenient date."

Early feedback from the projects has been very encouraging. The vital links with referral agencies have been established and there has been an immediate response from the client group to take up the opportunities on offer. Speaking at a national training conference of agents and managers, Stevanie Hall, who runs a lead project for Kirklees and Wakefield Chamber of Commerce, said: "It would be typical for us to interview 20 trainees, for 22 to turn up to start on the first day and for the total to have risen to 26 the following day as people told their friends about the programme." With evidence of increasing interest on the part of local employers Stevanie forecast rewarding times ahead.

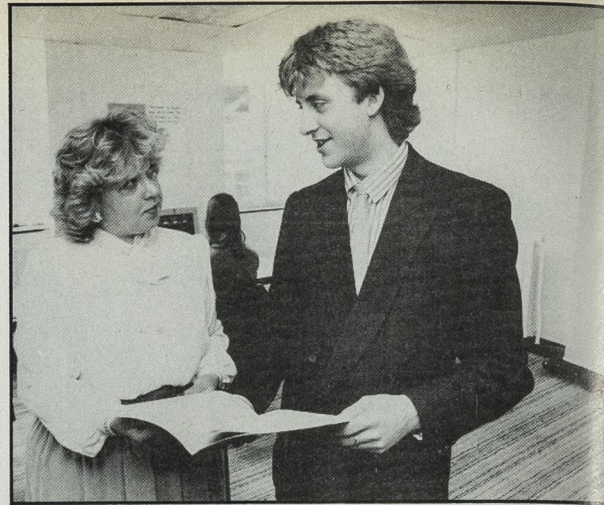
The summer months have also seen the refinement of the basic programme in important ways to make it more flexible and responsive to both employers and individuals. This has been influenced by on going consultation with the Training Commission, providers of Lead Development Projects and other interested parties.

Extended introduction

Extended Introduction arrangements have been developed as recognition that some people entering the programme are likely to be demotivated, and lack the self-confidence they need in order to benefit fully from training. These problems—particularly where they are coupled with educational, physical or communication difficulties—make it likely that significant numbers of this group would otherwise probably decline to join the programme, or drop out at an early stage.

Extended Introduction will aim to ease such people into training gradually, by allowing them to join initially on a part-time basis, and with a flexible programme of activities to help to build up the necessary motivation and confidence. Training content will vary to suit individual needs and could include:

- literacy and numeracy training;
- computer literacy;
- communication skills;
- English as a second language;
- basic vocational training;
- job tasters;
- personal effectiveness;
- tasters of opportunities available within the main programme.



Quadrant Training Manager, Trish Woods (left) discusses directed new technology training with trainer Anthony Campbell-Lane.

Extended Introduction can last for up to 12 weeks, with the first four weeks as a part-time "taster" period, where required. Participants would continue to receive benefits plus full travel costs during this first phase. At the end of the fourth week, or earlier if they wish, participants will officially enter Employment Training and receive a training allowance.

Continuation funding

The key goal for Employment Training is to lead to full-time employment or self-employment. Employer involvement in providing practical training placements and in recruiting trainees when they leave the programme will be essential. But it is also important that trainees who leave the programme to take up a job before the end of their programme should be able to complete their training and gain the qualification for which they were working.

Incentives have now been introduced to encourage employers to continue training in such circumstances. To qualify, employers will need to ensure that the new employee continues with their directed training and completes their individual action plan. Where this happens and where trainees have been on Employment Training for at least two months before starting a job, continuation funding of £17.50 per week, (plus an additional premium of £10 per week where a supplementary grant was payable previously) will be paid to the training manager.

This should ensure that no trainee will need to choose between taking a job and continuing their training, and it underlines the commitment to delivering quality training through the programme.

Set fair

The development projects mounted over the past few months are pointing the way forward. The market place has responded very positively to the common sense of "training the workers without jobs to do the jobs without workers". ET is designed to meet many needs on both sides of the labour market—employers and workers. The signs are that—in the glare of public interest and the heat of much media debate—ET is set fair to deliver all that is expected of it.

Special Feature



Small Firms Minister, John Cope with Dee Taylor, Enquiry Officer, demonstrating the database to Brendan Donnellan, General Secretary, Association of Independent Businesses.

Everything a small business needs to know

The Department's Small Firms Service has recently made its national information database available for other small business advisory bodies to purchase. This article describes the development of the database and the benefits of sharing it.

The Small Firms Service "National Reference Book" is now on sale to other small business advisory services. John Cope, Small Firms Minister, announced this on July 5 when launching the Small Firms Service's Annual

Report for 1987-88. This stressed the value of small business advisory services working together to provide the best possible support for small businesses and those considering starting up for the first time.

The Small Firms Service

The Small Firms Service was set up by the Government in 1973, following the 1971 Bolton Committee report. The aim was to provide information to people wanting to start a new business or expand an existing one who lacked time or facilities to search out the information for themselves. In 1978 a counselling service was added, following a pilot scheme in the South West, in recognition of the substantial and unmet need of small firms for impartial and independent advice.

The Service is now run in England by the Department of Employment. It has around 100 staff, who operate from 11 regional Small Firms Centres, and over 300 counsellors most of whom are retired or semi-retired business men and women. It is operated in Scotland and Wales by the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies.

Access could not be simpler

The enquiry and counselling services offered are linked by a freefone which provides easy access to the Small Firms Service for the great majority of its clients. By dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Enterprise the caller is connected to an enquiry officer in that region's Small Firms Centre. The enquiry officer answers most enquiries directly, with the help of the database, backed up by all the major business reference sources. He or she can also send

out free leaflets and booklets and provide a signposting service to local authorities, Government Departments, professional and trade organisations, libraries, and other small business advisory bodies such as Chambers of Commerce and Local Enterprise Agencies.

Where business counselling is needed, a computerised booking system enables the enquiry officer to book a counselling session for the caller with one of the counsellors linked to the Centre. The counsellors are on contract to the Department in a unique partnership of private and public sectors, with expertise covering collectively 75 business functions and 80 industries or sectors. The first counselling session is held at the nearest of over 300 local Area Counselling Offices which may be the premises of Local Enterprise Agencies, Chambers of Commerce, local authorities, libraries, Jobcentres and Citizens Advice Bureaux.

Later sessions often take place at the client's premises. The first three sessions are free, with a small charge made for subsequent sessions. Counselling may cover general business advice on performance and plans, enable the client to test out business ideas, or relate to more specific areas such as marketing, raising finance, computerisation, stock control, or process change. Over 27,000 clients sought counselling in 1987-88.

As Mr Cope said: "This initiative is an important development for the Small Firms Service. The Annual Report highlights the emphasis that has been placed by the Service in developing links with its partners in the small business advisory world. The availability of the National Reference Book will serve to strengthen co-operation between all organisations encouraging enterprise."

The database was developed by the Small Firms Service as an aid to its free enquiry service, which now deals with over a quarter of a million requests for information from small businesses each year.

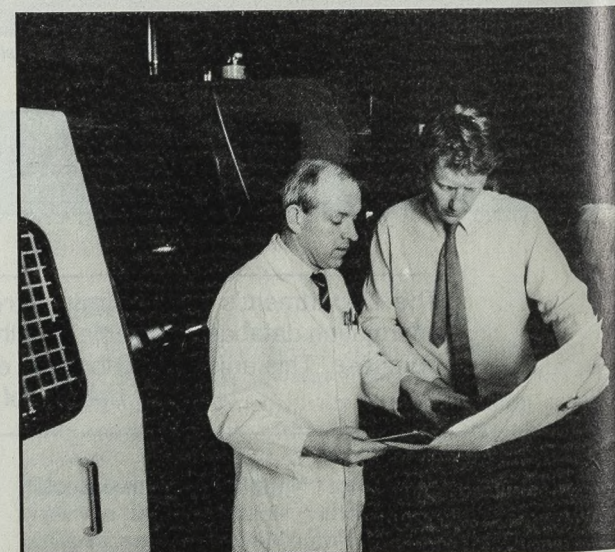


John Knights and client, Business Advice Centre, Leicester.

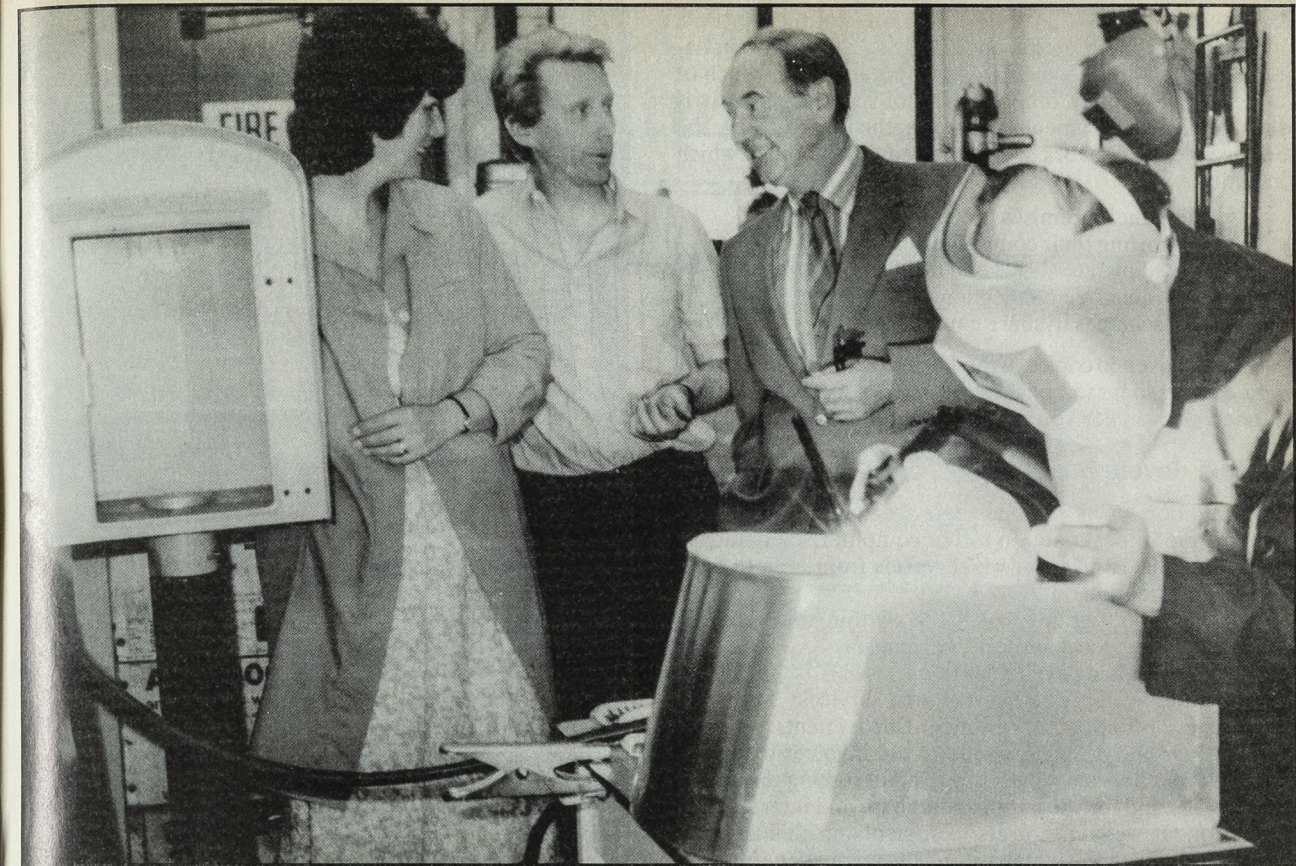
But the Reference Book is no ordinary book. It is a means of access by computer to the information and know-how that has been acquired by the Small Firms Service.

How did the database develop?

In 1984, it was decided to computerise SFS record keeping systems to speed up response times. It was then that the database was compiled, to enable the enquiry staff to input information, comments and notes that had been



Peter Williamson (left) of Dieline Toolmakers Ltd, with SFS counsellor.



Graham and Mrs Rodgers, Mayflower Metalcraft, Farnham with SFS counsellor.

Photo: Crown copyright

collected by individual officers since the Service's inception. Each enquiry officer had held a notebook in which to list contacts and notes, with back-up information in numerous files and papers. On licensing, for example, this included the types of business requiring a licence and how to apply for one. Other subjects always in demand were tax and national insurance and conditions of eligibility for Government grants.

When is a book not a book?

The Reference Book therefore is a computerised personal notebook. It draws on the knowledge and experience of all SFS staff, and is based on answers to questions actually asked by small businesses. It has not been drawn up on the basis of what they *might* wish to know but covers the topics of real interest to them. Information relevant nationally is termed the National Reference Book; and it is this that has now been made available for other advisory services.

The package

The package comprises:

- a system disk containing the software;
- 5¼" or 3½" diskettes containing the current edition of the database;
- a brief user guide.

The disks can be run on an IBM or IBM compatible micro-computer with a hard disc and occupies approximately 1.5 megabytes of space.

At present the National Reference Book covers over 100 subject headings from ACAS to Youth Schemes, taking in, for example, such topics as book-keeping, business names, company formation, employment practice, exporting,

sources of finance, statistical services, taxation and trademarks, to list a small selection. Each entry under these headings lists useful contacts, enquiry officer notes, and further reading, reference sources and training information.

An annual subscription of £250 plus VAT buys the package itself together with three quarterly updates, and this is available to non-commercial advisory services at a special price of £70 plus VAT.

Keeping up to date

The database is maintained by the SFS Head Office, in DE's Small Firms and Tourism Division. Enquiry officers forward regular updates which are incorporated into the database. The Division also systematically checks existing data and searches for additional material. Each line of Reference Book text shows the date when it was last checked.

What are the benefits of the National Reference Book?

The database has proved its worth to the Small Firms Service. Much of the information sought by enquirers can be provided at the touch of a few keys, in an easy to read format. As well as the obvious benefits of speed, accuracy and consistency it has enabled new staff to be trained much more effectively, taking advantage of the knowledge gained by experienced staff. It has also freed office space formerly required for the filing of reference material.

The database has been made available more widely in response to interest expressed by many advisory bodies familiar with the SFS who themselves have used the Service as a source of information to pass on to their

clients. It enables them to take advantage of the Service's work to improve the efficiency of its service and familiarise its staff with the benefits of computerisation, which of course affects many other aspects of its operation. It is thus a significant means of strengthening further the Service's existing work with other advisory bodies which includes:

- using their premises for counselling;
- supporting their counselling effort;
- providing fact sheets and briefing material;
- providing free publications;
- trial schemes to share counsellors.

Already over 60 copies of the Reference Book have been sold, largely so far to Local Enterprise Agencies, and many enquiries have been received.

Further development

In addition to its national data, regional Small Firms Centres input local data on to the computerised database they use. This is material which varies from area to area such as information on:

- loans or grants available within the region, including local authority schemes;
- local training available;
- other advisory bodies and their services;
- local offices of Government Departments.

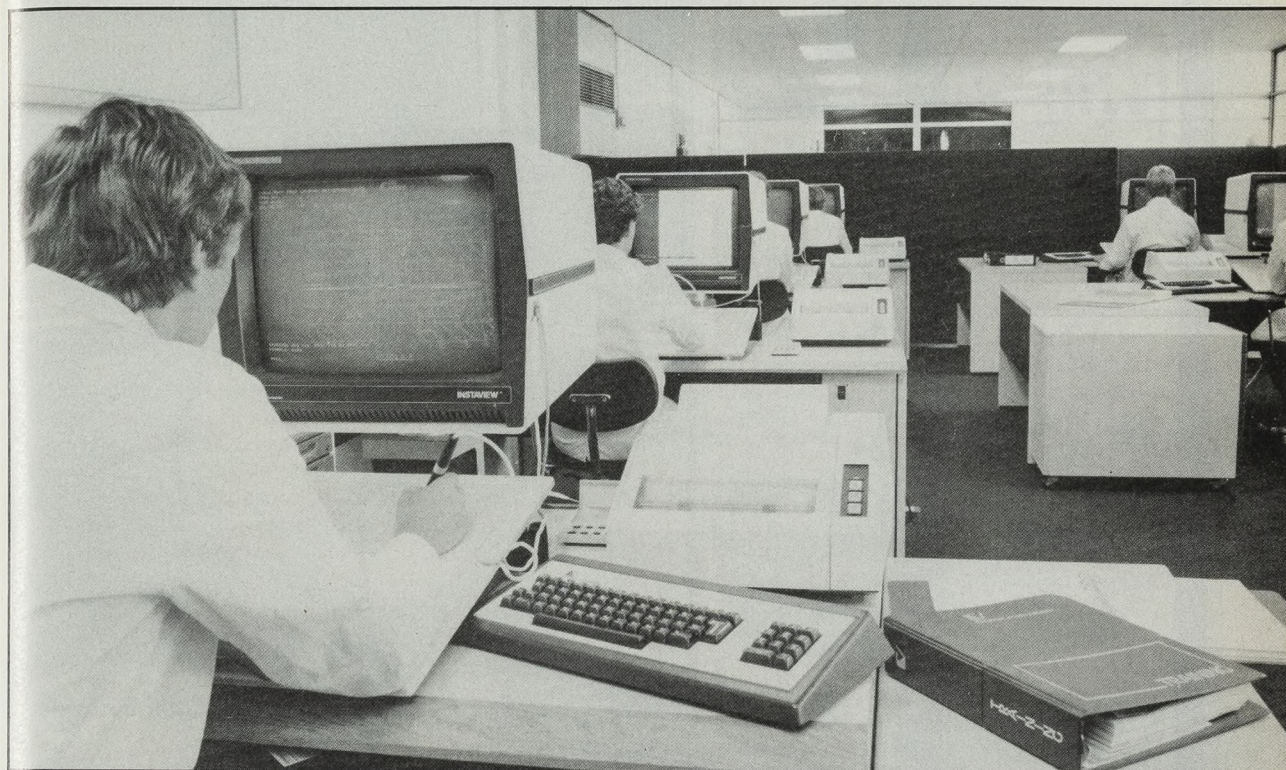
Clearly to adapt this for general use involves extensive work but the Service is considering undertaking this in the light of demand for the national database and interest in its extension. It welcomes users' comments on this and any other aspects of the database which might benefit from development or change. ■



Victor and Solange Tobutt with SFS counsellor, Wellington Hotel, Boscastle, Cornwall.

Photo: Crown copyright

Special Feature



The engineering design office at Austin Rover's Swindon plant.

Photo: Austin Rover

National Reference Book

The Small Firms Service National Reference Book may be purchased for £250 plus VAT. The purchaser receives a set containing a system disc together with disc(s) containing the current edition of the database. The package consists of 3½" discs or 5¼" discs. Quarterly updates will be provided for an annual subscription in succeeding years.

For a demonstration of the database contact your regional Small Firms Centre by dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Enterprise.

To buy the SFS National Reference Book, please complete the order form and post to:

**The Department of Employment,
Small Firms and Tourism 2A,
Room 116,
Steel House,
Tothill Street,
London SW1H 9NF**



Please send me sets of discs containing the Small Firms Service National Reference Book, price £287.50 (inclusive of VAT) each.

I require 3½" discs
5¼" discs *delete as appropriate*

I enclose a cheque for £ payable to the Department of Employment covering sets of discs at £287.50 each.

Name
Company name
Address
.....
Signature
Position in company

It would help us to know where you heard about the availability of the National Reference Book.

Please state

A SERVICE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Training for tomorrow

by Sadie Shinkins
Principal Research Officer, EITB

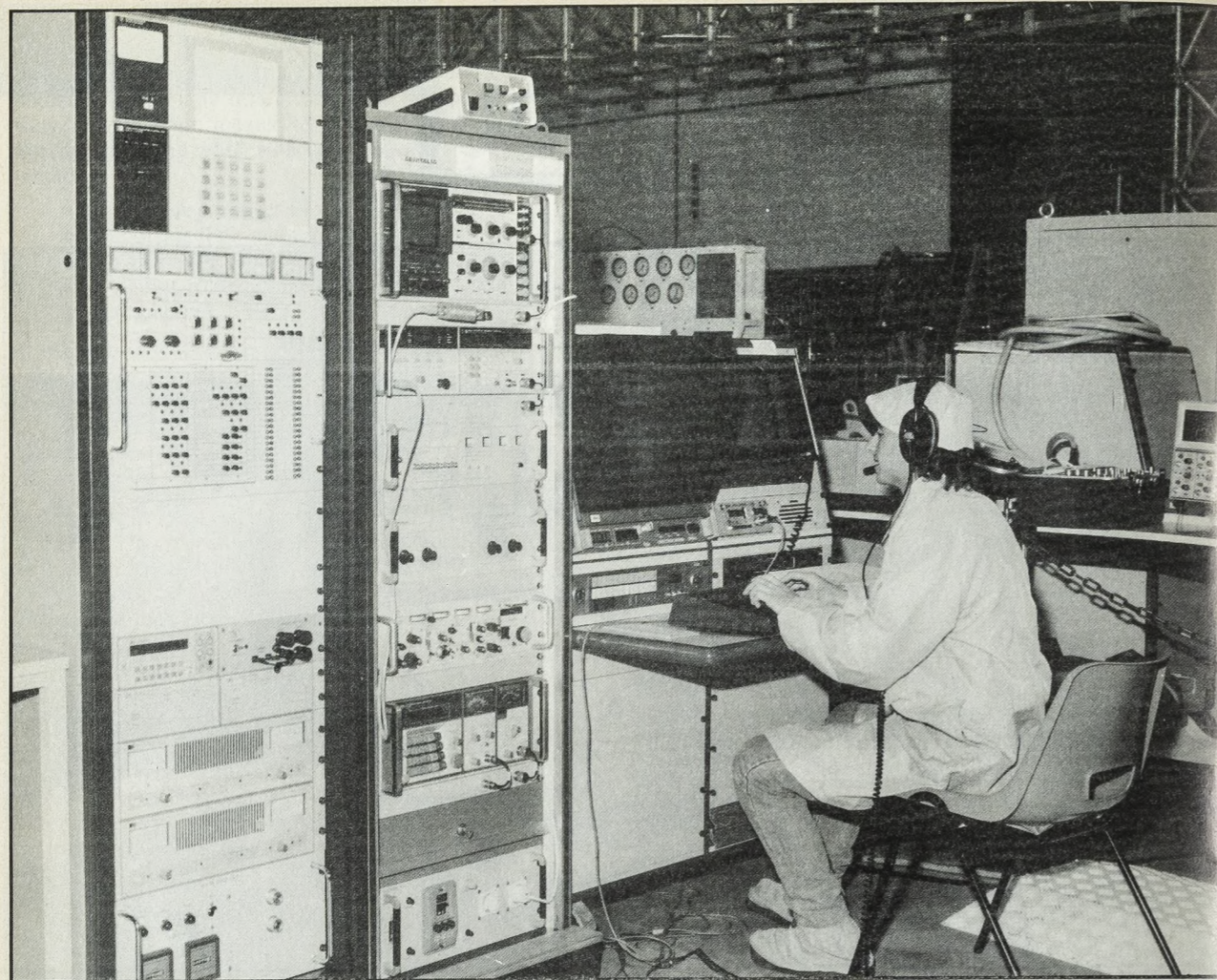
Most training in industry is carried out by 'occasional trainers' not full professionals. These occasional trainers need help in identifying training needs. A recent study by the Engineering Industry Training Board shows how the traditional role of the company trainer is changing and why there needs to be a new commitment to training, from the very top.

The importance of human resources development in effective competitiveness and company profitability is a message which has been increasingly stressed in recent years. So too has the message that in general Britain lags behind her international competitors in the status and resources allocated to training.

The nature of the training function in manufacturing engineering has changed considerably in recent years in response to the deep economic recession in the early part of this decade and the rapid diffusion of new technology. The recession led many companies to cut back drastically on the

resources allocated to training. At a time of large scale redundancies many cut—or stopped altogether—their craft, technician and graduate engineer recruitment and some even closed their training departments. Increased use of new technology in products and processes meant that staff responsible for training needed a higher level of technical knowledge and, very often, some experience in the particular technology in question in order to be able to

¹ *Training for Tomorrow*, EITB Research Report no 10, available from EITB Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH.



British Aerospace, Space and Communications Division, Stevenage.

Photo: British Aerospace

identify training requirements and deliver training. It is increasingly the case that technical and management staff are called on to undertake these tasks instead of training professionals.

Traditionally, the role of trainers in the engineering industry has been concerned primarily with the provision of training for young people recruited for craft, technician or technologist positions. The forthcoming dramatic decline in the number of young people joining the labour market¹ will therefore also have an impact on the role of trainers as well as forcing more companies to face up to the challenge of developing their existing employees to meet the business needs of the 1990s. These changes have major implications for the management, organisation and delivery of training. The study reported on here investigated the extent of those changes and in particular how companies were dealing with the manpower and training implications associated with the introduction of new technology.

Training policy

At the majority of the 268 establishments contacted in this study, training policies and priorities were set at board or director level, either in consultation with other managers or alone. Typically, a training plan was prepared, either by the training professionals after discussion with

departmental heads or by the line managers themselves, which was then presented by the personnel director to the board of directors for decisions on priority. It was comparatively rare for training or personnel staff to make the final decision on training policy or priorities. Just 2 per

Table 1 Level within establishment at which training policy and priorities are determined and training budget decided: percentage of respondents reporting at which level policies and priorities and budgets were decided

	Training policies and priorities	Training budget
Board/directors jointly	39	34
Board/managing director in conjunction with other managers	16	5
Managing director alone	12	7
Training/personnel staff (including personnel director)	4	4
Others in establishment†	7	12
Outside establishment at Group or HQ level	18	18
Group/HQ in conjunction with senior staff establishment	1	—
No training policy as such	2	2
No formal training budget	na	18
Total number of respondents	268	268

Note: Here and throughout the report percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. All percentages have been calculated on unrounded figures.
† Includes finance director, production director, department heads.
na—not applicable.

cent of establishments were reported as having no formal training policy.

Training budgets

One in five establishments contacted had no formal training budget. In the main, these were small establishments. Half of those with fewer than 100 employees (52 per cent) had no formal training budget. While this does not necessarily imply there was no expenditure on training, it does suggest that training needs were met on an *ad hoc*, reactive basis. About half of the survey respondents felt that their resources for training were satisfactory. Indeed, almost two-thirds of those with no formal training budget expressed satisfaction with their training resources.

Of course, even when there were formal training budgets, what was included in them varied greatly from company to company. This suggests that the amount of money invested in training is currently considerably under-reported. Indeed some respondents were concerned that if the spend on training was more easily identified, then it would be more readily cut.

A third of respondents reported that the training budget was determined at Board level. In 18 per cent of cases the training budget was determined outside the establishment, either at group or headquarters level.

In the view of the respondents there had been no recent change in the way resources for training were determined and allocated. However, a change in attitude within the company had led to a greater commitment to training at 10 per cent of establishments. This more positive attitude was usually linked to changes in senior personnel.

Responsibility for training

Interviews took place with those primarily responsible for training at the establishment. In 42 per cent of cases the person primarily responsible was the training manager or officer. For the remainder, training was an adjunct to other duties such as personnel or works management. The research clearly shows that relatively few training managers or officers report directly to top-level management within their companies. This is likely to impede the proper discussion of training policies and strategies at a senior level and the need for training to be seen as an integral part of the company's business plan.

Central training function

Half the respondents reported having a central training function at their establishment; that is a training department or someone with full-time responsibility for training. Such central functions were more common in large establishments than small ones as can be seen from figure 1. Some three-fifths of those with no central training function were either members of a group training association (44 per cent) or were part of large conglomerates and therefore had access to their groups' extensive training resources and expertise (16 per cent). This does still leave some 20 per cent of the sample with apparently no formal access to training expertise.

Staffing

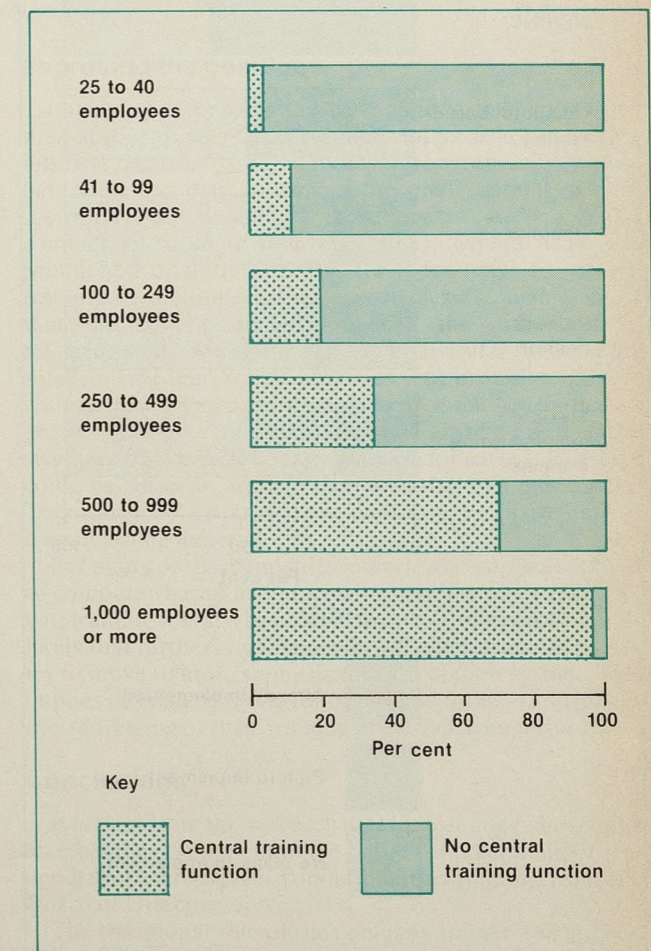
Very few companies reported extensive staffing resources for training. Nearly half of all those establishments with a central training function employed

just one full-time trainer each. Between two and four trainers were employed in each of the central training functions of a further 40 per cent. Such trainers tended to concentrate on the initial training of young people and the responsibility for further training and development of adult employees was more likely to rest with line managers. Establishments without a central training function relied on their line managers and department heads to identify training needs and see that they were met.

Changing role

The increased emphasis companies are placing on training their adult employees is among a number of factors affecting the role of the company trainer. Generally, companies accepted that training should be an integral part of any manager's responsibilities as effective human resource development improved a company's ability to compete in a rapidly changing world. From being one who trains there is evidence that the company trainer now needs to adopt a catalyst role. This will require new skills on the part of trainers as they become more like business analysts. Hence, the sort of people needed to head up training departments nowadays are strategic thinkers who know the business and understand its goals as well as the human resource development business. Such people would carry the credibility to be involved from an early stage in discussions on strategic goals. It is also necessary that such people have the political status within the organisation needed to do the job.

Figure 1 Central training function analysed by size of establishment



Involvement with new technology

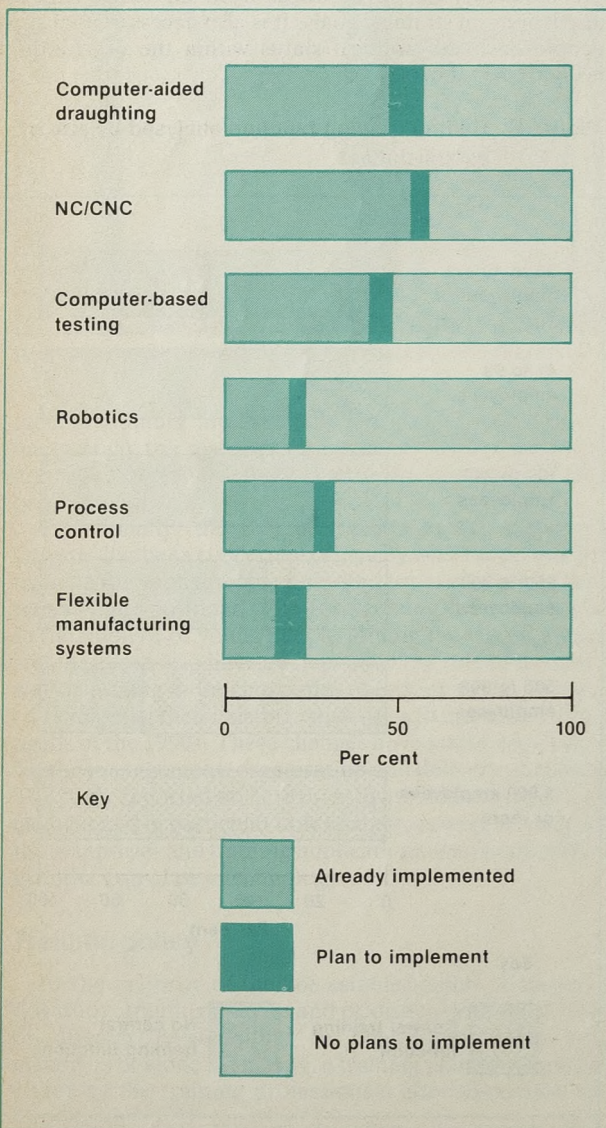
The incidence of computer-based technology in the engineering industry is highlighted in the report. Such technology included computer-aided draughting (CAD), computer numerical control machines (CNC), robotics, computer-aided engineering (CAE) and the manufacture of computer-based products. Computer-based office and business systems were excluded from the study.

In total, 85 per cent of respondents reported that some form of such new technology had been implemented or was planned. Although smaller establishments were less likely than larger ones to have introduced such technology, even among those with fewer than 40 employees more than half (57 per cent) had implemented at least one new system and nine out of ten establishments with more than 24 employees had some form of computer-based technology.

The two systems most likely to have been introduced were NC/CNC machine tools and CAD as can be seen from figure 2. Implementation of the other systems depended on an establishment's product and manufacturing process.

The introduction of such computer-based systems was

Figure 2 New technology: Implementation and planned implementation of various computer-based systems



handled in a variety of ways according to the nature of the system and the company. Some had employed outside consultants to conduct feasibility studies to identify the sort of computer system needed; others relied on their senior technical staff to identify an appropriate system.

The training implications of introducing new systems were not a prime concern for most companies. The technical ability to do the job was naturally paramount although the manufacturer/supplier was expected to provide training for certain key staff within the overall price for the system.

How are associated training needs identified?

The manager of the department in which a system was to be installed determined the training needs associated with the introduction of the new computer-based system. The best approach to this, found in the study, was for the departmental manager to take stock of the skills currently held by staff, discuss with the manufacturer or supplier any gaps in the skills necessary to operate the system and ask the manufacturer or supplier to formulate a training plan to overcome these gaps. All the establishments talked in terms of retraining existing employees to cope with the new computer-based systems rather than trying to recruit new staff.

From the in-depth interviews, which were mainly carried out in small and medium sized establishments, it is clear that most of the departmental managers involved in identifying training needs had received no training for such a task. They relied on their personal knowledge of their staff and a 'gut-feeling'.

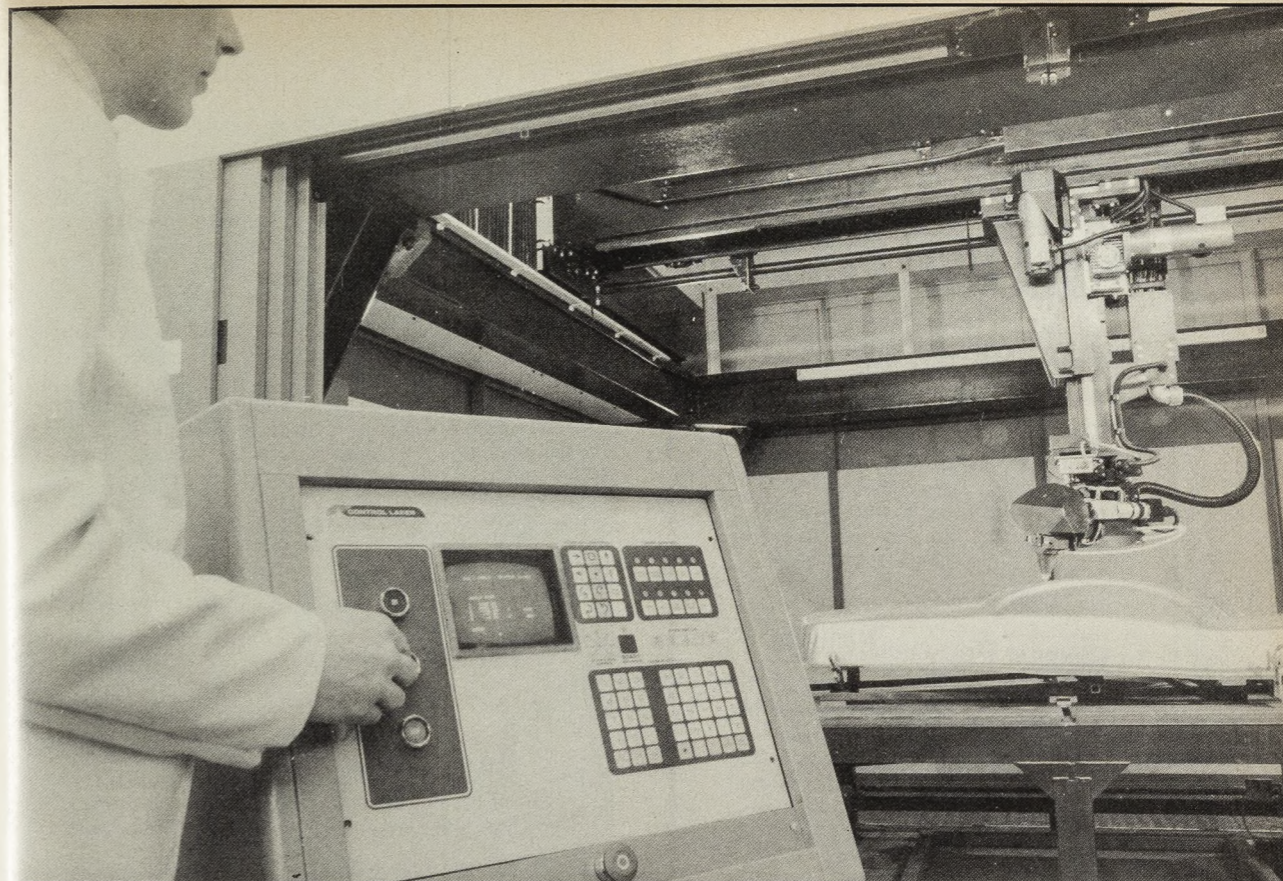
How are the training needs met?

The typical pattern of training associated with the introduction of a new computer-based system was of a cascade whereby a few key individuals were trained by the manufacturer or supplier off-site and who then went on to train others in their departments. Sometimes short courses at a local college of further education were used to provide a theoretical background to the supplier's more practical training.

An issue of concern raised in the report is the lack of systematic evaluation of the training provided by the manufacturers/suppliers. The vast majority of respondents were satisfied with the training provided but had not undertaken any systematic evaluation of the training. Many felt that since the system was working satisfactorily, their methods of identifying and meeting training needs must be successful. For most operators of the systems all they need was a basic working knowledge which did not require sophisticated training. There are obvious variations depending on the system and the level of programming an operator was expected to do. The question was raised however—were the training objectives set for the supplier ambitious enough? To be successful in the 1990s it will not be enough to buy in a new system and get it operational in the short term, the strategic company-wide implications need also to be addressed. A new CAD system should not just mean the fast production of detailed drawings but should have an impact on the entire production process as well as on the design process.

The occasional trainer

The study identified two sort of occasional trainers. The latter were non-training professionals who nevertheless had responsibilities for training. Generally, the responsibilities of line managers for training associated



Training on the UK's first computer-controlled five-axis laser cutting system at Austin Rover.

Photo: Austin Rover

with new technology were explicitly recognised. Less well recognised was the involvement of technical and departmental staff. Their involvement was *ad hoc* and related to the introduction and implementation of a particular computer-based system. The occasional trainers identified, were involved in actually carrying out training as well as in identifying training needs.

Training needs of occasional trainers

The two most common reported types of training required by occasional trainers were training in training techniques and training in instructional techniques. Personal attributes such as ability to listen, patience, ability to check understanding and ability to instil confidence in trainees were identified as essential for successful occasional trainers. In many companies those selected to be occasional trainers were chosen because it was perceived that they already had some of these qualities.

Variety of training provision

A wide variety of provision was reported to meet these training needs. Instructional-type courses which covered training techniques, instructional techniques, learning theory and inter-personal skills were the most widely used. Some companies, despite acknowledging a need for training in certain techniques, reported that no training was given.

By no means all staff called on to act as occasional trainers received training. Foremen and supervisors were the most likely occasional trainers to have received training, usually in instructional techniques which are of course already an integral part of many supervisory training programmes.

Improving the position

For many companies the training and development of their staff who have an occasional trainer role has to be a business decision based on its cost effectiveness. A widely held view was that, in view of the small amount of time spent on training and its frequency, it did not make commercial sense to remove a key individual from the production or design process for a few days to receive training in training. As yet, companies are unconvinced that the benefits would outweigh the difficulties in releasing staff for training. This is a particular problem for small and medium-sized companies. The provision of short courses locally at a reasonable cost might encourage a greater take-up. Consideration could also be given to the structure of available courses; release for several half days could be easier to arrange than for a full two-day course. There may be a market here for the appropriate sort of open learning material.

For many of the companies interviewed implementation of computer-based manufacturing systems was recent. As yet, training was at a basic level to enable its operation. It is likely that further training needs will emerge as companies try to move to more sophisticated use of their system. This implies an enhanced role for occasional trainers and makes the addressing of their training needs more important.

Conclusions

It is clear from this research that for training to be seen as an essential component in the battle for profitability there needs to be an explicit commitment to training from the Board of Directors down.

The traditional role of the company trainer is changing. There is a need for the trainer to act more as an internal

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Technical note

This present study provides an opportunity to examine the role of the trainer in the engineering industry with particular regard to the influence of the introduction of new technology and has been part-funded by the Training Commission within their programme of support for the training of trainers and staff development.

Objectives of the survey

The research was designed to investigate the training needs of engineering companies in relation to the introduction and use of new technology and how engineering companies were attempting to meet these needs. In particular, it looked at how these training requirements were impinging on the role of company trainers and other staff called upon to carry out training. The main purpose of the study was to identify the consequent training needs of all those involved in training to meet the needs associated with new technology, whether they were company trainers or other staff.

The detailed objectives of the study were to identify:

- who within the company was responsible for any training related to new technology;
- the proportion of their time spent on training;
- their responsibilities in terms of groups of workers, types of technology and types of training;
- the training methods and techniques currently being used and the resources accessible to the trainers;
- any training or background in training techniques and learning theory;
- the training needs of those responsible for carrying out training related to new technology, and
- how these needs are currently being met and how this might be improved.

Methodology

The study was design in two parts. The first part consisted of telephone interviews with the person responsible for training at selected establishments. A sample of 329 establishments was drawn from the EITB's register of establishments within its scope using a stratified random sampling method. In all, 268 interviews were successfully completed giving an overall response rate of 81 per cent. The second stage of the study, involved in-depth interviews in a small number of companies (25) to explore in greater detail the training associated with new technology and the background of those carrying out this training.

company consultant on training-related matters.

This research has identified the occasional trainer, a group of people with an occasional responsibility for training. In many companies this role is not yet recognised. However, in order for technical training and retraining of adult employees to be successful, occasional trainers need support and training themselves. A key finding has been that those responsible for initiating or undertaking training need to be trained in the identification of training needs. The EITB is currently identifying ways it can provide more help and support for the occasional trainer.

The role of suppliers and manufacturers in the delivery of training is an important one and this study urges companies to conduct systematic evaluations of the training provided by suppliers and manufacturers. ■

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1988

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

Sept 15, Thursday
Oct 13, Thursday
Nov 17, Thursday

Retail Prices Index

Sept 16, Friday
Oct 14, Friday
Nov 18, Friday

Tourism

Aug 31, Wednesday
Oct 5, Wednesday
Nov 2, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5599 (Ansafone Service). Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service). Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service). Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412. Tourism: 01-273 5507

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Unemployment has now fallen steadily month by month for the last two years. The seasonally adjusted total (excluding school leavers) fell sharply in July by 58,500 to 2,314,000, 896,000 lower than July 1986. July's figures also showed a further sharp fall in long-term unemployment, to less than one million.

Vacancies at jobcentres remain relatively high. In July there were 249,400 vacancies (seasonally adjusted excluding Community Programme), 6 per cent more than a year ago.

Employment continues to grow strongly. The workforce in employment increased by 119,000 in the first quarter of 1988, bringing the total rise since March 1983 to 2,140,000. The latest figures for manufacturing employment fell by about 8,000 in June 1988. This suggests that the trend is still downwards though not at the rate observed in 1986 and early 1987.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the

year to June 1988 was 8½ per cent, unchanged since November 1987.

The annual rate of inflation in July, rose to 4.8 per cent from 4.6 per cent in June. The overall level of prices in July was 0.1 higher than June compared with a fall of 0.1 per cent recorded between the corresponding months in 1987.

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action in the 12 months to June is provisionally recorded at 2.1 million. This compares with 3.6 million days lost in the 12 months to June 1987, and an annual average of 10.9 million days for the ten-year period, ending June 1987.

The numbers of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in May 1988 was estimated to be 7 per cent lower than the same month in 1987, with visits by North American and Western European residents down by 13 and 6 per cent, respectively. During the same month UK residents made 12 per cent fewer visits abroad than in May 1987. The travel account of the balance of payments was in deficit by £400 million in the three months to May,

compared with a £269 million deficit in the same period of 1987.

Economic background

The UK economy is maintaining its strong rate of growth. Provisional estimates of *Gross Domestic Product* indicate that the output of the whole economy between the first and second quarters of 1988 rose by 1½ per cent. The level of output in the second quarter was about 5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the second quarter of 1988 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1½ per cent compared with the previous quarter and to be 4½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 1988 was 1½ per cent higher than in the first quarter and was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. Within the quarter the May index exceeded the previous monthly peak, in June 1974. Between the two latest quarters, there was an increase of 4 per cent in the output of the metals and engineering and allied industries, little change in the output of the chemicals, food, drink and tobacco and 'other manufacturing' industries, while the output of 'other minerals' fell by 2 per cent and textiles and clothing industries fell by 1 per cent. Output in the energy sector in the second quarter of 1988 increased by ½ per cent on the previous quarter which was affected by the mild winter and disputes in the coal industry. However, it was still 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure continues to grow strongly. In the second quarter of 1988 it was estimated at £44.7 billion, at 1980 prices. This is about ½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter and nearly 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The index of the volume of *retail sales* in July 1988 was provisionally estimated at 139.5 (1980 = 100). In the three months to July 1988 the level of sales was nearly 1½ per cent above that in the previous three months and 6¾ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Capital expenditure has grown rapidly over the last year. Provisional estimates of

expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries in the second quarter of 1988 were over 3½ per cent higher than in the preceding quarter, and 11 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry increased by 9 per cent between the latest two quarters, and was 12½ per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1987. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was almost 1 per cent higher than in the preceding quarter, and over 10 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

The increase in retailers' *stocks* in the second quarter of 1988 represented the thirteenth successive quarter of stock building in the industry. In the second quarter there were also increases in manufacturing and wholesale stocks. The stock figures have been rebased on 1985. Wholesalers increased their stocks by around £145 million, following a reduction of about £11 million in the previous quarter. Stocks held by retailers increased by £250 million, and manufacturers increased their stocks by nearly £20 million bringing stock building in the first half of the year to £75 million. In the first quarter of 1988 stocks held in energy and water supply industry fell by about £40 million.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in July is provisionally estimated to have been minus £1.1 billion (that is, a net repayment) bringing the total for the first four months of the financial year 1988-89 to minus £3.2 billion. This compares with a PSBR of £1.0 billion in the first four months of 1987-88. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero in July. The PSBR, excluding privatisation proceeds, is provisionally estimated to have been minus £0.8 billion in the first four months of 1988-89, compared with £4.0 billion in the same period of last year.

Sterling's effective exchange rate index in July 1988 fell by 1 per cent to 75.6. Sterling fell by around 4 per cent against the US dollar and was broadly unchanged against the yen. Sterling rose by ½ per cent against the deutschmark and by 1 per cent against the EMS currencies in total. The sterling index was 4 per cent higher than in July 1987 as sterling had risen by 6 per cent against the dollar, 5½ per

cent against the deutschmark and 7 per cent against EMS currencies. However, it had fallen by 6 per cent against the Japanese yen.

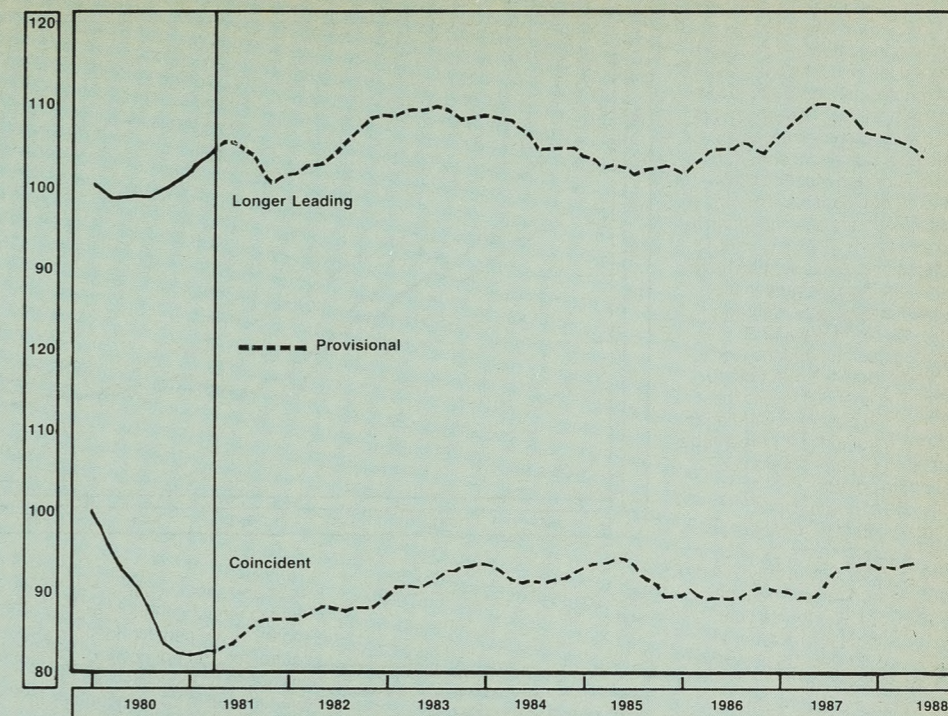
The UK base lending rate increased by ½ percentage point to 11 per cent on August 8, 1988. Early in 1988 it was 8½ per cent. The rate rose to 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, but then fell in successive ½ percentage point stages to 7½ per cent on May 17. This was followed by several ½ percentage point increases to land at 11 per cent on August 8, 1988.

The current account of the *balance of payments* in July 1988 is estimated to have been in deficit by almost £2.2 billion compared with a deficit of £1.0 billion in June. In the three months ended July, the current account showed a deficit of £4.4 billion compared with a deficit of £2.6 billion in the previous three months. Visible trade in the same period was in deficit by £5.9 billion compared with a deficit of £3.8 billion in the three months ended in April. The surplus on invisibles in the latest three months is projected at £1.5 billion. In the three months to July 1988 the *volume of exports* rose by 1 per cent to be 3½ per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Imports grew rapidly. The *volume of imports* in the three months to July 1988 was 13 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 18 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago.

Employment

Estimates of the number of employees in the *production industries* for June 1988 are the only figures newly available this

CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups



month. The number of employees employed in *manufacturing industries* in Great Britain fell by an estimated 8,000 in June 1988 and by 22,000 in the second quarter of 1988. This suggests that the trend is still downwards though not at the rate observed in 1986 and early 1987.

Figures for employees in the rest of the economy and the *workforce in employment* in Great Britain remain as published last month except for very slight (positive)

revisions to reflect some late data now available. The *workforce in employment*—which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes—increased by 119,000 in the first quarter of 1988, contributing to overall increases of 618,000 in the year to March 1988. In the five years since March 1983, the workforce in employment increased by 2,140,000, of which

employees in employment, the self-employed and work-related government training programmes accounted for 1,064,000, 747,000 and 334,000, respectively.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries remained high at 13.18 million hours a week worked in June, giving an average of 13.37 million hours for the second quarter of 1988, compared with 13.77 million hours in the previous quarter and 12.50 million hours for the second quarter of 1987.

The hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries remained low at 0.24 million hours a week in June 1988.

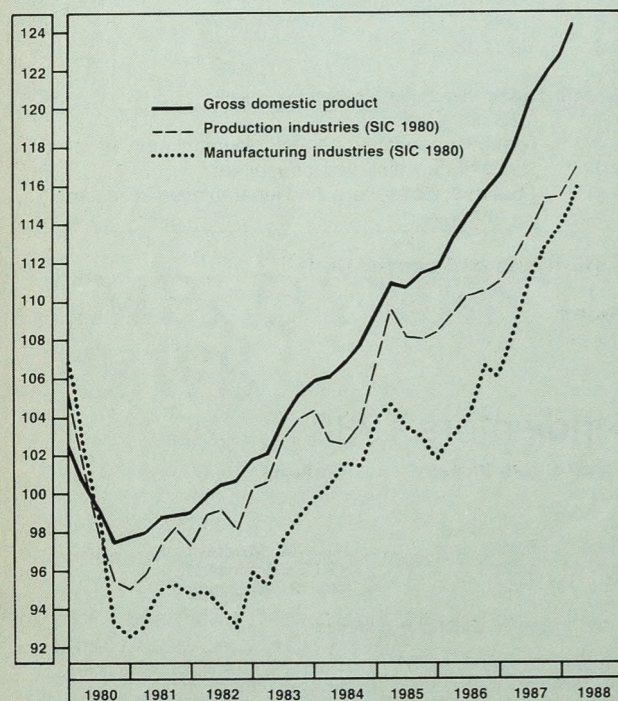
The *index of average weekly hours worked* by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 104.2 in June 1988. This gave an average of 104.3 in the second quarter of 1988, compared with 103.6 in the second quarter of 1987.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of *unemployment* (claimants excluding school leavers) in the United Kingdom fell sharply, by 58,500 between June and July, to 2,314,000, the lowest level (on a consistent basis) since June 1981. The unemployment rate fell to 8.2 per cent of the workforce. The

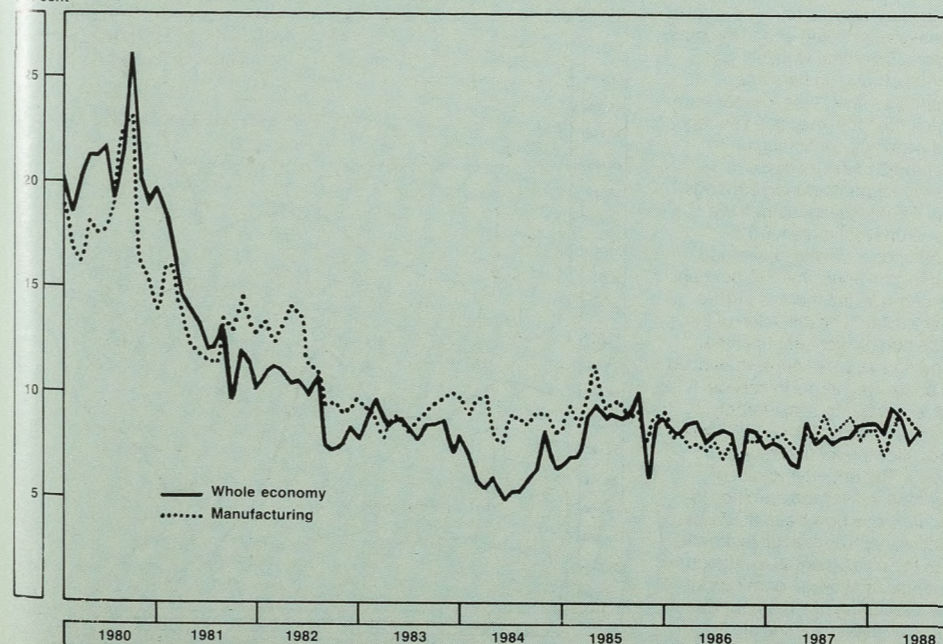
OUTPUT INDICES

Seasonally adjusted (1980=100)



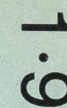
AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year

Percent



EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions



	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR) (6) (7)	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																			
1985 Q2	27,494	7,218	3,359	..	12,617	..	..	27,274	..	..	22,851	59,533	..	2,040	13,519	4,354	3,185	114,857
Q3	27,602 R	7,290	3,342	..	12,658	..	..	27,332	..	..	22,980	59,670	..	2,087	13,557	4,374	3,200	115,494
Q4	27,642	7,397	3,364	..	12,773	..	..	27,392	..	..	22,998	59,665	..	2,097	13,621	4,375	3,202	116,187
1986 Q1	27,687 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,851	..	..	27,438	..	..	23,175	60,095	..	2,106	13,684	4,389	3,221	116,962
Q2	27,742	7,514	3,374	..	12,862	..	..	27,464	..	..	23,226	60,050	..	2,125	13,770	4,392	3,231	117,642
Q3	27,843 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,859	..	..	27,513	..	..	23,109	60,370	..	2,132	13,807	4,378	3,242	118,203
Q4	27,876	7,598	3,394	..	12,908	..	..	27,531	..	..	23,410	60,291	..	2,148	13,899	4,386	3,254	118,557
1987 Q1	27,886 R	7,637	3,418	..	13,024	..	..	27,583	..	..	23,391	60,527	..	2,161	13,988	4,415	3,267	119,151
Q2	27,970 R	7,698	3,416	..	13,094	..	..	27,655	..	..	23,378	60,760	..	2,166	14,337	4,418	3,273	119,626
Q3	27,971 R	7,745	3,436	..	13,138	..	..	27,700	..	..	23,479	60,888	..	2,176	14,469	4,416	3,285	120,053
Q4	27,947 R	7,741	3,452	..	13,224	..	..	27,707	..	..	23,415	61,204	..	2,179	14,517	4,441	..	120,568
1988 Q1	27,952 R	7,800	..	..	13,322	..	..	27,707	..	..	23,588	61,423	..	2,175	14,575	4,463	..	121,142
Civilian employment																			
1985 Q2	24,281 R	6,606	3,238	..	11,279	..	..	24,968	..	..	20,516	58,048	..	1,993	10,535	4,227	3,155	106,819
Q3	24,377 R	6,693	3,223	..	11,366	..	..	25,039	..	..	20,598	58,123	..	2,029	10,554	4,255	3,171	107,190
Q4	24,394	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,921	25,093	..	..	20,520	58,029	..	2,045	10,602	4,259	3,175	107,984
1986 Q1	24,375 R	6,849	3,253	..	11,605	..	..	25,164	..	..	20,625	58,471	..	2,066	10,693	4,267	3,185	108,760
Q2	24,424	6,917	3,272	..	11,629	..	..	25,225	..	..	20,615	58,422	..	2,083	10,789	4,272	3,204	109,223
Q3	24,561 R	6,935	3,305	..	11,620	..	..	25,311	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,091	10,840	4,265	3,217	109,973
Q4	24,662	6,958	3,285	..	11,683	..	20,930	25,359	..	..	20,659	58,630	..	2,104	10,937	4,272	3,230	110,434
1987 Q1	24,759 R	7,026	3,280	..	11,778	..	..	25,407	..	..	20,657	58,761	..	2,112	11,023	4,326	3,244	111,271
Q2	24,977 R	7,056	3,286	..	11,909	..	..	25,430	..	..	20,584	58,966	..	2,126	11,364	4,328	3,246	112,147
Q3	25,135 R	7,123	3,303	..	11,993	..	..	25,455	..	..	20,590	59,189	..	2,136	11,493	4,336	3,260	112,854
Q4	25,267 R	7,117	3,311	..	12,138	..	20,940	25,465	..	..	20,526	59,526	..	2,131	11,594	4,362	3,260	113,486
1988 Q1	25,385 R	7,233	..	..	12,271	..	..	25,494	..	..	20,711	59,792	..	2,124	11,684	4,389	..	114,214
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1987 unless stated																			Thousand
Civilian labour force:																			
Male	16,235 R	4,616	2,052	2,428	7,427	1,500	13,296	16,607	2,505	902	14,747	36,550	3,709	1,209	9,553	2,300	2,039	66,207	
Female	11,657 R	3,089	1,375	1,694	5,694	1,284	10,226	11,063	1,383	393	8,669	24,290	2,031	962	4,772	2,122	1,206	53,658	
All	27,893 R	7,705	3,427	4,122	13,121	2,784	23,522	27,669	3,888	1,295	23,416	60,840	5,740	2,171	14,324	4,421	3,244	119,865	
Civilian employment:																			
Male	14,212 R	4,256	1,978	2,231	6,793	1,438	12,153	15,398	2,378	729	13,519	35,510	3,365	1,188	7,901	2,256	2,025	62,107	
Female	10,775 R	2,822	1,319	1,414	5,161	1,192	8,822	10,042	1,223	339	7,065	23,600	1,770	938	3,470	2,081	1,193	50,334	
All	24,987 R	7,079	3,297	3,644	11,954	2,630	20,976	25,440	3,601	1,068	20,584	59,110	5,135	2,126	11,370	4,337	3,219	112,440	
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																			Per cent
Male:																			
Agriculture	3.4	7.0	7.7	3.6	..	..	..	4.5	24.0	..	10.5	7.2	..	8.5	16.2	5.5	7.6	4.3
Industry	40.2	35.0	48.7	38.5	..	..	..	50.1	33.6	..	37.8	38.1	..	38.0	39.0	43.9	47.1	36.3
Services	56.4	58.0	43.6	57.9	..	..	..	45.4	42.4	..	51.7	54.7	..	53.5	44.8	50.5	45.3	59.3
Female:																			
Agriculture	1.1	4.1	10.1	1.6	..	..	..	6.3	37.3	..	10.7	9.9	..	4.1	12.6	2.3	4.7	1.4
Industry	17.0	13.9	21.2	14.1	..	..	..	25.8	17.3	..	22.7	27.2	..	12.0	17.2	14.4	21.8	15.7
Services	81.9	82.0	68.8	84.3	..	..	..	67.9	45.3	..	66.6	62.9	..	83.9	70.2	83.3	73.6	82.9
All:																			
Agriculture	2.4	5.8	8.6	2.8	4.9	5.9	7.1	5.2	28.5	15.7	10.5	8.3	4.8	6.5	15.1	3.9	6.5	3.0	
Industry	30.2	26.6	37.7	29.1	25.3	28.2	30.8	40.5	28.1	28.7	32.6	33.8	26.8	26.5	32.4	29.8	37.7	27.1	
Services	67.4	67.6	53.7	68.2	69.8	65.9	62.1	54.2	43.4	55.6	56.8	57.9	68.4	66.9	52.5	66.2	55.8	69.9	

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1966-1986" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation and international comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes: 1 For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportion by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers 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 1986.

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.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
									(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week			(Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.93		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776	12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000	12.9	
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39		6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645	14.4	
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98		4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416	15.1	
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72		5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4	
1987	1,359	36.1	9.3	12.68		4	148	21	207	10.0	25	0.7	364	14.8	
Week ended															
1986 June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	11.28	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	448	12.7
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	11.66	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	395	14.3
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	11.77	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	433	15.3
Sept 13	1,280	33.8	9.2	11.81	11.68	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	434	13.8
Oct 14	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	11.77	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	814	14.9
Nov 15	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	12.06	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	482	13.5
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	11.62	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	511	14.0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30.6	8.6	9.75	11.47	11	423	28	281	9.9	39	1.0	704	568	18.1
Feb 14	1,305	35.1	9.3	11.97	12.09	4	172	34	341	10.0	38	1.0	514	417	13.4
Mar 14	1,354	36.3	9.2	12.44	12.27	3	109	35	339	9.8	37	1.0	448	357	12.0
Apr 11	1,329	35.8	9.2	12.25	12.44	4	103	29	273	9.5	33	0.9	435	406	13.3
May 16	1,353	36.4	9.3	12.85	12.38	3	129	23	229	10.1	26	0.7	358	369	13.9
June 13	1,396	37.2	9.3	12.97	12.68	3	129	14	132	9.4	17	0.5	262	306	15.2
July 11	1,334	35.3	9.4	12.54	12.49	4	172	16	153	9.9	20	0.5	325	355	16.4
Aug 15	1,268	33.5	9.4	11.88	12.70	3	116	15	124	8.4	18	0.5	240	281	13.6
Sept 12	1,377	36.0	9.5	13.09	12.96	2	89	12	104	8.7	14	0.4	193	236	13.6
Oct 10	1,468	38.4	9.7	14.10	13.66	3	117	15	140	9.5	18	0.5	264	287	14.5
Nov 14	1,516	39.6	9.5	14.24	13.58	3	105	15	245	15.9	18	0.5	395	376	19.5
Dec 12	1,476	38.6	9.7	14.32	13.42 R	3	106	14	118	8.5	17	0.4	224	276	13.5
1988 Jan 16	1,370	36.1	9.3	12.72	14.48	3	127	19	179	9.6	22	0.6	306	246	14.0
Feb 13	1,433	37.7	9.3	13.33	13.44	3	102	23	237	10.5	25	0.7	339	276	13.5
Mar 12	1,452	38.2	9.4	13.59	13.40	2	80	20	206	10.4	22	0.6	286	227	13.2
Apr 16 R	1,445	38.1	9.1	13.14	13.33	2	72	19	170	8.9	21	0.5	241	225	11.6
May 14 R	1,500	39.5	9.2	13.85	13.59	1	49	17	171	9.9	19	0.5	221	240	11.9
June 11	1,424	37.4	9.5	13.47	13.18	1	47	17	157	9.1	18	0.5	203	240	11.0
SIC 1980															
Week ended															
June 11, 1988															
Metal manufacturing	59.2	42.9	10.2	0.61			0.3	0.2	1.2	7.7	0.2	0.1	1.5	9.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	75.7	44.7	10.6	0.80		0.2	6.0	0.3	3.3	11.5	0.4	0.3	9.3	21.1	
Chemical industry	61.6	31.7	10.6	0.65			1.8	0.2	2.0	8.7	0.3	0.1	3.8	13.9	
Basic industrial chemicals (251)	27.0	31.8	10.9	0.29			1.7	0.2	2.0	8.7	0.3	0.3	3.7	13.7	
Metal goods nes	125.0	46.6	9.3	1.16			1.1	0.9	9.4	11.0	0.9	0.3	10.5	11.9	
Hand tools, finished metal goods (316)	66.3	41.2	9.1	0.60			0.5	0.8	9.0	11.3	0.8	0.5	9.5	11.9	
Mechanical engineering	251.0	50.6	9.3	2.34			1.3	0.7	6.0	8.5	0.7	0.1	7.3	9.9	
Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328)	123.8	49.8	9.1	1.12			1.3	0.2	2.1	10.5	0.3	0.1	3.4	11.3	
Electrical and electronic engineering	117.9	32.3	8.4	1.00			0.3	0.8	8.8	11.2	0.8	0.2	9.2	11.5	
Telecommunication equipment (344)	27.4	29.7	7.5	0.21			0.2						0.2	40.0	
Motor vehicles	85.2	41.4	8.9	0.75				0.1	1.4	9.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	9.7	
Motor vehicles and engines (351)	22.5	29.2	10.1	0.23											
Other transport equipment	54.1	34.3	8.7	0.47		0.1	2.7	0.3	1.9	6.7	0.4	0.2	4.6	13.1	
Aerospace equipment (364)	30.5	34.5	7.7	0.24											
Instrument engineering	22.5	31.8	7.4	0.17				0.2	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	7.8	
Food, drink and tobacco (411-429)	162.6	36.2	10.0	1.63		0.1	3.5	1.5	12.6	8.4	1.5	0.3	16.1	10.7	
Textile industry	62.6	28.0	9.3	0.58		0.3	13.9	3.2	30.0	9.4	3.5	1.6	43.8	12.4	
Footwear and clothing	32.2	12.8	5.6	0.18		0.2	6.3	6.9	51.9	7.5	7.1	2.8	58.2	8.2	
Timber and wooden furniture	79.6	46.6	9.7	0.77		0.1	3.6	0.8	8.5	10.7	0.9	0.5	12.1	13.7	
Paper, printing and publishing	109.1	34.0	9.4	1.03			0.4	0.3	1.9	6.7	0.3	0.1	2.3	8.0	
Paper and paper products (471, 472)	36.2	34.8	10.3	0.37					0.2				0.6		
Printing and publishing (475)	72.8	33.5	9.0	0.66				0.2	1.7	8.5	0.2	0.1	1.7	8.5	
Rubber and plastics	64.5	39.8	9.7	0.63			1.5	0.4	2.6	6.3	0.4	0.3	4.1	9.8	
Other manufacturing	19.0	28.9	8.9	0.17			0.3	0.1	0.9	10.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	12.9	
All manufacturing	1,423.6	37.4	9.5	13.47		1.2	46.5	17.3	156.8	9.1	18.4	0.5	203.3	11.0	

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

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

Hours of work—operatives in manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

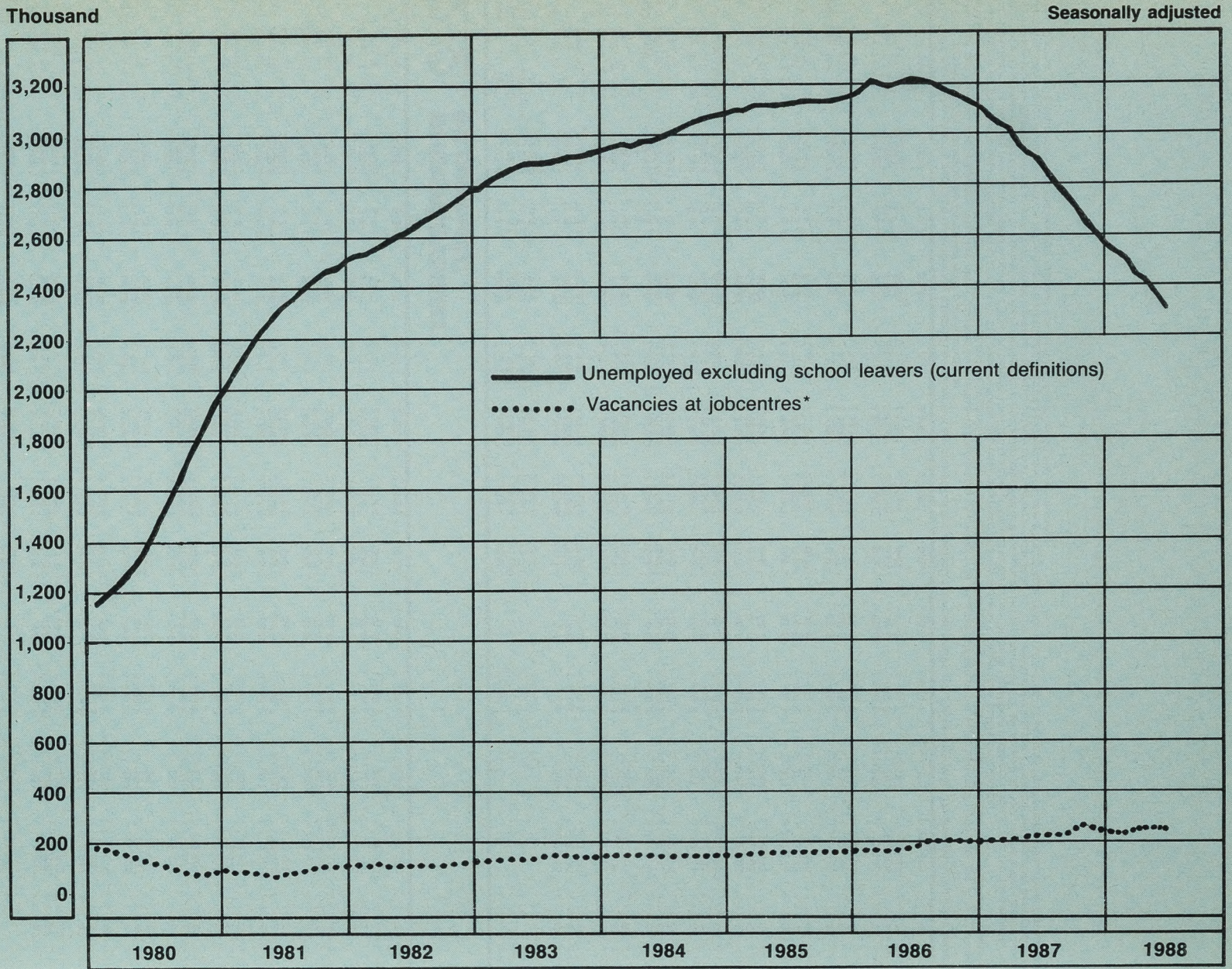
GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49			43-45	41, 42	21-49			43-45	41, 42
1981	89.0	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.3	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.6	85.0	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.5
1983	82.6	82.5	77.3	85.1	87.4	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.6	100.2
1984	83.4	84.3	73.6	87.0	84.3	102.7	103.5	104.5	105.8	100.3
1985	82.8	82.9	74.6	86.4	83.3	103.2	104.9	105.5	105.6	100.5
1986	80.1	78.6	68.5	85.1	82.7	102.9	103.9	104.1	104.6	100.0
1987	79.9	77.7	66.8	83.8	81.4	103.7	106.1	106.7	105.4	100.1
Week ended										
1986 Feb 8	81.4					103.2				
Mar 8	81.1	80.0	72.0	86.5	84.6	103.1	104.3	104.8	105.0	100.4
Apr 12	80.8					102.9				
May 17	80.3					102.8				
June 14	79.7	78.3	69.1	85.6	83.4	102.6	103.6	103.4	104.4	99.8
July 12	79.6					102.9				
Aug 16	79.4					102.9				
Sept 13	79.2	78.1	66.7	84.1	81.3	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.2	99.9
Oct 11	78.9					102.6				
Nov 15	79.1					102.9				
Dec 13	79.1	77.9	66.2	84.1	81.5	103.0	104.4	104.5	104.6	100.0
1987 Jan 10	78.5					102.9				
Feb 14	79.0					103.2				
Mar 14	79.2	77.1	66.5	83.8	82.1	103.4	105.1	105.9	105.1	99.9
Apr 11	79.2					103.5				
May 16	79.4					103.5				
June 13	79.7	77.4	66.6	84.3	81.3	103.8	105.7	106.5	105.4	100.0
July 11	79.5					103.6				
Aug 15	79.7					103.8				
Sept 12	79.8	77.7	66.9	83.8	81.1	104.0	106.1	106.7	105.5	100.4
Oct 10	82.4					104.4				
Nov 14	82.1					104.3				
Dec 12	80.1	78.4	67.0	83.1	81.1	104.4	107.5	107.5	105.7	100.0
1988 Jan 16	80.7					105.0				
Feb 13	80.1					104.4				
Mar 12	80.1	77.9	65.9	83.2	81.2	104.4	107.4	107.4	105.4	99.6
Apr 16	79.8 R					104.3 R				
May 14	79.9 R					104.4 R				
June 11	79.5	76.7	65.4	81.3	81.5	104.2	106.5	107.7	104.5	100.1

1.13 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1988: regions

Week ended June 11, 1988	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent- age of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Hours lost		Hours lost				
							Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all operatives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time		
Analysis by region													
South East	376.5	38.9	9.2	3,449.2	—	1.0	0.9	6.5	7.2	0.9	0.1	7.5	8.3
Greater London *	160.1	41.0	8.7	1,387.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglia	50.1	36.8	10.0	503.0	—	—	0.2	1.2	7.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	7.3
South West	109.5	43.1	9.6	1,047.0	0.1	3.2	2.4	17.5	7.2	2.5	1.0	20.7	8.2
West Midlands	218.9	40.2	9.4	2,048.2	—	0.9	1.7	16.4	9.8	1.7	0.3	17.3	10.3
East Midlands	133.6	36.6	9.7	1,294.9	0.3	10.4	5.1	42.6	8.4	5.3	1.5	53.0	9.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	145.9	38.1	10.0	1,455.2	0.2	9.6	2.4	25.5	10.6	2.6	0.7	35.1	13.3
North West	168.9	34.5	9.5	1,602.6	0.1	3.3	2.0	19.6	9.7	2.1	0.4	22.8	10.9
North	64.6	30.8	9.6	620.5	0.1	3.5	0.4	2.3	5.6	0.5	0.2	5.7	11.7
Wales	53.7	32.7	9.0	483.9	0.2	7.9	1.0	8.2	7.9	1.2	0.7	16.1	13.1
Scotland	101.9	35.2	9.5	968.2	0.2	6.7	1.2	17.1	14.3	1.4	0.5	23.8	17.4

* Included in South East.



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

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										MARRIED	UNITED KINGDOM												
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				Number											
	Number	Per cent workforce†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over														
						Number	Per cent workforce†							Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended									
1984	3,159.8	11.6	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.7	11.0																	
1985	3,271.2	11.8	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.5	11.2																	
1986**	3,289.1	11.7	104.0	..	3,185.1	3,180.4	11.4																	
1987	2,953.4	10.7	73.4	..	2,880.0	2,880.0	10.2																	
1986	July 10	3,279.6	11.7	101.6	125.1	3,178.0	3,210.3	11.5	1.5	5.1	381	2,832	67											
	Aug 14	3,280.1	11.7	92.3	113.8	3,187.8	3,206.3	11.5	-4.0	2.1	318	2,896	67											
	Sept 11	3,332.9	11.9	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,185.7	11.4	-20.6	-7.7	423	2,842	68											
	Oct 9	3,237.2	11.6	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,163.5	11.3	-22.2	-15.6	353	2,817	67											
	Nov 13	3,216.8	11.5	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,150.7	11.3	-12.8	-18.5	323	2,827	67											
	Dec 11	3,229.2	11.5	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,120.7	11.1	-30.0	-21.7	290	2,870	69											
1987	Jan 8	3,297.2	11.7	89.2	..	3,208.0	3,112.2	11.0	-8.5	-17.1	297	2,930	71											
	Feb 12	3,225.8	11.4	79.9	..	3,145.9	3,066.5	10.9	-45.7	-28.1	291	2,867	68											
	Mar 12	3,143.4	11.1	72.3	..	3,071.1	3,037.3	10.8	-29.2	-27.8	261	2,815	67											
	Apr 9	3,107.1	11.0	66.6	..	3,040.6	3,021.4	10.7	-15.9	-30.3	284	2,758	65											
	May 14	2,986.5	10.6	74.9	..	2,911.5	2,950.9	10.5	-70.5	-38.5	246	2,677	63											
	June 11	2,905.3	10.3	69.4	103.6	2,835.9	2,922.2	10.4	-28.7	-38.4	243	2,601	62											
	July 9	2,906.5	10.3	63.9	128.9	2,842.5	2,873.1	10.2	-49.1	-49.4	337	2,510	60											
	Aug 13	2,865.8	10.2	56.1	115.7	2,809.7	2,825.5	10.0	-47.6	-41.8	287	2,522	57											
	Sept 10	2,870.2	10.2	92.4	..	2,777.8	2,772.2	9.8	-53.3	-50.0	358	2,457	55											
	Oct 8	2,751.4	9.8	83.2	..	2,668.2	2,713.6	9.6	-58.6	-53.2	311	2,386	54											
	Nov 12	2,685.6	9.5	69.4	..	2,616.2	2,650.8	9.4	-62.8	-58.2	282	2,353	51											
	Dec 10	2,695.8	9.6	63.7	..	2,632.1	2,613.9	9.3	-36.9	-52.8	264	2,382	50											
1988	Jan 14	2,722.2	9.7	62.8	..	2,659.4	2,564.7	9.1	-49.2	-49.6	270	2,402	51											
	Feb 11	2,665.5	9.8	57.4	..	2,608.1	2,532.6	9.0	-32.1	-39.4	262	2,356	48											
	Mar 10	2,592.1	9.2	52.1	..	2,540.0	2,504.0	8.9	-28.6	-36.6	235	2,311	46											
	Apr 14	2,535.0	9.0	56.9	..	2,479.0	2,453.1	8.7	-50.9	-37.2	256	2,235	46											
	May 12	2,428.9	8.6	52.7	..	2,374.2	2,414.2	8.6	-38.9	-39.5	207	2,176	44											
	June 9	2,340.8	8.3	47.5	..	2,293.3	2,372.4	8.4	-41.8	-43.9	206	2,093	42											
	July 14*	2,326.7	8.2	41.1	..	2,285.6	2,313.9	8.2	-58.5	-46.4	283	2,003	41											

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										MARRIED	UNITED KINGDOM											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				Number										
	Number	Per cent workforce†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over													
						Number	Per cent workforce†							Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended								
1984	3,038.4	11.4	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,886.1	10.9																
1985	3,149.4	11.6	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,998.2	11.1																
1986**	3,161.3	11.6	101.6	..	3,059.6	3,055.1	11.2																
1987	2,826.9	10.3	71.4	..	2,755.5	2,755.6	10.0																
1986	July 10	3,150.2	11.5	99.8	121.8	3,050.4	3,083.8	11.3	0.7	4.3	369	2,716	66										
	Aug 14	3,150.1	11.5	90.7	110.5	3,059.4	3,078.9	11.3	-4.9	1.1	309	2,776	65										
	Sept 11	3,197.9	11.7	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,057.9	11.2	-21.0	-8.4	407	2,724	66										
	Oct 9	3,106.5	11.4	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,035.4	11.1	-22.5	-16.1	342	2,699	66										
	Nov 13	3,088.4	11.3	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,023.1	11.1	-12.3	-18.6	314	2,709	65										
	Dec 11	3,100.4	11.4	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,993.3	11.0	-29.8	-21.5	282	2,751	67										
1987	Jan 8	3,166.0	11.5	87.0	..	3,079.0	2,984.9	10.9	-8.4	-16.8	288	2,809	69										
	Feb 12	3,096.6	11.3	78.0	..	3,018.5	2,940.4	10.7	-44.5	-27.6	283	2,748	66										
	Mar 12	3,016.5	11.0	70.6	..	2,945.9	2,911.9	10.6	-28.5	-27.1	253	2,698	65										
	Apr 9	2,979.9	10.8	65.0	..	2,914.9	2,895.4	10.5	-16.5	-29.8	275	2,641	64										
	May 14	2,860.3	10.4	72.8	..	2,787.5	2,824.8	10.3	-70.6	-38.5	237	2,561	62										
	June 11	2,779.8	10.1	67.5	100.5	2,712.3	2,796.7	10.2	-28.1	-38.4	234	2,486	60										
	July 9	2,778.5	10.1	62.2	125.8	2,716.3	2,747.9	10.0	-48.8	-49.2	325	2,395	58										
	Aug 13	2,738.5	10.0	54.6	112.1	2,683.9	2,700.9	9.8	-47.0	-41.3	278	2,405	55										
	Sept 10	2,740.2	10.0	89.2	..	2,651.1	2,648.5	9.6	-52.4	-49.4	344	2,343	54										
	Oct 8	2,626.7	9.5	80.5	..	2,546.2	2,590.9	9.4	-57.6	-52.3	301	2,274	52										
	Nov 12	2,564.6	9.3	67.2	..	2,497.4	2,530.1	9.2	-60.8	-56.9	274	2,242	49										
	Dec 10	2,575.2	9.4	61.8	..	2,513.4	2,494.2	9.1	-35.9	-51.4	256	2,270	49										
1988	Jan 14	2,600.4	9.5	61.1	..	2,539.3	2,446.3	8.9	-47.9	-48.2	261	2,289	49										
	Feb 11	2,545.9	9.3	55.9	..	2,490.0	2,415.4	8.8	-30.9	-38.2	254	2,245	46										
	Mar 10	2,474.6	9.0	50.7	..	2,423.9	2,387.4	8.7	-28.0	-35.6	228	2,202	45										
	Apr 14	2,417.7	8.8	55.0	..	2,362.7	2,336.5	8.5	-50.9	-36.6	247	2,126	44										
	May 12	2,310.7	8.4	51.0	..	2,259.7	2,297.6	8.4	-38.9	-39.3	200	2,068	42										
	June 9	2,225.1	8.1	46.0	..	2,179.1	2,256.4	8.2	-41.2	-43.7	197	1,987	41										
	July 14*	2,208.5	8.0	39.9	..	2,168.6	2,198.1	8.0	-58.3	-46.1	272	1,896	40										

* 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.
 † National and regional unemployment rates are now calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1987. See *Employment Gazette*, August 1988. The inclusion of trainees on work-related programmes in the base reduces the unemployment rate by some

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent workforce†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Per cent workforce†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
SOUTH EAST															
1984	747.5	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.3	711.8	8.0				489.8	222.1
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.8	765.4	748.8	8.2				507.3	241.6
1986**	784.7	524.7	260.0	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	770.1	768.4	8.4				515.6	252.8
1987	680.5	460.8	219.7	9.6	7.3	8.6	5.6	671.0	670.9	7.2				455.6	215.3
1987 July 9	670.8	454.0	216.9	8.5	7.2	8.4	5.5	662.4	668.0	7.2	-13.3	-13.5		454.9	213.1
Aug 13	665.6	447.6	218.1	7.6	7.2	8.3	5.6	658.0	654.3	7.0	-12.8	-13.7		447.1	207.2
Sept 10	653.3	440.7	212.6	10.4	7.0	8.2	5.4	642.9	639.8	6.9	-14.5	-13.8		438.6	201.2
Oct 8	624.5	423.4	201.1	10.6	6.7	7.9	5.1	614.0	623.4	6.7	-16.4	-14.9		427.9	195.5
Nov 12	603.1	410.3	192.8	9.1	6.5	7.6	4.9	594.0	603.9	6.5	-19.5	-16.8		414.1	189.8
Dec 10	603.5	411.8	191.7	8.5	6.5	7.6	4.9	595.0	590.8	6.4	-13.1	-16.3		403.7	187.1
1988 Jan 14	597.6	407.7	189.9	7.6	6.4	7.6	4.9	590.0	572.9	6.2	-17.9	-16.8		389.5	183.4
Feb 11	586.9	400.0	187.0	6.9	6.3	7.4	4.8	580.0	564.2	6.1	-8.7	-13.2		382.7	181.5
Mar 10	570.4	389.4	181.0	6.1	6.1	7.2	4.6	564.3	556.7	6.0	-7.5	-11.4		377.7	179.0
Apr 14	549.7	374.8	174.9	6.1	5.9	7.0	4.5	543.6	538.5	5.8	-18.2	-11.5		364.8	173.7
May 12	523.1	357.2	165.8	5.8	5.6	6.6	4.2	517.3	528.1	5.7	-10.4	-12.0		358.6	169.5
June 9	501.6	342.6	159.0	5.3	5.4	6.4	4.1	496.3	515.1	5.5	-13.0	-13.9		350.5	164.6
July 14*	494.8	335.2	159.5	4.7	5.3	6.2	4.1	490.1	495.5	5.3	-19.6	-14.3		338.3	157.2
GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)															
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.0	10.5	6.8	370.4	362.1	8.6				254.2	107.9
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.8	7.3	393.8	385.0	9.0				267.9	117.2
1986**	407.1	280.9	126.1	7.4	8.3	10.2	6.0	399.7	398.8	8.2				276.3	122.6
1987	363.8	254.4	109.4	5.2	8.5	10.0	6.2	358.6	358.6	8.3				251.6	107.0
1987 July 9	362.9	253.8	109.1	4.8	8.4	10.0	6.2	358.1	357.3	8.3	-5.6	-5.4		251.3	106.0
Aug 13	361.2	251.5	109.7	4.4	8.4	9.9	6.3	356.8	351.0	8.2	-6.3	-5.8		247.8	103.2
Sept 10	355.5	248.1	107.4	5.4	8.3	9.7	6.1	350.1	344.7	8.0	-6.3	-6.1		244.0	100.7
Oct 8	341.3	239.4	101.9	5.6	7.9	9.4	5.8	335.7	338.4	7.9	-6.3	-6.3		239.5	98.9
Nov 12	330.7	232.6	98.2	5.1	7.7	9.1	5.6	325.6	331.0	7.7	-7.4	-6.7		234.1	96.9
Dec 10	332.2	233.9	98.3	4.9	7.7	9.2	5.6	327.3	326.2	7.6	-4.8	-6.2		230.4	95.8
1988 Jan 14	325.3	229.1	96.2	4.4	7.6	9.0	5.5	320.9	318.6	7.4	-7.6	-6.6		224.3	94.3
Feb 11	324.3	228.1	96.2	4.1	7.5	9.0	5.5	320.1	318.0	7.4	-0.6	-4.3		223.6	94.4
Mar 10	319.9	225.4	94.5	3.8	7.4	8.9	5.4	316.1	315.8	7.3	-2.2	-3.5		221.9	93.9
Apr 14	311.2	219.1	92.1	3.6	7.2	8.6	5.3	307.6	306.5	7.1	-9.3	-4.0		215.1	91.4
May 12	299.9	211.5	88.4	3.4	7.0	8.3	5.1	296.5	300.6	7.0	-5.9	-5.8		211.1	89.5
June 9	290.8	205.0	85.8	3.2	6.8	8.0	4.9	287.6	293.1	6.8	-7.5	-7.6		205.8	87.3
July 14*	288.1	201.5	86.5	2.9	6.7	7.9	4.9	285.1	284.1	6.6	-9.0	-7.5		200.0	84.1
EAST ANGLIA															
1984	77.4	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.6	9.4	7.3	75.2	73.9	8.2				50.1	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.6	9.2	7.6	79.3	77.9	8.2				51.3	26.6
1986**	83.4	53.9	29.5	1.9	8.6	9.1	7.8	81.5	81.4	8.4				52.8	28.6
1987	72.5	47.4	25.1	1.2	7.1	7.8	6.2	71.3	71.4	7.0				46.8	24.5
1987 July 9	70.0	45.6	24.4	1.0	6.9	7.5	6.0	69.0	71.3	7.0	-1.6	-1.6		46.9	24.4
Aug 13	68.3	44.2	24.1	0.9	6.7	7.3	5.9	67.4	69.8	6.9	-1.8	-1.5		46.0	23.8
Sept 10	67.2	43.4	23.8	1.4	6.6	7.1	5.8	65.8	68.1	6.7	-1.8	-1.7		44.9	23.2
Oct 8	64.2	41.5	22.7	1.4	6.3	6.8	5.6	62.8	65.7	6.5	-2.4	-2.0		43.2	22.5
Nov 12	62.3	40.3	22.0	1.1	6.1	6.6	5.4	61.2	62.7	6.2	-3.0	-2.4		41.0	21.7
Dec 10	63.1	41.1	22.0	1.0	6.2	6.7	5.4	62.1	61.3	6.0	-1.4	-2.3		39.9	21.4
1988 Jan 14	64.6	41.8	22.8	0.9	6.4	6.9	5.6	63.7	59.6	5.9	-1.7	-2.0		38.3	21.3
Feb 11	63.5	41.4	22.1	0.9	6.2	6.8	5.4	62.6	58.3	5.7	-1.3	-1.5		37.5	20.8
Mar 10	60.7	39.5	21.2	0.8	6.0	6.5	5.2	59.9	57.2	5.6	-1.1	-1.4		36.8	20.4
Apr 14	58.3	37.8	20.5	0.9	5.7	6.2	5.0	57.4	55.4	5.5	-1.8	-1.4		35.5	19.9
May 12	55.1	35.5	19.6	0.8	5.4	5.8	4.8	54.3	54.3	5.3	-1.1	-1.3		34.9	19.4
June 9	50.9	32.8	18.1	0.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	50.2	52.8	5.2	-1.5	-1.5		34.0	18.8
July 14*	49.3	31.4	18.0	0.5	4.9	5.1	4.4	48.8	51.0	5.0	-1.8	-1.5		32.8	18.2
SOUTH WEST															
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.8	8.2	188.7	184.6	9.3				121.9	62.7
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.0	11.0	8.7	200.4	196.1	9.6				127.6	68.4
1986**	205.7	131.6	74.2	4.2	10.0	10.8	8.6	201.6	201.1	9.8				129.0	72.1
1987	178.9	115.0	63.9	2.7	8.6	9.4	7.3	176.3	176.3	8.4				113.5	62.7
1987 July 9	170.0	109.2	60.5	2.2	8.1	9.0	7.0	167.5	175.9	8.4	-3.3	-3.6		113.5	62.4
Aug 13	168.9	107.6	61.3	1.9	8.1	8.8	7.0	167.0	172.7	8.3	-3.2	-2.7		111.3	61.4
Sept 10	168.2	107.4	60.8	3.1	8.1	8.8	7.0	165.2	167.7	8.0	-5.0	-3.8		108.6	59.1
Oct 8	163.3	104.6	58.7	3.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	160.3	162.9	7.8	-4.8	-4.3		105.7	57.2
Nov 12	162.8	104.2	58.6	2.5	7.8	8.6	6.7	160.3	158.8	7.6	-4.1	-4.6		102.8	56.0
Dec 10	165.2	106.4	58.8	2.3	7.9	8.7	6.8	162.8	156.7	7.5	-2.1	-3.7		101.2	55.5
1988 Jan 14	167.6	107.7	59.9	2.2	8.0	8.8	6.9	165.5	154.2	7.4	-2.5	-2.9		99.0	55.2
Feb 11	163.3	104.8	58.5	2.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	161.3	151.8	7.3	-2.4	-2.3		97.2	54.6
Mar 10	156.0	100.1	55.8	1.8	7.5	8.2	6.4	154.2	148.8	7.1	-3.0	-2.6		95.2	53.6
Apr 14	148.9	95.8	53.1	1.9	7.1	7.9	6.1	147.1	145.3	7.0	-3.5	-3.0		92.6	52.7
May 12	139.7	89.9	49.8	1.7	6.7	7.4	5.7	138.0	142.8	6.8	-2.5	-3.0		91.1	51.7
June 9	130.9	84.4	46.5	1.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	129.4	140.6	6.7	-2.2	-2.7		90.0	50.6
July 14*	129.0	82.5	46.5	1.2	6.2	6.8	5.3	127.8	135.8	6.5	-4.8	-3.2		87.2	48.6

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent workforce†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Per cent workforce†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
NORTH															
1984	230.4	165.8	64.6	9.8	16.4	19.5	11.7	220.7	218.8	15.6				159.0	59.8
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	16.5	19.5	11.9	227.2	225.2	15.7				161.9	63.3
1986**	234.9	167.3	67.6	9.4	16.1	19.3	11.5	225.6	225.4	15.4				161.8	63.6
1987	213.1	155.1	58.0	6.1	14.7	18.0	9.9	207.0	207.0</						

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE [†]			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female
								Number	Per cent workforce [†]	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Number	Per cent workforce^{†}
WEST MIDLANDS													
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	13.6	15.6	10.5	332.6	329.3	13.0		233.9	95.3
1985	349.7	243.1	106.6	12.1	13.6	15.5	10.6	337.6	334.1	13.0		234.5	99.6
1986**	346.7	238.6	108.0	11.7	13.3	15.2	10.4	334.9	334.6	12.8		232.1	102.5
1987	305.9	211.1	94.8	7.7	11.6	13.3	9.0	297.6	297.6	11.3		206.7	90.9
1987 July 9	302.1	208.2	94.0	7.4	11.5	13.2	8.9	294.8	296.4	11.2	-5.8	206.0	90.4
Aug 13	297.6	204.2	93.5	6.4	11.3	12.9	8.9	291.2	290.7	11.0	-5.7	202.1	88.6
Sept 10	299.3	204.3	95.0	10.2	11.4	12.9	9.0	289.2	284.2	10.8	-6.5	198.0	86.2
Oct 8	285.6	195.9	89.7	9.5	10.8	12.4	8.5	276.1	278.4	10.6	-5.8	193.8	84.6
Nov 12	275.5	189.4	86.0	8.1	10.5	12.0	8.2	267.4	272.0	10.3	-6.4	188.7	83.3
Dec 10	275.3	189.6	85.6	7.4	10.4	12.0	8.1	267.9	268.5	10.2	-3.5	185.8	82.7
1988 Jan 14	276.0	189.8	86.2	6.7	10.5	12.0	8.2	269.3	262.5	10.0	-6.0	180.7	81.8
Feb 11	269.4	185.1	84.3	6.2	10.2	11.7	8.0	263.3	258.1	9.8	-4.4	177.2	80.9
Mar 10	262.0	179.6	82.5	5.6	9.9	11.4	7.8	256.5	254.5	9.7	-3.6	174.3	80.2
Apr 14	255.9	174.8	81.2	6.1	9.7	11.0	7.7	249.8	249.0	9.4	-5.5	170.0	79.0
May 12	244.8	167.4	77.4	5.8	9.3	10.6	7.3	239.0	243.1	9.2	-5.9	166.3	76.8
June 9	237.4	162.6	74.9	5.3	9.0	10.3	7.1	232.2	238.6	9.1	-4.5	163.5	75.1
July 14*	235.9	160.2	75.7	4.5	9.0	10.1	7.2	231.3	232.6	8.8	-6.0	159.5	73.1
EAST MIDLANDS													
1984	194.4	134.1	60.3	6.0	10.6	12.1	8.3	188.4	186.1	10.1		129.2	56.9
1985	202.3	136.9	65.3	6.2	10.5	11.9	8.4	196.1	193.6	10.1		131.8	61.8
1986**	202.8	136.0	66.8	6.2	10.6	11.8	8.8	196.5	196.3	10.3		132.2	64.1
1987	183.9	125.2	58.7	4.1	9.4	10.8	7.4	179.8	179.8	9.2		122.8	57.0
1987 July 9	181.6	123.2	58.4	3.7	9.3	10.7	7.4	177.9	179.8	9.2	-3.0	123.2	56.6
Aug 13	178.0	120.0	55.0	3.2	9.1	10.4	7.3	174.9	176.3	9.1	-3.5	120.9	55.4
Sept 10	177.5	119.9	57.6	5.0	9.1	10.4	7.3	172.5	173.1	8.9	-3.2	119.2	53.9
Oct 8	169.2	115.1	54.1	4.5	8.7	10.0	6.8	164.7	169.1	8.7	-4.0	116.6	52.5
Nov 12	165.0	113.1	51.9	3.8	8.5	9.8	6.6	161.3	165.2	8.5	-3.9	113.8	51.4
Dec 10	166.5	114.7	51.8	3.4	8.6	9.9	6.6	163.1	163.1	8.4	-2.1	112.2	50.9
1988 Jan 14	169.8	116.8	53.1	3.2	8.7	10.1	6.7	166.7	159.5	8.2	-3.6	109.3	50.2
Feb 11	166.9	114.9	52.0	2.9	8.6	9.9	6.6	164.0	158.2	8.1	-1.3	108.0	50.2
Mar 10	162.0	111.6	50.4	2.6	8.3	9.7	6.4	159.4	156.2	8.0	-2.0	106.8	49.4
Apr 14	160.2	110.9	49.3	2.9	8.2	9.6	6.2	157.3	153.9	7.9	-2.3	105.8	48.1
May 12	152.6	105.5	47.1	2.8	7.8	9.1	6.0	149.8	151.7	7.8	-2.2	104.5	47.2
June 9	146.2	100.9	45.3	2.5	7.5	8.7	5.7	143.8	148.6	7.6	-3.1	102.6	46.0
July 14*	145.7	99.5	46.2	2.1	7.5	8.6	5.8	143.6	145.2	7.5	-3.4	100.4	44.8
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
1984	291.8	204.8	87.0	12.6	12.7	14.8	9.6	279.2	275.6	12.0		195.6	80.1
1985	305.8	212.9	92.9	13.3	13.0	15.2	9.8	292.5	288.8	12.3		203.1	85.7
1986**	315.9	220.1	95.8	14.2	13.4	15.6	10.0	301.7	301.3	12.7		211.8	89.6
1987	286.0	201.2	84.8	9.7	12.0	14.3	8.7	276.3	276.6	11.6		196.0	80.6
1987 July 9	281.8	197.8	83.9	8.7	11.8	14.1	8.6	273.0	276.2	11.6	-4.7	196.1	80.1
Aug 13	275.9	192.5	83.4	7.5	11.6	13.7	8.6	268.4	271.6	11.4	-4.6	192.7	78.9
Sept 10	280.1	195.0	85.1	12.9	11.8	13.9	8.7	267.2	266.9	11.2	-4.7	189.8	77.1
Oct 8	266.9	187.0	79.9	11.0	11.2	13.3	8.2	255.8	261.3	11.0	-5.6	185.6	75.7
Nov 12	261.7	184.3	77.4	9.2	11.0	13.1	7.9	252.5	256.3	10.8	-5.0	182.0	74.3
Dec 10	262.5	185.6	76.9	8.3	11.0	13.2	7.9	254.2	253.1	10.6	-3.2	179.4	73.7
1988 Jan 14	266.0	187.7	78.3	7.5	11.2	13.3	8.0	258.5	248.8	10.4	-4.3	175.6	73.2
Feb 11	260.6	183.6	77.0	6.8	10.9	13.0	7.9	253.7	245.8	10.3	-3.0	173.0	72.8
Mar 10	254.8	179.6	75.2	6.2	10.7	12.8	7.7	248.6	243.8	10.2	-2.0	171.6	72.2
Apr 14	252.1	177.9	74.1	7.7	10.6	12.6	7.6	244.3	241.0	10.1	-2.7	169.9	71.1
May 12	242.1	171.0	71.1	7.1	10.2	12.1	7.3	235.0	237.8	10.0	-3.2	168.1	69.7
June 9	233.9	164.9	69.0	6.3	9.8	11.7	7.1	227.5	234.7	9.9	-3.1	165.9	68.8
July 14*	231.7	162.0	69.8	5.3	9.7	11.5	7.2	226.4	229.3	9.6	-5.4	162.2	67.1
NORTH WEST													
1984	443.0	313.3	129.7	16.0	14.6	17.5	10.4	427.0	422.1	13.9		301.0	121.1
1985	452.0	317.1	134.9	16.1	14.8	17.7	10.7	435.9	430.7	14.1		304.5	126.1
1986**	448.3	313.2	135.1	15.3	14.8	17.8	10.6	433.0	432.4	14.2		304.0	128.4
1987	403.3	284.3	119.0	10.5	13.4	16.3	9.3	392.8	392.8	13.0		278.3	114.6
1987 July 9	398.7	280.7	118.0	9.2	13.2	16.1	9.2	389.5	391.3	13.0	-7.6	277.6	113.7
Aug 13	392.8	275.7	117.0	8.0	13.0	15.8	9.2	384.7	385.5	12.8	-5.8	273.6	111.9
Sept 10	395.8	276.9	118.9	13.3	13.1	15.9	9.3	382.5	379.1	12.6	-6.4	269.5	109.6
Oct 8	377.7	266.0	111.7	12.4	12.5	15.3	8.7	365.4	372.0	12.3	-7.1	264.5	107.5
Nov 12	369.3	261.2	108.0	10.4	12.2	15.0	8.4	358.9	364.1	12.1	-7.9	259.0	105.1
Dec 10	371.1	263.1	107.9	9.6	12.3	15.1	8.4	361.4	360.6	11.9	-3.5	256.2	104.4
1988 Jan 14	375.6	265.0	110.6	8.9	12.4	15.2	8.7	366.8	356.1	11.8	-4.5	252.2	103.9
Feb 11	367.3	259.4	107.9	8.2	12.2	14.9	8.4	359.1	351.2	11.6	-4.9	248.5	102.7
Mar 10	358.1	253.5	104.6	7.5	11.9	14.6	8.2	350.6	347.6	11.5	-3.6	246.2	101.4
Apr 14	352.6	249.4	103.2	8.5	11.7	14.3	8.1	344.1	341.0	11.3	-6.6	241.4	99.6
May 12	340.3	241.1	99.2	8.2	11.3	13.9	7.8	332.1	336.1	11.1	-4.9	237.8	98.3
June 9	329.4	233.5	96.0	7.4	10.9	13.4	7.5	322.1	331.0	11.0	-5.1	234.3	96.7
July 14*	328.8	231.3	97.4	6.4	10.9	13.3	7.6	322.3	323.7	10.7	-7.3	229.5	94.2

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[†] and in travel-to-work areas* at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate	† per cent employees and unemployed		Male	Female	All	Rate	† per cent employees and unemployed
ASSISTED REGIONS[†]											
South West											
Development Areas	5,717	2,813	8,530	13.7		Carlisle	2,639	1,587	4,226	7.5	
Intermediate Areas	12,645	6,847	19,492	10.7		Castleford and Pontefract	5,196	1,967	7,163	13.3	
Unassisted	64,176	36,837	101,013	6.7		Chard	313	211	524	6.0	
All	82,538	46,497	129,035	7.3		Chelmsford and Braintree	2,398	1,780	4,178	4.1	
						Cheltenham	2,411	1,319	3,730	5.1	
West Midlands											
Development Areas	131,171	58,496	189,667	11.3		Chesterfield	6,737	2,579	9,316	12.0	
Intermediate Areas	28,980	17,244	46,224	6.8		Chichester	1,313	755	2,068	3.5	
Unassisted	160,151	75,740	235,891	10.0		Chippenham	952	690	1,642	5.7	
All						Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,284	873	2,157	9.0	
						Cirencester	302	229	531	4.3	
East Midlands											
Development Areas	1,321	837	2,158	8.8		Clacton	1,455	696	2,151	10.9	
Intermediate Areas	968	488	1,456	11.8		Clitheroe	248	198	446		

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	1,433	786	2,219	9.3	Wolverhampton	13,392	5,592	18,984	13.4
Newbury	708	424	1,132	3.2	Woodbridge and Leiston	479	296	775	4.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	36,639	13,364	50,003	13.2	Worcester	2,568	1,490	4,058	6.5
Newmarket	672	571	1,243	4.8	Workington	2,116	1,159	3,275	11.9
Newquay	592	308	900	10.1	Worksop	2,352	910	3,262	12.9
Newton Abbot	1,043	666	1,709	7.5	Worthing	1,932	1,051	2,983	4.1
Northallerton	458	295	753	4.7	Yeovil	1,253	1,007	2,260	5.5
Northampton	3,507	2,080	5,587	5.1	York	4,438	2,423	6,861	8.1
Northwich	2,749	1,507	4,256	9.2					
Norwich	5,988	3,082	9,080	6.4					
Nottingham	24,483	9,814	34,297	10.2	Wales				
Oldham	5,986	2,871	8,857	11.7	Aberdare	2,339	823	3,162	18.7
Oldham	5,986	2,871	8,857	11.7	Aberystwyth	713	435	1,148	9.9
Oswestry	675	391	1,066	7.6	Bangor and Caernarfon	2,698	1,106	3,804	14.7
Oxford	4,272	2,260	6,532	3.6	Bleisau Gwent and Abergavenny	3,721	1,324	5,045	15.3
					Brecon	321	185	506	7.1
Pendle	1,987	1,145	3,132	10.5	Bridgend	4,382	1,811	6,193	12.3
Penrith	405	329	734	5.2	Cardiff	15,250	5,694	20,944	10.7
Penzance and St. Ives	1,596	735	2,331	13.6	Cardigan	869	413	1,282	19.7
Peterborough	4,647	2,296	6,943	7.0	Carmarthen	986	462	1,448	8.1
Pickering and Helmsley	191	133	324	5.3	Conwy and Colwyn	2,212	1,104	3,316	11.2
Plymouth	9,655	4,979	14,634	11.1	Denbigh	583	307	890	8.6
Poole	2,069	1,057	3,126	5.2	Dolgellau and Barmouth	298	132	430	9.3
Portsmouth	7,888	3,826	11,714	7.5	Fishguard	328	157	485	17.1
Preston	8,310	4,109	12,419	8.4	Haverfordwest	1,899	858	2,757	15.0
Reading	3,325	1,578	4,903	3.2	Holyhead	2,043	997	3,040	18.2
Redruth and Camborne	2,008	901	2,909	14.9	Lampeter and Aberaeron	579	237	816	14.6
Retford	1,395	759	2,154	10.0	Llandeilo	224	141	365	11.4
Richmondshire	531	460	991	8.2	Llandrindod Wells	382	281	663	8.6
Ripon	303	232	535	5.5	Llanelli	3,008	1,340	4,348	14.1
Rochdale	5,069	2,405	7,474	11.7	Machynlleth	220	112	332	9.5
Rotherham and Mexborough	13,542	4,870	18,412	17.8	Merthyr and Rhymney	5,721	1,820	7,541	15.4
Rugby and Daventry	1,821	1,499	3,320	6.4	Monmouth	241	157	398	11.6
Salisbury	1,165	827	1,992	4.8	Neath and Port Talbot	3,706	1,351	5,057	12.5
Scarborough and Filey	1,836	840	2,676	8.6	Newport	6,140	2,715	8,855	11.1
Scunthorpe	4,281	1,987	6,268	11.7	Newtown	463	286	749	8.8
Settle	142	148	290	5.1	Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,931	1,399	4,330	11.8
Shaftesbury	427	295	722	4.7	Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,247	2,158	8,405	14.3
Sheffield	25,823	10,963	36,786	13.0	Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	342	184	526	8.2
Shrewsbury	1,802	1,111	2,913	6.3	Pwllheli	394	224	618	13.2
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,161	1,275	3,436	8.6	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	5,437	2,484	7,921	11.7
Skegness	977	346	1,323	11.5	South Pembrokeshire	1,480	543	2,023	17.2
Skipton	379	239	618	5.4	Swansea	9,493	3,398	12,891	13.5
Sleaford	491	329	820	7.3	Welshpool	336	253	589	8.0
Slough	3,902	2,084	5,986	3.5	Wrexham	3,466	1,729	5,195	11.3
South Molton	160	121	281	8.0					
South Tyneside	8,919	2,985	11,904	20.6	Scotland				
Southampton	8,453	3,840	12,293	6.6	Aberdeen	6,643	3,547	10,190	6.0
Southend	11,643	6,304	17,947	7.1	Alloa	1,917	835	2,752	17.0
Spalding and Holbeach	823	652	1,475	6.2	Annan	517	370	887	10.6
St. Austell	1,325	770	2,095	9.8	Arbroath	951	542	1,493	18.0
					Ayr	3,562	1,665	5,227	12.4
Stafford	2,664	1,706	4,370	6.3	Badenoch	258	129	387	10.9
Stamford	545	448	993	5.7	Banff	532	304	836	9.5
Stockton-on-Tees	8,139	3,088	11,227	14.5	Bathgate	4,828	2,157	6,985	14.3
Stoke	10,739	5,697	16,436	7.7	Berwickshire	352	214	566	11.3
Stroud	1,228	891	2,119	5.9	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	657	334	991	9.6
Sudbury	557	408	965	6.2	Brechin and Montrose	744	525	1,269	10.2
Sunderland	21,977	7,506	29,483	17.0	Buckie	255	222	477	11.6
Swindon	3,507	2,085	5,592	5.8	Campbeltown	408	188	596	15.6
Taunton	1,609	950	2,559	6.2	Crieff	227	128	355	10.4
Telford and Bridgnorth	4,905	2,567	7,472	11.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,796	1,045	3,841	25.7
Thanet	3,363	1,544	4,907	12.0	Dumbarton	2,932	1,743	4,675	17.1
Thetford	835	615	1,450	5.7	Dumfries	1,343	747	2,090	8.7
Thirsk	207	134	341	8.3	Dundee	8,805	4,035	12,840	13.4
Tiverton	400	276	676	6.3	Dunfermline	4,485	2,140	6,625	12.7
Torbay	3,192	1,480	4,672	11.3	Dunoon and Bute	793	415	1,208	15.6
Torrington	250	169	419	9.3	Edinburgh	20,982	8,888	29,870	10.0
Totnes	366	261	627	8.1	Elgin	905	685	1,590	10.1
Trowbridge and Frome	1,424	1,042	2,466	5.3	Falkirk	4,981	2,892	7,873	12.8
Truro	1,134	632	1,766	7.8	Forfar	571	324	895	8.9
Tunbridge Wells	1,503	844	2,347	2.6	Forres	333	249	582	19.0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	351	260	611	4.9	Fraserburgh	448	245	693	9.9
Wakefield and Dewsbury	9,362	3,700	13,062	11.5	Galashiels	603	314	917	6.0
Walsall	12,289	5,273	17,562	11.2	Girvan	417	241	658	21.1
Wareham and Swanage	279	168	447	4.6	Glasgow	68,662	26,738	95,400	15.3
Warminster	237	197	434	6.7	Greenock	6,407	2,221	8,628	18.6
Warrington	4,412	2,275	6,687	9.2	Haddington	753	403	1,156	8.4
Warwick	2,654	1,860	4,514	5.4	Hawick	381	157	538	6.4
Watford and Luton	10,529	5,304	15,833	4.8	Huntly	195	116	311	8.2
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,633	1,068	2,701	5.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,408	652	2,060	15.3
Wells	779	595	1,374	5.9	Inverness	2,848	1,240	4,088	9.9
Weston-super-Mare	2,288	1,345	3,633	9.3	Irvine	6,630	2,716	9,346	19.5
Whitby	658	288	946	13.3	Islay/Mid Argyll	307	186	493	11.4
Whitechurch and Market Drayton	751	475	1,226	8.4	Keith	315	193	508	7.1
Whitehaven	1,928	989	2,917	8.9	Keisno and Jedburgh	234	133	367	14.9
Widnes and Runcorn	5,790	2,421	8,211	15.0	Kilmarnock	3,182	1,382	4,564	14.9
Wigan and St. Helens	18,144	7,907	26,051	14.7	Kirkcaldy	6,792	3,156	9,948	15.5
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,345	784	2,129	2.6	Lanarkshire	18,173	7,526	25,699	16.3
Windermere	133	99	232	3.2	Lochaber	683	331	1,014	12.0
Wirral and Chester	20,572	8,284	28,856	14.7	Lockerbie	242	137	379	9.5
Wisbech	1,136	534	1,670	8.7	Newton Stewart	334	186	520	15.7

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	949	658	1,607	9.6	Northern Ireland				
Oban	406	249	655	8.0	Ballymena	2,193	1,059	3,252	13.1
Orkney Islands	489	243	732	10.9	Belfast	40,860	17,530	58,390	16.8
Peebles	255	145	400	8.9	Coleraine	5,072	1,796	6,868	21.4
Perth	1,765	896	2,661	9.2	Cookstown	1,809	679	2,488	29.9
					Craigavon	7,250	3,304	10,554	17.4
Peterhead	827	505	1,332	11.0	Dungannon	2,831	1,046	3,877	26.3
Shetland Islands	354	257	611	6.2	Enniskillen	2,967	1,106	4,073	22.6
Skye and Wester Ross	503	256	759	14.6	Londonderry	9,344	2,531	11,875	26.0
Stewartry	399	350	749	9.7	Magherafelt	1,959	783	2,742	26.3
Stirling	2,401	1,224	3,625	10.9	Newry	5,261	1,959	7,220	28.0
Stranraer	757	397	1,154	16.3					
Sutherland	417	172	589	13.9	Omagh	2,456	956	3,412	20.9
Thurso	460	247	707	10.2	Strabane	2,821	667	3,488	30.9
Western Isles	1,527	501	2,028	20.6					
Wick	550	166	716	13.6					

* Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 edition of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 426) February 1986 (p 86), and December 1987 (p S25) editions.

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

‡ 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 2.5 Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks							

UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: July 14, 1988
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All ages	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All ages	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All ages	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All ages
South East																
2 or less	11,254	10,767	2,157	24,178	8,683	6,268	487	15,438	5,406	3,964	614	9,984	3,779	2,306	101	6,186
Over 2 and up to 4	7,498	7,857	1,354	16,709	5,185	4,221	308	9,714	3,656	3,060	434	7,150	2,464	1,603	73	4,140
Over 4	8,387	12,939	2,614	23,940	5,558	7,060	584	13,202	4,265	4,628	743	9,636	2,584	2,416	138	5,138
8	7,709	12,993	2,661	23,363	5,026	7,169	643	12,838	3,919	4,815	862	9,596	2,411	2,516	170	5,097
13	15,543	27,990	6,428	49,961	10,382	16,733	1,476	28,591	8,268	11,549	2,222	22,039	5,517	6,187	439	12,143
26	17,175	32,765	9,139	59,079	11,763	19,219	2,100	33,082	10,839	13,696	3,253	27,788	7,232	7,924	666	15,822
52	1,0710	29,016	7,402	47,128	5,527	10,716	2,124	18,367	6,572	12,741	3,250	22,563	3,276	4,357	839	8,472
104	4,202	17,251	4,656	26,109	2,094	5,290	1,728	9,112	2,727	9,084	4,419	16,230	1,264	2,161	787	4,212
156	2,067	11,826	3,797	17,690	948	3,541	1,533	6,022	1,401	5,462	2,099	8,962	620	1,336	572	2,528
208	1,011	8,848	3,388	13,247	417	2,538	1,325	4,280	804	4,619	1,526	6,949	355	1,007	507	1,869
Over 260	1,223	23,646	8,973	33,842	637	5,050	3,189	8,876	1,058	15,369	4,650	21,077	492	2,278	1,386	4,156
All	86,779	195,898	52,569	335,246	56,220	87,805	15,497	159,522	48,915	88,987	24,072	161,974	29,994	34,091	5,678	69,763
Greater London																
2 or less	5,514	5,679	920	12,113	4,298	3,329	250	7,877	7,102	5,500	862	13,464	5,042	3,134	196	8,372
Over 2 and up to 4	3,976	4,388	611	8,975	2,605	2,219	165	4,989	5,475	4,511	634	10,620	3,540	2,368	162	6,070
Over 4	4,780	7,358	1,155	13,293	2,857	3,555	310	6,722	6,398	6,711	1,057	14,166	3,610	3,442	266	7,318
8	4,616	7,773	1,237	13,626	2,771	3,820	387	6,978	5,762	6,700	1,220	13,682	3,120	3,457	266	6,843
13	9,896	17,175	3,062	30,133	5,707	8,674	766	15,147	12,039	15,839	2,880	30,758	6,974	8,682	737	16,393
26	11,194	20,718	4,077	35,989	6,712	9,829	1,048	17,589	15,818	20,313	4,033	40,164	9,354	10,848	1,092	21,294
52	7,427	19,184	3,634	30,245	3,668	6,388	1,074	11,130	9,389	18,492	3,742	31,623	4,524	6,264	1,266	12,054
104	2,959	11,616	2,448	17,023	1,384	3,238	847	5,469	3,756	11,711	2,604	18,071	1,700	3,063	1,036	5,799
156	1,444	7,986	1,792	11,222	617	2,110	740	3,467	2,102	8,568	1,927	12,597	908	2,113	925	3,946
208	716	5,890	1,750	8,356	261	1,519	638	2,418	1,225	6,944	1,804	9,973	513	1,485	795	2,793
Over 260	785	15,067	4,716	20,568	347	2,881	1,513	4,741	1,858	27,745	6,627	36,230	723	3,795	2,009	6,527
All	53,307	122,834	25,402	201,543	31,227	47,562	7,738	86,527	70,924	133,034	27,390	231,348	40,008	48,651	8,750	97,409
East Anglia																
2 or less	1,156	1,016	184	2,356	986	666	47	1,699	3,457	3,378	455	7,290	2,320	1,514	74	3,908
Over 2 and up to 4	754	740	160	1,654	623	493	31	1,147	2,853	2,794	370	6,017	1,618	1,065	69	2,752
Over 4	877	1,132	278	2,287	703	777	76	1,556	3,539	4,262	658	8,459	1,897	1,750	104	3,751
8	708	1,102	313	2,123	585	768	63	1,416	3,110	4,037	584	7,731	1,591	1,830	139	3,560
13	1,459	2,359	792	4,610	1,298	1,826	179	3,303	6,686	8,992	1,585	17,263	3,652	4,461	319	8,432
26	1,660	2,880	1,099	5,639	1,496	2,340	253	4,089	8,546	11,046	2,316	21,908	4,751	5,510	523	10,784
52	929	2,405	796	4,130	542	1,028	247	1,817	4,371	9,892	2,387	16,650	2,155	3,019	625	5,799
104	400	1,366	510	2,276	207	455	223	885	1,610	6,011	1,829	9,450	800	1,492	570	2,862
156	204	979	397	1,580	102	343	179	624	843	4,670	1,415	7,028	437	1,055	471	1,963
208	92	730	345	1,167	52	253	147	452	597	4,001	1,539	6,137	232	804	394	1,430
Over 260	145	2,391	1,023	3,559	80	522	373	975	973	15,478	3,709	20,160	371	1,903	1,047	3,321
All	8,384	17,100	5,897	31,381	6,674	9,471	1,818	17,963	36,685	74,561	16,847	128,093	19,824	24,403	4,335	48,562
South West																
2 or less	3,392	2,936	733	7,061	2,613	1,931	135	4,679	2,965	2,365	294	5,624	2,207	1,301	58	3,566
Over 2 and up to 4	2,205	2,159	442	4,806	1,606	1,257	89	2,952	2,543	1,950	230	4,723	1,607	968	52	2,627
Over 4	2,254	3,249	787	6,290	1,546	1,947	146	3,639	2,432	2,928	389	5,749	1,294	1,479	69	2,842
8	1,802	3,102	883	5,787	1,486	2,077	162	3,725	2,359	2,909	446	5,714	1,257	1,469	113	2,839
13	3,741	6,604	2,118	12,463	3,022	4,778	447	8,247	4,923	7,085	1,110	13,118	2,789	3,649	275	6,713
26	4,315	7,956	3,154	15,425	3,542	6,201	714	10,457	6,374	8,720	1,806	16,900	3,471	4,136	412	8,018
52	2,218	6,248	2,209	10,675	1,370	3,070	748	5,188	3,228	7,420	1,786	12,434	1,565	2,247	419	4,231
104	727	3,487	1,432	5,646	404	1,325	556	2,285	994	4,119	1,191	6,304	425	1,025	353	1,803
156	330	2,394	1,078	3,802	219	832	501	1,552	537	2,810	787	4,134	251	627	272	1,150
208	179	1,811	905	2,895	122	648	412	1,182	327	2,399	756	3,482	160	439	220	819
Over 260	235	5,115	2,338	7,688	146	1,420	1,025	2,591	473	8,752	2,045	11,270	196	1,165	650	2,011
All	21,398	45,061	16,079	82,538	16,076	25,486	4,935	46,497	27,155	51,457	10,840	89,452	15,222	18,505	2,893	36,620
West Midlands																
2 or less	4,711	3,416	671	8,798	3,498	2,147	125	5,770	4,681	4,728	654	10,063	3,503	4,350	264	8,117
Over 2 and up to 4	3,500	2,478	431	6,409	2,525	1,542	98	4,165	5,093	4,338	506	9,937	4,024	2,743	115	6,882
Over 4	3,768	4,243	932	8,943	2,612	2,476	156	5,244	6,822	6,900	831	14,553	4,022	3,593	220	7,835
8	3,688	4,285	926	8,899	2,484	2,610	197	5,291	5,504	6,510	889	12,903	2,810	3,266	246	6,322
13	7,662	10,290	2,340	20,292	5,332	6,658	555	12,545	11,143	14,505	2,209	27,857	6,184	7,665	570	14,419
26	9,843	12,913	3,636	26,392	7,211	8,525	871	16,607	11,410	18,142	3,174	35,626	8,333	9,586	886	18,805
52	6,150	12,395	3,145	21,690	3,682	5,088	974	9,744	9,109	17,284	2,937	29,330	4,429	5,424	987	10,840
104	2,473	8,175	2,128	12,776	1,473	2,446	846	4,765	3,240	10,190	2,112	15,542	1,670	2,695	743	5,108
156	1,344	6,034	1,804	9,182	787	1,682	706	3,175	1,836	7,681	1,862	11,379	833	1,732	621	3,186
208	764	5,156	1,840	7,760	375	1,257	690	2,322	890	5,836	1,745	8,471	423	1,179	570	2,172
Over 260	1,213	21,181	6,616	29,010	557	3,535	2,020	6,112	1,345	19,947	4,877	26,169	622	2,858	1,496	4,976
All	45,116	90,566	24,469	160,151	30,536	37,966	7,238	75,740	63,973	116,061	21,796	201,830	36,853	45,091	6,718	88,662
East Midlands																
2 or less	3,312	2,765	512	6,589	2,530	1,631	92	4,253	1,210	1,105	129	2,444	1,011	1,387	51	2,449
Over 2 and up to 4	2,186	2,011	409	4,606	1,649	1,174	59	2,882	1,546	1,153	115	2,814	1,398	1,164	39	2,601
Over 4	2,541	2,947	593	6,081	1,748	1,863	100	3,711	2,437	1,895	191	4,523	1,791	1,423	60	

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									
1987 July	116.3	247.6	611.5	711.8	458.2	413.5	280.4	67.1	2,906.5
1987 Oct	134.8	239.6	544.2	667.7	431.4	397.0	275.2	61.4	2,751.4
1988 Jan	119.4	229.6	544.3	673.3	434.8	392.8	270.6	57.4	2,722.2
1988 Apr	106.0	202.0	495.7	633.1	411.5	375.5	260.0	52.2	2,536.0
1988 July	81.4	183.3	480.0	574.6	372.8	346.1	241.3	47.1	2,326.7
Proportion of number unemployed									
1987 July	4.0	8.5	21.0	24.5	15.8	14.2	9.6	2.3	100.0
1987 Oct	4.9	8.7	19.8	24.3	15.7	14.4	10.0	2.2	100.0
1988 Jan	4.4	8.4	20.0	24.7	16.0	14.4	9.9	2.1	100.0
1988 Apr	4.2	8.0	19.5	25.0	16.2	14.8	10.3	2.1	100.0
1988 July	3.5	7.9	20.6	24.7	16.0	14.9	10.4	2.0	100.0
MALE									
1987 July	66.6	145.8	390.8	491.2	342.2	297.0	209.1	65.8	2,008.5
1987 Oct	76.8	139.5	351.8	462.7	322.6	284.7	205.2	60.3	1,903.6
1988 Jan	67.1	135.4	354.7	470.0	325.9	281.6	201.8	56.5	1,892.7
1988 Apr	59.8	119.6	324.4	441.5	307.9	268.1	193.2	51.1	1,765.7
1988 July	46.0	108.1	307.6	398.9	275.9	245.3	178.4	46.1	1,606.3
Proportion of number unemployed									
1987 July	3.3	7.3	19.5	24.5	17.0	14.8	10.4	3.3	100.0
1987 Oct	4.0	7.3	18.5	24.3	16.9	15.0	10.8	3.2	100.0
1988 Jan	3.5	7.2	18.7	24.8	17.2	14.9	10.7	3.0	100.0
1988 Apr	3.4	6.8	18.4	25.0	17.4	15.2	10.9	2.9	100.0
1988 July	2.9	6.7	19.2	24.8	17.2	15.3	11.1	2.9	100.0
FEMALE									
1987 July	49.7	101.7	220.7	220.6	116.1	116.5	71.3	1.4	898.0
1987 Oct	58.1	100.1	192.4	205.0	108.8	112.3	70.0	1.1	847.8
1988 Jan	52.4	94.3	189.6	203.3	108.9	111.2	68.9	0.9	829.5
1988 Apr	46.2	82.4	171.3	191.6	103.6	107.3	66.7	1.1	770.3
1988 July	35.4	75.3	172.4	175.8	96.9	100.8	62.9	1.0	720.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1987 July	5.5	11.3	24.6	24.6	12.9	13.0	7.9	0.2	100.0
1987 Oct	6.9	11.8	22.7	24.2	12.8	13.2	8.3	0.1	100.0
1988 Jan	6.3	11.4	22.9	24.5	13.1	13.4	8.3	0.1	100.0
1988 Apr	6.0	10.7	22.2	24.9	13.5	13.9	8.7	0.1	100.0
1988 July	4.9	10.4	23.9	24.4	13.4	14.0	8.7	0.1	100.0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								
1987 July	203.2	135.0	188.8	191.1	405.7	544.4	1,238.3	2,906.5
1987 Oct	170.4	141.8	251.6	202.0	370.2	443.1	1,172.2	2,751.4
1988 Jan	178.9	91.3	209.4	235.3	460.1	446.5	1,100.6	2,722.2
1988 Apr	136.0	120.5	183.0	197.0	386.7	483.6	1,029.2	2,536.0
1988 July	162.3	121.4	162.1	153.5	345.6	433.5	948.2	2,326.7
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 July	7.0	4.6	6.5	6.6	14.0	18.7	42.6	100.0
1987 Oct	6.2	5.2	9.1	7.3	13.5	16.1	42.6	100.0
1988 Jan	6.6	3.4	7.7	8.6	16.9	16.4	40.4	100.0
1988 Apr	5.4	4.8	7.2	7.8	15.2	19.1	40.6	100.0
1988 July	7.0	5.2	7.0	6.6	14.9	18.6	40.8	100.0
MALE								
1987 July	122.0	84.6	120.8	122.0	263.2	349.0	946.8	2,008.5
1987 Oct	109.2	88.8	156.7	129.0	235.0	289.6	895.4	1,903.6
1988 Jan	108.6	58.6	140.2	155.0	295.6	288.3	846.3	1,892.7
1988 Apr	87.2	80.0	119.5	125.9	250.2	310.6	792.2	1,765.7
1988 July	97.9	75.4	104.6	99.5	221.5	278.0	729.3	1,606.3
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 July	6.1	4.2	6.0	6.1	13.1	17.4	47.1	100.0
1987 Oct	5.7	4.7	8.2	6.8	12.3	15.2	47.0	100.0
1988 Jan	5.7	3.1	7.4	8.2	15.6	15.2	44.7	100.0
1988 Apr	4.9	4.5	6.8	7.1	14.2	17.6	44.9	100.0
1988 July	6.1	4.7	6.5	6.2	13.8	17.3	45.4	100.0
FEMALE								
1987 July	81.1	50.4	68.0	69.1	142.4	195.4	291.4	898.0
1987 Oct	61.2	53.1	94.9	72.9	135.2	153.6	276.9	847.8
1988 Jan	70.3	32.7	69.2	80.3	164.5	158.2	254.3	829.5
1988 Apr	48.7	40.5	63.5	71.0	136.5	173.0	237.0	770.3
1988 July	64.4	45.9	57.5	54.0	124.1	155.5	218.9	720.4
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 July	9.0	5.6	7.6	7.7	15.9	21.8	52.4	100.0
1987 Oct	7.2	6.3	11.2	8.6	15.9	18.1	52.7	100.0
1988 Jan	8.5	3.9	8.3	9.7	19.8	19.1	52.7	100.0
1988 Apr	6.3	5.3	8.2	9.2	17.7	22.5	52.7	100.0
1988 July	8.9	6.4	8.0	7.5	17.2	21.6	52.7	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	8,628	4,383	13,011	5.5	West Sussex	5,351	3,027	8,378	3.0
Luton	4,488	1,844	6,332		Adur	562	364	926	
Mid Bedfordshire	813	639	1,452		Arun	1,203	627	1,830	
North Bedfordshire	2,132	1,138	3,270		Chichester	723	450	1,173	
South Bedfordshire	1,195	762	1,957		Crawley	695	341	1,036	
Berkshire	7,454	3,815	11,269	3.3	Horsham	536	310	846	
Bracknell	794	521	1,315		Mid Sussex	670	406	1,076	
Newbury	892	535	1,427		Worthing	962	529	1,491	
Reading	2,312	832	3,144		Greater London	201,543	88,527	288,070	7.5
Slough	1,706	841	2,547		Barking and Dagenham	3,415	1,467	4,882	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,066	549	1,615		Barnet	4,941	2,592	7,533	
Wokingham	684	537	1,221		Bexley	3,382	1,935	5,317	
Buckinghamshire	6,130	3,555	9,685	3.7	Brent	9,350	4,062	13,412	
Aylesbury Vale	1,051	748	1,799		Bromley	3,996	2,069	6,065	
Chiltern	519	345	864		Camden	8,029	3,443	11,472	
Milton Keynes	2,737	1,466	4,203		City of London	64	29	93	
South Buckinghamshire	464	251	715		City of Westminster	6,330	2,559	8,889	
Wycombe	1,359	745	2,104		Croydon	5,840	2,879	8,719	
East Sussex	11,520	5,986	17,506	6.4	Ealing	6,852	3,369	10,221	
Brighton	4,636	2,170	6,806		Enfield	5,202	2,592	7,794	
Eastbourne	1,101	576	1,677		Greenwich	7,406	3,275	10,681	
Hastings	1,581	727	2,308		Hackney	11,995	4,419	16,414	
Hove	1,841	965	2,806		Hammersmith and Fulham	6,724	2,832	9,556	
Lewes	907	621	1,528		Haringey	9,846	4,195	13,841	
Rother	734	424	1,158		Harrow	2,953	1,638	4,591	
Wealden	720	503	1,223		Havering	3,290	1,833	5,123	
Essex	21,578	12,553	34,131	6.3	Hillingdon	2,717	1,560	4,277	
Basilidon	3,018	1,797	4,815		Hounslow	3,784	2,040	5,824	
Braintree	1,081	814	1,895		Islington	9,087	3,725	12,812	
Brentwood	678	330	1,008		Kensington and Chelsea	4,585	2,083	6,668	
Castle Point	1,072	640	1,712		Kingston-upon-Thames	1,503	784	2,287	
Cheimsford	1,330	1,016	2,346		Lambeth	13,805	5,286	19,091	
Colchester	1,991	1,379	3,370		Lewisham	9,929	3,936	13,865	
Epping Forest	1,427	815	2,242		Merton	2,747	1,287	4,034	
Harlow	1,414	752	2,166		Newham	9,209	3,358	12,567	
Maldon	488	335	823		Redbridge	4,080	2,097	6,177	
Rochford	725	431	1,156		Richmond-upon-Thames	1,977	1,129	3,106	
Southend-on-Sea	3,134	1,384	4,518		Southwark	12,219	4,292	16,511	
Tendring	2,152	1,105	3,257		Sutton	1,918	977	2,895	
Thurrock	2,684	1,480	4,164		Tower Hamlets	10,310	2,823	13,133	
Uttlesford	384	275	659		Waltham Forest	6,505	2,660	9,166	
Hampshire	23,526	12,408	35,934	5.6	Wandsworth	7,752	3,302	11,054	
Basingstoke and Deane	1,129	627	1,756		EAST ANGLIA				
East Hampshire	750	548	1,298		Cambridgeshire	9,027	5,110	14,137	4.8
Eastleigh	1,024	684	1,708		Cambridge	1,590	825	2,415	
Fareham	1,065	795	1,860		East Cambridgeshire	426	323	749	
Gosport	1,271	982	2,253		Fenland	1,459	764	2,223	
Hart	446	334	780		Huntingdon	1,192	1,063	2,255	
Havant	2,379	1,085	3,464		Peterborough	3,755	1,670	5,425	
New Forest	1,852	1,027	2,879		South Cambridgeshire	605	465	1,070	
Portsmouth	4,947	2,315	7,262		Norfolk	14,076	7,558	21,634	7.2
Rushmoor	796	51							

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Gloucestershire	7,802	4,669	12,471	5.8	Nottinghamshire	34,622	13,630	48,252	10.4
Cheltenham	1,757	847	2,604		Ashfield	3,924	1,261	5,185	
Cotswold	529	392	921		Bassetlaw	3,466	1,592	5,058	
Forest of Dean	1,143	800	1,943		Broxtowe	2,273	1,120	3,393	
Gloucester	2,127	1,033	3,160		Gedling	2,442	1,201	3,643	
Stroud	1,262	928	2,190		Mansfield	4,083	1,385	5,468	
Tewkesbury	984	669	1,653		Newark	2,816	1,236	4,052	
					Nottingham	13,865	4,869	18,734	
					Rushcliffe	1,753	966	2,719	
Somerset	8,329	4,395	10,724	6.5	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Mendip	1,128	869	1,997		Humberside	28,803	12,393	41,196	11.6
Sedgemoor	1,598	1,076	2,674		Beverley	1,629	1,073	2,702	
Taunton Deane	1,531	910	2,441		Boothferry	1,444	764	2,208	
West Somerset	518	310	828		Cleethorpes	2,173	1,001	3,174	
Yeovil	1,554	1,230	2,784		East Yorkshire	1,551	883	2,434	
					Glanford	1,425	862	2,287	
Wiltshire	7,177	4,847	12,024	5.4	Great Grimsby	4,089	1,489	5,578	
Kennet	575	479	1,054		Holderness	888	592	1,480	
North Wiltshire	1,218	968	2,186		Kingston-upon-Hull	13,014	4,765	17,779	
Salisbury	1,151	786	1,937		Scunthorpe	2,590	964	3,554	
Thamesdown	2,963	1,673	4,636						
West Wiltshire	1,270	941	2,211						
					North Yorkshire	11,925	6,906	18,831	7.2
WEST MIDLANDS					Craven	588	432	1,020	
Hereford and Worcester	11,811	7,290	19,101	7.5	Hambleton	1,050	667	1,717	
Bromsgrove	1,791	1,063	2,854		Harrogate	1,668	1,066	2,734	
Hereford	1,080	687	1,767		Richmondshire	540	466	1,006	
Leominster	509	306	815		Ryedale	949	679	1,628	
Malvern Hills	1,221	680	1,901		Scarborough	2,471	1,117	3,588	
Redditch	1,636	1,016	2,652		Selby	1,527	1,055	2,582	
South Herefordshire	665	440	1,105		York	3,132	1,424	4,556	
Worcester	1,796	946	2,742						
Wychevon	1,203	905	2,108		South Yorkshire	58,675	23,002	81,677	14.7
Wyre Forest	1,910	1,247	3,157		Barnsley	10,671	3,528	14,199	
					Doncaster	12,977	5,249	18,176	
Shropshire	8,563	4,827	13,390	8.9	Rotherham	11,144	4,324	15,468	
Bridgnorth	740	561	1,301		Sheffield	23,933	9,901	33,834	
North Shropshire	832	557	1,389						
Oswestry	590	321	911		West Yorkshire	62,571	27,462	90,033	9.9
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,634	982	2,616		Bradford	15,548	6,420	21,968	
South Shropshire	530	336	866		Calderdale	4,477	2,452	6,929	
The Wrekin	4,237	2,070	6,307		Kirklees	9,437	4,622	14,059	
					Leeds	21,616	9,509	31,125	
Staffordshire	23,138	12,955	36,091	8.4	Wakefield	11,493	4,459	15,952	
Cannock Chase	2,395	1,342	3,737						
East Staffordshire	2,065	1,216	3,281		NORTH WEST				
Lichfield	1,558	991	2,549		Cheshire	24,153	12,116	36,269	9.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,607	1,471	4,078		Chester	3,415	1,583	4,998	
South Staffordshire	2,296	1,375	3,671		Congleton	1,036	786	1,822	
Stafford	2,032	1,311	3,343		Crewe and Nantwich	2,359	1,330	3,689	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,214	968	2,182		Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,718	1,178	3,896	
Stoke-on-Trent	6,934	3,223	10,157		Halton	5,544	2,220	7,764	
Tamworth	2,035	1,058	3,093		Macclesfield	2,121	1,269	3,390	
					Vale Royal	2,548	1,475	4,023	
Warwickshire	8,770	5,761	14,531	7.1	Warrington	4,412	2,275	6,687	
North Warwickshire	1,183	813	1,996						
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,076	1,654	4,730		Lancashire	37,265	17,207	54,472	10.2
Rugby	1,419	1,076	2,495		Blackburn	4,812	1,846	6,658	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,053	845	1,898		Blackpool	5,488	2,057	7,545	
Warwick	2,039	1,373	3,412		Burnley	2,835	1,190	4,025	
					Chorley	1,712	1,128	2,840	
West Midlands	107,871	44,907	152,778	11.6	Fylde	1,112	584	1,696	
Birmingham	46,196	18,656	64,852		Huddersfield	1,834	964	2,798	
Coventry	12,016	5,641	17,657		Lancaster	3,862	1,783	5,645	
Dudley	8,853	4,317	13,170		Pendle	1,987	1,145	3,132	
Sandwell	12,595	5,173	17,768		Preston	4,591	1,711	6,302	
Solihull	4,796	2,673	7,469		Ribble Valley	472	384	856	
Walsall	9,526	3,726	13,252		Rossendale	1,245	714	1,959	
Wolverhampton	11,895	4,721	16,616		South Ribble	1,802	1,136	2,938	
					West Lancashire	3,505	1,605	5,110	
EAST MIDLANDS					Wyre	2,008	960	2,968	
Derbyshire	26,845	11,815	38,660	9.9	Greater Manchester	91,252	39,044	130,296	11.5
Amber Valley	2,570	1,243	3,813		Bolton	9,215	3,892	13,107	
Bolsover	2,622	953	3,575		Bury	3,948	2,108	6,056	
Chesterfield	3,930	1,473	5,403		Manchester	26,104	9,138	35,242	
Derby	8,119	3,235	11,354		Oldham	6,579	3,165	9,744	
Erewash	2,533	1,127	3,660		Rochdale	6,662	3,190	9,852	
High Peak	1,567	1,009	2,576		Salford	9,957	3,571	13,528	
North East Derbyshire	3,213	1,463	4,676		Stockport	6,036	3,215	9,251	
South Derbyshire	1,393	720	2,113		Tameside	6,518	3,109	9,627	
West Derbyshire	898	592	1,490		Trafford	5,601	2,508	8,109	
					Wigan	10,632	5,148	15,780	
Leicestershire	17,063	8,581	25,644	6.4	Merseyside	78,678	29,042	107,720	17.4
Blaby	788	573	1,361		Knowsley	10,937	3,653	14,590	
Charnwood	1,943	1,277	3,220		Liverpool	33,959	12,085	46,044	
Harborough	512	375	887		Sefton	11,457	4,798	16,255	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,098	737	1,835		St Helens	7,835	2,945	10,780	
Leicester	9,588	3,822	13,410		Wirral	14,490	5,561	20,051	
Melton	505	439	944						
North West Leicestershire	1,775	719	2,494		NORTH				
Oadby and Wigston	539	354	893		Cleveland	29,684	10,134	39,818	16.7
Rutland	315	285	600		Hartlepool	5,302	1,746	7,048	
					Langbaurgh	7,200	2,529	9,729	
Lincolnshire	12,763	6,890	19,653	9.1	Middlesbrough	9,043	2,771	11,814	
Boston	1,205	625	1,830		Stockton-on-Tees	8,139	3,088	11,227	
East Lindsey	2,755	1,287	4,042						
Lincoln	3,405	1,402	4,807		Cumbria	10,150	6,034	16,184	7.9
North Kesteven	1,273	867	2,140		Allerdale	2,389	1,333	3,722	
South Holland	859	683	1,542		Barrow-in-Furness	1,884	1,137	3,021	
South Kesteven	1,670	1,096	2,766		Carlisle	2,390	1,413	3,803	
West Lindsey	1,596	930	2,526		Copeland	2,029	1,031	3,060	
					Eden	489	408	897	
Northamptonshire	8,184	5,320	13,504	5.7	South Lakeland	969	712	1,681	
Corby	1,229	775	2,004						
Daventry	593	627	1,220						
East Northamptonshire	590	458	1,048						
Kettering	994	654	1,648						
Northampton	3,204	1,777	4,981						
South Northamptonshire	413	347	760						
Wellingborough	1,161	682	1,843						

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Durham	21,601	8,538	30,139	13.4	Dumfries and Galloway region	3,865	2,306	6,171	10.9
Chester-le-Street	1,789	751	2,540		Annandale and Eskdale	759	507	1,266	
Darlington	3,511	1,531	5,042		Nithsdale	1,616	866	2,482	
Derwentside	3,803	1,311	5,114		Stewartry	399	350	749	
Durham	2,478	1,080	3,558		Wigtown	1,091	583	1,674	
Easington	4,097	1,333	5,430						
Sedgefield	3,028	1,265	4,293		Fife region	12,350	6,060	18,410	13.7
Teesdale	475	289	764		Dunfermline	4,401	2,074	6,475	
Wear Valley	2,420	978	3,398		Kirkcaldy	6,720	3,104	9,824	
					North East Fife	1,229	882	2,111	
Northumberland	9,068	3,783	12,851	11.7					

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST							
Bedfordshire							
Luton South							
Mid Bedfordshire	3,003	1,148	4,151				
North Bedfordshire	833	683	1,616				
North Luton	1,810	924	2,734				
South West Bedfordshire	1,748	882	2,630				
	1,134	746	1,880				
Berkshire							
East Berkshire	971	597	1,568				
Newbury	754	456	1,210				
Reading East	1,438	542	1,980				
Reading West	1,120	448	1,568				
Slough	1,706	841	2,547				
Windsor and Maidenhead	889	473	1,362				
Wokingham	576	458	1,034				
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	720	513	1,233				
Beaconsfield	607	335	942				
Buckingham	929	517	1,446				
Chesham and Amersham	531	336	867				
Milton Keynes	2,284	1,295	3,579				
Wycombe	1,059	559	1,618				
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	692	400	1,092				
Brighton Kemptown	2,306	1,029	3,335				
Brighton Pavilion	2,330	1,141	3,471				
Eastbourne	1,181	616	1,797				
Hastings and Rye	1,717	802	2,519				
Hove	1,841	965	2,806				
Lewes	943	634	1,577				
Wealden	510	399	909				
Essex							
Basilston	2,288	1,299	3,587				
Billerica	1,193	835	2,028				
Braintree	935	713	1,648				
Brentwood and Ongar	801	409	1,210				
Castle Point	1,072	640	1,712				
Chelmsford	1,028	777	1,805				
Epping Forest	1,149	653	1,802				
Harlow	1,569	835	2,404				
Harwich	1,905	925	2,830				
North Colchester	1,440	934	2,374				
Roehampton	894	576	1,470				
Saffron Walden	663	470	1,133				
South Colchester and Maldon	1,286	960	2,246				
Southend East	1,892	752	2,644				
Southend West	1,242	632	1,874				
Thurrock	2,221	1,143	3,364				
Hampshire							
Aldershot	990	675	1,665				
Basingstoke	947	489	1,436				
East Hampshire	859	624	1,483				
Eastleigh	1,482	904	2,386				
Fareham	1,132	802	1,934				
Gosport	1,389	1,090	2,479				
Havant	2,109	932	3,041				
New Forest	892	452	1,344				
North West Hampshire	691	461	1,152				
Portsmouth North	1,721	893	2,614				
Portsmouth South	3,496	1,575	5,071				
Romsey and Waterside	1,307	756	2,063				
Southampton Itchen	3,053	1,293	4,346				
Southampton Test	2,647	1,050	3,697				
Winchester	811	412	1,223				
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,097	685	1,782				
Hertford and Stortford	680	434	1,114				
Hertsmere	986	512	1,498				
North Hertfordshire	1,070	700	1,770				
South West Hertfordshire	817	471	1,288				
St Albans	876	472	1,348				
Stevenage	1,215	669	1,884				
Watford	1,213	687	1,900				
Welwyn Hatfield	1,017	631	1,648				
West Hertfordshire	1,040	612	1,652				
Isle of Wight							
Isle of Wight	2,663	1,353	4,016				
Kent							
Ashford	1,245	759	2,004				
Canterbury	1,758	998	2,756				
Dartford	1,341	816	2,157				
Dover	1,730	774	2,504				
Faversham	2,059	1,230	3,289				
Folkestone and Hythe	1,978	912	2,890				
Gillingham	1,550	979	2,529				
Gravesham	1,958	1,046	3,004				
Maidstone	1,099	596	1,695				
Medway	1,677	922	2,599				
Mid Kent	1,463	877	2,440				
North Thanet	2,258	1,067	3,325				
Sevenoaks	2,779	1,437	4,216				
South Thanet	1,815	860	2,675				
Tonbridge and Malling	854	499	1,353				
Tunbridge Wells	699	351	1,050				
Oxfordshire							
Banbury	1,005	700	1,705				
Henley	505	285	790				
Oxford East	1,632	750	2,382				
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,112	565	1,677				
Wantage	591	345	936				
Witney	683	506	1,189				
Surrey							
Chertsey and Walton	619	351	970				
East Surrey	487	275	762				
				Epsom and Ewell	718	329	1,047
				Essex	501	295	796
				Guildford	704	312	1,016
				Mole Valley	566	259	825
				North West Surrey	697	415	1,112
				Reigate	634	355	989
				South West Surrey	548	248	796
				Spelthorne	730	439	1,169
				Woking	847	424	1,271
				West Sussex			
				Arundel	1,015	536	1,551
				Chichester	723	450	1,173
				Crawley	789	398	1,187
				Horsham	536	310	846
				Mid Sussex	576	349	925
				Shoreham	750	455	1,205
				Worthing	962	529	1,491
				Greater London			
				Barking	1,833	700	2,533
				Battersea	3,283	1,318	4,601
				Beckenham	1,321	597	1,918
				Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,417	1,328	6,745
				Bexleyheath	908	574	1,482
				Bow and Popular	4,893	1,495	6,388
				Brent East	3,945	1,613	5,558
				Brent North	1,685	858	2,543
				Brent South	3,720	1,591	5,311
				Brentford and Isleworth	1,874	903	2,777
				Carshalton and Wallington	1,146	539	1,685
				Chelsea	1,994	927	2,921
				Chingford	1,300	618	1,918
				Chipping Barnet	851	546	1,397
				Chislehurst	948	496	1,444
				Croydon Central	1,515	671	2,186
				Croydon North East	1,680	908	2,588
				Croydon North West	1,907	884	2,791
				Croydon South	728	416	1,144
				Dagenham	1,582	767	2,349
				Dulwich	2,430	1,053	3,483
				Ealing North	1,786	853	2,639
				Ealing Acton	2,410	1,046	3,456
				Ealing Southall	2,656	1,470	4,126
				Edmonton	2,109	974	3,083
				Eltham	1,729	755	2,484
				Enfield North	1,711	883	2,594
				Enfield Southgate	1,382	735	2,117
				Erith and Crayford	1,727	864	2,591
				Falham and Heston	1,910	1,137	3,047
				Finchley	1,298	762	2,060
				Fulham	3,048	1,439	4,487
				Greenwich	2,457	1,025	3,482
				Hackney North and Stoke Newington	5,662	2,166	7,828
				Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,333	2,253	8,586
				Hammersmith	3,676	1,393	5,069
				Hampstead and Highgate	3,102	1,485	4,587
				Harrow East	1,744	952	2,696
				Harrow West	1,209	686	1,895
				Hayes and Harlington	1,146	661	1,807
				Hendon North	1,373	661	2,034
				Hendon South	1,419	623	2,042
				Holborn and St Pancras	4,927	1,958	6,885
				Hornchurch	1,012	639	1,651
				Hornsey and Wood Green	3,988	1,850	5,838
				Ilford North	1,216	652	1,868
				Ilford South	1,952	929	2,881
				Islington North	4,940	2,019	6,959
				Islington South and Finsbury	4,147	1,706	5,853
				Kensington	2,591	1,156	3,747
				Kingston-upon-Thames	993	484	1,477
				Lewisham East	2,375	984	3,359
				Lewisham West	2,787	1,158	3,945
				Lewisham Deptford	4,767	1,794	6,561
				Leyton	3,008	1,144	4,152
				Mitcham and Morden	1,651	745	2,396
				Newham North East	3,183	1,174	4,357
				Newham North West	3,019	1,084	4,104
				Newham South	3,007	1,099	4,106
				Norwood	4,500	1,703	6,203
				Old Bexley and Sidcup	747	477	1,224
				Orpington	961	510	1,471
				Peckham	5,191	1,771	6,962
				Putney	1,802	775	2,577
				Ravensbourne	766	466	1,232
				Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,054	616	1,670
				Romford	1,111	603	1,714
				Ruislip-Northwood	592	373	965

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Rossendale and Darwen	1,885	1,116	3,001
Harrogate	1,270	756	2,026	South Ribble	1,802	1,136	2,938
Richmond	1,456	1,035	2,491	West Lancashire	3,393	1,516	4,909
Ryedale	1,188	813	2,001	Wyre	1,889	876	2,765
Scarborough	2,285	1,031	3,316	Merseyside			
Selby	1,608	1,105	2,713	Birkenhead	5,800	1,822	7,622
Skipton and Ripon	986	742	1,728	Bootle	6,456	2,019	8,475
York	3,132	1,424	4,556	Crosby	2,782	1,505	4,287
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	5,570	1,710	7,280
Barnsley Central	3,892	1,147	5,039	Knowsley South	5,367	1,943	7,310
Barnsley East	3,430	1,091	4,521	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,247	2,033	7,280
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,349	1,290	4,639	Liverpool Garston	4,541	1,607	6,148
Don Valley	4,021	1,616	5,637	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,534	1,944	6,478
Doncaster Central	4,455	1,832	6,287	Liverpool Riverside	7,254	2,433	9,687
Doncaster North	4,451	1,801	6,252	Liverpool Walton	6,812	2,211	9,023
Rother Valley	3,265	1,516	4,781	Liverpool West Derby	5,571	1,857	7,428
Rotherham	4,028	1,381	5,409	Southport	2,219	1,274	3,493
Sheffield Central	6,277	2,164	8,441	St Helens North	3,589	1,404	4,993
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,339	1,433	4,772	St Helens South	4,246	1,541	5,787
Sheffield Brightside	4,719	1,597	6,316	Wallasey	4,358	1,577	5,935
Sheffield Hallam	2,616	1,457	4,073	Wirral South	2,002	1,001	3,003
Sheffield Heeley	4,017	1,666	5,683	Wirral West	2,330	1,161	3,491
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,965	1,584	4,549				
Wentworth	3,851	1,427	5,278	NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	2,449	1,021	3,470	Hartlepool	5,302	1,746	7,048
Bradford North	4,234	1,584	5,818	Langbaugh	4,354	1,573	5,927
Bradford South	2,983	1,226	4,209	Middlesbrough	6,105	1,813	7,918
Bradford West	4,951	1,764	6,715	Redcar	4,946	1,597	6,543
Calder Valley	1,738	1,162	2,900	Stockton North	4,985	1,710	6,695
Colne Valley	1,891	1,060	2,951	Stockton South	3,992	1,695	5,687
Dewsbury	2,420	1,232	3,652	Cumbria			
Elmet	1,696	907	2,603	Barrow and Furness	2,109	1,307	3,416
Halifax	2,739	1,290	4,029	Carlisle	1,993	1,120	3,113
Hemsworth	3,446	1,167	4,613	Copeland	2,029	1,031	3,060
Huddersfield	2,677	1,309	3,986	Penrith and the Borders	1,267	953	2,220
Keighley	1,860	986	2,846	Westmorland and Lonsdale	787	589	1,376
Leeds Central	4,446	1,587	6,033	Workington	1,965	1,034	2,999
Leeds East	4,041	1,430	5,471	Durham			
Leeds North East	2,463	1,184	3,647	Bishop Auckland	3,108	1,350	4,458
Leeds North West	2,057	1,136	3,193	City of Durham	2,478	1,080	3,558
Leeds West	2,936	1,268	4,204	Darlington	3,321	1,427	4,748
Morley and Leeds South	2,232	949	3,181	Easington	3,561	1,189	4,750
Normanton	1,948	1,020	2,968	North Durham	3,699	1,368	5,067
Pontefract and Castleford	3,598	1,274	4,872	North West Durham	2,930	1,160	4,090
Pudsey	1,329	828	2,157	Sedgefield	2,504	964	3,468
Shipley	1,520	860	2,380	Northumberland			
Wakefield	2,917	1,218	4,135	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,878	897	2,775
NORTH WEST				Blyth Valley	2,882	1,108	3,990
Cheshire				Hexham	1,002	679	1,681
City of Chester	2,947	1,240	4,187	Wansbeck	3,306	1,099	4,405
Congleton	1,112	862	1,974	Tyne and Wear			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,283	1,254	3,537	Blaydon	2,823	1,113	3,936
Eddisbury	2,113	1,220	3,333	Gateshead East	3,807	1,407	5,214
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,938	1,335	4,273	Houghton and Washington	4,696	1,684	6,380
Halton	3,878	1,779	5,657	Jarrow	4,522	1,452	5,974
Macclesfield	1,298	846	2,144	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,376	1,454	4,830
Tatton	1,516	864	2,380	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,411	1,516	5,927
Warrington North	2,961	1,403	4,364	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,475	1,385	4,860
Warrington South	3,117	1,313	4,430	South Shields	4,397	1,533	5,930
Greater Manchester				Sunderland North	6,749	1,952	8,701
Altrincham and Sale	1,437	777	2,214	Sunderland South	5,095	1,866	6,961
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,496	1,112	3,608	Tyne Bridge	6,121	1,724	7,845
Bolton North East	3,032	1,200	4,232	Tynemouth	3,649	1,324	4,973
Bolton South East	3,677	1,408	5,085	Wallsend	4,469	1,683	6,152
Bolton West	2,506	1,284	3,790	WALES			
Bury North	1,903	1,032	2,935	Clywd			
Bury South	2,045	1,076	3,121	Alyn and Deeside	1,768	996	2,764
Cheadle	977	752	1,729	Clwyd North West	2,629	1,176	3,805
Davyhulme	2,051	942	2,993	Clwyd South West	1,755	891	2,646
Denton and Reddish	2,713	1,275	3,988	Delyn	2,202	934	3,136
Eccles	2,908	1,174	4,082	Wrexham	2,133	1,074	3,207
Hazel Grove	1,386	869	2,255	Dyfed			
Heywood and Middleton	2,747	1,370	4,117	Cardmarthen	2,213	1,066	3,279
Leigh	3,207	1,428	4,635	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,167	1,085	3,252
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,617	1,006	2,623	Llanelli	2,397	1,059	3,456
Makerfield	2,903	1,589	4,492	Pembroke	3,426	1,428	4,854
Manchester Central	7,065	2,073	9,138	Gwent			
Manchester Blackley	3,914	1,431	5,345	Blaenau Gwent	3,036	962	3,998
Manchester Gorton	4,397	1,562	5,959	Islwyn	2,096	808	2,904
Manchester Withington	4,120	1,765	5,885	Monmouth	1,411	839	2,250
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,672	1,134	4,806	Newport East	2,368	1,072	3,440
Oldham Central and Royton	3,226	1,435	4,661	Newport West	2,794	1,136	3,930
Oldham West	2,271	1,073	3,344	Torfaen	2,666	1,212	3,878
Rochdale	3,380	1,471	4,851	Gwynedd			
Salford East	4,821	1,482	6,303	Caernarfon	1,801	757	2,558
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,848	1,334	4,182	Conwy	2,029	874	2,903
Stockport	2,134	982	3,116	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	812	427	1,239
Stretford	5,049	1,962	7,011	Ynys Mon	2,476	1,201	3,677
Wigan	3,757	1,746	5,503	Mid Glamorgan			
Worsley	2,993	1,300	4,293	Bridgend	1,946	870	2,816
Lancashire				Caerphilly	2,972	967	3,939
Blackburn	4,172	1,444	5,616	Cynon Valley	2,698	939	3,637
Blackpool North	2,790	1,006	3,796	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhyymney	3,024	921	3,945
Blackpool South	2,698	1,051	3,749	Ogmore	2,483	763	3,246
Burnley	2,835	1,190	4,025	Pontypridd	2,657	1,033	3,690
Chorley	1,824	1,217	3,041	Rhondda	2,954	968	3,922
Fylde	1,312	687	1,999				
Hyndburn	1,834	964	2,798				
Lancaster	1,757	855	2,612				
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,224	1,012	3,236				
Pendle	1,987	1,145	3,132				
Preston	4,012	1,338	5,350				
Ribble Valley	851	654	1,505				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,079	618	1,697	Argyll and Bute	1,814	977	2,791
Montgomery	887	588	1,475	Ayr	2,653	1,279	3,932
South Glamorgan				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,849	1,553	5,402
Cardiff Central	3,421	1,511	4,932	Clydebank and Milingavie	2,889	1,110	3,999
Cardiff North	1,331	601	1,932	Clydesdale	2,690	1,264	3,954
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,129	952	4,081	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,344	1,322	3,666
Cardiff West	3,557	1,135	4,692	Cunninghame North	3,007	1,354	4,352
Vale of Glamorgan	2,350	1,150	3,500	Cunninghame South	3,600	1,372	4,972
West Glamorgan				Dumbarton	2,932	1,743	4,675
Aberavon	2,200	679	2,879	East Kilbride	2,446	1,496	3,942
Gower	1,731	824	2,555	Eastwood	1,865	1,054	2,919
Neath	2,194	911	3,105	Glasgow Cathcart	2,694	1,067	3,761
Swansea East	3,218	997	4,215	Glasgow Central	5,038	1,702	6,740
Swansea West	3,442	1,196	4,638	Glasgow Garscadden	3,996	1,163	5,159
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Govan	3,972	1,403	5,375
Borders region				Glasgow Hillhead	3,426	1,783	5,209
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	947	504	1,451	Glasgow Maryhill	5,276	1,870	7,146
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	858	459	1,317	Glasgow Pollock	4,865	1,432	6,297
Central region				Glasgow Provan	5,427	1,594	7,021
Clackmannan	2,453	1,123	3,576	Glasgow Rutherglen	4,168	1,494	5,662
Falkirk East	2,486	1,243	3,729	Glasgow Shettleston	4,411	1,439	5,850
Falkirk West	2,063	1,071	3,134	Glasgow Springburn	5,468	1,815	7,283
Stirling	2,058	1,107	3,165	Greenock and Port Glasgow	5,657	1,729	7,386
Dumfries and Galloway region				Hamilton	3,571	1,467	5,038
Dumfries	1,939	1,133	3,072	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,182	1,382	4,564
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,926	1,173	3,099	Monklands East	3,553	1,372	4,925
Fife region				Monklands West	2,780	1,235	4,015
Central Fife	3,330	1,613	4,943	Motherwell North	3,481	1,498	4,979
Dunfermline East	2,851	1,216	4,067	Motherwell South	3,053	1,155	4,208
Dunfermline West	1,942	1,002	2,944	Paisley North	3,169	1,424	4,593
Kirkcaldy	2,998	1,347	4,345	Paisley South	3,037	1,321	4,358
North East Fife	1,229	882	2,111	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,975	1,174	3,149
Grampian region				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,050	1,115	3,165
Aberdeen North	2,474						

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 July 9	162	101	78	28	461	133	674	612	840	78	1,556	4,622	1,051	5,673
Aug 13	117	65	10	35	270	258	408	293	154	109	1,359	3,013	838	3,851
Sept 10	119	79	67	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914
Oct 8	86	46	16	47	201	234	468	215	316	144	1,778	3,505	1,196	4,701
Nov 12	75	40	49	32	172	564	369	284	195	243	1,849	3,832	869	4,701
Dec 10	66	49	39	27	185	262	541	241	187	199	1,598	3,345	967	4,312
1988 Jan 14	88	40	172	37	346	436	568	437	403	245	2,626	5,358	1,154	6,512
Feb 11	138	100	143	118	792	652	586	512	722	310	2,874	6,847	1,572	8,419
Mar 10	147	96	52	45	667	709	1,294	537	289	432	2,278	6,450	1,405	7,855
Apr 14	145	92	42	47	618	402	895	388	305	367	2,050	5,259	1,247	6,506
May 12	92	70	32	29	355	461	754	224	256	548	1,843	4,594	1,184	5,778
June 9	72	58	17	17	375	341	666	724	133	270	1,471	4,086	1,403	5,489
July 14	84	76	30	12	259	277	503	455	192	144	1,560	3,516	1,012	4,528

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

2.15 UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1984 Oct	23.3	24.8	17.9	11.9	7.3	8.1	13.0	5.3	11.4
1985 Jan	19.7	24.6	17.9	12.4	7.6	8.5	13.3	5.6	11.8
Apr	16.0	23.1	17.6	12.4	7.7	8.5	13.5	5.3	11.6
July	17.7	22.0	18.1	12.1	7.4	8.3	13.1	5.0	11.5
Oct	21.0	22.6	17.3	12.2	7.5	8.4	13.5	5.1	11.6
1986 Jan	17.4	23.5	18.1	12.7	7.9	9.0	14.2	5.5	12.1
Apr*	17.4	21.6	17.2	12.5	7.9	8.9	14.3	5.4	11.8
July	15.9	20.9	17.8	12.2	7.7	8.8	14.0	5.4	11.8
Oct	17.4	20.8	16.6	12.1	7.6	8.8	14.1	5.5	11.5
1987 Jan	13.7	22.0	16.8	12.3	7.8	9.1	14.7	5.6	11.7
Apr	10.7	20.0	15.7	11.7	7.5	8.8	14.4	5.3	11.0
July	9.8	18.3	15.3	10.8	7.0	8.3	13.6	4.8	10.3
Oct	11.4	17.7	13.6	10.1	6.6	8.0	13.3	4.4	9.8
1988 Jan	10.1	17.0	13.6	10.2	6.6	7.9	13.1	4.1	9.7
Apr	8.9	14.9	12.4	9.6	6.3	7.5	12.6	3.7	9.0
July	6.9	13.5	12.0	8.7	5.7	6.9	11.7	3.3	8.2
MALE									
1984 Oct	25.8	25.9	19.8	13.1	9.5	10.2	16.1	7.5	13.4
1985 Jan	22.0	26.6	20.0	13.7	10.0	10.8	16.6	7.7	14.0
Apr	17.9	25.3	19.7	13.6	10.0	10.8	16.7	7.4	13.7
July	19.8	24.0	19.8	13.2	9.6	10.4	16.1	6.9	13.4
Oct	23.6	24.2	19.0	13.2	9.6	10.5	16.5	7.1	13.5
1986 Jan	19.1	25.6	20.3	14.0	10.3	11.4	17.5	7.7	14.2
Apr*	19.0	23.6	19.4	13.7	10.2	11.2	17.6	7.6	13.8
July	17.3	22.5	19.6	13.3	9.8	11.0	17.2	7.5	13.5
Oct	18.9	22.1	18.4	13.1	9.7	11.0	17.2	7.6	13.3
1987 Jan	14.9	24.6	18.8	13.6	10.2	11.6	18.4	7.9	13.7
Apr	11.6	22.6	17.7	13.1	9.8	11.3	18.0	7.4	13.1
July	10.7	20.6	17.0	12.1	9.0	10.5	16.9	6.6	12.1
Oct	12.3	19.7	15.3	11.4	8.5	10.1	16.6	6.1	11.5
1988 Jan	10.8	19.1	15.4	11.6	8.6	10.0	16.3	5.7	11.4
Apr	9.6	16.9	14.1	10.9	8.1	9.5	15.6	5.2	10.7
July	7.4	15.3	13.4	9.8	7.3	8.7	14.4	4.6	9.7
FEMALE									
1984 Oct	20.7	23.5	15.2	10.0	4.2	5.1	8.0	0.2	8.6
1985 Jan	17.3	22.2	15.1	10.1	4.2	5.3	8.2	0.3	8.8
Apr	14.0	20.5	14.7	10.2	4.4	5.5	8.4	0.3	8.6
July	15.5	19.8	15.6	10.3	4.4	5.4	8.3	0.3	8.7
Oct	18.5	20.7	14.9	10.5	4.5	5.6	8.7	0.3	8.9
1986 Jan	15.5	21.2	15.2	10.5	4.6	5.7	9.1	0.3	9.1
Apr*	15.6	19.3	14.4	10.4	4.6	5.8	9.0	0.2	8.9
July	14.4	19.1	15.4	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.1	0.3	9.0
Oct	15.7	19.3	14.2	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.3	0.3	8.9
1987 Jan	12.4	19.1	14.1	10.1	4.6	5.9	9.3	0.3	8.8
Apr	9.7	17.1	13.0	9.4	4.4	5.7	9.1	0.3	8.1
July	8.8	15.7	13.0	8.6	4.2	5.4	8.6	0.3	7.7
Oct	10.3	15.5	11.3	8.0	3.9	5.2	8.5	0.3	7.3
1988 Jan	9.3	14.6	11.2	8.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	0.2	7.1
Apr	8.2	12.8	10.1	7.5	3.7	5.0	8.1	0.3	6.6
July	6.3	11.6	10.1	6.9	3.5	4.7	7.6	0.3	6.2

* See footnotes to tables 2.1/2.2.

Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of approximate mid-year estimates of the working population in the corresponding age groups, and are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy††	Japan‡	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzerland*	United States xx
THOUSAND																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																		
Monthly																		
1987 July	2,906	610	120	438	1,158	187	2,488	2,176	90	249	3,219	1,590	692	29.0	2,821	81	20.3	7,453
Aug	2,866	602	119	429	1,102	199	2,575	2,165	84	249	3,262	1,660	694	31.7	2,812	108	19.7	7,088
Sept	2,870	598	126	423	1,030	202	2,674	2,107	81	242	3,326	1,660	687	29.7	2,879	85	19.5	6,857
Oct	2,751	585	147	423	1,000	208	2,697	2,093	87	238	3,328	1,620	638	31.3	2,951	76	19.7	6,845
Nov	2,686	567	166	417	1,024	215	2,670	2,133	110	241	3,325	1,560	680	31.4	2,998	76	21.0	6,802
Dec	2,696	620	201	422	1,025	220	2,677	2,308	137	250	3,447	1,500	697	31.4	3,024	71	22.4	6,526
1988 Jan	2,722	645	227	432	1,161	264	2,689	2,519	147	252	3,531	1,680	700	42.6	3,069	..	24.2	7,603
Feb	2,665	..	215	428	1,126	259	2,635	2,517	143	251	3,640	1,730	701	42.7	3,042	..	23.2	7,482
Mar	2,592	..	188	419	1,181	261	2,548	2,401	133	247	3,635	1,800	687	42.7	2,996	..	22.0	7,090
Apr	2,536	..	163	407	1,085	250	2,478	2,262	111	242	3,624	1,660	664	43.3	2,940	..	21.1	6,359
May	2,427	..	137	395	1,035	..	2,432	2,149	92	236	..	..	647	38.4	..	..	19.8	6,553
June	2,341	..	..	386	973	..	2,401	2,131	..	238	..	..	674	..	..	..	..	6,819
July	2,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,199	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,823
Percentage rate: latest month	8.2	8.3	4.6	14.1	7.1	9.1	9.8	7.8	4.9	18.8	15.6	2.7	13.8	2.2	20.2	1.6	0.7	5.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																		
Annual averages																		
1984	2,999	642	130	512	1,397	270	2,309	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,613	823	67.1	2,477	136	32.1	8,539
1985	3,113	597	140	478	1,329	245	2,425	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,566	762	51.6	2,643	124	27.0	8,312
1986	3,180	611	152	443	1,236	214	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,667	712	35.9	2,759	98	22.8	8,237
1987	2,881	629	165	435	1,172	217	2,623	2,233	..	247	3,294	1,731	686	32.4	2,924	84	..	7,410
Monthly																		
1987 July	2,873	645	154	441	1,190	217	2,638	2,250	..	250	3,297	1,670	686	30.5	2,927	81	..	7,224
Aug	2,826	630	159	434	1,151	215	2,649	2,246	..	248	3,373	1,710	681	29.5	2,920	93	..	7,221
Sept	2,772	596	160	430	1,130	217	2,597	2,252	..	247	3,376	1,680	681	31.7	2,944	65	..	7,091
Oct	2,714	635	161	427	1,111	218	2,572	2,249	..	245	3,340	1,660	683	33.2	2,961	77	..	7,177
Nov	2,651	619	159	425	1,080	217	2,546	2,242	..	245	3,335	1,640	682	33.6	2,965	82	..	7,090
Dec	2,614	610	174	421	1,070	217	2,573	2,258	..	245	3,414	1,620	685	29.9	2,980	71	..	6,978
1988 Jan	2,565	615	168	415	1,072	215	2,578	2,224	..	243	3,422	1,660	680	36.2	2,981	..	..	7,046
Feb	2,533	..	157	412	1,046	219	2,582	2,230	..	245	3,493	1,660	683	36.3	2,957	..	..	6,938
Mar	2,504	..	162	409	1,036	217	2,535	2,245	..	243	3,528	1,620	684	40.5	2,936	..	..	6,801
Apr	2,453	..	159	405	1,025	234	2,539	2,264	..	241	3,603	1,570	683	43.5	2,916	..	..	6,610
May	2,414	..	159	389	1,042	..	2,559	2,270	..	240	..	..	679	45.1	..	..	..	6,783
June	2,372	..	..	368	1,011	..	2,578	2,272	..	240	..	..	695	..	..	..	..	6,455
July	2,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,272	..	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,625
Percentage rate: latest month	8.2	7.8	5.4	13.5	7.6	8.6	10.5	8.0	..	18.9	15.5	2.6	14.2	2.6	20.1	1.7	..	5.4
latest three months change on previous three months	-0.5	N/C	-0.2	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	N/C	0.1	..	-0.1	+0.7	N/C	+0.1	+0.5	-0.3	N/C	..	-0.1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)																		
Latest month	June	June	..	June	June	..	June	Apr	..	..	..	June	June	May	Feb	June	..	May
Per cent	8.4	7.4	..	10.1	7.5	..	10.4	6.5	..	..	.. (3)	2.4	9.7	1.9	19.4	1.5	..	5.2

Notes: (1) The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 (2) Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 (3) OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.
 (4) The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 † The unadjusted series includes school leavers. The seasonally adjusted series excludes school leavers, and also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 ** Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
 ‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 § Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
 ¶ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 ¶ Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 e Estimated.
 N/C no change.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1987	July 9	429.1	10.7	418.4	-35.2	263.3	5.7	257.6	-16.7	165.8	55.2	5.0	160.8	-18.5
	Aug 13	384.4	8.0	376.4	-14.8	237.6	4.4	233.2	-8.1	146.8	56.9	3.5	143.2	-6.7
	Sept 10	456.6	55.5	401.1	-41.9	281.3	32.2	249.1	-17.7	175.2	54.0	23.2	152.0	-24.3
	Oct 8	420.2	25.6	394.6	-40.2	264.9	14.2	250.6	-22.5	155.4	53.9	11.4	144.0	-17.7
	Nov 12	375.3	10.8	364.5	-38.5	241.1	6.1	235.0	-24.8	134.2	52.0	4.8	129.4	-13.7
	Dec 10	328.6	7.5	321.1	-26.8	217.6	4.3	213.3	-17.4	111.0	44.8	3.2	107.8	-9.4
1988	Jan 14	344.4	11.0	333.3	-22.1	214.7	6.2	208.5	-15.5	129.7	52.4	4.9	124.8	-6.6
	Feb 11	345.2	9.4	335.8	-51.5	220.5	5.2	215.3	-41.3	124.6	51.0	4.2	120.4	-10.2
	Mar 10	313.0	7.2	305.9	-27.8	202.5	4.1	198.4	-17.8	110.5	47.0	3.1	107.5	-10.0
	Apr 14	323.9	14.8	309.1	-41.0	210.3	8.6	201.7	-26.9	113.6	47.9	6.2	107.4	-14.2
	May 12	276.7	9.5	267.2	-31.7	180.4	5.5	174.9	-17.0	96.3	39.8	4.0	92.3	-14.7
	June 9	273.8	6.5	267.3	-38.1	178.2	3.7	174.5	-21.6	95.6	39.2	2.8	92.8	+16.5
	July 14	347.5	6.6	340.9	-77.5	214.9	3.6	211.3	-46.3	132.6	43.4	3.0	129.6	-31.2
UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1987	July 9	427.9	12.1	415.7	+16.7	279.0	6.8	272.2	+13.5	148.9	60.5	5.3	143.5	+3.2
	Aug 13	419.6	10.1	409.6	+20.9	270.7	5.5	265.2	+16.2	148.9	56.4	4.6	144.4	+4.8
	Sept 10	451.8	12.9	438.9	-3.9	277.6	7.4	270.1	+2.9	174.2	67.1	5.6	168.6	-7.0
	Oct 8	549.0	30.5	518.5	-2.9	340.9	17.8	323.1	+4.4	208.1	68.4	12.7	195.3	-7.4
	Nov 12	432.3	18.4	413.9	+3.8	273.8	10.6	263.3	+9.7	158.5	61.9	7.9	150.6	-6.0
	Dec 10	317.5	10.1	307.4	-22.5	203.6	5.8	197.9	-7.1	113.9	42.7	4.3	109.5	-15.4
1988	Jan 10	321.5	8.4	313.1	+26.2	202.6	4.8	197.8	+25.8	119.0	49.8	3.6	115.3	+0.4
	Feb 11	406.6	11.3	395.3	-51.0	264.5	6.3	258.2	-30.2	142.1	57.9	5.0	137.1	-20.8
	Mar 10	392.5	9.3	383.2	-36.7	255.6	5.2	250.3	-21.5	136.9	55.7	4.1	132.9	-15.2
	Apr 14	372.5	7.6	364.9	-23.1	242.7	4.3	238.4	-14.2	129.8	53.5	3.2	126.5	-8.9
	May 12	394.9	10.8	384.1	-30.6	260.2	6.3	253.9	-12.2	134.7	55.5	4.5	130.2	-18.4
	June 9	367.1	9.0	358.0	-33.7	243.2	5.2	238.0	-19.4	123.9	49.8	3.8	120.0	-14.3
	July 14	359.7	9.1	350.5	-65.2	237.2	5.0	232.2	-40.0	122.5	46.9	4.1	118.4	-25.1

* 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 4 1/3 week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

‡ While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

INFLOW

OUTFLOW

THOUSAND

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Under 18		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54†	55-59†	60 and over†			
MALE																						
1987 July 14	15.3	30.6	83.3	33.9	21.4	31.4	21.7	10.7	7.5	255.9	13.8	27.3	62.1	36.3	24.7	38.1	24.4	9.7	9.3	245.6		
Aug 13	14.4	27.8	65.3	33.2	21.2	30.9	21.5	10.3	6.9	231.6	12.4	26.0	64.7	35.1	23.2	35.4	23.0	9.2	9.1	238.0		
Sept 10	42.9	40.6	62.0	33.1	21.4	31.4	22.5	11.3	6.8	272.1	15.6	28.2	69.8	36.4	23.4	35.1	22.4	9.1	8.7	248.6		
Oct 8	26.2	32.9	63.6	35.4	22.3	33.1	23.5	11.5	7.8	256.4	27.3	44.0	81.6	40.7	27.0	39.3	24.2	9.9	9.3	303.2		
Nov 12	17.8	26.1	58.2	34.3	22.3	34.1	23.6	11.1	7.1	234.6	19.6	27.0	59.7	35.2	23.2	35.2	22.7	9.2	9.1	241.0		
Dec 10	14.9	22.3	51.3	32.1	21.4	32.1	21.7	9.9	6.3	211.9	12.3	19.6	44.3	26.6	17.6	27.7	18.5	7.7	7.3	181.5		
1988 Jan 14	16.0	21.6	49.9	31.0	20.5	30.8	21.3	10.3	6.9	208.4	10.9	17.1	41.7	26.5	17.5	26.1	17.2	7.2	7.3	171.6		
Feb 11	16.0	23.1	52.5	32.6	21.4	31.8	21.4	9.5	6.2	214.4	15.0	23.7	55.8	36.2	23.9	35.9	23.4	9.2	9.1	232.2		
Mar 10	13.4	20.7	47.5	29.9	20.0	29.8	20.6	9.2	5.8	196.8	13.4	23.1	55.4	35.4	23.6	35.8	23.0	9.2	8.4	227.2		
Apr 14	16.4	19.1	46.0	29.9	20.2	31.5	23.2	10.9	6.9	204.1	11.2	21.1	51.5	33.0	22.4	34.4	22.4	9.3	8.0	213.3		
May 12	13.1	18.1	41.0	25.9	17.5	26.0	18.9	8.9	6.8	175.1	13.2	22.3	55.2	35.2	23.9	36.5	23.8	9.8	8.4	228.2		
June 9	11.4	18.6	41.8	25.8	17.2	25.3	18.1	8.3	5.5	171.9	11.7	21.1	52.4	33.8	22.9	35.1	23.0	9.2	7.6	216.7		
July 14	11.2	24.1	67.4	29.6	18.0	26.0	18.0	8.6	5.6	208.5	11.3	21.2	53.2	32.6	22.1	33.6	21.7	8.3	7.0	211.0		
FEMALE																						
1987 July 9	11.8	23.6	58.9	21.2	12.0	17.7	10.4	3.5	—	159.1	10.4	19.7	37.5	22.9	12.8	16.1	9.9	3.3	0.1	132.7		
Aug 13	10.7	20.2	44.4	21.4	12.2	18.6	11.1	3.6	—	142.1	9.6	19.3	42.1	21.8	12.0	15.6	9.6	3.2	0.1	133.1		
Sept 10	31.2	33.3	39.1	20.4	11.9	17.2	10.7	4.0	—	167.8	11.4	21.4	49.9	24.1	14.5	21.1	12.2	3.6	0.1	158.4		
Oct 8	20.7	25.3	39.8	21.2	11.6	16.5	10.8	3.7	—	149.5	19.9	34.8	54.5	26.2	15.1	20.9	12.0	3.7	0.1	187.3		
Nov 12	13.7	18.3	35.3	20.3	11.1	16.3	11.1	3.8	—	129.9	14.6	21.5	39.2	22.5	12.8	17.7	10.9	3.4	0.1	142.8		
Dec 10	11.0	14.3	28.6	17.3	9.7	14.2	9.4	3.1	—	107.6	9.3	15.0	28.9	16.6	9.2	12.5	8.2	2.5	0.1	102.5		
1988 Jan 14	12.9	16.8	33.3	19.6	11.3	17.1	10.7	3.5	—	125.2	8.2	13.4	27.7	17.8	10.5	14.3	8.8	2.9	0.1	103.7		
Feb 11	12.3	16.4	31.8	19.7	11.3	15.5	10.4	3.2	—	120.5	11.5	17.2	34.2	21.3	12.1	16.4	10.5	3.2	0.1	126.6		
Mar 10	9.8	13.7	27.6	17.5	10.1	14.7	10.0	3.2	—	106.6	10.0	16.6	33.5	20.9	11.9	16.6	10.6	3.3	0.1	123.6		
Apr 14	12.0	12.6	26.7	17.4	10.4	15.8	10.9	3.6	—	109.4	8.6	15.5	31.6	19.8	11.5	15.8	10.3	3.4	0.1	116.6		
May 12	9.4	11.4	23.6	15.0	8.6	12.6	9.1	3.1	—	92.7	9.7	15.9	32.3	20.4	11.9	16.5	10.9	3.4	0.1	120.9		
June 9	8.0	12.0	23.8	14.8	8.3	12.8	8.6	2.7	—	91.1	8.7	14.7	29.9	18.9	10.9	15.1	10.2	3.3	0.1	111.7		
July 14	8.5	17.8	46.0	17.5	9.7	14.9	9.4	3.0	—	126.8	8.8	15.2	30.9	17.9	10.3	13.9	9.4	2.8	0.1	109.5		
Changes on a year earlier																						
MALE																						
1987 July 9	-8.6	-2.5	-4.4	-0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-2.2	-22.8	-6.3	-2.1	+2.8	+2.9	+2.0	+3.4	+2.4	+1.4	+0.3	+6.7		
Aug 13	-6.4	-0.6	+1.9	-0.5	-0.4	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-2.4	-12.2	-4.4	-0.5	+3.5	+3.4	+1.9	+3.0	+2.2	+1.2	+0.2	+10.3		
Sept 10	-19.0	-6.8	-0.6	+0.7	-0.4	-1.5	-1.9	-1.2	-2.4	-33.1	-10.9	-2.3	+1.0	+2.1	+0.7	+0.8	+1.2	+0.8	-0.7	-7.3		
Oct 8	-1.8	-1.5	-3.6	-1.6	-2.0	-3.9	-2.8	-1.8	-2.7	-21.8	-7.4	-4.5	+2.8	+3.0	+2.4	+2.6	+1.8	+1.2	-0.2	-1.5		
Nov 12	-3.0	-1.8	-3.0	-2.2	-2.7	-4.3	-3.6	-2.3	-2.6	-25.4	-3.3	-1.1	+1.0	+2.6	+0.9	+1.6	+1.6	+0.8	-0.5	+3.7		
Dec 10	-2.0	-1.8	-3.1	-0.7	-1.4	-3.2	-2.8	-0.9	-1.3	-17.4	-2.8	-2.5	-2.8	+0.3	-0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.4	-0.6	-9.0		
1988 Jan 14	-2.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-1.2	-3.4	-4.2	-1.9	-1.6	-16.6	+1.2	+1.9	+6.1	+5.2	+3.0	+3.3	+2.1	+1.1	+0.2	+24.1		
Feb 11	-2.8	-3.8	-7.8	-5.3	-4.5	-8.0	-5.6	-2.1	-1.7	-41.6	-3.0	-3.0	-6.6	-2.4	-2.9	-5.7	-2.4	-0.6	-1.3	-28.0		
Mar 10	-1.5	-2.3	-3.3	-0.8	-1.1	-3.1	-3.4	-1.3	-1.3	-18.4	-2.3	-3.1	-4.0	-0.8	-1.7	-3.2	-2.2	-0.4	-1.5	-19.3		
Apr 14	+3.0	-3.4	-6.0	-1.8	-1.8	-3.1	-4.8	-2.2	-1.7	-21.9	-1.3	-2.9	-2.7	-0.1	-1.0	-1.9	-1.3	-0.3	-1.5	-13.0		
May 12	-7.7	-2.1	-3.9	-1.7	-1.5	-2.8	-1.6	-0.8	-1.1	-23.3	—	-2.5	-2.8	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-9.6		
June 9	-3.2	-3.5	-6.0	-2.3	-1.5	-2.9	-1.8	-1.1	-1.2	-23.3	-1.3	-3.7	-5.1	-1.8	-1.6	-2.8	-1.5	-0.7	-1.8	-20.3		
July 14	-4.1	-6.5	-15.9	-4.3	-3.4	-5.4	-3.7	-2.1	-1.9	-47.4	-2.5	-6.1	-8.9	-3.7	-2.6	-4.5	-2.7	-1.4	-2.3	-34.6		
FEMALE																						
1987 July 9	-7.5	-3.3	-6.6	-2.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.3	—	-23.8	-5.5	-1.8	-0.1	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+1.4	+0.7	—	-1.4		
Aug 13	-4.0	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	—	-9.3	-3.8	-1.0	+0.9	+1.3	+0.7	+1.4	+1.0	+0.6	—	+1.0		
Sept 10	-15.5	-9.1	-3.8	-3.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.8	-0.7	—	-36.6	-7.9	-2.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	+0.8	+0.3	—	-12.9		
Oct 8	-1.0	-1.3	-5.5	-3.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.6	—	-16.9	-5.2	-0.6	+0.2	-0.2	+1.0	+1.1	+0.5	0.0	—	-9.4		
Nov 12	-1.9	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-1.4	-1.6	-0.8	-0.3	—	-14.1	-2.2	-2.3	-1.4	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	+0.7	+0.2	—	-8.9		
Dec 10	-1.5	-2.6	-2.8	-1.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	—	-9.8	-2.6	-3.3	-4.6	-2.8	-1.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	—	-16.5		
1988 Jan 14	-1.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	—	-7.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.8	-0.4	—	+0.8	+0.2	—	+0.3		
Feb 11	-1.8	-2.2	-3.2	-1.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.0	-0.1	—	-10.5	-2.1	-2.9	-5.3	-4.4	-2.9	-2.3	-0.6	-0.2	—	-20.6		
Mar 10	-0.8	-1.5	-2.9	-1.8	-1.2	-1.6	-0.4	—	—	-10.3	-1.7	-2.5	-4.1	-2.9	-1.8	-1.3	-0.3	+0.1	—	-14.4		
Apr 14	+2.3	-2.1	-4.5	-3.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	—	-11.0	-0.7	-1.8	-2.9	-2.0	-0.9	-0.2	+0.6	+0.3	—	-7.6		
May 12	-5.3	-1.9	-3.9	-3.1	-1.9	-2.5	-0.5	+0.1	—	-19.1	-0.3	-2.6	-5.1	-3.9	-2.2	-2.2	-0.3	-0.2	—	-17.0		
June 9	-2.4	-2.7	-5.2	-2.9	-1.8	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	—	-17.8	-1.3	-2.7	-4.8	-3.1	-1.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1	—	-15.3		
July 14	-3.3	-5.8	-12.9	-3.7	-2.3	-2.8	-1.0	-0.5	—	-32.3	-1.6	-4.5	-6.6	-5.0	-2.5	-2.2	-0.5	-0.5	—	-23.2		

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

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

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
1985	34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,680	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
1986	39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
1987	19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1987 Q1	8,555	5,378	524	3,102	3,692	8,208	7,756	7,510	4,593	43,940	1,481	6,218	51,639
Q2	4,421	2,856	592	3,616	3,966	2,988	2,498	5,463	3,483	27,028	1,053	6,523	34,604
Q3	3,101	1,669	443	3,488	2,620	1,524	3,017	5,277	2,982	22,452	1,182	4,838	28,472
Q4	3,773	2,343	609	3,347	2,370	2,254	2,595	4,994	2,851	22,793	1,373	5,254	29,420
1988 Q1	3,212	1,907	145	1,939	1,255	5,103	5,781	4,927	2,842	25,204	2,289	2,491	29,984
1987 Apr	1,792	1,260	203	1,455	1,826	978	786	1,782	902	9,724	298	2,462	12,484
May	1,903	1,234	242	903	1,211	1,208	1,035	1,749	1,099	9,350	255	2,413	12,018
June	726	362	147	1,258	929	802	677	1,932	1,483	7,954	500	1,648	10,102
July	1,270	874	141	1,206	1,238	577	1,039	2,417	1,195	9,083	286	1,607	10,976
Aug	944	270	113	1,446	655	353	1,110	1,639	1,029	7,289	591	1,510	9,390
Sept	887	525	189	836	727	594	868	1,221	758	6,080	305	1,721	8,106
Oct	1,419	850	154	991	852	435	924	1,651	888	7,314	433	1,619	9,366
Nov	999	779	154	1,641	758	1,028	568	1,615	948	7,711	369	2,122	10,202
Dec	1,355	714	301	715	760	791	1,103	1,728	1,015	7,768	571	1,513	9,852
1988 Jan	929	535	56	548	583	1,160	1,140	1,194	1,014	6,624	577	616	7,817
Feb	886	577	36	593	326	1,436	1,128	1,585	857	6,847	359	1,008	8,214
Mar	1,397	795	53	798	346	507	3,513	2,148	971	11,733	1,353	867	13,953
Apr	1,594	1,101	159	1,096	625	1,099	2,461	1,504	611	9,149	639	952	10,740
May	1,067	771	143	1,556	427	240	1,705	1,234	743	7,115	184	711	8,010
Jun†	1,208	883	60	766	550	170	1,013	1,162	546	5,475	224	749	6,448
Jul†	969	450	93	743	144	153	425	1,090	244	3,861	297	953	5,111

** Included in the South East.
Other notes: see table 2.31.

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class or Group	1986	1987	1987 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1988 Q1 R	1988 May	June†	July†
SIC 1980												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	422	489	110	75	213	91	39	38	0	22
Coal extraction and coke	11-12	13	16,430	13,498	10,531	740	462	1,765	7,962	193	61	38
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction	13	14	2,621	880	35	31	469	345	0	0	0	0
Mineral oil processing	14	15	1,432	551	170	269	103	9	73	49	0	0
Nuclear fuel production	15	16-17	303	303	97	48	77	81	124	42	0	0
Gas, electricity and water	16-17	1	591	287	72	130	85	0	23	0	0	0
Energy and water supply industries	1		21,107	15,519	10,905	1,218	1,196	2,200	8,182	284	103	38
Extraction of other minerals and ores	21-23		1,157	137	51	39	20	27	45	168	28	0
Metal manufacture	22		7,321	2,983	863	928	687	505	289	256	74	54
Manufacture of non-metallic products	24		4,159	1,934	787	506	416	145	264	605	2	140
Chemical industry	25		5,182	3,518	1,071	981	786	760	335	53	160	68
Production of man-made fibres	26		37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		17,856	8,572	2,772	2,454	1,909	1,437	933	1,082	283	262
Shipbuilding and repairing	30		3,540	1,864	1,147	336	245	136	71	13	3	0
Manufacture of metal goods	31		6,884	4,918	1,626	1,048	988	1,256	689	213	129	27
Mechanical engineering	32		28,260	16,726	3,819	4,495	3,110	5,302	3,984	967	1,268	1,208
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	33		2,031	1,261	449	439	240	133	29	0	47	12
Electrical and electronic engineering	34		16,079	13,222	4,042	3,865	2,743	1,814	603	465	201	201
Manufacture of motor vehicles	35		10,932	3,842	1,437	1,250	487	668	496	45	225	17
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment	36		4,239	7,053	2,646	1,051	1,662	1,694	1,445	79	542	318
Instrument engineering	37		931	717	213	266	136	102	115	35	51	10
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		72,896	49,603	15,379	12,750	9,440	12,034	8,643	1,955	2,730	1,793
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42		13,378	10,922	3,761	2,379	2,618	2,164	2,398	1,464	633	704
Textiles	43		6,278	4,382	1,089	1,192	1,276	825	797	215	279	100
Leather, footwear and clothing	44-45		6,031	3,167	919	1,082	682	484	492	344	327	50
Timber and furniture	46		2,583	1,800	876	246	253	425	271	64	191	108
Paper, printing and publishing	47		9,340	4,354	1,010	1,142	1,564	638	647	459	201	341
Other manufacturing	48-49		5,220	4,177	1,168	1,320	747	942	795	84	7	244
Other manufacturing industries	4		42,830	28,802	8,823	7,361	7,140	5,478	5,400	2,630	1,638	1,547
Construction	5		19,438	10,615	3,436	2,354	1,995	2,830	1,573	463	372	369
Wholesale distribution	61-63		8,664	5,280	1,684	1,398	1,192	1,006	712	310	226	102
Retail distribution	64-65		12,311	8,657	2,489	2,389	1,913	2,340	321	355	420	40
Hotel and catering	66		3,640	2,342	1,124	874	137	207	199	248	24	11
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67		1,013	834	160	553	79	42	0	0	0	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		23,828	17,113	5,457	5,214	3,274	3,168	3,261	879	605	533
Transport	71-77		17,198	4,256	1,514	921	995	826	640	381	483	416
Telecommunications	79		717	648	402	199	37	10	114	0	0	0
Transport and communication	7		17,915	4,904	1,916	1,120	1,032	836	754	381	483	416
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	81-85		4,104	1,789	709	307	344	429	32	49	34	9
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		4,104	1,789	709	307	344	429	491	49	34	9
Public administration and defence	91-94		9,060	3,569	1,023	785	1,207	554	324	152	118	92
Medical and other health services	95		5,935	2,068	652	619	651	146	157	68	0	26
Other services n.e.s.	96-99		2,610	1,092	457	347	71	217	227	29	82	4
Other services	9		17,605	6,729	2,139	1,751	1,929	917	708	249	200	122
All production industries	1-4		154,689	102,496	37,879	23,783	19,685	23,158	23,158	5,951	4,754	3,640
All manufacturing industries	2-4		133,582	86,977	26,974	22,565	18,489	18,949	14,976	5,667	4,651	3,602
All service industries	6-9		63,452	30,535	10,214	8,392	6,579	5,350	5,214	1,558	1,322	1,080
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		238,001	144,135	51,639	34,604	28,472	29,420	29,984	8,010	6,448	5,111

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at August 1, 1988; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 9,000 in both June and July.
** Included in the South East.

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0	
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	162.1			201.6		200.5		154.6	
1986	188.8			212.4		208.3		157.4	
1987	235.0			226.2		222.1		159.3	
Annual averages									
1986 July 4	193.4	8.4	6.5	217.9	3.7	208.5	0.7	157.1	0.5
Aug 8	200.5	7.1	9.6	219.2	3.0	210.9	0.7	157.9	-0.7
Sept 5	202.0	1.5	5.7	222.3	4.7	215.6	6.8	160.5	3.7
Oct 3	209.5	7.1	5.4	220.9	1.0	217.8	3.1	162.4	1.8
Nov 7	212.5	3.0	4.0	225.4	2.1	220.8	3.3	164.5	2.2
Dec 5	210.6	-1.9	2.9	222.4	0.0	224.0	2.8	165.6	1.7
1987 Jan 9	212.0	1.4	0.8	218.9	-0.7	217.0	-0.3	161.2	-0.4
Feb 6	207.0	-5.0	-1.8						

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1983	52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	10.5	15.3	7.5	7.8	17.1	150.2	1.2	151.4
1984	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	215.0	2.0	218.0
1987	95.3	40.1	8.6	22.3	24.8	13.6	18.3	27.4	15.7	13.6	22.2	261.7	2.0	263.8
1987 July 3	97.2	39.6	9.0	23.6	25.5	13.9	18.3	29.3	16.1	14.1	23.1	270.1	2.1	272.3
Aug 7	95.2	37.8	9.0	22.8	25.5	13.9	18.5	29.0	16.4	14.1	23.4	267.7	2.1	269.9
Sept 4	106.1	43.4	9.6	24.3	28.5	15.5	20.3	30.9	17.9	14.9	25.0	293.1	2.1	295.2
Oct 2	115.6	48.7	10.2	24.8	31.1	16.0	21.5	32.0	17.8	15.6	25.4	309.9	2.2	312.2
Nov 6	116.0	48.3	9.8	22.7	30.7	15.0	20.4	30.1	17.4	14.5	24.6	301.3	2.3	303.6
Dec 4	104.2	42.2	8.8	20.0	28.0	13.3	18.6	25.0	15.6	13.2	22.0	268.6	2.7	271.4
1988 Jan 8	98.1	39.1	8.5	19.3	27.3	12.8	17.6	23.5	14.4	13.3	20.2	255.0	2.9	257.9
Feb 5	96.7	36.5	8.4	19.5	27.6	13.1	17.3	23.3	14.2	13.5	20.5	254.0	2.8	256.9
Mar 4	96.6	34.5	9.0	21.2	26.7	13.8	17.5	25.2	14.3	13.8	21.9	260.1	2.8	263.0
Apr 8	102.8	36.1	10.0	24.2	27.6	15.2	17.9	26.5	15.4	14.8	24.2	278.8	3.0	281.8
May 8	106.8	36.6	10.8	25.9	27.7	15.7	18.1	28.1	15.6	16.2	24.9	289.7	2.8	292.5
June 3	110.3	37.2	11.1	26.5	28.6	16.2	18.4	28.5	16.0	16.5	24.5	296.5	2.8	299.3
July 8	102.3	31.9	11.7	25.3	28.6	15.3	17.9	27.0	15.4	16.0	24.6	284.1	2.8	286.9
Community Programme vacancies†														
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	..	14.0
1984	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
1987	4.6	2.3	0.6	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.4	28.5	0.5	29.0
1987 July 3	4.5	2.3	0.5	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.2	28.1	0.5	28.6
Aug 7	4.6	2.3	0.6	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.6	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.1	29.7	0.5	30.2
Sept 4	4.8	2.4	0.6	2.7	4.0	1.6	2.9	3.8	4.3	2.7	3.9	31.5	0.5	31.9
Oct 2	5.2	2.7	0.6	2.7	4.4	1.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.4	31.5	0.5	32.0
Nov 6	5.1	2.6	0.6	2.6	4.6	1.5	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.2	31.1	0.5	31.6
Dec 4	5.2	2.7	0.6	2.6	4.4	1.5	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	30.6	1.0	31.7
1988 Jan 8	5.3	2.8	0.6	2.8	4.5	1.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.2	3.5	31.9	1.2	33.1
Feb 5	5.1	2.7	0.6	2.8	4.6	1.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.5	31.5	1.1	32.6
Mar 4	4.8	2.6	0.6	2.7	4.3	1.4	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	30.0	1.0	30.9
Apr 8	4.5	2.3	0.6	2.7	4.3	1.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	29.6	0.9	30.5
May 6	4.4	2.2	0.7	2.7	4.3	1.4	2.6	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.6	29.6	0.7	30.3
June 3	4.3	2.1	0.6	2.6	4.4	1.4	2.5	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.5	29.1	0.7	29.8
July 8	3.9	2.0	0.6	2.4	4.4	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.4	28.0	0.7	28.7
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies														
1983	50.8	22.1	5.1	12.7	9.6	8.0	8.7	13.2	5.9	6.8	15.3	136.1	1.2	137.3
1984	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
1987	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
1987 July 3	92.7	37.4	8.5	20.8	21.8	12.5	15.7	25.9	12.6	11.6	19.8	242.0	1.7	243.7
Aug 7	90.6	35.5	8.4	20.0	21.7	12.5	15.8	25.4	12.7	11.7	19.3	238.0	1.6	239.6
Sept 4	101.3	41.0	9.0	21.6	24.5	13.9	17.4	27.2	13.6	12.2	21.1	261.6	1.7	263.3
Oct 2	110.4	46.0	9.6	22.1	26.7	14.4	18.4	28.4	13.8	12.7	22.0	278.5	1.7	280.2
Nov 6	110.9	45.7	9.1	20.1	26.2	13.5	17.6	26.7	13.2	11.6	21.4	270.2	1.8	272.0
Dec 4	99.0	39.4	8.2	17.4	23.5	11.8	15.7	22.0	11.4	10.1	18.9	238.0	1.7	239.7
1988 Jan 8	92.8	36.4	7.8	16.5	22.8	11.3	14.6	20.2	10.2	10.1	16.8	223.1	1.7	224.8
Feb 5	91.6	33.8	7.8	16.8	23.0	11.7	14.4	19.9	10.3	10.1	17.0	222.5	1.7	224.2
Mar 4	91.7	31.9	8.4	18.5	22.4	12.4	14.7	22.1	10.8	10.6	18.5	230.2	1.9	232.0
Apr 8	98.3	33.8	9.3	21.6	23.3	13.9	15.2	23.6	11.6	11.7	20.6	249.1	2.1	251.3
May 6	102.4	34.3	10.1	23.2	23.4	14.2	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.1	21.3	260.1	2.1	262.2
June 3	106.0	35.1	10.5	23.8	24.2	14.8	16.0	25.6	12.1	13.5	21.0	267.4	2.1	269.5
July 8	98.3	30.0	11.1	22.9	24.2	13.9	15.5	24.2	11.5	13.1	21.2	256.1	2.1	258.2
Vacancies at careers offices														
1983	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4
1984	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
1987	11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5
1987 July 3	15.2	9.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	23.0	0.8	23.9
Aug 7	14.1	8.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	21.8	0.8	22.6
Sept 4	14.4	8.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	22.8	0.8	23.7
Oct 2	14.2	8.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	22.1	1.0	23.1
Nov 6	13.8	8.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	0.9	22.0
Dec 4	13.3	8.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.7	0.8	20.5
1988 Jan 8	12.6	7.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.1	0.8	19.9
Feb 5	12.2	7.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	18.0	0.8	18.8
Mar 4	12.7	6.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.6	0.8	20.4
Apr 8	13.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	1.0	22.1
May 6	15.4	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8	1.2	27.0
June 3	17.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	29.6	1.1	30.7
July 8	19.9	10.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	31.3	1.0	32.3

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

* Included in South East.

† Vacancies on Government schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.

‡ Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Stoppages of work

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1988			12 months to June 1987		
	Stoppages in progress	Stoppages in progress	Stoppages in progress	Stoppages in progress	Stoppages in progress	Stoppages in progress
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	129	110,100	302,000	398	111,500	183,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	100	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	4	2,300	19,000	8	1,800	8,000
Metal processing and manufacture	11	2,900	15,000	6	1,000	4,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	9	1,500	4,000	11	2,200	18,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	9	1,600	12,000	10	1,800	

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	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	147.3	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	128.3	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	167.7	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
1987	206.9	179.1	214.4	210.1	211.6	201.5	209.4	197.6	214.4	199.2	197.7	190.3	204.5	196.9
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
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
1985 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
1985 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
1985 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
1985 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
1985 Sept	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
1985 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
1985 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
1985 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
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.3	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 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
1986 April	183.2	164.7	188.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	172.1	187.3	177.2	177.5
1986 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
1986 June	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
1986 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
1986 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
1986 Sept	218.0	168.8	197.3	198.1	189.7	190.5	193.1	183.9	196.6	183.2	183.9	177.4	191.1	182.8
1986 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
1986 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
1986 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
1987 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
1987 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
1987 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
1987 May	196.7	172.7	220.2	203.0	205.8	196.5	205.8	193.6	210.9	198.3	191.6	187.1	205.8	193.7
1987 June	206.0	178.0	214.0	202.8	204.8	205.4	208.8	198.6	217.5	208.6	197.0	191.4	204.7	200.5
1987 July	210.2	177.0	223.1	211.9	234.4	205.0	212.9	200.7	216.7	201.8	196.3	192.1	205.1	201.8
1987 Aug	218.0	178.6	212.5	226.4	201.4	201.2	209.6	198.8	214.7	197.4	195.6	190.9	203.2	197.6
1987 Sept	229.0	177.9	209.3	216.1	208.2	206.2	205.2	199.4	216.6	199.8	197.9	193.7	207.0	199.0
1987 Oct	225.5	181.8	210.9	215.4	236.0	203.8	210.3	201.0	218.1	201.8	197.9	194.4	205.7	200.3
1987 Nov	222.5	183.5	238.4	218.8	207.9	206.7	229.0	205.1	220.9	202.8	202.3	200.9	210.7	205.1
1987 Dec	209.3	185.3	221.6	212.3	221.8	218.9	229.6	207.3	226.8	204.1	214.3	197.5	216.5	201.5
1988 Jan	195.7	188.5	226.9	212.0	229.2	207.9	217.3	207.1	227.1	202.6	203.0	198.0	211.9	202.9
1988 Feb	193.6	171.9	224.7	211.2	210.2	209.1	215.4	209.2	229.2	173.2	203.3	202.1	211.9	203.5
1988 Mar	199.2	194.2	226.6	211.9	213.5	213.0	215.9	214.7	229.9	224.4	204.9	201.4	211.9	208.0
1988 Apr	207.2	208.9	231.5	219.6	247.9	213.6	224.0	211.7	234.2	214.7	203.2	203.9	218.3	208.0
1988 May	206.7	197.5	247.9	225.6	218.1	217.8	224.1	214.2	230.7	219.4	203.3	206.2	221.4	209.8
1988 (June)	195.9	195.9	232.9	223.7	225.3	220.8	227.7	213.5	236.3	231.8	192.1	207.6	225.1	213.1

* 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.

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(81-82 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
JAN 1980 = 100													
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	108.0	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.3	111.4	107.3
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	120.2
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	131.8
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	143.5
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	149.2
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	149.2
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	186.6
192.8	187.6	214.7	198.4	197.5	189.7	182.0	190.9	225.1	190.6	210.2	210.1	199.8	198.7
162.3	160.6	174.1	163.9	158.1	159.6	153.0	158.9	174.6	164.2	170.9	182.4	163.4	1985 Jan
163.9	156.2	175.0	164.2	162.1	159.7	149.5	159.0	174.3	169.1	173.7	178.0	164.6	1985 Feb
167.0	154.3	179.5	165.9	169.4	161.6	151.3	162.3	190.4	166.4	172.4	179.5	168.1	1985 Mar
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	1985 April
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	1985 May
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	1985 June
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	1985 July
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	1985 Aug
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	

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		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours			
	Hourly earnings (pence)		Hourly earnings (pence)		Hourly earnings (pence)		Hourly earnings (pence)			
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence			
April of each year										
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983†	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1986	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8
1987	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8
1987	191.2	195.9	44.7	437.6	423.8	182.0	185.5	44.6	416.5	404.3
Non-manual occupations										
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982*	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1983†	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1985	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1986	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
1987	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2
1987	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	684.1	684.0	263.9	265.9	38.7	679.9	679.3
All occupations										
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1986	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1987	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
1987	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	511.0	506.5	219.4	224.0	41.9	527.3	526.2
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1985	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.7	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1986	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
1987	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9
1987	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2
1987	113.8	119.6	40.3	297.2	291.9	111.4	115.3	39.7	292.0	287.4
Non-manual occupations										
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1985	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1986	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
1987	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6
1987	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8
1987	147.7	149.1	37.5	391.6	389.4	155.4	157.2	36.8	418.0	415.9
All occupations										
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1986	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1987	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4
1987	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	134.7	137.2	37.3	362.5	360.7
1987	128.2	133.4	39.0	339.2	335.9	144.9	148.1	37.5	388.4	386.2
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	444.4	437.7	181.2	184.7	40.4	450.8	446.8
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	474.1	467.6	194.9	198.9	40.4	484.7	481.1

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.

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

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

	Total labour costs (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs*						
		Total wages and salaries	of which holiday, sickness and maternity pay	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	All other labour costs†	
Manufacturing	1975	161.68	88.1	9.4	6.5	0.6	3.9	0.9
	1976	244.54	84.3	9.2	8.5	0.5	4.8	1.8
	1981	394.34	82.1	10.0	9.0	2.1	5.2	1.6
	1984	509.80	84.0	10.5	7.4	1.3	5.3	2.0
	1985	554.20	84.7	10.6	6.7	1.3	5.3	2.0
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975	217.22	82.9	11.1	6.0	0.6	8.5	2.1
	1976	324.00	78.2	11.2	6.9	0.4	12.2	2.2
	1981	595.10	75.8	11.5	7.0	1.9	13.1	2.2
	1984	811.41	77.7	11.5	5.5	1.9	12.1	2.8
	1985	860.60	78.6	11.5	5.1	1.3	12.2	2.8
Construction	1975	156.95	90.2	7.2	6.3	0.2	1.7	1.6
	1976	222.46	86.8	6.8	9.1	0.2	2.3	1.7
	1981	357.43	85.0	7.8	9.9	0.6	2.8	1.7
	1984	475.64	86.0	8.0	7.7	0.6	4.1	1.6
	1985	511.20	86.6	8.0	7.2	0.5	4.1	1.6
SIC 1980	1986	552.00	86.5	8.0	7.2	0.6	4.1	1.6
	1987	594.50	86.7	8.1	7.2	0.3	4.1	1.7
Labour costs per unit of output §			Per cent change over a year earlier				Per cent change over a year earlier	
	1980 = 100							
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.9
	1981	109.4	9.4	106.9	107.5	119.2	109.3	111.0
	1982	113.2	3.5	106.0	109.7	122.8	111.7	115.7
	1983	111.8	-1.2	99.8	107.3	126.9	110.3	119.7
	1984	114.0	2.0	82.2	108.2	133.6	112.2	123.5
	1985	117.9	3.5	94.9	112.3	136.0	116.2	128.2
	1986	123.8	4.9	92.7				

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

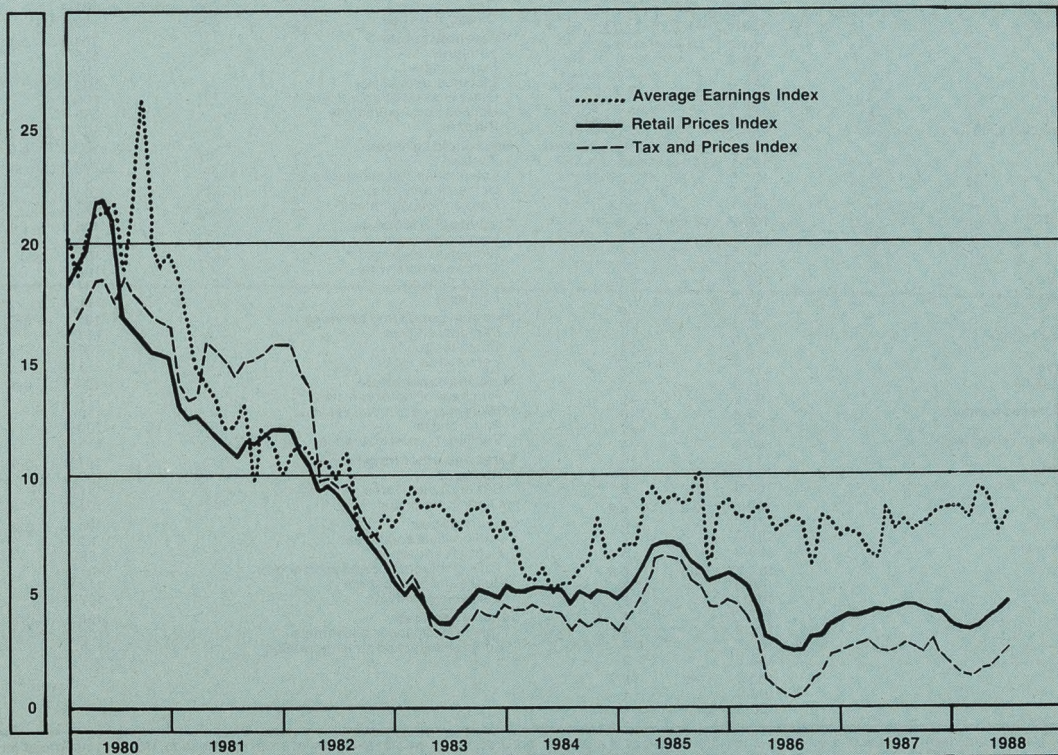
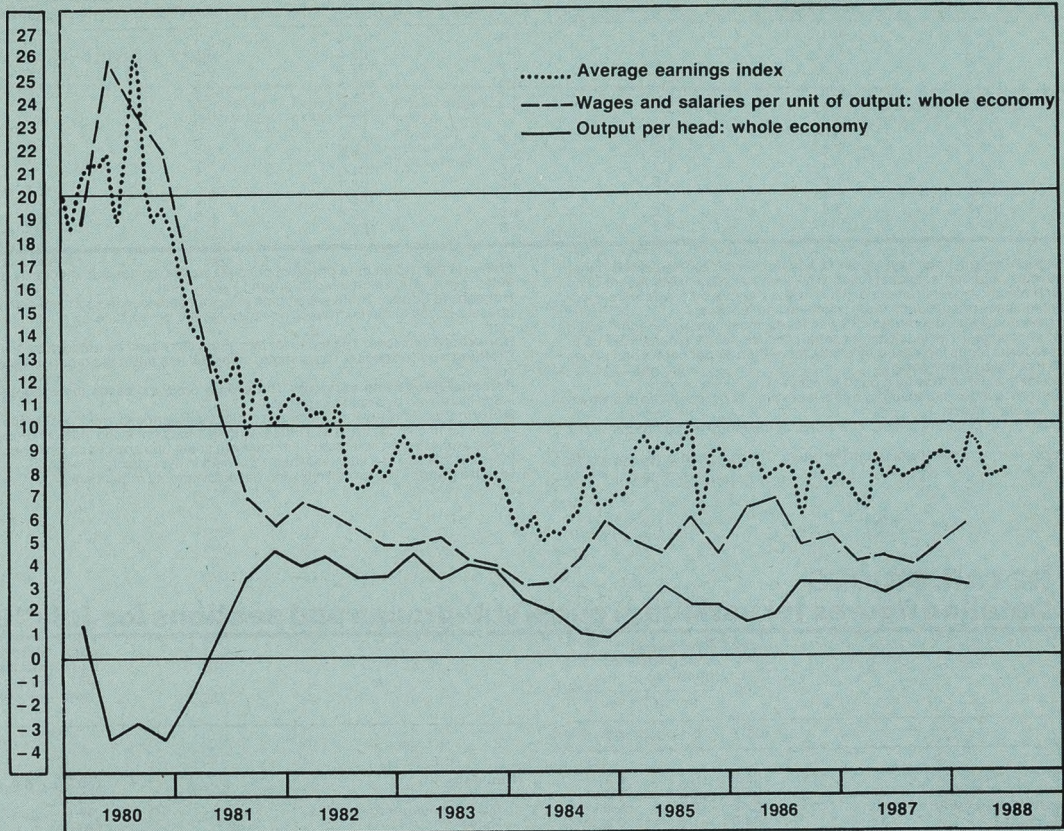
EARNINGS
5.6

	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)
Annual averages																	
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	..	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	78
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	..	92	89	..	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	84	79	83	81.9	..	96	91	..	91.9	95.1	92	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	..	100	100	..	100.0	100.0	100	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	112.3	105	127	116	123.1	..	103	110	..	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	131.9	110	170	133	144.1	..	110	121	..	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7	114	203	149	172.3	..	113	132	..	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	123.7	128	136	134.4	158.0	117	256	165 R	192.0	118.1 R	114	143	185.6 R	140.9	..	126
1985	162.9	131.2	133	142	141.0	167.1	122	307	179 R	212.9	121.7 R	120	153	204.2 R	151.5	..	131
1986	175.4	137.0	136	146	147.7	174.0	126	346	193 R	223.1	123.5 R	122	169	226.5 R	162.7	..	134
1987	189.5	141.3	139	150	161.5	179.6	132	379 R	..	237.6 R	125.6 R	124	196	243.6	173.2	..	136
Quarterly averages																	
1987 Q1	184.0	138.4	137	149	154.9	176.7	129	371	199	231.2 R	124.8 R	123	189	235.5	170.2	..	135
Q2	186.9	140.8	139	148	162.3	178.3	131	377	203	236.5 R	124.6 R	124	195	239.5	174.2	..	136
Q3	191.1	142.0	137	149	162.7	179.6	133	377	205	238.8 R	125.7 R	124	197	234.5	172.4	..	136
Q4	196.2	144.0	142	152	166.2	181.0	133	392 R	..	243.7 R	127.4 R	124	203	..	175.8	..	138
1988 Q1	199.0	..	..	155	166.1	182.1	134	..	..	246.5	129.7	124	..	..	177.4	..	139
1987 Oct	194.8	142.9	..	152	164.7	181.0	133	..	..	241.2 R	127.7 R	124	..	..	174.5	..	137
Nov	195.0	142.8	..	153	165.5	..	..	..	..	244.8 R	127.7 R	124	..	..	175.3	..	138
Dec	198.8	146.2	142	153	168.4	..	..	..	..	245.1 R	126.7 R	124	..	..	177.7	..	139
1988 Jan	198.8	139.6	..	155	164.8	182.1	134	..	..	246.0	129.0 R	124	..	..	178.0	..	138
Feb	197.4	147.4	..	155	165.1	..	..	..	..	246.0	129.8	124	..	..	176.5	..	138
Mar	200.7	..	..	156	168.3	..	..	..	..	247.6	130.4	124	..	..	177.2	..	139
Apr	205.1	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.5	125	..	..	182.9	..	139
May	202.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	..	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	..	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	..	4	3	..	8	5	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	16	22	..	4	10	..	9	4	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	..	3	10	..	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	..	7	10	..	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	..	3	9	..	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	11 R	11	..	1	11	..	10	8	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	7	4	20	8 R	11	3 R	5	7	10	8	..	4
1986	8	4	2	3	5	4	3	13	8 R	5	1	12 R	11	11 R	7	2	4
1987	8	3	2	3	9	3	5	10 R	..	6 R	2 R	2	16	8	6	..	1
Quarterly averages																	
1987 Q1	8	2	1	3	8	3	4	10	..	5 R	1 R	2	18	5	6	..	1
Q2	8	3	3	2	10	3	5	10	..	7 R	3 R	1	17	11	7	..	2
Q3	8	3	2	3	10	3	4	9	..	7 R	3	1	14	5 R	6	..	1
Q4	8	4	2	2	10	3	3	9 R	..	7 R	4	1	15	9	6	..	2
1988 Q1	8	..	..	4	7	3	4	..	..	7	..	1	15	..	4	..	3
Monthly																	
1987 Oct	8	3	..	3	11	..	3	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	2
Nov	8	5	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2
Dec	8	4	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2
1988 Jan	8	2	..	4	6	3	4	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	6	..	2
Feb	7	7	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	3	..	2
Mar	9	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	4	..	2
Apr	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	5	..	2
May	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

Percentage changes on a year earlier



RETAIL PRICES

6.1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1987 July	101.8	-0.1	1.8	4.4	101.9	0.1	1.9	4.4
Aug	102.1	0.3	1.7	4.4	102.2	0.3	1.9	4.4
Sept	102.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	102.6	0.3	2.0	4.2
Oct	102.9	0.5	1.1	4.5	103.1	0.5	1.5	4.5
Nov	103.4	0.5	1.5	4.1	103.6	0.5	1.9	4.1
Dec	103.3	-0.1	1.4	3.7	103.3	-0.3	1.5	3.7
1988 Jan	103.3	0.0	1.5	3.3	103.3	0.0	1.4	3.3
Feb	103.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	103.6	0.3	1.4	3.3
Mar	104.1	0.4	1.7	3.5	104.0	0.4	1.4	3.5
Apr	105.8	1.6	2.8	3.9	105.7	1.6	2.5	3.9
May	106.2	0.4	2.7	4.2	106.1	0.4	2.4	4.2
June	106.6	0.4	3.2	4.6	106.6	0.5	3.2	4.6
July	106.7	0.1	3.3	4.8	106.9	0.3	3.5	4.8

The overall level of prices was 0.1 per cent higher in July than in June. There were higher prices for motor vehicles, and non-seasonal foods. The final tranches of the recent price increases for gas and electricity were reflected in the index. Fresh food prices were lower and there were summer sales price reductions for clothing and footwear.

Food: There were numerous price decreases for fresh foods, most notably for home-killed lamb, potatoes, and vegetables. The index for seasonal products fell by around 7 per cent. The index for non-seasonal foods increased by a little more than 1/4 per cent. Food prices overall fell by a little more than 3/4 per cent.

Catering: The index for this group rose by around 1/4 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: The group index increased by a little more than 1/4 per cent. The main price increases were for 'on sales' beers.

Tobacco: Some retailers cut cigarette prices. The index for the group fell by around 1/4 per cent.

Housing: There were price increases throughout the group. The group index rose by a little less than 1/2 per cent.

Fuel and light: The third phase of price increases for gas and electricity took effect. The index for the group increased by around 1 1/4 per cent.

Household goods: There were some price reductions in the summer sales, but prices for household consumables rose. The index for the group rose by a little more than 1/4 per cent.

Household services: The index for this group increased by a little more than 3/4 per cent. **Clothing and footwear:** The summer sales led to a fall in the group index of around 2 per cent.

Personal goods and services: There were price increases throughout the group. The index increased by around 1/2 per cent.

Motoring expenditure: Increases in motor vehicle prices and in insurance were the main factors behind an increase of a little less than 1 per cent in the index for this group.

Fares and other travel costs: Increases in some bus and coach fares and in London taxi fares led to a rise of a little less than 1 per cent in the index for the group.

Leisure goods: The group index increased by around 1/4 per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 19

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		
		1	12		1	12	
		All items	106.7		0.1	4.8	
Food and Catering	105.2	-0.7	4.3	Housing	110.2	0.4	6.2
Alcohol and tobacco	105.9	0.2	4.9	Rent	112.9	8	
Housing and household expenditure	107.7	0.6	5.4	Mortgage interest payments	99.9	1	
Personal expenditure	104.6	-1.1	4.5	Rates	116.8	8	
Travel and leisure	107.9	0.6	4.6	Water and other charges	115.6	9	
All items excluding seasonal food	106.9	0.3	4.9	Repairs and maintenance charges	106.9	5	
All items excluding food	107.2	0.3	5.0	Do-it-yourself materials	107.9	5	
Seasonal food	97.9	-7.0	0.9	Fuel and light	103.6	1.2	4.5
Food excluding seasonal	105.0	0.3	4.0	Coal and solid fuels	96.2	1	
All items excluding housing	106.0	0.1	4.5	Electricity	108.6	9	
Nationalised industries	108.2	0.8	7.2	Gas	101.2	2	
Consumer durables	103.1	-1.1	3.2	Oil and other fuel	89.9	-6	
Food	104.0	-0.8	3.6	Household goods	105.9	0.3	4.2
Bread	108.3	8		Furniture	105.7	5	
Cereals	108.3	6		Furnishings	106.2	5	
Biscuits and cakes	105.3	3		Electrical appliances	103.9	2	
Beef	109.6	9		Other household equipment	106.3	4	
Lamb	102.4	1		Household consumables	109.9	7	
of which, home-killed lamb	103.0	1		Pet care	101.9	2	
Pork	100.9	0		Household services	107.1	0.8	5.0
Bacon	103.1	3		Postage	100.6	0	
Poultry	101.8	-2		Telephones, telemessages, etc	101.2	1	
Other meat	99.7	-1		Domestic services	108.7	7	
Fish	103.7	1		Fees and subscriptions	112.5	8	
of which, fresh fish	105.9	5		Clothing and footwear	103.3	-1.9	4.1
Butter	104.5	6		Men's outerwear	103.9	4	
Oil and fats	101.5	5		Women's outerwear	101.1	4	
Cheese	107.2	6		Children's outerwear	104.5	6	
Eggs	102.4	-1		Other clothing	104.8	4	
Milk, fresh	104.6	4		Footwear	103.8	4	
Milk products	108.3	6		Personal goods and services	107.1	0.5	5.1
Tea	107.1	7		Personal articles	101.5	2	
Coffee and other hot drinks	93.0	-1		Chemists goods	108.0	5	
Soft drinks	115.8	13		Personal services	111.5	9	
Sugar and preserves	110.7	7		Motoring expenditure	109.2	0.9	4.6
Sweets and chocolates	101.0	1		Purchase of motor vehicles	112.3	5	
Potatoes	90.2	-2		Maintenance of motor vehicles	110.1	7	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	79.6	-6		Petrol and oil	100.9	0	
Vegetables	97.2	1		Vehicles tax and insurance	115.9	9	
of which, other fresh vegetables	90.7	-4		Fares and other travel costs	107.9	0.9	5.6
Fruit	111.5	10		Rail fares	107.8	7	
of which, fresh fruit	114.3	13		Bus and coach fares	111.3	6	
Other foods	105.4	3		Other travel costs	104.9	4	
Catering	109.7	0.2	6.6	Leisure goods	104.4	0.2	2.8
Restaurant meals	110.0	6		Audio-visual equipment	93.3	-4	
Canteen meals	109.6	7		Records and tapes	99.6	0	
Take-aways and snacks	109.3	6		Toys, photographic and sport goods	105.8	4	
Alcoholic drink	107.1	0.3	5.3	Books and newspapers	112.6	6	
Beer	108.0	7		Gardening products	107.0	6	
on sales	108.1	7		Leisure services	108.3	-0.1	6.8
off sales	107.7	4		Television licences and rentals	103.3	3	
Wines and spirits	105.8	4		Entertainment and other recreation	112.1	9	
on sales	107.1	5					
off sales	104.9	2					
Tobacco	103.4	-0.2	3.7				
Cigarettes	103.8	4					
Tobacco	100.8	2					

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on July 19 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 July 19, 1988

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
FOOD ITEMS							
Beef: home-killed				Butter			
Sirloin (without bone)	226	334	250-399	Home-produced, per 250g	281	53	49-60
Silverside (without bone) †	299	235	210-260	New Zealand, per 250g	233	53	51-54
Best beef mince	307	131	102-169	Danish, per 250g	257	59	57-64
Fore ribs (with bone)	198	173	128-219	Margarine			
Brisket (without bone)	264	175	148-199	Soft 500g tub	257	35	27-55
Rump steak †	297	317	279-350	Low fat spread 250g	286	40	37-44
Stewing steak	293	160	145-189	Lard, per 250g	293	16	14-23
Lamb: home-killed				Cheese			
Loin (with bone)	275	223	188-289	Cheddar type	278	136	112-169
Shoulder (with bone)	241	108	89-134	Eggs			
Leg (with bone)	255	186	166-229	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	243	104	80-125
Lamb: imported				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	197	92	78-110
Loin (with bone)	171	154	135-179	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	171	88	78-99	Pasteurised, per pint	293	26	24-26
Leg (with bone)	175	152	138-169	Skimmed, per pint	281	25	23-27
Pork: home-killed				Tea			
Leg (foot off)	225	109	89-158	Loose, per 125g	279	43	32-52
Belly †	244	85	70-98	Tea bags, per 250g	290	103	86-119
Loin (with bone)	301	144	130-165	Coffee			
Fillet (without bone)	229	203	140-284	Pure, instant, per 100g	538	132	85-179
Bacon				Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	252	139	109-169
Collar †	123	114	98-142	Sugar			
Gammon †	248	188	150-216	Granulated, per kg	297	54	52-56
Back, vacuum packed	186	162	145-198	Fresh vegetables			
Back, not vacuum packed	210	164	145-180	Potatoes, old loose			
Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	289	58	48-75	White			
Sausages				Red			
Pork	323	88	69-104	Potatoes, new loose	273	13	10-18
Beef	243	83	64-96	Tomatoes	311	46	39-55
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	182	46	39-54	Cabbage, greens	257	27	18-42
Corned beef, 12oz can	189	71	54-88	Cabbage, hearted	254	27	20-37
Chicken: roasting				Cauliflower, each	283	45	33-55
Frozen, oven ready	209	64	51-86	Brussels sprouts			
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	260	82	69-91	Carrots	317	23	16-32
Fresh and smoked fish				Onions	323	26	16-39
Cod fillets	234	207	170-242	Mushrooms, per 1/4lb	311	31	24-38
Haddock fillets	221	225	180-265	Cucumber, each	309	45	38-58
Mackerel, whole	185	77	64-128	Fresh fruit			
Kippers, with bone	246	114	84-129	Apples, cooking	266	40	30-49
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	181	142	119-169	Apples, dessert	319	33	25-40
Bread				Pears, dessert	308	38	30-45
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	310	47	41-58	Oranges, each	284	15	10-20
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	222	59	55-63	Bananas	324	48	39-52
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	265	38	35-42	Grapes	281	95	59-135
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	142	40	37-42	Items other than food			
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	226	61	53-66	Draught bitter, per pint	668	88	79-100
Flour				Draught lager, per pint	680	99	90-110
Self-raising, per 1 1/2kg	196	53	47-56	Whisky, per nip	685	71	65-80
				Gin, per nip	687	71	65-80
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,137	148	137-158
				Coal, per 50kg	423	532	425-640
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	509	687	580-850
				4-star petrol, per litre	699	38	37-39

* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
						All	Seasonal food	Non-seasonal food
Weights 1974	1,000	747	951.2-925.5	80	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	51
1975	1,000	768	961.9-966.3	77	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	48
1976	1,000	772	958.0-960.8	90	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	47
1977	1,000	753	953.3-955.8	91	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	45
1978	1,000	767	966.5-969.6	96	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	51
1979	1,000	768	964.0-966.6	93	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	51
1980	1,000	786	966.8-969.6	93	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	41
1981	1,000	793	969.2-971.9	104	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	42
1982	1,000	794	965.7-967.6	99	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	38
1983	1,000	797	971.5-974.1	109	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	39
1984	1,000	799	966.1-968.7	102 Feb-Nov	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	36
1985	1,000	810	970.3-973.2	87 Dec-Jan	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	45
1986	1,000	815	973.3-976.0	86	185	24.0-26.7	158.3-161.0	44
1974	108.5	109.3	108.8	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2
1975	134.8	135.3	135.1	147.5	133.3	129.8	134.3	132.4
1976	157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3
1977	182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	190.3	197.0	189.1	185.7
1978	197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	228.3	208.4	207.8
1979	223.5	222.2	224.1	247.7	228.3	255.9	224.5	262.0
1980	263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0
1981	295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7
1982	320.4	326.2	322.0	417.6	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0
1983	335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8
1984	351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3
1985	373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5
1986	385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7
1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8
1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7
Feb 11	381.1	391.4	383.3	489.5	343.6	328.2	346.9	428.9
Mar 11	381.6	391.5	383.4	489.5	345.2	337.5	347.3	429.9
Apr 15	385.3	395.6	387.0	497.8	347.4	343.7	348.7	434.3
May 13	386.0	395.8	387.3	495.9	349.8	358.8	349.4	436.2
June 10	385.8	395.3	387.0	496.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	439.3
July 15	384.7	394.9	386.8	498.3	347.4	332.2	350.7	440.4
Aug 12	385.9	396.1	387.9	499.8	348.6	336.5	351.4	442.6
Sept 16	387.8	398.5	390.0	500.5	348.3	331.7	351.8	445.3
Oct 14	388.4	399.6	390.9	500.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	447.8
Nov 11	391.7	403.7	394.3	500.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	449.5
Dec 9	393.0	404.7	395.3	499.7	349.8	333.3	353.4	452.9
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	Nationalised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal†	Non-seasonal food†
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46
1988	1,000	837	975	840	54	141	163	25	138	78
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8
1987 Jan 13	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
Mar 10	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.0	100.8	100.7	103.0	100.3	100.6
Apr 14	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.2	100.8	101.0	101.6	107.4	100.5	101.4
May 12	101.9	101.8	101.6	101.6	100.7	101.2	102.2	110.6	100.7	101.8
June 9	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.6	100.7	101.1	101.6	105.2	100.9	102.3
July 14	101.8	102.1	101.9	101.4	100.9	99.9	100.4	97.0	101.0	102.9
Aug 11	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	101.3	100.3	100.7	98.6	101.0	103.6
Sept 8	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.1	101.4	101.7	100.4	95.7	101.2	104.3
Oct 13	102.9	103.3	103.1	102.6	101.5	102.2	101.1	96.8	101.8	104.7
Nov 10	103.4	103.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	102.9	101.6	98.8	102.1	105.3
Dec 8	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.2	101.9	103.2	102.4	102.4	102.4	105.8
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4
Feb 16	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.1	101.9	103.6	106.9	103.0	107.1
Mar 15	104.1	104.2	104.0	104.0	103.0	102.6	103.9	107.1	103.4	107.5
Apr 19	105.8	106.0	105.7	105.0	104.9	103.0	104.4	108.5	103.8	108.5
May 17	106.2	106.4	106.1	105.5	106.0	104.1	104.7	106.9	104.3	108.9
June 14	106.6	106.9	106.6	105.9	107.3	104.2	104.8	105.3	104.7	109.5
July 19	106.7	107.2	106.9	106.0	108.2	103.1	104.0	97.9	105.0	109.7

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

RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

6.4

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	1974 Weights
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	57	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	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	465.4	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	176.2	178.9	166.8	Jan 18 1977
222.8	164.3	219.9	175.2	163.6	198.6	198.7	186.6	Jan 17 1978
231.5	190.3	233.1	187.3	176.1	216.4	218.5	202.0	Jan 16 1979
269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	258.8	268.4	246.9	Jan 15 1980
296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	293.4	299.5	289.2	Jan 13 1981
392.1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207.1	312.5	330.5	325.6	Jan 12 1982
426.2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	337.4	353.9		

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

UNITED KINGDOM	PERCENT											
	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12.0	20.1	20.7	1.7	0.4	10.5	5.8	9.8	13.5	7.3	9.8	12.2
1975 Jan 14	19.9	18.3	18.7	18.2	24.0	10.3	24.9	18.3	18.6	25.2	30.3	15.8
1976 Jan 13	23.4	25.4	23.2	26.1	31.1	22.2	35.1	19.0	10.9	21.6	20.5	33.0
1977 Jan 18	16.6	23.5	17.9	16.6	18.8	14.3	17.8	11.5	12.9	15.7	13.9	8.3
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15.8	8.8	15.3	6.6	10.6	11.6	10.2	12.7	11.1	11.8
1979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15.8	6.0	6.9	7.6	9.0	10.0	8.3
1980 Jan 15	18.4	12.6	22.5	21.4	16.5	24.8	18.9	15.4	11.9	19.6	22.8	22.2
1981 Jan 13	13.0	8.9	14.8	15.0	10.0	20.1	28.4	6.9	5.3	13.4	11.6	17.1
1982 Jan 12	12.0	11.0	7.2	15.9	32.2	22.8	13.0	3.7	-0.2	6.5	10.4	12.6
1983 Jan 11	4.9	1.9	7.3	9.9	8.7	-0.5	16.2	2.6	1.8	8.0	7.1	3.7
1984 Jan 10	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.8	9.9	0.5	2.6	-0.3	4.7	4.8	3.9
1985 Jan 15	5.0	3.4	6.2	5.8	12.7	8.8	3.9	2.1	3.3	7.1	2.4	5.4
1986 Jan 14	5.5	3.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	11.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	6.5	3.6	6.3
1987 Jan 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10.5	8.3	-0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.0

UNITED KINGDOM	PERCENT														
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 July 14	4.4	2.3	6.3	4.0	0.7	10.3	-0.7	2.3	4.6	0.9	4.0	8.1	4.6	1.8	2.1
Aug 11	4.4	2.3	6.5	4.0	0.4	10.1	-0.9	2.7	4.9	0.3	4.0	8.4	4.5	1.8	1.9
Sept 8	4.2	2.1	6.5	4.2	0.5	9.9	-1.6	3.0	5.3	1.5	3.0	6.8	4.4	2.6	2.1
Oct 13	4.5	3.0	6.3	4.5	1.0	10.2	-2.1	3.0	5.5	1.3	3.4	7.1	4.8	3.3	3.3
Nov 10	4.1	3.6	6.5	4.4	1.2	6.7	-1.7	3.2	4.9	1.5	4.4	6.5	5.2	3.6	3.8
Dec 8	3.7	3.7	6.2	4.5	1.2	4.2	-1.6	3.3	4.8	1.9	3.9	5.8	5.1	3.6	3.6
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
Feb 16	3.3	2.9	6.7	3.9	1.7	4.0	-2.0	3.5	5.2	1.6	4.4	4.0	5.9	3.1	3.6
Mar 15	3.5	3.2	6.6	4.0	1.7	4.0	-2.0	3.5	5.1	2.1	4.4	4.2	5.7	3.0	3.7
Apr 19	3.9	2.8	7.0	5.3	3.4	4.7	-0.8	3.4	4.8	2.1	4.6	4.8	5.6	3.0	6.7
May 17	4.2	2.4	7.0	5.3	3.9	5.6	1.3	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.3	2.7	7.2
June 14	4.6	3.1	7.0	5.3	3.8	6.2	3.0	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.3	2.2	7.0
July 19	4.8	3.6	6.6	5.3	3.7	6.2	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.1	5.1	4.6	5.6	2.8	6.8

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	PERCENT											
	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	178.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.8	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.5	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	288.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384.3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372.2	375.3
1987 January	386.5				384.2				377.8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102.8	104.6			103.1	104.8			103.6	105.5		

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6.7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	PERCENT													
	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services			
JAN 15, 1974 = 100														
1983	336.2	300.7	358.2	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	393.9	422.3	311.5			
1984	352.9	320.2	384.3	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	417.3	438.3	321.3			
1985	370.1	330.7	406.8	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	451.6	458.6	343.1			
1986	382.0	340.1	432.7	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	468.4	472.1	357.0			
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5	..	231.7	..	..	..
JAN 13, 1987 = 100														
1983	333.3	296.7	358.2	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	383.9	393.1	320.6			
1984	350.4	315.6	384.3	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	405.8	407.0	331.1			
1985	367.6	325.1	406.7	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	438.1	429.9	353.8			
1986	379.2	334.6	432.9	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	456.0	428.5	368.4			
1987 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512.2	..	240.5	..	..	..
JAN 13, 1987 = 100														
1983	329.8	308.8	364.0	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9			
1984	343.9	326.1	390.8	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3			
1985	360.7	336.3	413.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3			
1986	371.5	347.3	439.5	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5			
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1	..	230.8	..	..	..
JAN 13, 1987 = 100														
1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	101.1	101.1	102.3	102.9	102.8	103.5	100.4
JAN 13, 1987 = 100														
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103.0	102.8	103.4	100.5
JAN 13, 1987 = 100														
1987	101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

As reported by the Secretary of State for Employment on December 11, 1987, it has been discovered that from February 1986 to October 1987 a computer program error affected the monthly index. The official figures are always stated to one decimal place and the extent of the understatement of index levels will depend on rounding. The all items index figures for February 1986 to January 1987 will be understated by about 0.06 per cent; the index figure for January 1987 taking January 1974 as 100 was 394.5. The index figures for February to October 1987 were affected by an error of about 0.09 per cent. In most months this will have resulted, with rounding, to an understatement of 0.1 points in the published figures which take January 1987 as 100. However, because the January index link, 394.5, was understated the understatements relative to January 1986 may have rounded to 0.1 or 0.2 per cent.

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100. Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Calculations

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

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

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

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

Structure

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

Definitions

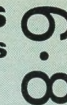
Seasonal food: Items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

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

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

RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

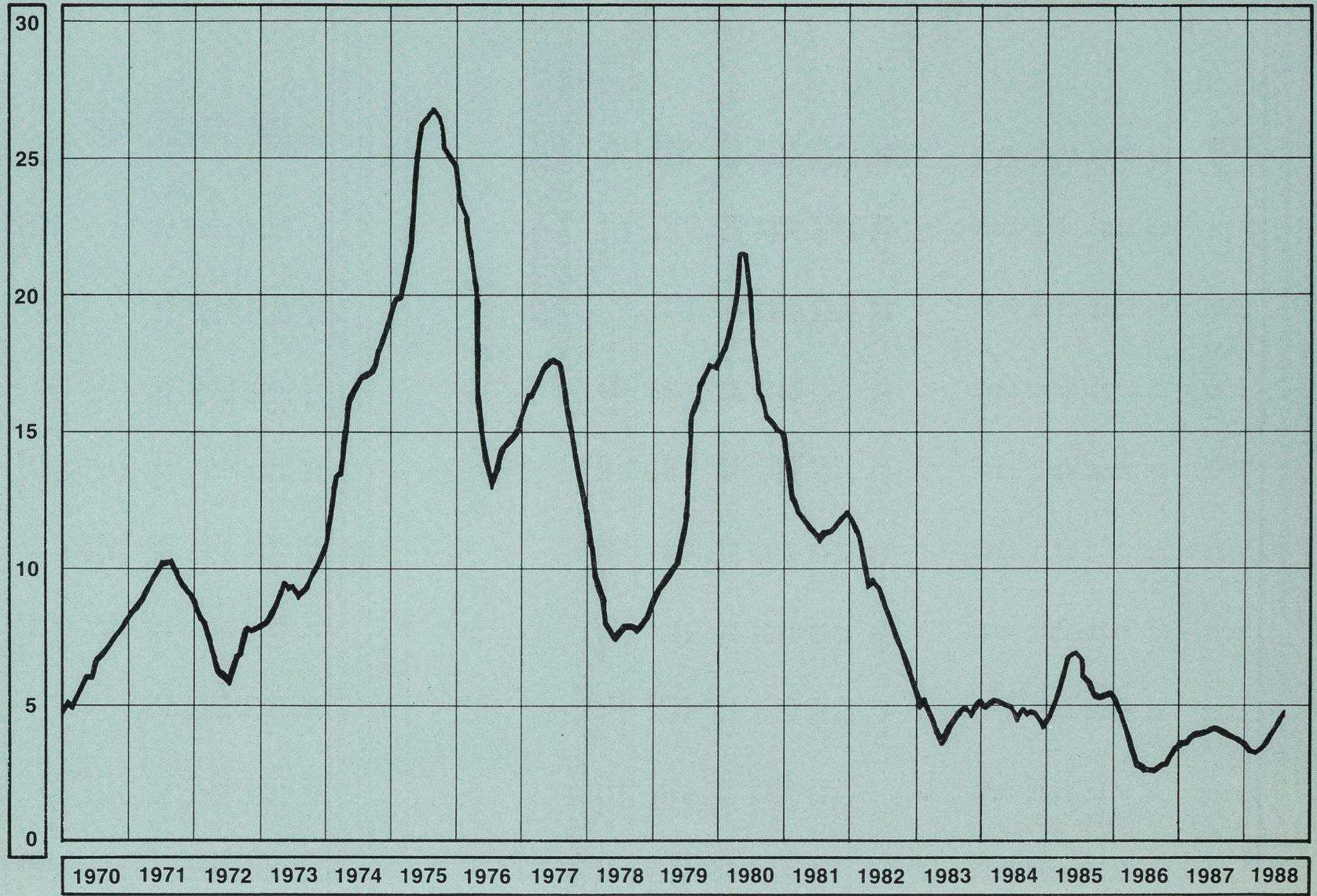


	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD*	
																			Indices 1980 = 100	
Annual averages																				
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	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	146.4	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	153.7	123.3	130.5	137.6	
1986	146.3	162.4	129.0	142.3	149.0	151.7	162.2	120.7	314.7	185.2	201.4	114.9	122.9	165	193.7	160.3	124.2	133.0 R	141.1	
1987	152.4	176.1	130.9	144.5	155.5	157.8	167.3	121.0	366.4	191.1	211.0	114.6	122.3	180	203.9	167.0	126.0	137.9	145.8	
Quarterly averages																				
1987 Q2	152.4	174.6	130.5	144.5	154.8	157.5	166.9	121.1	365.5	190.8	209.6	115.1	122.1	178	202.3	165.1	125.7	137.2	145.4	
Q3	152.7	177.5	132.2	145.3	156.6	167.9	167.9	121.1	367.1	191.8	211.8	114.7	122.3	181	204.9	168.0	126.0	138.8	146.4	
Q4	154.4	180.5	131.4	144.9	157.7	160.4	168.7	121.2	386.8	191.9	215.3	115.0	123.1	183	207.3	170.5	126.8	140.0	147.7	
1988 Q1	155.1	183.8	132.2	144.9	159.0	162.4	169.5	121.7	393.0	193.3	217.9 R	114.4	122.1	188	209.9	172.7	127.8	140.8	148.7	
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly																				
1988 Jan	154.5	..	131.9	144.6	158.4	161.3	169.1	121.5	390.3	..	216.9	114.4	121.8	186	209.0	171.6	127.3	140.4	148.2	
Feb	155.1	183.8	132.1	145.0	158.9	162.6	169.4	121.8	388.5	193.3	217.9	114.2	122.1	187	209.6	172.9	127.9	140.8	146.6	
Mar	155.7	..	132.5	145.1	159.7	163.2	169.9	121.9	400.2	..	218.8 R	114.6	122.5	190	211.0	173.6	128.3	141.4	149.3	
Apr	158.2	..	132.7	145.7	160.3	163.8	170.7	122.2	408.4	..	219.4 R	115.1	122.9	191	210.3	175.2	128.5	142.1	150.1	
May	158.8	..	132.4	145.9 R	161.3 R	165.2 R	171.1	122.4	409.4 R	194.3 R	220.0	115.2	123.0	191	210.2	175.8	128.1 R	142.6 R	150.5	
June	159.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	159.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	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	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.4	3.4	3.5	4.5	
1986	3.4	9.1	1.7	1.3	4.1	3.6	2.7	-0.2	23.0	3.8	5.8	0.4	0.2	7.1	8.8	4.3	0.7	1.9 R	2.6	
1987	4.2	8.4	1.5	1.5	4.4	4.0	3.1	0.2	16.4	3.2	4.8	0.3	-0.5	9.1	5.3	4.2	1.5	3.7 R	3.3	
Quarterly averages																				
1987 Q2	4.2	9.3	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.3	3.4	0.1	17.8	2.8	4.2	-0.2	-1.0	9.2	5.6	3.4	1.0	3.8	3.9	
Q3	4.3	8.3	2.3	2.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	0.6	16.0	3.2	4.9	0.1	0.2	7.9	4.6	4.7	1.8	4.2	3.7	
Q4	4.1	7.1	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.4	3.1	5.3	0.4	-0.1	7.0	4.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	4.0	
1988 Q1	3.3	..	2.2	1.0	4.1	4.8	2.4	0.8	13.6	1.9	5.2 R	0.6	0.5	6.8	4.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	3.4	
Q2	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly																				
1988 Jan	3.3	..	1.9	0.9	4.1	4.3	2.4	0.7	14.3	..	5.0	0.7	0.6	7.0	4.5	4.4	1.6	4.0	3.5	
Feb	3.3	6.9	2.2	1.0	4.1	5.2	2.4	0.9	13.4	1.9	5.0	0.6	0.5	6.8	4.3	5.2	1.7	3.9	3.5	
Mar	3.5	..	2.3	1.0	4.1	4.7	2.5	1.0	13.2	..	5.2 R	0.5	0.6	7.2	4.5	5.4	1.8	3.9	3.6	
Apr	3.9	..	2.2	1.0	4.0	4.7	2.5	1.0	13.0	..	5.1 R	0.0	0.7	7.2	3.9	6.1	1.9	3.9	3.5	
May	4.2	..	1.7	1.0	4.1	4.6	2.5	1.1	12.5	1.8	4.9	-0.1	0.7	7.1	3.9	6.4	2.2	3.9	3.5	
June	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Per cent

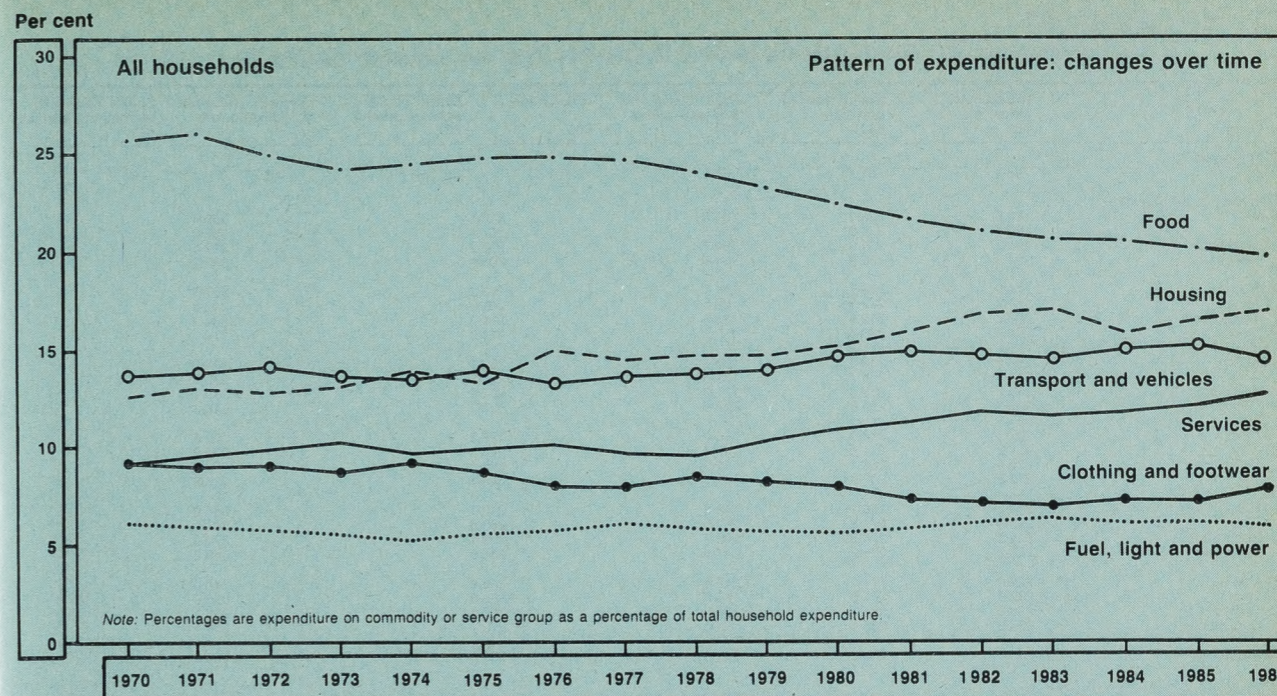


7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household				Average weekly expenditure per person			
	At current prices		At constant prices		At current prices		At constant prices	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)
Annual averages								
1983	141.03	6.4	103.3	—	53.06	8.0	109.4	1.4
1984	151.92	7.7	106.4	3.0	57.96	9.2	114.3	4.5
1985	162.50	6.5	108.3	1.7	62.60	8.0	117.3	2.7
1986	178.10	9.6	114.2	5.5	69.74	11.4	125.8	7.3
Quarterly averages								
1984 Q3	147.49	3.9	148.4	103.6	55.99	4.9	56.7	1.0
Q4	163.48	8.7	158.2	109.1	62.02	10.8	60.1	4.6
1985 Q1	152.69	8.4	158.9	107.9	58.68	9.8	61.1	5.3
Q2	161.57	2.4	159.6	106.7	62.89	2.7	61.4	-2.5
Q3	164.07	11.0	165.4	109.5	62.74	12.1	63.9	6.7
Q4	172.01	4.8	166.1	108.8	66.18	6.2	64.3	1.5
1986 Q1	166.44	9.0	173.2	112.5	65.95	12.4	68.5	7.2
Q2	175.20	8.4	173.2	111.9	70.40	11.9	68.6	8.0
Q3	180.15	9.8	182.0	116.3	68.97	9.9	70.4	6.5
Q4	190.18	10.6	183.3	116.0	73.44	11.0	71.3	7.3
1987 Q1	178.70	7.4	185.9	116.4	69.52	5.4	72.0	1.4
Q2	191.36	9.2	189.4	118.0	74.27	5.5	72.4	1.8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey — For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette*, December 1987 (pp 592-599) and June 1988 (pp 324-331).



7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

Composition of expenditure

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	£ per week per household								
		Housing*		Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable† household goods	Other† goods
		Gross	Net							
Annual averages										
1983	141.03	25.34	22.43	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81
1984	151.92	27.41	24.06	9.42	31.43	7.25	4.37	11.10	11.57	11.89
1985	162.50	30.18	26.63	9.95	32.70	7.95	4.42	11.92	12.59	12.59
1986	178.10	33.70	29.92	10.43	34.97	8.21	4.55	13.46	13.83	13.87
Quarterly averages										
1984 Q3	147.49	26.74	23.39	8.77	31.05	7.16	4.40	9.93	10.25	11.45
Q4	163.48	27.52	23.92	8.38	33.10	8.75	4.74	14.65	14.55	15.02
1985 Q1	152.69	28.41	24.96	10.66	31.92	6.92	4.37	9.64	11.76	10.96
Q2	161.57	30.72	26.99	10.77	32.10	7.87	4.28	11.70	10.71	11.50
Q3	164.07	31.22	27.99	9.23	32.58	7.77	4.55	11.31	10.35	12.18
Q4	172.01	30.43	26.64	9.15	34.25	9.28	4.49	15.16	13.67	15.80
1986 Q1	166.44	31.93	28.34	11.11	33.20	6.97	4.09	10.29	14.25	12.28
Q2	175.20	32.31	28.61	11.63	34.17	7.75	4.58	12.60	12.64	12.77
Q3	180.15	35.75	31.89	9.61	35.36	8.52	4.65	13.49	13.47	12.87
Q4	190.18	34.79	30.83	9.41	37.09	9.57	4.89	17.32	14.92	17.44
1987 Q1	178.70	33.21	29.23	11.38	34.88	8.19	4.81	10.73	..	..
Q2	191.36	35.49	31.60	12.03	36.39	8.84	4.72	12.84	..	..
Standard error** per cent										
1987 Q2	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.5	4.6	3.5	3.6	..	..
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier										
1983	6.4	8.7	7.1	10.5	4.9	12.7	9.3	3.2	6.3	7.4
1984	7.7	8.2	7.3	2.2	6.3	4.9	3.8	10.9	12.7	10.0
1985	6.5	7.4	7.6	5.7	4.0	9.6	1.3	7.4	0.3	5.9
1986	9.6	11.7	12.4	4.8	6.9	3.3	2.9	12.9	19.1	10.2
1985 Q1	8.4	6.0	6.3	4.5	5.5	11.4	7.1	12.7	5.4	6.8
Q2	2.4	—	-0.8	4.8	2.3	13.4	0.5	3.4	3.2	5.9
Q3	11.0	16.8	18.1	5.2	4.9	8.5	3.4	13.9	1.0	6.3
Q4	4.8	7.7	8.2	9.2	3.5	6.0	-5.3	3.5	-6.0	5.2
1986 Q1	9.0	12.4	13.5	4.2	4.0	0.7	-6.4	6.7	14.3	12.0
Q2	8.4	5.2	6.0	8.0	6.5	-1.5	7.0	7.7	18.0	11.0
Q3	9.8	14.5	13.9	4.1	8.5	9.7	2.2	19.3	30.1	5.7
Q4	10.6	14.3	15.7	2.8	8.3	3.1	8.9	14.3	9.1	10.4
1987 Q1	7.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	5.1	17.5	17.6	4.3	..	..
Q2	9.2	9.8	10.5	3.4	6.5	14.1	3.1	1.9	..	..
Percentage of total expenditure										
1983	100	16.8	6.5	20.7	4.8	3.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6
1984	100	15.8	6.2	20.7	4.8	2.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8
1985	100	16.4	6.1	20.1	4.9	2.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.8
1986	100	16.8	5.9	19.6	4.6	2.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.
* Housing figures are given in terms of gross expenditure (ie: before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates) and net expenditure. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.
** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the FES Report 1986 (Revised).

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2

Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household											UNITED KINGDOM
Transport† and vehicles	Services†	Household† goods	Household† services	Personal† goods and services	Motoring† expenditure	Fares† and other travel goods	Leisure† goods	Leisure† services	Miscellaneous		
20.96	16.09									0.58	Annual averages
22.77	17.41									0.64	1983
24.56	19.48									0.68	1984
25.43	22.67	13.67	8.50	6.48	21.22	4.21	8.54	13.18		0.74	1985
											1986
23.62	16.91									0.55	Quarterly averages
24.38	15.07									0.92	1984 Q3
											Q4
22.70	18.27									0.52	1985 Q1
24.03	21.14									0.49	Q2
26.13	21.17									0.92	Q3
25.40	17.39									0.80	Q4
24.61	20.65	14.08	7.30	5.49	21.11	3.50	7.90	12.41		0.66	1986 Q1
24.60	25.30	12.57	10.54	6.23	20.00	4.60	7.70	13.67		0.58	Q2
25.76	23.73	13.08	8.08	6.27	21.01	4.75	7.93	14.71		0.81	Q3
26.70	21.08	14.90	8.10	7.88	22.71	3.99	10.58	12.00		0.93	Q4
..	..	14.15	7.81	6.02	23.05	4.46	8.49	14.59		0.91	1987 Q1
..	..	12.22	7.92	6.46	24.56	4.81	8.64	19.62		0.73	Q2
..	..	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	9.0	4.5	21.4		11.1	Standard error** per cent
..	..										1987 Q2
5.9	4.7									8.3	Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier
8.7	8.2									11.5	1983
7.9	11.9									6.1	1984
3.5	16.4									8.8	1985
7.8	21.2									-17.5	1986
8.6	-6.2									4.3	1985 Q1
10.6	25.2									67.9	Q2
4.2	15.4									-13.8	Q3
8.4	13.0									26.9	Q4
2.4	19.7									14.3	1986 Q1
-1.4	12.1									-12.0	Q2
5.1	21.2									16.3	Q3
..	..	0.5	7.0	9.7	9.2	27.4	7.5	17.6		36.4	Q4
..	..	-2.8	-24.9	3.7	22.8	4.6	12.2	43.5		30.4	1987 Q1
..	..										Q2
14.7	11.3									0.4	Percentage of total expenditure
15.0	11.5									0.4	1983
15.1	12.0									0.4	1984
14.3	12.7	7.7	4.8	3.6	11.9	2.4	4.8	7.4		0.4	1985
										0.4	1986†

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

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	309.4	309.4
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4	336.8	327.0	327.0
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2	327.0	309.2	309.2
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6	309.2	309.2	309.2
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2	307.0	307.0	307.0
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2	312.8	312.8	312.8
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3	334.9	334.9	334.9
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0	314.1	314.1	314.1
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1	311.2	311.2	311.2
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7	333.6	333.6	333.6
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0	330.1	330.1	330.1
December	209.3	259.8	139.5	228.9	315.3	315.3	315.3
1985 March	207.1	258.3	138.0	226.8	320.6	320.6	320.6
June	222.2	271.5	142.4	276.3	379.0	379.0	379.0
September	225.4	266.1	142.9	280.5	372.3	372.3	372.3
December	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4	335.8	335.8	335.8
1986 March	214.2	260.1	142.5	242.1	334.0	334.0	334.0
June	228.0	271.8	144.5	288.6	384.9	384.9	384.9
September	226.3	278.0	145.7	289.1	378.0	378.0	378.0
December	223.6	278.7	147.3	255.6	349.2	349.2	349.2
1987 March	222.0	274.1	147.4	246.8	348.6	348.6	348.6
June	238.1	281.8	146.6	293.0	396.0	396.0	396.0
September	238.9	284.2	150.3	299.0	388.1	388.1	388.1
December	230.0	286.1	155.0	270.1	354.4	354.4	354.4
1988 March	233.1	280.2	151.8	268.8	359.0	359.0	359.0
Change March 1988 on March 1987							
Absolute (thousands)	+11.1	+6.1	+4.4	+22.0	+10.4	+10.4	+10.4
Percentage	+5.0	+2.2	+3.0	+8.9	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0

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

1981	145
1983	142
1984	169
1985	170
1986	185
1987	180

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
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	5,553		6,083		-530	
1987 P	6,237		7,255		-1,018	
Percentage change 1987/1986	+12		+19			
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
1987 P Q1	1,014	1,489	1,081	1,687	-67	-198
Q2	1,491	1,576	1,798	1,868	-307	-292
Q3	2,358	1,597	2,977	1,895	-619	-298
Q4	1,373	1,575	1,398	1,805	-25	-230
1988 P Q1	1,055	1,532	1,325	2,032	-270	-500
1987 P January	412	523	356	554	+56	-31
February	265	485	316	570	-51	-85
March	337	481	408	563	-71	-82
April	413	499	480	615	-67	-116
May	474	501	605	632	-131	-131
June	604	576	714	621	-110	-45
July	741	531	840	638	-99	-107
August	920	539	1,128	625	-208	-86
September	697	527	1,009	632	-312	-105
October	528	528	751	630	-168	-102
November	396	478	369	577	+27	-99
December	394	569	278	598	+116	-29
1988 P January (e)	405	506	410	636	-5	-130
February (e)	285	494	410	696	-125	-202
March (e)	365	532	505	700	-140	-168
April (e) R	450	531	560	687	-110	-156
May (e)	445	470	595	628	-150	-158

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

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R			
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	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987 P	15,445		3,394	9,196	2,855
1987 P Q1	2,620	3,819	502	1,632	486
Q2	4,018	3,776	938	2,445	635
Q3	5,576	3,799	1,283	3,158	1,135
Q4	3,231	4,051	672	1,960	599
1988 P Q1	2,880	4,196	550	1,790	540
1987 P January	1,031	1,374	174	640	216
February	672	1,195	127	410	135
March	917	1,250	200	582	135
April	1,304	1,254	191	944	168
May	1,295	1,254	343	746	207
June	1,419	1,268	404	755	260
July	1,869	1,241	428	1,105	336
August	2,210	1,270	479	1,316	414
September	1,497	1,288	376	736	385
October	1,338	1,351	338	740	260
November	940	1,298	163	595	181
December	954	1,402	170	626	158
1988 P January (e)	1,060	1,384	170	670	220
February (e)	820	1,437	150	520	150
March (e)	1,000	1,375	230	600	170
April (e) R	1,340	1,291	220	930	190
May (e)	1,210	1,212	300	700	210

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4 Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R			
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	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987 P	27,430		1,559	23,661	2,210
1987 P Q1	4,237	6,915	254	3,400	584
Q2	7,311	6,900	347	6,432	532
Q3	10,646	6,869	583	9,506	558
Q4	5,236	6,746	375	4,324	537
1988 P Q1	4,340	7,052	280	3,340	720
1987 P January	1,305	2,199	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,452	83	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,264	81	1,339	222
April	2,072	2,273	104	1,722	247
May	2,390	2,332	130	2,118	142
June	2,848	2,295	114	2,592	142
July	3,147	2,340	118	2,921	108
August	4,039	2,270	258	3,540	242
September	3,460	2,259	207	3,045	208
October	2,537	2,204	227	2,124	186
November	1,602	2,326	77	1,323	201
December	1,097	2,216	71	876	150
1988 P January (e)	1,400	2,308	140	980	280
February (e)	1,330	2,452	60	1,050	220
March (e)	1,610	2,292	80	1,310	220
April (e) R	2,070	2,221	160	1,630	280
May (e)	2,110	2,110	150	1,810	150

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 Humber-side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1988-March 1989	36,359	20,211	23,939	39,712	38,578	38,102	51,988	23,276	19,487	42,710	334,362
Entrants to training April-July 1988	9,982	3,792	8,399	16,587	16,164	15,344	19,172	10,078	5,783	10,975	116,276
Total in training July 29, 1988	43,210	20,825	33,027	51,359	51,312	49,918	65,184	31,905	24,382	47,423	418,545

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Community Industry Programme	7,000	7,000	1,559	1,744	779	809
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	208,000	213,000	29,900	30,408	19,208	19,679
Job Release Scheme	94,000	94,000	8,448	8,595	5,905	5,834
Jobshare	13,000	14,000	911	1,010	497	533
Jobstart Allowance	524	585	29	28	75	77
New Workers Scheme	2,000*	2,000†	341*	355†	205*	204†
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	11,000	12,000	1,151	1,204	1,255e	1,358e
	523,649**	359,545††	68,516**	46,295††	30,919**	21,043††

* Live cases as at June 24, 1988.

† Live cases as at May 27, 1988.

** March 28 to June 24, 1988.

†† March 28 to May 27, 1988.

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

Registered for employment at jobcentres, July 8, 1988	52,129
Employment registrations* taken at jobcentres, June 6 to July 8, 1988	8,545
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, June 6 to July 8, 1988*	3,981

† 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 placements through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1987 Apr	22.9	20.0	46.3	35.5	4.1	3.6	2.5	1.9
July	23.6	20.5	48.7	37.4	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.1
Oct	21.5	18.3	47.2	34.4	3.9	3.5	2.5	1.9
1988 Jan	21.5	18.4	45.6	32.9	4.1	3.6	2.5	1.8
Apr	20.3	16.8	46.6	34.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.3

* Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

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

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

- ... not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- [] provisional
- break in series

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

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.

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

R	revised
e	estimated
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition
EC	European Community

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Sept 88:	1-1	<i>Manufacturing and certain other industries</i>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 88:	117	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Aug 88:	5-4
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Apr 88:	229
Industry: GB				<i>Manufacturing</i>			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Aug 88:	1-4	International comparisons	M	Sept 88:	5-9
: time series, by order group	M	Sept 88:	1-2	<i>Aerospace</i>	D	Aug 86:	340
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Sept 88:	1-3	<i>Agriculture</i>	A	Apr 88:	256
Occupation				<i>Coal-mining</i>	A	Apr 88:	255
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 87:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Sept 88:	5-5
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 88:	1-7	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Region: GB				Latest figures: industry	M	Sept 88:	1-11
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Aug 88:	1-5	Region: summary	Q	Sept 88:	1-13
Self-employed: by region		Mar 88:	162	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sept 88:	1-12
: by industry		Mar 88:	161	Output per head			
Census of Employment: Sept 1984				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Sept 88:	1-8
GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sept 88:	5-7
International comparisons	M	Sept 88:	1-9	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Sept 88:	5-7
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				Labour costs			
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 88:	1-14	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Per unit of output	M	Sept 88:	5-7
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 88:	1-15	Retail prices			
Employment measures	M	Sept 88:	9-2	<i>General index (RPI)</i>			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sept 88:	6-2
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Sept 88:	1-6	percentage changes	M	Sept 88:	6-2
Trade union membership	A	May 88:	275	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Sept 88:	6-1
Unemployment and vacancies				Main components: time series and weights	M	Sept 88:	6-4
Unemployment				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sept 88:	6-5
Summary: UK	M	Sept 88:	2-1	Annual summary	A	Apr 88:	222
GB	M	Sept 88:	2-2	Revision of weights	A	Apr 88:	248
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Sept 88:	2-5	Pensioner household indices			
Broad category: UK	M	Sept 88:	2-1	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sept 88:	6-6
Broad category: GB	M	Sept 88:	2-2	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Sept 88:	6-7
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Sept 88:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	June 88:	332
Region: summary	Q	Sept 88:	2-6	Food prices	M	Sept 88:	6-3
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 88:	2-7	<i>London weighting: cost indices</i>	D	May 82:	267
: estimated rates	Q	Sept 88:	2-15	<i>International comparisons</i>	M	Sept 88:	6-8
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 88:	2-8	Household spending			
Region and area				All expenditure: per household	Q	Sept 88:	7-1
Time series summary: by region	M	Sept 88:	2-3	: per person	Q	Sept 88:	7-1
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Sept 88:	2-4	Composition of expenditure			
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	Sept 88:	2-9	: quarterly summary	Q	Sept 88:	7-2
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Sept 88:	2-10	: in detail	Q (A)	June 88:	7-3
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sept 88:	2-6	Household characteristics	Q (A)	June 88:	7-3
Flows:				Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2-19	Summary: latest figures	M	Sept 88:	4-1
UK, time series	M	Sept 88:	2-19	: time series	M	Sept 88:	4-2
GB, Age time series	M	Sept 88:	2-20	Latest year and annual series	A	July 88:	372
GB, Regions and duration	Q	July 88:	2-23/24/26	Industry			
GB, Age and duration	Q	July 88:	2-21/22/25	<i>Monthly: Broad sector: time series</i>	M	Sept 88:	4-1
Students: by region	M	Sept 88:	2-13	<i>Annual Detailed</i>	A	July 88:	372
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Sept 88:	9-3/4	Prominent stoppages	A	July 88:	380
International comparisons	M	Sept 88:	2-18	<i>Main causes of stoppage</i>			
Ethnic origin	M	Mar 88:	164	Cumulative	M	Sept 88:	4-1
Temporarily stopped: UK				Latest year for main industries	A	July 88:	377
Latest figures: by region	M	Sept 88:	2-14	Size of stoppages	A	July 88:	379
Vacancies				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 88:	376
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Sept 88:	3-1	International comparisons	A	June 88:	335
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Sept 88:	3-2	Tourism			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Sept 88:	3-3	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Sept 88:	8-1
Redundancies				Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Sept 88:	8-2
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Sept 88:	2-30	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Sept 88:	8-3
Regions	M	Sept 88:	2-30	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Sept 88:	8-4
Industries	M	Sept 88:	2-31	Overseas travel and tourism			
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	July 88:	8-5
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573	Visits abroad by country visited	Q	July 88:	8-6
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 88:	8-7
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 88:	8-8
Earnings and hours				Visitor nights	Q	July 88:	8-9
Average earnings				YTS			
<i>Whole economy (new series) index</i>				YTS entrants: regions	M	Sept 88:	9-1
Main industrial sectors	M	Sept 88:	5-1				
Industry	M	Sept 88:	5-3				
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 88:	197				
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)							
Latest key results	A	Nov 87:	567				
Time series	M (A)	Sept 88:	5-6				
Basic wage rates: manual workers							
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 88:	230				
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 88:	257				

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

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

Special Feature



Ken Spreadborough, an aeronautical engineer at a Ministry of Defence experimental establishment.

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1980 graduates—where are they now? First results from the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates

by John Clarke, Andrew Rees and Pamela Meadows
Economics Branch, Department of Employment

This article presents some initial results from a national survey taken six years later of nearly 9,000 graduates and higher diplomates¹ who qualified in 1980, focusing on "where are they now?" It presents simple descriptive statistics on the labour market status of the sample their occupations, the industrial sector and the size of firm in which they were working, and their salaries six years after graduation.

- Six and a half years after qualifying the vast majority of 1980 graduates and diplomates were in employment, while only a small minority were unemployed or in further study.
- Six months after qualifying there were marked differences by subject background in employment and unemployment rates. These differences were noticeably

lower six years later, although the pattern still persisted.

- Graduates and diplomates enter a very wide range of occupations. One-sixth of the sample entered teaching but no other occupation took a large share of the

¹ People who had studied for qualifications below degree level, but requiring at least two year's full-time study post-A-level.

sample. Graduates and diplomates are more likely to enter service industries and less likely to enter manufacturing than the employed labour force as a whole.

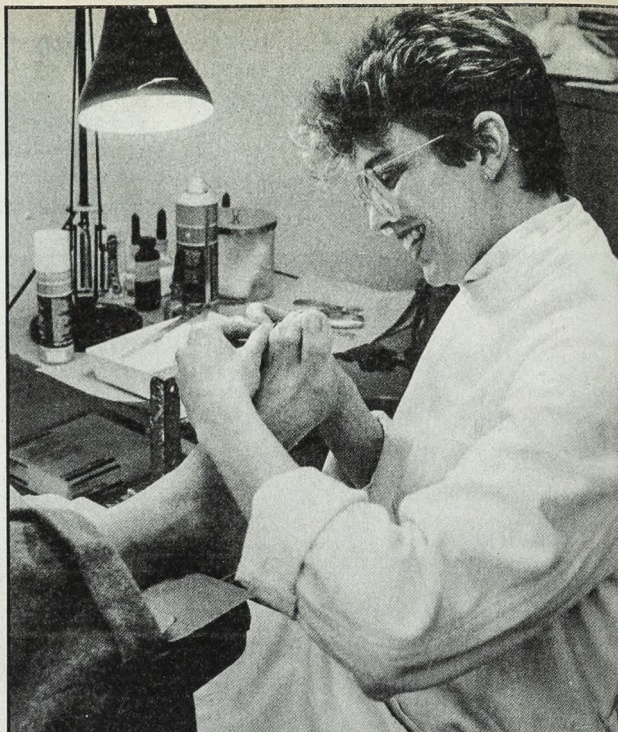
- For about a quarter of graduates and diplomates, a higher education qualification had been neither the minimum formal entry requirement for the job they were in at the time of the survey nor had it been helpful in securing the job.
- Six and half years after qualifying the average salary of the graduates and diplomates was just under £12,500. Average male and female salaries compared favourably with average non-manual earnings in 1986.

Labour market status at the time of the survey

Each year the careers advisory service at every university and polytechnic, and almost every college carries out a postal survey of the first destinations of their new graduates. These are subsequently published¹. The first destinations survey achieves a very high coverage averaging around 87 per cent of all new graduates. The survey records graduates' first destination within six months of graduation and classifies these into, broadly, employment, unemployment, further study or other training. The first destinations do not provide information beyond six months but there is some evidence that the initial patterns they record have longer-term implications for graduates' careers. Certainly the results are extensively analysed and one motive for follow-up studies of graduates, such as the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates, has been to assess longer-term patterns in the light of the first destinations.

The Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates provides information on labour market status over a period spanning more than six and a half years after graduation. A summary of labour market status at the time of the survey is contained in table 1.

More than 90 per cent of the graduates² sampled (8,100 cases) were in some form of employment by the end of 1986, with the vast majority in a paid permanent job in the UK (84 per cent of the sample). However, 5 per cent of graduates were in a paid permanent job abroad as compared with 2½ per cent whose first job after graduation was overseas. The favoured overseas countries appeared to be other European Community countries, the United States, the Middle-East and other western



Lorraine Jones, chiropodist.

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

European countries. There may be some understatement in the overseas figures due to the likelihood of a lower response rate from respondents working overseas.

Just over 2 per cent of the sample (191 cases) were engaged in further study at the time of the survey. But more than 91 per cent of these had had at least one full-time job since graduation. They were therefore returning to study after a spell in the labour market. More than half of those studying were male and around three-quarters had obtained their 1980 qualification at a university. The group was also more likely to have been made up of science or social science graduates (29 and 26 per cent respectively), followed some way behind by the arts (17 per cent) and languages (11 per cent).

Only 2 per cent of the sample (189 cases) were unemployed at the time of the survey, but nearly 90 per cent of these (168 cases) had had at least one job since graduation. Only 21 of the respondents who were unemployed at the time of the survey had never had a job of any sort. However, there was also a further 5 per cent of the sample (446 cases) who were not available for employment. Nearly all of this group, which had been increasing in size over time, were female (99 per cent), and most had left their last job for personal reasons, such as family commitments (83 per cent).

¹ *First Destinations of University Graduates*, Universities' Statistical Record.
First Destinations of Polytechnic Students, AGCAS Polytechnic Statistics Working Group.
Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education First Degree and Higher Diploma Students Association of Careers Advisers in Colleges of Higher Education.
² Henceforth, for convenience, unless the context indicates otherwise, the term "graduates" is taken to include both graduates and diplomates.

Table 1 Labour market status of graduates

	At time of survey		First destination after graduation (at Dec 1980)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Employed, of which:	8,100	90.7	6,024	67.4
in a paid permanent job (UK)	(7,500)	(83.9)	(5,002)	(56.0)
in a paid permanent job abroad	(448)	(5.0)	(244)	(2.7)
in a paid temporary job (UK)	(61)	(0.7)	(450)	(5.0)
Further study	191	2.1	2,125	23.8
Unemployed	189	2.1	657	7.4
Not available/something else	446	5.0	96	1.1
No answer	8	0.1	33	0.4
All	8,934	100.0	8,934	100.0

Background to the survey

In 1986 the Department of Employment's Employment Market Research Unit (EMRU), in association with the Department of Education and Science, carried out a survey of 1980 graduates and diplomates. The survey was a successor to those undertaken by the Unit for Manpower Studies (UMS) (EMRU's predecessor) of 1970 graduates¹ and Professor Keith Kelsall of 1960 graduates².

However, the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates differs from these predecessors in several respects. The Kelsall survey was confined to an analysis of the early career histories of university graduates, but pre-dated the expansion of higher education following the Robbins Report³. The scope of the UMS survey was somewhat wider in that it included the then small and newly-established polytechnic sector, but again it only considered those graduating at first degree level.

The current survey on the other hand, in recognition of the major expansion of higher education outside the universities, and the changes in the arrangements for training teachers, included colleges as well as the universities and polytechnics. Furthermore, since qualifications below degree level are an integral part of non-university provision, students awarded higher diplomas were also included for the first time. However, these constituted no more than 10 per cent of the total sample.

In recent years, there have also been a number of other follow-up surveys of graduates⁴. Most of these traced the careers of 1982 graduates approximately three years on. Also, currently the Council for National Academic Awards is sponsoring a large survey of 1985 graduates from universities, polytechnics and colleges.

The aims of the survey

The aim of the survey, as with its predecessors, was to collect information about the early employment and training experience of graduates after they had had a reasonable time to become established in a career. Equally, however, it was important not to wait so long that the institution address lists became out of date. Inevitably some respondents who may have undertaken lengthy post-graduate courses, spent time bringing up families or have been unemployed, may not have become established in their careers by the time the fieldwork was carried out. Nevertheless, the relatively high proportion of the sample for whom institutions had no address or whose questionnaire was returned by the Post Office because they had moved (23 per cent) would argue against any further delay in contacting the sample.

Respondents were asked for details of their 1980 qualification⁵, up to three post-1980 qualifications, up to four jobs, and some personal information known to have an impact on labour market experience⁶.

The sample

The survey included former students of 46 out of 48 universities (including colleges of the University of Wales), 27 out of 30 polytechnics and 96 colleges (including 10 Scottish Central Institutions) in Great Britain. The smallest colleges⁷ were excluded in order to reduce the burden on them, and on Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) who carried out the fieldwork. Each of the institutions taking part helped in drawing the sample and making contact with former students, either by providing last known addresses or by mailing questionnaires and reminders.

The survey excluded overseas students and medical and dental graduates; the former on the grounds that they are not usually available to the UK labour market on graduation; the latter because their subsequent careers tend to be predictable and relatively easy to monitor through means other than general surveys. One in six university and one in four polytechnic and other college graduates were randomly selected. The exception to this was people qualifying in electronic engineering in Scotland, where a 100 per cent sample was successfully drawn for most Scottish institutions. These

differential sampling fractions mean that replies have had to be given different weights according to the population from which they were drawn. All the results in this paper are based on weighted sample responses.

Fieldwork

SCPR carried out the fieldwork between October 1986 and the Spring of 1987. People selected were sent a questionnaire, with a reply paid envelope, and up to two reminders over a period of three months. In all cases the address used was the latest known to the institution. This varied between institutions (depending on whether there was a policy of keeping in touch with graduates) but tended to be the 1980 address of the graduate's parents.

Completed questionnaires were received and coded by SCPR who passed a data tape of anonymous replies to EMRU for analysis⁸.

Response

The data tape contained 8,948 respondents⁹ to the survey. Percentage response can be calculated on a variety of bases. Response based on all those eligible is the most relevant to bear in mind when assessing the survey results and in considering potential response bias. Just over 500 of the original selections turned out to be ineligible. Excluding these, overall productive response was 49½ per cent.

However, a high proportion of the sample could not be reached (no address or returned by the Post Office). Excluding those known definitely not to have been reached (as well as those who were ineligible) the response was 65 per cent, a level which is within the normal range for postal surveys which make use of more up to date address lists. The proportion who responded with a refusal to participate was very small at under one per cent.

Response was somewhat higher among university graduates than among those who attended polytechnics and colleges, slightly higher among females than males, and higher among BSc's than BA's or Diploma holders.¹⁰

Non-response inevitably raises the possibility of statistical bias in the sample. In addition, there were indications that those who had been more successful in the labour market were more likely to respond to the survey. The graduates in the survey were more likely to have been in employment and less likely to have been unemployed six months after graduation than the graduates in the published first destination statistics for 1980. However, part of the difference may arise because the first destination statistics relate to status between graduation and December 31, 1980 while the survey measures status at December 1980. For example, a graduate who obtained employment after completing a First Destinations Survey questionnaire but before December 1980 would, quite correctly, be classed as unemployed at first destination, but employed by the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates.

¹ Williamson, P. *Early Careers of 1970 Graduates*, Research paper, no. 26, Department of Employment, June 1981.

² *Six Years After—A study of 1960 university graduates*, 1970.

³ Harland J, Gibbs I, *Beyond Graduation: The College Experience*, NFER-Nelson, University of Surrey, 1986.

⁴ Boys C, Kirkland J, *Degrees of Success*, London, Jessica Kingsley publishers, 1988.

⁵ Griffith J, Dorsman M, Kelly M *Early Careers of Graduates*, Manchester Polytechnic for CNA, 1986.

⁶ Brennan J, McGeevor P *Graduates at Work*, London, Jessica Kingsley, publishers, 1988.

⁷ *Higher Education Cmnd 2154*, HMSO, 1963.

⁸ This was necessary because for reasons of confidentiality there was no link between the respondents' tape and the sample tape.

⁹ Copies of the questionnaire are available on request from authors.

¹⁰ Those having 40 or fewer former students in the target group.

¹¹ A copy of the data has been deposited at the ESRC Survey archive at the University of Essex.

¹² A further 14 were found on examination to be medical and dentistry graduates and were subsequently excluded from the analysis.

¹³ For a complete exposition of the methodological issues involved, see Field J and Meadows P, *National Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates Methodological Report*, SCPR, 1987.

Table 2 Labour market status at time of survey by subject of qualification

(per cent)

Subject	Employed	Further study	Unemployed	Not available	No answer
Education	87.5	0.8	1.3	10.1	0.2
Health	86.3	2.2	2.2	9.4	
Engineering and technology	96.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	93.7	1.1	1.9	3.2	
Biological and physical science	91.5	2.9	2.0	3.4	0.2
Administrative, business and social studies	91.3	2.1	2.0	4.5	0.1
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	90.4	0.7	2.8	5.8	0.2
Language, literature and area studies	85.8	2.5	3.3	8.4	
Arts other than languages	86.1	4.0	2.8	7.1	
No subject given	92.7	0.8	3.8	2.6	
All	90.7	2.1	2.1	5.0	0.1

Broad subject of qualification

Table 2 shows how this overall picture varies by broad subject of qualification. The most notable feature is that there is comparatively little variation in the proportions who were in employment at the time of the survey. Even in the case of 'Arts other than languages', where only 51 per cent of graduates were in employment at December 1980, more than 86 per cent were employed six and a half years later. Nevertheless, some subject differences still remain. Nearly 97 per cent of engineering graduates were working at the time of the survey, compared with 85 per cent at the end of 1980.

The variation by subject in unemployment rates was also not very great and supports a conclusion that has previously been drawn from surveys of the stock of graduates of different ages. Graduate engineers were least likely to be unemployed six and a half years after graduation, but rates at or below the overall average were also observed for graduates in education, agriculture, the sciences, and social sciences. With 3.3 per cent of their graduates unemployed, the highest unemployment rate was among language graduates. However, there is more to assessing graduates' career success than simply looking at unemployment rates six and a half years after graduation. There are other indicators which are more likely to reflect the influence of higher education. Important measures here are their type of work, the extent to which this draws on their higher education, their salary (as an indicator of general job level) and, from the point of view of the individual graduate, their own satisfaction with their career.

The largest differences by subject can be seen among those who were not available for employment at the time of the survey. In percentage terms, the biggest group here were education graduates, more than 10 per cent of whom replied that they were either not available for work or doing something else¹. This is probably because all of these were women, the vast majority of whom had left their last job (which had been teaching in the case of almost three-quarters of them) for personal reasons. This group was followed by graduates in health subjects (9.4 per cent), language graduates (8.4 per cent) and arts (other than languages) graduates (7.1 per cent). Again, in each of these there was a relatively high concentration of women. All of the remaining subject groups had 'not

¹ A term used to cover a range of answers which were not covered by any of the other categories, i.e. those who were not employed (paid or voluntary), unemployed, not available for work, travelling, or studying.

² Jobs which, at the time of the survey, had lasted or were expected to last a minimum of three months.

available for employment' rates of less than 6 per cent, with engineering by far the lowest with just over 1 per cent.

Type of work²

What is most notable is the variety of types of work people were doing at the time of the survey. Teachers accounted for 17 per cent of those who were then in employment, but no other occupation accounted for more than 5 per cent. The most common occupations were solicitor, accountant, computer programmer, marketing/sales manager, electronic engineer and clerk. But there were also stockbrokers, secretaries, nurses, actors and musicians, air flight crew, farmers, publicans and police officers as well as the more conventional picture of graduate occupations: scientists, engineers, managers and administrators.

There is a great deal of interest in the extent to which graduates are employed in 'graduate level' work. However, the diversity of jobs taken by graduates makes it difficult, if not impossible, to deduce graduates' level of work simply from job titles or brief descriptions of the nature of the work done. Certainly graduates can take and have taken jobs where school leavers or other less well qualified people would be the usual recruit. There has been much debate in recent years about the extent of this 'filtering down' or 'substitution' by graduates, and how far it represents a response to an increased number of graduates and how far a change in the nature of the work.

All of the follow-up studies referred to in the background note on page 497 have considered these matters at length. The Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates looked at this issue in terms of qualifications that were either (1) *the minimum formally required to enter the job*, or (2) *otherwise helpful in obtaining the job*. Since this is an important area it is useful to clarify what is meant here and what can reasonably be deduced from the replies.

First, the survey did not ask respondents about the use of their higher education qualification in carrying out their job. It is not therefore possible to say whether graduates thought that their job needed their higher education skills independently of the employers perceived requirements.

Second, the replies necessarily refer to the respondents' perceptions of what employers wanted. Some of these perceptions may have been mistaken, and some may have been rationalisations.

Third, although the survey asked for the minimum formal qualification required, it is not possible to know how strictly respondents assessed 'minimum'. For example, there may be jobs where a very few non-graduates

can enter, but which for all practical purposes are all graduate. On the other hand, six years into their careers, many respondents may have judged that experience and a record of successfully carrying out a job may have been of major importance in obtaining the job they were in at the time of the survey. For some of these a degree or diploma would have been an essential step to being able to enter the job. For others a higher education qualification may well have been genuinely incidental to their work. It is impossible to say how respondents would have treated these issues in giving their replies.

Overall, 55 per cent of respondents in work at the time of the survey said that a higher education qualification¹ was the minimum requirement for entry to their job. A further 22 per cent stated that a higher education qualification, although not formally required, had been helpful in obtaining their job. However, the remaining 23 per cent were working in jobs where a higher education

¹ Either a HND or equivalent, a first degree, or a higher degree.

² The allocation of individual occupations is subjective and does not stem from the survey.

Table 3 Occupation at the time of the survey

Occupation	Number	Percentage of sample	Percentage of those working	Percentage for whom a higher education qualification was either required or helpful in obtaining a job	
				Required	Not required but helpful
Teacher (other)	1,205	13.5	15.2	90*	5
Accountant	363	4.1	4.6	39†	29
Electronic engineer	306	3.4	3.9	79	12
Other education, welfare, health	300	3.4	3.8	46	31
Marketing manager	290	3.3	3.7	53	28
Other scientist	271	3.0	3.4	90	8
Building etc professions	242	2.7	3.1	49	24
Solicitor	236	2.6	3.0	22	33
Other engineering	232	2.6	2.9	78	12
Other—general management or administration	210	2.3	2.7	45	31
Social or welfare workers	191	2.1	2.4	21	46
Computer programmer	187	2.1	2.4	60	23
Clerk	175	2.0	2.2	13	37
Other support to management	168	1.9	2.1	43	35
Technician, draughtsman	159	1.8	2.0	58	26
Sales occupations	139	1.6	1.8	29	35
Mechanical engineer	138	1.5	1.7	88	9
Office manager	133	1.5	1.7	34	36
Teacher in further education	133	1.5	1.7	83*	10
Other financial work	131	1.5	1.6	33	36
Other marketing, advertising	130	1.5	1.6	48	24
Other health	128	1.4	1.6	40	18
Writer, journalist	120	1.3	1.5	48	33
Other literary, art, sport	120	1.3	1.5	27	29
Secretary	114	1.3	1.4	11	44
Personnel work etc	110	1.2	1.4	55	25
Manual occupations	110	1.2	1.4	7	19
Civil engineer	102	1.1	1.3	78	13
Production manager	101	1.1	1.3	63	12
Manager (distribution)	100	1.1	1.3	22	23
Analyst or programmer	98	1.1	1.2	45	33
Manager (building and transport)	95	1.1	1.2	52	21
Systems analyst	92	1.0	1.2	60	25
Manager (catering or entertainment)	90	1.0	1.1	31	31
Biologist	87	1.0	1.1	94	3
Banking or finance, manager	86	1.0	1.1	41	36
Librarian	83	0.9	1.1	65	22
Investment analyst	82	0.9	1.0	54	29
Other clerical etc	77	0.9	1.0	8	49
Nurse	76	0.8	1.0	3	47
Actor, musician	73	0.8	0.9	11	30
Research assistant	72	0.8	0.9	94	3
Other computer work	70	0.8	0.9	64	16
Police, prison, fire	59	0.7	0.7	3	47
University academic	58	0.7	0.7	93	5
Armed forces	54	0.6	0.7	22	54
Economist, statistician, actuary	44	0.5	0.6	68	23
Farmer	44	0.5	0.6	20	25
Other science or technology	38	0.4	0.5	61	16
Advocate, barrister	38	0.4	0.5	34†	26
Statutory etc, inspectors	28	0.3	0.4	50	18
All working at time of survey	7,915	88.6	100.0	55	22

* Includes Post Graduate Certificate of Education (PGCE) and Certificate of Education.
† Question complicated by the existence of professional qualifications for these occupations.

qualification had been neither required nor helpful. The rest of this section describes some of the individual categories of respondents' employment at the time of the survey. The classification of each of the individual occupation groups used in the survey is shown in table 3. Table 4 analyses the occupations of those respondents for whom a higher education qualification was neither the minimum required nor helpful in obtaining their job.

For the purpose of this analysis, the types of work have been divided into three groups:

- those normally associated with graduate employment;
- those sometimes associated with graduate employment and
- those usually associated with non-graduate employment².

'Non-graduate' occupations

Some 139 people (1.8 per cent of those working) were employed in sales occupations at the time of the survey. Almost all of these were sales representatives, and nearly

30 per cent of them stated that a higher education qualification was the minimum formal qualification required by their employer for entering the job. This was particularly the case in the chemicals industry (including pharmaceuticals) where over half of those working as sales representatives were required by their employers to have a higher education qualification. Thus, although sales is not widely recognised as a traditional area of graduate employment, in certain specialised fields, there is a strong demand for graduate skills. Of those in jobs at the time of the survey not requiring a higher education qualification, half found one of these helpful in obtaining the job¹.

There were 110 people (1.4 per cent of those working) employed in manual occupations at the time of the survey. A small number of these had only recently taken up the job in question, and had previously been doing work which was more likely to make use of their qualifications. For this group manual work was clearly an alternative to unemployment while they were between "career" jobs. For the remainder, manual work was the extent of their career achievement to date, and their higher education qualification was irrelevant. It is none the less surprising that even as few as 7 per cent of those in manual occupations should have replied that a higher education

Table 4 1980 Graduates not requiring or finding helpful an HE qualification when entering their job

Occupation	Number of cases	Per cent
Teacher (other)	116	7.2
Accountant	105	6.5
Solicitor	97	6.0
Clerk	82	5.1
Manual occupations	74	4.6
Building etc professions	63	3.9
Other education, welfare, health	58	3.6
Social or welfare worker	52	3.2
Other health	49	3.1
Manager (distribution)	48	3.0
Secretary	46	2.9
Sales occupations	44	2.7
Marketing manager	43	2.7
Other—general manager or administrator	43	2.7
Other literary, art, sport	41	2.6
Actor, musician	38	2.4
Nurse	37	2.3
Office manager	35	2.2
Other support to management	35	2.2
Other financial work	35	2.2
Other clerical, etc	30	1.9
Manager (catering or entertainment)	29	1.8
Other marketing, advertising	29	1.8
Police, prison, fire	28	1.7
Computer programmer	26	1.6
Manager (building or transport)	23	1.4
Farmer	21	1.3
Electronic engineer	21	1.3
Personnel, etc work	21	1.3
Technician, draughtsman	20	1.2
Other engineer	20	1.2
Production manager	20	1.2
Analyst or programmer	18	1.1
Writer journalist	17	1.1
Bank or finance manager	16	1.0
Advocate, barrister	15	0.9
Investment analyst	14	0.9
Other computer work	13	0.8
Systems analyst	13	0.8
Armed forces	11	0.7
Librarian	10	0.6
Other scientist or technologist	10	0.6
Teacher (FHE)	9	0.6
Statutory, etc inspectors	9	0.6
Civil engineer	8	0.5
Economist, statistician, actuary	4	0.2
Mechanical engineer	3	0.2
Other scientist	3	0.2
University academic	1	0.1
Research assistant	1	0.1
All occupations	1,604	100.0

qualification had been the minimum formal entry requirement of their employers. It is possible that some of these might have been involved in special schemes such as the Community Programme, but it is not possible to determine this from the data.

The position is similar for secretaries, of whom there were 114 in the survey. Eleven per cent were required to have a diploma or degree in order to obtain their job, and a further 44 per cent found their qualification helpful. There is a vast difference in salary and responsibility between graduate secretaries working perhaps at main board level and the more routine jobs working for middle managers. While it is clear that by no means all of the secretaries in the sample fall into the former category, a large proportion of them do not fit the description of the latter either.

Of the 175 clerks (2.2 per cent of those working) 13 per cent stated a higher education qualification was the minimum formal entry requirement for their job, and a further 37 per cent said it was helpful. It is possible that some of these figures are the result of incorrect occupational coding, but they are nevertheless surprisingly high for what are typically routine jobs offering relatively low salaries.

There were 76 people working as nurses at the time of the survey (around 1 per cent of those then in employment). Nearly half of them said their higher education qualification had been helpful to them in obtaining the job. There have been suggestions that graduate nurses tend to be employed in types of work different from their non-graduate colleagues. They tend to have greater autonomy and managerial responsibility, and are also more likely to be involved in the education and training of other nurses. If true, this would help explain the relatively high proportion who found their qualification to be of value in an occupation where the minimum entry requirement was until recently five higher grade O levels.

Some 159 people (2 per cent of those working) were employed as technicians or draughtsmen at the time of the survey. Over a quarter of them stated that the minimum entry qualification for their job was a relevant degree, while a similar proportion said that some other higher education qualification was required by their employers. However, for over a third of them the minimum qualification was below HND level. Where a higher education qualification was not required, more than 70 per cent found it helpful, but these were almost all laboratory technicians.

Other important sources of employment for the sample, although not traditionally associated with graduate employment, were the police, fire and prison services. Just under half of the 59 people working in these occupations at the time of the survey had found their qualification helpful.

'Partly graduate' occupations

The types of work which might be termed as partly graduate range from those such as accountancy and computer programming, where in practice many employers will recruit only graduates, to acting, farming and the armed forces, where higher education is one but by no means the only main route of entry. The answers to the minimum qualification question are also complicated for this group by the existence of professional qualifications, which may be of a standard equivalent to, above or below degree level. If above, then a degree is

¹ Hereafter, for reasons of brevity "helpful in obtaining the job" is shortened to "helpful".

clearly required as a forerunner to the professional qualification. Thus, of the 4½ per cent of the sample (363 people) who were working as accountants at the time of the survey, over 40 per cent said, correctly, that a professional qualification was the minimum standard required by their employer, while rather fewer mentioned the need for a degree or a diploma. However, nearly a third said their higher education qualification had been helpful, even if not required.

What some may find striking is the relatively small number of accountants in the survey. One commonly quoted statistic is that 10 per cent of all graduates entering employment go into accountancy training. However, this ignores the many graduates who do not go directly into employment and who, on the evidence of this survey at least, are less likely than other graduates to enter accountancy. Moreover, accountancy is noted for its relatively high drop-out rate. Accountancy was one of the few occupations to experience a decline in its share of the cohort between their first and latest jobs, falling from 6 per cent to 4½ per cent. This may reflect many graduates' views of accountancy training as a route into general management.

Over 5 per cent of the sample were engaged in computer work, mainly as systems analysts, computer programmers or data processing managers. Around three-fifths of them were required by their employers to have a higher education qualification in order to obtain their job, and for about half of these this meant a degree in a relevant subject. Of those who had not been required to have a higher education qualification, more than half had nonetheless found theirs helpful. Less than 20 per cent of those doing computer work at the time of the survey stated that a higher education qualification had been of no use whatsoever in obtaining their job.

The term 'manager' covers a wide range of occupations. It is therefore not surprising that a higher education qualification was needed more for graduates in certain managerial occupations than it was for others. Nearly two-thirds of production managers stated that the minimum formal entry requirement for their job had been a higher education qualification, as did around half the marketing managers, building, transport and utilities managers, general managers and administrators. At the other end of the scale, one-third of office managers, under a third of catering/entertainment managers and only fifth of distribution managers were required to have a higher education qualification. If we also consider those finding their qualification helpful, it is clear that marketing and production management show a pattern fairly similar to computer work and accountancy. These are the jobs which are increasingly becoming the preserves of graduates. In distribution, the graduate manager is likely to be the exception, with other types of management jobs falling in between.

Half the 120 writers and journalists (1½ per cent of those working) had required a higher education qualification to obtain their job and a further third had found it helpful. The corresponding figures for those working in the non-nursing health professions were 40 per cent and 19 per cent.

Only a fifth of the 191 people working as social workers (2½ per cent of those working) said they had been required by their employers to have a higher education qualification, but nearly a half found one helpful. This was similar for the 54 members of the armed forces.

For the 44 farmers and 73 actors and musicians a degree or diploma was usually neither required nor helpful in obtaining the job held at the time of the survey.



Graduate vet in general practice.

Photo: Pam Isherwood/Format

'Traditional graduate' occupations

Turning to the group of occupations which might, for convenience, be termed 'traditional graduate jobs', the most significant occupation in terms of numbers was teaching (1,338). Of those working outside the further and higher education sector, around 90 per cent found a higher education qualification to be the minimum formal entry standard required by their employers and a further 5 per cent found it helpful in securing the job¹. This latter figure is somewhat surprising since teaching has been an all graduate-entry profession since before 1980. Some of these may be teachers working in the private sector and some may not have been straight-forward school teachers, but unfortunately it is not possible to determine this from the data. The remaining 5 per cent simply failed to answer this part of the questionnaire. Not surprisingly, university academic staff (58) and research assistants (72) were notable for the high proportion who were required to have a higher education qualification (nearly 95 per cent). However, a similarly high proportion of the 87 biological scientists and some 90 per cent of the 271 other scientists stated that their qualification had been a necessary prerequisite to them obtaining their job.

Nearly 800 people were working as professional engineers at the time of the survey, with electrical engineers the largest single group in terms of numbers. Typically around 80 per cent of them were required by their employers to have a higher education qualification to enter their jobs, although the proportion for the 138 mechanical engineers was some 8 per cent higher than this average, and a further 10-15 per cent had found it helpful.

There were 236 respondents working as solicitors (2.6 per cent of the sample) and 38 as advocates or barristers (0.4 per cent) at the time of the survey. For professions that now only take graduate entrants, the proportions stating that a higher education qualification was the minimum formal entry standard required by their employers appear to be surprisingly low: 22 per cent in the case of solicitors and 34 per cent in the case of barristers and advocates. However, in common with accountancy (see above), the minimum qualification question has been complicated for

¹ In the case of teachers, 'higher education qualification' additionally includes a Post Graduate Certificate of Education and a Certificate of Education.

Table 5 Type of work categories at the time of the survey by subject

Subject	Professional services	Financial work	Computer work	Buying, selling and marketing	Information and library work	Teaching and lecturing
Education	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.6	72.9
Health	3.8	-	0.7	1.6	0.7	8.5
Civil engineering	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.3
Electrical engineering	-	0.4	6.2	4.5	0.9	1.3
Mechanical engineering	1.2	1.7	6.8	6.1	-	5.4
Other engineering	1.2	1.2	7.7	4.6	0.6	4.9
Other technology	1.7	2.7	3.9	9.3	1.5	4.7
Agriculture and forestry	0.7	3.0	4.1	10.1	1.4	8.4
Biology	4.5	0.5	5.3	6.7	0.6	19.8
Biochemistry	3.6	2.4	6.1	3.6	3.7	25.5
Other biological science	2.4	2.3	6.4	7.7	3.3	17.0
Mathematics	9.1	14.7	28.3	2.3	-	21.1
Computer science	-	0.9	56.9	4.7	-	4.3
Physics	4.8	3.4	20.5	3.2	2.7	13.0
Chemistry	2.3	1.2	8.6	11.3	1.2	14.6
Other physical science	5.7	3.1	10.0	6.6	1.1	12.6
Science with arts or social studies	5.8	5.1	12.3	10.1	4.2	18.8
Business studies or accountancy	22.9	11.9	7.5	16.1	3.9	1.7
Economics	24.5	20.9	8.3	9.6	3.7	4.6
Geography	7.4	8.7	3.1	13.5	2.8	22.7
Law	68.9	6.3	0.3	3.9	5.8	2.8
Psychology	5.4	0.8	4.3	7.4	2.3	21.1
Other social studies	4.2	3.7	1.0	9.8	7.0	9.9
Combined social studies	23.9	11.4	2.7	7.9	3.8	10.6
Social studies with arts	5.8	5.8	1.1	12.8	4.0	20.8
Professional and vocational English	0.7	3.1	0.6	3.5	15.8	7.2
English	3.7	3.2	1.6	13.2	5.5	31.7
West European languages	3.5	4.3	4.3	11.1	3.9	34.6
Other languages	5.1	3.4	6.8	7.9	3.4	23.6
Languages with arts	3.8	2.0	1.2	6.3	3.8	28.6
History	7.7	9.3	1.5	9.7	6.3	24.9
Other arts	1.1	0.7	1.1	5.6	4.0	26.8
Other subjects	-	-	-	5.8	-	5.8
All subjects	8.5	4.5	5.7	7.3	3.3	19.0

both groups by the existence of professional qualifications.

More than half of the 110 people in the survey working in personnel occupations said that they had required their higher education qualification to obtain their job. A similarly high proportion was also recorded for the 82 investment analysts, while two-thirds of the 44 economists and statisticians found that a higher education qualification had been required. A further quarter had found their qualification helpful.

Type of work by subject

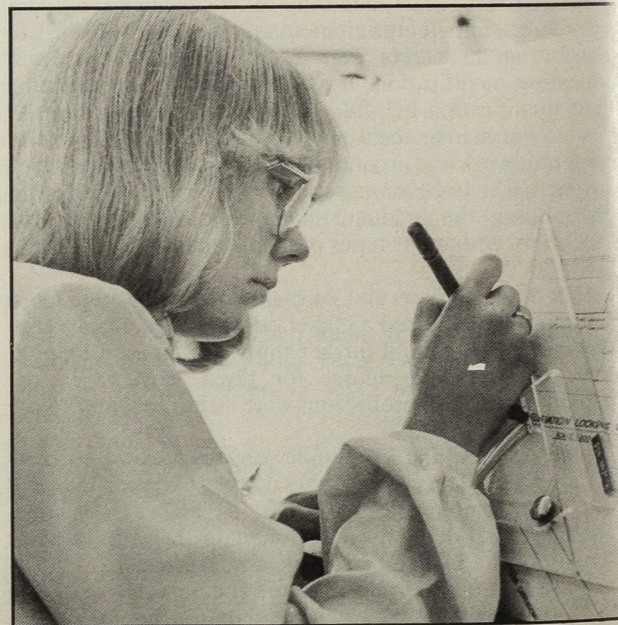
Table 5 shows the range of occupations in which graduates from different disciplines were working at the time of the survey. As would be expected, the majority of engineering graduates (70 per cent in the case of those graduating in electrical engineering) were working in the field of engineering. However, the figures also suggest that engineers are attracted in disproportionately large numbers into administrative and managerial occupations. This was particularly so for civil engineering graduates.

For language and arts graduates the single most important occupation was teaching. At the time of the survey, teaching and lecturing accounted for around a third of all those graduating in 'western European languages' and 'English', and more than a quarter of 'history', 'other arts', 'other languages', and 'language with arts' graduates. Large numbers were also employed in 'personnel, social, medical and security service' occupations as well as 'creative and entertainment' work.

Teaching was also popular among education graduates, accounting for almost three-quarters of those in work at the time of the survey. The same cannot be said about physical science graduates, who were under-represented in the profession. However, around 20 per cent of biology

graduates and more than a quarter of biochemistry graduates were employed as teachers six and a half years after graduation. More than 20 per cent of mathematicians were also employed as teachers. The most popular type of work for this group though was computing (28 per cent), as it also was for computer science graduates (56.9 per cent). Computer work accounted for more than a fifth of all physics graduates who were in employment at the time of the survey.

Professional service occupations, financial work, and administration and management were the major areas



Civil engineer in drawing office.

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

Table 5 (cont'd)

Personnel, social medical and security services	Creative and entertainment	Scientific and technical	Civil engineering and building professional	Other engineering	Administration and management	Other work	Subject
13.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	4.5	3.9	Education
70.3	-	8.7	-	-	4.1	1.7	Health
1.9	0.8	6.8	41.9	13.5	19.7	2.5	Civil engineering
2.7	1.2	7.3	-	70.1	5.1	0.4	Electrical engineering
1.1	0.5	5.5	2.6	58.2	9.8	1.1	Mechanical engineering
5.5	-	6.5	3.0	49.1	14.0	1.6	Other engineering
3.6	1.4	8.8	27.4	21.6	12.7	0.7	Other technology
19.6	2.9	10.2	2.2	-	11.0	26.3	Agriculture and forestry
9.6	1.2	37.7	0.6	1.2	6.8	5.5	Biology
7.2	2.4	32.1	-	1.2	2.4	9.7	Biochemistry
12.0	2.8	30.1	0.9	4.2	6.1	4.7	Other biological science
4.1	1.2	7.4	-	7.6	2.9	1.2	Mathematics
1.7	-	0.9	-	24.7	3.2	2.8	Computer science
0.7	2.7	19.9	-	25.2	4.0	-	Physics
4.7	0.6	40.9	-	5.5	7.5	1.7	Chemistry
7.6	2.6	30.2	3.2	8.1	5.1	4.1	Other physical science
10.6	1.7	9.1	0.6	3.3	11.5	6.9	Science with arts or social studies
5.6	0.7	-	2.5	0.7	16.3	10.2	Business studies or accountancy
7.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	10.8	7.2	Economics
9.6	2.8	2.6	8.0	2.3	13.3	3.0	Geography
4.0	1.3	-	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.3	Law
41.7	0.8	2.2	-	1.1	5.4	7.4	Psychology
39.6	3.7	-	-	-	11.8	9.4	Other social studies
21.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	10.1	3.7	Combined social studies
15.3	5.1	0.7	1.4	-	12.3	15.0	Social studies with arts
6.8	2.2	2.6	31.8	1.2	18.5	6.0	Professional or vocational English
11.6	13.4	0.5	-	0.5	9.4	5.7	English
7.1	6.9	-	-	-	9.4	14.8	West European languages
13.0	11.8	-	-	0.9	9.2	15.0	Other languages
18.7	8.8	1.3	-	0.7	10.5	14.2	Languages with arts
9.9	6.2	-	0.5	0.5	11.3	12.3	History
16.5	24.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	7.3	9.6	Other arts
-	5.8	-	-	-	5.8	77.0	Other subjects
11.8	4.1	7.1	4.5	8.6	9.2	6.6	All subjects

where business studies, accountancy and economics graduates were employed. They were also somewhat over-represented in buying, selling and marketing, and in computer work. Law graduates were mainly to be found in the professional services, while psychology and 'other social studies' graduates were heavily concentrated in personnel and social work.

Industrial category of employer

Table 6 presents information on the types of industry in which respondents were working at the time of the survey.



Peter Fane, rural estate surveyor.

Photo: Crown copyright

More than three-quarters of respondents who were in employment were working in the services sector. 'Other services' (which includes education, public administration, medical, veterinary and health services, and recreational and cultural services) was the largest single group accounting for 45 per cent, with education comprising about half of this. 'Banking and financial services' was the second most popular category, accounting for a further 21½ per cent. Outside the services sector the largest category was 'manufacturing', representing just 17 per cent of respondents in work.

Table 6 Industrial category of employer at time of survey

Industry	Number working*	Percentage of total working
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	85	1.1
Manufacturing of which:	1,318	17.1
chemical industries	(225)	(2.9)
electrical or electronic engineering	(238)	(3.1)
mechanical engineering	(98)	(1.2)
instrument engineering	(20)	(0.2)
motor vehicles, etc	(150)	(1.9)
metal manufacture	(32)	(0.4)
other manufacturing	(555)	(7.2)
Other production	304	4.0
Construction	218	2.8
Transport and communications	223	2.9
Distribution	359	4.7
Hotels and catering	76	1.0
Banking financial services	1,658	21.6
Other services, of which:	3,449	44.9
Education	(1,702)	(22.1)
Public administration	(725)	(9.4)
Medical, veterinary and health	(302)	(3.9)
Recreational or cultural services	(291)	(3.8)
Other public services	(275)	(3.6)
All industries	7,690	100.0

* There were also 225 graduates who, although in work, did not provide information on the industrial category of their employer.

Figure 1 shows how this pattern compares with the industrial distribution for the employed labour force¹ as a whole. With only two-thirds of the employed labour force working in the services sector but more than a fifth employed in manufacturing industries, it is immediately apparent that the graduates in the survey are over-represented in services and under-represented in manufacturing. But even within the services sector the concentration of employment was markedly different. The proportion of graduates in 'banking and financial services' was double that for the employed labour force, while a 16 percentage point differential was recorded in the case of 'other services' (45 per cent against 29 per cent). On the other hand, graduates were very much less likely to be employed in 'distribution or hotels and catering'. Against a figure of 21½ per cent for the employed labour force, less than 6 per cent of graduates were employed in this sector.

Size of firm

Figure 2 illustrates graphically the size of firms² in which respondents were working at the time of the survey and shows how this compares with the first job after graduation. Teachers are shown as a separate category because of confusion on the part of certain respondents as to whether the school or the local education authority was their employer.

At the time of the survey, around 28 per cent of respondents in work were employed by firms with less than 200 employees. This proportion is only marginally lower than the proportion of first jobs after graduation in small firms. Moreover, in the six and a half years between graduation and the time the survey was carried out, more than 40 per cent had had at least one job in a firm employing less than 200 employees.

Table 7 Salary at time of survey by sex

	Gross average salary (£)	Number of cases
Males	13,518	4,547
Females	10,378	2,711
All†	12,345	7,262*

† Those in employment at the time of the survey and who provided details of their salaries.
* Includes four cases where sex was not determinable.

Gross annual earnings

Table 7 presents some information on earnings³ at the time of the survey. For the sample as a whole the average gross salary some six and a half years after graduation was just under £12,500 a year. The average male salary was more than £1,000 higher than this, while that for the female graduates was nearly £2,000 lower at around £10,400. Even so, both compare favourably with average non-manual earnings that prevailed at the time. According to the *New Earnings Survey* for 1986, these were £10,700 and £7,900 a year respectively for 25 to 29 year-old males and females. The NES figures do, of course, cover people with a wide range of qualifications, including those with none. It may be that the differential between graduates and workers with O level, A level or other post-school qualifications would be significantly different.

¹ Employees in employment and the self-employed in Great Britain at June 1987. Figures are published in a special feature entitled, 'Revised Employment Estimates for 1986 and 1987', in *Employment Gazette*, March 1988.

² Defined as the number of workers employed by the firm in which the respondent was working.

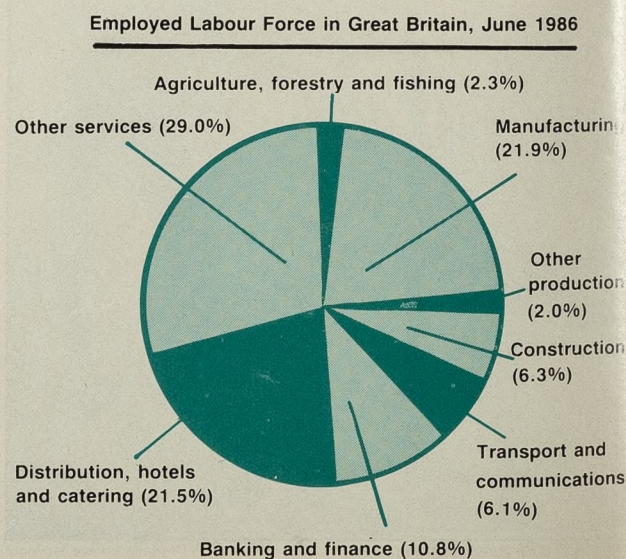
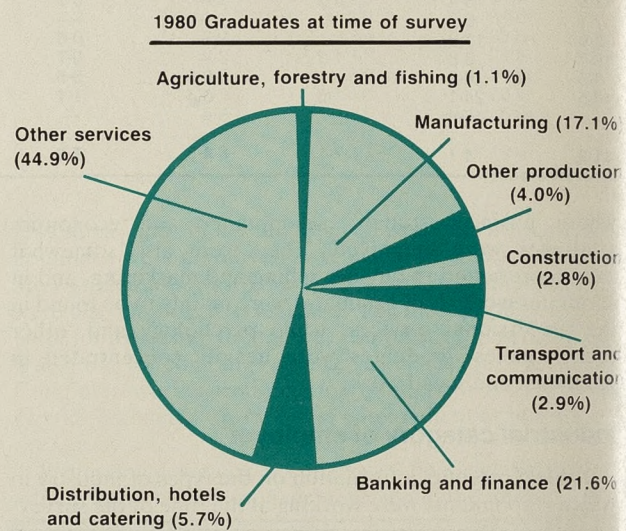
³ Defined as gross annual salary, before tax and other deductions, and including any bonus, overtime or London weighting.

Not surprisingly, these averages conceal wide variations in graduate earnings, further details of which are presented in figure 3. Around 61 per cent of those in employment at the time of the survey were earning less than £12,000 a year, with the greatest concentration occurring in the £8,000 to £10,000 a year group. Thus, a sizeable majority were earning less than the overall average salary.

There were, however, 114 graduates who were earning in excess of £30,000 a year at the time of the survey (seven of whom were earning more than £90,000), representing a cross-section of occupations. Of those earning more than £30,000 a year, the largest single occupational group was investment analysts (15.6 per cent), other financial occupations (10.6 per cent), and electronic engineers (9.7 per cent). No other occupation accounted for more than 5 per cent.

At the other end of the earnings spectrum, there were 128 graduates earning less than £4,000 a year, nearly 70 per cent of whom were women. Nearly a quarter were teachers, 13 per cent were employed in other education

Figure 1 Jobs of 1980 graduates at the time of the survey by industrial sector compared with the Employed Labour Force



welfare and health occupations, and a further 13 per cent were manual workers. A large majority were working less than 30 hours a week, although nearly 30 per cent of those earning less than £4,000 a year were working full-time. Nearly a third of these full-time low earners were working overseas. In addition, around 30 per cent were either farmers or caterers.

Occupational variations in earnings

Table 8 provides more detail on how earnings at the time of the survey vary with occupation. It presents a league table of occupations in terms of their individual average salaries. The top earners were those in financial and professional service occupations, with the investment analysts way out in front with an average annual salary of more than £27,000. These were followed, some £5,500 behind, by advocates and barristers. These were the only two occupational groups with earnings averaging more than £20,000 a year. It is interesting to note that with average gross earnings of around £15,500 a year electronic engineers ranked sixth in the high earnings table, and

Figure 2 Size of firms employing 1980 graduates

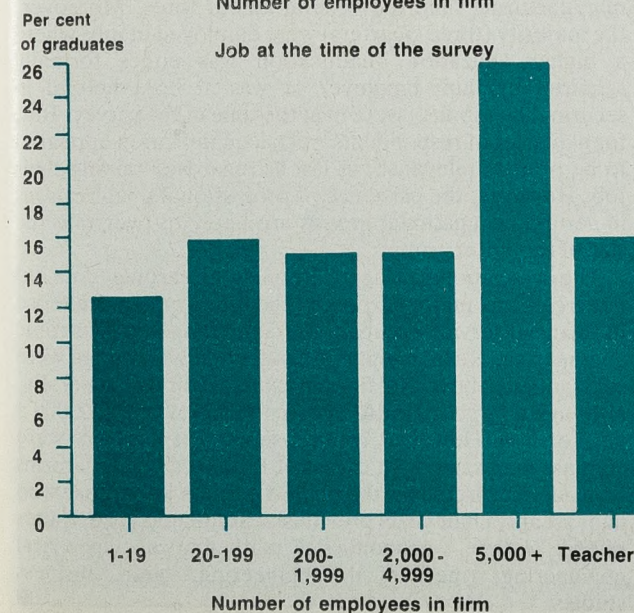
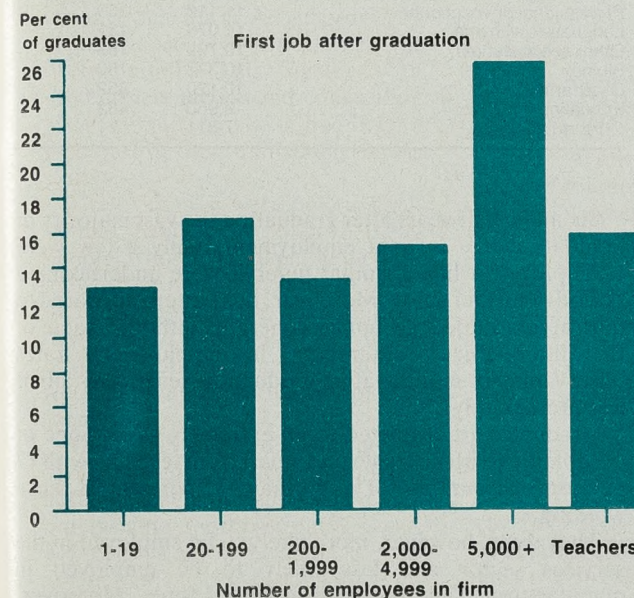
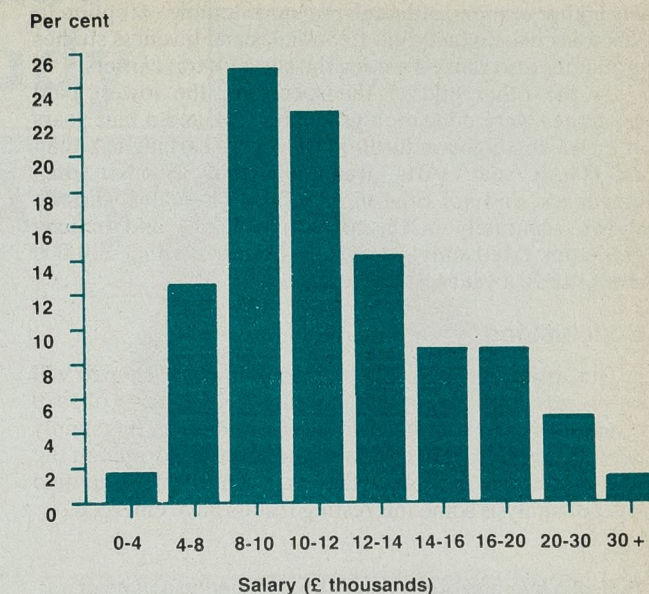


Figure 3 Gross salary of 1980 graduates at time of survey



ahead of systems analysts and other software specialists.

One notable feature is that accountants, with average earnings of £14,140 a year, could manage no better than fourteenth place in the league table. Graduates entering the profession face a three year period of further training before they become qualified accountants. Solicitors, who also face a period of further training after entry, occupied an even lower position in the table. This is in stark contrast to the experiences of the advocates and barristers in the sample (see above).

The occupations clustered around the overall average salary include managers in distribution, buildings and transport, writers and journalists, actors and musicians, general administrators, the building professions, and sales occupations. The highest ranking civilian public sector occupational group—policemen, firemen, and prison officers with average annual earnings of £12,470—also appears here. In addition, so do computer programmers. With average gross salaries of £12,790 a year, they would appear to earn around £2,500 a year less than their systems analyst colleagues.

The largest group in the lower section of the table was teachers⁴. With 1,056 secondary and primary school teachers earning an average of £9,358 a year at the time of the survey, this helps explain the asymmetry of the earnings distribution. But also earning significantly less than the overall average salary were biologists, other scientists, civil engineers, university academics, catering managers, librarians and social and welfare workers. The five lowest earners were nurses (average annual salary of £8,073), secretaries (£7,905), clerks (£7,635), those in manual occupations (£7,529) and farmers (£6,747).

Earnings variations by subject

Table 9 shows how the average earnings of those in full-time employment at the time of the survey varied with the academic subject studied. The highest paid group, earning an average of £16,140 a year, was computer science graduates, followed some £400 behind by law

⁴ However, the fieldwork for the survey was carried out before the 1987 teachers' pay awards.

graduates. Graduates in information technology subjects and engineering were well represented generally among the higher earners, although the most notable exception to this was civil engineering. Economics and business studies graduates also ranked among the survey's top earners.

At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest paid graduates were education graduates. Six and a half years after leaving higher education they were earning less than £10,000 a year. Arts graduates (that is other than languages, and *not* English or history graduates who are shown separately in this particular table) and biology graduates fared only marginally better, earning £10,000 and £10,370 a year respectively.

Conclusions

This article has presented the first of what is hoped will be a series of articles based on results of the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates. The intention here has simply been to give a brief overview of the sort of information the survey can provide. Nevertheless, even at this simplified level of analysis some interesting results have emerged.

Table 8 Average gross salary by occupation at time of survey

Occupation	Average salary (£ per year)	Number of cases
Investment analyst	27,133	82
Advocate, barrister	21,748	35
Banking or finance manager	17,811	84
Other financial work	16,913	124
Marketing manager	16,851	274
Electronic engineer	15,484	290
Other computer work	15,228	66
Systems analyst	14,753	86
Armed forces	14,411	52
Other marketing, advertising	14,381	122
Personnel, etc work	14,361	105
Economist, statistician, actuary	14,229	42
Other engineer	14,178	223
Accountant	14,141	349
Production manager	13,999	98
Analyst or programmer	13,991	96
Other scientist or technologist	13,911	37
Office manager	13,831	129
Mechanical engineer	13,651	132
Solicitor	13,601	225
Other support to management	13,360	155
Statutory, etc inspectors	12,875	27
Manager (building or transport)	12,856	92
Writer, journalist	12,852	111
Computer programmer	12,790	179
Other health	12,755	107
Manager (distribution)	12,707	87
Police, prison, fire	12,474	56
Other—general manager or administration	12,304	191
Actor, musician	12,188	59
Building, etc professions	12,184	224
Sales occupations	11,981	129
Other scientist	11,888	266
Civil engineer	11,726	98
Biologist	11,228	85
Other literary, art, sport	10,757	86
University academic	10,664	56
Manager (catering or entertainment)	10,601	64
Technician, draughtsman	10,364	148
Teacher (FHE)	10,197	113
Research assistant	9,964	71
Teacher (other)	9,358	1,056
Other education, welfare, health	9,339	273
Other clerical, etc	9,260	72
Social or welfare worker	9,252	175
Librarian	9,007	79
Nurse	8,073	66
Secretary	7,905	102
Clerk	7,635	163
Manual occupations	7,529	79
Farmer	6,747	25
No answer or inadequately described	14,172	112
All occupations	12,346	7,262

Table 9 Average salaries of those working full-time by subject

Subject studied	Average salary £ per year	Number of cases
Computer science	16,138	120
Law	15,723	301
Economics	15,257	181
Other engineering	14,977	174
Mathematics	14,843	176
Electrical engineering	14,808	247
Mechanical engineering	14,202	187
Business studies or accountancy	13,957	392
Other technology	13,908	223
Physics	13,880	154
Combined social studies	13,262	259
Science with arts or social studies	12,933	160
Other biological sciences, biology/physics	12,607	211
Other physical science	12,594	196
Health	12,521	128
Chemistry	12,278	187
Social studies with arts	12,250	230
Civil engineering	12,037	228
Agriculture, forestry, veterinary	11,882	131
History	11,580	190
Geography	11,553	206
Western European languages	11,522	226
English	11,459	184
Other languages	11,352	114
Biochemistry	11,302	85
Psychology	11,217	89
Professional or vocational	11,116	255
Languages with arts	11,078	131
Other social studies	10,709	183
Biology	10,372	180
Other arts	10,120	352
Education	9,960	482
Other subjects	7,611	11

Six and a half years after graduation the vast majority of graduates were in paid employment. Only a few were unemployed, while a similar number were undertaking a period of further study. Moreover, this pattern appeared to hold across subject groupings generally, although some of the inter-subject differences in employment rates observable six months after graduation remained, albeit less prominently.

Graduates are attracted to an extremely wide range of occupations with no single one, apart from teaching with 17 per cent, accounting for more than 4½ per cent of those working.

They were, however, more likely to be employed in the services sector and less likely to be employed in manufacturing than the general labour force. Moreover, the majority (three-quarters) were employed in jobs where a higher education qualification was either formally required by their employer or was at least helpful in securing the job they were in at the time of the survey. But, for a quarter of respondents, such a qualification appeared to be of little relevance, at least as regards obtaining their job. However, the existence of professional qualifications in certain occupational groups are likely to overstate the size of this latter group.

The occupational disaggregation of the earnings data did not create any major surprises. The top earners were those in financial service occupations, computing and electronic engineering. Respondents' overall average earnings were substantially above that for non-manual workers generally, although a large majority of cases were earning £12,000 a year or less. However, a not insignificant minority were commanding salaries in excess of £30,000 a year. In terms of academic discipline, the highest earners were those who had, six and a half years previously, graduated in computer science, law, economics, mathematics, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and business studies.

Case Study

"We made it EASy"

by Evelyn Smith

It takes a special kind of determination and drive to succeed in self-employment—qualities ably demonstrated by the 30 entrepreneurs who helped the Enterprise Allowance Scheme to celebrate its fifth birthday last month.

Theirs was the success born of confidence, commitment and a lot of practical help. But this success would not have come about without the help given by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS) in providing an allowance of £40 per week for twelve months. This, together with the business advice and counselling which is made available had been a vital part of their individual success stories.

The exhibitors were only a small sample from more than 360,000 people who have been helped to move from unemployment to being their own bosses. They shared their newly found experience with many of the visitors to the exhibition who were thinking of taking the plunge themselves.

The EAS-supported businesses on display covered everything from designer sleeping bags shaped like brand-name toothpaste tubes and soft drink cans to portable garden access paths and luxurious lingerie. There were hats to fit any head, paint brush covers for the DIY



Blowing out the candles. Employment Secretary Norman Fowler did the honours at the EAS fifth birthday party.

decorator, individual hand-painted silk ties, harnesses for windsurfers and natural foods for the health conscious.

Also exhibiting were manufacturers of colourful nursery furniture, specially designed workwear, plaster cast models of historic buildings, a cheese producer for hotels and catering traders, and someone who sought business from the other businesses by offering a design service to provide them all with a corporate image.

Natural talent

The guest of honour at the party was Gary Rees, chosen as "Young Entrepreneur of the Year" by *The Independent* newspaper and founder of the Harvest Group of Companies in 1983. Since then his trucking venture has expanded rapidly and now has a turnover of more than £2 million.

Gary at 25 is managing director of the group. Partially sighted, he admits to a disastrous school career—"I was a very, very slow learner". However, he discovered a natural talent for selling and gained confidence from his ability.

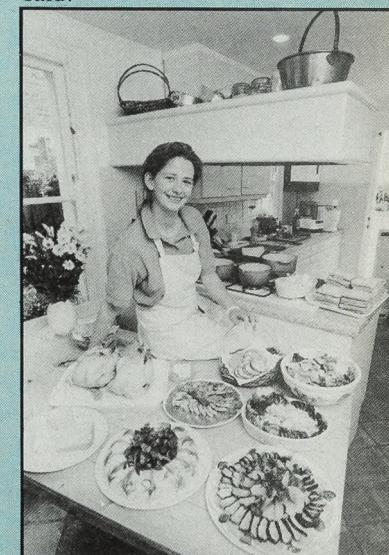
He said: "My own attitude to enterprise is founded on involving all my staff in the company's goals and ambitions".

The fact that many of his key staff have been with the company since it began would seem to bear him out.

Two of the essential parts of the birthday party were produced by EAS businesses. Amanda Tidy

baked the imaginative 2ft square birthday cake—centrepiece of the party—which was cut up and distributed for all to enjoy. Amanda, 22, opened a bakery shop in Halliwell, Bolton, in April last year. She amazed herself by doing double the business she expected and now she plans to open a second shop 300 yards up the road. "Mandy's Bakery" employs nine staff and its young owner speaks highly of the EAS counselling she experienced.

"When I came across a stumbling block and was not sure what to do they put me on the right track", she said.



Food for thought. Jean Mackintosh caters for directors' dining rooms, cocktail parties and wedding receptions. She provided breakfast for the guests at the fifth birthday celebrations.

Who can apply?

To be eligible for the Enterprise Allowance Scheme applicants must be:

- receiving unemployment benefit or income support at the time of application;
- unemployed for at least eight weeks;
- able to show they have at least £1,000 available to invest in the business in the first 12 months;
- between 18 and 65 years old;
- willing to work full-time in the business;
- able to show that the business is new and suitable for public support.

Case Study



Pies a-plenty. Amanda Tidy also produced the birthday cake from "Mandy's Bakery" in Halliwell, Bolton, where she does double the business she expected to do.

"Not only are they helping themselves, but they are creating jobs for others. And for each 100 businesses still trading at the three-year stage, 114 additional jobs have been created."

*John Cope,
Small Firms Minister.*

The catering for the party was handled by Jean Mackintosh, 24, who runs "Mackintosh's Catering" from her Islington home. The company organises business lunches on weekdays, and wedding and cocktail parties at weekends.

Jean moved from Edinburgh without a job less than three years ago and says she found the EAS very helpful. "It made it so much easier to take the huge step," she said.

The achievements of the new entrepreneurs were admired by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler, and John Cope, Minister for Small Firms. Both were clearly very impressed by the energy and

initiative demonstrated by the exhibitors.

Mr Fowler commented: "The range and variety of businesses established through the scheme is a tribute to the ingenuity, talent and business flair of the participants."

Providing incentive

The fear of failure, lack of business experience and concern that they will lose their benefit can deter unemployed people from taking the plunge into self-employment. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme was introduced in 1983 to provide the incentive and encouragement which unemployed

"The unique feature of EAS is that it gives unemployed people the opportunity to take control of their own job prospects by becoming their own boss. The scheme has helped to replace dependency with self-reliance."

*Norman Fowler,
Employment Secretary*

people needed to "give it a go" and sink precious resources into their own business venture.

In its first year the EAS offered 28,000 places. Its popularity led to expansion several times until 1987-88 entrants totalled 106,305 and the programme cost £105.8 million. Nearly 94,000 people are currently on the scheme.

Free advice

As well as receiving the allowance which is additional to any money earned by the new business, EAS participants are encouraged to take up the many offers of free business advice and counselling. These are provided by Local Enterprise Agencies, and, for those setting up businesses in the country, the Rural Development Commission. Help is on hand from the Small Firms Service in England, the Scottish Development Agency and the Welsh Development Agency.

Three free counselling sessions with the Small Firms Service are offered to each EAS entrant who is advised to use them as they feel the need—perhaps at the time they enter the scheme and then later after the business has been running for a few months.

First step

The first step for people who are interested in EAS and who feel they meet the conditions of the scheme (see "Who can apply" on page 507) is to contact their local jobcentre. Here they will be booked onto an "Awareness Day"¹, attendance at which is compulsory for all applicants. The purpose of the Awareness Day is to outline the major factors that need to be considered before setting up in business. It allows the applicant to find out what is involved in terms of capital requirements, marketing, and so on, and to discover if self-employment is the right option for them.

The Awareness Day is presented by an experienced business person

(continued on page 510)

¹See *Employment Gazette*, April 1987 p 172-175.

Case Study

Surveying success

In May this year the latest in a series of regular surveys of EAS businesses was published.¹

The survey looked at how people had fared two years after the allowance had ceased to be paid.

They had joined the EAS between December 1983 and February 1984 and they were examined on pre-scheme labour market experience, characteristics and performance of business set-up, current activity, advice and counselling and personal characteristics.

It was found that 65 per cent of those who had completed a year on EAS were still in business two years later.

And some interesting differences were thrown up when the personal characteristics of survivors and non-survivors were compared.

Overall, survivors were more likely to be married and their partners were likely to be employed. The survivors had experienced shorter periods of unemployment, were more likely to have set up in business whether the allowance was paid or not and were less likely to have had long-term health problems or disabilities.

More men than women join the EAS and their survival rate was higher—70 per cent against 55 per cent for women.

Age was also considered; the average age of survivors was 41 (non-survivors averaged 38). Of the latter, 44 per cent were under 34 while survivors in that age group totalled 30 per cent.

Pre-scheme experience

Previous employment had been experienced by 98 per cent of the participants with 25 per cent of them having been self-employed before joining the scheme.

Business characteristics

The service sector accounted for 61 per cent of the type of business chosen by survivors and non-survivors alike, while almost a third went into manufacturing (29 per cent survivors and 32 per cent non-survivors).

The businesses of 60 per cent of the survivors were concentrated in four main industries.

Of the survivors, 16 per cent went

into construction, 18 per cent into retail distribution, 11 per cent into other recreational/personal/domestic services, and 8 per cent into the area of repair of consumer goods and vehicles.

The majority of businesses were sole traders (77 per cent survivors and 82 per cent non-survivors) with a minority in partnerships (14 per cent and 17 per cent).

Two-thirds of participants ran their businesses from home, the majority were sole traders and were in competition with similar nearby businesses.

More than half of the survivors had experienced operating problems, these being mainly due to financial difficulties and cash flow.

Since 1983 the Enterprise Allowance Scheme has helped more than 360,000 unemployed people to start their own businesses.

Three years after start-up 65 per cent of those completing a full year on EAS are still in business.

Income

Among survivors the mean average gross takings were £815 per week, and the median was £232 per week; mean and median net takings were £268 and £105, respectively.

Immediately before business closure the mean and median weekly gross takings for non-survivors were £177 and £85, and the mean and median net weekly takings were £75 and £62.

Investment

Half of the survivors (46 per cent) invested extra money, in addition to the required initial £1,000, when setting up their businesses. After the start of their businesses just over a third (39 per cent) of survivors invested further sums of money.

In comparison, fewer non-survivors invested extra sums either before or after the start of their businesses and these sums were smaller than those invested by survivors.

Job generation

For every 100 surviving businesses 114 additional jobs were created; of these, 84 were full-time jobs and 30 were part-time.

One-third of survivors had regular employees (excluding sub-contractors or casual labour) and 37 per cent hired temporary help. Just under one-third of survivors (32 per cent) had regular unpaid help.

Most survivors were positive about their future prospects with over half of them expecting to expand their businesses and 31 per cent planning to take on extra staff. Relocation was the intention of 21 per cent and 17 per cent were considering new products or services.

Non-survivors

The main reason cited by non-survivors for the closure of their businesses was lack of demand, but too much competition and lack of capital were also quoted.

Two-thirds (64 per cent) of the closures happened in the year after participants stopped receiving the allowance and immediately after the closures, 61 per cent of non-survivors were unemployed (two-thirds receiving benefit) and 30 per cent were in paid work (two-thirds as employees).

By the time of the survey 69 per cent were in paid work (three-quarters as employees) and 34 per cent were unemployed (three-quarters of these were receiving benefit.)

Advice and counselling

The most common source of advice was from accountants, while receiving the allowance and also later when the allowance had stopped.

Survivors commented they would have liked additional information on marketing and book-keeping once they had left the scheme. Non-survivors, too, mentioned marketing and, most often the management of cash flow.

Survivors said that the most useful source of advice had come from accountants, while non-survivors had found other self-employed people the most helpful.

¹Enterprise Allowance Scheme Evaluation: Three Year National Survey. Available from Press Office, Department of Employment. Tel: 01-273 6950.

Case Study



Photo: Jim Stagg

If you want to get ahead... Small Firms Minister, John Cope tries the unique hats designed by Lorna Caldwell. Her company, HeadHunters, sells to Selfridges, Midas and Vestry, and is based in Streatham.

(continued from page 508)

who encourages open discussion from the group of up to 25 participants and can guide people towards the help and training which is available from various sources.

Some may see that they are not yet ready to take up the challenge—perhaps their idea has not been thoroughly considered in detail—and may decide to spend more time preparing a better plan.

Those who do decide to go ahead may find that help in raising the finance for their business is available

from the Department of Employment through the Loan Guarantee Scheme, and for young people from The Prince's Youth Business Trust, and from some local authorities. In addition, many banks provide free banking services and business advice for people on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

People on EAS may also qualify for some benefits, and receipt of Family Credit or Housing Benefit does not affect the allowance.

There are also many free training courses designed to equip the new entrepreneur with the skills needed to set up the business and to keep it going. These include preparatory courses that lead businesses through the preparation of a business plan and a series of one-day courses in book-keeping, tax, selling and marketing.

EAS staff maintain regular contact when the business is up and running. They pay a visit after about three months to discuss problems and to guide the new entrepreneur towards qualified advice and training. After that they are only a telephone call away and many businesses remain in close contact with their local EAS teams.

The support and advice that is given to EAS businesses is taken very seriously. Even the best prepared idea will encounter difficulties and turning good ideas into business winners takes all the help that is available.



Photo: Jim Stagg

Growing all the time. Rachel Dickinson makes eye-catching nursery equipment such as this colourful giraffe. The business she runs with her husband, Gerald, is based at Bettisfield Workshops, Bogillt, Holywell, Clwyd, Wales. They employ one YTS trainee.



Photo: Crown copyright

Healthy business. Roy and Stephen Parker run a health food shop, "Natural Choice", in Ashbourne, Derbyshire.



Photo: Jim Stagg

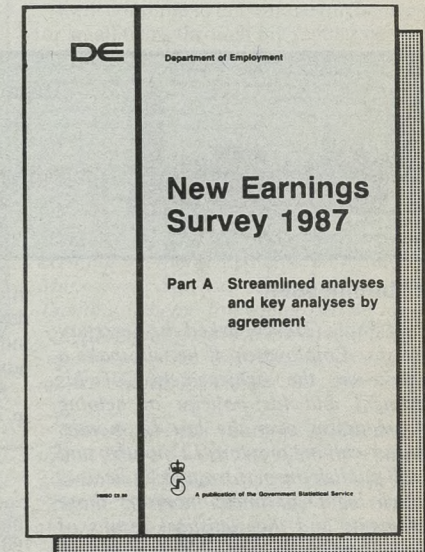
Sheer luxury. Lynne Kaye sells underwear from her Muswell Hill Broadway shop. She works in the business with her husband, Clifford, and they both started on EAS earlier this year.

New Earnings Survey 1987

The results of the New Earnings Survey 1987 have been published in six separate parts, forming a comprehensive report on the survey. They are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £9.50 each net. Subscriptions for the set of six, including postage, £55.00.

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Summary analyses for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, etc;
Other results for particular wage negotiation groups;
Description of survey method, classifications, terminology, etc.
- **Part C**
Earnings and hours of particular industries.
- **Part D**
Earnings and hours for particular occupations.
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Department of Employment Ministers

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

Small businesses

David Shaw (Dover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the achievements of his Department and his policies in helping small businesses over the last 12 months compared with the previous 12 months; and if he will publish the performance indicators by which his Department monitors those achievements and the statistical results of such monitoring.

Norman Fowler: I am pleased to announce that in 1987 the number of businesses registered for VAT increased by 45,000. This is the largest increase since 1979. In the period 1979 to 1987 the number of businesses registered for VAT has increased on average by more than 500 per week. In 1987 nearly 900 additional businesses were created each week.

Between 1979 and 1987 the number of self-employed people increased by 50 per cent to 1.9 million. From 1986 to 1987 alone there was an increase of 230,000 self-employed people.

These figures show clearly the strength of the small business sector, which has resulted both from the encouragement given to it by the Government and others and from the willingness of individuals to take advantage of the opportunities that exist in the UK today.

I set out below some of the measures for which my Department has been responsible over the past year.

The Small Firms Service

The Small Firms Service offers advice, information and counselling to small businesses. During 1987-88 the SFS continued to maintain emphasis on counselling established businesses and on supporting and working with other small business advisory services.

On July 5 my right hon friend, the Minister of State announced that the National Reference Book, a database of

information sought by small firms used and developed by the Small Firms Service inquiry staff, is now available to other advisory services upon subscription.

Statistics about the work of the Service in England are set out below:

	Inquiries	New counsel- ing cases	Counselling sessions
1986-87	283,537	27,158	38,210
1987-88	266,174	27,259	39,138

The Small Firms Service Annual Report which was published on July 5 provides further information. Copies are held in the House of Commons library.

Local Enterprise Agency Support

The Local Enterprise Agency Grant Scheme was introduced on April 1, 1986. This is a five-year scheme of financial assistance designed to establish a network of viable self-supporting enterprise agencies. In 1986-87 £2,359,960 was paid in grants to 168 agencies. A further £2,713,856 was paid to 186 agencies in 1987-88.

Enterprise Allowance Scheme

Over the past year the Scheme has continued to expand. The number of entrants in 1986-87 was 86,751 rising to 106,305 in 1987-88. Provision has been made for 110,000 entrants in 1988-89.

The Scheme continues to encourage the formation of viable businesses with the potential for growth and job generation. The most recent survey of applicants showed that of those who received the allowance for a full year, 65 per cent are still trading three years after start-up and, at that point, for every 100 businesses still trading 114 additional jobs have been created.

Loan Guarantee Scheme

This Scheme was extended for a further three years in 1986, with the premium

payable reduced from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent. An evaluation of the Scheme has recently been carried out by consultants who are due to report shortly. In addition a telephone survey of current users of the Scheme is taking place.

In 1987-88 1,234 loans to a value of £46.23 million were issued. This compares with 1,050 loans to a value of £40.37 million in 1986-87.

In January 1988 simplified administrative procedures were introduced for loans up to £15,000. Since then the rate of applications has increased and is now running at around 200 a month.

Business Expansion Scheme

This Scheme was introduced in 1983 and has played an important part in improving the flow of equity finance to small



Norman Fowler

companies. It offers individual tax-payers the opportunity to offset the value of new equity investments of up to £40,000 a year in qualifying unquoted companies against their liability to tax.

In his Budget statement my right hon

friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a ceiling of £500,000 on investments under the BES in any one company in any period of 12 months. This will encourage prospective investors to examine smaller companies and gives a clear indication to smaller companies, investors and advisors that the BES is aimed at providing equity finance for smaller businesses.

The Prince's Youth Business Trust

The Department has agreed to match private sector donations to the Trust. In 1987-88 £1.5 million was paid to the Trust. The Department's contribution is to be used to provide loans to young people setting up in business or expanding an existing business.

Training

Expenditure by the Training Commission (previously the Manpower Services Commission) on small firms training was increased from £18.6 million in 1986-87, benefiting 67,000 people, to £19.3 million, benefiting 107,000 people, in 1987-88.

In April this year the Department published a series of booklets aimed at encouraging graduates into the small firms sector by either starting up their own business or taking up employment in an existing small firm. The Department has continued its support for the Shell Technology Enterprise Programme, placing undergraduates with small firms during the summer holidays.

Inner Cities

As part of the Government's Action for Inner Cities Programme announced on March 7, new initiatives have been introduced to extend the wide range of help available to new and existing small businesses in inner city areas and to make services to small firms more accessible.

New offices for the Small Firms Service are planned in Sheffield, Middlesbrough, Blackburn, Wolverhampton, Leicester and Derby; those in Sheffield and Middlesbrough are now open. A new Local Enterprise Agency Project Scheme commenced on July 1, establishing a fund of £600,000 to support local enterprise agency projects to provide special help to inner city businesses. On June 22, a raised Government guarantee of 85 per cent on loans to firms in the 16 Inner City Task Forces became available under the Loan Guarantee Scheme. New initiatives are also being introduced to promote self-employment and provide extra training and advice for participants on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

ACAS

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service produced a guide for small businesses entitled *Employing People*, which received a Plain English Award in 1987.



John Cope

Health and safety

The Health and Safety Commission's small firms working group has special responsibility for the interests of small firms. A number of publications aimed specifically at small firms have been produced and distributed by the Health and Safety Executive; the most recent is *Essentials of Health and Safety at Work*, a handbook giving practical advice on health and safety problems.

Purchasing from small firms

There are regular contacts with other Departments at ministerial and official level to encourage purchasing from small firms. My Department has agreed to fund a post in the Central Unit on Purchasing to promote the opportunities available for small firms. We publish a booklet *Tendering for Government Contracts*, which gives guidance on what Government Departments seek to buy and the names and addresses of the relevant contact. My Department also produces its own leaflet *Selling to the Department of Employment* which is widely distributed through DE's Small Firms Centres and Regional Enterprise Units.

(July 7)

Venture capital

James Cran (Beverley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, pursuant to his answer of July 7, Official Report, column 695, what steps he plans to take to encourage venture capital investment in smaller businesses.

John Cope: The Government's economic policies have created a climate in which enterprise is encouraged and rewarded and people are willing to invest in the wide

range of opportunities that now exist. There has been significant growth in venture capital investment: from about £110 million in 1982 to £894 million in 1987.

The Business Expansion Scheme facilitates the supply of equity by offering tax relief to individuals investing in unquoted companies. The proposed limit of £500,000 which can be invested per year per company will encourage those who are seeking the tax advantage of BES relief to examine smaller companies and gives a clear indication to investors and advisors that the BES is aimed at providing equity finance for smaller companies.

I will continue to encourage further funds for small firms through my regular contacts with venture capital organisations.

(July 21)

Initial Training Scheme

Terry Lewis (Worsley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what exemption criteria exist for entry into the Manpower Services Commission Initial Training Scheme for young people on day care programmes which are a condition of a supervision order, ordered by the courts as an alternative to a custodial sentence.

John Cope: All young people under the age of 18 are covered by the Government's guarantee of a place on the Youth Training Scheme if they want one. This includes those who are subject to a supervision order, provided that the conditions of such an order do not prevent them from taking up a YTS place.

The Training Commission's planned Initial Training Scheme will be part of YTS and as such participation will be voluntary. However, it will be limited to young people who show a clear need for special preparatory training and assessment prior to going onto a full YTS programme.

(July 20)

Statistics staff

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will list for 1979, 1984 and the most recent year the numbers of staff by grade in the statistical divisions in his Department; if he will differentiate between staff in statistical posts and staff in administrative posts; and if he will give separate figures for the Manpower Services Commission.

John Cope: The information is not available as requested and could only be provided at disproportionate cost. However, the number of permanent staff in the Department of Employment Statistics Division was 330 in April 1979, 268 in April 1984 and 229 in April 1988 (of whom 29 are professional statisticians). The total numbers of staff employed on statistics services in the Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission was 1,404 in May 1979 and 849 in April 1984.

(July 21)

Unemployment

Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the number and proportion of people who have been out of work for over five years for each of the last ten years.

John Lee: Following is the available information. Claimants unemployed for over five years were not separately identified before April 1983. The table shows the number of unemployed claimants who have been unemployed for over five years in the United Kingdom expressed numerically and as a percentage of the total unemployed claimants for April of each year from 1983 to 1988.

Unemployed claimants in the United Kingdom unemployed over five years

April	Number	Percentage of total claimants
1983	66,842	2.1
1984	84,286	2.7
1985	136,259	4.2
1986	220,655	6.6
1987	272,047	8.8
1988	271,242	10.7

(July 25)

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide a breakdown of annual long-term unemployment rates for the United Kingdom, showing the number out of work for six months and over, in the years 1978 to 1988.

John Lee: Direct comparisons of unemployment by duration since 1978 are not possible because of changes in the coverage of the count. Following is the available information which is also in the library. Table (a) shows the percentage of unemployed registrants in the United Kingdom who had been unemployed six months or more for each year from 1979 to 1982. Table (b) shows corresponding figures according to the percentage of unemployed claimants from 1983 to 1987.

Table (a): Registrants unemployed over six months

	Per cent of total registrants
1979	42.2
1980	35.1
1981	45.1
1982	54.8

Table (b): Claimants unemployed over six months

	Per cent of total claimants
1983	56.0
1984	58.3
1985	59.1
1986	59.2
1987	60.0

Note: Figures based on the average for January, April, July and October of each year.

(July 25)

Quota exemptions

Robert N Wareing (Liverpool, West Derby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many bulk permits giving exemptions from the provisions of the Employment Act 1944, in respect of disabled people have been issued in each year since 1958.

John Lee: The table below gives the available information about the number of employers issued with bulk permits (some of whom may have received more than one permit) during the years shown.

Year Number of employers who were below quota on June 1 but who had been granted bulk permits during the previous 12 months

1979	21,789
1980	21,660
1981	20,841
1982	19,572
1983	18,102
1984	18,300
1985	18,486
1986	18,683
1987	18,480

(July 19)



John Lee

Employment Training

David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley Hill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will review the remuneration to be made available to trainees taking up places on the Employment Training scheme.

Patrick Nicholls: No. The level of training allowances on Employment Training has been set to ensure that all trainees will be better off on the programme than remaining unemployed and on benefit. In addition, trainees will be reimbursed all fares over £5 per week and paid lodging costs for training away from home. There

will be assistance with cost of any special clothing needed and lone parents will receive child care costs of up to £50 per week for each child. Trainees who successfully complete their training plan will also receive a training bonus of up to £200 depending on their level of achievement.

All these allowances will be free from deductions for income tax and national insurance contributions and all trainees entitled to income support will retain their passport to other social security benefits. This is a substantial package which should provide an incentive to all unemployed people to take advantage of the high quality training on offer.

(July 18)

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether a full list of all training managers and training agents under the new adult training scheme will be made available together with total payments made to each manager or agent by the Manpower Services Commission; and such figures will be published in the locality in which they operate.

Patrick Nicholls: A list of training managers and training agents in Employment Training will be drawn up for publication next year.

The names of training managers and training agents operating in any Training Commission area will be available locally from the start of the programme in September.

Details of payments made to particular organisations are commercially confidential and will not normally be available on an individual basis.

(July 25)

Men aged 60-64

Bruce Grocott (The Wrekin) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, using the same definitions as in the 1981 census, what proportion of men aged 60 to 64 years are economically active, retired and permanently sick, respectively and what proportion of those economically active are unemployed according to the latest figures which are available.

John Lee: Estimates from the 1987 Labour Force Survey, using as far as is possible the same definitions as in the 1981 Census of Population, are shown in the following table:

Great Britain Spring 1987		
Men aged 60-64 years	Per cent	Per cent
All	100	
of which: economically active	54.6	100
*retired from paid work	18.4	
*long-term sick or disabled	18.3	
†unemployed		10.3

* Main reason for not looking for work in the reference week.
† GB labour force definition.

(July 27)

Community Programme

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what action he is taking to protect the 12-month contracts of those employed on the Community Programme; if these contracts will be honoured at present levels of remuneration; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: All participants who joined Community Programme before March 1, 1988 are entitled to 12 months on Community Programme wages and conditions. Those participants who started after March 1, 1988 are entitled to six months on Community Programme wages and conditions, and this was made clear to them when they entered the Programme.

The Community Programme will be superseded by Employment Training in September. Participants will be able to complete their six or 12 months on Community Programme wages and conditions. However, they may choose at any time to become trainees and receive the weighted training allowance for the balance of their time on Employment Training.

(July 25)

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment why supervisors and trainers within the present Community Programme are to lose their jobs with the introduction of the adult training scheme; and what level of job losses are expected from the introduction of the scheme in September.

Patrick Nicholls: The Training Commission funds the cost of managers and supervisors separately from other costs on the Community programme. Under Employment Training the Commission will pay a single fee to cover all the costs of training, including management and supervisory costs. Training managers will then use these fees as they judge will most efficiently provide appropriate support for trainees on the new programme.

It is expected that very many current Community Programme managers and supervisors will be offered employment by training managers who will contract with the Training Commission to provide training under Employment Training. In other cases, managers and supervisors may be offered employment by organisations subcontracting with training managers.

(July 25)

Apprenticeships

Tom Cox (Tooting) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the number of industrial apprenticeships taken up in 1987; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: Information from the Youth Cohort Study indicates that some 94,000 young people in England and Wales who reached minimum school-leaving age in the academic year 1985-86 were

undertaking an apprenticeship in spring 1987. This is probably an underestimate, as those who were unsure of their apprenticeship status have not been included. YTS is now the normal route into work for over two-thirds of 16-year-old school leavers in Great Britain, and is the basis for many modernised apprenticeships. About 393,000 young people are currently benefiting from the structured, quality training programmes offered under YTS.

(July 27)

Numbers of jobcentres and benefit offices

Brian Wilson (Cunninghame North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if there are any plans to reduce the number of Jobcentres and Unemployment Benefit Offices in towns and rural areas.

John Lee: The network of offices is kept under continuous review. Any proposal to close an office or change the level of service provided in an individual office is put to the Minister responsible for the Employment Service for approval. In these cases, the Member of Parliament and local interests are given the opportunity to comment.

(July 27)

Publicity expenditure

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total spending by his Department on press, public relations and advertising, respectively, in 1987-88.

John Cope: The total spending on press and public relations by my Department in 1987-88 was £1.16 million.

The total spending on advertising by my Department to promote Departmental objectives in 1987-88 was £13.1 million.

(July 22)

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the latest figure for the estimated spending in 1988-89 by his Department on: (a) television advertising, (b) radio advertising, (c) newspaper advertising and (d) other promotional material.

John Cope: The total estimated expenditure by my Department in 1988-89 on publicity is £17.8 million.

It includes publicity expenditure on behalf of the Employment Service.

It is not possible at the present time to provide the detailed breakdown by the media groups requested.

(July 22)

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total spending by the Manpower Services Commission on press, public relations and advertising, respectively, in 1987-88.

John Cope: The total expenditure for 1987-88 by the Training Commission (TC)—formerly MSC—on press and public relations was £1,138,200. Total expenditure on advertising was £24,298,000.

(July 22)



Patrick Nicholls

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the latest figure for the estimated spending in 1988-89 by the Manpower Services Commission on: (a) television advertising, (b) radio advertising, (c) newspaper advertising and (d) other promotional material.

John Cope: The latest estimated spending 1988-89 by the Training Commission (TC)—formerly MSC—is as follows:

£ million				
Advertising		Other promotional activities		Total
TV	Radio Press			
8.4	—	4.4*	6.4	19.2

* Includes a small amount of radio advertising. This cannot be identified separately.

(July 22)

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the latest figure for the estimated expenditure by the Manpower Services Commission on press and public relations during 1988-89.

John Cope: The estimated expenditure for 1988-89 by the Training Commission (formerly MSC) on press and public relations is £1,135,200. This figure represents general administrative expenditure relating to costs for staff, running costs and for Regional Services.

(July 22)

British business needs

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Topics

ET issues equality code

An Equal Opportunities Code of Practice has been drawn up and issued to all people concerned with the Employment Training programme, to ensure there is equal opportunity for everyone taking part.

Training agents and training managers have received a copy of the Code, since they must satisfy the Training Commission that they have a positive commitment to equal opportunities before achieving approved training status.

"Employment Training is one of the most significant developments in adult training this decade.

Equality of opportunity must be achieved if Employment Training is to succeed," said Roger Dawe, Training Commission director general in a foreword to the Code.

"We are building into Employment Training arrangements to persuade, to educate, monitor and to enforce real equality of opportunity at all stages of the training process. But it is only through the deliverers and users of Employment Training that equality of opportunity can become a reality."

The Code has four main sections:

- The general introduction and summary of the key provisions of the law.
- The main opportunities issues in ET. This section relates to four special groups—people with disabilities; women; members of ethnic minorities; and ex-offenders.
- The good equal opportunities practice for the programme which will specifically help training agents and managers.
- The Training Commission's view on positive action which allows single sex or single race training in particular circumstances. □

Britain is developing a flexible workforce

Britain is developing a more flexible workforce to meet the competitive challenges of the late 1980s and beyond, according to a survey by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Labour Flexibility in Britain: the 1987 ACAS Survey shows that greater use is being made of part-time and temporary employees; patterns of working are changing with more shifts; and increasing flexibility is taking place among skills and crafts and in payments systems.

The ACAS survey suggests that

many kinds of flexible working practices are becoming more widespread, particularly in larger organisations and that some forms of flexibility previously associated with the service sector are now being widely adopted in manufacturing industries.

More than two-thirds of respondents used temporary workers, part-timers and sub-contractors, the increase in part-timers being particularly marked in manufacturing.

Over a quarter of the managements surveyed had succeeded in introducing one or

more kinds of flexibility in crafts and skills during the previous three years. One-third had relaxed demarcations to enable production workers to do routine maintenance tasks. And more than a quarter had eased demarcations between craftsmen and between manual, technical and clerical skills.

Considerable change was also evident in hours of work. Over a quarter of respondents had introduced shiftworking over the previous three years and one-fifth planned to increase the use of it. □

Labour Flexibility in Britain: the 1987 ACAS Survey is available free from ACAS offices.

Maltby wins

A film exploring the National Mining Museum earned Maltby Comprehensive School from South Yorkshire first prize in the schools' video section of the 1988 Schools and Colleges Tourism Competition.

It was the third time Maltby had won an award in this competition, and—along with other category winners—it received £1,000 from Tourism Minister John Lee at the prize-giving ceremony in Oxford.

The winner of the colleges' video category was Plymouth College of Art and Design with a film depicting Drake's defeat of the Armada.

The schools' brochure category award went to Whitecross High School, Hereford, for its *Herefordshire—Land of Living Heritage*. Birmingham Institute of Art and Design took the colleges' brochure award for *Famous Houses on the 11 Route/Birmingham Waterways*. □

Creche help for parents

Midland Bank is opening two workplace nurseries next spring as part of a three-year pilot scheme to help staff with young families return to work.

The two creches will be located in Beckenham and Sheffield. □

More aid for ex-miners



Photo: BCE

Yorkshire Reproduction Furniture Ltd of Wakefield was launched after a loan from British Coal Enterprise.

British Coal Enterprise—through its revised Job and Career Change Scheme (JACCS)—has contracted two firms of independent job consultants to provide redundant mineworkers with a range of professional counselling services to help them secure employment outside the mining industry.

Jobmarket Services (JMS)—a subsidiary of Birmingham-based Courtts Career Consultants Ltd—and FOCUS Ltd of Barnet, have been awarded 12-month contracts to operate 'Job Shops' based on or near closed collieries.

The consultants help redundant mineworkers into suitable job vacancies. Their services include:

- compiling an up-to-date picture of local job opportunities;
- help with job searching, interview techniques, and guidance for those considering self-employment;
- providing retraining;
- liaising with employers to provide on-the-job training. □

Train with DELTA

The Training Commission's Learning Technology Unit is the UK's contact point for a new £14 million European Commission scheme which aims to combat Europe's training problems through new technology.

Called 'Developing European Learning through Technological Advance' (DELTA), the programme will run for two years and hopes to provide the tools to help trainers throughout Europe share and understand new technologies and use them to train their workforces.

DELTA aims to do this by:

- constructing a 'learning system reference model' which will help to plan and manage the programme;
- developing new equipment and systems for learning, both hardware and software;
- testing communication methods between countries, including the use of satellites for learning;
- helping with the creation of favourable conditions for learning. □

Trends in labour costs 1984-87

Table 5.7 in the Labour Market Data section of this edition has been extended to give provisional estimates of labour costs for the main production industries for the years since the last detailed survey was carried out in 1984. These estimates use the latest information on changes between years in wages and salaries, National Insurance contributions and redundancy payments.

A note giving greater details of the make-up of the labour costs in these years and the basis of the estimates is available from Department of Employment, Statistics A1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ (tel 0923 228500 ext 350). This follows the format of a similar note prepared in 1986 (*Employment Gazette* October 1986 issue p 438).

Detailed surveys of labour costs are carried out periodically in each member state of the European Community. The next will relate to 1988. Data will be collected and processed during 1989 and results will be made available early in the following year. □



Holidaymakers enjoy themselves at Center Parcs.

Photo: BTA

'Oscar' for Center Parcs

Center Parcs—an all-year-round holiday village in Sherwood Forest, near Nottingham—received the British Tourist Authority's 'Come To Britain' Trophy for 1987.

The trophy—known as Britain's 'Travel Oscar'—has been awarded annually since 1956 to the most outstanding new tourism development with particular appeal to overseas visitors.

Center Parcs provides year-round accommodation especially designed for the family,

restaurants and shops, and indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities.

Winners of Special Awards included the Clore Gallery for the Turner Collection at the Tate Gallery in London; HMS Warrior 1860, Warrior Preservation Trust, Portsmouth; the Princess of Wales Conservatory, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; the Silk Museum and Heritage Centre, Macclesfield; and the Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, Cardiff. □

A degree with the Woolwich on offer for its staff

The Woolwich Building Society is offering its staff the opportunity to gain a BA (Hons) degree by combining accredited in-company training and a related professional qualification with a tailor-made polytechnic course.

In partnership with Thames Polytechnic, the first course will commence in September. Each student must accumulate 360 credit points in order to gain the honours degree in business studies.

To be eligible for the course, students must have already accrued 240 points through a pass in the Associateship exam for the Chartered Building Societies

Institute or equivalent, and attendance at a range of management courses. The remainder of the points are made up through an additional learning programme validated by the polytechnic.

Throughout the course, students are assigned a personal tutor from Thames Polytechnic and a senior Woolwich manager as a mentor.

The Woolwich is also considering a certificate in management for less senior staff which would be obtained in a similar way as the degree but using the Chartered Building Societies Practitioner exam as the basis.

Hampshire leads field in repairs spending

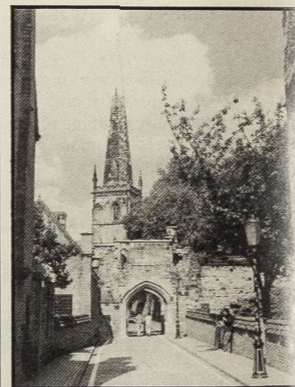
Information on local authority grants for the repair of historic buildings is included for the first time in this year's edition of the *English Heritage Monitor*.

The highest spender in 1987 was Hampshire County Council, with £367,000 going on repairs. Birmingham and Norwich spent £326,000 and £308,000 respectively. The other authorities in the top ten were Norwich, Bristol, Kent County Council, Chester, Cheltenham, Bath, Wolverhampton and Brighton.

The *English Heritage Monitor* also claims that the number of visitors to historic properties in England rose by 9 per cent last year to a record 67 million.

This was fuelled by marketing campaigns, new attractions and facilities, longer opening hours, better signposting and the return of North American tourists.

According to the report, at least 52 historic properties in England



Churches are a popular tourist attraction.

attracted over 200,000 visitors in 1987, of which 27 were cathedrals or churches. Westminster Abbey attracted the most visitors (3.5 million) while the Tower of London had the highest number of paid admissions (up 13 per cent to 2,289,354).

The average admission charge in 1988 is £1.26, up 12 per cent on last year. There are now 613 properties charging £1 or more, compared with only 24 ten years ago. The number charging £3 or more doubled last year to 41. □

The *English Heritage Monitor* 1988 is available from Circulation Unit, English Tourist Board, 41 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ. Price: £9.50.

Changes in average earnings—2nd quarter 1988

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the second quarter of 1988.

The table sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period.

The derived underlying index was described in the April 1981 issue of *Employment Gazette* p 193. These notes now appear quarterly.

For the second quarter of 1988, average weekly earnings, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 8.3 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is a little below

the underlying increase for the quarter of 8½ per cent.

Back pay in the second quarter was about half that in the corresponding quarter last year.

In manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 8¾ per cent in the second quarter and in service industries the underlying increase was 8½ per cent.

For service industries this represents no change from the rate in the previous quarter, but for manufacturing there has been an increase of ¼ per cent from the underlying rate in the first quarter of 1988 with settlements edging higher.

It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings contributed about ¼ per cent to the increase in average earnings in the whole economy, the contribution to the manufacturing earnings increase being about ½ per cent. □

Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series

	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months
		Arrears	Timing* etc		
1986 Apr	185.3	-2.6	-0.8	181.9	7½
May	182.6	-0.8	+1.9	183.7	7½
June	183.9	-1.7	+0.4	182.6	7½
July	186.3	-0.7	-0.9	184.7	7½
Aug	187.0	-1.4	+0.2	185.8	7½
Sept	187.1	-0.7	+0.6	187.0	7½
Oct	188.7	-0.9	+0.4	188.2	7½
Nov	190.2	-0.5	-0.4	189.3	7¾
Dec	191.3	-0.4	+0.6	191.5	7¾
1987 Jan	192.8	-0.4	-0.7	191.7	7½
Feb	193.4	-0.6	+0.7	193.5	7½
Mar	194.8	-0.7	—	194.1	7½
Apr	197.4	-1.1	-0.2	196.1	7¾
May	198.5	-2.2	+1.8	198.1	7¾
June	198.1	-0.9	-0.3	196.9	7¾
July	201.3	-2.2	-0.2	198.9	7¾
Aug	201.3	-1.4	—	199.9	7¾
Sept	201.8	-0.6	+0.4	201.6	7¾
Oct	203.8	-0.6	+0.1	203.3	8
Nov	206.3	-0.5	-0.7	205.1	8¼
Dec	208.0	-1.1	+0.8	207.7	8½
1988 Jan	209.5	-0.5	-1.1	207.9	8½
Feb	209.2	-0.5	+1.1 R	209.8 R	8½
Mar	213.3 R	-1.7	-1.0 R	210.6 R	8½
Apr	215.1	-0.7	-1.5	212.9	8½
May	213.6	-0.6	+2.1	215.1	8½
(June)	214.5	-1.0	+0.4	213.9	8½

(R) Provisional. R Revised.

*Includes the effect of industrial action.

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

News releases, pictures, and publications for review should be sent to:

**The Editor
Employment Gazette
Department of Employment
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF**

HSE combats construction hazards ignorance

An updated edition of the free construction catalogue listing the Health and Safety Executive's publications relevant to the construction industry has been published by HSE's Library and Information Services.

The list is arranged in subject order and gives details of all information produced by HSE to make contractors, managers and workers aware of the many dangers lurking on construction sites and the ways of dealing with them.

Gus Gaugain, of HSE's construction national interest group, said that using the information and advice available from HSE helped prevent injuries and ill-health and reduce the needless toll of suffering in the industry.

He said: "Inspectors are becoming increasingly intolerant of contractors not knowing what the law requires."

"Much of our guidance is free and there is simply no excuse for

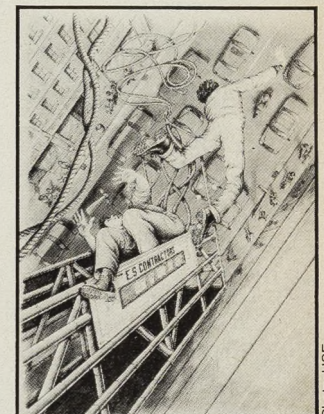


Photo: HSE

Many workers are unaware of dangers lurking on construction sites.

any contractor or site to be without health and safety information." □

Copies of the construction catalogue are available from all HSE area offices and the three public inquiry points at Sheffield, 0742 752539, Bootle, 051-951 4381 and London, 01-221 0870.

Information on deaf people

The first-ever comprehensive information pack on deaf people and employment has been published by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

As many as one in 20 people of working age have some form of hearing impairment, ranging from partial hearing loss to profound deafness. Many of the technical aids and human support services that would enable them to take their places as equals the job market are available through government-backed initiatives, but, says the RNID, one of the major obstacles to deaf people in employment is employers' ignorance and lack of information about these services.

Aimed specifically at employers, *The Employment Good Practice Pack* covers all aspects of employment, from recruitment and training to technical and human communication support.

It includes detailed case histories outlining some of the most common problems encountered by deaf people and their employers and how they can be solved. It also provides a resource section listing further sources of help and advice.

Gordon Mitchell, head of employment and education at the RNID said: "The current position of deaf people in work is one of overwhelming under-employment. Deaf people form a vast pool of untapped talent which employers

are failing to exploit.

"We hope this pack will be used by employers to adopt a comprehensive approach to developing good practice in respect of deaf employees". □

The Employment Good Practice Pack is available from the RNID, 105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH. Price: £4.95.

Increased arbitration

There was a sharp rise in the number of cases referred to the Central Arbitration Committee during 1987, according to the CAC's annual report.

New references totalled 27, compared with 17 in 1986—22 of these were complaints that employers had failed to disclose information to which trade unions considered they were entitled for collective bargaining.

A total of 24 cases were cleared, compared with 17 in 1986. As has been the case in recent years, the Committee devoted most of its time to the disclosure of information cases but it also determined one equal pay claim and one voluntary arbitration reference. □

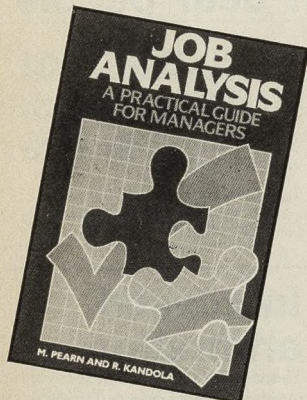
The *Annual Report 1987* is available from the Central Arbitration Committee, 39 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7BD.

Book dispels clipboard image

Until recently, the term 'job analysis' conjured up an image of someone with a clipboard and stopwatch observing operatives. Equal opportunities legislation in the UK and USA sparked off a flurry of research and innovation, and this resulted in a new range of flexible job, task and role (JTR) analysis techniques for managers.

Job Analysis: A Practical Guide For Managers, by occupational psychologists Michael Pearn and Binna Kandola, provides a practical survey of the whole JTR field. It focuses on the most modern techniques and illustrates them with real-life examples.

The methods range from being relatively simple to some highly computerised ones. The examples show that managers can find job analysis useful for several functions, including defining excellence, drawing up job descriptions, identifying career paths and evaluating a training scheme. □



Job Analysis: A Practical Guide For Managers is published by the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW. Price £9.95 plus 70p p and p (members £7.95 plus 70p p and p). ISBN 0 85292 368 6.

Tourist statistics

The UK's travel account and the value of tourism to the British economy; UK visits by overseas tourists, including purpose and length of stay; hotel occupancy in the UK and other facts are featured in the 12th edition of the *Digest of Tourist Statistics*.

Digest of Tourist Statistics No 12 is available from the British Tourist Authority, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ. Price £30. □

REVIEWS



Ethnic media guide

Details of 91 specialist publications, aimed at ethnic minority groups in the UK, are contained in the second edition of the *Ethnic Media Guide*.

The guide, first published last year, has been completely updated and includes newspapers and magazines aimed at Asian, Afro-Caribbean, Chinese, Greek, Turkish and Irish residents in this country.

Compiled by Riley Advertising, the information details the title and language of the newspaper or journal, editorial content, cover price, advertising rates, whether there is a translation service and other information considered crucial to users of ethnic media. □

The 1988 Ethnic Media Guide is published by Riley Advertising, Rex Stewart House, 159 Hammersmith Road, London W6 8BS. Price £6.95.

Learn from your crises, says IPM

Workers should take responsibility for their own training rather than relying on training courses and off-the-job learning, claims the Institute of Personnel Management.

Continuous Development: The Path To Improved Performance, edited by Sue Wood, says all work situations, particularly crises, can be a valuable learning experience for an employee.

"In everyday life, learning is not something that happens only when you attend classes. It happens when you listen to the radio or watch television, read the newspapers, listen to other people talking, cope with a difficult situation, or work out how to use a new gadget.

"Ironically, crises provide rich opportunities for learning and, for many people, are often the most fruitful learning experiences and

generally the most memorable."

The book suggests that after a crisis, the worker should review what happened and why, and discover how such matters can be dealt with more effectively in the future. "Thinking positively about problems, that is, viewing them as opportunities for learning, is a great deal more comfortable than worrying about them and hiding them on the top shelf."

Situations which can spark off crisis learning include external competition, skilled labour shortages, increased demand for services, radical technological change and changes in working practices. □

Continuous Development: The Path To Improved Performance is available from the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW. Price £9.50 plus 70p p and p (£7.96 members). ISBN 0 85292 405 4.

Problems of management

A newly appointed manager inherits a disinterested, obstructive head of section and a demoralised department.

A foreman ignores a complaint from one of his team. The situation deteriorates, ending with dismissal.

After sacking a trainee for breaking a procedure, a manager discovers an established and vital employee has been breaking the same rule on a greater scale.

These and other working situations are depicted in a package of videos, *Solving Problems Of Management*, issued by the Industrial Society.

The package includes six 'real life' dramas involving first-line managers—'The New Broom', 'The Factory', 'Breaking The Rules', 'The Accident', 'Talking About It' and 'The Assistant Foreman.'

Each drama is open-ended to stimulate discussion, and the accompanying training notes analyse the situations presented and suggest ways of solving the problems and avoiding them in future.

The package also includes the drama scripts and three booklets—*Effective Discipline*, *Decision Taking and Target Setting*—which provide guidelines and suggestions in these areas. □

Solving Problems of Management is available from the Industrial Society at Peter Runge House, 3, Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG.

Beating aggression

Do the men in your office put you down or harass you because you are a woman? Do you ever have to deal with a rude customer or member of the public? Have you ever been followed in a dark street?

Diana Lamplugh—mother of Suzy Lamplugh, the estate agent who was apparently abducted during the course of her work—has written *Beating Aggression: A Practical Guide For Working Women*, advising women how to deal with verbal, mental and physical aggression.

The book contains chapters dealing with stress and tension control attitudes, assertiveness, avoidance, aggression and action. □

Beating Aggression: A Practical Guide for Working Women is published by Weidenfeld Paperbacks, George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd, 91 Clapham High Street, London SW4 7TA. Price £5.95. ISBN 0 297 79375 6.