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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.

CONTENTS

. AND

NEWS BRIEF Employment Training gets under way 477

Older workers have a lot to offer 478

Compacts-double chances 479

Yes to YTS 480

Everything a small business needs to know

SPECIAL FEATURES

Employment Training takes off 481

Everything a small business needs to know 485

Training for tomorrow 489

1980 graduates-where are they now? 495

> **CASE STUDY** We made it EASy 507

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT 512

> TOPICS 517

LABOUR MARKET DATA Commentary **S2**

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.

The Employment Act 1988 **General information** Aquide Your guide to our employment training and and trac enterprise progammes Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC Aguide employment and training programmes and PI 856 Industri Abriefg The above booklet translated into: Employ PL843 (Bengali) and the PL843 (Cantonese) PL843 (Guierati) The law PL843 (Hindi) guidanc PL843 (Punjabi) Fairand PL843 (Urdu) PL843 (Vietnamese) aquide Firm facts notice board kit Individu A do-it-yourself aid to help employers communicate essential information to employees aquide Offsetti **Employment legislation** redunda foremo A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation Code of Written statement of main terms and conditions of Code of PL700 (1st rev) aareem 2 Redundancy consultation Takings PL833 (3rd rev) Asimple employr 3 Employee's rights on PL718 (4th rev) insolvency of employer Fact she 4 Employment rights for the A series PL710 (2nd rev) and emp expectant mother 5 Suspension on medical grounds unde Facing health and safety regulations Aleaflet PL705 (1st rev) available 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job Employ PL703 hunting or to arrange training A form to Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union conditio abour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982 PL754 (1st rev) Race PL704 (1st rev) 8 Itemized pay statement 9 Guarantee payments PL724 (3rd rev) The Rac Advisor 10 Employment rights on the service transfer of an undertaking PI 699 (2nd rev) 11 Rules governing continuous Indus employment and a week's pay PI 711 12 Time off for public duties Industr PL702 for thos 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (5th rev) tribuna 14 Rights of notice and Industri reasons for dismissal PL707 (2nd rev) improve 5 Union secret ballots PL701 (1strev) Act 197 16 Redundancy payments PL808 Recoup ndusti 17 Limits on payments PI 827 quide fo

to its industrial relations e union law provisions	
to the Trade Union Act 1984	PL752
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on unfair dismissal— e for small firms	PL715
l unfair dismissal— for employers	PL714
al rights of employees— for employers	PL716
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practice—picketing	
practice—closed shop ents and arrangements	
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mployment of overseas workers in the UK formation on the work permit scheme—not oplicable to nationals of EC member states or ibraltarians OW5
nployment of overseas workers in the UK aining and work experience hemes OW21(1982)
puide for workers from abroad poloyment in the UK OW17
ex equality
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ollective agreements and sex scrimination
guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743
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Vages legislation
te law on payment of ages and deductions puide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810
ummary of part 1 of the Wages t 1986 in six languages PL815
liscellaneous
bshare share opportunity for the unemployed PL825
e Employment Agencies Act 1973 eneral guidance on the Act, and regulations use of employment agency and employment siness services PL594 (4th rev)
rompt payment please guide for suppliers and buyers PL832 (1st rev)
I.D.S. and employment is booklet attempts to answer the major estions which have been asked about

questions which have been asked about employment aspects of A.I.D.S. but it is also a contribution to a wider public information campaigr PL811

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



Employment Training gets under way



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

Long-term unemployment falls

ng-term unemployment fell below one llion in July, for the first time in over five ars.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler aid there are now 948,000 people memployed for over 12 months; a fall of 0,000 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 skills and the training which is often long-term unemployment extends to the needed to take these jobs. Our aim is to very long-term unemployed, with a bring many more of the long-term reduction of 14,000 since July 1987 in those unemployed back into jobs."

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

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

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.

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 477

476 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

business help

Action for jobs

Bengali

Hindi

Urdu

Punjabi

Vietnamese

employment

nd notification

Cantonese Gujerati

News Brief

News Brief

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."

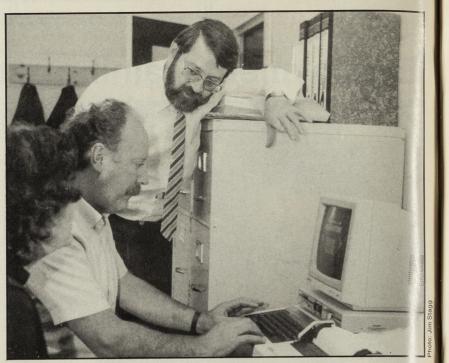
The regions benefiting most from the allocation are the West Midlands, the North West, Scotland and Northern Ireland which each receive more than £50 million. And over £45 million each goes to Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern regions.

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.

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



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

Older workers have a lot to offe

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

Claiming that there is "a vast wastage of known and capable of being shown to associated with 'getting older'

He expressed a personal view in favou "legislation to prescribe the way in w age may be used in making employn int decisions affecting people," and poin ed out that such legislation exists in the Un ed States.

VAT registrations

There was an increase of 45,00 businesses registered for VAT la year, indicating the continuing stron growth in the small firms sector. Commenting on the new statistics

Employment Secretary Norma Fowler said this represented th largest annual increase since 1979. "These figures show an average of

nearly 900 additional businesses week which represent an impressiv and sustained level of economi activity.'

Mr Fowler added that the increase in VAT registrations follows the larg increase in the number of people wh 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).

Compacts — double chances

vice as many Compact partnerships are receive development funding than was ginally planned. The decision was made when response m employers and schools exceeded

vernment forecasts. compacts are partnerships between ployers and schools which guarantee a with training to school leavers in the er cities who achieve agreed standards. uccessful development projects would to Compacts starting in early 1989 the Government providing £12 million the next four years to support the partnerships.

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

said that young people would have centive to make the most of their time chool

In these Compacts we shall be orting employers who will be mitting themselves to provide jobs training-or training followed by a for young people who leave inner-city ols with a good record of evement," he added.

most cases the Compact will be with a p of employers who among them will



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

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 antee training and jobs for inner-city 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

Adult training nets £7.5 million from CITB

Construction Industry Training Board elp individual companies in the industry, nly in the building sector, to train 6,000 adult workers over the next 12 months. he level of funding was agreed following he Training Commission on a plan to and Guilds craft certificate. integrate the Government's Employment Training Scheme, into the industry's existing training arrangements.

In view of the overall costings, the 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 hat those taking part will have reached standards of competence that are acceptable to the industry.

o £7.5 million is to be made available by undertaking appropriate CITB-approved have been introduced this year will not now 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 ussions between CITB staff and officials off-the-job training they will take the City

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 Commission will be recommending its area 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

The initial period will be spent in an approved training centre. A similar grant approved training centre, with trainees for specialist building trainees which was to easier.

be paid.

Both withdrawals are subject to Training Commission approval.



senior training supervisor, Barbara Davies, trainee Sharon Fisher (seated) finds the job

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 479

News Brief

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), Green (London HQ), Julie Robson (West Midlands), and Margaret Harris (Sheffield) show the A

YTS.

in the North West and West Midlands to job opportunities in the wider wo 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 the Department hoped, the vast majo course of off-the-job training leading to the of those who left the Sche 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



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.

Facing the future Twenty young Scots are involved in a craft training scheme introduced becaus of

The achievements of the DE Grou

Scheme to date are highly commendal

The total number of 16-17 year olds y

have started training in 1987-88 is 117.

(approximately 96 per cent) have gone

to a job, further education or a differ

a foreseen skills shortage. BP Petroleum Development are to sp nd

£500,000 a year on a revised Technican Training Scheme which will give he youngsters a four-year craft skills training Basic engineering will be taught duing the first two years, with the young peop 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 com-

anies, 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.

Special Feature



ployment 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

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

482 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

early observations suggest a good spread of organisatio were keen to become involved, from both the private an public sectors, including employers and employer organisations, private training organisations, volunta bodies, local authorities and the Skills Training Agenc In many cases, organisations are acting together consortia to provide the widest possible range opportunities for entrants, and bring together differe 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



ncentration at the Concord Venture, West Midlands, LDP.

ightening labour supply. So we are building a case for raining with hard evidence about the shape of the labour orce 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 dvertising—by freephone and coupon—have been at the ate of 2,000 a week, with much greater interest on the part of employers than was the case with the new Job Graining 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.



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.





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

prise Agencies.

Advice Bureaux.

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

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.

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.

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 Enter-

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

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

Later sessions often take place at the client's

How did the database develop?

sought counselling in 1987-88.

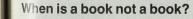
In 1984, it was decided to computerise SFS record keeping systems to speed up response times. It was then that the database was compiled, to enable the enquiry staff to input information, comments and notes that had been

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



John Knights and client, Business Advice Centre, Leicester.

ich to list contacts and notes, with back-up information numerous files and papers. On licensing, for example, s included the types of business requiring a licence and ow to apply for one. Other subjects always in demand were tax and national insurance and conditions of eligibility for Government grants.



The Reference Book therefore is a computerised ersonal 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.

lected by individual officers since the Service's

ception. Each enquiry officer had held a notebook in

The package

The package comprises:

- a system disk containing the software;
- $5^{1}/4''$ or $3^{1}/2''$ 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, or 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-commerical advisory services at a special price of £70 plus VAT.

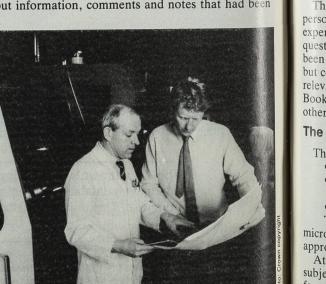
Keeping up to date

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.

Please send me sets of discs containing the

Small Firms Service National Reference Book, price

£287.50 (inclusive of VAT) each.

I require $3^{1/2''}$ discs

National Reference Book

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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 31/2" discs or 51/4" 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

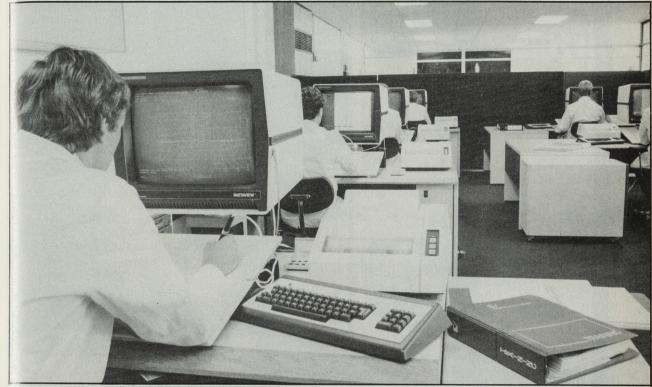


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A SERVICE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT





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

Photo: Austin Rov

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.

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

Young People and the Labour Market: A challenge for the 1990s. National Economic Development Office and the Training Commission, July 1988.

490 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Photo: British Aeros

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	5 7
Training/personnel staff (including	12	Contraction of the second
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. 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 noney invested in training is currently considerably inder-reported. Indeed some respondents were concerned hat if the spend on training was more easily identified, hen it would be more readily cut.

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

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

Responsibility for training

Interviews took place with those primarily responsible or 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 luties such as personnel or works management. The esearch clearly shows that relatively few training nanagers or officers report directly to top-level nanagement within their companies. This is likely to mpede the proper discussion of training policies and trategies at a senior level and the need for training to be een 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.

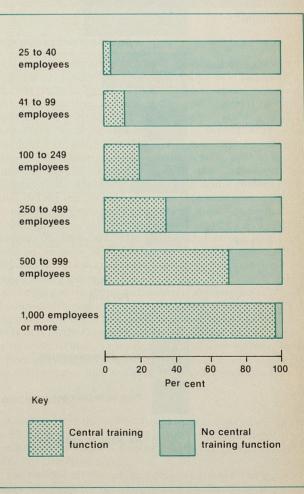
Staffing

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



SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 491

Involvement with new technology

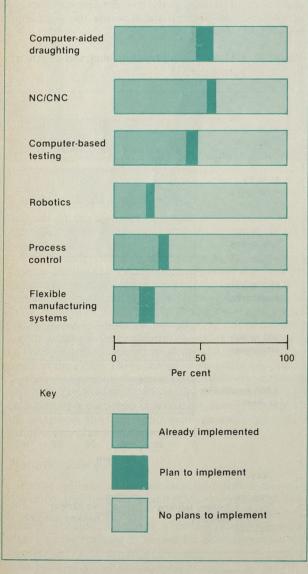
The incidence of computer-based technology in the engineering industry is highlighted in the report. Such technology included computer-aided draughting (CAD), computer numerical control machines (CNC), robotics, computer-aided engineering (CAE) and the manufacture of computer-based products. Computer-based 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 an gaps in the skills necessary to operate the system and asl 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 thei staff and a 'gut-feeling'.

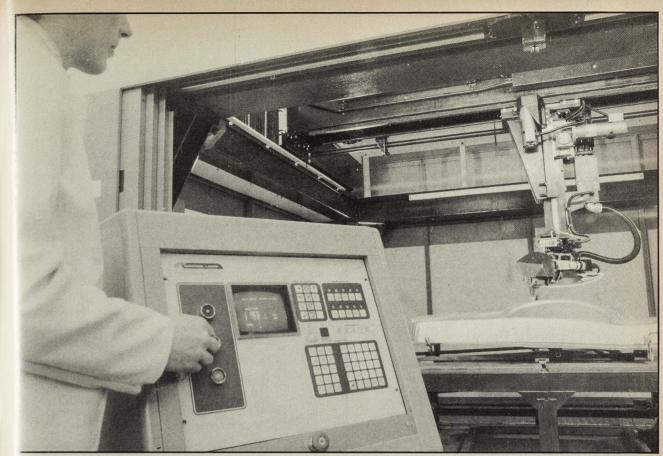
How are the training needs met?

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 o systematic evaluation of the training provided by the manufacturers/suppliers. The vast majority of respondent were satisfied with the training provided but had no undertaken any systematic evaluation of the training Many felt that since the system was working satisfactorily their methods of identifying and meeting training need must be successful. For most operators of the systems all they need was a basic working knowledge which did no require sophisticated training. There are obviou variations depending on the system and the level o 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 desing 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



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

ith new technology were explicitly recognised. Less well ecognised was the involvement of technical and epartmental staff. Their involvement was *ad hoc* and elated to the introduction and implementation of a articular computer-based system. The occasional trainers lentified, were involved in actually carrying out training as rell as in identifying training needs.

raining needs of occasional trainers

The two most common reported types of training equired by occasional trainers were training in training echniques and training in instructional techniques. Personal attributes such as ability to listen, patience, ability o check understanding and ability to instil confidence in rainees 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

S2

S7

S8

S8

S10

S11

S12

S14

S15

S16

S16

S17

S18

S18

S20

S23

S25 S26

S28 S28 S29

S32

S35 S36

S36

S37 S38

S39

S40

S40

S41

S41

S42

Index

Contents

ommentary

mployment

Background economic indicators Workforce Employees in employment: industry time series Employees in employment: production industries Labour turnover: manufacturing industries Output, employment and productivity International comparisons Overtime and short-time: manufacturing 12 Hours of work: manufacturing 3 Overtime and short-time: regions **Unemployment chart** employment **UK** summary GB summary Regions Assisted and local areas Age and duration Detailed categories GB/UK Age Duration Counties and local authority districts 10 Parliamentary constituencies 3 Students Temporarily stopped 15 Rates by age 8 International comparisons 9 UK flows 20 GB flows by age 30 Confirmed redundancies: regions 31 Confirmed redundancies: industries

acancies

- UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions
- Summary: regions
- Publication dates of main economic indicators 1988
- Labour Market Statistics:

Sept 15, Thursday

Oct 13, Thursday Nov 17, Thursday

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes

Sept 16, Friday Oct 14, Friday Nov 18, Friday	Aug 31, Wedr Oct 5, Wedne Nov 2, Wedne

Retail Prices Index

Definitions and conventions

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). Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412 Tourism: 01-273 5507

Industrial disputes Totals: industries: causes 4.1 S43 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary S44 Earnings Average earnings index: industrial sectors 5.1 S45 5.3 Average earnings index: industries S46 5.5 Index of average earnings: non-manual workers S46 5.6 Average earnings and hours: all employees S48 5.7 Labour costs S49 5.9 International comparisons S50 **C2** Earnings chart S51 **Retail prices** Recent index movements 6.1 S52 6.2 Detailed indices S52 6.3 Average for selected items S53 General index: time series 6.4 S54 6.5 Changes on a year earlier: time series S56 6.6 Pensioner household indices S56 6.7 Group indices for pensioner households S57 6.8 International comparisons S58 **C3 Retail prices chart** S59 **Household spending** All expenditure per household 7.1 S60 7.2 Quarterly summary S60 Tourism 8.1 Employment S62 8.2 Earnings and expenditure S62 Visits to UK 8.3 S63 8.4 Visits abroad S63 Other facts and figures YTS entrants: regions 9.1 S64 Numbers benefiting from employment measures 9.2 S64 9.3 Placement of disabled jobseekers S64 9.4 Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people S64

Tourism

nesdav sday

esday

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S1

S65

S66

Commentary

Provisional estimates of Gross

output of the whole economy

between the first and second

quarters of 1988 rose by 11/2 per

second quarter was about 5 per

cent higher than the same period a

industries in the second quarter of

1988 is provisionally estimated to

have increased by 11/2 per cent

cent. The level of output in the

Output of the production

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Manufacturing output in the

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quarter and to be 41/2 per cent

higher than in the corresponding

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Trends in labour statistics

1987

Summarv

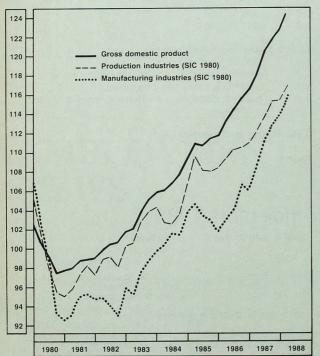
Unemployment has now fallen steadily month by month for the last two years. The seasonally adjusted total (excluding school leavers) fell sharply in July by 58,500 to 2,314,000, 896,000 lower than July 1986. July's figures also showed a further sharp fall in long-term unemployment, to less than one million.

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

OUTPUT INDICES



compared with a £269 million year to June 1988 was 81/2 per deficit in the same period of 1987. cent, unchanged since November

The annual rate of inflation in July, rose to 4.8 per cent from 4.6 per cent per cent in June. The Economic background overall level of prices in July was 0.1 higher than June compared The UK economy is maintaining with a fall of 0.1 per cent recorded its strong rate of growth 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,

4 per cent in the output of the metals and engineering and allied Seasonally adjusted (1980=100) 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 guarter of 1988 increased by 1/2 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 1/2 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 11/2 per cent above that in the previous three months and 63/4 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 guarter of 1988 were over 31/2 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 121/2 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 pe cent higher than in the same perio 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 the stocks by around £145 million, following a reduction of about £1 million in the previous quarter. Stocks held by retailers increase by £250 million, and manufacture increased their stocks by nearly £20 million bringing stock buildin 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 £ 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. billion in the first four months of 1988-89, compared with £4.0 billion in the same period of last

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 1 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, 51/2 per

cent against the deutschmark and per cent against EMS currencies However, it had fallen by 6 per cent gainst the Japanese ven The UK base lending rate creased by 1/2 percentage point 11 per cent on August 8, 1988. arly in 1988 it was 81/2 per cent. he rate rose to 9 per cent on ebruary 1, 1988, but then fell in accessive 1/2 percentage point ages to 71/2 per cent on May 17. is was followed by several 1/2 rcentage point increases to and at 11 per cent on August 8,

The current account of the alance of payments in July 1988 estimated to have been in deficit almost £2.2 billion compared ith a deficit of £1.0 billion in June. the three months ended July, the rrent account showed a deficit of 4 billion compared with a deficit £2.6 billion in the previous three ontrhs. Visible trade in the same riod was in deficit by £5.9 billion mpared with a deficit of £3.8 lion in the three months ended in ril. The surplus on invisibles in latest three months is projected £1.5 billion. In the three months July 1988 the volume of exports se by 1 per cent to be 31/2 per nt higher than in the same period ear ago. Imports grew rapidly. evolume of imports in the three onths to July 1988 was 13 per

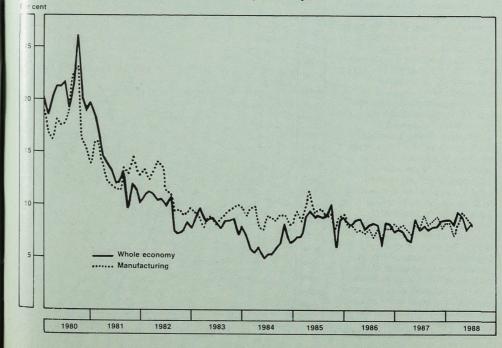
nt higher than in the previous ee months and 18 per cent gher than in the same period a ar ago.

mployment

Estimates of the number of nployees in the production dustries for June 1988 are the ly figures newly available this

/ERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year

1987



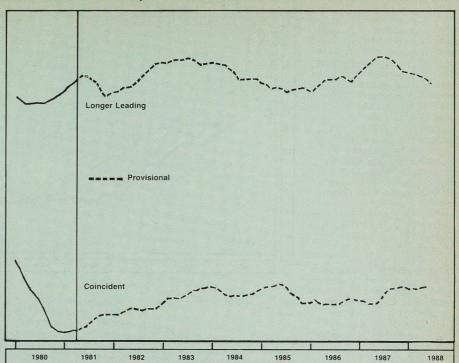
of the economy and the workforce

in employment in Great Britain

remain as published last month

except for very slight (positive)

CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups



618,000 in the year to March 1988

In the five years since March 1983.

increased by 2,140,000, of which

the workforce in employment

month. The number of employees revisions to reflect some late data employed in manufacturing now available. The workforce in industries in Great Britain fell by an employment-which comprises estimated 8,000 in June 1988 and employees in employment, the by 22,000 in the second guarter of self-employed, HM Forces and 1988. This suggests that the trend participants in work-related is still downwards though not at the government training rate observed in 1986 and early programmes-increased by 119,000 in the first guarter of 1988. Figures for employees in the rest contributing to overall increases of

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 guarter of 1987.

The hours lost through shorttime 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

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S3

series has now fallen every month for the past two years, by 896,000 since the peak in July 1986. continuing the longest and largest sustained fall since the war. The latest month's fall of 58,500 is the sharpest since last November, but on its own does not necessarily represent a significant departure from the average monthly fall of around 40,000 over recent months.

Unemployment has continued to fall in all regions. Over the past 12 months unemployment rates have fallen faster than average in the West Midlands (2.4 percentage points), the North West (2.2 percentage points) and the North and Wales (both 2.1 percentage points). The smallest falls in the rates over the past year were again in Northern Ireland (1.4 percentage points) and Greater London (1.7 percentage points).

The total of unemployed claimants in the UK (unadjusted including school-leavers) fell by 14,000 to 2,327,000 in July, 8.2 per cent of the workforce. The total was 580,000 lower than a year ago. The school-leaver total, at 41,000, was 23,000 (36 per cent) lower than a year ago.

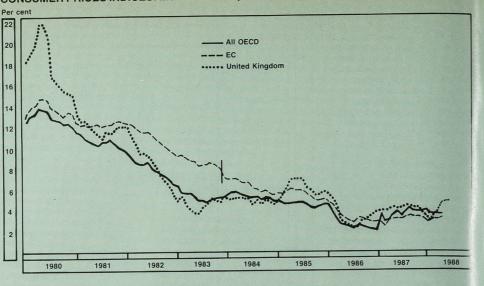
The number of long-term unemployed (claimants unemployed for more than a year) showed a further very sharp fall of 81 000 over the quarter to July bringing the total to 948,000; below a million for the first time in more than five years. There was a record annual fall of 290,000 since July last year, and over the two years since July 1986 there has been a fall of 400,000.

The number unemployed for more than six months also showed a sharp fall. At 1,382,000 the total was 401,000 lower than a year ago, and down by 594,000 compared with July 1986.

The fall in the long-term unemployment includes those unemployed for more than five vears, now down by 14,000 or 5 per cent compared with a year ago. Long-term unemployment

continues to fall faster than total unemployment. In the year to July there was a fall of 23 per cent in the long-term unemployment, compared with 20 per cent for all claimants. The fall in long-term unemployment has been very sharp among younger claimants. The number aged under 25 and unemployed for more than 12 months fell by 36 per cent over the past year and by 47 per cent compared with two years ago. Among the over 25's the falls were 20 per cent in the past year and 24 per cent since July 1986. The total of claimants aged under 25 was 745,000 in July, down by 231,000 or 24 per cent over the past year, while the total aged over 25 was 1,582,000, down by 349,000 or 18 per cent

The stock of vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell by 5,800 to 249,400 in July, but was CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



wages and salaries per unit of still 6 per cent higher than a year output in manufacturing were ago almost 11/2 per cent higher than a

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average weekly earnings in the year to June 1988 was 81/2 per cent, the same as the rate for the year to May. The actual increase in average earnings for the whole economy for the year to June, at 8.3 per cent, was slightly below the underlying rate of increase. In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in rate for the previous quarter. average earnings in the year to June was 83/4 per cent, an increase by just under 9 per cent in the of 1/4 per cent on the revised figure for the year to May. Within this sector the underlying change for manufacturing moved up 1/4 per cent to 9 per cent in June, with bonus payments above the level of a year earlier being one of the main factors. Overtime working in manufacturing (in hours per operative terms) was 21/2 per cent higher than the level of a year ago and was thus continuing to contribute to the increase in average manufacturing earnings. In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in June was 81/2 per cent, the same as the increase in the year to May. The inclusion of the 1988 nurses' settlement in the June figures was counterbalanced by bonus payments in service industries being considerably below the level of June 1987 even after allowing for differences in timing. The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in services has now been at 81/2 per cent for eight consecutive months. In the three months to June, the increase in average earnings in manufacturing of 9 per cent was partially offset by a rise in

productivity of 71/4 per cent, so that

revisions to productivity figures have resulted in lower increases in unit wage costs than previously reported. Even so, the figure for the second quarter of 1988 is 1 percentage point above the rate of increase recorded for the first guarter of 1988, but half a percentage point below the figure for the fourth guarter of 1987. Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy showed an annual rate of increase of over 51/2 per cent over the first guarter of 1988. nearly 1 per cent higher than the

year earlier. Recent upward

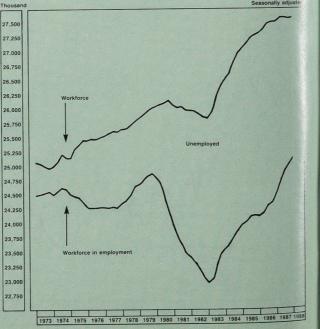
per cent increase in whole economy productivity.

quarter, but this was offset by a 3

Productivity

Productivity figures for the whol economy show that output per head in the first quarter of 1988 grew at an annual rate of 3 per cent, about the same as the rate recorded for each of the previous two quarters. Manufacturing output grew rapidly during 1987 and, when combined with relatively flat employed labour force figures, this Wages and salaries per head rose resulted in estimates of productivity showing nearly 7 per

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain







growth during the year. months last year. The most notable out figures for 1988 have been price increases were for motor vehicle purchase and insurance. er erratic, but further upward sions this month and a small non-seasonal food, and for gas employment suggest that d productivity growth has inued into 1988. Assisted by rd levels of output in the three ths to June, productivity in that od was 71/4 per cent higher in the same period of 1987, ch is close to the high rates of wth of mid-1987.

ices

cent

ne rate of inflation, as

cent recorded for June.

asured by the 12-month change

ne retail prices index, rose to

per cent for July from the 4.6

ne overall level of the prices

s 0.1 per cent higher in July than

une. This compares with a fall

0-1 per cent between the levels

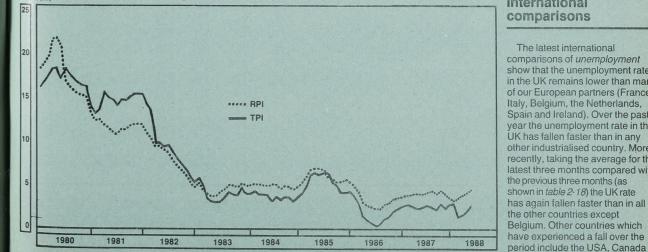
orded for the corresponding

and electricity (as the final tranches of the recent price increases were reflected in the Index). Following seasonal falls in May and June fresh food prices were again lower. There were summer sale price reductions for clothing and footwear.

provisional total of 2.1 million The tax and price index working days were lost, compared increased by 2.7 per cent in the with 3.6 million days in the year to July compared with 2.5 per previous 12 months, and an annual cent recorded for June. average over the ten-year period The series of producer prices 1978 to 1987 of 10.9 million days. indices have been rebased to 1985 Included in this period are 0.6 to reflect the changing pattern of million days lost as a result of industry's purchase and sales. As several strikes in the motor vehicle a result the new annual rates of industry and 0.3 million days lost in increase in the prices of materials the coal industry and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry are lower 1988 a provisional total of 786 than the old ones. The revised series now shows that input price inflation has increased in the second quarter from less than 2

stoppages have been recorded as being in progress although this figure will be revised upwards because of late notifications This per cent in the first quarter. The figure compares with 1.140 rate for July fell back to 4.0 per stoppages in the 12 months to

RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



cent (from the revised figure of 4.8 June 1987 and a ten-year average per cent for June and in line with for the period ending June 1987 of the revised 3.9 per cent for May. 1.558 stoppages in progress. The revisions have made little difference to the index series for the prices of home sales of manufactured products. The annual rate of increase in these

prices was little changed at 4.5 per

cent in July as compared with 4.6

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that

296,000 working days were lost

industrial disputes in June 1988.

This figure includes an estimated

216,000 working days lost in the

other transport equipment'

textiles and 10,000 in sea

industry group, 37,000 days in

transport. The figure of 296,000

working days lost in June 1988

May 1988, 345,000 in June 1987

and an average of 588,000 for

June during the ten-year period

ending June 1987. The prominent

stoppages in the second quarter

are listed in table 4.1 of the labour

In the 12 months to June 1988 a

During the 12 months to June

market data section

compares with 113,000 days lost in

through stoppages of work due to

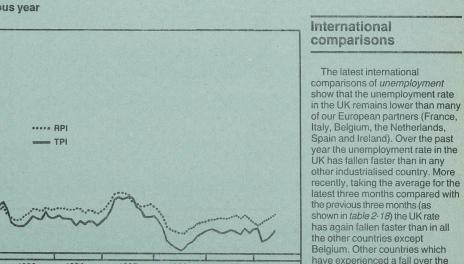
per cent in June.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 1,210,000 visits to the UK in May 1988, a decrease of 7 per cent over the same month of 1987. The number of visits by North American and Western European residents at 300,000 and 700,000 were down by 13 per cent and by 6 per cent, respectively, while residents of other areas made 210,000 visits to the UK. 1 per cent more than a year earlier. During the same month. UK residents made 2,110,000 visits abroad, 12 per cent fewer than in May 1987 Overseas residents spent £445 million in the UK in May, while UK

residents spent £595 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £150 million on the travel account of the balance of payments, compared with a deficit of £131 million in May 1987.

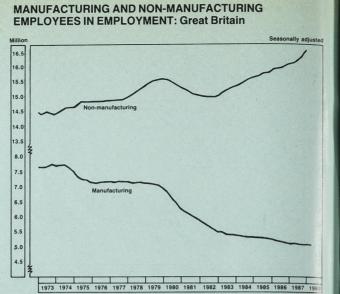
In the three-month period March to May 1988 it is estimated that overseas residents made 3.6 million visits to the UK, 1 per cent more than in the same period of 1987. Overseas residents expenditure in the UK in the period increased by 3 per cent compared with the same period the previous year, to £1,260 million. UK residents spent £1,660 million abroad during March to May 1988, an increase of 11 per cent compared with a year earlier. The consequent balance on the travel account of the balance of payments was a deficit of £400 million, compared with a deficit of £269 million in the same period of 1987



SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$5

and Spain. Unemployment has recently continued to rise, for example in Italy and slightly in West Germany. There has been little change in France and Japan.

The increase of 4.2 per cent in United Kingdom consumer prices in the 12 months to May was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole (3-1 per cent) and for OECD countries (3.5 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer prices in Italy rose by 4.9 per cent in the 12 months to May, while in France the rise was 2.5 per cent, in Germany 1.1 per cent and in the Netherlands 0.7 per cent. Price inflation rates in the United States and Canada were slightly below the United Kingdom figure (3.9 and 4.1 per cent respectively in the 12 months to May), while Japan recorded a marginal fall in prices of 0.1 per cent over the period. In 1987 the United Kingdom's manufacturing productivity relative to the other six major industrialised countries continued the improvement shown in recent years. Since 1980, which marked the end of the period of slower growth experienced by most countries in the 1970s, the growth in the UK's manufacturing productivity, at about 51/4 per cent per year, has been faster than in any other major industrialised country. Over the year to the quarter ending March 1988 manufacturing productivity in the United Kingdom rose by about 8 per cent, compared with a growth of 10 per cent in Japan, 7 per cent in France, 6 per cent in Italy, 5 per cent in the United States and Canada, and 4 per cent in Germany.



	GDP	1	Output								Income			
	average measure	2	GDP ^{3, 4}		Index of o	output UK	(5		Index of		Real pers disposabl	onal	Gross tra profits of	ding
					Production industries ^{1, 5} 1980 = 100 %		Manufacturing industries ^{1, 6} 1980 = 100 %		- production OECD countries ¹ 1980 = 100 %		income	e	companie	s ⁷
	1980 = 1	100 %	1980 = 10	00 %							1980 = 100 %		£ billion %	
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988 Q1 Q2	121.4	4·0 	122·7 R 124·3	5·2 R 5·2	115-4 R 116-9	3.9 R 4.6	114·1 R 115·9	7·5 R 6·9		::	117.1	5.4 R	•••	
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		Expe	enditure													
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		£ bil	lion	%	1980 = 100) %	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billio	on %	£ billic	n %	£ billion	%
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						balance	balance	rate ^{+1,}		labour co	SIS"	index†14		Materials an	d fuels Hom	e sales
		1980 =	100 %	1980	= 100 %	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100 %	1980 = 1	00 %	Jan 1987 = 100	% 1	980 = 100	% 1980	= 100
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987 N	lov Jec	135·4 137·1	4·0 3·3	154·3 154·9	5·8 5·9	-1·1 -1·0	-0·5 -0·5	75·4 75·8	7·5 9·8			101·5 101·4	2·4 1·9	131-4 135-1	3·1 15 3·6 15	3·2 3·9 3·7 3·9
	an eb Mar	126-4 123-6 128-1	2·5 -1·9 -3·0	151·5 147·4 146·0	8·9 9·8 11·3 R	-1.6 R -1.5 R -1.0 R	-1.2 -1.0 -0.6	75·0 74·3 76·8	9·9 9·1 7·8			101·4 101·8 102·3	1.3	135-9 134-0 131-4	3.4 15	4·6 3·8 5·1 3·9 5·8 4·1
	pr lay	135-4 R 129-1 R	-2.4 R 2.6 R	158.7	10·4 11·5 12·8	-1.2 R -1.6 -1.5	-0.7 -1.1 R -1.0	78-2 78-4 76-2	7·6 7·3 6·6			101-4 101-9 102-3	2.1	132-3 135-0 136-2	5.5 15	6·9 4·3 7·5 4·3 8·0 4·6
N	une	132.9	4.9	163.7	12.0											

R=Revised
For some indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
Not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of GDP measures see *Economic Trends*, November 1981.
(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, July 1984 p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

stock appreciation.(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8. (11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period

Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 Averages of daily rates.
 IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see *Economic Trends*, February 1979 p 80.
 Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 198-0. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes below table 6-7.

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S7

S6 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

. 1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce ±

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees	in employment*		Self-employed	HM Forces**	Work related	Workforce	Workforcettt
	Male R	Female R	All R	(with or without employees)†	Forces	govt. training programmes††	in employment*** R	R
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal varia 1986 Mar June Sep Dec	ation 11,866 11,891 11,934 11,866	9,569 9,691 9,715 9,852	21,435 21,581 21,649 21,718	2,623 2,627 2,685 2,744	323 322 323 320	191 226 285 278	24,571 24,756 24,942 25,060	27,895 27,985 28,275 28,289
1987 Mar June Sep Dec	11,800 11,883 11,963 11,943	9,775 9,932 9,958 10,114	21,575 21,816 21,921 22,057	2,802 2,861 2,892 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	24,952 25,306 25,515 25,664	28,095 28,211 28,385 28,359
1988 Mar UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variatio	11,909 on	10,053	21,961	2,954	317	343	25,575	28,167
1986 Mar June Sep Dec	11,927 11,897 11,874 11,850	9,634 9,675 9,717 9,791	21,561 21,572 21,590 21,641	2,623 2,627 2,685 2,744	323 322 323 320	191 226 285 278	24,697 24,746 24,883 24,982	28,009 28,064 28,165 28,196
1987 Mar June Sep Dec	11,860 11,889 11,902 11,927	9,842 9,917 9,958 10,051	21,702 21,806 21,860 21,978	2,802 2,861 2,892 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	25,079 25,296 25,454 25,584	28,206 28,288 28,290 28,264
1988 Mar	11,968	10,121	22,089	2,954	317	343	25,702	28,269

GREAT

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section. ‡ Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonably adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series and a description of the discontinuities, see *tables 2-1* and 2-2 and their fourteeners.

The seasonably adjusted injuries, inversel, do allow for these changes as as possible. For the unemployment series and a description of the uscontinuities, see faultes 21 and their footnotes.
 * Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, p 31). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employees are counted twice.
 † Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1987 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates form September 1987 are based on the assumption into the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1987 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 159 of the March 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

O EMPLOYMENT 6 **Employees in employment: industry***

All industries Manufacturing Production Production and Service

SIC 1	AIN	and serv		industri	es	industrie		constru industr	iction ies	industrie	s							
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divis or Cla	lons asses	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983	June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984	June	20,741	20,722	5,302	5,308	5,909	5,916	6,919	6,929	13,503	13,464	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985	June	21,006	20,995	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852 R	6,833	6,850	13,851 R	13,814 R	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
1986	June	21,088	21,079	5,133	5,146	5,663	5,676	6,630	6,645	14,149	14,114	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
	July Aug Sept	21,157 R	21,098	5,139 5,132 5,142	5,131 5,116 5,107	5,664 5,654 5,662	5,656 5,637 5,626	6,633	6,592	14,188	14,191	335	226 222 220	299 299 299	425 424 424	342 344 346	724 721 718	762 760 758
	Oct Nov Dec	21,224	21,147	5,131 5,120 5,105	5,098 5,092 5,084	5,647 5,630 5,614	5,614 5,602 5,593	6,585	6,562	14,326	14,272	313	217 212 211	299 299 298	424 423 421	346 347 343	715 712 710	756 752 751
1987	Jan Feb Mar	21,084 R	21,212 R	5,042 5,033 5,029	5,065 5,062 5,053	5,543 5,532 5,523	5,566 5,561 5,548	6,498	6,527	14,287	14,373	299 R	205 203 200	296 296 294	414 417 417	340 341 342	704 701 703	746 745 746
	April May June	21,325 R	21,315 R	5,021 5,027 5,044	5,046 5,052 5,056	5,508 5,513 5,532	5,533 5,538 5,544	6,515	6,529	14,508 R	14,475 R	302	194 194 196	293 292 292	417 414 415	341 342 342	699 703 705	739 736 742
	July Aug Sept	21,428 R	21,367 R	5,054 5,059 5,069	5,048 5,043 5,034	5,538 5,542 5,554	5,532 5,526 5,518	6,550	6,510	14,549 R	14,549 R	329 R	193 192 194	291 291 291	416 419 420	342 344 344	703 705 702	742 746 747
	Oct Nov Dec	21,561 R	21,482 R	5,065 5,062 5,051	5,032 5,033 5,028	5,544 5,540 5,528	5,511 5,510 5,505	6,520	6,496	[14,734 R]	[14,679 R] 307	190 188 189	289 289 289	420 420 420	344 343 342	700 702 701	745 744 743
988	Jan Feb Mar	21,466 R	21,593 R	5,010 5,005 5,004	5,034 5,035 5,029	[5,482] [5,472] [5,466]	[5,506] [5,502] [5,491]	[6,465]	[6,494]	[14,706 R]	[14,792 R] 294	[183] [180] [178]	289 287 284	418 419 419	340 341 341	702 701 699	735 735 737
	April May June			4,990 R 4,989 R 4,995	5,016 R 5,015 R 5,007	[5,441 R] [5,439 R] 5,446	[5,467 R] [5,465 R] 5,459						168 167 169	283 [283] [283]	419 418 419	340 340 R 342	697 701 R 701	733 R 729 R 726

S8 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

THOUSAND Self-employed persons (with or without employees)† Work related govt training Workforcet Workforce Employees in employment* HM Forces* Male Female All employmentit ne+ prog All Part-time All Part-time R R R GREAT BRITAIN 986 Mar 11,602 11,629 11,671 11,604 20,939 21,088 21,157 21,224 2,563 2,567 2,625 2,684 24,007 24,194 24,380 24,496 27,206 27,298 27,578 27,595 819 853 843 866 9,337 9,460 9,485 9,620 4,053 4,143 4,118 4,237 323 322 323 320 182 218 276 268 June Sep Dec 27,408 27,526 27,692 27,673 11,541 11,623 11,703 11,682 869 888 882 R 921 9,544 9,701 9,725 9,879 4,207 4,277 4,246 4,368 21,084 21,325 21,428 21,561 2,742 2,801 2,832 2,863 320 319 319 317 245 303 373 356 24,392 24,746 24,952 25,098 987 Mar June Sep Dec 1988 Mar 317 25.010 27.485 11,648 917 9,818 4.335 21,466 2.894 334 GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for sea 1986 Mar tion 11,662 11,635 11,611 11,588 21,065 21,079 21,098 21,147 2,563 2,567 2,625 2,684 24,133 24,184 24,321 24,418 27,320 27,375 27,473 27,502 9,403 9,444 9,487 9,559 323 322 323 320 182 218 276 268 June Sep Dec 27,519 27,601 27,601 27,576 11,601 11,628 11,642 11,667 9,611 9,686 9,726 9,816 21,212 21,315 21,367 21,482 2,742 2,801 2,832 2,863 24,519 24,736 24,891 25,018 320 319 319 317 245 303 373 356 987 Mar June Sep Dec

11,708 988 Mar

9,886

Quarter

THOUSAND

¹ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release are. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) plus articipants in new JTS. Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education alleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employee. The numbers are not subject to assonal adjustment. Workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to be presentation of employment statistics see page S6 of the August 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

2,894

317

334

25,137

27,586

21,593

									Em	ploy	yees	in	emp			ind		y*	• +OU
		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc. \ddagger	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,3
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,:
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,4
1985	June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,903	1,559	1,262	1,
1986	June	252	268	302	552	549	488	474	967	1,184	2,068	1,070	892	429	2,174	1,928	1,597	1,260	1,8
	July Aug Sept	250 248 246	269 270 269	298 292 306	557 560 557	547 539 540	486 493 494	477 482 485	971	1,196	2,074	1,072	897	431	2,219	1,944	1,539	1,256	1,
	Oct Nov Dec	245 243 241	264 261 263	303 304 302	556 555 551	540 542 541	494 497 496	489 485 484	971	1,197	2,162	1,036	884	431	2,230	1,953	1,639	1,253	1,
1987	Jan Feb Mar	238 238 238	258 256 254	298 299 294	539 533 532	531 530 528	491 491 493	482 482 483	975	1,200	2,067	1,021	882	433	2,256	1,965	1,653	1,264	1,
	Apr May June	238 239 238	253 250 251	292 293 295	537 543 543	528 528 531	494 496 498	482 483 484	984	1,212	2,074	1,095	888	438	2,299	1,980 R	1,646	1,266	1,
	July Aug Sept	237 237 240	250 249 250	297 295 297	546 545 547	532 532 530	504 505 509	485 484 484	996	1,215	2,080	1,109	897	443	2,349	2,000 R	1,579	1,269	1,
	Oct Nov Dec	241 240 239	249 247 246	295 295 296	548 548 542	531 529 527	511 511 512	482 483 482	992	1,216	2,193	1,077	893	445	2,379	[2,002 R]	1,680	[1,270]	1,
1988	Jan Feb Mar	237 237 236	243 242 241	294 294 293	534 526 529	523 521 521	507 511 511	478 478 477	[999]	1,221	2,098	1,071	897	445	2,407	[2,009 R	1,696	[1,273]	1,
	April May June	236 236 235	237 236 235	290 292 R 291	527 R 528 R 532	520 R 517 R 517	516 R 516 R 518	475 476 R 478											

excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authority, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1-7.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce ‡

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 19	87 R		Apr 1988	R		May 1988	R		June 19	88	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males F	emales	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,954-2	1,577.4	5,531.7	[3,870.1	1,571.3	5,441.4][3,871.5	1,567.8	5,439.3][3,872.	5 1,573-8	5,446.3]
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,539-0	1,504.6	5,043.5	3,489.0	1,500.9	4,989-8	3,491.4	1,497.7	4,989-1	3,491-8	a 1,503·3	4,995.1
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	415·2 146·6 115·3 61·3	6·4 27·7	488.1 153.0 143.0 82.9	113.7	4.7 28.1	451.5 128.5 141.8 79.5	122-9 [113-6	70·1 4·5 28·1 21·1	450·2 127·4 141·7 79·4	[123·4] [113·4	4·5 28·1	451·2 127·9] 141·5] 79·4]
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	582.6	174.5	757-1	581·1	177.7	758·8	581.5	177.0	758-	5 583.	177.9	761.0
Metal manufacturing	22	143-3	19-2	162-5	141.2	20.4	161.6	141.0	20.1	161-1	140.	5 20 ·1	160.6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	172.5	51·1	223-6	177.0	52.7	229.7	177.8	52.9	230.7	178.9	53.4	232.3
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and preparations	25/26 251 255-259 260	241.1 103.2 137.9		342.0 124.1 217.9	103.3	3 21.0	124.3	103.7	100·9 20·9 79·9	340·2 124·7 215·5	104.0	21.1	342.0 125.1 217.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,764.0	467.0	2,231.0	1,729.1	464-1	2,193-1	1,731-3	462-2	2,193.5	5 1, 726 .	461 .7	2,188.6
Metal goods nes	31	230-3	64.7	294.9	226-2	2 64·1	290-3	227.0	64.7	291.7	227.	3 63-6	290.9
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical equipment	32 320 325 321-324/	592.9 67.3 64.2 427.5	7·7 9·4	705 1 75 0 73 6 513 7	64·7 63·4	7 ·5 9 ·1	72.4	66·2 62·9	111.6 7.7 9.1 86.2	701.4 73.9 72.0 513.4	66.	4 7.6 9.3	74·0 72·2
Office machinery, data processing equipment	327/328 33	65.7	27.9	93-6	69-5	5 30-2	99.6	69.7	30.0	99.7	70.	30.1	100.1
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	34 341/342/ 343 344 345-348	374.7 141.1 112.2 121.5	171.6 52.8 51.3 67.6	546-4 193-8 163-4 189-1	364 -7 135-0 107-7 122-0	53-2 49-1	532.5 188.3 156.8 187.4	363 -4 134-7 107-8 120-9	165·8 51·7 48·9 65·2	529-1 186-4 156-6 186-1	134-3	52·2 48·8	526-2 186-5 156-1 183-5
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	35 351 352/353	209 1 82 1 127 0	29·3 8·2	238-5 90-3 148-1	205 .5	5 30-2 7 8-5	88-2	79.7	29·7 8·6 21·1	235 -8 88-4 147-5	1 79.	2 8.7	235 ·4 87·9 147·5
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment Ship and other transport equipment	36 364 361-363/ 365	220.7 135.7 85.0	20.8	250 -7 156-5 94-3	129.4	4 20.1	149.5	128.1	29·3 19·9 9·4	235-0 148-0 87-5	127.	0 19.7	146.8
Instrument engineering	37	70.5	i 31·2	101-8	69-4	4 31.4	100-8	69-1	31.1	100.3	2 68-	4 31.6	100.0
	4	1,192-4		2,055-5				1,178-6	858-4	2,037.0	0 1.181	8 863.7	2,045.5
Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	41/42 411/412 424-428 413-423, 429	317-9 53-4 68-7	224·9 36·5 24·0	542 .8 89.9 92.6	306 53.0 65.0	5 220 2 3 37 - 2 0 23 - 8	2 526-7 90-3 8 88-8	307.0 53.2 65.6	220.5 36.6 23.9 160.0	527 (89 (89 (348 (B 53- 6 66-	0 223-5 2 37-1 2 24-3	532.5 90.4 90.5
Textiles	43	114.7	106-9	221.6	5 110-7	7 105.3	216-1	111.3	105-1	216-4	4 111.	2 105-3	216.5
Footwear and clothing	45	76-5	214.8	291-3	75.3	3 211.7	286-9	75.1	209.6	284-7	7 74.	9 209·5	284.4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166.7	39.2	205-9	171.	5 40-8	212-3	171-3	40.0	211.4	4 170-	1 40.3	210.4
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	47 471/472 475	314-9 95-0 219-9	43.5	483-8 138-5 345-4	5 94.5	5 43.6	5 138-1	95.0	169·9 43·5 126·5	476 138 337	5 95.	5 43.1	138.6
Rubber and plastics	48	145-2	e 61·9	207-2	2 150-9	9 66-0	217.0	150.7	66·1	216.9	9 152-	5 67.1	219 .5
Other manufacturing	49	47.4	37.8	85-2	2 49	1 37.7	86.7	49.7	38-3	88.	1 50-	0 38.4	88-4

THOUSAND

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT Labour turnover: manufacturing industries:

March 1988 and June 1988

.6

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	March	1988					June 1	988				
	or class	Engage	ement rate		Leavin	g rate		Engage	ment rate		Leaving	g rate	
SIC 1980	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	1.1 1.3 1.6 0.8	1.8 1.4 2.3 1.5	1·3 1·3 1·7 1·0	1.1 1.1 1.4 0.8	2.0 1.7 1.9 2.1	1·3 1·2 1·5 1·2	1.0 0.9 1.6 0.9	2·3 2·7 2·5 2·1	1·3 1·1 1·8 1·3	1.0 1.2 1.1 0.8	1.7 1.4 1.9 1.6	1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods nes Mechanical engineering Office machinery, data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport, equipment instrument engineering	3 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	1.3 2.0 1.6 1.1 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.6	2·1 1·9 2·1 1·5 2·5 2·1 1·2 2·2	1.5 2.0 1.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 0.9 1.8	1.6 1.7 1.7 0.8 1.6 1.2 1.4 2.1	2.0 2.0 1.9 0.8 2.5 1.2 0.7 3.0	1.7 1.8 1.7 0.8 1.9 1.2 1.3 2.4	1.5 2.2 1.7 1.1 1.5 1.3 0.9 1.3	2:2 2:7 2:3 1:3 2:2 2:4 0:9 2:3	1.7 2.3 1.8 1.2 1.7 1.4 0.9 1.6	1.4 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.0 1.1 1.9	2.1 2.8 1.5 1.9 2.2 2.4 1.3 2.2	1.5 2.0 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.2 1.1 2.0
Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather and leather goods Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	4 41/42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	1.6 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.6 2.2 0.9 2.1 1.8	2.5 2.8 2.3 4.5 2.4 2.9 2.1 2.7 2.0	2.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.3 1.4 2.2 1.9	1.7 1.8 1.6 3.4 1.8 2.0 1.5 1.8 1.6	2.5 2.9 2.7 4.0 2.3 2.3 2.1 2.4 2.9	2·1 2·3 2·1 3·7 2·2 2·1 1·7 1·9 2·2	1.9 2.3 2.1 1.7 1.9 2.0 1.3 2.0 3.4	3.0 3.6 2.0 2.8 2.5 2.7 3.2 3.3 3.7	2.4 2.8 2.0 2.3 2.3 2.1 2.0 2.4 3.6	1.6 1.5 1.2 2.8 1.9 1.4 1.2 2.2	2·4 2·3 2·6 3·3 2·1 2·6 2·3 2·6	2.0 1.9 2.0 2.2 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.5 2.4
Total all manufacturing industries		1.4	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7

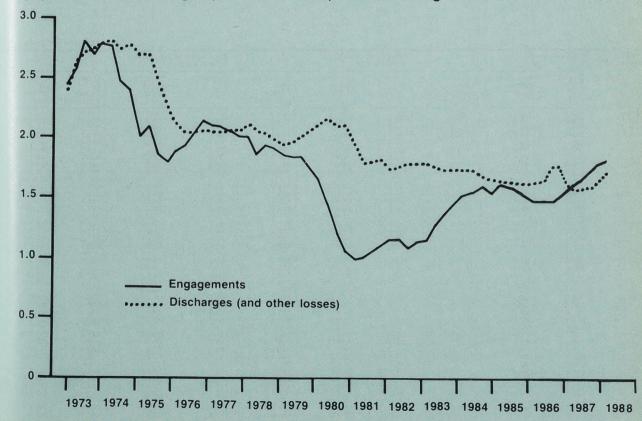
e: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended March 12, 1988 and June 11, 1988 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

	arter moving avera ing rates: manufact		
Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1987	Feb	1.58	1.70

Ical	nelelence month	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1987	Feb	1.58	1.70
	May	1.63	1.68
	Aug	1.70	1.63
	Nov	1.75	1.68
1988	Feb	1.80	1.75
* On which th	a moving average is controd		

On which the moving average is centred.

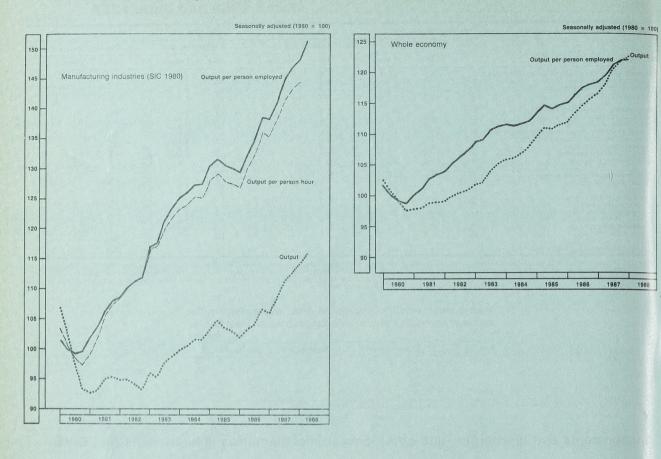
ngagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain



The four-quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

1.8

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED	Whole ecol	nomy		Production Divisions	n Industries 1 to 4		Manufacturi Divisions 2	ring industries to 4		
	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output per person hour
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	102.9 100.0 98.4 100.1 103.3 106.7 110.7 113.9 119.3	100-7 100-0 96-6 93-9 95-5 96-9 97-5 99-1	102-2 100-0 101-9 105-8 R 110-0 111-7 114-2 116-8 120-4 R	107-1 100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-3 108-1 109-6 113-1 R	104.6 100.0 91.5 86.3 81.8 80.3 79.6 77.5 76.0	102-3 100-0 105-6 114-1 124-7 128-7 135-7 141-5 R 148-7 R	109-5 100-0 94-0 96-9 100-9 103-8 104-0 109-6 R	105.3 100.0 91.0 85.5 81.0 79.8 79.5 77.9 76.8	104.1 100.0 103.5 110.4 119.8 126.5 130.6 133.6 142.8 R	101.5 100.0 104.8 110.4 118.9 124.4 128.1 131.3 139.6 R
1982 Q1	99.1	95·3	104-0	97·3	88·3	110·2	94·8	87.6	108·4	108·4
Q2	99.9	94·9	105-3	98·9	87·0	113·7	94·9	86.3	110·1	110·2
Q3	100.5	94·5	106-4	99·2	85·6	115·9	94·1	84.7	111·1	111·2
Q4	100.8	93·9	107-3	98·2	84·2	116·6	93·2	83.4	111·9	111·8
1983 Q1	101.8	93·5	108-9	100.4	83·0	121.0	96-0	82·1	117.0	116·7
Q2	102.1	93·6	109-1	100.6	82·0	122.7	95-4	81·2	117.5	117·1
Q3	104.0	94·0	110-7	102.9	81·3	126.6	97-6	80·6	121.2	120·1
Q4	105.2	94·5	111-3	103.9	80·9	128.4	98-8	80·1	123.4	121·9
1984 Q1	105-9	94-9	111-6	104-3	80·5	129-6	99·8	79-8	125·1	123·3
Q2	106-1	95-3	111-3	102-8	80·3	128-0	100·4	79-7	126·1	124·1
Q3	106-9	95-7	111-7	102-6	80·1	128-1	101·6	79-9	127·3	125·3
Q4	107-8	96-1	112-2 R	103-6	80·1	129-3	101·5	79-8	127·4	125·1
1985 Q1	109.5	96-5	113.5	106-7	79-9	133-5	103-8	79·7	130-4	128·0
Q2	111.0	96-8	114.7	109-5	79-8	137-2	104-7	79·6	131-6	129·2
Q3	110.8	97-1	114.1	108-1	79-6	135-8	103-5	79·5	130-4	127·8
Q4	111.5	97-2	114.7	108-0	79-2	136-4	103-0	79·2	130-1	127·4
1986 Q1	111-8	97·2	115-0 R	108·4 R	78·5	138-1 R	101·8	78-8	129·3	126·7 R
Q2	113-4	97·3	116-5	109·3 R	77·7	140-7 R	103·2	78-1	132·2	130·0
Q3	114-6	97·5	117-6	110·3 R	77·0	143-2 R	104·1	77-4	134·5	132·3
Q4	115-7	97·9	118-3 R	110·5 R	76·7	144-1 R	106·7	77-2	138·4	136·0
1987 Q1	116.6	98-3 R	118-6 R	111-1 R	76·2	145-8 R	106·1	76·9	138·1	135·5
Q2	118.2	98-9	119-6	111-8 R	76·1	146-9 R	108·4	76·9	141·1 R	138·1 R
Q3	120.6	99-4	121-3	114-0 R	76·0	150-0 R	111·3 R	76-8	144·9 R	141·6 R
Q4	121.9	99-9	122-0	115-3 R	75·8	152-1 R	112·8 R	76·7	147·1 R	143·3 R
1988 Q1 Q2	122.7 R	100-4	122·2 R	115-4 R 116-9	75.7 75.4 R	152-4 R 155-0	114·1 R 115·9	76·8 76·6	148-6 R 151-3	144·5 R 147·4

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

S12 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Indic	es of ou	tput† emp	loym	ent an	d outp	ut per		PLOY n emp	
Whole	Total	Manufactu	ing industr	ies					
economy	produc- tion indus-	Total manufac-	Metals	Other minerals	Chemicals and man-	Engineer- ing and	Food, drink and	Textiles, clothing	Other manuf

	economy	produc- tion indus- tries	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and min- eral pro- ducts	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufac- turing	tion
Class		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Dutput‡ 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986	102-9 100-0 98-4 100-1 103-3 106-7 110-7 113-9 119-3 R	107-1 100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-3 108-1 109-6 R 113-1 R	109-5 100-0 94-2 96-9 100-9 103-8 104-0 R 109-6 R	131-8 100-0 106-1 103-2 104-7 107-9 112-8 110-5 119-4 R	111.0 100.0 89.1 90.9 93.9 95.1 94.6 96.7 R 101.4 R	111-2 100-0 99-5 99-7 107-3 114-0 119-1 120-5 R 128-4 R	107-7 100-0 91-8 92-9 94-9 99-6 104-0 101-5 R 106-5	100.7 100.0 98.3 99.8 100.9 101.9 101.0 102.5 104.6 R	117·9 100·0 92·7 91·3 94·7 98·1 101·9 103·6 R 105·1 R	111.9 100.0 93.2 90.8 93.8 97.8 99.0 103.8 114.5	105.8 100.0 89.9 91.6 95.3 98.5 99.8 102.1 110.9 R
983 Q3	104-0	102·8	97-6	105·7	95·7	108-6	95·1	103·0	95·1	93·7	97·7
Q4	105-2	104·0	98-8	109·6	95·4	109-8	96·7	101·8	97·3	95·6	97·8
984 Q1	105·9	104·2	99·8	111.5	94·4	111.9	97·9	101.9	96·9	97·4	97·8
Q2	106·1	102·7	100·4	104.6	95·4	112.0	98·8	102.6	97·8	98·6	98·3
Q3	106·9	102·5	101·6	109.1	96·5	115.8	100·8	101.9	98·8	97·3	99·6
Q4	107·8	103·7	101·5	106.2	94·3	116.4	100·8	101.2	98·9	98·1	98·2
985 Q1	109·5	106-7	103-8	109·6	93·1	120.5	104·6	101.9	100·2	98·2	100·3
Q2	111·0	109-5	104-7	115·1	94·8	120.4	106·2	100.3	101·8	97·9	99·5
Q3	110·8	108-1	103-5	115·1	94·7	118.5	103·1	100.4	102·8	99·9	98·7
Q4	111·5	108-0	103-0	111·4	95·7	116.9	102·2	101.3	102·7	99·8	100·8
986 Q1	111-8 R	108·4 R	101-8 R	109·0	93·4 R	118·1 R	99·5 R	100·9	103·3 R	100-5 R	98:9
Q2	113-4	109·3 R	103-2 R	110·0	96·5 R	118·4 R	101·0 R	101·4	104·1 R	102-4	101:7
Q3	114-6 R	110·3	104-1 R	108·8	97·8 R	121·1 R	101·4 R	102·8	102·9 R	104-7	102:8
Q4	115-7 R	110·5	106-7 R	114·4	99·2 R	124·6 R	104·0 R	105·0 R	104·3 R	107-6	105:1
987 Q1	116-6 R	111-1 R	106-1 R	114·6 R	97∙7	125·1 R	102·7 R	103·5 R	103·3 R	109·1 R	109·9 R
Q2	118-2 R	111-8 R	108-4 R	120·1 R	101∙0	126·8 R	104·4 R	104·3	104·8	113·5 R	107·1 R
Q3	120-6	114-0	111-3 R	121·1 R	103∙8	129·9 R	108·0 R	104·4 R	107·0 R	117·4 R	111·0 R
Q4	121-9 R	115-3 R	112-8 R	121·8 R	103∙0 R	131·7 R	110·7 R	106·2 R	105·5 R	117·9 R	115·5 R
988 Q1 Q2	122.7	115·4 116·9	114·1 115·9	127∙6 132∙0	113∙0 110∙6	132·1 132·2	109·8 113·7	105·9 106·0	106·7 105·3	122.7 123.1	121.1
mployed lab 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 986 987	bur force* 100-7 100-0 96-6 93-9 95-5 96-9 97-5 99-1	104-6 100-0 91-5 86-3 81-8 80-3 79-6 77-5 76-0	105·3 100·0 91·0 85·5 81·0 79·8 79·5 77·9 76·8	111-5 100-0 86-4 83-4 73-2 64-9 64-8 59-7 56-7	105·3 100·0 85·3 74·8 73·2 77·8 77·0 76·6 77·4	104·5 100·0 92·2 87·0 82·6 81·9 82·4 82·1 81·8 R	104-2 100-0 90-8 84-6 79-2 76-8 75-6 73-0 70-9	101.6 100.0 94.9 90.2 85.4 83.1 81.8 79.3 77.8	111.8 100.0 87.2 81.5 78.1 78.6 79.5 R 79.2 R 77.6	104·4 100·0 93·7 90·6 89·2 91·0 R 92·9 94·0 96·5	98-8 100-0 94-6 91-6 91-8 94-1 93-6 93-1 97-0
983 Q3	94·0	81·3	80·6	72·3	72·7	82·1	78·6	84·9	77·9	89·1	91·8
Q4	94·5	80·9	80·1	70·2	73·8	81·8	77·9	84·5	78·3	89·3	92·9
984 Q1	94-9	80-5	79·8	68·3	74·9	81·5	77·3	83·7	78·4	89·9	93·4
Q2	95-3	80-3	79·7	67·4	74·7	81·7	76·9	83·2	78·6	90·5	93·8
Q3	95-7	80-1	79·9	60·9	82·0	82·1	76·5	82·9	78·6	91·4 R	94·5
Q4	96-1	80-1	79·8	63·1	79·8	82·2	76·4	82·7	78·8	92·1	94·7
985 Q1	96-5	79-9 R	79.7	66·4	77·1	82-0	76·1	82·5	78·8	92-0	94·3
Q2	96-8	79-8	79.6	65·2	77·3	82-2	75·8	82·2	79·2	92-3 R	93·8
Q3	97-1	79-6 R	79.5	64·4 R	76·9	82-6	75·6	81·6	79·8	93-3	93·4 F
Q4	97-2	79-2	79.2	63·2	76·7 R	82-8 R	75·1	81·1 R	80·1 R	94-1 R	93·0
986 Q1	97·2	78·5	78·8	61·3 R	77-0	82·5	74·4	80·3	80·0	93·7	92.9
Q2	97·3	77·7	78·1	60·0	76-6	82·0	73·3	79·4	79·8 R	93·3	92.9
Q3	97·5	77·0	77·4	59·2	76-1	82·0 R	72·5	78·8	78·6 R	94·1 R	92.9
Q4	97·9	76·7	77·2	58·4	76-6	81·9	72·0	78·6	78·3	95·1	93.9 F
987 Q1	98-3	76·2	76-9	57·4 R	77.0	81·8	71·3	78·0	77.7	95·6	95.6 F
Q2	98-9	76·1	76-9	56·6	77.0	81·8 R	71·0	77·9	77.8	96·2	97.0
Q3	99-4 R	76·0 R	76-8	56·6	77.3	81·7	70·8	77·6	77.7 R	96·8	97.5
Q4	99-9 R	75·8	76-7	56·4	78.5	81·9 R	70·7	77·5	77.4 R	97·4	98.0
988 Q1	100.4	75·7	76∙8	55·7	79-2	81·8	70·5	77·4	77·2	97·7	99·2
Q2		75·4	76∙6	55·2	79-8	81·8	70·0	76·9	76·9	98·1	99·8
Output per pe 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	rson employed* 102-2 100-0 101-9 105-8 R 110-0 111-7 114-2 116-8 R 120-4 R	* 102-3 105-6 115-6 114-1 124-7 128-7 135-7 141-5 R 148-7 R	104-1 100-0 103-5 110-4 119-8 126-5 130-6 133-6 142-8	117.6 100.0 122.2 123.1 142.7 165.7 173.4 184.4 209.5 R	105-6 100-0 105-4 121-8 128-5 122-6 123-0 R 126-5 R 131-1 R	106·4 100·0 108·0 114·7 130·0 139·3 144·6 R 146·9 R 157·0 R	103·4 100·0 101·3 109·9 120·0 129·8 137·6 139·1 R 150·2 R	99·1 100·0 103·6 110·7 118·1 122·6 123·3 R 129·3 R 134·5 R	105.5 100.0 106.5 112.1 121.3 124.9 128.3 R 131.1 R 135.6 R	107-2 100-0 99-5 100-3 105-2 107-6 106-6 110-4 118-6	107.1 100.0 95.1 100.0 103.9 104.7 106.6 F 109.7 114.3 F
1983 Q3	110·7	126∙6	121·2	145-6	131·9	132-4	121·1	121·3	122·2	105-2	106-5
Q4	111·3	128∙4	123·4	155-4	129·5	134-3	124·3	120·5	124·4	107-1	105-3
1984 Q1	111.6	129.6	125-1	162·5	126·3	137-4	126·8	121.7	123.7	108·4	104·8
Q2	111.3	128.0	126-1	154·5	127·9	137-2	128·6	123.3	124.6	109·0	104·8
Q3	111.7	128.1	127-3	178·4	117·9	141-1	131·9	122.9	125.8	106·5 R	105·4
Q4	112.2	129.3	127-4	167·6	118·4	141-7	132·1	122.4	125.6	106·6	103·7
1985 Q1	113-5	133-5 R	130-4	164·3	121-0	147·1	137·6	123-5	127·3	106·8	106·4
Q2	114-7	137-2	131-6	175·8	122-8	146·6	140·3	122-0	128·7	106·1 R	106·1
Q3	114-1	135-8 R	130-4	178·0 R	123-4	143·6	136·5	123-0	129·0	107·1	105·7
Q4	114-7	136-4	130-1	175·5	125-0 R	141·3 R	136·2	124-9 R	128·4 R	106·1 R	108·4
1986 Q1	115-0 R	138-1 R	129-3 R	177·0 R	121.5 R	143·3 R	133-9 R	125·6	129·3 R	107·3 R	106·5
Q2	116-5 R	140-7 R	132-2 R	182·5	126.2 R	144·5 R	137-9 R	127·7	130·6 R	109·8	109·5
Q3	117-6 R	143-2	134-5 R	183·0	128.7 R	147·8 R	140-0 R	130·4	131·1 R	111·3 R	110·7
Q4	118-3	144-1	138-4 R	195·0	129.7 R	152·2 R	144-6 R	133·6 R	133·4 R	113·2	112·0
1987 Q1	118-6 R	145-8 R	138-1 R	198-8 R	127·1	153·0 R	144·2 R	132 7 R	133·1 R	114-2 R	115-0
Q2	119-6 R	146-9 R	141-1 R	211-3 R	131·4	155·1 R	147·2 R	133 9 R	134·9	118-0 R	110-5
Q3	121-3 R	150-0 R	144-9 R	213-0 R	134·5	159·1 R	152·7 R	134 5 R	137·9 R	121-3 R	113-9
Q4	122-0	152-1 R	147-1 R	215-0 R	131·4 R	160·9 R	156·7 R	137 0 R	136·5 R	121-1 R	117-9
1988 Q1 Q2	122.2	152-4 155-0	148·6 151·3	228·1 238·1	142-9 138-8	161·6 161·7	155-9 162-6	136-8 137-8	138·4 137·1	125-6 125-5	122.1

[†] Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions .

(0)

										_								Y
	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2) (5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seas	onally adjuste	d unless sta	ated			<u> </u>					(,		_ (0)(11)		(12)		(2)(3)	Thousand
Civilian labour force	27,494	7,218	3,359		10.017						-							mousund
Q3 Q4	27,602 R 27,642	7,290 7,397	3,359 3,342 3,364	•••	12,617 12,658 12,773	•••		27,274 27,332 27,392			22,851 22,980 22,998	59,533 59,670 59,665		2,040 2,087 2,097	13,519 13,557 13,621	4,354 4,374 4,375	3,185 3,200 3,202	114,857 115,494 116,187
1986 Q1 Q2	27,687 R 27,742	7,432 7,514	3,365 3,374	::	12,851 12,862	::		27,438 27,464			23,175 23,226	60,095 60,050		2,106 2,125	13,684	4,389 4,392	3,221 3,231	116,962 117,642
Q3 Q4	27,843 R 27,876	7,557 7,598	3,402 3,394		12,859 12,908	::		27,513 27,531			23,109 23,410	60,370 60,291		2,132 2,148	13,807 13,899	4,378 4,386	3,242 3,254	118,203 118,557
1987 Q1 Q2	27,886 R 27,970 R	7,637 7,696	3,418 3,416		13,024 13,094			27,583 27,655	L		23,391 23.378	60,527 60,760		2,161 2,166	13,988 14,337	4,415 4,418	3,267 3,273	119,151 119,626
Q3 Q4	27,971 R 27,947 R	7,745 7,741	3,436 3,452		13,138 13,224			27,700 27,707			23,479 23,415	60,888 61,204		2,176 2,179	14,469 14,517	4,416 4,441	3,285	120,053 120,568
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 Q4	24,377 R 24,394	6,693 6,801	3,223 3,247		11,366 11,474		20,921	25,039 25,093			20,598 20,520	58,123 58,029		2,029 2,045	10,554 10,602	4,255 4,259	3,171 3,175	107,190 107,984
1986 Q1 Q2	24,375 R 24,424	6,849 6,917	3,253 3,272		11,605			25,164 25,225	· · · ·		20,625 20,615	58,471 58,422		2,066	10,693 10,789	4,267	3,185 3,204	108,760
Q3 Q4	24,561 R 24,662	6,935 6,958	3,305 3,285		11,620 11,683		20,930	25,311 25,359			20,558 20,659	58,651 58,630		2,091 2,104	10,840 10,937	4,265 4,272	3,217 3,230	109,973
1987 Q1 Q2	24,759 R 24,977 R	7,026 7,056	3,280 3,286		11,778			25,407 25,430			20,657	58,761 58,966		2,112 2,126	11,023 11,364	4,326 4,328	3,244 3,246	111,271
Q3 Q4	25,135 R 25,267 R	7,123 7,117	3,303 3,311		11,993 12,138		20,940	25,455 25,465			20,590 20,526	59,189 59,526		2,136 2,131	11,493 11,594	4,336	3,240 3,260 3,260	112,854
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:																		Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male Female All	16,235 R 11,657 R 27,893 R	4,616 3,089 7,705	2,052 1,375 3,427	2,428 1,694 4,122	7,427 5,694 13,121	1,500 1,284 2,784	13,296 10,226 23,522	16,607 11,063 27,669	2,505 1,383 3,888	902 393 1,295	14,747 8,669 23,416	36,550 24,290 60,840	3,709 2,031 5,740	1,209 962 2,171	9,553 4,772 14,324	2,300 2,122 4,421	2,039 1,206 3,244	66,207 53,658 119,865
Civilian employment: Male	14,212 R	4,256 2,822	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 All Civilian employment; propor	10,775 R 24,987 R	7,079	1,319 3,297	1,414 3,644	5,161 11,954	1,192 2,630	8,822 20,976	10,042 25,440	1,223 3,601	339 1,068	7,065 20,584	23,600 59,110	1,770 5,135	938 2,126	3,470 11,370	2,081 4,337	1,193 3,219	50,334 112,440
Male: Agriculture Industry	3·4 40·2	7.0 35.0	7.7 48.7	3.6 38.5				4·5 50·1	24.0 33.6		10·5 37·8	7-2 38-1		8·5 38·0	16-2 39-0	5·5 43·9	7·6 47·1	Per cent 4·3 36·3
Services	56.4	58·0 4·1	43.6	57.9	•••			45.4	42.4		51.7	54.7		53-5	44.8	50.5	45-3	59.3
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1.1 17.0 81.9	4·1 13·9 82·0	10-1 21-2 68-8	1.6 14.1 84.3		··· ·· ··	··· ···	6·3 25·8 67·9	37·3 17·3 45·3		10·7 22·7 66·6	9·9 27·2 62·9	•••	4·1 12·0 83·9	12·6 17·2 70·2	2·3 14·4 83·3	4.7 21.8 73.6	1.4 15.7 82.9
All: Agriculture Industry	2·4 30·2	5·8 26·6	8.6 37.7	2·8 29·1	4·9 25·3	5·9 28·2	7·1 30·8	5-2 40-5	28·5 28·1	15·7 28·7	10·5 32·6	8·3 33·8	4·8 26·8	6·5 26·5	15·1 32·4	3·9 29.8	6·5 37·7	3·0 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.
 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 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 986.
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.

S14

EMPLOYMENT 1.11 Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

REAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	TIME								
RITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of c	vertime w	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood o	ff for whole	or part o	of week	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours	ost	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours le	ost	
			per operative working over- time	(inition)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	per
981 982 983 984 985 986 987	1,137 1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304 1,359	26.6 29.8 31.5 34.3 34.0 34.2 36.1	8-2 8-3 8-5 8-9 9-0 9-0 9-3	9.37 9.93 10.19 11.39 11.98 11.72 12.68		16 8 6 4 5 4	621 320 244 238 165 192 148	320 134 71 40 24 29 21	3,720 1,438 741 402 241 293 207	11.4 10.7 10.2 10.4 10.2 10.1 10.0	335 142 77 43 28 34 25	7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7 0.9 0.7	4,352 1,776 1,000 645 416 485 364		12.6 12.4 12.9 14.4 15.1 14.4 14.8
yeek ended 966 June 14 July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13 Oct 14 Nov 15 Dec 13 987 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 16 June 13 July 11	1,291 1,279 1,192 1,280 1,346 1,393 1,354 1,305 1,354 1,354 1,353 1,354 1,353 1,396	33.7 33.8 31.6 33.8 35.6 36.9 35.8 30.6 35.1 36.3 35.8 36.4 37.2 35.3	9.0 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.1 9.1 9.2 8.6 9.3 9.2 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.4	11.56 11.74 10.99 11.81 12.18 12.69 12.49 9.75 11.97 12.44 12.25 12.65 12.97 12.54	11-28 11-66 11-77 11-68 11-77 12-06 11-62 11-47 12-09 12-27 12-44 12-38 12-68 12-68 12-49	3 4 3 8 5 4 11 4 3 4 3 3 4	109 140 144 116 300 184 164 423 172 109 103 129 129 129	28 22 20 23 43 26 28 34 35 29 23 14 16	283 220 223 244 445 319 256 281 341 339 273 229 132 153	10.1 10.2 10.9 10.5 10.4 9.7 9.9 9.9 10.0 9.8 9.5 10.1 9.4 9.9	31 25 24 26 50 37 30 39 38 37 33 26 17 20	0.8 0.7 0.6 0.7 1.3 0.9 0.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.7 0.5	392 360 367 360 745 503 420 704 514 448 435 358 262 325	448 395 433 434 814 482 511 568 417 357 406 369 306 355	12.7 14.3 15.3 13.8 14.9 13.5 14.0 18.1 13.4 12.0 13.3 13.9 15.2 16.4
Aug 15 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	1,268 1,377 1,468 1,516 1,476	33.5 36.0 38.4 39.6 38.6	9·4 9·5 9·7 9·5 9·7	11.88 13.09 14.10 14.24 14.32	12.70 12.96 13.66 13.58 13.42 R	3 2 3 3 3	116 89 117 105 106	15 12 15 15 14	124 104 140 245 118	8·4 8·7 9·5 15·9 8·5	18 14 18 18 17	0.5 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.4	240 193 264 395 224	281 236 287 376 276	13.6 13.6 14.5 19.5 13.5
988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12 Apr 16 R	1,370 1,433 1,452 1,445	36·1 37·7 38·2 38·1	9·3 9·3 9·4 9·1	12.72 13.33 13.59 13.14	14·48 13·44 13·40 13·33	3 3 2 2	127 102 80 72	19 23 20 19	179 237 206 170	9.6 10.5 10.4 8.9	22 25 22 21	0.6 0.7 0.6 0.5	306 339 286 241	246 276 227 225	14.0 13.5 13.2 11.6
May 14 R June 11	1,500	39·5 37·4	9·2 9·5	13-85 13-47	13.59 13.18	1	49 47	17 17	171 157	9·9 9·1	19 18	0·5 0·5	221 203	240 240	11.9 11.0
SIC 1980 Week ended June 11, 1988															
Metal manufacturing Non-metallic minera		42.9	10.2	0.61			0.3	0.2	1.2	7.7	0.5	0.1	1.5		9.3
products Chemical industry	75·7 61·6	44.7 31.7	10.6 10.6	0·80 0·65		0.2	6-0 1-8	0·3 0·2	3·3 2·0	11·5 8·7	0·4 0·3	0·3 0·1	9·3 3·8		21.1 13.9
Basic industrial chemicals (251) Metal goods nes	27·0 125·0	31-8 46-6	10·9 9·3	0·29 1·16		Ξ	1.7 1.1	0.2 0.9	2.0 9.4	8·7 11·0	0.3	0·3 0·3	3.7 10.5		13.7 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 Other machinery	251.0	50-6	9.3	2.34			1.3	0.7	6.0	8.5	0.7	0.1	7.3		9.9
and mechanical equipment (328) Electrical and electronic	123.8	49.8	9.1	1.12		-	1.3	0.2	2.1	10-5	0.3	0.1	3.4		11.3
engineering Telecommunication	117·9 27·4	32·3 29·7	8·4 7·5	1-00 0-21			0·3	0.8	8.8	11-2	0 ∙8	0.2	9·2 0·2		11·5 40·0
equipment (344) Notor vehicles and	85-2	41.4	8.9	0.75		e -	-	0.1	1.4	9.7	0.1	0.1	1.4		9.7
engines (351) Other transport equipment	22·5 54·1	29·2 34·3	10·1 8·7	0·23 0·47		0.1	2.7	0.3	1.9	6.7	0.4	0.2	4.6		13.1
Aerospace equip- ment (364)	30.5	34.5	7.7	0.24		_		-				0.2	4.0		
engineering ood, drink and	22.5	31.8	7.4	0.17		-	-	0.5	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.5	1.3		7.8
tobacco (411-429) Textile industry	162-6 62-6	36·2 28·0	10-0 9-3	1-63 0-58		0·1 0·3	3-5 13-9	1.5 3.2	12·6 30·0	8-4 9-4	1.5 3.5	0·3 1·6	16·1 43·8		10·7 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
furniture Paper, printing and	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 and paper	109-1	34-0	9.4	1.03		-	0-4	0.3	1.9	6.7	0.3	0.1	2.3		8.0
products (471, 472) Printing and	36-2	34.8	10-3	0.37		_	_	-	0.2		_		0.6		•••
publishing (475) Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing All manufacturing	72-8 64-5 19-0 1,423-6	33·5 39·8 28·9 37·4	9·0 9·7 8·9 9·5	0.66 0.63 0.17 13.47		 1.2	1.5 0.3 46.5	0·2 0·4 0·1 17·3	1.7 2.6 0.9 156.8	8·5 6·3 10·3 9·1	0·2 0·4 0·1 18·4	0·1 0·3 0·1 0·5	1.7 4.1 1.2 203.3		8.5 9.8 12.9 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

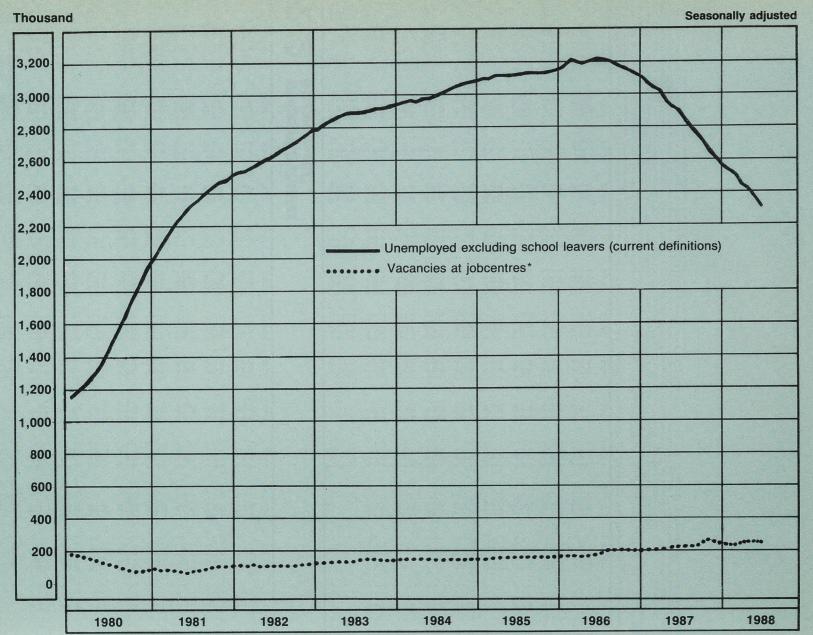
GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF T	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKL	Y HOURS WOI	RKED PER OP	ERATIVE
SIC 1980 classes	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	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 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986	89.0 84.6 82.6 83.4 82.8 80.1 79.9	89.2 85.0 82.5 84.3 82.9 78.6 77.7	86.8 80.1 77.3 73.6 74.6 68.5 66.8	89.5 84.8 85.1 87.0 86.4 85.1 83.8	94.3 89.6 87.4 84.3 83.3 82.7 81.4	98.7 100.5 101.5 102.7 103.2 102.9 103.7	98-9 100-9 102-0 103-5 104-9 103-9 106-1	Group 361 98-8 100-9 103-2 104-5 105-5 104-1 106-7	101.5 103.9 105.6 105.8 105.6 104.6 104.6 105.4	99.0 99.5 100.2 100.3 100.5 100.0 100.1
Week ended 1986 Feb 8 Mar 8	81-4 81-1	80-0	72.0	86.5	84-6	103·2 103·1	104.3	104-8	105-0	100.4
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	80·8 80·3 79·7	78.3	69·1	85.6	83-4	102-9 102-8 102-6	103-6	103-4	104.4	99-8
July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13	79·6 79·4 79·2	78·1	66.7	84-1	81.3	102-9 102-9 102-8	103-4	103.7	104.2	99-9
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	78-9 79-1 79-1	77.9	66·2	84-1	81.5	102-6 102-9 103-0	104-4	104.5	104.6	100.0
1987 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	78·5 79·0 79·2	77.1	66·5	83-8	82.1	102-9 103-2 103-4	105-1	105-9	105.1	99.9
Apr 11 May 16 June 13	79·2 79·4 79·7	77.4	66.6	84.3	81·3	103·5 103·5 103·8	105-7	106.5	105.4	100-0
July 11 Aug 15 Sept 12	79·5 79·7 79·8	77.7	66.9	83.8	81.1	103-6 103-8 104-0	106-1	106.7	105.5	100.4
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	82·4 82·1 80·1	78.4	67.0	83·1	81·1	104·4 104·3 104·4	107.5	107.5	105.7	100.0
1988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	80·7 80·1 80·1	77.9	65.9	83-2	81.2	105·0 104·4 104·4	107-4	107.4	105.4	99.6
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	79∙8 R 79∙9 R 79∙5	76.7	65.4	81.3	81.5	104·3 R 104·4 R 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

	OVERTI	ME			SHORT-	TIME	1						
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood o week	ff for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part of	ff for whole of week		
								Hours lo	ost				
			Average						Average			Hours Ic	Average
Week ended June 11, 1988 Analysis by region	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	per opera- tive on short- time
Analysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands	376·5 160·1 50·1 109·5 218·9 133·6	38·9 41·0 36·8 43·1 40·2 36·6	9.2 8.7 10.0 9.6 9.4 9.7	3,449·2 1,387·4 503·0 1,047·0 2,048·2 1,294·9		1.0 — — 3.2 0.9 10.4	0·9 0·2 2·4 1·7 5·1	6.5 1.2 17.5 16.4	7·2 	0.9 0.2 2.5 1.7	0·1 0·1 1·0 0·3	7.5 1.2 20.7 17.3	8·3 7·3 8·2 10·3
Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	145.9 168.9 64.6 53.7 101.9	38·1 34·5 30·8 32·7 35·2	9.7 10.0 9.5 9.6 9.0 9.5	1,294.9 1,455.2 1,602.6 620.5 483.9 968.2	0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	10-4 9-6 3-3 3-5 7-9 6-7	5·1 2·4 2·0 0·4 1·0 1·2	42.6 25.5 19.6 2.3 8.2 17.1	8·4 10·6 9·7 5·6 7·9 14·3	5·3 2·6 2·1 0·5 1·2	1.5 0.7 0.4 0.2 0.7 0.5	53.0 35.1 22.8 5.7 16.1 23.8	9·9 13·3 10·9 11·7 13·1 17·4

* Included in South East.

S16 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



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

5 **UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1980–88**

S17

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER 1988

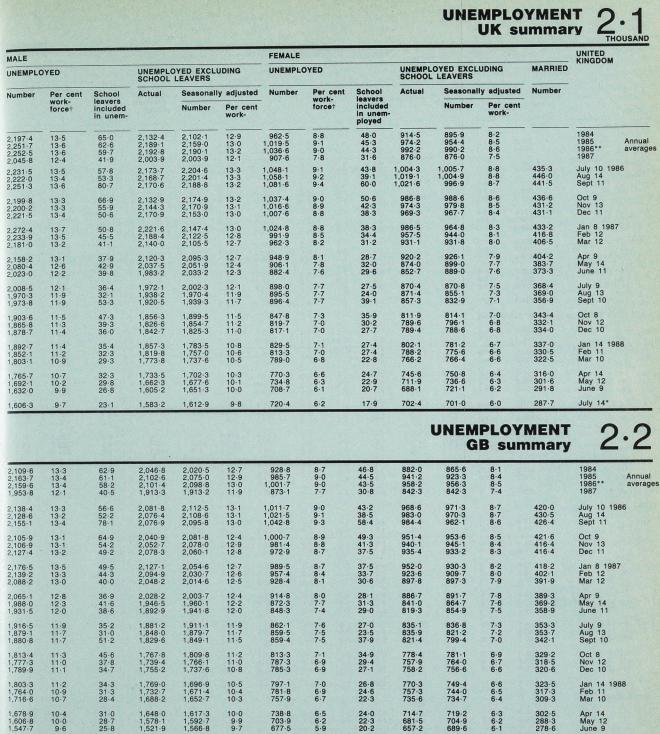
KINGDOM	MALE AN	ID FEMALE											MALE						FEMALE			
KINGDOM	UNEMPL	DYED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCL	JDING SCHO	OL LEAVE	RS	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION	UNEMPLO	YED		UNEMPLO	LEAVERS	UDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		SCHO
	Number	Per cent workforce		Non- claimant	Actual		y adjusted	-		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	ly adjusted	Number	Per cent work-	School	Actual
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers‡		Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change ove 3 months ended	ir	aged under 60	aged 60 and over		work- force†	leavers included in unem-		Number	Per cent work-		forcet	included in unem- ployed	
	3,159.8 nual 3,271.2 erages 3,289.1 2,953.4	11.6 11.8 11.7 10.7	113·0 108·0 104·0 73·4	· · · · · · ·	3,046·8 3,163·3 3,185·1 2,880·0	2,998·7 3,113·5 3,180·4 2,880·0	11.0 11.2 11.4 10.2						2,197·4 2,251·7 2,252·5 2,045·8	13·5 13·6 13·6 12·4	65·0 62·6 59·7 41·9	2,132·4 2,189·1 2,192·8 2,003·9	2,102·1 2,159·0 2,190·1 2,003·9	12.9 13.0 13.2 12.1	962.5 1,019.5 1,036.6 907.6	8·8 9·1 9·0 7·8	48.0 45.3 44.3 31.6	914·5 974·2 992·2 876·0
1986 July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11	3,279·6 3,280·1 3,332·9	11.7 11.7 11.9	101-6 92-3 140-7	125-1 113-8	3,178·0 3,187·8 3,192·2	3,210·3 3,206·3 3,185·7	11.5 11.5 11.4	1.5 -4.0 -20.6	5·1 2·1 -7·7	381 318 423	2,832 2,896 2,842	67 67 68	2,231.5 2,222.0 2,251.3	13·5 13·4 13·6	57·8 53·3 80·7	2,173·7 2,168·7 2,170·6	2,204·6 2,201·4 2,188·8	13·3 13·3 13·2	1,048·1 1,058·1 1,081·6	9·1 9·2 9·4	43-8 39-1 60-0	1,004·3 1,019·1 1,021·6
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	3,237·2 3,216·8 3,229·2	11.6 11.5 11.5	117·5 98·2 89·0	··· ··	3,119·7 3,118·6 3,140·2	3,163·5 3,150·7 3,120·7	11·3 11·3 11·1	-22·2 -12·8 -30·0	-15·6 -18·5 -21·7	353 323 290	2,817 2,827 2,870	67 67 69	2,199·8 2,200·2 2,221·5	13·3 13·3 13·4	66·9 55·9 50·6	2,132·9 2,144·3 2,170·9	2,174·9 2,170·9 2,153·0	13·2 13·1 13·0	1,037·4 1,016·6 1,007·6	9·0 8·9 8·8	50.6 42.3 38.3	986-8 974-3 969-3
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	3,297·2 3,225·8 3,143·4	11.7 11.4 11.1	89·2 79·9 72·3	··· ·· ··	3,208·0 3,145·9 3,071·1	3,112·2 3,066·5 3,037·3	11.0 10.9 10.8	-8·5 -45·7 -29·2	-17·1 -28·1 -27·8	297 291 261	2,930 2,867 2,815	71 68 67	2,272·4 2,233·9 2,181·0	13·7 13·5 13·2	50-8 45-5 41-1	2,221.6 2,188.4 2,140.0	2,147·4 2,122·5 2,105·5	13·0 12·8 12·7	1,024·8 991·9 962·3	8·8 8·5 8·2	38·3 34·4 31·2	986-5 957-5 931-1
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	3,107·1 2,986·5 2,905·3	11-0 10-6 10-3	66.6 74.9 69.4	 103.6	3,040·6 2,911·5 2,835·9	3,021·4 2,950·9 2,922·2	10·7 10·5 10·4	-15·9 -70·5 -28·7	-30·3 -38·5 -38·4	284 246 243	2,758 2,677 2,601	65 63 62	2,158·2 2,080·4 2,023·0	13·1 12·6 12·2	37·9 42·9 39·8	2,120·3 2,037·5 1,983·2	2,095·3 2,051·9 2,033·2	12·7 12·4 12·3	948-9 906-1 882-4	8·1 7·8 7·6	28·7 32·0 29·6	920-2 874-0 852-7
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	2,906·5 2,865·8 2,870·2	10·3 10·2 10·2	63·9 56·1 92·4	128-9 115-7	2,842·5 2,809·7 2,777·8	2,873·1 2,825·5 2,772·2	10·2 10·0 9·8	-49·1 -47·6 -53·3	-49·4 -41·8 -50·0	337 287 358	2,510 2,522 2,457	60 57 55	2,008·5 1,970·3 1,973·8	12·1 11·9 11·9	36·4 32·1 53·3	1,972·1 1,938·2 1,920·5	2,002·3 1,970·4 1,939·3	12·1 11·9 11·7	898-0 895-5 896-4	7.7 7.7 7.7	27·5 24·0 39·1	870·4 871·4 857·3
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	2,751·4 2,685·6 2,695·8	9·8 9·5 9·6	83·2 69·4 63·7		2,668·2 2,616·2 2,632·1	2,713-6 2,650-8 2,613-9	9∙6 9∙4 9∙3	-58.6 -62.8 -36.9	-53·2 -58·2 -52·8	311 282 264	2,386 2,353 2,382	54 51 50	1,903·6 1,865·8 1,878·7	11.5 11.3 11.4	47·3 39·3 36·0	1,856·3 1,826·6 1,842·7	1,899·5 1,854·7 1,825·3	11.5 11.2 11.0	847·8 819·7 817·1	7·3 7·0 7·0	35·9 30·2 27·7	811·9 789·6 789·4
1988 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	2,722·2 2,665·5 2,592·1	9·7 9·8 9·2	62-8 57-4 52-1	 	2,659-4 2,608-1 2,540-0	2,564·7 2,532·6 2,504·0	9-1 9-0 8-9	-49·2 -32·1 -28·6	-49·6 -39·4 -36·6	270 262 235	2,402 2,356 2,311	51 48 46	1,892·7 1,852·1 1,803·1	11·4 11·2 10·9	35·4 32·3 29·3	1,857·3 1,819·8 1,773·8	1,783·5 1,757·0 1,737·6	10·8 10·6 10·5	829·5 813·3 789·0	7·1 7·0 6·8	27·4 27·4 22·8	802·1 788·2 766·2
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	2,535·0 2,426·9 2,340·8	9·0 8·6 8·3	56·9 52·7 47·5	··· ···	2,479-0 2,374-2 2,293-3	2,453·1 2,414·2 2,372·4	8·7 8·6 8·4	-50·9 -38·9 -41·8	-37·2 -39·5 -43·9	256 207 206	2,235 2,176 2,093	46 44 42	1,765·7 1,692·1 1,632·0	10·7 10·2 9·9	32·3 29·8 26·8	1,733·5 1,662·3 1,605·2	1,702·3 1,677·6 1,651·3	10·3 10·1 10·0	770·3 734·8 708·7	6·6 6·3 6·1	24.7 22.9 20.7	745-6 711-9 688-1
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	1,606.3	9.7	23.1	1,583-2	1,612-9	9.8	720.4	6.2	17.9	702.4
2.2	UNEM GB sur		MENI	r																		
984	3,038.4	11·4 11·6	109·7 105·6		2,928·7 3,043·9	2,886·1 2,998·2	10·9 11·1						2,109·6 2,163·7	13·3 13·4	62·9 61·1 58·2	2,046.8	2,020.5					882.0
1985 Ann	ual 3,149·4 rages 3,161·3 2,826·9	11.6 10.3	101·6 71·4		3,059-6 2,755-5	3,055·1 2,755·6	11·2 10·0						2,159·6 1,953·8	13·4 12·1	58·2 40·5	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3	2,075-0 2,098-8 1,913-2	12.7 12.9 13.0 11.9	928-8 985-7 1,001-7 873-1	8·7 9·0 9·0 7·7	46·8 44·5 43·5 30·8	941-2 958-2 842-3
1985 Ann 1986** ave	rages 3,161.3	11.6	101.6		3,059·6 2,755·5 3,050·4 3,059·4 3,061·4	3,055-1 2,755-6 3,083-8 3,078-9 3,057-9	11.2 10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2	0·7 -4·9 -21·0	4·3 1·1 -8·4	369 309 407	2,716 2,776 2,724	66 65 66	2,159·6 1,953·8 2,138·4 2,128·6 2,155·1	13·4 12·1 13·3 13·2 13·4	58·2 40·5 56·6 52·2 78·1	2,101.4	2,075·0 2,098·8	13.0	985·7 1,001·7	9·0 9·0	44-5 43-5	941·2 958·2
985 Ann 986** ave 987 986 July 10 Aug 14	rages 3,161-3 2,826-9 3,150-2 3,150-1	11.6 10.3 11.5 11.5	101.6 71.4 99.8 90.7	 121.8	2,755·5 3,050·4 3,059·4	2,755-6 3,083-8 3,078-9	10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.1	-4.9	1.1	309	2,716 2,776 2,724 2,699 2,709 2,751	65	1,953-8 2,138-4 2,128-6	12·1 13·3 13·2	40·5 56·6 52·2	2,101.4 1,913.3 2,081.8 2,076.4	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,112.5 2,108.6	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.1	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,011.7 1,021.5	9·0 9·0 7·7 9·0 9·1	44.5 43.5 30.8 43.2 38.5	941-2 958-2 842-3 968-6 983-0 984-4 951-4 951-4
985 Ann 986** ave 987 986 July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	rages 3,161-3 2,826-9 3,150-2 3,150-1 3,197-9 3,106-5 3,088-4	11.6 10.3 11.5 11.5 11.7 11.4 11.3	101.6 71.4 99.8 90.7 136.6 114.2 95.5	 121·8 110·5	2,755.5 3,050.4 3,059.4 3,061.4 2,992.3 2,992.8	2,755.6 3,083.8 3,078.9 3,057.9 3,035.4 3,023.1	10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.1	-4·9 -21·0	1·1 -8·4 -16·1 -18·6	309 407 342 314	2,724 2,699 2,709	65 66 66 65	1,953-8 2,138-4 2,128-6 2,155-1 2,105-9 2,106-9	12·1 13·3 13·2 13·4 13·1 13·1	40.5 56.6 52.2 78.1 64.9 54.2	2,101.4 1,913.3 2,081.8 2,076.4 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,112.5 2,108.6 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,078.0	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.1 13.0 12.4 12.9	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,011.7 1,021.5 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4	9·0 9·0 7·7 9·1 9·3 8·9 8·8	44.5 43.5 30.8 43.2 38.5 58.4 49.3 41.3	941-2 958-2 842-3 968-6 983-0
985 Ann 986* ave 987 3987 986 July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 987 Jan 8 Feb 12	rages 3,161.3 2,826.9 3,150.2 3,150.1 3,197.9 3,106.5 3,088.4 3,100.4 3,166.0 3,096.6	11.6 10.3 11.5 11.5 11.7 11.4 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.5 11.3	101.6 71.4 99.8 90.7 136.6 114.2 95.5 86.6 87.0 78.0	 121.8 110.5 	2,755.5 3,050.4 3,059.4 3,061.4 2,992.3 2,992.8 3,013.7 3,079.0 3,018.5	2,755.6 3,083.8 3,078.9 3,057.9 3,035.4 3,023.1 2,993.3 2,984.9 2,940.4	10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.0 10.9 10.7 10.6 10.5	-4.9 -21.0 -22.5 -12.3 -29.8 -8.4 -44.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ -8 \cdot 4 \\ -16 \cdot 1 \\ -18 \cdot 6 \\ -21 \cdot 5 \\ -16 \cdot 8 \\ -27 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	309 407 342 314 282 288 288	2,724 2,699 2,709 2,751 2,809 2,748	65 66 65 67 69 66	1,953-8 2,138-4 2,128-6 2,155-1 2,105-9 2,106-9 2,127-4 2,176-5 2,139-2	12·1 13·3 13·2 13·4 13·1 13·1 13·2 13·5 13·3	40.5 56.6 52.2 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.2 49.2 49.5 44.3	2,101.4 1,913.3 2,081.8 2,076.4 2,076.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,112.5 2,108.6 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,060.1 2,060.1 2,054.6 2,030.7	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.1 13.0 12.4 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6	985-7 1,001-7 873-1 1,011-7 1,021-5 1,042-8 1,000-7 981-4 972-9 989-5 957-4	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.1 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.4	44.5 43.5 30.8 43.2 38.5 58.4 49.3 41.3 37.5 37.5 33.7	941.2 958.2 842.3 968.6 983.0 984.4 951.4 940.1 935.4 952.0 923.6
985 Ann 986 Aug 14 987 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14	rages 3,161.3 2,826.9 3,150.2 3,150.1 3,197.9 3,106.5 3,088.4 3,100.4 3,166.0 3,096.6 3,016.5 2,979.9 2,860.3	11.6 10.3 11.5 11.5 11.7 11.4 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.3 11.0 10.8 10.4	101.6 71.4 99.8 90.7 136.6 114.2 95.5 86.6 87.0 78.0 70.6 65.0 72.8	 121.8 110-5 	2,755-5 3,050-4 3,061-4 2,992-3 2,992-8 3,013-7 3,079-0 3,018-5 2,945-9 2,914-9 2,787-5	2,755-6 3,083-8 3,078-9 3,035-4 3,023-1 2,993-3 2,984-9 2,940-4 2,911-9 2,895-4 2,824-8	10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.0 10.9 10.7 10.6 10.5 10.3	-4.9 -21.0 -22.5 -12.3 -29.8 -8.4 -44.5 -28.5 -16.5 -70.6	1.1 -8.4 -16.1 -18.6 -21.5 -16.8 -27.6 -27.1 -29.8 -38.5	309 407 342 314 282 288 283 253 275	2,724 2,699 2,709 2,751 2,809 2,748 2,698 2,641 2,561	65 66 65 67 69 66 65 66 65 64 62	1,953.8 2,138.4 2,128.6 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,106.9 2,127.4 2,176.5 2,139.2 2,088.2 2,088.5 1,988.0	12·1 13·3 13·2 13·4 13·1 13·1 13·2 13·5 13·3 13·0 12·8 12·3	40.5 56.6 52.2 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.2 49.5 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6	2,101.4 1,913.3 2,081.8 2,076.4 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9 2,048.2 2,028.2 1,946.5	2.075.0 2.098.8 1.913.2 2.112.5 2.108.6 2.095.8 2.081.8 2.081.8 2.060.1 2.060.1 2.054.6 2.030.7 2.014.6 2.003.7 1.960.1	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.0 12.4 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.5 12.4 12.2	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,011.7 1,021.5 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 914.8 872.3	9.0 9.0 9.1 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.1 8.0 7.7	44-5 43-5 30-8 43-2 38-5 58-4 49-3 41-3 37-5 37-5 37-5 33-7 30-6 28-1 31-3	941-2 958-2 842-3 968-6 983-0 984-4 951-4 955-4 925-6 923-6 897-8 886-7 841-0
1985 Ann 1986 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 June 11 July 9 Aug 13	rages 3,161.3 2,826.9 3,150-2 3,150-1 3,197.9 3,106-5 3,088.4 3,100-4 3,106-4 3,098-6 3,016-5 2,979.9 2,860.3 2,779.8 2,778.5 2,778.5	11.6 10.3 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.7 11.4 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.3 11.0 10.8 10.4 10.4 10.1 10.0	101.6 71.4 99.8 90.7 136.6 114.2 95.5 86.6 87.0 78.0 78.0 70.6 65.0 72.8 67.5 62.2 54.6	 121.8 110-5 100-5 125.8	2,755-5 3,050-4 3,061-4 2,992-3 2,992-8 3,013-7 3,079-0 3,018-5 2,945-9 2,914-9 2,787-5 2,712-3 2,716-3 2,683-9	2,755-6 3,083-8 3,078-9 3,057-9 3,035-4 3,023-1 2,993-3 2,984-9 2,940-4 2,911-9 2,895-4 2,895-4 2,796-7 2,747-9 2,700-9	10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.1 11.1 11.1 10.9 10.7 10.6 10.5 10.3 10.2 10.0	-4.9 -21.0 -22.5 -12.3 -29.8 -8.4 -44.5 -28.5 -16.5 -70.6 -28.1 -28.1 -48.8 -47.0	1.1 -8.4 -16.1 -18.6 -21.5 -16.8 -27.6 -27.1 -29.8 -38.5 -38.4 -49.2	309 407 342 314 282 283 253 275 237 234 325 278	2,724 2,699 2,709 2,751 2,809 2,748 2,698 2,641 2,661 2,486 2,395 2,405	65 66 65 67 69 66 65 65 64 62 60 58 55	1,953-8 2,138-4 2,128-6 2,155-1 2,105-9 2,106-9 2,127-4 2,176-5 2,139-2 2,088-2 2,065-1 1,988-0 1,931-5 1,916-5 1,879-1	12-1 13-3 13-2 13-4 13-1 13-1 13-2 13-5 13-3 13-5 13-3 13-0 12-8 12-3 12-0 11-9 11-7	40.5 56.6 52.2 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.5 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6 38.6 35.2 31.0	2,101.4 1,913.3 2,081.8 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9 2,048.2 2,028.2 1,946.5 1,892.9 1,881.2 1,848.0	2,075-0 2,098-8 1,913-2 2,112-5 2,108-6 2,095-8 2,081-8 2,078-0 2,060-1 2,054-6 2,030-7 2,014-6 2,003-7 1,960-1 1,941-8 1,911-1 1,879-7	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.1 13.0 12.4 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.9 11.9 11.7	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,011.7 1,021.5 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 928.4 944.8 872.3 848.3 862.1 859.5	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.1 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.7 8.4 8.7 7.7 7.4 7.6 7.5	44-5 43-5 30-8 43-2 38-5 58-4 49-3 41-3 37-5 33-7 30-6 28-1 31-3 29-0 27-0 23-5	941-2 958-2 842-3 968-6 983-0 984-4 951-4 940-1 935-4 952-0 923-6 897-8 897-8 897-8 897-8 810-0 819-3 835-1 835-9
1985 Ann 1986 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	rages 3,161.3 2,826.9 3,150.2 3,150.1 3,197.9 3,106.5 3,088.4 3,100.4 3,106.4 3,096.6 3,016.5 2,979.9 2,860.3 2,779.8 2,778.5 2,738.5 2,738.5 2,740.2 2,626.7 2,564.6	11.6 10.3 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.7 11.4 11.3 11.4 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.3 11.0 10.8 10.4 10.4 10.1 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 9.5 9.3	101-6 71-4 99-8 90-7 136-6 114-2 95-5 86-6 87-0 78-0 70-6 65-0 72-8 67-5 62-2 54-6 89-2 80-5 67-2	 121.8 110-5 100-5 125.8 112-1 	2,755-5 3,050-4 3,061-4 2,992-8 2,992-8 2,992-8 3,013-7 3,018-5 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,712-3 2,716-3 2,683-9 2,651-1 2,546-2 2,497-4	2,755-6 3,083-8 3,078-9 3,057-9 3,035-4 3,023-1 2,993-3 2,984-9 2,940-4 2,911-9 2,895-4 2,895-4 2,824-8 2,706-7 2,747-9 2,700-9 2,648-5 2,590-9 2,530-1	$\begin{array}{c} 10.0\\ 11.3\\ 11.3\\ 11.2\\ 11.1\\ 11.2\\ 11.1\\ 11.0\\ 10.9\\ 10.7\\ 10.6\\ 10.5\\ 10.3\\ 10.2\\ 10.0\\ 9.8\\ 9.6\\ 9.4\\ 9.2\\ 9.1\\ 8.9 \end{array}$	-4.9 -21.0 -22.5 -12.3 -29.8 -8.4 -44.5 -28.5 -70.6 -70.6 -28.1 -28.1 -48.8 -47.0 -52.4 -57.6 -60.8	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1\\ -8.4\\ -8.4\\ -16.1\\ -18.6\\ -21.5\\ -27.6\\ -27.6\\ -27.1\\ -29.8\\ -38.5\\ -38.5\\ -38.4\\ -49.2\\ -41.3\\ -49.4\\ -52.3\\ -56.9\end{array}$	309 407 314 282 288 283 253 275 234 325 278 344 301 274	2,724 2,699 2,751 2,809 2,751 2,698 2,698 2,641 2,561 2,486 2,395 2,405 2,405 2,343 2,274 2,242	65 66 65 67 69 66 65 65 65 64 62 60 58 55 54 52 49	1,953.8 2,138.4 2,128.6 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,106.9 2,127.4 2,176.5 2,139.2 2,088.2 2,065.1 1,988.0 1,931.5 1,916.5 1,879.1 1,880.8 1,813.4 1,777.3	12-1 13-3 13-2 13-4 13-1 13-1 13-2 13-5 13-3 13-5 13-3 13-0 12-8 12-8 12-3 12-9 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-0	40.5 56.6 52:2 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.5 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6 38.6 35.2 35.2 35.2 45.6 37.8	2,101.4 1,913.3 2,081.8 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9 2,048.2 2,028.2 1,946.5 1,892.9 1,881.2 1,848.0 1,829.6 1,767.8 1,767.8	2,075-0 2,098-8 1,913-2 2,112-5 2,108-6 2,095-8 2,081-8 2,078-0 2,060-1 2,054-6 2,030-7 2,014-6 2,030-7 1,960-1 1,941-8 1,941-8 1,911-1 1,879-7 1,849-1 1,809-8 1,766-1	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.1 13.0 12.4 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.9 11.7 11.5 11.2 11.0	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,011.7 1,021.5 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 914.8 872.3 848.3 862.1 859.5 859.4 813.3 767.3	9-0 9-0 7-7 9-1 9-3 8-9 8-8 8-7 8-7 8-4 8-7 8-4 8-7 8-7 7-7 7-4 7-6 7-5 7-5 7-5 7-5 7-1 6-9	44-5 30-8 43-2 38-5 58-4 49-3 41-3 37-5 33-7 30-6 28-1 23-5 31-3 29-0 27-0 23-5 37-9 34-9 29-4	941-2 958-2 842-3 968-6 983-0 984-4 951-4 951-4 955-4 952-0 923-6 897-8 897-8 886-7 841-0 897-8 885-1 835-9 835-1 835-9 835-1 835-9 835-1 835-9 835-1 835-9 835-1 835-9 877-8 775-3 775-3 775-3
1985 Ann 1986 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 987 Jan 8 Feb 12 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 988 Jan 14 Feb 11	rages 3,161.3 2,826.9 3,150.2 3,150.1 3,197.9 3,106.5 3,088.4 3,100.4 3,166.0 3,096.6 3,016.5 2,979.9 2,860.3 2,779.8 2,778.5 2,778.5 2,778.5 2,778.5 2,740.2 2,626.7 2,564.6 2,575.2 2,600.4 2,575.2	$\begin{array}{c} 11.6\\ 10.3\\ 11.5\\ 11.5\\ 11.5\\ 11.7\\ 11.4\\ 11.3\\ 11.4\\ 11.5\\ 11.3\\ 11.0\\ 10.8\\ 10.4\\ 10.1\\ 10.1\\ 10.0\\ 10.0\\ 9.5\\ 9.3\\ 9.4\\ 9.5\\ 9.3\\ 9.5\\ 9.3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 101.6\\ 71.4\\ 99.8\\ 90.7\\ 136.6\\ 114.2\\ 95.5\\ 86.6\\ 87.0\\ 78.0\\ 70.6\\ 65.0\\ 72.8\\ 67.5\\ 62.2\\ 54.6\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.2\\ 61.8\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.2\\ 61.8\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.2\\ 61.8\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.2\\ 61.8\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.5\\ 91.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.5\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.5\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.5\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.5\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 67.5\\ 89.2\\ 80.5\\ 80$	 121.8 110-5 100-5 125-8 112-1 	2,755-5 3,050-4 3,061-4 2,992-8 3,013-7 3,079-0 3,018-5 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,945-9 2,747-5 2,712-3 2,716-3 2,683-9 2,683-9 2,651-1 2,546-2 2,497-4 2,513-4 2,593-3 2,490-0	2,755.6 3,083.8 3,078.9 3,057.9 3,035.4 3,023.1 2,993.3 2,984.9 2,940.4 2,911.9 2,895.4 2,940.4 2,911.9 2,895.4 2,895.4 2,796.7 2,707.9 2,707.9 2,707.9 2,530.1 2,494.2 2,494.3	10.0 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.1 11.1 11.0 10.9 10.7 10.6 10.5 10.3 10.2 10.0 9.8 9.6 9.4 9.2 9.1 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.5 8.4	$\begin{array}{c} -4.9 \\ -21.0 \\ -22.5 \\ -12.3 \\ -29.8 \\ -8.4 \\ -44.5 \\ -28.5 \\ -70.6 \\ -28.1 \\ -48.8 \\ -47.0 \\ -52.4 \\ -57.6 \\ -60.8 \\ -35.9 \\ -37.9 \\ -30.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1\\ -8.4\\ -16.1\\ -18.6\\ -21.5\\ -27.6\\ -27.1\\ -29.8\\ -38.5\\ -38.5\\ -38.4\\ -49.2\\ -41.3\\ -49.4\\ -52.3\\ -56.9\\ -51.4\\ -48.2\\ -38.2\\ \end{array}$	309 407 342 314 282 288 283 253 275 237 234 325 278 344 301 274 256 261 254	2,724 2,699 2,709 2,751 2,809 2,751 2,698 2,641 2,561 2,486 2,395 2,486 2,395 2,405 2,395 2,405 2,395 2,405 2,274 2,272 2,272 2,270 2,289 2,245	65 66 65 67 69 66 65 60 58 55 54 52 49 49 49 46	1,953-8 2,138-4 2,128-6 2,155-1 2,105-9 2,106-9 2,127-4 2,176-5 2,139-2 2,088-2 2,086-1 1,988-0 1,931-5 1,879-1 1,880-8 1,813-4 1,777'3 1,789-9 1,803-3 1,764-0	12-1 13-3 13-2 13-4 13-1 13-1 13-2 13-5 13-3 13-5 13-3 13-0 12-8 12-3 12-8 12-3 12-9 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-7 11-9 11-1 11-2 10-9	40.5 56.6 52.2 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.5 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6 38.6 35.2 31.0 51.2 45.6 31.0 51.2 34.7 34.3 34.3 31.3	2,101-4 1,913-3 2,081-8 2,076-4 2,076-9 2,040-9 2,052-7 2,078-3 2,127-1 2,094-9 2,048-2 2,028-2 1,946-5 1,829-6 1,848-0 1,829-6 1,767-8 1,739-4 1,755-2 1,769-0 1,732-7	2.075-0 2.098-8 1.913-2 2.112-5 2.108-6 2.095-8 2.081-8 2.078-0 2.060-1 2.054-6 2.030-7 2.014-6 2.030-7 1.960-1 1.960-1 1.941-8 1.911-1 1.879-7 1.849-1 1.879-7 1.849-1 1.737-6 1.6596-9 1.671-4	13.0 11.9 13.1 13.1 13.0 12.4 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.5 12.4 12.5 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.9 11.7 11.5 11.2 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.4	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,011.7 1,021.5 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 972.3 848.3 848.3 862.1 859.5 859.4 813.3 785.3 797.1 781.8	9-0 9-0 9-0 9-1 9-3 8-9 8-8 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 7-7 7-4 7-6 7-5 7-5 7-5 7-5 7-1 6-9 6-9	44-5 30-8 43-2 38-5 58-4 49-3 41-3 37-5 37-5 33-7 30-6 28-1 31-3 29-0 27-0 23-5 37-9 229-4 27-1 26-8 24-6	941-2 958-2 842-3 968-6 983-0 984-4 951-4 952-0 923-6 897-8 897-8 897-8 897-8 897-8 81-0 819-3 835-1 835-9 821-4 778-4 757-9

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 included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. Until 1987, a special supplementary count of those registering at Careers Offices was provided in June, July and August, the three main months affectd. The change in benefit regulations from September 1988 and the associated expansion of VTS will mean that most people under 18 will no longer be able to claim Income Support and the special count would therefore no longer provide an indication of those likely to claim benefit in the autumn. This count has therefore been discontinued.
 * Because of a change in the compert to statics (see *Employment Gazette March/April 1986*, pp 107–108), unadjusted figures from 1986 are not comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT

UK summary



273.7

July 14*

669·5

5.9

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT WOR	KFORCE	UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDING	G SCHOOL L	EAVERS	1. 1.	
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season Numbe	ally adjust r Per cent work- force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH E	AST	-							-		-			-	1
1984 1985 1986**	Annual averages	747·5 782·4 784·7	511.0 527.1 524.7	236.5 255.2 260.0	20·1 17·0 14·6	8.4 8.6 8.6	9.7 9.9 9.8	6·5 6·8 6·8	727-3 765-4 770-1	711.8 748.8 768.4	8.0 8.2 8.4			489-8 507-3 515-6	222.1 241.6 252.8
1987)	0	680·5	460·8 454·0	219.7	9.6	7.3	8.6	5.6	671-0	670.9	7.2	10.0	10.5	455-6	215.3
	13 t 10	670-8 665-6 653-3	447·6 440·7	216·9 218·1 212·6	8.5 7.6 10.4	7·2 7·2 7·0	8.4 8.3 8.2	5.5 5.6 5.4	662-4 658-0 642-9	668-0 654-3 639-8	7·2 7·0 6·9	-13·3 -13·7 -14·5	-13·5 -12·8 -13·8	454-9 447-1 438-6	213·1 207·2 201·2
Oct Nov Dec	12	624-5 603-1 603-5	423-4 410-3 411-8	201.1 192.8 191.7	10-6 9-1 8-5	6.7 6.5 6.5	7·9 7·6 7·6	5·1 4·9 4·9	614·0 594·0 595·0	623-4 603-9 590-8	6.7 6.5 6.4	-16·4 -19·5 -13·1	-14-9 -16-8 -16-3	427.9 414.1 403.7	195-5 189-8 187-1
1988 Jan Feb Mar	11	597-6 586-9 570-4	407·7 400·0 389·4	189-9 187-0 181-0	7·6 6·9 6·1	6·4 6·3 6·1	7.6 7.4 7.2	4·9 4·8 4·6	590·0 580·0 564·3	572-9 564-2 556-7	6·2 6·1 6·0	-17·9 -8·7 -7·5	-16·8 -13·2 -11·4	389·5 382·7 377·7	183·4 181·5 179·0
Apr May June	12	549·7 523·1 501·6	374·8 357·2 342·6	174-9 165-8 159-0	6·1 5·8 5·3	5·9 5·6 5·4	7·0 6·6 6·4	4·5 4·2 4·1	543.6 517.3 496.3	538-5 528-1 515-1	5·8 5·7 5·5	-18·2 -10·4 -13·0	-11.5 -12.0 -13.9	364-8 358-6 350-5	173-7 169-5 164-6
July		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 (inclu	380-6	265.4	115-2	10-2	9.0	10.5	6.8	370-4	362-1	8.6			254.2	107.9
985 986** 987	Annual averages	402·5 407·1	278·4 280·9 254·4	124·1 126·1 109·4	8.6 7.4 5.2	9·4 8·3 8·5	10-8 10-2	7·3	393-8 399-7	385·0 398·8	9·0 8·2			267·9 276·3	117·2 122·6
987 July Aug	13	363-8 362-9 361-2	253·8 251·5	109·1 109·7	4·8 4·4	8-4 8-4	10-0 10-0 9-9	6·2 6·2 6·3	358-6 358-1 356-8	358-6 357-3 351-0	8·3 8·3 8·2	-5.6 -6.3	-5.4 -5.8	251.6 251.3 247.8	107·0 106·0 103·2
Sept Oct Nov	8 12	355-5 341-3 330-7	248·1 239·4 232·6	107-4 101-9 98-2	5·4 5·6 5·1	8·3 7·9 7·7	9·7 9·4 9·1	6-1 5-8 5-6	350-1 335-7 325-6	344-7 338-4 331-0	8·0 7·9 7·7	-6·3 -6·3 -7·4	-6·1 -6·3 -6·7	244-0 239-5 234-1	100·7 98·9 96·9
988 Jan Feb	14	332-2 325-3 324-3	233·9 229·1 228·1	98·3 96·2 96·2	4·9 4·4 4·1	7·7 7·6 7·5	9·2 9·0 9·0	5.6 5.5 5.5	327·3 320·9 320·1	326-2 318-6 318-0	7·6 7·4 7·4	-4·8 -7·6 -0·6	-6·2 -6·6 -4·3	230-4 224-3 223-6	95·8 94·3 94·4
Mar Apr		319-9 311-2	225·4 219·1	94·5 92·1	3·8 3·6	7·4 7·2	8·9 8·6	5·4 5·3	316·1 307·6	315-8 306-5	7.3	-2·2 -9·3	-3·5 -4·0	221·9 215·1	93·9 91·4
May June	9 9	299.9 290.8	211.5 205.0	88-4 85-8	3.4 3.2	7·0 6·8	8·3 8·0	5·1 4·9	296·5 287·6	300·6 293·1	7·0 6·8	-5.9 -7.5	-5.8 -7.6	211·1 205·8	89·5 87·3
July		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
984 985	Annual	77·4 81·3	52·0 53·2	25·3 28·1	2·2 2·0	8-6 8-6	9·4 9·2	7·3 7·6	75·2 79·3	73·9 77·9	8·2 8·2			50·1 51·3	23·8 26·6
986**) 987)	averages	83·4 72·5	53·9 47·4	29.5 25.1	1.9 1.2	8·6 7·1	9·1 7·8	7·8 6·2	81·5 71·3	81·4 71·4	8·4 7·0			52·8 46·8	28.6 24.5
987 July Aug Sept	13	70·0 68·3 67·2	45-6 44-2 43-4	24.4 24.1 23.8	1.0 0.9 1.4	6.9 6.7 6.6	7·5 7·3 7·1	6·0 5·9 5·8	69·0 67·4 65·8	71·3 69·8 68·1	7·0 6·9 6·7	-1.6 -1.8 -1.8	-1.6 -1.5 -1.7	46·9 46·0 44·9	24·4 23·8 23·2
Oct I Nov Dec	12	64·2 62·3 63·1	41.5 40.3 41.1	22.7 22.0 22.0	1.4 1.1 1.0	6·3 6·1 6·2	6·8 6·6 6·7	5.6 5.4 5.4	62-8 61-2 62-1	65·7 62·7 61·3	6·5 6·2 6·0	-2·4 -3·0 -1·4	-2·0 -2·4 -2·3	43·2 41·0 39·9	22·5 21·7 21·4
988 Jan Feb Mar	11	64·6 63·5 60·7	41.8 41.4 39.5	22.8 22.1 21.2	0·9 0·9 0·8	6·4 6·2 6·0	6-9 6-8 6-5	5·6 5·4 5·2	63·7 62·6 59·9	59.6 58.3 57.2	5·9 5·7 5·6	-1.7 -1.3 -1.1	-2.0 -1.5 -1.4	38·3 37·5 36·8	21·3 20·8 20·4
Apr May June	12	58·3 55·1 50·9	37·8 35·5 32·8	20.5 19.6 18.1	0·9 0·8 0·7	5.7 5.4 5.0	6·2 5·8 5·4	5.0 4.8 4.5	57·4 54·3 50·2	55-4 54-3 52-8	5·5 5·3 5·2	-1.8 -1.1 -1.5	-1.4 -1.3 -1.5	35·5 34·9 34·0	19-9 19-4 18-8
July		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
OUTH W	EST	193-7	127-2	66·5	5.0	9.7	10.8	8·2 8·7	188.7	184-6	9.3			121.9	62.7
985 986** 987	Annual averages	204-9	132·8 131·6	72·2 74·2	4.6	10·0 10·0	11·0 10·8	8.6	200·4 201·6	- 196·1 201·1	9·6 9·8			127·6 129·0	68·4 72·1
987 July Aug	9	178-9 170-0 168-9	115·0 109·2 107·6	63-9 60-5 61-3	2.7 2.2 1.9	8.6 8.1 8.1	9·4 9·0 8·8	7·3 7·0	176-3 167-5 167-0	176-3 175-9 172-7	8-4 8-4	-3.3	-3.6 -2.7	113-5 113-5	62·7
Sept Oct 8	10	168-2 163-3	107·4 104·6	60·8 58·7	3·1 3·0	8·1 7·8	8·8 8·6	7·0 7·0 6·7	165-2 160-3	167·7 162·9	8·3 8·0 7·8	-3.2 -5.0 -4.8	-3·8 -4·3	111-3 108-6 105-7	61·4 59·1 57·2
Nov Dec 988 Jan	10	162-8 165-2 167-6	104·2 106·4 107·7	58.6 58.8 59.9	2.5 2.3 2.2	7·8 7·9 8·0	8.6 8.7 8.8	6.7 6.8 6.9	160·3 162·8 165·5	158-8 156-7 154-2	7·6 7·5 7·4	-4.1	-4.6 -3.7	102·8 101·2	56·0 55·5 55·2
Feb Mar	11 10	163·3 156·0	104-8 100-1	58.5 55.8	2.0 1.8	7·8 7·5	8·6 8·2	6.7 6.4	161-3 154-2	151-8 148-8	7·3 7·1	-2.5 -2.4 -3.0	-2·9 -2·3 -2·6	99-0 97-2 95-2	54·6 53·6
Apr 1 May June	12	148-9 139-7 130-9	95·8 89·9 84·4	53·1 49·8 46·5	1.9 1.7 1.5	7·1 6·7 6·3	7·9 7·4 6·9	6·1 5·7 5·3	147·1 138·0 129·4	145·3 142·8 140·6	7.0 6.8 6.7	-3.5 -2.5 -2.2	-3.0 -3.0 -2.7	92-6 91-1 90-0	52·7 51·7 50·6
July	14* tes to <i>table 2.1.</i>	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

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED PER CENT WORKFORCET UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS Female All Male School All Male Female Actual Seasonally adjusted leavers included in un-Number Per cent Average change over 3 months ended Change since Male Female previous employed work-force† 165-8 169-3 64·6 68·4 230·4 237·6 9·8 10·4 16·4 16·5 19·5 19·5 11.7 11.9 220·7 227·2 218·8 225·2 15·6 15·7 159·0 161·9 59·8 63·3 Annual averages 234·9 213·1 167·3 155·1 67·6 58·0 16·1 14·7 19-3 18-0 225·6 207·0 9·4 6·1 11·5 9·9 225·4 207·0 15·4 14·3 161·8 151·4 63·6 55·6 208-8 204-9 211-2 151·9 148·0 151·7 56·8 56·9 59·5 5·2 4·6 9·4 14·4 14·1 14·5 17·6 17·2 17·6 203.6 200.2 201.8 9.7 9.7 10.1 206·3 203·3 200·9 14·2 14·0 13·8 -3·3 -2·9 -3·1 151·3 148·6 147·3 55.0 54.7 53.6 -3.8 -3.0 -2.4 201-8 198-1 198-0 146·4 144·4 144·7 55.4 53.7 53.3 7.4 13.9 13.6 13.6 17·0 16·7 16·8 194·4 192·0 192·6 197.5 193.5 191.4 -2.9 -3.3 -3.2 144·8 142·0 140·3 9·4 9·1 9·1 13.6 13.3 13.2 -3·4 -4·0 -2·1 52.7 51.5 51.1 6·1 5·4 200-9 196-6 192-9 146·4 142·9 140·4 54.5 53.8 52.5 196-0 192-1 188-7 188-5 187-6 186-6 -3.0-2.0-1.64·9 4·5 4·1 13-8 13-5 13-3 17·0 16·6 16·3 9·3 9·1 8·9 13·0 12·9 12·9 137·5 136·4 135·6 51.0 51.2 51.0 -2·9 -0·9 -1·0 190-8 183-3 178-9 139·0 133·6 130·6 51.7 49.7 48.3 185.6 178.5 174.5 183-2 180-4 179-0 5·2 4·8 4·4 13·1 12·6 12·3 16·1 15·5 15·1 8.8 8.4 8.2 12·6 12·4 12·3 -3·4 -2·4 -1·4 -1.8 -2.4 -2.5 133·2 131·2 130·7 50·0 49·2 48·3 176.7 128.1 48-6 3.7 12.2 14.8 8.2 173.0 175.6 12.1 -3.4 -2.5 128.5 47.1 173·3 180·6 123-2 127-7 50·1 52·9 6·8 6·8 14·2 14·8 16·5 17·0 10.7 166-6 173-8 164·7 13·5 171·9 14·1 118·2 122·6 46·6 49·3 Annual averages 179·0 157·0 52·9 45·2 172·9 152·8 126.1 6·2 4·2 14·7 13·1 16·9 15·6 172·7 152·7 11·3 9·5 122·4 109·2 50·3 43·5 14·2 12·8 152-1 150-5 155-0 108·1 106·6 109·4 148·5 147·3 148·7 44.0 43.9 45.6 3.6 3.2 6.3 12·7 12·6 13·0 15·1 14·9 15·3 9.2 9.2 9.5 152·3 150·8 148·5 12·7 12·6 12·4 -2·1 -1·8 -2·4 108-9 108-2 107-0 43·4 42·6 41·5 -1.8 -2.3 -3.2 148-1 145-5 146-1 105·4 104·2 104·7 14·7 14·5 14·6 142·9 141·5 142·5 42.6 41.3 41.4 12·4 12·2 12·2 145·2 142·4 140·2 -2·9 -3·1 -2·8 5·1 4·0 3·6 8·9 8·6 8·6 12·2 11·9 11·7 -3·3 -2·8 -2·2 104·7 102·7 100·9 40·5 39·7 39·3 148-5 145-5 141-4 42·3 41·8 40·4 106-1 103-6 101-1 12·4 12·2 11·8 145-0 142-4 138-6 -2.4 -1.9 -1.4 3.5 3.1 2.8 14·8 14·5 14·1 8.8 8.7 8.4 138-0 136-8 136-0 -2·2 -1·2 -0·8 11.5 11.4 11.4 98·8 97·4 96·9 39·2 39·4 39·1 140·1 133·0 127·1 100-2 95-2 91-1 39·9 37·8 36·0 14·0 13·3 12·7 134·5 132·1 130·5 3.8 3.3 2.9 11.7 11.1 10.6 8·3 7·9 7·5 136·2 129·6 124·2 11.3 11.1 10.9 -1.2 -1.6 -1.8 -1.5 -2.4 -1.6 95·9 94·2 93·0 38.6 37.9 37.5 126.1 89.5 36.6 2.4 10.6 12.5 7.7 123.6 127.4 10.7 -3.1 -2.4 90.9 36.5 16·2 16·6 341·6 353·0 235·2 243·6 106·4 109·3 18·4 17·3 13·9 14·1 319·0 13·0 331·2 13·3 10·5 10·6 323·2 335·7 221·9 230·4 97·1 100·8 Annual averages 17·9 15·2 14·4 13·9 359·8 345·8 248·1 241·9 111.8 103.8 10·9 10·0 341·9 330·6 16·9 16·8 341.5 13.7 330.6 13.3 237.1 104.4 237·7 232·7 232·1 105·1 103·4 100·6 12·7 11·2 17·3 342.8 13-8 13-5 13-4 16·5 16·1 16·1 10·1 9·9 9·7 330·1 324·8 315·4 330·7 326·2 320·3 232·9 229·4 226·4 13·3 13·1 12·9 -2.8 -4.5 -5.9 -4·9 -3·4 -4·4 97.8 96.8 93.9 336·1 332·7 325-5 321-5 324-0 228-2 225-8 228-2 97·2 95·7 95·8 13·1 12·9 13·1 15.5 13.1 12.3 15·8 15·6 15·8 310·0 308·4 311·7 9·4 9·2 9·2 315.5 311.3 308.7 -5·1 -5·0 -3·9 12·7 12·5 12·4 -4·8 -4·2 -2·6 223·2 220·2 218·2 92·3 91·1 90·5 333-7 326-0 316-3 234·3 228·5 222·0 99·4 97·5 94·4 15.7 14.5 13.3 13·4 13·1 12·7 16·2 15·8 15·4 318-0 311-5 303-1 306·2 303·4 300·1 9.6 9.4 9.1 12·3 12·2 12·1 -2.5 -2.8 -3.3 216.0 213.5 211.6 -3·1 -2·6 -2·9 90·2 89·9 88·5 309·1 296·8 288·8 218·2 210·4 204·4 90·9 86·4 84·4 11.8 10.8 9.9 12·5 12·0 11·6 15·1 14·6 14·2 297·3 286·1 278·9 294·9 291·1 285·9 12·9 11·7 11·5 8.7 8.3 8.1 -5.2 -3.8 -5.2 208·4 206·0 202·5 -3.8 -4.1 -4.7 86·5 85·1 83·4 290.5 201.8 88.7 8.8 11.7 14.0 8.5 281.7 282.0 11.4 -3.9 -4.3 82.7 199-3 NORTHERN IRELAND 121·4 121·8 87·7 88·0 33·7 33·8 3·3 2·4 17·5 17·4 20·7 20·7 12·4 12·3 118·1 119·4 112·6 16·2 115·2 16·4 82·3 84·0 30·3 31·2 Annual averages 127·8 126·5 92·9 92·0 34·9 34·5 18·3 18·2 2.4 22·0 21·9 12·7 12·5 125.4 125·3 17·9 124·4 17·9 91·4 90·7 33·9 33·7 127·9 127·3 130·0 92.0 91.3 92.9 35·9 36·0 37·0 13.0 13.1 13.4 18·4 18·3 18·7 126·2 125·7 126·7 125·2 124·6 123·7 91·2 90·7 90·2 1.7 1.6 3.3 21.9 21.7 22.1 18-0 17-9 17-8 $-0.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.9$ $-0.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.6$ 34.0 33.9 33.5 124·7 121·0 120·6 90·2 88·6 88·8 34·5 32·4 31·8 17.9 17.4 17.3 21.5 21.1 21.1 12.5 11.8 11.5 121·9 118·8 118·7 122.7 120.7 119.7 2.8 2.2 1.9 17·6 17·4 17·2 $-1.0 \\ -2.0 \\ -1.0$ -0.8 -1.3 -1.3 89.7 88.6 87.7 33·0 32·1 32·0 121-8 119-6 117-5 89·4 88·1 86·5 32·3 31·5 31·0 17·5 17·2 16·9 120·0 118·0 116·1 1.7 1.5 1.4 21.3 21.0 20.6 11.7 11.4 11.3 118·4 117·2 116·6 17·0 16·8 16·8 -1.3 -1.2 -0.6 -1.4 -1.2 -1.0 86-6 85-6 84-9 31.8 31.6 31.7

July 14* See footnotes to table 2.1. 118-3 116-2 115-6

118.2

31.5 30.9 31.3

33.4

17·0 16·7 16·6

17.0

1.6

1.2

20·7 20·3 20·1

20.2

11·4 11·2 11·4

12.1

116·3 114·5 114·2

117.0

116-6 116-6 116-0

115.8 16.6

16·8 16·8 16·7

86·8 85·2 84·3

84.8

NORTH

987 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14*

ALES

987 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

88 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14*

COTLAND

987 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

88 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14*

1984 1985

1986** 1987

1987 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10

1988 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

984 985

986** 987

-0.6 -0.2 -0.2

-0.3

85·0 84·9 84·5

84.3

31.6 31.7 31.5

31.5

0.0 0.0 -0.6

-0.2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2 .3 Regions THOUSAND

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	R UNEMPL	OYED		PER CI	ENT WORK	KFORCE †	UNEMPL	OYED E	KCLUDIN	G SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	HA .	Male	Female	Actual	Season Number	Per cent work-	Change since previous	Average change over 3	Male	Female
											force†	month	months ended		
984)		345·4 349·7	243·0 243·1	102·4 106·6	12·8 12·1	13-6 13-6	15·6 15·5	10·5 10·6	332·6 337·6	329·3 334·1	13·0 13·0			233·9 234·5	95·3 99·6
985 986** 987	Annual averages	346·7 305·9	238-6 211-1	108·0 94·8	11.7 7.7	13·3 11·6	15·2 13·3	10-4 9-0	334·9 297·6	334·6 297·6	12·8 11·3			232·1 206·7	102·5 90·9
1987 July Aug	y 9 13 bt 10	302-1 297-6 299-3	208·2 204·2 204·3	94·0 93·5 95·0	7·4 6·4 10·2	11.5 11.3 11.4	13·2 12·9 12·9	8.9 8.9 9.0	294-8 291-2 289-2	296·4 290·7 284·2	11.2 11.0 10.8	-5.8 -5.7 -6.5	$-5.5 \\ -5.0 \\ -6.0$	206·0 202·1 198·0	90·4 88·6 86·2
Oct	8	285-6 275-5	195·9 189·4 189·6	89·7 86·0 85·6	9·5 8·1 7·4	10-8 10-5 10-4	12·4 12·0 12·0	8.5 8.2 8.1	276·1 267·4 267·9	278·4 272·0 268·5	10.6 10.3 10.2	-5.8 -6.4 -3.5	-6.0 -6.2 -5.2	193-8 188-7 185-8	84·6 83·3 82·7
Dec 1988 Jan Feb	14	275-3 276-0 269-4	189·8 185·1	86·2 84·3	6·7 6·2	10·5 10·2	12·0 11·7	8·2 8·0 7·8	269·3 263·3 256·5	262-5 258-1 254-5	10·0 9·8 9·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.0 \\ -4.4 \\ -3.6 \end{array} $	-5.3 - 4.6 - 4.7	180·7 177·2 174·3	81·8 80·9 80·2
Mar Apr May		262·0 255·9 244·8	179·6 174·8 167·4	82·5 81·2 77·4	5·6 6·1 5·8	9·9 9·7 9·3	11.4 11.0 10.6	7·7 7·3	249·8 239·0	249·0 243·1	9·4 9·2	-5.5 -5.9	-4·5 -5·0	170·0 166·3	79·0 76·8
Jun		237·4 235·9	162·6 160·2	74·9 75·7	5·3 4·5	9·0 9·0	10·3 10·1	7·1 7·2	232·2 231·3	238·6 232·6	9·1 8·8	-4·5 -6·0	-5.3 -5.5	163∙5 159∙5	75-1 73-1
EAST MI			1011	60.0	6.0	10.6	12.1	8.3	188-4	186-1	10.1			129-2	56-9
1984	Annual averages	194·4 202·3 202·8	134·1 136·9 136·0	60·3 65·3 66·8	6·2 6·2	10.5	11.9	8.8	196.5	193·6 196·3	10·1 10·3			131·8 132·2	61·8 64·1
1986** 1987 July		183-9 181-6	125.2	58·7	4·1 3·7	9·4 9·3	10·8 10·7	7·4 7·4	179·8 177·9	179·8 179·8	9·2 9·2	-3.0	-3.2	122-8 123-2	57·0
Aug	13 bt 10	178-0 177-5	120·0 119·9	58·0 57·6	3·2 5·0	9·1 9·1	10·4 10·4	7·3 7·3	174·9 172·5	176·3 173·1	9·1 8·9	$-3.5 \\ -3.2 \\ -4.0$	-2.8 -3.2 -3.6	120-9 119-2 116-6	55-4 53-9 52-8
Oct Nov Dec	/ 12	169·2 165·0 166·5	115·1 113·1 114·7	54·1 51·9 51·8	4.5 3.8 3.4	8.7 8.5 8.6	10·0 9·8 9·9	6·8 6·6 6·6	164.7 161.3 163.1	169·1 165·2 163·1	8.7 8.5 8.4	-3·9 -2·1	-3.7 -3.3	113·8 112·2	51-4 50-9
	n 14 o 11 r 10	169·8 166·9 162·0	116·8 114·9 111·6	53·1 52·0 50·4	3·2 2·9 2·6	8·7 8·6 8·3	10·1 9·9 9·7	6·7 6·6 6·4	166·7 164·0 159·4	159·5 158·2 156·2	8·2 8·1 8·0	-3.6 -1.3 -2.0	-3·2 -2·3 -2·3	109·3 108·0 106·8	50-2 50-2 49-4
May	r 14 y 12 ne 9	160·2 152·6 146·2	110·9 105·5 100·9	49·3 47·1 45·3	2·9 2·8 2·5	8·2 7·8 7·5	9.6 9.1 8.7	6·2 6·0 5·7	157-3 149-8 143-8	153·9 151·7 148·6	7·9 7·8 7·6	$-2.3 \\ -2.2 \\ -3.1$	-1.9 -2.1 -2.5	105·8 104·5 102·6	48- 47- 46-0
July	y 14*	145.7	99.5	46.2	2.1	7.5	8.6	5.8	143.6	145-2	7.5	-3.4	-2.9	100-4	44-1
	IRE AND HUMBEI	291.8	204.8	87.0	12.6	12.7	14.8	9.6	279-2 292-5	275·6 288·8	12·0 12·3			195-6 203-1	80- 85-
1984 1985 1986**	Annual averages	305-8 315-9	212·9 220·1 201·2	92·9 95·8 84·8	13·3 14·2 9·7	13·0 13·4 12·0	15·2 15·6 14·3	9·8 10·0 8·7	301·7 276·3	301·3 276·6	12.7 11.6			211.8 196.0	89· 80·
1987 J 1987 July Aug	g 13	286-0 281-8 275-9	197∙8 192∙5	83·9 83·4	8·7 7·5	11.8 11.6 11.8	14·1 13·7 13·9	8.6 8.6 8.7	273·0 268·4 267·2	276·2 271·6 266·9	11.6 11.4 11.2	-4.7 -4.6 -4.7	-4.6 -3.4 -4.9	196-1 192-7 189-8	80· 78· 77·
Oct	pt 10 t 8 v 12	280-1 266-9 261-7	195-0 187-0 184-3	85·1 79·9 77·4	12·9 11·0 9·2	11-2 11-0	13-3 13-1	8·2 7·9	255·8 252·5	261·3 256·3	11.0 10.8 10.6	-5.6 -5.0 -3.2	-5.0 -5.1 -4.6	185-6 182-0 179-4	75- 74- 73-
Der 1988 Jar	c 10	262·5 266·0 260·6	185-6 187-7 183-6	76·9 78·3 77·0	8·3 7·5 6·8	11.0 11.2 10.9	13·2 13·3 13·0	7·9 8·0 7·9	254·2 258·5 253·7	253·1 248·8 245·8	10·4 10·3	$-4.3 \\ -3.0$	-4·2 -3·5	175-6 173-0	73· 72·
Ма Арі	r 10 r 14	254·8 252·1	179·6 177·9 171·0	75·2 74·1 71·1	6·2 7·7 7·1	10.7 10.6 10.2	12·8 12·6 12·1	7·7 7·6 7·3	248.6 244.3 235.0	243-8 241-0 237-8	10.1	-2·0 -2·7 -3·2	-3·1 -2·6 -2·6	171.6 169.9 168.1	72· 71· 69·
Jur	ne 9 ly 14*	242·1 233·9 231·7	1/1·0 164·9 162·0	69·8	6·3 5·3	9·8 9·7	11.7 11.5	7·1 7·2	227·5 226·4	234·7 229·3	9.9	-3·1 -5·4	-3.0 -3.9	165·9 162·2	68-1 67-
NORTH		1									10.0			301.0	121.
1984 1985	Annual averages	443·0 452·0	313·3 317·1	129·7 134·9	16·0 16·1	14·6 14·8 14·8	17·5 17·7 17·8	10·4 10·7 10·6	427.0 435.9 433.0	422·1 430·7 -				304·5 304·0	126- 128-
1986** 1987)	448·3 403·3	313·2 284·3	135-1 119-0	15·3 10·5 9·2	13·4	16·3 16·1	9.3	392·8 389·5	392·8 391·3	13.0	-7.6	-6.5	278·3 277·6	114· 113·
1987 Jul Au Se	ly 9 ig 13 ipt 10	398·7 392·8 395·8	280.7 275.7 276.9	118.0 117.0 118.9	8·0 13·3	13-0 13-1	15·8 15·9	9·2 9·3	384·7 382·5	385·5 379·1	12·8 12·6	-5.8 - 6.4	-5·2 -6·6	273.6 269.5	111- 109- 107-
No	ot 8 ov 12 ac 10	377-7 369-3 371-1	266-0 261-2 263-1	111.7 108.0 107.9	12·4 10·4 9·6	12.5 12.2 12.3	15·3 15·0 15·1	8.7 8.4 8.4	-365-4 358-9 361-4	372·0 364·1 360·6	12·1 11·9	$-7.1 \\ -7.9 \\ -3.5$	-6.4 -7.1 -6.2	264·5 259·0 256·2	105- 104-
	n 14 15 11 ar 10	375-6 367-3 358-1	265·0 259·4 253·5	110·6 107·9 104·6	8·9 8·2 7·5	12·4 12·2 11·9	15·2 14·9 14·6	8.7 8.4 8.2	366·8 359·1 350·6	356·1 351·2 347·6	11.6	-4.5 -4.9 -3.6	$-5.3 \\ -4.3 \\ -4.3$	252·2 248·5 246·2	103 102 101
Ma	or 14 ay 12 ne 9	352·6 340·3 329·4	249-4 241-1 233-5	103·2 99·2 96·0	8·5 8·2 7·4	11.7 11.3 10.9	14·3 13·9 13·4	8·1 7·8 7·5	344·1 332·1 322·1	341.0 336.1 331.0	11.1	-6.6 -4.9 -5.1	$ -5.0 \\ -5.0 \\ -5.5 $	241·4 237·8 234·3	99 98 96
	ly 14*	328-8	231.3	97.4	6.4	10.9	13-3	7.6	322.3	323.7	10.7	-7.3	-5.8	229.5	94-

See 1	footnotes	to	table	2.1.
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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Inemployment 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					†per cent employees and
ASSISTED REGIONS‡				unemployed	Carlisle	2,639	1 507	4.000	unemployed
South West Development Areas	5,717	2,813	8,530	13.7	Castleford and Pontefract Chard	5,196 313	1,587 1,967 211	4,226 7,163 524	7·5 13·3 6·0
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	12,645 64,176 82,538	6,847 36,837 46,497	19,492 101,013 129,035	10·7 6·7 7·3	Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,398 2,411	1,780 1,319	4,178 3,730	4·1 5·1
West Midlands Intermediate Areas	131,171	58,496	189,667	11.3	Chesterfield Chichester	6,737 1,313	2,579 755	9,316 2,068	12·0 3·5 5·7
Unassisted All	28,980 160,151	17,244 75,740	46,224 235,891	6·8 10·0	Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	952 1,284 302	690 873 229	1,642 2,157 531	5·7 9·0 4·3
East Midlands Development Areas	1,321	837	2,158	8.8	Clacton	1,455	696	2,151	10.9
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	968 97,188 99,477	488 44,911 46,236	1,456 142,099 145,713	11·8 8·5 8·5	Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	248 2,523 1,321 16,614	198 1,777 837 8,331	446 4,300 2,158 24,945	4·7 5·8 8·8 10·4
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas	18,481	7145	25,626	15.6					
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	84,473 59.020	7,145 34,559 28,059	119,032 87,079	12.6	Crawley Crewe	2,473 2,577	1,358 1,518	3,831 4,095	2·0 8·8
All North West	161,974	69,763	231,737	11.1	Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	864 3,816 372	552 1,714 220	1,416 5,530 592	7·8 11·4 7·5
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	104,302 69,775	40,698 29,247	145,000 99,022	16·1 11·0	Derby	9,672	4,192	13,864	8.7
Unassisted All	57,271 231,348	27,464 97,409	84,735 328,757	9·8 12·4	Devizes Diss Doncaster	339 347 11,072	270 225 4,733	609 572 15,805	4·6 4·7 15·6
North Development Areas	104,110	37,207	141,317	15.3	Dorchester and Weymouth	1,435	805	2,240	6.1
Intermediate Unassisted	14,067 9,916	5,456 5,899	19,523 15,815	11·7 7·6	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell	1,870 21,335	854 9,462	2,724 30,797	7·3 11·4
All	128,093	48,562	176,655	13.6	Durham Eastbourne Evesham	4,881 1,607 712	1,924 928 594	6,805 2,535 1,306	10-2 4-4 4-4
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	35,608 46,865	13,879 18,886	49,487 65,751	14·1 12·0	Exeter	3,514	1,935	5,449	6.1
Unassisted All	6,979 89,452	3,855 36,620	10,834 126,072	9·4 12·4	Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	471 963 1,978	291 457 912	762 1,420 2,890	7·7 14·1 9·0
Scotland Development Areas	123,366	50,105	173,471	15.7	Gainsborough	968	488	1,456	11-8
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	30,524 47,940	14,721 23,836	45,245 71,776	14·1 8·9	Gloucester Goole and Selby	2,694 1,814	1,428 1,060	4,122 2,874	6·0 10·4
UNASSISTED REGIONS	201,830	88,662	290,492	13-0	Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	2,225 1,127 3,041	1,671 688 1,419	3,896 1,815 4,460	6·8 8·4 9·6
South East	335,246	159,522	494,768	6.1	Grimsby	6,613	2,709	9,322	11.4
East Anglia	31,381	17,963	49,344	5.7	Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	3,429 1,254	2,014 759	5,443 2,013	3.0
REAT BRITAIN	000.005				Hartlepool Harwich	5,707 450	1,871 229	7,578	18-9 9-6
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	392,905 390,488 738,097	152,684 168,700 365,590	545,589 559,188 1,103,687	15·4 11·8	Hastings	2,286	1,133	3,419	6.7
II	1,521,490	686,974	2,208,464	7·0 9·2	Haverhill Heathrow	253 20,329	282 10,716	535 31,045	3.6 4.6
orthern Ireland Inited Kingdom	84,823 1,606,313	33,416 720,390	118,239 2,326,703	19·2 9·4	Helston Hereford and Leominster	558 1,970	412 1,251	970 3,221	14·2 7·2
RAVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Hertford and Harlow Hexham	5,776 607	3,366 451	9,142 1,058	3·8 6·5
England Accrington and Rossendale	2,894	1,541	4,435	9.7	Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	1,444 662	1,020 427	2,464 1,089	4-1 6-6
Alireton and Ashfield	4,491 1,052	1,549 493	6,040 1,545	9·5 13·0	Horncastle and Market Rasen	713	441	1,154	10.0
Andover Ashford	574 1,213	464 737	1,038 1,950	3.6 5.8	Huddersfield Hull	5,206 15,596	2,917 6,482	8,123 22,078	9·1 12·0
vlesbury and Wycombe	2,949	1,824	4,773	2.8	Huntingdon and St. Neots	1,107 3,298	983 1,952	2,090 5,250	4·5 4·7
anbury arnsley arnstaple and lifracombe	919 9,517	566 3,179	1,485 12,696	5·9 15·8	Isle of Wight	2,663	1,353	4,016	8.2
arrow-in-Furness	1,418 2,152	761 1,335	2,179 3,487	9-1 9-1	Keighley Kendal Keswick	1,785 557 137	946 419 55	2,731 976 192	8·4 4·2 6·2
asingstoke and Alton ath	1,238 2,310	713 1,451	1,951 3,761	2·6 6·2	Kettering and Market Harborough Kidderminster	1,157 2,044	778 1,328	1,935 3,372	4.5
eccles and Halesworth edford	587 2,344	392 1,297	979 3,641	5·9 4·5		2,102	1,095	3,197	7.1
erwick-on-Tweed icester	536 240	272 262	808 502	8·1 3·1	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston	3,853 348	1,765	5,618	11·4 9·7
ideford irmingham	732 60,592	348 25.943	1,080 86,535	11·7 11·3	Leeds	21,161 360	9,322 266	30,483 626	8·9 4·9
lishop Auckland lackburn	4,131 5,003	1,798 1,983	5,929 6,986	14·4 10·8	Leicester	12,178	5,624	17.802	6.7
llackpool	8,459 212	3,489 182	11,948 394	10.8	Lincoln Liverpool	4,546 59,796	2,150 22,086	6,696 81,882	10-0 17-3
odmin and Liskeard olton and Bury	1,311 14,460	784 6,538	2,095 20,998	4·4 9·6 12·5	London Loughborough and Coalville	188,285 2,630	79,680 1,367	267,965 3,997	7.7 6.4
ournemouth	1,303 4,373	665	1,968	7.9	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,020	498	1,518	11.5
radford ridgwater	4,373 15,852 1,508	1,966 6,493 990	6,339 22,345 2,498	6·6 10·5 8·1	Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield	1,986 535	1,098 341	3,084 876	8·5 7·1
Iridlington and Driffield Iridport	1,367 324	710 188	2,077 512	9·9 6·0	Malton	1,735 197	1,072 163	2,807 360	5·2 4·9
righton	8,008 15,679	4,163 8,156	12,171 23,835	6·8 7·3	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester	951 56,810	503 23,193	1,454 80,003	6·5 10·8
ude urnley	395 2,852	211 1,212	606 4,064	11.0 10.5	Mansfield Matlock Modway and Maidatean	6,250 636	2,136 390	8,386 1,026	13·5 5·0
urton-on-Trent ury St. Edmunds	3,521 718	1,796 529	5,317 1,247	8·1 3·7	Medway and Maidstone	8,581	5,032	13,613	6.5
	866	589	1,455	6.6	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough	654 16,482	586 5,436	1,240 21,918	6·0 17·1
alderdale ambridge	4,477 2,749	2,452	6,929	8.7	Milton Keynes	3,013	1,687 254	4,700	5.5

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S23

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

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 Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,043 458 3,507 2,749 5,998	666 295 2,080 1,507 3,082	1,709 753 5,587 4,256 9,080	7·5 4·7 5·1 9·2 6·4	Worthing Yeovil York	1,932 1,253 4,438	1,051 1,007 2,423	2,983 2,260 6,861	4·1 5·5 8·1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	24,483 210 5,986 675 4,272	9,814 152 2,871 391 2,260	34,297 362 8,857 1,066 6,532	10-2 7-7 11-7 7-6 3-6	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon	2,339 713 2,698 3,721 321	823 435 1,106 1,324 185	3,162 1,148 3,804 5,045 506	18-7 9-9 14-7 15-3 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 Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	9,655 2,069 7,888 8,310 3,325	4,979 1,057 3,826 4,109 1,578	14,634 3,126 11,714 12,419 4,903	11.1 5.2 7.5 8.4 3.2	Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	583 298 328 1,899 2,043	307 132 157 858 997	890 430 485 2,757 3,040	8-6 9-3 17-1 15-0 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	Porthmadoc 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 Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	977 379 491 3,902 160	346 239 329 2,084 121	1,323 618 820 5,986 281	11-5 5-4 7-3 3-5 8-0	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,480 9,493 336 3,466	543 3,398 253 1,729	2,023 12,891 589 5,195	17-2 13-5 8-0 11-3
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	8,919 8,453 11,643 829 1,325	2,985 3,840 6,304 652 770	11,904 12,293 17,947 1,481 2,095	20-6 6-6 7-1 6-2 9-8	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	6,643 1,917 517 951	3,547 835 370 542	10,190 2,752 887 1,493	6-0 17-0 10-6 18-0
Stafford	2,664	1,706	4,370	6·3	Ayr	3,562	1,665	5,227	12-4
Stamford	545	448	993	5·7	Badenoch	258	129	387	10-9
Stockton-on-Tees	8,139	3,088	11,227	14·5	Banff	532	304	836	9-5
Stoke	10,739	5,697	16,436	7·7	Bathgate	4,828	2,157	6,985	14-3
Stroud	1,228	891	2,119	5·9	Berwickshire	352	214	566	11-3
Sudbury	557	408	965	6·2	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	657	334	991	9-6
Sunderland	21,977	7,506	29,483	17·0	Brechin and Montrose	744	525	1,269	10-2
Swindon	3,507	2,085	5,592	5·8	Buckie	255	222	477	11-6
Taunton	1,609	950	2,559	6·2	Campbeltown	408	188	596	15-6
Telford and Bridgnorth	4,905	2,567	7,472	11·5	Crieff	227	128	355	10-4
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	3,363 835 207 400 3,192	1,544 615 134 276 1,480	4,907 1,450 341 676 4,672	12-0 5-7 8-3 6-3 11-3	Cumnock and Sanquhar Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	2,796 2,932 1,343 8,805 4,485 793	1,045 1,743 747 4,035 2,140	3,841 4,675 2,090 12,840 6,625 1,208	25-7 17-1 8-7 13-4 12-7 15-6
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	250 366 1,424 1,134 1,503	169 261 1,042 632 844	419 627 2,466 1,766 2,347	9-3 8-1 5-3 7-8 2-6	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	20,982 905 4,981 571 333	415 8,888 685 2,692 324 249	29,870 1,590 7,673 895 582	10-0 10-1 12-8 8-9 19-0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall Wareham and Swanage Warminster	351 9,362 12,289 279 237	260 3,700 5,273 168 197	611 13,062 17,562 447 434	4·9 11·5 11:2 4·6 6·7	Forres Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	448 603 417 68,662 6,407	249 245 314 241 26,738 2,221	693 917 658 95,400 8,628	9-9 6-0 21-1 15-3 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	361	157	518	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	11·7
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	751	475	1,226	8·4	Keith	315	193	508	11·4
Whitehaven	1,928	989	2,917	8·9	Kelso and Jedburgh	234	133	367	7·1
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
Wiral 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 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
orth East Fife	949	658	1,607	9.6	Northern Ireland				
ban	406	249	655	8.0	Ballymena	2,193	1,059	3,252	13.1
rkney 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
rerui	1,700	030	2,001	52	Craigavon	7,250	3,304	10,554	17.4
eterhead	827	505	1,332	11.0	oraigatori				
hetland Islands	354	257	611	6.2	Dungannon	2,831	1,046	3,877	26.3
kye and Wester Ross	503	256	759	14.6	Enniskillen	2,967	1,106	4,073	22.6
Kye and wester hoss	399	350	749	9.7	Londonderry	9,344	2,531	11,875	26.0
tewartry	2,401	1,224	3,625	10.9	Magherafelt	1,959	783	2,742	26.3
Stirling	2,401	1,224	3,023	10.9	Newry	5,261	1,959	7,220	28.0
	757	397	1,154	16-3	INEWIY	5,201	1,000	1,220	200
tranraer	417	172	589	13.9	Omagh	2,456	956	3,412	20.9
utherland			707		Charles	2,400	667	3,488	30.9
hurso	460	247		10.2	Strabane	2,021	007	3,400	30.9
Vestern Isles	1,527	501	2,028	20.6					
Vick	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 26) February 1986 (p 86), and December 1987 (p 525) 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* (7, 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 nassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

THOUSAND

	Under 2	25			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND I 1986 July Oct	608·7 634·2	247·8 193·9	321·2 317·4	1,177·7 1,145·5	595·5 604·7	312·4 295·4	821·9 815·8	1,729·9 1,715·9	99·7 102·2	67·6 65·6	204·7 207·8	372·1 375·7	1,304·0 1,341·1	627·8 555·0	1,347·8 1,341·0	3,279-1
1987 Jan	620·0	209·4		1,132-8	659·3	302·9	818·6	1,780·8	105·6	65·6	212·4	383.6	1,384-8	578.0	1,334-4	3,297-
Apr	488·1	252·1		1,025-9	598·3	312·9	797·2	1,708·3	93·9	66·7	212·3	372.8	1,180-4	631.6	1,295-1	3,107-
July	504·8	205·6		975-3	535·9	277·8	769·8	1,583·5	83·0	61·0	203·6	347.6	1,123-7	544.4	1,238-3	2,906-
Oct	532·3	142·9		918-7	523·4	246·2	726·5	1,496·1	80·4	54·0	202·2	336.6	1,136-0	443.1	1,172-2	2,751-
1988 Jan	520·9	157.6	214-8	893·3	570-6	239·6	690.7	1,500·8	83-6	49·3	195·1	328-0	1,175·0	446·5	1,100·6	2,722-
Apr	422·4	193.2	188-1	803·7	525-1	243·5	651.5	1,420·1	75-6	47·0	189·6	312-2	1,023·1	483·6	1,029·2	2,536-
July	411·6	163.7	169-5	744·8	465-8	226·6	601.1	1,293·5	67-6	43·2	177·6	288-4	944·9	433·5	948·2	2,326-
MALE 1986 July Oct	354·7 370·6	146·5 114·6	214·8 210·3	715·9 695·5	369·8 377·0	197-4 183-3	652·2 645·6	1,219·4 1,205·9	84·1 85·6	56·5 55·2	155-5 157-6	296·1 298·3	808·7 833·1	400-4 353-2	1,022·5 1,013·5	2,231
1987 Jan	372·2	125-0	202·2	699.5	432·2	184.0	651·4	1,267.5	88·9	54·9	161.6	305·4	893·4	363·9	1,015-2	2,272
Apr	298·5	150-3	190·9	639.7	394·2	191.8	636·3	1,222.4	79·7	55·0	161.5	296·2	772·3	397·2	988-7	2,158
July	302·5	123-1	177·6	603.3	340·5	175.2	614·6	1,130.3	69·6	50·6	154.7	274·9	712·6	349·0	946-8	2,008
Oct	318·4	87-0	162·7	568.1	333·6	157.2	579·3	1,070.0	66·7	45·4	153.4	265·6	718·7	289·6	895-4	1,903
1988 Jan	315·3	97·3	144·4	557·1	373-8	149·9	553.7	1,077·4	69·0	41.0	148-2	258·2	758·1	288·3	846·3	1,892
Apr	258·5	118·5	126·9	503·8	342-2	153·9	521.5	1,017·5	62·2	38.3	143-9	244·3	662·9	310·6	792·2	1,765
July	248·0	99·8	114·0	461·7	295-8	143·3	480.9	920·1	55·2	34.9	134-4	224·5	599·0	278·0	729·3	1,606
FEMALE 1986 July Oct	254·0 263·6	101·3 79·3	106·5 107·1	461·7 450·0	225·7 227·7	115·0 112·1	169·7 170·2	510·4 510·0	15·6 16·7	11.2 10.5	49·2 50·3	76·0 77·4	495·3 508·0	227·5 201·9	325·4 327·5	1,048-
1987 Jan	247.7	84.5	101·2	433·3	227.1	118·9	167·3	513·3	16·6	10.7	50·8	78·2	491.5	214·1	319·3	1,024
Apr	189.7	101.7	94·8	386·3	204.1	121·1	160·8	486·0	14·3	11.6	50·8	76·7	408.1	234·4	306·4	948
July	202.3	82.5	87·3	372·1	195.5	102·6	155·2	453·2	13·4	10.4	48·9	72·6	411.1	195·4	291·4	898
Oct	218.8	56.0	80·8	350·6	189.8	89·0	147·3	426·1	13·7	8.6	48·8	71·0	417.3	153·6	276·9	898
1988 Jan	205-6	60·3	70·4	336-3	196-8	89.6	136-9	423·4	14·6	8·3	46·9	69·8	416-9	158-2	254·3	829
Apr	163-9	74·7	61·2	299-9	182-9	89.6	130-0	402·6	13·4	8·7	45·8	67·8	360-3	173-0	237·0	770
July	163-6	63·9	55·5	283-1	169-9	83.3	120-2	373·4	12·4	8·3	43·2	63·9	346-0	155-5	218·9	720

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

26	UNEMPLOYMENT
2.6	Age and duration: July 1

14, 1988

Ouration of		gions				Female				Male				Female			1.21
nemploymen n weeks	t	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
or less Over 2 and u 4	ipto 4 8	South Ea 11,254 7,498 8,387	10,767 7,857 12,939	2,157 1,354 2,614	24,178 16,709 23,940	8,683 5,185 5,558	6,268 4,221 7,060	487 308 584	15,438 9,714 13,202	Yorks & 5,406 3,656 4,265	Humbers 3,964 3,060 4,628	ide 614 434 743	9,984 7,150 9,636	3,779 2,464 2,584	2,306 1,603 2,416	101 73 138	6,186 4,140 5,138
8 13 26	13 26 52	7,709 15,543 17,175	12,993 27,990 32,765	2,661 6,428 9,139	23,363 49,961 59,079	5,026 10,382 11,763	7,169 16,733 19,219	643 1,476 2,100	12,838 28,591 33,082	3,919 8,268 10,839	4,815 11,549 13,696	862 2,222 3,253	9,596 22,039 27,788	2,411 5,517 7,232	2,516 6,187 7,924	170 439 666	5,097 12,143 15,822
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	1,0710 4,202 2,067 1,011 1,223 86,779	29,016 17,251 11,826 8,848 23,646 195,898	7,402 4,656 3,797 3,388 8,973 52,569	47,128 26,109 17,690 13,247 33,842 335,246	5,527 2,094 948 417 637 56,220	10,716 5,290 3,541 2,538 5,050 87,805	2,124 1,728 1,533 1,325 3,189 15,497	18,367 9,112 6,022 4,280 8,876 159,522	6,572 2,727 1,401 804 1,058 48,915	12,741 9,084 5,462 4,619 15,369 88,987	3,250 4,419 2,099 1,526 4,650 24,072	22,563 16,230 8,962 6,949 21,077 161,974	3,276 1,264 620 355 492 29,994	4,357 2,161 1,336 1,007 2,278 34,091	839 787 572 507 1,386 5,678	8,47 4,21 2,52 1,86 4,15 69,76
or less Over 2 and u 4	ip to 4 8	Greater 1 5,514 3,976 4,780	ondon 5,679 4,388 7,358	920 611 1,155	12,113 8,975 13,293	4,298 2,605 2,857	3,329 2,219 3,555	250 165 310	7,877 4,989 6,722	North We 7,102 5,475 6,398	5,500 4,511 6,711	862 634 1,057	13,464 10,620 14,166	5,042 3,540 3,610	3,134 2,368 3,442	196 162 266	8,372 6,070 7,318
8 13 26	13 26 52	4,616 9,896 11,194	7,773 17,175 20,718	1,237 3,062 4,077	13,626 30,133 35,989	2,771 5,707 6,712	3,820 8,674 9,829	387 766 1,048	6,978 15,147 17,589	5,762 12,039 15,818	6,700 15,839 20,313	1,220 2,880 4,033	13,682 30,758 40,164	3,120 6,974 9,354	3,457 8,682 10,848	266 737 1,092	6,843 16,393 21,294
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	7,427 2,959 1,444 716 785 53,307	19,184 11,616 7,986 5,890 15,067 122,834	3,634 2,448 1,792 1,750 4,716 25,402	30,245 17,023 11,222 8,356 20,568 201,543	3,668 1,384 617 261 347 31,227	6,388 3,238 2,110 1,519 2,881 47,562	1,074 847 740 638 1,513 7,738	11,130 5,469 3,467 2,418 4,741 86,527	9,389 3,756 2,102 1,225 1,858 70,924	18,492 11,711 8,568 6,944 27,745 133,034	3,742 2,604 1,927 1,804 6,627 27,390	31,623 18,071 12,597 9,973 36,230 231,348	4,524 1,700 908 513 723 40,008	6,264 3,063 2,113 1,485 3,795 48,651	1,266 1,036 925 795 2,009 8,750	12,054 5,799 3,946 2,793 6,527 97,40 9
or less Over 2 and u	pto 4	East Ang 1,156 754 877	lia 1,016 740 1,132	184 160 278	2,356 1,654 2,287	986 623 703	666 493 777	47 31 76	1,699 1,147 1,556	North 3,457 2,853 3,539	3,378 2,794 4,262	455 370 658	7,290 6,017 8,459	2,320 1,618 1,897	1,514 1,065 1,750	74 69 104	3,90 2,75 3,75
8 13 26	13 26 52	708 1,459 1,660	1,102 2,359 2,880	313 792 1,099	2,123 4,610 5,639	585 1,298 1,496	768 1,826 2,340	63 179 253	1,416 3,303 4,089	3,110 6,686 8,546	4,037 8,992 11,046	584 1,585 2,316	7,731 17,263 21,908	1,591 3,652 4,751	1,830 4,461 5,510	139 319 523	3,56 8,43 10,78
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	929 400 204 92 145 8,384	2,405 1,366 979 730 2,391 17,100	796 510 397 345 1,023 5,897	4,130 2,276 1,580 1,167 3,559 31,381	542 207 102 52 80 6,674	1,028 455 343 253 522 9,471	247 223 179 147 373 1,818	1,817 885 624 452 975 17,963	4,371 1,610 943 597 973 36,685	9,892 6,011 4,670 4,001 15,478 74,561	2,387 1,829 1,415 1,539 3,709 16,847	16,650 9,450 7,028 6,137 20,160 128,093	2,155 800 437 232 371 19,824	3,019 1,492 1,055 804 1,903 24,403	625 570 471 394 1,047 4,335	5,79 2,86 1,96 1,43 3,32 48,56
or less over 2 and u	pto 4	South W 3,392 2,205	2,936 2,159	733 442	7,061 4,806 6,290	2,613 1,606 1,546	1,931 1,257 1,947	135 89 146	4,679 2,952 3,639	Wales 2,965 2,543 2,432	2,365 1,950 2,928	294 230 389	5,624 4,723 5,749	2,207 1,607 1,294	1,301 968 1,479	58 52 69	3,56 2,62 2,84
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,254 1,802 3,741 4,315	3,249 3,102 6,604 7,956	787 883 2,118 3,154	5,787 12,463 15,425	1,486 3,022 3,542	2,077 4,778 6,201	162 447 714	3,725 8,247 10,457	2,359 4,923 6,374	2,909 7,085 8,720	446 1,110 1,806	5,714 13,118 16,900	1,257 2,789 3,471	1,469 3,649 4,136	113 275 412	2,83 6,71 8,01
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	2,218 727 330 179 235 21,398	6,248 3,487 2,394 1,811 5,115 45,061	2,209 1,432 1,078 905 2,338 16,079	10,675 5,646 3,802 2,895 7,688 82,538	1,370 404 219 122 146 16,076	3,070 1,325 832 648 1,420 25,486	748 556 501 412 1,025 4,935	5,188 2,285 1,552 1,182 2,591 46,497	3,228 994 537 327 473 27,155	7,420 4,119 2,810 2,399 8,752 51,457	1,786 1,191 787 756 2,045 10,840	12,434 6,304 4,134 3,482 11,270 89,452	1,565 425 251 160 196 15,222	2,247 1,025 627 439 1,165 18,505	419 353 272 220 650 2,893	4,23 1,80 1,15 81 2,01 36,62
or less Iver 2 and u 4	pto 4	West Mi 4,711 3,500	dlands 3,416 2,478 4,243	671 431 932	8,798 6,409 8,943	3,498 2,525 2,612	2,147 1,542 2,476	125 98 156	5,770 4,165 5,244	Scotland 4,681 5,093 6,822	4,728 4,338 6,900	654 506 831	10,063 9,937 14,553	3,503 4,024 4,022	4,350 2,743 3,593	264 115 220	8,11 6,88 7,83
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,768 3,688 7,662 9,843	4,243 4,285 10,290 12,913	926 2,340 3,636	8,899 20,292 26,392	2,484 5,332 7,211	2,610 6,658 8,525	197 555 871	5,291 12,545 16,607	5,504 11,143 14,310	6,510 14,505 18,142	889 2,209 3,174	12,903 27,857 35,626	2,810 6,184 8,333	3,266 7,665 9,586	246 570 886	6,32 14,41 18,80
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	6,150 2,473 1,344 764 1,213 45,116	8,175 6,034 5,156 21,181	3,145 2,128 1,804 1,840 6,616 24,469	21,690 12,776 9,182 7,760 29,010 160,151	3,682 1,473 787 375 557 30,536	5,088 2,446 1,682 1,257 3,535 37,966	974 846 706 690 2,020 7,238	9,744 4,765 3,175 2,322 6,112 75,740	9,109 3,240 1,836 890 1,345 63,973	17,284 10,190 7,681 5,836 19,947 116,061	2,937 2,112 1,862 1,745 4,877 21,796	29,330 15,542 11,379 8,471 26,169 201,830	4,429 1,670 833 423 622 36,853	5,424 2,695 1,732 1,179 2,858 45,091	987 743 621 570 1,496 6,718	10,84 5,10 3,18 2,17 4,97 88,6 6
or less Over 2 and u 4	pto 4 8	East Mic 3,312 2,186 2,541	2,765 2,011	512 409 593	6,589 4,606 6,081	2,530 1,649 1,748	1,631 1,174 1,863	92 59 100	4,253 2,882 3,711	Northern 1,210 1,546 2,437	Ireland 1,105 1,153 1,895	129 115 191	2,444 2,814 4,523	1,011 1,398 1,791	1,387 1,164 1,423	51 39 60	2,44 2,60 3,27
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,205 4,613 5,545	3,125	680 1,851 2,556	6,010 14,607 16,574	1,546 3,379 4,001	1,983 4,617 5,605	158 350 537	3,687 8,346 10,143	1,722 3,729 5,354	1,804 4,280 6,443	195 546 739	3,721 8,555 12,536	989 2,003 2,790	1,285 2,799 3,376	86 167 231	2,360 4,969 6,39
52 104 156 208 Over 260	104 156 208 260	3,237 1,276 679 378 454 26,426	8,952 4,430 3,204 2,621 8,273	3,354 2,373 1,747 1,172 2,860	15,543 8,079 5,630 4,171 11,587 99,477	1,784 616 308 154 259 17,974	2,901 1,297 926 674 1,509 24,180	617 416 437 371 945	5,302 2,329 1,671 1,199 2,713 46,236	4,574 2,299 1,254 771 1,087 25,983	7,746 5,907 4,452 3,397 14,248 52,430	752 573 472 421 2,277 6,410	13,072 8,779 6,178 4,589 17,612 84,823	1,886 812 439 256 310 13,685	2,445 1,190 802 511 1,375 17,757	291 215 167 134 533	4,622 2,217 1,408 901 2,218 33,416

* Included in South East.

2 6 Age and duration: July 14, 1988 GREAT BRITAIN Duration of Age groups Under 17 19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over Total 18 n weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 1,674 1,487 2,513 2,044 14,060 18,463 23,746 14,284 3,920 4,059 6,294 5,257 2,455 2,860 4,086 3,485 1,887 2,134 3,242 2,725 43,798 51,609 72,631 53,732 625 543 898 764 2,437 2,496 3,783 2,812 2,731 2,920 4,823 3,280 6,368 6,865 10,448 8,420 2,960 3,183 4,825 3,984 1,784 2,360 3,003 2,558 1,840 2,569 3,050 2,644 1,057 1,670 1,920 1,475 613 1,890 3,594 1,106 1,642 3,331 6,713 4,355 2,326 4,207 8,115 5,054 2,626 5,044 10,221 6,857 10,892 22,294 47,434 32,791 7,031 14,671 32,987 22,743 4,572 9,884 22,290 15,333 3,599 7,640 17,579 11,904 3,152 6,487 15,034 10,203 2,535 5,366 12,587 8,057 2,621 5,530 12,879 8,772 2,959 5,937 14,726 11,132 1,804 3,527 8,809 7,054 46,372 95,808 212,968 145,361 8 13 26 39 13 26 965 0 0 0 4,861 2,180 1,566 3,549 120,139 72,685 54,447 84,635 39 52 65 78 52 65 78 104 5,762 1,847 544 1,031 6,825 2,816 1,427 2,314 25,854 16,363 9,082 13,195 17,702 11,217 7,923 11,926 11,673 7,900 5,995 9,366 9,994 6,656 7,040 12,303 5,986 2,841 1,038 1,130 9,168 6,242 5,031 7,870 7,643 5,161 4,301 6,789 6,488 4,341 3,696 5,838 7,218 5,121 6,804 9,324 156 208 260 9,064 6,977 5,901 23,321 1,537 1,023 904 2,856 104 156 208 over 260 00000 1,767 3,475 1,124 0 16,161 10,316 6,266 8,977 16,220 10,354 7,524 21,391 13,649 9,330 7,227 24,000 11,948 8,629 7,160 25,491 10,234 7,976 6,687 25,447 14,709 10,362 8,466 28,247 21,717 15,890 14,116 40,862 120,481 81,981 64,251 200,592 32,943 45,153 56,483 290,178 213,790 160,749 137,213 122,000 AII. 10,998 129.758 173,435 44,631 1,521,490 104,159 FEMALE One or less Over 1 and 495 393 714 583 499 1,494 2,780 881 1,271 1,125 1,909 1,518 1,139 2,418 5,352 3,674 1,927 1,960 3,003 2,093 1,523 2,662 5,701 3,816 1,509 2,095 2,418 1,882 1,693 3,489 8,030 5,398 1,176 1,469 1,683 1,496 1,421 2,925 6,962 4,497 657 908 1,051 925 926 2,149 5,318 4,105 1,875 2,243 3,359 1,967 1,624 2,973 6,396 4,476 9,982 13,890 15,856 8,450 6,178 12,769 28,300 19,750 3,789 4,490 6,157 5,015 4,313 9,437 22,969 16,416 2,073 2,595 3,266 2,617 2,347 5,181 12,884 8,861 1,723 2,296 2,490 2,027 1,735 3,605 8,373 5,526 865 1,168 1,420 1,155 1,102 2,508 6,078 4,180 up to 27,347 34,641 43,331 29,734 24,502 51,618 119,132 81,614 24 6 8 13 26 8 13 26 39 29 34 833 0 0 0 4,717 1,376 421 750 39 52 65 78 3,593 1,604 1,202 2,928 12,511 5,424 2,300 2,679 52 65 78 104 5,041 1,884 963 1,815 14,376 7,564 3,385 4,964 4,354 2,255 1,415 1,797 7,003 3,185 1,593 1,753 4,079 2,534 1,829 2,484 3,547 2,416 1,889 2,664 3,522 2,409 2,038 3,450 3,891 2,488 2,117 4,134 67,491 33,163 19,178 29,475 24 24 26 57 104 156 208 /er 260 156 208 260 1,461 0 0 2,672 743 0 6,517 4,668 2,803 4,083 3,116 1,823 1,256 4,658 2,209 1,248 876 2,705 2,412 1,310 881 2,298 5,670 4,609 3,743 7,499 7,112 6,086 5,302 13,824 0 3,630 2,260 1,455 2,764 4,212 2,937 2,073 4,111 0 146 131 129 316 39,157 25,815 18,518 42,258 00 8,672 25,670 33,473 38,031 163,535 106,353 60,356 44,497 47,549 45,478 51,416 60.993 951 686,974 UNITED KINGDOM Age groups Under 17 17 18 19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 45-59 employment weeks 60 and Total over ALE 14,323 18,931 24,687 15,189 635 564 933 805 1,723 1,540 2,656 2,183 2,484 2,585 3,952 2,977 2,823 3,038 5,081 3,448 6,527 7,086 10,859 8,773 ne or less 4,012 4,191 6,530 5,472 3,034 3,278 4,996 4,131 2,523 2,927 4,233 3,608 1,944 2,198 3,340 2,822 1,823 2,397 3,093 2,621 1,879 2,612 3,130 2,692 1,077 1,697 1,955 1,512 44,807 53,044 75,445 56,233 1 and up to 637 1,956 3,772 1,126 2,459 4,436 8,634 5,372 2,753 5,281 10,737 7,258 1,745 3,484 7,059 4,533 11,524 23,331 49,604 34,418 7,329 15,304 34,429 23,854 4,765 10,267 23,221 16,060 3,739 7,923 18,228 12,476 3,253 6,720 15,579 10,639 2,627 5,523 12,978 8,393 2,694 5,645 13,201 9,060 3,031 6,048 15,050 11,359 1,838 3,611 9.022 7,209 48,394 99,529 221,523 151,757 8 13 26 39 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 52 65 78 104 1,001 0 0 0 6,087 1,968 560 1,060 5,242 2,359 1,705 3,810 7,425 3,094 1,600 2,606 27,322 17,400 9,830 14,496 18,653 11,903 8,517 12,909 12,309 8,415 6,438 10,067 9,619 6,603 5,342 8,446 8,030 5,476 4,599 7,295 126,279 76,810 57,742 90,287 6,773 4,564 3,920 6,225 7,481 5,283 6,954 9,635 10,208 6,819 7,191 12,558 6,129 2,926 1,086 1,180 104 156 208 Iver 260 156 208 260 18,007 11,480 7,037 10,064 1,875 3,820 1,214 17,866 11,507 8,298 23,738 14,916 10,231 7,890 26,522 12,925 9,385 7,748 28,163 11,089 8,679 7,255 27,987 9,674 7,483 6,322 25,477 0000 15,261 10,795 8,849 30,258 22,204 16,294 14,474 42,856 1,623 1,091 967 3,139 129,260 88,159 68,840 218,204 III 11,429 34,598 47,890 60,178 307,643 227,552 171,306 146,036 129,892, 110,263 135,050 46,062 1,606,313 cMALE One or less ver 1 and up to 2 4 178,414 501 403 727 598 1,291 1,156 1,996 1,586 1,970 2,022 3,115 2,183 1,930 2,376 3,645 2,090 10,202 14,321 16,756 9,163 3,910 4,768 6,532 5,265 2,159 2,813 3,536 2,804 1,797 2,472 2,662 2,148 1,573 2,259 2,587 1,977 1,218 1,561 1,780 1,566 681 933 1,090 960 887 1,218 1,501 1,197 28,126 36,311 45,932 31,543 512 1,540 2,874 894 1,188 2,517 5,510 3,785 4,513 9,856 23,876 17,073 1,699 3,114 6,669 4,716 6,748 13,317 29,501 20,537 2,510 5,455 13,518 9,273 1,834 3,821 8,767 5,793 6 8 13 26 1,598 2,817 5,978 3,992 1,781 3,650 8,359 5,611 1,486 3,052 7,241 4,661 951 2,232 5,480 4,226 8 13 26 39 1,145 2,596 6,294 4,333 25,967 53,978 124,101 84,928 2 11 34 34 853 0 0 0 0 52 65 78 104 39 52 65 78 4,859 1,424 431 765 0 3,777 1,684 1,253 3,070 1,503 5,473 2,017 1,030 1,954 2,809 15,061 8,037 3,654 5,423 7,150 7,306 3,373 1,695 1,914 2,429 4,560 2,396 1,518 1,896 2,569 70,574 34,933 20,250 31,255 41,374 13,042 5,724 2,445 2,915 3,393 4,270 2,670 1,918 2,601 3,794 3,691 2,516 1,974 2,795 4,383 3,657 2,501 2,123 3,585 5,871 3,999 2,564 2,180 4,276 7,323 26 27 29 61 150 104 156 208 Over 260 156 208 260 1,387 933 2,451 0 773 0 5,077 3,059 4,393 2,011 1,382 5,021 1,368 953 2,925 2,367 1,518 2,921 3,081 2,156 4,311 4,775 3,853 7,781 6,242 5,428 14,304 27,223 19,419 44,476 142 137 369

AII

8,902 26,508

34,962

40.295

172,399

111,726

64,031

47,004

49,856

47,472

53,317

62,869

1.049

720,390

UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT Age 2.7

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	116·3 134·8	247.6 239.6	611·5 544·2	711·8 667·7	458·2 431·4	413·5 397·0	280·4 275·2	67·1 61·4	Thousand 2,906·5 2,751·4
Oct	134.0	239.0	544.2	007.7	431.4	337.0	LIJL	014	2,1014
1988 Jan Apr July	119·4 106·0 81·4	229.6 202.0 183.3	544·3 495·7 480·0	673·3 633·1 574·6	434-8 411-5 372-8	392·8 375·5 346·1	270.6 260.0 241.3	57·4 52·2 47·1	2,722·2 2,536·0 2,326·7
1007 1.1		f number unem 8.5	21.0	24.5	15.8	14.2	9.6	2.3	Per cent 100-0
1987 July Oct	4·0 4·9	8.5	19.8	24.5	15.8	14.2	10.0	2.2	100.0
1988 Jan Apr July	4·4 4·2 3·5	8·4 8·0 7·9	20·0 19·5 20·6	24.7 25.0 24.7	16·0 16·2 16·0	14·4 14·8 14·9	9·9 10·3 10·4	2·1 2·1 2·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
MALE 1987 July Oct	66·6 76·8	145-8 139-5	390·8 351·8	491·2 462·7	342·2 322·6	297·0 284·7	209·1 205·2	65-8 60-3	Thousand 2,008-5 1,903-6
1988 Jan Apr July	67·1 59·8 46·0	135-4 119-6 108-1	354·7 324·4 307·6	470-0 441-5 398-9	325·9 307·9 275·9	281-6 268-1 245-3	201-8 193-2 178-4	56-5 51-1 46-1	1,892·7 1,765·7 1,606·3
and the second second		f number unem	ployed			a family of the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the second second	Per cent
1987 July Oct	3·3 4·0	7·3 7·3	19·5 18·5	24·5 24·3	17·0 16·9	14·8 15·0	10·4 10·8	3·3 3·2	100·0 100·0
1988 Jan Apr July	3·5 3·4 2·9	7·2 6·8 6·7	18·7 18·4 19·2	24·8 25·0 24·8	17·2 17·4 17·2	14·9 15·2 15·3	10.7 10.9 11.1	3·0 2·9 2·9	100·0 100·0 100·0
									Thousand
FEMALE 1987 July Oct	49·7 58·1	101·7 100·1	220·7 192·4	220·6 205·0	116·1 108·8	116·5 112·3	71·3 70·0	1·4 1·1	898-0 847-8
1988 Jan Apr July	52·4 46·2 35·4	94·3 82·4 75·3	189·6 171·3 172·4	203·3 191·6 175·8	108-9 103-6 96-9	111·2 107·3 100·8	68·9 66·7 62·9	0·9 1·1 1·0	829·5 770·3 720·4
		f number unem	ployed						Percen
1987 July Oct	5·5 6·9	11·3 11·8	24·6 22·7	24.6 24.2	12-9 12-8	13·0 13·2	7·9 8·3	0·2 0·1	100-0 100-0
1988 Jan Apr July	6·3 6·0 4·9	11-4 10-7 10-4	22·9 22·2 23·9	24·5 24·9 24·4	13·1 13·5 13·4	13·4 13·9 14·0	8·3 8·7 8·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	100-0 100-0 100-0

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 Oct	203·2 170·4	135·0 141·8	188·8 251·6	191·1 202·0	405·7 370·2	544·4 443·1	1,238·3 1,172·2	Thousan 2,906·5 2,751·4
1988 Jan Apr July	178-9 136-0 162-3	91·3 120·5 121·4	209·4 183·0 162·1	235·3 197·0 153·5	460·1 386·7 345·6	446·5 483·6 433·5	1,100.6 1,029.2 948.2	2,722·2 2,536·0 2,326·7 Per cer
1987 July Oct	7.0 6.2	4·6 5·2	6·5 9·1	6·6 7·3	14·0 13·5	18·7 16·1	42·6 42·6	100-0 100-0
1988 Jan Apr July	6·6 5·4 7·0	3·4 4·8 5·2	7·7 7·2 7·0	8.6 7.8 6.6	16·9 15·2 14·9	16·4 19·1 18·6	40·4 40·6 40·8	100-0 100-0 100-0
MALE 1987 July Oct	122-0 109-2	84·6 88·8	120·8 156·7	122·0 129·0	263·2 235·0	349·0 289·6	946·8 895·4	Thousan 2,008∙5 1,903∙6
1988 Jan Apr July	108-6 87-2 97-9	58.6 80.0 75.4	140·2 119·5 104·6	155·0 125·9 99·5	295-6 250-2 221-5	288-3 310-6 278-0	846·3 792·2 729·3	1,892·7 1,765·7 1,606·3 • Per cer
1987 July Oct	6-1 5-7	4·2 4·7	6·0 8·2	6·1 6·8	13·1 12·3	17·4 15·2	47·1 47·0	100-0 100-0
1988 Jan Apr July	5·7 4·9 6·1	3·1 4·5 4·7	7·4 6·8 6·5	8·2 7·1 6·2	15-6 14-2 13-8	15·2 17·6 17·3	44·7 44·9 45·4	100-0 100-0 100-0
FEMALE 1987 July Oct	81·1 61·2	50·4 53·1	68·0 94·9	69·1 72·9	142·4 135·2	195∙4 153∙6	291·4 276·9	Thousan 898-0 847-8
1988 Jan Apr July	70-3 48-7 64-4	32·7 40·5 45·9	69·2 63·5 57·5	80·3 71·0 54·0	164·5 136·5 124·1	158·2 173·0 155·5	254·3 237·0 218·9	829·5 770·3 720·4
1987 July Oct	9.0 7.2	imber unemployed 5·6 6·3	7·6 11·2	7·7 8·6	15·9 15·9	21.8 18.1	32·4 32·7	Per cer 100-0 100-0
1988 Jan Apr July	8·5 6·3 8·9	3·9 5·3 6·4	8·3 8·2 8·0	9·7 9·2 7·5	19·8 17·7 17·2	19·1 22·5 21·6	30·7 30·8 30·4	100-0 100-0 100-0

S28 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
OUTH EAST Edfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	8,628 4,488 813 2,132 1,195	4,383 1,844 639 1,138 762	13,011 6,332 1,452 3,270 1,957	tpercent employees and unemployed 5.5 '	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham	5,351 562 1,203 723 695 536	3,027 364 627 450 341 310	8,378 926 1,830 1,173 1,036 846	†per cent employees an unemployed 3∙0
erkshire Brackneil Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenheac Wokingham	7,454 794 892 2,312 1,706 1,066 684	3,815 521 535 832 841 549 537	11,269 1,315 1,427 3,144 2,547 1,615 1,221	3.3	Mid Sussex Worthing Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent	670 962 201,543 3,415 4,941 3,382 9,350	406 529 88,527 1,467 2,592 1,935 4,062	1,076 1,491 288,070 4,882 7,533 5,317 13,412	7.5
uckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	6,130 1,051 519 2,737 464 1,359	3,555 748 345 1,466 251 745	9,685 1,799 864 4,203 715 2,104	3.7	Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	3,996 8,029 64 6,330 5,840 6,852 5,202	2,069 3,443 29 2,559 2,879 3,369 2,592	6,065 11,472 93 8,889 8,719 10,221 7,794	
ast Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	11,520 4,636 1,101 1,581 1,841 907 734 720	5,986 2,170 576 727 965 621 424 503	17,506 6,806 1,677 2,308 2,806 1,528 1,158 1,223	6-4	Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	7,406 11,995 6,724 9,646 2,953 3,290 2,717 3,784 9,087	3,275 4,419 2,832 4,195 1,638 1,833 1,560 2,040 3,725	10,681 16,414 9,556 13,841 4,591 5,123 4,277 5,824 12,812	
seex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	21,578 3,018 1,081 678 1,072 1,330 1,991 1,427 1,414 488 725 3,134 2,684	12,553 1,797 814 330 640 1,016 1,379 815 752 335 431 1,384 1,105 1,480 275	34,131 4,815 1,895 1,008 1,712 2,346 3,370 2,242 2,166 823 1,156 4,518 3,257 4,164	6.3	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Stutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth EAST ANGLIA	4,585 1,503 13,805 9,929 2,747 9,209 4,080 1,977 12,219 1,918 10,310 6,505 7,752	2,083 784 5,286 3,936 1,287 1,129 4,292 977 2,823 2,660 3,302	6,668 2,287 19,091 13,865 4,034 12,567 6,177 3,106 16,511 2,895 13,133 9,166 11,054	
lampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	384 23,526 1,129 750 1,024 1,065 1,271 446	275 12,408 627 548 684 795 982 334	659 35,934 1,756 1,298 1,708 1,860 2,253 780	5.6	Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	9,027 1,590 426 1,459 1,192 3,755 605	5,110 825 323 764 1,063 1,670 465	14,137 2,415 749 2,223 2,255 5,425 1,070	4-8
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	2,379 1,852 4,947 796 6,158 856 853	1,085 1,027 2,315 519 2,563 504 425	3,464 2,879 7,262 1,315 8,721 1,360 1,278		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk	14,076 1,358 943 2,805 1,226 4,255 1,060	7,558 933 667 1,303 751 1,829 764	21,634 2,291 1,610 4,108 1,977 6,084 1,824	7.2
lertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Watford Welwyn Hatfield	10,011 1,009 1,232 788 916 1,113 1,081 1,117 692 1,057 1,008	5,873 629 752 526 472 734 604 581 377 571 627	15,884 1,638 1,984 1,312 1,388 1,847 1,685 1,698 1,069 1,628 1,635	3.6	West Norfolk Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	2,429 8,278 803 432 2,351 590 862 899 2,341	1,311 5,295 581 367 1,241 471 740 566 1,329	3,740 13,573 1,384 799 3,592 1,061 1,602 1,465 3,670	5.0
sle of Wight Medina South Wight (ent Ashford Canterbury Dartford	2,663 1,609 1,054 24,263 1,245 2,257 1,113	1,353 843 510 13,223 759 1,274 653	4,016 2,452 1,564 37,486 2,004 3,531 1,766	8·2 6·6	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	20,184 1,726 12,067 1,234 1,448 845 2,864	10,869 892 5,541 857 1,159 681 1,739	31,053 2,618 17,608 2,091 2,607 1,526 4,603	7.4
Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale	1,870 1,519 1,958 1,427 2,812 1,007 1,978 2,161	653 854 961 1,046 819 1,676 600 912 1,275 1,544	2,724 2,480 3,004 2,246 4,488 1,607 2,890 3,436 4,907		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith	10,762 1,292 1,954 11 2,504 1,326 1,830	5,806 830 1,028 7 1,306 778 840	16,568 2,122 2,982 18 3,810 2,104 2,670	11-4
Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherweil Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	3,363 854 699 5,528 1,092 2,098 983 759 596	1,544 499 351 3,151 758 974 502 469 448	4,907 1,353 1,050 8,679 1,850 3,072 1,485 1,228 1,044	3.6	Restormel Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay	1,845 21,489 1,423 2,167 790 1,606 8,264 983 1,424 3,095	1,017 11,450 843 1,088 556 885 4,019 705 904 1,426	2,862 32,939 2,266 3,255 1,346 2,491 12,283 1,688 2,328 4,521	8.9
Urrey Embridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spetthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley	7,051 744 534 917 525 818 522 730 453 487	3,668 439 238 417 247 412 288 439 287 275	10,719 1,183 772 1,334 772 1,230 810 1,230 810 1,169 740 762 940		Torridge West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	1,056 681 8,795 3,319 437 585 369 1,810 369	4,461 4,370 232 346 281 893 234	4,521 1,623 1,138 13,256 4,689 669 931 650 2,703 603	5.9

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S29

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 **Area statistics**

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

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate	
	-		-	†per cent employees and unemployed	Nottinghamable	34,622	13,630	†p er ur 48,252	ner cent nployees and nemployed 10.4	
loucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud ⁻ Tewkesbury	7,802 1,757 529 1,143 2,127 1,262 984	4,669 847 392 800 1,033 928 669	12,471 2,604 921 1,943 3,160 2,190 1,653	5-8	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	3,924 3,466 2,273 2,442 4,083 2,816 13,865	1,261 1,592 1,120 1,201 1,385 1,236 4,869	48,232 5,185 5,058 3,393 3,643 5,468 4,052 18,734	10-4	Purham Chester-le-Stre Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale
omerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	8,329 1,128 1,598 1,531 518 1,554	4,395 869 1,076 910 310 1,230	10,724 1,997 2,674 2,441 828 2,784	6-5	Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	28,803	966 12,393	2,719 41,196	11.6	Teesdale Wear Valley Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon- Blyth Valley
/litshire Kennet North Wittshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	7,177 575 1,218 1,151 2,963 1,270	4,847 479 968 786 1,673 941	12,024 1,054 2,186 1,937 4,636 2,211	5.4	Humberside Beverley Boothfery Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	1,629 1,444 2,173 1,551 1,425 4,089 888 13,014	1,073 764 1,001 883 862 1,489 592 4,765	2,702 2,208 3,174 2,434 2,287 5,578 1,480 17,779		Castle Morpeti Tynedale Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upo North Tynesid South Tynesid
EST MIDLANDS						2,590 11,925	964 6,906	3,554 18,831	7.2	South Tynesid Sunderland
lereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Reddlich South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	11,811 1,791 1,080 509 1,221 1,636 665 1,796 1,203 1,910	7,290 1,063 687 306 680 1,016 440 946 905 1,247	19,101 2,854 1,767 815 1,901 2,652 1,105 2,742 2,108 3,157	7.5	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	588 1,050 1,668 540 949 2,471 1,527 3,132	432 667 1,066 466 679 1,117 1,055 1,424	1,020 1,717 2,734 1,006 1,628 3,588 2,582 4,556		WALES Clwyd Alyn and Dees Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Bhuddian
ropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	8,563 740 832 590 1,634	4,827 561 557 321 982	13,390 1,301 1,389 911 2,616	8.9	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	58,675 10,671 12,977 11,144 23,933	23,002 3,528 5,249 4,324 9,901	81,677 14,199 18,176 15,468 33,834	14.7	Wrexham Mae Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr
South Shropshire The Wrekin	530 4,237	336 2,070	866 6,307		West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale	62,571 15,548 4,477	27,462 6,420 2,452	90,033 21,968 6,929	9.9	Llanelli Preseli South Pembrol
affordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	23,138 2,395 2,065 1,558 2,607 2,296	12,955 1,342 1,216 991 1,471 1,375	36,091 3,737 3,281 2,549 4,078 3,671	8-4	Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	9,437 21,616 11,493	4,622 9,509 4,459	14,059 31,125 15,952		Gwent Blaenau Gwer Islwyn Monmouth Newport
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,032 1,214 6,934 2,035	1,311 968 3,223 1,058	3,343 2,182 10,157 3,093		NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	24,153 3,415 1,036 2,359	12,116 1,583 786 1,330	36,269 4,998 1,822 3,689	9.6	Torfaen Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon
arwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	8,770 1,183 3,076 1,419 1,053 2,039	5,761 813 1,654 1,076 845 1,373	14,531 1,996 4,730 2,495 1,898 3,412	7.1	Ellesmare Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,718 5,544 2,121 2,548 4,412	1,178 2,220 1,269 1,475 2,275	3,896 7,764 3,390 4,023 6,687		Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon— Isle of Angle Mid-Glamorgan
est Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Weisall Wolverhampton	107,871 48,190 12,016 8,853 12,595 4,796 9,526 11,895	44,907 18,656 5,641 4,317 5,173 2,673 3,726 4,721	152,778 66,846 17,657 13,170 17,768 7,469 13,252 16,616	11.6	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle	37,265 4,812 5,488 2,835 1,712 1,112 1,834 3,862 1,987 4,591	17,207 1,846 2,057 1,190 1,128 584 964 1,783 1,145 1,711	54,472 6,658 7,545 4,025 2,840 1,696 2,798 5,645 3,132 6,302	10.2	Nid-Giamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Vall Taff-Ely Powys Brecknock Montgomery
AST MIDLANDS					Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale	472	384 714	856 1,959		Radnor South Glamoro
rbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	26,845 2,570 2,622	11,815 1,243 953	38,660 3,813 3,575		South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,802 3,505 2,008	1,136 1,605 960	2,938 5,110 2,968		Cardiff Vale of Glamo
Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,622 3,930 8,119 2,533 1,567 3,213 1,393 898	953 1,473 3,235 1,127 1,009 1,463 720 592	3,575 3,575 5,403 11,354 3,660 2,576 4,676 2,113 1,490		Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford	91,252 9,215 3,948 26,104 6,579 6,662 9,957	39,044 3,892 2,108 9,138 3,165 3,190 3,571	130,296 13,107 6,056 35,242 9,744 9,852 13,528	11.5	West Glamorga Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND
icestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough	17,063 788 1,943 512	8,581 573 1,277 375	25,644 1,361 3,220 887		Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	6,036 6,518 5,601 10,632	3,215 3,109 2,508 5,148	13,528 9,251 9,627 8,109 15,780		Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and La Roxburgh
Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,098 9,588 505 1,775 539 315	737 3,822 439 719 354 285	1,835 13,410 944 2,494 893 600		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens	78,678 10,937 33,959 11,457 7,835 14,490	29,042 3,653 12,085 4,798 2,945 5,561	107,720 14,590 46,044 16,255 10,780 20,051	17.4	Tweedale Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling
ncolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven	12,763 1,205 2,755 3,405 1,273	6,890 625 1,287 1,402 867	19,653 1,830 4,042 4,807 2,140	9.1	Wirral NORTH	29 684		39.818	16.7	* Unemploymen † The number o tables 2:1, 2:2 a
South Holland South Kesteven	859 1,670 1,596	683 1,096 930	2,140 1,542 2,766 2,526		Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh	5,302 7,200 9,043	10,134 1,746 2,529 2,771	7,048 9,729 11,814		markets.
West Lindsey Inthamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	8,184 1,229 593 590 994	5,320 775 627 458 654	13,504 2,004 1,220 1,048 1,648	5.7	Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Cotiela	9,043 8,139 10,150 2,389 1,884 2,390	6,034 1,333 1,137 1,413	11,227 16,184 3,722 3,021 3,803	7.9	
Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	3,204 413 1,161	1,777 347 682	4,981 760 1,843		Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,029 489 969	1,031 408 712	3,060 897 1,681		

onemployment in oca	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				per cent mployees and	A Contraction of the second		-		†per cent employees and unemployed 10.9
Purham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Seciedaton	21,601 1,789 3,511 3,803 2,478	8,538 751 1,531 1,311 1,080	30,139 2,540 5,042 5,114 3,558	inémployed 13-4	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	3,865 759 1,616 399 1,091	2,306 507 866 350 583	6,171 1,266 2,482 749 1,674	
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,097 3,028 475 2,420	1,333 1,265 289 978	5,430 4,293 764 3,398		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	12,350 4,401 6,720 1,229	6,060 2,074 3,104 882	18,410 6,475 9,824 2,111	13.7
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	9,068 850 603 2,882 1,110 824 2,799	3,783 422 295 1,108 504 544 910	12,851 1,272 898 3,990 1,614 1,368 3,709	11.7	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	10,592 1,807 5,520 870 587 1,808	6,203 1,054 2,654 670 476 1,349	16,795 2,861 8,174 1,540 1,063 3,157	7.3
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	57,590 9,320 14,693 8,118 8,919 16,540	20,073 3,270 5,329 2,987 2,985 5,502	77,663 12,590 20,022 11,105 11,904 22,042	14.8	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	7,127 258 972 2,199 683 391 1,798 371 455	3,193 129 402 931 331 184 858 175 183	10,320 387 1,374 3,130 1,014 575 2,656 546 638	11-7
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Glyndwr	10,487 1,636 1,362 1,767 788	5,071 937 698 731 459	15,558 2,573 2,060 2,498 1,247	11-3	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	26,760 16,826 2,382 2,527 5,025	11,635 7,177 1,080 1,034 2,344	38,395 24,003 3,462 3,561 7,369	10-6
Riuddlan Wrexham Maelor Dried Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	1,846 3,088 10,203 1,411 1,708 997 2,202 2,405 1,480	759 1,487 4,638 653 879 511 961 1,091 543	2,065 4,575 14,841 2,064 2,587 1,508 3,163 3,496 2,023	13-6	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Ciydebank Ciydebank Ciydebank Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame Dumbarton	114,338 1,814 682 48,741 2,555 1,801 2,344 2,818 6,607 2,932	46,149 977 440 16,762 921 894 1,322 1,011 2,717 1,743	160,487 2,791 1,122 65,503 3,476 2,695 3,666 3,829 9,324 4,675	15.8
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen Gwynedd	14,371 3,131 2,096 1,430 4,879 2,835 7,118	6,029 1,018 808 880 2,003 1,320 3,259	20,400 4,149 2,904 2,310 6,882 4,155 10,377 1,764	12-4	East Kilbride East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell	2,446 881 4,460 6,227 3,182 3,684 5,378 6,534	1,496 693 1,837 2,088 1,382 1,821 2,142 2,653	3,942 1,574 6,297 8,315 4,564 5,505 7,520 9,187	
Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mor— Isle of Anglesey	1,211 2,236 537 658 2,476	553 894 280 331 1,201	1,764 3,130 817 989 3,677		Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside region Angus City of Durdee	8,595 2,657 13,563 2,380 8,415 2,769	3,921 1,329 6,608 1,462 3,702	12,516 3,986 20,171 3,842 12,117	12.0
Mid- Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil	18,734 2,698 2,253	6,461 939 727	25,195 3,637 2,980	14.6	Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	2,768 489	1,444 243	4,212 732	10.9
Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley	3,990 2,954 3,743 3,096	1,490 968 1,161	5,480 3,922 4,904		Shetland Islands Western Isles	354 1,527	257 501	611 2,028	6-2 20-6
Taff-Ely Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,966 758 887 321	1,176 1 ,206 374 588 244	4,272 3,172 1,132 1,475 565	8.6	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh	1,975 1,955 2,484	916 1,042 1,094	2,891 2,997 3,578	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,788 10,821 2,967	5,349 3,906 1,443	19,137 14,727 4,410	10-3	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	2,193 1,259 1,081 21,748	1,059 421 639 7,429	3,252 1,680 1,720 29,177	
West Glamorgan Afan Liw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND	12,785 1,676 1,713 2,030 7,366	4,607 531 672 820 2,584	17,392 2,207 2,385 2,850 9,950	13-2	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Deny Down	1,286 1,923 2,789 1,809 3,685 7,406 2,043	7,429 678 1,064 1,077 679 1,571 1,900 1,058	29,177 1,964 2,987 3,866 2,488 5,256 9,306 3,101 3,101	
Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,805 352 603 595 255	963 214 314 290 145	2,768 566 917 885 400	7.3	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherateit Moyle	2,831 2,967 1,363 1,938 3,839 1,959 1,024	1,046 1,106 614 631 1,901 783 298	3,877 4,073 1,977 2,569 5,740 2,742 1,322	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	9,060 1,811 4,784 2,465	4,544 768 2,505 1,271	13,604 2,579 7,289 3,736	13-0	Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	5,261 2,914 1,814 2,456 2,821	1,959 1,540 1,288 956 687	7,220 4,454 3,102 3,412 3,488	

e is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas. mployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This in on different bases from the percentage rates given in 2-3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in *table 2-4*. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	1	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Epsom and Ewell	718	329	1,047
Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire	3,003 933 1,810 1,748 1,134	1,148 683 924 882 746	4,151 1,616 2,734 2,630 1,880	Esher Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne	501 704 566 697 634 548 730	295 312 259 415 321 248 439	796 1,016 825 1,112 955 796 1,169
Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury	971 754	597 456	1,568 1,210	Woking West Sussex	847	424	1,271
Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,438 1,120 1,706 889 576	542 448 841 473 458	1,980 1,568 2,547 1,362 1,034	Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,015 723 789 536 576 750	536 450 398 310 349 455	1,551 1,173 1,187 846 925 1,205
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham	720 607 929	513 335 517	1,233 942 1,446	Worthing Greater London Barking	962	529	2,533
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe	531 2,284 1,059	336 1,295 559	867 3,579 1,618	Battersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath	3,283 1,321 5,417 908	1,318 597 1,328 574	4,601 1,918 6,745 1,482
East Sussex Beshill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden	692 2,306 2,330 1,181 1,717 1,841 943 510	400 1,029 1,141 616 802 965 634 399	1,092 3,335 3,471 1,797 2,519 2,806 1,577 909	Bow and Popular Brent East Brent North Brent South Carshaltonn and Wallington Chelsea Chingford Chipping Barnet Chipping Barnet	4,893 3,945 1,685 3,720 1,874 1,146 1,994 1,300 851 948	1,495 1,613 858 1,591 903 539 927 618 546 496	6,388 5,558 2,543 5,311 2,777 1,685 2,921 1,918 1,397 1,444
Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich	2,288 1,193 935 801 1,072 1,028 1,149 1,569 1,905	1,299 835 713 409 640 777 653 835 925	3,587 2,028 1,648 1,210 1,712 1,805 1,802 2,404 2,830	Croydon Central Croydon North East Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich Ealing North Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton	1,515 1,680 1,907 738 1,582 2,430 1,786 2,410 2,656 2,109	671 908 884 416 767 1,053 853 1,046 1,470 974	2,186 2,588 2,791 1,154 2,349 3,483 2,639 3,456 4,126 3,083
North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend West Thurrock Hampshire	1,440 894 663 1,286 1,892 1,242 2,221	934 576 470 960 752 632 1,143	2,374 1,470 1,133 2,246 2,644 1,874 3,364	Eltham Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford Feitham and Heston Finchley Fulham Greenwich	1,729 1,711 1,382 1,727 1,910 1,298 3,048 2,457	755 883 735 884 1,137 762 1,439 1,025	2,484 2,594 2,117 2,611 3,047 2,060 4,487 3,482
Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest	990 947 859 1,482 1,132 1,389 2,109 892	675 489 624 904 802 1,090 932 452	1,665 1,436 1,483 2,386 1,934 2,479 3,041 1,344	Hackney North and Stoke Newingt Hackney South and Shoreditch Harmpersmith Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	6,333 3,676 3,102 1,744 1,209 1,146 1,373	2,166 2,253 1,393 1,485 952 686 661 661	7,828 8,586 5,069 4,587 2,696 1,895 1,807 2,034
North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Tichen Southampton Test Winchester	691 1,721 3,496 1,307 3,053 2,647 811	461 893 1,575 756 1,293 1,050 412	1,152 2,614 5,071 2,063 4,346 3,697 1,223	Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	1,419 4,927 1,012 3,988 1,216 1,952 4,940 4,147	623 1,958 639 1,850 652 929 2,019 1,706	2,042 6,885 1,651 5,838 1,868 2,881 6,959 5,853
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans St evenage	1,097 680 986 1,070 817 876 1,215 1,213	685 434 512 700 471 472 669 687	1,782 1,114 1,498 1,770 1,288 1,348 1,884 1,800	Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West	2,591 993 2,375 2,787 4,767 3,008 1,651 3,183 3,019	1,156 484 984 1,158 1,794 1,144 745 1,174 1,085	3,747 1,477 3,359 3,945 6,561 4,152 2,396 4,357 4,104
Watford Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,017 1,040	631 612	1,648 1,652	Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	3,007 4,500 747	1,099 1,703 477	4,106 6,203 1,224
Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	2,663	1,353	4,016	' Orpington Peckham Putney	961 5,191 1,802 766	510 1,771 775	1,4/1 6,962 2,577
Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	1,245 1,758 1,341 1,730 2,059 1,978	759 998 816 774 1,230 912	2,004 2,756 2,157 2,504 3,289 2,890	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Bam Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton		466 616 603 373 1,468 1,429 300	1,232 1,670 1,714 965 6,066 4,888 810
Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent	1,550 1,958 1,099 1,677	979 1,046 596 922 977	2,529 3,004 1,695 2,599	Sutton and Cheam The City of London and Westminster South Tooting Tottenham	2,344 2,667 5,658	438 <u>899</u> 1,209 2,345	1,210 3,243 3,876 8,003 1,436 1,758
North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,463 2,258 779 1,815 854 699	1,067 437 860 499 351	2,440 3,325 1,216 2,675 1,353 1,050	Votennam Twickenham Upminster Votridge Vauxhall Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	923 1,167 979 5,846 2,198 912	513 591 526 2,154 898 516	1,436 1,758 1,505 8,000 3,096 1,428 5,739
Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	1,005 505 1,632 1,112 591	700 285 750 565 345	1,705 790 2,382 1,677 936	Westminster North Wimbledon Woolwich EAST ANGLIA	4,050 1,096 3,220	1,689 542 1,495	5,739 1,638 4,715
Wantage Witney Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	619 487	345 506 351 275	936 1,189 970 762	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough	1,465 1,058 1,690 3,451	749 901 928 1,450	2,214 1,959 2,618 4,901

	Male	Female	All	
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	591 772		1,034 1,411	
lorfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk	2,805 996 1,226 1,962 1,681 2,941 1,060 1,405	1,303	4,108 1,655 1,977 2,944 2,514 4,208 1,824	
South West Norfolk	1,405	999	2,404	
Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,063 1,117 1,824 1,034 899 2,341	832 753 959 856 566 1,329	1,895 1,870 2,783 1,890 1,465 3,670	
OUTH WEST				
von Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	1,726 2,351 2,295 3,517 3,339 1,580 1,220 1,091 1,937 1,128	892 1,131 1,090 1,470 1,579 942 989 866 1,033 877	2,618 3,482 3,385 4,987 4,918 2,522 2,209 1,957 2,970 2,005	
ornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,800 1,858 1,616 2,456 2,032		4,075 2,876 2,628 3,751 3,238	
even Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torridge and West Devon	2,167 1,196 1,678 2,927 3,424 1,913 1,575 1,306 1,083 2,483 1,737	1,088 727 918 1,265 1,571 1,183 975 806 746 1,147 1,024	3,255 1,923 2,596 4,995 3,096 2,550 2,112 1,829 3,630 2,761	
orset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	2,048 1,646 772 696 1,435 1,436 762	877 683 416 499 703 781 502	2,925 2,329 1,188 1,195 2,138 2,217 1,264	
oucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,868 998 2,175 1,277 1,484	937 702 1,086 933 1,011	2,805 1,700 3,261 2,210 2,495	
omerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	1,640 881 1,573 1,104 1,131	1,017 738 947 842 851	2,657 1,.619 2,520 1,946 1,982	
Viltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	1,084 1,218 1,106 2,454 1,315	863 968 759 1,289 968	1,947 2,186 1,865 3,743 2,283	
EST MIDLANDS				
ereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,791 1,571 1,139 2,227 1,260 1,913 1,910	1,441	2,854 2,582 1,831 3,668 2,055 2,954 3,157	
hropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,270 1,661 1,634 3,998	897 1,061 982 1,887	2,167 2,722 2,616 5,885	
taffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Statfordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Statfordshire South Statfordshire	2,065 2,330 1,712 1,974 2,345 2,296	1.010	3,281 3,644 2,826 3,004 3,651 3,671	

	Male	Female	All
Stafford	1,767	1,060	2,827
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	1,767 1,214 2,701 2,608 2,124	1,060 968 1,152 1,253 1,167	2,827 2,182 3,853 3,861 3,291
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton	2,142	1,342	3,484
Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	2,142 2,230 1,582 1,053 1,763	1,204 845 1,153	3,484 3,447 2,786 1,898 2,916
West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Northifeld Birmingham Northifeld Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Santorook Birmingham Sall Heath Birmingham	1.817	908	2,725 4,178
Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	4,245 2,984	1,678 1,262	5,923 4,246
Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,607 4,625	2,005	6,094 7,612 6,358
Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	4,344 6,289	1,791 1,974	6,135 8,263
Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Solly Ook	5,391 2,523	1,646	6,135 8,263 7,037 3,672 4,777
Coventry North East	4,180	1,467	4,777 6,056 3,534
Coventry South East Coventry South West	3,361 2,128	1,424 1,154	4,785 3,282
Dudley East Dudley West	3,905 2,718	1,699 1,423	5,604 4,141
Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solibul	2,230 3,370	1,195	3,425 5,047 2,422
Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	1,518 4,030	1,033	2,551 5,444
Walsall South Warley East	3,679 3,233	1,404 1,320	5,083 4,553
Warley West West Bromwich East	2,720 3,000	1,188	3,908 4,290
Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	4,707 3,756 3,432	1,645 1,393 1,683	5,017 6,352 5,149 5,115
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire Amber Valley	2,182	1,000	3,182
Bolsover Chesterfield	3,115		4,279 4,852
Derby North Derby South Erewash	2,953 4,462 2,450	1,164 1,337 1,228 1,631 1,080 1,072 1,388 1,096	4,181 6,093 3,530 2,717
High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,645 3,135 2,097	1,072	4,523
South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,097 1,291	1,096 819	3,193 2,110
Leicestershire Blaby	979	709	1,688
Bosworth Harborough Leicester East	1 179	782	1,960
Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West	860 2,550 3,542 3,496	1,160	1,453 3,710 4,924
Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	1,465 1,906	1,160 1,382 1,280 889 837	4,924 4,776 2,354 2,743
Lincolnshire	1,087	949	2,030
East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham	2,472 1,879	1,137 1,080 1,226	3,609 2,959 3,148
Holland with Boston Lincoln	1,922	914	3,148 2,567 5,419
Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire	3,791 1,046	905	1,951
Corby Daventry	1,526	1,024	2,550
Kettering Northampton North Northampton South	1 062	726	1,620 1,788 2,726
Northampton South Wellingborough	1,785 1,532 1,454	941 943 891	2,475 2,345
Nottinghamshire Ashfield			4,348
Bassetlaw Broxtowe	3,310 1,792	1,067 1,352 941	
Gedling Mansfield Newark	2,009 3,572	1,021 1,172	3,030 4,744 3,212 7,888
Nottingham East Nottingham North	2,036 5,763	1,021 1,172 1,176 2,125 1,344	3,212 7,888
Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,281 3,310 1,792 2,009 3,572 2,036 5,763 4,272 3,830 1,753 3,004	1,400 966 1,066	5,616 5,230 2,719 4,070
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE		.,000	1010
Humberside Beverley	1,523	968	2,491
Booth Ferry Bridlington	1,810 2,179	968 1,094 1,250 1,476	2,904
Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby	3,165	1.351	4,499 4,516
Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,128 4,871	1,334	5,578 5,462 6,618
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,015	1,684	5,699

S32 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Un

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Female

All

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
orth Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,270 1,456 1,188 2,285 1,608 986 3,132	756 1,035 813 1,031 1,105 742 1,424	2,026 2,491 2,001 3,316 2,713 1,728 4,556	Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle	1,885 1,802 3,393 1,889 5,800 6,456	1,116 1,136 1,516 876 1,822 2,019	3,001 2,938 4,909 2,765 7,622 8,475
buth Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey Sheffield Healey	3,892 3,430 3,349 4,021 4,455 4,451 3,265 4,028 6,277 3,339 4,719 2,616 2,616 4,017 2,965 3,851	1,147 1,091 1,290 1,616 1,832 1,516 1,381 2,164 1,433 1,597 1,457 1,666 1,584 1,427	5,039 4,521 4,639 5,637 6,287 6,287 4,781 5,409 8,441 4,772 6,316 4,073 5,683 4,549 5,278	Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral South	2,782 5,570 5,367 5,247 4,534 4,534 4,534 6,812 5,571 2,219 3,589 4,246 4,358 2,002 2,330	1,505 1,710 1,943 2,033 1,944 2,433 2,211 1,857 1,274 1,404 1,541 1,577 1,001 1,161	4,287 7,280 7,310 7,280 6,148 9,687 9,023 7,428 3,493 4,993 5,787 5,935 3,003 3,491
est Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calter Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet	2,449 4,234 2,983 4,951 1,738 1,891 2,420 1,696	1,021 1,584 1,226 1,764 1,162 1,060 1,232 907	3,470 5,818 4,209 6,715 2,900 2,951 3,652 2,603	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	5,302 4,354 6,105 4,946 4,985 3,992	1,746 1,573 1,813 1,597 1,710 1,695	7,048 5,927 7,918 6,543 6,695 5,687
Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North East	2,739 3,446 2,677 1,860 4,446 4,041 2,463 2,057	1,290 1,167 1,309 986 1,587 1,430 1,184 1,136	4,029 4,613 3,986 2,846 6,033 5,471 3,647 3,193	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmorfand and Lonsdale Workington	2,109 1,993 2,029 1,267 787 1,965	1,307 1,120 1,031 953 589 1,034	3,416 3,113 3,060 2,220 1,376 2,999
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	2,936 2,232 1,948 3,598 1,329 1,520 2,917	1,268 949 1,020 1,274 828 860 1,218	4,204 3,181 2,968 4,872 2,157 2,380 4,135	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	3,108 2,478 3,321 3,561 3,699 2,930 2,504	1,350 1,080 1,427 1,189 1,368 1,160 964	4,458 3,558 4,748 4,750 5,067 4,090 3,468
ORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham	1,878 2,882 1,002	897 1,108 679	2,775) 3,990) 1,681 '
teshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Edisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Haiton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,947 1,112 2,283 2,113 2,938 3,878 1,288 1,288 1,516 2,961 3,117	1,240 862 1,254 1,220 1,335 1,779 846 864 1,403 1,313	4,187 1,974 3,537 3,333 4,273 5,657 2,134 2,380 4,364 4,364 4,430	Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North	2,823 3,306 2,823 3,807 4,696 4,522 3,376 4,411 3,475 4,397 6,749	1,099 1,113 1,407 1,684 1,452 1,454 1,516 1,385 1,533 1,952	4,405; 3,936; 5,214; 6,380; 5,927; 4,830; 5,927; 4,660; 5,930; 8,701;
reater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South	1,437 2,496 3,032 3,677 2,506 1,903 2,045	777 1,112 1,200 1,408 1,284 1,032 1,076	2,214 3,608 4,232 5,085 3,790 2,935 3,121 1,729	Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	5,095 6,121 3,649 4,469	1,866 1,724 1,324 1,683	6,961 7,845 4,973 : 6,132 ;
Chéadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield	977 2,051 2,713 2,908 1,386 2,747 3,207 1,617	752 942 1,275 1,174 869 1,370 1,428 1,006 1589	2,993 3,988 4,082 2,255 4,117 4,635 2,623	WALES Clywd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	1,768 2,629 1,755 2,202 2,133	996 1,176 891 934 1,074	2,764 3,805 2,646 3,136 3,207
Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Didham Central and Royton	2,903 7,065 3,914 4,397 4,120 3,672	1,589 2,073 1,431 1,562 1,765 1,134	4,492 9,138 5,345 5,959 5,885 4,806	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,213 2,167 2,397 3,426	1,066 1,085 1,059 1,428	3,279 3,252 3,456 4,854
Didham Central and Royton Didham West Rochdale Salford East Salvbridge and Hyde Stockport Storetford Nigan Worsley	3,226 2,271 3,380 4,821 2,848 2,134 5,049 3,757	1,435 1,073 1,471 1,482 1,334 982 1,962 1,746 1,300	4,661 3,344 4,851 6,303 4,182 3,116 7,011 5,503 4,293	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	3,036 2,096 1,411 2,368 2,794 2,666	962 808 839 1,072 1,136 1,212	3,998 2,904 2,250 3,440 3,930 3,878
ncashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South	2,993 4,172 2,790 2,698	1,444 1,006 1,051	5,616 3,796 3,749	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,801 2,029 812 2,476	757 874 427 1,201	2,558 2,903 1,239 3,677
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendie Preston	2,835 1,824 1,312 1,834 1,757 2,224 1,987 4,012	1,190 1,217 687 964 855 1,012 1,145 1,338	4,025 3,041 1,999 2,798 2,612 3,236 3,132 5,350 5,350	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphiliy Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd	1,946 2,972 2,698 3,024 2,483 2,657	870 967 939 921 763 1,033	2,816 3,939 3,637 3,945 3,246 3,690

M	ale	Female	All	And and a second second
Powys	1.070	610	1 607	Strathclyde region
Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,079 887	618 588	1,697 1,475	Argyll and Bute Ayr
South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	3,421	1,511	4,932	Carrick, Cumnock Clydebank and Mi Clydesdale
Cardiff North	1,331	601	1,932	Cumbernauld and
Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	3,129 3,557	952 1,135	4,081 4,692	Cunninghame Nor Cunninghame Sou
Vale of Glamorgan	2,350	1,150	3,500	Dumbarton
West Glamorgan				East Kilbride Eastwood
Aberavon	2,200	679 824	2,879	Glasgow Cathcart
Gower Neath	2,194 3,218	911	2,555 3,105	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscad
Swansea East	3,218	997	4,215	Glasgow Govan
Swansea West	3,442	1,196	4,638	Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Pollock
Borders region				Glasgow Provan Glasgow Ruthergl
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	947	504	1,451	Glasgow Shettlest
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdal	e 858	459	1,317	Glasgow Springbu Greenock and Por
Central region				Hamilton
Clackmannan Falkirk East	2,453 2,486	1,123 1,243	3,576	Kilmarnock and Lo Monklands East
Falkirk West	2,460	1,243	3,729 3,134	Monklands West
Stirling	2,058	1,107	3,165	Motherwell North Motherwell South
Dumfries and Galloway region				Paisley North
Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,939	1,133	3,072	Paisley South
Galloway and opper Mitrisdale	1,926	1,173	3,099	Renfrew West and Strathkelvin and B
Fife region Central Fife	0.000	1 010	1.010	Tayside region
Dunfermline East	3,330 2,851	1,613 1,216	4,943 4,067	Angus East
Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy	1,942	1,002	2,944	Dundee East
North East Fife	2,998	1,347 882	4,345 2,111	Dundee West North Tayside
Grampian region	,			Perth and Kinross
Aberdeen North	2,474	1,064	3,538	Orkney and Shetlar
Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan	2,066	1,003	3,069	
Gordon	1,807	1,054 955	2,861 2,185	Western Isles
Kincardine and Deeside	1,207	778	1,985	NORTHERN IRELA
Moray	1,808	1,349	3,157	Belfast East
Highland region	1 107			Belfast North
Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,427	585	2,012 4,808	Belfast South Belfast West
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,358	1,142	3,500	East Antrim
Lothian region				East Londonderry Fermanagh and S
East Lothian	2,382	1,080	3,462	Foyle
Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East	3,426 2,787	1,533 1,060	4,959 3,847	Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster
Edinburgh Leith	4,322	1,564	5,886	Newry and Armag
Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South	2,030 2,567	976	3,006	North Antrim
Edinburgh West	1,366	1,160 677	3,727 2,043	North Down South Antrim
Linlithgow	2,786	1,267	4,053	South Down
Mid Lothian	2,567 2,527	1,284 1,034	3,851 3,561	Strangford Upper Bann
			-,	oppo. califi

977 1,279 1,553 1,110 1,264 1,354 1,354 1,372 1,372 1,372 1,743 1,496 1,057 1,702 1,163 1,405 1,432 1,4391,439 1, $\begin{array}{c} 2.791\\ 3.932\\ 3.954\\ 3.954\\ 3.954\\ 4.3552\\ 4.972\\ 4.6752\\ 3.942\\ 2.919\\ 3.761\\ 6.7459\\ 5.209\\ 7.1459\\ 5.209\\ 7.1459\\ 5.209\\ 7.1267\\ 7.021\\ 7.021\\ 7.021\\ 5.850\\ 4.975\\ 4.975\\ 3.942\\ 3.761\\ 4.972\\ 4.975\\ 4.975\\ 3.942\\ 3.165\\ 3.1$ k and Doon Valley Ailngavie d Kilsyth orth outh glen iston burn ort Glasgow oudoun d Inverciyde Bearsden 2,043 4,477 3,651 1,406 1,986 1,349 1,852 1,591 775 1,041 3,392 6,329 5,242 2,181 3,027 843 500 1,343 and islands 1,527 501 2,028 AND 3,180 5,883 4,022 8,981 4,040 6,305 5,798 8,863 3,942 6,010 6,109 4,476 2,707 3,498 4,110 2,564 4,3351,430 2,013 2,062 2,111 1,878 2,310 2,152 2,244 1,958 2,139 2,262 1,778 1,678 1,678 1,678 1,870 2,064 1,472 1,995 $\begin{array}{c} 4,610\\ 7,986\\ 6,084\\ 11,092\\ 5,918\\ 8,615\\ 7,950\\ 11,107\\ 5,900\\ 8,149\\ 8,371\\ 6,254\\ 4,385\\ 5,368\\ 6,174\\ 4,036\\ 6,330\\ \end{array}$ South Tyrone South Down Strangford Upper Bann

Male

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.13 Students: regions

South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
EMALE		-					2000 NO	1.00		-			
22,949 29,620	10,015 14,557 14,780	2,783 2,792 3,179	6,631 8,320 9,082	10,941 12,814 13,789	6,962 8,114 9,181	12,329 13,633 15,335	14,940 18,293 20,237	6,721 7,192 8,161	8,531 9,354 10,321	19,435 19,795 18,797	112,222 129,927 139,722	7,997 8,561 9,494	120,219 138,488 149,216
	2,737 740 663	308 19 25	981 86 78	1,364 137 139	1,003 81 64	1,484 160 110	2,003 244 202	713 72 68	1,227 90 72	5,821 250 195	20,297 2,046 1,738	2,269	22,566 2,046 1,738
578 546 508	463 440 410	23 26 32	91 85 89	118 116 126	79 74 76	94 76 80	173 163 176	68 68 75	374 55 54	185 174 175	1,783 1,383 1,391	Ξ	1,783 1,383 1,391
637 582 900	473 444 676	47 32 65	128 91 136	189 182 364	118 99 199	145 128 343	260 229 523	113 107 260	94 82 171	492 454 2,826	2,223 1,986 5,787	2,099	2,223 1,986 7,886
16,519	8,233	1,989	5,625	9,886	5,927	11,116	14,284	6,564	7,672	16,433	96,015	6,580	102,595
	East 22,949 29,620 31,640 5,393 907 785 578 546 508 637 582 900	East London* 7FEMALE 22,949 10,015 29,620 14,557 31,640 14,780 5,393 2,737 907 785 663 578 546 440 508 410 508 410 508 410 508 410 508 410 582 444 900 676	East London* Anglia FEMALE 22,949 10,015 2,783 29,620 14,557 2,792 31,640 14,780 3,179 5,393 2,737 308 907 740 19 785 663 25 578 463 23 546 440 26 508 410 32 637 473 47 582 444 32 900 676 65	East London* Anglia West FEMALE 22,949 10,015 2,783 6,631 29,620 14,557 2,792 8,320 31,640 14,780 3,179 9,082 5,393 2,737 308 981 907 740 19 86 785 663 25 78 578 463 25 78 508 410 32 89 637 473 47 128 582 444 32 91 900 676 65 136	East London* Anglia West Midlands FEMALE 22,949 10,015 2,783 6,631 10,941 29,620 14,557 2,792 8,320 12,814 31,640 14,780 3,179 9,082 13,789 5,393 2,737 308 981 1,364 907 740 19 86 137 785 663 25 78 139 578 463 23 91 118 508 410 32 89 126 508 410 32 91 182 900 676 65 136 364	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands FEMALE 22,949 10,015 2,783 6,631 10,941 6,962 29,620 14,557 2,792 8,320 12,814 8,114 0<31,640	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands shire and Humber- side FEMALE 22,949 10,015 2,783 6,631 10,941 6,962 12,329 29,620 14,557 2,792 8,320 12,814 8,114 15,335 31,640 14,780 3,179 9,082 13,789 9,181 15,335 5,393 2,737 308 981 1,364 1,003 1,484 907 740 19 86 137 81 160 785 663 25 78 139 64 110 578 463 23 91 118 79 94 506 410 32 89 126 76 80 637 473 47 128 189 118 145 900 676 65 136 364 199 343	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands shire and Humber- side West FEMALE 22,949 10,015 2,783 6,631 10,941 6,962 12,329 14,940 229,620 14,557 2,792 8,320 12,814 8,114 13,633 18,293 31,640 14,767 3,719 9,082 13,789 9,181 15,335 20,237 5,393 2,737 308 981 1,364 1,003 1,484 2,003 907 740 19 86 137 81 160 244 785 663 25 78 139 64 110 202 578 463 23 91 118 79 94 173 546 440 26 85 116 74 76 163 508 410 32 89 126 76 80 176 582 4444	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands shire and Humber- side West and Humber- side Midlands shire and Humber- side West and Humber- side Midlands shire and Humber- side West and Humber- side Midlands Shire and Humber- side West and Humber- side Midlands Shire and Humber- side Midlands Shire and Humber- side Midlands Shire and Humber- side 7 29,620 10,015 2,783 6,631 10,941 6,962 12,329 14,940 6,721 31,640 14,770 3,179 9,062 13,789 9,181 15,335 20,237 8,161 5,393 2,737 308 981 1,364 1,003 1,484 2,003 713 907 740 19 86 137 81 160 244 72 785 663 25 78 139 64 110 202 68 508 410 32 89 126 76 80 176	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands stire and Humber- side Midlands Stire and Humber- side West Midlands Midlands Stire and Humber- side West Midlands Midlands Stire and Humber- side Midlands Stire and Humber- side Midlands Stire and Humber- side Midlands Stire and Humber- side Midlands Midlands	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands shire and Humber- side West Midlands Shire and Humber- side West Midlands Shire and Humber- side Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side Midlands Midlands Shire and Shire	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands strie and Humber- side West Midlands Strie and Humber- side FEMALE 22.949 10.0157 2.783 6.631 10.941 6.962 12.329 14.940 6.721 8.531 19.9451 129.927 31.640 14.770 3.179 9.082 13.789 9.181 15.335 20.237 8.161 10.921 5.821 20.927 5.393 2.737 308 981 1.364 1.003 1.484 2.003 713 1.227 5.821 20.297 907 740 19 86 137 81 160 224 72 90 250 2.046 578 463 23 91 118 <td< td=""><td>East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands shire and Humber- side West Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side West Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side West Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side Mest Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side Mest Mest</td></td<>	East London* Anglia West Midlands Midlands shire and Humber- side West Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side West Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side West Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side Mest Mest Midlands Shire and Humber- side Mest Mest

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

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MAL 1987	E AND FEMALE July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	162 117 119	101 65 79	78 10 67	28 35 28	461 270 199	133 258 342	674 408 299	612 293 285	840 154 185	78 109 83	1,556 1,359 1,380	4,622 3,013 2,987	1,051 838 927	5,673 3,851 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
ALE AND FEMALE	23.3	24.8	17.9	11.9	7.3	8.1	13.0	5.3	11.4
985 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
986 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	11.6
Oct	17·4	20.8	16·6	12.1	7·6	8.8	14·1	5·5	11.5
987 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
988 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 984 Oct	25.8	25.9	19-8	13.1	9.5	10.2	16-1	7.5	13.4
985 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
986 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
987 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
988 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
EMALE 984 Oct	20.7	23.5	15-2	10.0	4.2	5.1	8.0	0.2	8.6
985 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
986 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
987 Jan Apr July Oct	12·4 9·7 8·8 10·3	19·1 17·1 15·7 15·5	14·1 13·0 13·0 11·3	10·1 9·4 8·6 8·0	4.6 4.4 4.2 3.9	5·9 5·7 5·4 5·2	9-3 9-1 8-6 8-5	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	8·8 8·1 7·7 7·3
988 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.

Selected countries i

C U																And Street Street	100	THOUSAND
	United Kingdom†	Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy††	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzer- land*	United States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIO	ONAL DEFINITI	ONS (1) NOT	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D													
Monthly 1987 July Aug Sept	2,906 2,866 2,870	610 602 598	120 119 126	438 429 423	1,158 1,102 1,030	187 199 202	2,488 2,575 2,674	2,176 2,165 2,107	90 84 81	249 249 242	3,219 3,262 3,326	1,590 1,660 1,660	692 694 687	29·0 31·7 29·7	2,821 2,812 2,879	81 108 85	20·3 19·7 19·5	7,453 7,088 6,857
Oct Nov Dec	2,751 2,686 2,696	585 567 620	147 166 201	423 417 422	1,000 1,024 1,025	208 215 220	2,697 2,670 2,677	2,093 2,133 2,308	87 110 137	238 241 250	3,328 3,325 3,447	1,620 1,560 1,500	638 680 697	31-3 31-4 31-4	2,951 2,998 3,024	76 76 71	19·7 21·0 22·4	6,845 6,802 6,526
1988 Jan Feb Mar	2,722 2,665 2,592	645 	227 215 188	432 428 419	1,161 1,126 1,181	264 259 261	2,689 2,635 2,548	2,519 2,517 2,401	147 143 133	252 251 247	3,531 3,640 3,635	1,680 1,730 1,800	700 701 687	42·6 42·7 42·7	3,069 3,042 2,996		24-2 23-2 22-0	7,603 7,482 7,090
Apr May June	2,536 2,427 2,341	··· ··	163 137	407 395 386	1,085 1,035 973	250 	2,478 2,432 2,401	2,262 2,149 2,131	111 92	242 236 238	3,624 	1,660 	664 647 674	43-3 38-4	2,940 		21·1 19·8	6,359 6,553 6,819
July	2,327					N. 12		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, NATH Annual averages	Excl. school leavers				1 007	970	2 200	2 265	71	214	2,955	1,613	823	67.1	2.477	136	32.1	8,539
1984 1985 1986 1987	2,999 3,113 3,180 2,881	642 597 611 629	130 140 152 165	512 478 443 435	1,397 1,329 1,236 1,172	270 245 214 217	2,309 2,425 2,517 2,623	2,265 2,305 2,223 2,233	89 110	231 236 247	2,959 3,173 3,294	1,566 1,667 1,731	762 712 686	51-6 35-9 32-4	2,643 2,759 2,924	124 98 84	27-0 22-8	8,312 8,237 7,410
Monthly 1987 July Aug Sept	2,873 2,826 2,772	645 630 596	154 159 160	441 434 430	1,190 1,151 1,130	217 215 217	2,638 2,649 2,597	2,250 2,246 2,252		250 248 247	3,297 3,373 3,376	1,670 1,710 1,680	686 681 681	30·5 29·5 31·7	2,927 2,920 2,944	81 93 65	 	7,224 7,221 7,091
Oct Nov Dec	2,714 2,651 2,614	635 619 610	161 159 174	427 425 421	1,111 1,080 1,070	218 217 217	2,572 2,546 2,573	2,249 2,242 2,258		245 245 245	3,340 3,335 3,414	1,660 1,640 1,620	683 682 685	33·2 33·6 29·9	2,961 2,965 2,980	77 82 71	··· ··	7,177 7,090 6,978
1988 Jan Feb Mar	2,565 2,533 2,504	615	168 157 162	415 412 409	1,072 1,046 1,036	215 219 217	2,578 2,582 2,535	2,224 2,230 2,245		243 245 243	3,422 3,493 3,528	1,660 1,660 1,620	680 683 684	36·2 36·3 40·5	2,981 2,957 2,936		 	7,046 6,938 6,801
Apr May June	2,453 2,414 2,372	··· ··	159 159	405 389 368	1,025 1,042 1,011	234	2,539 2,559 2,578	2,264 2,270 2,272		241 240 240	3,603 	1,570 	683 679 695	43·5 45·1	2,916		 	6,610 6,783 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: Latest month Per cent	SEASONALLY June 8-4	ADJUSTED June 7.4	(2)	June 10·1	June 7·5	.:	June 10-4	Apr 6-5			 (3)	June 2·4	June 9·7	May 1·9	Feb 19-4	June 1-5	· 	May 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 intermationally agreed LO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between

definitions. The standardised rates are inferiore index subable that the halohan lights for companing the torus of a standard standard 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.
(4) The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
(5) The following symbols apply only to 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.
 * Figured unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 * Geasonally 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.

S37

THOUSAND

SEPTEMBER 1988

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED	INFLOW	t											
KINGDOM Month ending	Male and	i Female			Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	AII	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	OUTFLO	W†											
KINGDOM Month ending	Maleand	Female			Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	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	$\begin{array}{c} +3\cdot 2\\ +4\cdot 8\\ -7\cdot 0\end{array}$
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	
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	
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

THOUSAND

* 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 4½ 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 flows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows then flow to 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 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

0 Flows by age; standardised*; not seasonally adjusted, computerised records only 2.2

INFLOW											OUTFLO	W								THOUSAN
Great Britain Month ending	Age group Under 18		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54†	55-59 †	60 and over†	All ages
MALE 1987 July 14 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	15·3 14·4 42·9 26·2 17·8 14·9	30.6 27.8 40.6 32.9 26.1 22.3	83·3 65·3 62·0 63·6 58·2 51·3	33.9 33.2 33.1 35.4 34.3 32.1	21.4 21.2 21.4 22.3 22.3 21.4	31.4 30.9 31.4 33.1 34.1 32.1	21.7 21.5 22.5 23.5 23.6 21.7	10.7 10.3 11.3 11.5 11.1 9.9	7.5 6.9 6.8 7.8 7.1 6.3	255.9 231.6 272.1 256.4 234.6 211.9	13.8 12.4 15.6 27.3 19.6 12.3	27·3 26·0 28·2 44·0 27·0 19·6	62·1 64·7 69·8 81·6 59·7 44·3	36·3 35·1 36·4 40·7 35·2 26·6	24.7 23.2 23.4 27.0 23.2 17.6	38·1 35·4 35·1 39·3 35·2 27·7	24·4 23·0 22·4 24·2 22·7 18·5	9.7 9.2 9.1 9.9 9.2 7.7	9-3 9-1 8-7 9-3 9-1 7-3	245-6 238-0 248-6 303-2 241-0 181-5
1988 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	16·0 16·0 13·4 16·4 13·1 11·4	21.6 23.1 20.7 19.1 18.1 18.6	49·9 52·5 47·5 46·0 41·0 41·8	31.0 32.6 29.9 29.9 25.9 25.8	20.5 21.4 20.0 20.2 17.5 17.2	30-8 31-8 29-8 31-5 26-0 25-3	21.3 21.4 20.6 23.2 18.9 18.1	10·3 9·5 9·2 10·9 8·9 8·3	6·9 6·2 5·8 6·9 6·8 5·5	208·4 214·4 196·8 204·1 175·1 171·9	10.9 15.0 13.4 11.2 13.2 11.7	17.1 23.7 23.1 21.1 22.3 21.1	41.7 55.8 55.4 51.5 55.2 52.4	26.5 36.2 35.4 33.0 35.2 33.8	17.5 23.9 23.6 22.4 23.9 22.9	26.1 35.9 35.8 34.4 36.5 35.1	17·2 23·4 23·0 22·4 23·8 23·0	7·2 9·2 9·3 9·8 9·2	7·3 9·1 8·4 8·0 8·4 7·6	171.6 232.2 227.2 213.3 228.2 216.7
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 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	11.8 10.7 31.2 20.7 13.7 11.0	23.6 20.2 33.3 25.3 18.3 14.3	58.9 44.4 39.1 39.8 35.3 28.6	21.2 21.4 20.4 21.2 20.3 17.3	12.0 12.2 11.9 11.6 11.1 9.7	17.7 18.6 17.2 16.5 16.3 14.2	10.4 11.1 10.7 10.8 11.1 9.4	3.5 3.6 4.0 3.7 3.8 3.1		159·1 142·1 167·8 149·5 129·9 107·6	10·4 9·6 11·4 19·9 14·6 9·3	19·7 19·3 21·4 34·9 21·5 15·0	37·5 42·1 49·9 54·5 39·2 28·9	22.9 21.8 24.1 26.2 22.5 16.6	12·8 12·0 14·5 15·1 12·8 9·2	16·1 15·6 21·1 20·9 17·7 12·5	9·9 9·6 12·2 12·0 10·9 8·2	3·3 3·2 3·6 3·7 3·4 2·5	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	132-7 133-1 158-4 187-3 142-8 102-5
1988 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	12-9 12-3 9-8 12-0 9-4 8-0	16·8 16·4 13·7 12·6 11·4 12·0	33·3 31·8 27·6 26·7 23·6 23·8	19.6 19.7 17.5 17.4 15.0 14.8	11.3 11.3 10.1 10.4 8.6 8.3	17.1 15.5 14.7 15.8 12.6 12.8	10.7 10.4 10.0 10.9 9.1 8.6	3.5 3.2 3.6 3.1 2.7		125.2 120.5 106.6 109.4 92.7 91.1	8·2 11·5 10·0 8·6 9·7 8·7	13·4 17·2 16·6 15·5 15·9 14·7	27.7 34.2 33.5 31.6 32.3 29.9	17.8 21.3 20.9 19.8 20.4 18.9	10.5 12.1 11.9 11.5 11.9 10.9	14·3 16·4 16·6 15·8 16·5 15·1	8.8 10.5 10.6 10.3 10.9 10.2	2·9 3·2 3·3 3·4 3·4 3·3	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	103.7 126.6 123.6 116.6 120.9 111.7
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 MALE	earlier																			
1987 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	$ \begin{array}{r} -8.6 \\ -6.4 \\ -19.0 \\ -1.8 \\ -3.0 \\ -2.0 \end{array} $	-2.5 -0.6 -6.8 -1.5 -1.8 -1.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.4 \\ +1.9 \\ -0.6 \\ -3.6 \\ -3.0 \\ -3.1 \end{array} $	-0.2 -0.5 +0.7 -1.6 -2.2 -0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ -0.4 \\ -2.0 \\ -2.7 \\ -1.4 \end{array} $	-1.5 -1.9 -1.5 -3.9 -4.3 -3.2	-1.6 -1.9 -2.8 -3.6 -2.8	-1.1 -1.0 -1.2 -1.8 -2.3 -0.9	$-2 \cdot 2$ $-2 \cdot 4$ $-2 \cdot 4$ $-2 \cdot 7$ $-2 \cdot 6$ $-1 \cdot 3$	-22.8 -12.2 -33.1 -21.8 -25.4 -17.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.3 \\ -4.4 \\ -10.9 \\ -7.4 \\ -3.3 \\ -2.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 5 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -4 \cdot 5 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	+2.8 +3.5 +1.0 +2.8 +1.0 -2.8	+2.9 +3.4 +2.1 +3.0 +2.6 +0.3	+2.0 +1.9 +0.7 +2.4 +0.9 -0.3	+3.4 +3.0 +0.8 +2.6 +1.6 -0.7	+2.4 +2.2 +1.2 +1.8 +1.6 +0.1	+1.4 +1.2 +0.8 +1.2 +0.8 +0.4	+0.3 +0.2 -0.7 -0.2 -0.5 -0.6	+6.7 +10.3 -7.3 -1.5 +3.7 -9.0
1988 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ -2.8 \\ -1.5 \\ +3.0 \\ -7.7 \\ -3.2 \end{array} $	-0.7 -3.8 -2.3 -3.4 -2.1 -3.5	-1.3 -7.8 -3.3 -6.0 -3.9 -6.0	-0.3 -5.3 -0.8 -1.8 -1.7 -2.3	-1.2 -4.5 -1.1 -1.8 -1.5 -1.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ -8.0 \\ -3.1 \\ -3.1 \\ -2.8 \\ -2.9 \\ \end{array} $	-4·2 -5·6 -3·4 -4·8 -1·6 -1·8	-1.9 -2.1 -1.3 -2.2 -0.8 -1.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6\\ -1.7\\ -1.3\\ -1.7\\ -1.1\\ -1.2 \end{array} $	-16.6 -41.6 -18.4 -21.9 -23.3 -23.3	+1.2 -3.0 -2.3 -1.3 -1.3	+1.9 -3.0 -3.1 -2.9 -2.5 -3.7	+6.1 -6.6 -4.0 -2.7 -2.8 -5.1	+5·2 -2·4 -0·8 -0·1 -0·2 -1·8	+3.0 -2.9 -1.7 -1.0 -0.2 -1.6	+3.3 -5.7 -3.2 -1.9 -1.1 -2.8	+2·1 -2·4 -2·2 -1·3 -0·8 -1·5	+1.1 -0.6 -0.4 -0.3 -0.6 -0.7	+0·2 -1·3 -1·5 -1·5 -1·3 -1·8	+24.1 -28.0 -19.3 -13.0 -9.6 -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 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	-7.5 -4.0 -15.5 -1.0 -1.9 -1.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -3 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ -9 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 7 \\ -2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	-6.6 -0.4 -3.8 -5.5 -3.6 -2.8	-2.6 -1.2 -3.0 -3.6 -2.7 -1.8	-1.1 -1.0 -1.9 -1.9 -1.4 -0.8	-1.4 -0.7 -1.8 -1.9 -1.6 -0.6	-1.0 -0.6 -0.8 -1.0 -0.8 -0.4	-0.3 -0.3 -0.7 -0.6 -0.3 -0.2		-23.8 -9.3 -36.6 -16.9 -14.1 - 9.8	-5.5 -3.8 -7.9 -5.2 -2.9 -2.6	-1.8 -1.0 -2.9 -0.6 -2.2 -3.3	-0.1 +0.9 +0.2 -2.3 -4.6	+1.7 +1.3 -0.5 -0.2 -1.4 -2.8	+1.0 +0.7 -0.5 +1.0 -1.0 -1.6	+1.3 +1.4 -0.3 +1.1 -0.3 -1.4	+1·4 +1·0 +0·8 +0·5 +0·7 -0·2	+0.7 +0.6 +0.3 0.0 +0.2 -0.1	III	-1.4 +1.0 -12.9 -9.4 -8.9 -16.5
1988 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	-1.7 -1.8 -0.8 +2.3 -5.3 -2.4	-1.3 -2.2 -1.5 -2.1 -1.9 -2.7	-1.9 -3.2 -2.9 -4.5 -3.9 -5.2	-0.6 -1.5 -1.8 -3.2 -3.1 -2.9	-0.7 -0.8 -1.2 -1.6 -1.9 -1.8	-0.8 -0.9 -1.6 -1.4 -2.5 -1.6	-0.2 -0.0 -0.4 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.8	-0.1 -0.1 -0.1 +0.1 -0.4		- 7·3 -10·5 -10·3 -11·0 -19·1 -17·8	+0.3 -2.1 -1.7 -0.7 -0.3 -1.3	+0.1 -2.9 -2.5 -1.8 -2.6 -2.7	+0.2 -5.3 -4.1 -2.9 -5.1 -4.8	-0.8 -4.4 -2.9 -2.0 -3.9 -3.1	-0.4 -2.9 -1.8 -0.9 -2.2 -1.7	-2·3 -1·3 -0·2 -2·2 -1·6	+0.8 -0.6 -0.3 +0.6 -0.3 -0.2	$+0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1$		+0·3 -20·6 -14·4 -7·6 -17·0 -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

S39

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER 1988

• 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*

	South East	Greater London*	East * Anglia		outh est	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1984 1985 1986 1987	42,501 34,926 39,284 19,850	24,239 23,601 24,737 12,246	2,356 3,585 5,001 2,168	13 16		29,678 29,803 22,645 12,648	24,017 17,660 21,283 14,974	26,570 33,319 27,151 15,866	37,935 35,784 40,132 23,244	25,727 24,834 22,679 13,910	203,838 193,526 194,684 116,213	11,441 15,027 11,359 5,089	30,164 26,424 31,958 22,833	245,443 234,977 238,001 144,135
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8,555 4,421 3,101 3,773	5,378 2,856 1,669 2,343	524 592 443 609	33	8,102 8,616 8,488 8,347	3,692 3,966 2,620 2,370	8,208 2,988 1,524 2,254	7,756 2,498 3,017 2,595	7,510 5,463 5,277 4,994	4,593 3,483 2,982 2,851	43,940 27,028 22,452 22,793	1,481 1,053 1,182 1,373	6,218 6,523 4,838 5,254	51,639 34,604 28,472 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 May June	1,792 1,903 726	1,260 1,234 362	203 242 147		,455 903 ,258	1,826 1,211 929	978 1,208 802	786 1,035 677	1,782 1,749 1,932	902 1,099 1,483	9,724 9,350 7,954	298 255 500	2,462 2,413 1,648	12,484 12,018 10,102
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,270 944 887 1,419 999 1,355	874 270 525 850 779 714	141 113 189 154 154 301	1	,206 ,446 836 991 1,641 715	1,238 655 727 852 758 760	577 353 594 435 1,028 791	1,039 1,110 868 924 568 1,103	2,417 1,639 1,221 1,651 1,615 1,728	1,195 1,029 758 888 948 1,015	9,083 7,289 6,080 7,314 7,711 7,768	286 591 305 433 369 571	1,607 1,510 1,721 1,619 2,122 1,513	10,976 9,390 8,106 9,366 10,202 9,852
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun† Jul†	929 886 1,397 1,594 1,067 1,208 969	535 577 795 1,101 771 883 450	56 36 53 159 143 60 93		548 593 798 1,096 1,556 766 743	583 326 346 625 427 550 144	1,160 1,436 507 1,099 240 170 153	1,140 1,128 3,513 2,461 1,705 1,013 425	1,194 1,585 2,148 1,504 1,234 1,162 1,090	1,014 857 971 611 743 546 244	6,624 6,847 11,733 9,149 7,115 5,475 3,861	577 359 1,353 639 184 224 297	616 1,008 867 952 711 749 953	7,817 8,214 13,953 10,740 8,010 6,448 5,111
Cher notes: see 2.31 GREAT BRITAIN	table 2.31.			EDU Class or Group	JND4 1986	1987	1987 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1988 Q1 R	1988 May	Junet	Julyt
Agriculture, fores				01-03	422	489	11	0 75	213	91 91		38 38	0	22
Agrículture, forest Coal extraction an Mineral oil and na Mineral oil proces Nuclear fuel prod Gas, electricity ar	nd coke atural gas extrac ssing luction	tion	0	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	422 16,430 2,621 1,432 33 591	489 13,498 880 551 303 287	10,53 3 17 9	1 740 5 31 0 269 7 48	0 462 469 103 3 77 0 85	1,765 345 9 81 0	39 7,962 0 73 124 23	193 0 49 42 0	61 0 0 42 0	38 0 0 0
Energy and water of Extraction of othe Metal manufacture Manufacture of ni Chemical industr Production of mane Extraction of mine than fuel: manuf	er minerals and o re on-metallic proc y n-made fibres prais and ores c	ores ducts other	1	21,23 22 24 25 26	21,107 1,157 7,321 4,159 5,182 37	15,519 137 2,983 1,934 3,518 0	5 86 78 1,07	1 39 3 928 7 586 1 901 0 0	20 687 6416 786 0 0	2,200 27 505 145 760 0	8,182 45 289 264 335 0	284 168 256 605 53 0	103 28 74 2 160 19	38 0 54 140 68 0 262
products and ch Shipbuilding and			2	30	17,856 3,540	8,572 1,864				1,437 136	933	1,082 13	283	0
Manufacture of m Mechanical engir Manufacture of of data processin	netal goods neering ffice machinery	and		31 32 33	6,884 28,260 2,031	4,918 16,726 1,261	1,62 3,81	6 1,048 9 4,495	988 3,110	1,256 5,302 133	689 3,984 29	213 967 0	129 1,268 47	27 1,208 12
Electrical and ele Manufacture of m Manufacture of a	otronic enginee notor vehicles erospace and of			34 35	16,079 10,932 4,239	13,222 3,842 7,053	4,04	2 3,865 7 1,250	5 2,572 0 487	2,743 668 1,694	1,814 496 1,445	603 45 79	465 225 542	201 17 318
transport equip Instrument engine Metal goods and e vehicles industr	eering ngineering and	1	3	36 37	931 72,896	717 49,603	21	3 266	5 136	102	115 8,643	35 1,955	51 2,730	10 1,793
Food, drink and to Textiles Leather, footwear Timber and furnite Paper, printing ar Other manufacturi Other manufacturi	r and clothing ure nd publishing ring		4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	13,378 6,278 6,031 2,583 9,340 5,220 42,830	10,922 4,382 3,167 1,800 4,354 4,177 28.802	2 1,08 91 87 1,01 7 1,16	9 1,192 9 1,082 6 246 0 1,142 8 1,320	2 1,276 2 682 6 253 2 1,564 0 747	2,164 825 484 425 638 942 5,478	2,398 797 492 271 647 795 5,400	1,464 215 344 64 459 84 2,630	633 279 327 191 201 7 1,638	704 100 50 108 341 244 1,547
Construction			5	50	19,438 19,438	10,615 10,615	3,43 3,43	6 2,354 6 2,354	4 1,995 4 1,995	2,830 2,830	1,573 1,573	463 463	372 372	369 369
Wholesale distrib Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consum Distribution, hotel	n g her goods and ve			61-63 64-65 66 67	6,864 12,311 3,640 1,013 23,828	5,280 8,657 2,342 834 17,113	2,48 2 1,12 4 16	9 2,389 4 874 0 553	9 1,866 4 137 3 79	207 42	712 2,340 199 0 3,261	310 321 248 0 879	226 355 24 0 605	102 420 11 0 533
Transport Telecommunicati Transport and con	ions		7	71-77 79	17,198 717 17,915	4,256 648 4,90 4	3 40	2 199	37	10	640 114 754	381 0 381	483 0 483	0
Insurance, bankir business servic Banking, finance, i	ces insurance, bus	iness	8	81-85	4,104 4,104	1,789				429 429	32 491	49 49	34 34	9
Services and lea Public administra Medical and other Other services n.c Other services	ation and defence ir health services		9	91-94 95 96-99	9,060 5,935 2,610 17,605	3,569 2,068 1,092 6,72 9	1,02 65 2 45	3 785 2 619 7 347	5 1,207 9 651 7 71	554 146 217	324 157 227 708	152 68 29 249	118 0 82 200	92 26 4
All production inde All manufacturing All service industr ALL INDUSTRIES	industries ies	s	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		154,689 133,582 63,452 238,001	102,496 86,977 30,535 144,135	26,97 5 10,21	4 22,565 4 8,392	5 18,489 2 6,579	18,949 5,350	23,158 14,976 5,214 29,984	1,558	4,754 4,651 1,322 6,448	3,602 1,080

England Wales Scotland Great

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

THOUSAND

UNITED	Unfilled va	cancies		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS		
KINGDOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
983 984 985 985 986 987 987	137-3 150-2 162-1 188-8 235-0			181.7 193.9 201.6 212.4 226.2		179.5 193.7 200.5 208.3 222.1		137.0 149.8 154.6 157.4 159.3		
986 July 4	193·4	8·4	6·5	217·9	3.7	208·5	0·7	157·1	0.5	
Aug 8	200·5	7·1	9·6	219·2	3.0	210·9	0·7	157·9	-0.7	
Sept 5	202·0	1·5	5·7	222·3	4.7	215·6	6·8	160·5	3.7	
Oct 3	209·5	7·1	5·4	220·9	1:0	217·8	3·1	162·4	1.8	
Nov 7	212·5	3·0	4·0	225·4	2:1	220·8	3·3	164·5	2.2	
Dec 5	210·6	-1·9	2·9	222·4	0:0	224·0	2·8	165·6	1.7	
1987 Jan 9	212·0	1·4	0.8	218·9	-0.7	217·0	-0·3	161·2	-0·4	
Feb 6	207·0	-5·0	-1.8	209·2	-5.4	213·9	-2·3	159·0	-1·8	
Mar 6	214·2	7·2	1.2	232·0	3.2	227·9	1·3	168·0	0·8	
Apr 3	217·7	3·5	1.9	230·2	3·8	225.0	2.7	162·4	0·4	
May 8	230·5	12·8	7.8	213·3	1·4	202.3	-3.9	147·6	-3·8	
June 5	233·7	3·2	6.5	229·9	-0·7	223.5	-1.5	162·5	-1·8	
July 3	235-2	1.5	5·8	220·0	-3·4	217·9	-2·4	154·3	-2·7	
Aug 7	236-9	1.7	2·1	222·7	3·1	218·5	5·4	154·8	2·4	
Sept 4	246-6	9.7	4·3	228·8	-0·4	215·9	-2·5	154·5	-2·7	
Oct 2	261-4	14·8	8·7	235·9	5·3	224-2	2·1	158·0	1.2	
Nov 6	268-2	6·8	10·4	237·5	4·9	230-9	4·1	159·7	1.6	
Dec 4	256-6	-11·6	3·3	236·1	2·4	247-9	10·7	169·5	5.0	
1988 Jan 8	249·5	-7·1	-4.0	223.6	-4·1	229.0	1.6	164·1	2·0	
Feb 5	247·9	-1·6	-6.8	237.9	0·1	243.9	4.3	168·6	3·0	
Mar 4	245·5	-2·4	-3.7	237.3	0·4	238.6	-3.1	164·4	-1·7	
Apr 8	253-7	8·2	1.4	228·2	1.5	225-0	-1·3	154-0	-3·4	
May 6	255-5	1·8	2.5	231·7	-2.1	227-4	-5·5	158-8	-3·3	
June 3	255-2	-0·2	3.2	231·2	-2.0	225-8	-4·3	155-3	-3·0	
July 8	249.4	-5.8	-1.4	229.0	0.3	231.9	2.3	155.1	0.4	

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about one-quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41% week month.

VACANCIES 3.2 Regions: vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

TI	10	้าม	C	۸	B.I	r
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		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1986	July 4	71.6	29·9	6·4	18·7	15·9	10.5	11.6	19-6	9·8	9·7	17·4	191·4	2·0	193·4
	Aug 8	75.0	32·0	6·5	18·5	16·9	10.9	12.3	20-1	10·6	10·1	17·3	198·4	2·1	200·5
	Sept 5	76.3	32·5	6·6	18·5	16·6	10.9	12.5	20-0	10·8	10·5	17·0	200·3	2·0	202·0
	Oct 3	79.8	34·1	7·1	18-5	17·5	11.3	13-5	20·9	11.5	10·8	16·6	206-0	2·1	209·5
	Nov 7	81.8	35·2	6·8	18-7	17·4	11.3	13-8	21·4	11.7	10·3	17·0	210-5	2·1	212·5
	Dec 5	81.6	35·5	7·1	18-1	17·4	10.7	13-3	21·5	11.4	10·4	16·9	208-6	2·0	210·6
1987	Jan 9	81·9	36·1	6·8	18·1	17·6	10-8	13·7	21.8	11-4	10-4	17·2	210·1	2·1	212·0
	Feb 6	79·6	35·4	6·9	18·0	18·1	10-9	14·1	21.2	11-1	10-6	17·3	205·2	2·1	207·0
	Mar 6	81·7	35·5	7·3	18·6	17·9	10-6	14·8	22.0	10-0	10-1	17·6	212·6	2·0	214·2
	Apr 3	82·7	35·3	7·4	19·3	18·4	11-6	14·9	22.7	11.5	9-7	17·2	215·1	2·1	217·1
	May 8	87·1	35·7	7·9	21·5	20·6	12-8	15·9	24.5	11.7	10-5	18·1	229·2	2·0	230·5
	June 5	87·5	35·8	7·9	20·4	20·9	12-6	15·6	24.6	12.1	11-8	18·2	232·0	2·0	233·7
	July 3	89·5	36·9	8-0	19·4	21.5	12-4	15-1	25·2	12·3	11.0	18·3	233·2	2·0	235·2
	Aug 7	89·9	36·3	8-1	19·4	21.5	12-5	15-7	25·4	12·3	11.2	18·7	234·9	2·0	236·9
	Sept 4	93·9	38·5	8-3	19·9	22.8	13-1	16-3	25·8	12·4	11.5	19·6	244·5	2·1	246·6
	Oct 2	101-6	41·9	8·9	21.1	24-6	13·3	17·1	26·7	12.9	12·4	20.7	259·2	2·2	261·4
	Nov 6	108-3	44·0	9·1	20.4	25-2	12·9	17·1	26·3	12.9	12·1	21.4	265·7	2·5	268·2
	Dec 4	104-0	41·5	8·8	19.9	24-3	12·6	16·5	23·5	12.2	11·1	20.8	253·6	3·0	256·6
1988	Jan 8	100·9	39·2	8·8	20·1	24·4	12·5	15-8	22-2	11.3	11.1	19·4	246·3	3·2	249·5
	Feb 5	100·1	36·5	8·7	19·5	24·5	12·9	15-8	21-9	11.4	11.0	19·2	244·9	3·0	247·9
	Mar 4	97·7	34·1	8·9	19·4	23·5	12·8	15-5	23-3	11.3	10.9	19·5	242·7	2·9	245·5
	Apr 8	100.6	34·6	9.4	20.6	23.8	13·7	15·7	23.6	11.5	11·4	20.6	250·8	2·9	253·7
	May 6	100.2	33·7	9.8	21.3	23.6	14·0	15·2	24.1	11.6	12·7	20.2	252·8	2·6	255·5
	June 3	100.3	33·0	9.9	21.3	23.7	14·1	15·1	24.1	11.9	12·7	19.5	252·7	2·6	255·2
	July 8	95.0	29 .5	10.6	21.4	23.9	13.8	15.0	23.5	11.2	12.5	19.6	246.7	2.7	249.4

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work

3.3 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
/acan 983 984 985 986 986 987	cies at jobcen . Annual averages	tres: total 52.9 62.5 65.6 75.6 95.3	(including C 22·9 27·5 28·2 32·4 40·1	5-3 5-8 6-3 6-8 8-6	Programm 13.6 14.8 17.8 21.1 22.3	e vacancies) 11.5 12.5 14.5 18.6 24.8	8.7 8.8 9.8 11.6 13.6	10·5 10·3 10·7 14·1 18·3	15·3 16·6 18·1 22·6 27·4	7.5 8.2 9.7 13.4 15.7	7.8 8.2 9.3 12.2 13.6	17·1 16·5 17·0 19·8 22·2	150-2 164-1 178-7 216-0 261-7	1.2 1.5 1.6 2.0 2.0	151-4 165-6 180-3 218-0 263-8
987	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
988	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
983 984 985 986 987	Annual averages	2·1 3·0 3·3 4·8 4·6	0.8 1.5 1.6 2.4 2.3	0.2 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.6	0·9 1·2 1·7 3·0 2·7	1.9 1.8 2.3 3.2 3.7	0.7 0.7 0.8 1.3 1.4	1.8 2.0 2.0 2.8 2.7	2·0 2·1 2·0 3·6 3·2	1.7 1.6 1.9 3.6 3.7	0·9 0·9 1·3 2·8 2·5	1.7 1.7 2.4 3.6 3.4	14·0 15·4 18·2 29·2 28·5	0·3 0·4 0·6 0·5	14-0 15-7 18-6 29-9 29-0
	July 3	4·5	2·3	0.5	2·8	3.6	1·4	2.6	3.5	3.5	2·5	3·2	28.1	0.5	28.6
	Aug 7	4·6	2·3	0.6	2·8	3.8	1·5	2.6	3.6	3.7	2·4	4·1	29.7	0.5	30.2
	Sept 4	4·8	2·4	0.6	2·7	4.0	1·6	2.9	3.8	4.3	2·7	3·9	31.5	0.5	31.9
	Oct 2	5·2	2·7	0.6	2·7	4·4	1.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	2·9	3·4	31.5	0.5	32.0
	Nov 6	5·1	2·6	0.6	2·6	4·6	1.5	2.9	3.5	4.1	2·9	3·2	31.1	0.5	31.6
	Dec 4	5·2	2·7	0.6	2·6	4·4	1.5	2.9	3.0	4.2	3·1	3·1	30.6	1.0	31.7
	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
983 984 985 986 987	Annual averages	50·8 59·4 62·3 70·8 90·7	22·1 26·0 26·6 30·0 37·7	5·1 5·4 5·8 6·2 8·0	12.7 13.6 16.1 18.1 19.7	9.6 10.7 12.2 15.4 21.1	8.0 8.1 9.0 10.3 12.2	8.7 8.2 8.7 11.3 15.6	13·2 14·5 16·0 19·0 24·2	5.9 6.6 7.8 9.8 12.0	6·8 7·3 8·0 9·5 11·0	15·3 14·8 14·6 16·3 18·8	136.1 148.6 160.5 186.8 233.2	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.6	137·3 149·8 161·7 188·1 234·9
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
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	Annual averages	3.6 4.3 6.0 7.6 11.8	1·9 2·1 3·2 4·4 7·0	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7 1.2	0.7 0.9 1.2 1.2 1.4	0.5 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.9	0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.9	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.8 1.0	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3	0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-4	7.2 8.5 10.8 12.8 18.7	0·3 0·5 0·7 0·6 0·8	7.4 9.0 11.5 13.4 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 May 6 June 3 July 8	13·3 15·4 17·6 19·9	6.7 7.0 8.2 10.2	0.8 1.1 1.1 1.3	1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1	1.5 1.8 2.3 2.1	1.0 1.3 1.8 1.8	1.0 1.3 1.3 1.2	1.3 1.6 1.8 1.5	0·3 0·5 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·3	0·4 0·7 0·7	21·1 25·8 29·6 31·3	1.0 1.2 1.1 1.0	22·1 27·0 30·7 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.

Jnited Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Jun	e 1988	12 mon	ths to Ju	ne 1987			
	Stoppa	ges in prog	iress	Stoppages in progress					
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost			
Agriculture, forestry									
and fishing	129	110,100	302,000	398	111,500	183,000			
Coal extraction Coke, mineral oil	129	110,100	302,000	530	111,500	100,000			
and natural gas	1	100	+	·	<u> </u>				
Electricity, gas, other						1			
energy and water	4	2,300	19,000	8	1,800	8,000			
Vetal processing		0.000	15 000	6	1,000	4.000			
and manufacture	11	2,900	15,000	0	1,000	4,000			
Vineral processing and manufacture	9	1,500	4,000	11	2.200	18.000			
Chemicals and man-		1,000	.,		_,				
made fibres	9	1,600	12,000		1,800	11,000			
Vietal goods nes	15	3,400	33,000		4,300	32,000			
Engineering	62	14,200	70,000		49,500	345,000			
Aotor vehicles	81	99,500	617,000	66	61,700	68,000			
other transport equipment	32	26,600	250,000	42	61,600	128,000			
Food, drink and	52	20,000	200,000		01,000	120,000			
tobacco	32	9,100	52,000	32	7,600	33,000			
extiles	6	19,400			2,200	21,000			
ootwear and clothing	17	3,600	26,000	21	8,200	27,000			
Timber and wooden				~	000	1 000			
furniture	3	300	1	2	200	1,000			
Paper, printing and	13	1,400	6,000	15	2,000	30,000			
publishing Other manufacturing	15	1,400	0,000	, 10	2,000	00,000			
industries	14	1,800	6,000) 18	2,000	10,000			
Construction	18	3,600	22,000) 26	4,200	19,000			
Distribution, hotels						10.000			
and catering, repairs	9	600	1,000) 14	1,900	10,000			
Transport services	170	72,400	315,000) 144	197,800	1,677,000			
and communication Supporting and	170	72,400	315,000	/ 144	137,000	1,077,000			
miscellaneous									
transport services	16	6,200	14,000) 34	4,300	17,000			
Banking, finance,									
insurance, business						0.000			
services and leasing	3	300	1	5	800	3,000			
Public administration,									
education and health services	132	104,500	226,000) 143	430,600	953,000			
Other services	11	6,000	26,000		3,600				
All industries		0,500	20,000		0,000	.0,000			
and services	786**	491,200	2,096,000	1.140*	* 960,800	3,639,000			

THOUSAND

Stoppages: June 1988

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	52	43,300	296,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	38 14	26,600† 16,700	239,000 57,000

t includes 24,400 directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1988 are provisional.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1988					
	Stoppages	in progres	5			
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost			
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	288	224,200	1,131,000			
-extra-wage and fringe benefits *	21	33,300	237,000			
Duration and pattern of hours worked	35	19,300	40,000			
Redundancy questions	40	51,700	246,000			
Frade union matters	26	7,300	24,000			
Norking conditions and supervision	78	21,700	43,000			
Manning and work allocation	195	72,800	199,000			
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	103	60,800	174,000			
All causes	786	491,200	2,096,000			

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

Prominent stoppages in guarter ending June 30, 1988

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of	workers involved*	Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter	
Metal goods nes Warwickshire	21.2.88	15.4.88	500	-	6,000	Over non-payment of incentive bonuses. (Total days lost 14,000)
Other transport equipmen Cumbria Cumbria	17.5.88 8.6.88	7.6.88 Contd	500 12,100	1,200	7,000 211,000	Over pay rate for hot working conditions. Over proposal for fixed holidays
Textiles Various areas in England Greater Manchester and	10.5.88	Contd	15,000		40,000	For improved pay award.
Lancashire	31.5.88	10.6.88	3,500	-	30,000	For improved pay award.
Sea transport Kent	2.2.88	22.6.88	5,000	600	92,000	For no redundancy guarantee and week on week off working rota. (Total days lost 163,000)
Other transport and Comm London	nunication 23.5.88	26.5.88	3,000	-	6,000	Over dismissal of shop steward
Public administration, edu	ucation and he	ealth services				
Various areas in Scotland	15.1.88	30.4.88	**		**	Over privatisation of hospital services.
London	18.2.88	24.6.88	6,200		8,000	(Total days lost 36,000) Against employment of a particular worker.
Greater Manchester	16.5.88	3.6.88	700		9,000	(Total days lost 8,000) Over alleged shortage of drivers.
Other services London	23.11.87	Contd	100	-1.	3,000	Refusal to accept new manning levels. (Total days lost 22,000)

* The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter. ** In this quarter less than 50 workers were involved and less than 500 working days were lost.

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of work	ers (thou)	Working days lost in al in period (thou)	l stoppages in progress
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning invo in period in any dispute	Ivement All involved in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986	2,471 2,080 1,330 1,528 1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004	2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538 1,364 1,261 903 1,074 1,016	1,001 4,586 830† 1,512 2,101† 573† 1,436† 643 538 884	1,041 4,608 834† 1,513 2,103† 574† 1,464† 791 720 887	9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546	7,678 22,552 10,896 2,292 1,919 1,776 2,658 912 1,069 595
1986 June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	97 82 77 90 128 89 73	116 100 92 102 148 107 91	45 18 26 57 41 88 43	64 22 28 67 48 98 50	170 67 154 167 117 97	112 46 53 125 84 45 25
1987 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	99 102 104 114 78 84 72 57 63 79 97 55	111 123 120 135 95 104 93 71 84 96 96 108 72	168 44 209 131 88 45 40 16 16 22 79 27	171 148 215 155 156 157 61 22 19 24 80 35	889 928 251 336 222 345 214 43 56 76 76 127 60	66 85 71 58 34 36 37 23 39 51 51 74 20
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	76 95 66 23 44 38	86 119 93 33 53 52	41 123 29 12 39 27	43 153 44 16 41 43	102 669 255 85 113 296	29 394 165 11 58 270

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal	Mechanical, instrument and electrical	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communica- tion	All other non- manufacturing industries
SIC 1968	Ш	goods nes VI and XII	engineering VII, VIII and IX	x	XI	XIII-XV	III–V, XVI–XIX	xx	XXII	I, XXI XXIII–XXVII
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	201 128 166 237 374	585 1,910 8,884 113 199	1,193 13,341 586 433 486	160 303 195 230 116	4,047 4,836 490 956 656	179 110 44 39 66	1,514 2,053 698 522 395	416 834 281 86 44	360 1,419 253 359 1,675	750 4,541 367 1,293 1,301
	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metai manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and commun- ication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 and 00)
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	- 380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217	197 177 90 109 152 36	538 507 422 155 225 197	551 545 1,046 70 108 158	172 191 497 256 411 67	61 32 66 31 38 50	400 324 537 291 136 88	41 68 334 50 33 22	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705	1,299 1,024 992 1,100 486 1,007
1986 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 10 4 11 19 16 16	1 2 3 1 3 4	10 28 27 44 63 17 6	4 1 5 9 7 8	86 2 4 57 4 	1 3 3 	10 11 12 14 9 6 2		21 6 6 39 18 7	31 5 3 12 18 37 48
1987 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	9 24 20 28 13 14 70 2 6 7 7 15	7 15 2 4 2 3 3 3	30 29 35 18 7 5 10 14 5 3	8 2 4 11 7 8 2 4 8 33 62 11	10 13 8 3 4 8 16 2 	3 17 4 4 8 1 8 1 2	8 8 14 5 4 10 7 3 8 9 7 4	5 1 2 1 6 1 2 2 1 1	787 778 8 10 20 9 55 11 2 3 5 17	27 37 150 239 154 285 47 6 7 13 31 11
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	40 145 6 	5 7 8 6 6	5 5 6 3 7	6 365 125 1	6 3 1 5 216	6 1 5 	2 13 19 1 5 5	$\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{3}{2}$	9 58 55 62 38 13	22 72 29 9 17 10

* See 'Definitions' page at end of Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. The figures for 1988 are provisional. + Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

S44 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EARNINGS 5.1

GREA BRITA	T	Whole e	a state in			Manufa (Revise (Divisio	cturing in d definitions 2-4)	dustries on)		Product (Revised (Division	ion indus d definitions 1–4)	tries on)		Service (Divisio	industrie: ns 6–9)	S	
		Actual		ally adjus	sted	Actual		ally adjus	ted	Actual		ally adjus	sted	Actual		ally adjust	ed
					ige over is 12 month	8	-	% chan previou	ge over s 12 months	5			ige over is 12 months	5		% chang previous	e over 12 month
SIC 1	980				Under- lying†				Under- lying†				Under- lying†				Under- lying*
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986	Annual average:	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 \$158.3 171.7 185.3 199.8				109.1 123.6 137.4 149.7 162.8 177.6 191.2 206.7				109.4 124.1 138.2 150.0 158.5 176.2 190.8 206.1				113.0 127.8 138.9 151.1 160.7 171.4 184.6 198.8		JAN	1980 = 10
	Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8·8 9·6 8·6	8 8 7 ³ ⁄4	142·9 143·7 145·1	144·0 144·8 145·0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 83⁄4 81⁄2	143·5 144·1 145·9	144-6 145-2 145-3	9·0 7·8 7·9	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2	144-8 149-3 148-6	146-4 150-1 149-1	8·8 11·4 9·5	
	April May June	146-0 148-3 149-7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8.6 8.7 8.2	71/2 71/2 71/2	146·7 149·2 150·2	148·1 148·2 147·8	8·9 8·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148·5 148·4 148·2	9·1 8·4 7·7	81⁄2 81⁄2 8	147·2 150·4 151·4	148-3 150-8 151-4	8.6 9.6 9.1	
	July Aug Sept	151.7 150.4 150.5	150-3 150-2 150-7	7.7 8.4 8.5	71/2 73/4 73/4	151·2 149·9 150·9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8·6 9·0 9·4	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 9 ¹ /4	151·8 150·4 151·4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	81/2 81/2 9	153-9 152-8 151-8	152·3 151·8 151·5	7.6 8.7 8.9	
	Oct Nov Dec	151.7 152.8 155.1	152-0 152-1 153-4	8.7 7.3 8.0	73/4 73/4 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6 156·6	9·6 9·9 9·7	91/2 93/4 93/4	154·1 155·7 155·9	155·4 154·7 155·8	10·1 8·3 8·3	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	152·1 153·1 157·3	152-2 153-6 155-1	7·8 6·8 8·4	
	Jan Feb Mar	152.7 153.8 154.2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155-9 157-5 159-3	157.0 158.7 159.2	9.0 9.6 9.8	91/2 91/2 91/2	154-9 156-5 154-3	156-0 157-8 153-7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9	154·3 154·5 156·5	155-9 155-2 157-0	6·5 3·4 5·3	
	April May June	154·7 155·7 157·5	155-8 156-0 156-0	6·0 5·0 5·3	73/4 73/4 73/4	158-0 160-6 163-8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7.7 7.6 9.0	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	83/4 83/4 83/4	157·8 158·3 158·8	158-9 158-7 159-0	7·1 5·2 5·0	
	July Aug Sept	159·6 159·2 159·9	158-2 159-0 160-2	5·3 5·9 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½	164·6 162·8 164·5	162·9 163·7 166·1	8-8 8-6 9-0	9 83/4 83/4	159·5 157·7 159·7	157·6 158·7 161·4	5·1 4·9 5·5	8½ 8¼ 8¼	162·1 162·7 162·3	160·3 161·8 162·4	5·3 6·6 7·2	
	Oct Nov Dec	164·2 162·8 165·3	164·5 162·0 163·5	8·2 6·5 6·6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	167-2 169-1 170-0	168·3 168·1 169·5	9·0 8·0 8·2	81/2 81/2 81/2	162·2 164·4 164·9	163·6 163·4 164·7	5.3 5.6 5.7	8 8 8	168·6 164·5 168·4	168·7 165·1 165·9	10·8 7·5 7·0	
1985	Jan Feb Mar	163·4 164·6 168·1	165·5 166·5 168·3	7.0 7.0 9.0	71/2 71/2 71/2	170.5 170.6 173.9	171.7 172.0 173.8	9·4 8·4 9·2	81/2 81/2 83/4	165·9 166·3 171·7	167·1 167·6 171·0	7·1 6·2 11·3	81/4 81/4 81/4	165-0 166-3 168-2	166·7 166·9 168·6	6·9 7·5 7·4	7 7 7
	April May June	169·4 169·4 171·9	170.6 169.7 170.2	9.5 8.8 9.1	7½ 7½ 7½	176-0 175-6 179-1	177.6 174.4 176.2	11·3 9·3 9·4	83⁄4 9 9	174·3 174·2 178·1	175.5 173.2 175.6	13·6 12·0 12·5	81/4 81/2 81/2	168-8 169-2 169-9	170.0 169.6 170.1	7·0 6·9 7·0	7 7 63⁄4
	July Aug Sept	173.7 173.4 176.1	172·2 173·1 176·4	8·8 8·9 10·1	71/2 71/2 73/4	180·2 177·0 179·8	178.3 178.1 181.5	9.5 8.8 9.3	9 9 9	179·9 176·6 179·8	177.8 177.8 181.7	12·8 12·0 12·6	83/4 83/4 83/4	172·0 173·9 175·8	170·1 173·1 176·0	6·1 7·0 8·4	63/4 63/4 63/4
	Oct Nov Dec	173·9 176·8 180·0	174·3 175·9 178·1	6·0 8·6 8·9	71/2 71/2 71/2	179·7 184·0 185·3	180.9 182.9 184.7	7.5 8.8 9.0	83/4 83/4 83/4	179-3 183-5 184-4	180·8 182·4 184·2	10·5 11·6 11·8	83/4 83/4 83/4	172·4 174·8 180·1	172·4 175·6 177·4	2·2 6·4 6·9	6 ³ /4 6 ¹ /2 6 ¹ /2
		176·9 177·9 182·4	179·1 180·0 182·6	8·2 8·1 8·5	71/2 71/2 71/2	184·1 184·5 187·0	185-5 186-0 186-9	8·0 8·1 7·5	8½ 8¼ 8	184·1 184·5 186·8	185-5 185-9 186-0	11.0 10.9 8.8	8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /4	175·0 176·5 182·7	176·7 177·0 183·0	6·0 6·1 8·5	6 ¹ /2 6 ³ /4 7
	April May June	184·0 182·3 185·7	185·3 182·6 183·9	8.6 7.6 8.0	71/2 71/2 71/2	189·3 188·5 192·9	191·1 187·1 189·8	7.6 7.3 7.7	73/4 73/4 73/4	188-6 187-7 191-6	189-9 186-6 188-8	8·2 7·7 7·5	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8	184·4 181·8 184·5	185·7 182·2 184·8	9·2 7·4 8·6	71/4 71/4 71/4
	July Aug Sept	187·9 187·2 186·8	186·3 187·0 187·1	8·2 8·0 6·1	71/2 71/2 71/2	192·5 190·8 192·1	190·5 191·9 194·0	6·8 7·7 6·9	73/4 73/4 73/4	192·2 190·9 191·9	189-9 192-1 193-9	6·8 8·0 6·7	8 73⁄4 73⁄4	188-0 188-0 185-7	186-0 187-3 186-0	9·3 8·3 5·7	71/4 71/4 71/4
	Oct Nov Dec	188-3 191-2 193-4	188·7 190·2 191·3	8·3 8·1 7·4	7½ 7¾ 7¾	193·9 198·4 200·6	195·2 197·1 200·0	7·9 7·8 8·3	73⁄4 73⁄4 8	193-6 197-8 199-7	195-2 196-6 199-6	8.0 7.8 8.4	73⁄4 8 8	187·4 189·6 192·1	187·4 190·5 189·2	8·7 8·5 6·7	71/4 71/2 71/2
1987		190·4 191·2 194·5	192-8 193-4 194-8	7·6 7·4 6·7	71/2 71/2 71/2	198-5 199-4 201-2	200·0 201·0 201·1	7·8 8·1 7·6	7¾ 8 8	198-4 199-1 200-7	199·9 200·6 199·8	7·8 7·9 7·4	73⁄4 8 8	188-4 189-1 193-4	190·3 189·7 193·8	7·7 7·2 5·9	7½ 7¼ 7¼
	April May June	196-0 198-1 200-0	197-4 198-5 198-1	6.5 8.7 7.7	73/4 73/4 73/4	202·5 203·8 208·2	204·4 202·4 204·8	7·0 8·2 7·9	8 8 81⁄4	202·2 202·8 206·9	203·6 201·6 203·9	7·2 8·0 8·0	8 8 8 ¹ ⁄4	195-0 198-8 198-4	196-4 199-2 198-7	5·8 9·3 7·5	73/4 73/4 71/2
	July Aug Sept	203·1 201·6 201·4	201·3 201·3 201·8	8·1 7·6 7·9	73/4 73/4 73/4	209·8 206·0 208·2	207·6 207·2 210·3	9.0 8.0 8.4	81/4 81/2 81/2	208·9 206·5 207·8	206·4 207·8 209·9	8·7 8·2 8·3	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	202.6 201.7 199.8	200·4 200·9 200·1	7.7 7.3 7.6	71/4 71/4 71/2
	Oct Nov Dec	203·4 207·3 210·3	203·8 206·3 208·0	8.0 8.5 8.7	8 81⁄4 81⁄2	211.0 214.0 217.4	212·4 212·7 216·8	8·8 7·9 8·4	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	210·4 213·5 216·1	212·1 212·2 215·9	8,7 7.9 8.2	81/4 81/4 81/4	201.7 206.3 209.8	201·7 207·3 206·7	7·6 8·8 9·2	8 8½ 8½
1988		206·9 206·7 213·1	209·5 209·2 213·3	8·7 8·2 9·5†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	215·2 213·6 219·0	216·8 215·3 218·9	8·4 7·1 8·9	81/2 81/2 81/2	214·3 211·9 217·9	215·8 213·6 217·0	8·0 6·5 8·6	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	205-6 207-0 213-2	207·7 207·6 213·6	9·1 9·4 10·2†	8½ 8½ 8½
	Apr May (June)	213.6 213.2 216.6	215·1 213·6 214·5	9·0 7·6 8·3	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	221.6 221.9 225.1	223.7 220.3 221.5	9·4 8·8 8·2	83/4 83/4 9	221.6 221.7 224.2	223-1 220-4 220-9	9.6 9.3 8.3	81/2 81/2 83/4	211.6 211.1 214.6	213·1 211·5 214·9	8.5 6.2 8.2	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series except for the services series, which is based on data up to December 1985.
* For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics, on p 519.
* March 1988 figures includes substantial bonus payments. Allowing for similar payments which were omitted from the return in March 1987, percentage changes reduce to 9·1 for the whole economy and 9·3 for service industries.

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREA BRITA	lin	Agri- culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1		(0102)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	, Annual averages	117.7 131.8 144.2 157.5 169.6 184.4 194.6 206.9	106-1 118-6 131-1 134-7 67-7 135-3 166-8 179-1	104-4 119-8 135-8 147-8 162-5 178-6 195-6 214-4	116-2 133-5 147-8 159-2 170-4 182-7 195-4 210-1	** 125.0 137.3 150.7 167.1 181.6 193.4 211.6	109.1 121.6 136.8 148.5 159.5 172.4 185.7 201.5	109.8 124.8 138.9 152.0 164.9 179.1 193.2 209.4	106-9 117-3 130-6 142-3 156-1 172-3 184-3 197-6	109.0 123.4 139.2 152.9 167.1 182.3 196.9 214.4	100-5 111-4 125-3 138-6 149-0 168-9 183-6 199-2	111.4 124.0 137.3 143.2 157.4 170.9 184.4 197.7	103.7 116.8 129.3 140.3 151.9 164.1 176.2 190.3	JAN 109·0 123·9 136·7 149·6 160·9 174·9 190·1 204·5	N 1980 = 100 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4 169·6 181·9 196·9
	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
	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
	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
	April	175-4	137·9	173-5	173-8	188-0	170·0	173-8	168-9	185·3	167-2	168-1	161.6	171-9	167·0
	May	173-6	139·5	178-3	175-9	174-9	170·4	174-6	170-6	181·2	168-7	167-0	164.5	173-5	168·9
	June	188-2	148·0	177-1	182-5	175-7	175·2	178-8	173-4	183·1	168-3	183-3	164.5	176-5	172·1
	July	193·6	149·5	178-5	193-2	198·8	173-0	181-6	174·7	183·5	172-8	172-1	164-8	176-4	172-0
	Aug	203·1	150·7	177-2	184-8	176·7	172-1	180-8	171·7	181·0	166-8	167-8	163-1	173-0	168-5
	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
	Oct	200·5	153-6	181.7	187-1	176·7	175-6	180·4	175-5	184-5	167-2	174-4	166-5	177·0	172·5
	Nov	182·9	159-3	185.5	188-4	177·1	176-6	195·3	180-1	186-3	175-6	173-3	171-6	182·6	174·5
	Dec	184·5	157-8	190.0	184-9	192·0	182-0	190·1	179-7	189-6	173-2	178-6	169-7	186·7	174·5
	Jan	179·5	172-0	185-1	185-4	188·3	176-3	183-4	177·7	189·5	172-5	179-7	169·7	185-0	177·2
	Feb	177·9	166-4	187-3	189-7	179·9	177-0	184-2	180·8	189·7	176-5	178-2	170·6	183-3	176·7
	Mar	179·4	170-1	188-2	189-3	184·5	178-8	186-2	182·5	192·7	185-9	181-1	173·8	183-0	179·5
	April	183-2	164·7	188·1	189.5	202.6	182-5	186-1	184-1	199-5	178-0	179-8	172·1	187·3	177-2
	May	186-0	159·6	199·7	191.1	185.9	183-3	189-4	182-3	193-6	182-2	178-6	175·8	188·7	180-0
	June	193-2	159·4	195·4	191.5	191.5	191-5	192-8	184-1	199-7	190-6	184-7	176·2	192·9	184-1
	July	197·3	160·7	194-8	204·7	205-6	186-6	192·3	187.1	196-9	184-4	182·1	176·9	189·9	183·5
	Aug	213·4	161·7	194-2	207·2	189-8	185-5	192·4	183.0	195-8	182-6	188·8	176·2	186·6	181·0
	Sept	218·0	168·8	197-3	198·1	189-7	190-5	193·1	183.9	196-6	183-2	183·9	177·4	191·1	182·8
	Oct	213·7	171-0	194-5	199-2	207·9	188-7	196.6	185.6	199-9	183-2	186-1	178-2	191.0	183-7
	Nov	198·0	172-6	219-3	199-6	190·9	191-0	211.6	189.0	202-2	189-7	194-9	184-7	199.9	189-0
	Dec	195·7	174-2	203-1	199-1	203·9	197-2	210.6	191.4	207-2	194-6	194-5	182-5	202.1	187-6
	Jan	188-9	174-6	203·7	207·8	205·4	190-2	198-4	189·1	204·0	189·8	193·2	181-1	201.5	188-5
	Feb	188-3	175-7	203·7	203·2	196·2	192-6	200-7	192·0	204·6	194·7	193·4	184-6	195.3	192-3
	Mar	189-5	178-5	205·3	202·3	196·9	195-5	198-9	193·4	208·6	196·6	201·7	185-5	195.9	194-8
	April	199·1	185·1	209-9	201-4	220-2	195-8	203-7	192-0	213-5	194·7	191.6	184-9	202-5	188-0
	May	196·7	172·7	220-2	203-0	205-8	196-5	205-8	193-6	210-9	198·3	191.6	187-1	205-8	193-7
	June	206·0	178·0	214-0	202-8	204-8	205-4	208-8	198-6	217-5	208·6	197.0	191-4	204-7	200-5
	July	210-2	177·0	223-1	211.9	234·4	205·0	212-9	200-7	216·7	201.8	196·3	192-1	205·1	201-8
	Aug	218-0	178·6	212-5	226.4	201·4	201·2	209-6	198-8	214·7	197.4	195·6	190-9	203·2	197-6
	Sept	229-0	177·9	209-3	216.1	208·2	206·2	205-2	199-4	216·6	199.8	197·9	193-7	207·0	199-0
	Oct	225.5	181-8	210·9	215·4	236·0	203-8	210-3	201.0	218·1	201·8	197-9	194·4	205·7	200-3
	Nov	222.5	183-5	238·4	218·8	207·9	206-7	229-0	205.1	220·9	202·8	202-3	200·9	210·7	205-1
	Dec	209.3	185-3	221·6	212·3	221·8	218-9	229-6	207.3	226·8	204·1	214-3	197·5	216·5	201-5
1988	Jan	195·7	188-5	226·9	212·0	229·2	207·9	217·3	207·1	227·1	202·6	203·0	198-0	211.9	202-9
	Feb	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
	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
	Apr May (June)	207·2 206·7	208·9 197·5 195·9	231.5 247.9 232.9	219·6 225·6 223·7	247·9 218·1 225·3	213-6 217-8 220-8	224-0 224-1 227-7	211.7 214.2 213.5	234·2 230·7 236·3	214·7 219·4 231·8	203·2 203·3 192·1	203·9 206·2 207·6	218-3 221-4 225-1	208-0 209-8 213-1

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 5.3

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	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
107.6 121.4 134.1 145.2 155.6 168.4 180.8 192.8	105.9 115-2 126.9 139.9 150-2 161.0 172-3 187-6	110.4 128.2 142.8 156.6 170.1 184.8 198.6 214.7	107.6 121.1 134.0 144.0 157.1 169.7 183.0 198.4	111.5 125.8 137.6 148.0 156.7 169.5 182.9 197.5	107.2 120.3 132.6 143.6 153.9 165.2 176.7 189.7	108.0 120.5 127.6 137.9 148.0 157.2 168.7 182.0	108-4 120-6 132-2 144-3 154-1 166-2 177-0 190-9	112.7 128.9 144.6 157.5 170.4 184.8 203.5 225.1	114·2 129·6 140·0 149·5 159·3 169·0 178·5 190·6	123.8 140.8 147.9 163.6 170.3 178.3 196.3 210.2	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4 182·3 196·7 210·1	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7 185.3 199.8	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Sept
169·0	166-5	188-6	171-6	172-6	164·9	159-9	166-3	183-3	172·2	180-0	185·5	173-9	Oct
171·6	165-8	192-5	175-7	176-4	167·7	159-6	177-5	185-5	173·1	177-3	186·4	176-8	Nov
177·1	159-4	190-8	176-1	178-4	175·0	171-0	171-3	210-0	173·7	183-6	191·8	180-0	Dec
175-8	169-7	189-6	176-7	173·7	170-1	158-4	170-4	189·2	172·4	179·5	191.6	176·9	1986 Jan
176-8	169-3	190-8	177.6	174·7	171-8	159-8	170-7	193·7	174·7	180·4	190.2	177·9	Feb
179-9	161-0	194-4	178.3	180·9	173-0	159-9	172-8	210·6	175·7	197·4	187.2	182·4	Mar
180-1	167·1	196-4	180-3	179-8	179-5	163-6	174-2	193·3	174-9	203.6	189·4	184-0	April
177-8	165·7	197-8	180-2	178-7	174-3	169-4	177-2	202·4	175-3	189.5	194·5	182-3	May
181-8	167·0	202-6	186-5	185-3	176-5	170-1	175-8	201·2	182-2	194.7	195·1	185-7	June
180-9	171-4	199-8	186-4	186-5	176-8	167·7	178-9	207.7	180·0	206·1	201.8	187·9	July
179-3	190-3	197-0	181-3	179-3	176-3	174·2	179-6	202.0	177·0	211·1	193.4	187·2	Aug
182-3	185-4	201-5	183-5	185-4	178-1	170·7	178-5	198.3	178·2	199·8	199.8	186·8	Sept
182-5	172-3	202·8	184-3	185-7	177.5	171.1	178-5	203·0	185-3	199-4	203·2	188·3	Oct
183-9	179-0	204·8	189-3	190-9	179.8	172.9	182-2	222·6	182-0	197-5	205·7	191·2	Nov
188-7	169-8	205·9	192-1	193-6	187.1	186.8	184-9	217·7	183-8	196-1	208·0	193·4	Dec
187-1	184·8	205·2	189·9	186-6	183·3	171-8	177-0	210·3	184-2	196-0	206·3	190·4	1987 Jan
188-6	188·3	208·4	190·5	189-4	181·4	173-3	179-2	209·5	184-3	199-9	202·8	191·2	Feb
193-2	174·6	210·5	195·6	196-6	185·4	176-2	187-7	231·1	186-0	197-4	201·7	194·5	Mar
186-5	175-9	211.0	191·2	194-4	192·8	182·8	191-9	217.6	185-5	197-2	205·8	196-0	April
192-1	184-2	213.4	198·0	192-9	187·8	182·4	190-9	221.5	186-6	217-7	208·2	198-1	May
193-6	188-0	217.3	199·7	199-4	189·9	179·8	191-2	235.4	188-4	206-9	206·2	200-0	June
195-3	184·8	215.6	201.1	200-2	189-2	176-8	195-2	221.7	195.7	222·1	215·1	203·1	July
191-4	189·7	215.3	196.2	196-0	189-9	181-0	189-4	219.0	191.2	226·9	207·8	201·6	Aug
193-2	190·9	219.8	198.1	199-4	192-0	180-8	189-9	222.8	193.9	211·1	213·8	201·4	Sept
193-8	207·0	218·2	199-4	200·4	189-6	184-2	194·9	228·0	195-4	214·2	213·0	203·4	Oct
196-7	199·5	220·2	207-9	205·1	193-8	190-6	201·8	247·6	197-3	213·3	216·8	207·3	Nov
202-1	183·4	221·0	213-3	210·0	201-5	203-8	201·8	236·7	199-0	220·1	223·8	210·3	Dec
202·8	198-5	217.7	206·6	205·5	196·5	190·3	195.7	235·4	199-6	214·6	220·9	206·9	1988 Jan
204·4	202-9	220.0	207·7	206·7	198·9	187·9	195.2	234·2	203-9	216·1	218·4	206·7	Feb
210·1	198-8	223.1	210·0	217·2	206·4††	190·4	197.3	250·2	206-5	225·5	213·4	213·1	Mar
207.7	198-3	223.6	209·6	214·1	209·0	192-0	202·0	245·3	202·8	216·6	215·3	213·6	Apr
208.9	205-3	226.6	216·4	212·5	203·6	194-5	202·8	239·7	205·6	218·2	221·8	213·2	May
207.9	219-1	232.6	215·9	219·6	206·1	197-8	200·5	243·6	207·1	228·5	224·5	216·6	(June)

Excluding sea transport.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.
 On a basis exactly comparable with March 1988, the March 1987 index for distribution and repairs would be 191.8—see footnotes to table 5.1.

.5	EARN	INGS
•0	Index	of average

Index of	average	earnings: non-manual workers

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi	ng Industries							
	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983 †	1984 †	1985 †	1986 †	1987 †
Men Women	689 311	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0
Men and women	1,000	418.7	469-1	525-6	569-3	627-3	682.0	748-4	804.6

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

5

S46 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Men	575	403.1	465.2	510.4	556.0	604.4	650.1	708.2	770.7
Nomen	425	468.3	547.4	594.1	651.6	697.5	750.9	818.8	883.9
Men and women	1,000	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9	629.6	677.4	738.1	801-3

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

5.5

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUST	RIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (p	ence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose y absence	pay was			excluding th affected by		pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN*				-	1					
Manual occupations 1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279·8 307·9	118.4	121.9	44-2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134-8 134-4 142-8	138·1 137·8 147·4	43.8 43.9 43.7	315·1 313·7 336·7	306·7 } 329·2	131·4 140·3	133-8 143-6	44·3 43·9	302·0 326·5	294·7 319·0)
1983 ⁺ 1984	141.0 153.6	145·5 158·9	43.6 44.4	333-0 358-1	325·5 348·5	138·4 148·8	141·6 152·7	43-8 44-3	322·7 345·0	315·2 336·1
1985 1986 1987	167·5 178·4 191·2	172.6 183.4 195.9	44.6 44.5 44.7	386-8 411-6 437-6	373-8 398-5 423-8	159·8 170·9 182·0	163·6 174·4 185·5	44·5 44·5 44·6	368-0 392-6 416-5	356-8 380-8 404-3
Non-manual occupations	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161-2	163-1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982*	{ 180·1 178·5	181·4 179·8	38-8 38-9	457·9 453·4	457·0 452·5	177.9	178.9	38-2	462.5	462-3
1983†	{ 193·2 191·4	194·6 192·9	39·1 39·1	491.6 487.3	491.0 486.6	193·7 190·6	194-9 191-8	38·4 38·4	503·4 494·8	502·9 494·2
1984 1985	211.7 230.7	213·5 232·0	39·3 39·3	537·8 582·0	537·1 580·7	207·3 223·5	209·0 225·0	38·5 38·6	537·4 574·7	536·4 573·2
1986 1987	254·4 271·9	255·7 273·7	39·3 39·4	641.0 684.1	640·0 684·0	243·4 263·9	244-9 265-9	38.6 38.7	627·3 679·9	625·8 679·3
All occupations	131-3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320-8	136-5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148·8 147·9	152·6 151·8	42·2 42·3	357·0 354·2	354·0 351·4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983÷	158·6 156·4	163·3 161·2	42·2 42·2	383-0 378-1	380·0 375·0	163·8 161·1	167·5 164·7	41·5 41·4	399·1 392·6	398·0 391·2
1984	171-2 187-2	176-8 192-6	42·8 42·9	409·9 444·3	406·2 438·6	174·3 187·9	178-8 192-4	41.7 41.9	423·0 452·5	421.4 449.9
1986 1987	202·3 217·0	207·8 222·3	42·9 43·0	479·1 511·0	474·0 506·5	203·4 219·4	207·5 224·0	41·8 41·9	488-9 527-3	486-6 526-2
ULL-TIME WOMEN: Manual occupations										
1981	72·5 79·9	76·3 82·9	39·6 39·6	192-8 209-5	191·4 207·1]	72·1 78·3	74·5 80·1	39·4 39·3	189·8 205·0	188·2 202·7
1982*	79·6 86·7	82·6 90·3	39·6 39·7	208·9 227·3	206·6 224·9	85.6	87.9	39-3	224.3	222.0]
1983÷ 1984	86·7 91·9	90·4 96·0	39·7 39·9	227.7 240.9	225-3 238-1	85·8 90·8	88·1 93·5	39·3 39·4	224·9 238·0	222.6 ∫ 235.1
1985 1986	100·1 107·0 113·8	104·5 111·6 119·6	40·0 40·0 40·3	261.7 278.9 297.2	257·3 274·6 291·9	98-2 104-5 111-4	101·3 107·5 115·3	39.5 39.5 39.7	256·9 273·0 292·0	252·9 269·2 287·4
1987 Non-manual occupations	113.9									
1981 1982*	86·4 97·2	87·3 97·6	37·1 37·2	234·2 260·3	233·4 259·0	95·6 104·3	96·7 104·9	36·5 36·5	259·7 283·0	259·2 282·2
1983†	97·0 105·5	97·4 106·2	37·2 37·2	259·8 283·3	258·5 281·9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0.]
1984	106·2 115·8	107·0 117·2	37·2 37·4	285·4 310·8	284.0 308.7	115·1 123·0	116·1 124·3	36·5 36·5	312·9 334·3	311.9 5 333.1
1985 1986 1987	125-5 135-8 147-7	126·8 136·7 149·1	37·4 37·4 37·5	336-5 363-2 391-6	334·7 361·2 389·4	132·4 144·3 155·4	133-8 145-7 157-2	36.6 36.7 36.8	359·1 390·6 418·0	357.6 388.8 415.9
All occupations										
1981 1982*	78·1 87·1 86·8	81·5 89·7 89·4	38-4 38-5 38-5	211.6 232.1 231.4	210·6 230·4 229·7	89·3 97·5	91·4 99·0	37·2 37·1	241-8 263-1	241·2 262·1
1983†	94.5	97.6 97.9	38.6 38.6	251.4 251.8 252.7	250·1 251·0	106-9 107-6	108-8 109-5	37·2 37·2	288-5 290-6	287·5 289·5
1984	101.7	105·5 114·7	38·8 38·8	270·9 294·4	268-8 291-5	114·9 123·9	117·2 126·4	37·2 37·3	310·3 334·0	309·1 332·4
1985 1986 1987	110-6 119-2 128-2	123·2 133·4	38.8 39.0	316·1 339·2	313·3 335·9	134.7 144.9	137·2 148·1	37·3 37·5	362·5 388·4	360.7 386.2
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, All occupations 1981	18 years and o	124·3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303-2
1982*	134·0 133·3	138-0 137-2	41·3 41·4	329·6 327·2	325-4 323-1	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 ov All occupations	116·8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119-8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1981 1982*	132.0	135-9	41.2 41.3 41.4	324.6 322.3	320·3 318·2	132.1	134.5	40·3 40·2	329.3	326.7
1983	131·2 141·2	135-2 146-0	41.4	349.1	318-2	143-2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356-8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1985 1985	155-2 169-2	160·8 174·7	41.9 41.9	380·6 411·8	375·4 404·8	155·8 167·4	159·3 171·0	40·3 40·4	389·9 416·8	386·7 412·7
1986 1987	183·1 196·0	188-6 202-0	41·9 42·0	444·4 474·1	437·7 467·6	181·2 194·9	184·7 198·9	40·4 40·4	450·8 484·7	446·8 481·1

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.

5.7 LABOUR COSTS All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

All emplo		Total	Perc	entage share	es of labour cost	s*				
		labour costs (pence per hour)	Tota wag sala	es and	of which holiday, sickness and maternity p	National insuranc ay	e paymen	ts socia	ntary al welfare aents	All other labour costs‡
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161.68 244.54 394.34	88-1 84-3 82-1		9·4 9·2 10·0	6·5 8·5 9·0	0.6 0.5 2.1	3·9 4·8 5·2		0.9 1.8 1.6
	1984 1985 1986 1987	509·80 554·20 597·60 625·00	84-0 84-7 84-2 84-5		10·5 10·6 10·5 10·6	7·4 6·7 6·7 6·7	1·3 1·3 1·3 0·9	5·3 5·3 5·8 5·8		2·0 2·0 2·0 2·1
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975 1978 1981	217·22 324·00 595·10	82-9 78-2 75-8		11-1 11-2 11-5	6-0 6-9 7-0	0.6 0.4 1.9	8·5 12·2 13·1		2·1 2·2 2·2
	1984 1985 1986 1987	811.41 860.60 964.60 1,009.50	77-7 78-6 75-4 77-6		11.5 11.5 11.4 11.7	5·5 5·1 4·9 5·0	1·9 1·3 5·3 2·5	12·1 12·2 11·7 12·2		2·8 2·8 2·7 2·8
Construction	1975 1978 1981	156-95 222-46 357-43	90-2 86-8 85-0	3	7·2 6·8 7·8	6·3 9·1 9·9	0·2 0·2 0·6	1.7 2.3 2.8		1.6 1.7 1.7
	1984 1985 1986 1987	475-64 511-20 552-00 594-50	86-0 86-5 86-5	5	8-0 8-0 8-0 8-1	7·7 7·2 7·2 7·2 7·2	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.3	4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1		1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7
			Manufactu	uring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
SIC 1980 Labour costs per unit of output §				Per cent change over a year earlier						Per cent change over a year earlier
1990 = 100	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		100·0 109·4 113·2 111·8 114·0 117·9 123·8	22.2 9.4 3.5 -1.2 2.0 3.5 4.9	100.0 106.9 106.0 99.8 82.2 94.9 92.7 	100-0 107-5 109-7 107-3 108-2 112-3 116-0 	100.0 119.2 122.8 126.9 133.6 136.0 142.6 	100-0 109-3 111-7 110-3 112-2 116-2 120-3	100.0 111.0 115.7 119.7 123.5 128.2 134.2 139.3	22:9 11:0 4:2 3:5 3:2 3:8 4:7 3:8
	1985	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4				··· ··· ···			125-6 126-5 129-5 130-6	3·5 3·2 4·8 3·8
	1986	G Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4			 	 	··· ··· ···	 	132·7 133·6 134·1 135·8	5·6 5·6 3·6 4·0
	1987	7 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 3 Q1	 		 	 	 	 	136·9 138·8 139·0 141·6 143·9	3·2 3·9 3·9 4·3 5·1
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1980 1983 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986	1 2 3 4 5 6	100-0 109-3 113-9 114-4 117-8 124-5 131-0 132-5	22.4 9.3 4.2 0.4 3.0 5.7 5.2 1.1	100-0 105-8 105-6 99-9 82-9 97-3 96-3	100·0 107·0 109·5 107·9 110·0 115·1 119·7	100·0 118·5 122·8 127·2 134·4 138·3 145·6	100.0 108.7 111.5 110.9 113.9 119.0 124.0	100.0 109.9 115.7 120.3 125.3 131.6 138.6 144.6	22-5 9-9 5-3 4-0 4-2 5-0 5-3 4-3
	198	6 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	131-8 131-1 130-6 130-6	8·9 7·1 3·7 1·6	 			 	136-7 137-9 138-6 140-6	6·3 6·3 4·2 4·7
	198	7 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133·0 132·2 131·6 133·1	0·9 0·8 0·8 1·9	 		 		141-9 144-1 144-4 147-3	3·8 4·5 4·2 4·8
	198	8 Q1 Q2	133·6 134·1	0.5 1.4					150·3	5-9
	198	8 Jan Feb Mar	131-9 134-5 134-5	-2·2 1·9 1·8		·				
		Apr May June	135-8 132-1 134-5	2·1 0·8 1·4					··· ··	
3 months ending:	198	8 Jan Feb Mar	132·9 133·7 133·6	0.5 0.7 0.5		··· ··	::		··· ··	
		Apr May June	134·9 134·1 134·1	1.9 1.6 1.4						

Note: All the estimates in the two lower sections of the table are subject to revision. * Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette and note in Employment Topics section, October 1986 edition, p 438. * Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salarise element) less government contributions. * Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted. ** Figures: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output. ** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	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 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1984 1985 1986	64-2 73-4 84-9 100-0 113-3 126-0 137-4 149-3 162-9 175-4 189-5	82.9 87.6 92.1 100.0 106.2 112.7 117.8 123.7 131.2 137.0 141.3	79 85 92 100 110 117 122 128 133 136 139	78 83 91 100 112 125 130 136 142 146 150	73:2 80:7 89:9 100:0 109:5 120:4 128:3 134:4 141:0 147:7 161:5	68.1 76.9 86.9 100.0 112.3 131.9 146.7 158.0 167.1 174.0 179.6	84 89 94 100 105 110 114 117 122 126 132	53 65 79 100 127 170 203 256 307 346 379 R	62 71 83 100 116 133 149 165 R 179 R 179 R	59.1 68.6 81.9 100.0 123.1 144.1 172.3 192.0 212.9 223.1 237.6 R	 118-1 R 123-5 R 125-6 R	87 92 96 100 103 110 113 114 120 122 124	82 89 91 100 110 121 132 143 153 169 196	 185-6 R 204-2 R 226-5 R 243-6	78.5 85.3 91.9 100.0 110.5 119.2 128.6 140.9 151.5 162.7 173.2	Indice 90.0 93.1 95.1 100.0 105.1 111.6 119.2 	s 1980 = 100 78 85 92 100 110 117 121 126 131 134 136
Quarterly averages 1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	184·0 186·9 191·1 196·2	138·4 140·8 142·0 144·0	137 139 137 142	149 148 149 152	154·9 162·3 162·7 166·2	176·7 178·3 179·6 181·0	129 131 133 133	371 377 377 392 R	199 203 205	231 · 2 R 236 · 5 R 238 · 8 R 243 · 7 R	124-8 R 124-6 R 125-7 R 127-4 R	123 124 124 124	189 195 197 203	235.5 239.5 234.5	170·2 174·2 172·4 175·8		135 136 136 138
1988 Q1	199.0			155	166.1	182-1	134			246.5	129.7	124			177.4		139
1987 Oct Nov Dec	194·8 195·0 198·8	142·9 142·8 146·2	 142	152 153 153	164·7 165·5 168·4	181-0 	133 	··· ···	 	241·2 R 244·8 R 245·1 R	127·7 R 127·7 R 126·7 R	124 124 124			174·5 175·3 177·7		137 138 139
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	198-8 197-4 200-7 205-1 202-0	139·6 147·4 		155 155 156 156	164·8 165·1 168·3	182·1 	134 	··· ·· ·· ··	•••	246.0 246.0 247.6	129·0 R 129·8 130·4 130·5	124 124 124 125	··· ·· ··	 	178.0 176.5 177.2 182.9	··· ··· ··	139 138 139 139
Increases on a year	r earlier																
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985 1987	10 14 16 18 13 11 9 9 9 8 8 8	9 6 6 8 6 6 5 5 6 4 3	9 7 8 9 10 11 4 5 4 2 2	11 7 9 10 12 12 4 5 4 3 3	10 10 11 11 9 10 7 5 5 5 9	13 13 15 15 17 17 11 8 7 4 3	7 5 6 6 5 5 3 3 4 3 5	21 24 20 27 33 19 26 20 13 10 R	15 15 15 16 15 12 11 R 8 R	28 16 19 22 24 17 20 11 11 5 6 R	 	7 5 4 3 7 3 1 5 12 R 2	10 8 3 10 10 9 11 7 11 16	 10 11 R 8	7 9 8 9 11 8 8 10 8 7 6	23255678.2	Per cent 9 8 9 9 9 9 7 4 4 4 4 1
Quarterly averages 1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8 8 8 8	2 3 3 4	1 3 2 2	3 2 3 2	8 10 10 10	3 3 3 3	4 5 4 3	10 10 9 9 R		5 R 7 R 7 R 7 R	1 R 1 R 3 4	2 1 1 1	18 17 14 15	5 11 5 R 9	6 7 6 6		1 2 1 2
1988 Q1	8			4	7	3	4			7		1	15		4		3
Monthly 1987 Oct Nov Dec	8 8 8	3 5 4	 3	3 3 2	11 11 9		3	··· ··	4	··· ·· ··		1 1 1	 		7 6 6	· · · · ·	2 2 2
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	8 7 9 9	2 7 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	4 4 5 4	6 8 8 	3 	4 	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	7 7 7 6	··· ·· 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	6 3 4 5	 	2 2 2 2 3

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted.

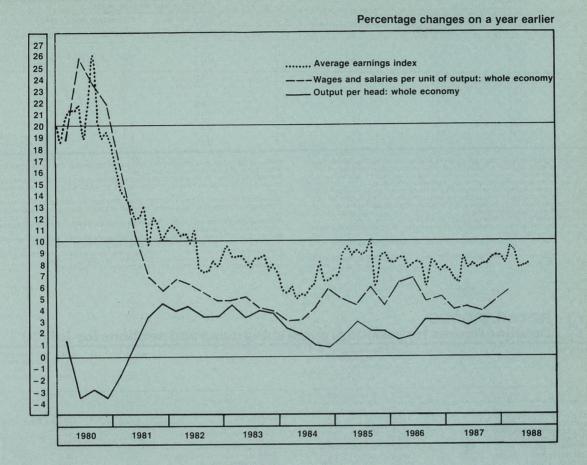
7 Including mining and transport8 Hourly earnings.9 All industries.10 Production workers.

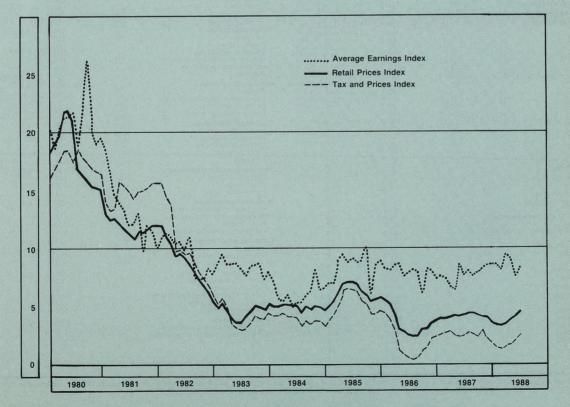
SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S50

³ Males only.4 Hourly wage rates.5 Monthly earnings6 Including mining.

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





SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S51

C2

RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1987 July	101.8	-0.1	1.8	4.4	101.9	0.1	1.9
Aug	102.1	0.3	1.7	4.4	102.2	0.3	1.9
Sept	102.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	102.6	0.3	2.0
Oct	102.9	0.5	1.1	4.5	103.1	0.5	1.5
Nov	103-4	0.5	1.5	4.1	103-6	0.5	1.9
Dec	103.3	-0.1	1.4	3.7	103-3	-0.3	1.5
1988 Jan	103-3	0.0	1.5	3.3	103-3	0.0	1.4
Feb	103.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	103.6	0.3	1.4
Mar	104.1	0.4	1.7	3.5	104.0	0.4	1.4
Apr	105.8	1.6	2.8	3.9	105.7	1.6	2.5
May	106-2	0.4	2.7	4.2	106.1	0.4	2.4
June	106.6	0.4	3.2	4.6	106.6	0.5	3.2
July	106.7	0.1	3.3	4.8	106.9	0.3	3.5

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 reliected in the index. Fresh food prices were lower and there were summer sales price reductions for clothing and footware. Food: There were numerous price decreases for fresh foods, most notably for home-killed lamb, potatoes, and vegetables. The index for seasonal fooducts fell by around 7 per cent. The index for seasonal fooducts fell by around 7 per cent. Catering: The index for this group rose by around ½ per cent. Alcoholic drink: The group index increased by a little more than ¼ 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 ½ per cent.

cent. Housing: There were price increases throughout the group. The group index rose by a little less than ½ 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 1¼ 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 ¼ per cent. Household services: The index for this group increased by a little more than 34 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 ½ 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 ¼ per cent.

RETAIL PRICES 6 4 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 19

	Index Jan 1987	Percent change (month	over		Index Jan 1987	Percent change (months	over
	=100	1	12		=100	1	12
All items	106.7	0.1	4.8				
Food and Catering Alcohol and tobacco	105-2	-0.7	4.3	Housing	110-2	0.4	6.2
lousing and household expenditure	105·9 107·7	0.2	4·9 5·4	Rent Mortgage interest payments	112·9 99·9		8
Personal expenditure	104.6	-1.1	4.5	Rates	116.8		8
ravel and leisure	107.9	0.6	4.6	Water and other charges	115-6 106-9		9 5
Il items excluding seasonal food Il items excluding food	106·9 107·2	0.3	4·9 5·0	Repairs and maintenance charges Do-it-yourself materials	107.9		5
easonal food	97.9	-7.0	0.9	Fuel and light	103-6	1.2	4.5
ood excluding seasonal	105.0	0.3	4.0	Coal and solid fuels	96-2		1
litems excluding housing	106-0	0.1	4.5	Electricity	108.6		9
ationalised industries	108-2	0.8	7.2	Gas Oil and other fuel	101·2 89·9		2 -6
onsumer durables	103-1	-1.1	3.2	Household goods	105-9	0.3	4.2
ood	104.0	-0.8	3.6	Furniture	105.9	0.3	4·2 5
Bread Cereals	108·3 108·3		8	Furnishings	106-2		5
Biscuits and cakes	108.3		3	Electrical appliances	103.9		2
Beef	109.6		9	Other household equipment Household consumables	106-3 109-9		4
Lamb	102.4		1	Pet care	101.9		2
of which, home-killed lamb Pork	103·0 100·9		1	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 Fees and subscriptions	108·7 112·5		8
Fish of which, fresh fish	103·7 105·9		1 5	Clothing and footwear	103-3	-1.9	4.1
Butter	103.9		6	Men's outerwear	103-3	-1.9	4.1
Oil and fats	101.5		5	Women's outerwear	101.1		4
Cheese	107-2		6	Children's outerwear	104.5		6
Eggs Milk, fresh	102·4 104·6		-1 4	Other clothing Footwear	104·8 103·8		4
Milk products	108-3		6	Personal goods and services	103-8	0.5	5.1
Tea	107.1		7	Personal articles	101.5	0.2	2
Coffee and other hot drinks Soft drinks	93.0		-1	Chemists goods	108.0		5
Sugar and preserves	115·8 110·7		13 7	Personal services	111.5		9
Sweets and chocolates	101.0		1	Motoring expenditure	109-2	0.9	4.6
Potatoes	90.2		-2	Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles	112·3 110·1		5 7
of which, unprocessed potatoes Vegetables	79·6 97·2		-6	Petrol and oil	100.9		ó
of which, other fresh vegetables	97.2		-4	Vehicles tax and insurance	115.9		9
Fruit	111.5		10	Fares and other travel costs	107.9	0.9	5.6
of which, fresh fruit	114-3		13	Railfares	107.8		7
Other foods	105-4		3	Bus and coach fares Other travel costs	111·3 104·9		6
itering Restaurant meals	109-7 110-0	0.5	6.6 6	Leisure goods	104-9	0.2	4 2.8
Canteen meals	109.6		7	Audio-visual equipment	93.3	0.2	-4
Take-aways and snacks	109.3		6	Records and tapes	99.6		Ó
coholic drink	107.1	0.3	5.3	Toys, photographic and sport goods	105-8		4
Beer	108.0		7	Books and newspapers Gardening products	112.6		6 6
- on sales	108·1 107·7		7	Leisure services	107.0	0.1	6.8
Wines and spirits	107.7		4	Television licences and rentals	108-3 103-3	-0.1	3
— on sales	107.1		5	Entertainment and other recreation	112.1		9
-off sales	104.9		2				
	103-4	-0.2	3.7				
Tobacco			4				
Tobacco Cigarettes Tobacco	103·4 103·8 100·8	-0.5				1	

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.)*

6.3 **RETAIL PRICES** Average retail prices of selected items fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between

recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of

which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the

retail outlets.

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

Average prices on July 19, 1988

item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
FOOD ITEMS		p	p	a Charles and the second		p	p
Beef: home-killed				Butter			
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone)	226 299 307 198	334 235 131 173	250-399 210-260 102-169 128-219	Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	281 233 257	53 53 59	49- 60 51- 54 57- 64
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak	264 297 293	175 317 160	148–199 279–350 145–189	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread 250g	257 286	35 40	27- 55 37- 44
Lamb: home-killed				Lard, per 250g	293	16	14-23
Loin (with bone)	275	223 108	188-289				
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	241 255	186	89-134 166-229	Cheedar type	278	136	112-169
Lamb: imported		100 20 30	100	Eggs			
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	171 171	154 88	135–179 78– 99	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	243 197	104 92	80-125 78-110
Leg (with bone)	175	152	138-169	Milk			
Pork: home-killed		1.1.1		Pasteurised, per pint	293	26	24- 26
Leg (foot off) Belly †	225 244	109 85	89-158 70- 98	Skimmed, per pint	281	25	23- 27
Loin (with bone)	301	144	130-165	Теа			
Fillet (without bone)	229	203	140-284	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	279 290	43 103	32- 52 86-119
Bacon Collar †	123	114	98-142	Coffee	200	100	00-113
Gammon†	248	188	150-216	Pure, instant, per 100g	538	132	85-179
Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	186 210	162 164	145-198 145-180	Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	252	139	109-169
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	289	58	48- 75	Sugar Granulated, per kg	297	54	52- 56
Sausages				Fresh vegetables			
Pork Beef	323 243	88 83	69-104 64-96	Potatoes, old loose			
				White Red			<u> </u>
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	182	46	39- 54	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	273 311	13	10- 18 39- 55
Corned beef, 12oz can	189	71	54- 88	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	257 254	46 27 27	18- 42 20- 37
Chicken: roasting				Cauliflower, each	283	45	33- 55
Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 4lb,	209	64	51-86	Brussels sprouts Carrots	317	23	16- 32
oven ready	260	82	69-91	Onions	323	26	16-39
Fresh and smoked fish				Mushrooms, per ¹ /4lb Cucumber,each	311 309	31 45	24- 38 38- 58
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	234 221	207 225	170-242 180-265				
Mackerel, whole	185	77	64-128	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking	266	40	00 40
Kippers, with bone	246	114	84-129	Apples, dessert	319	40 33	30- 49 25- 40
Canned (red) salmon, half-size				Pears, dessert Oranges, each	308 284	38 15	30- 45
can	181	142	119-169	Bananas	324	48	10- 20 39- 52
Bread				Grapes	281	95	59-135
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	310	47	41 59	Items other than food			
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	222	59	41- 58 55- 63	Draught bitter, per pint	668 680	88	79-100
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	265	38	35- 42	Draught lager, per pint Whisky, per nip	685	99 71	90-110 65- 80
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	142 226	40 61	37- 42 53- 66	Gin, per nip	687	71	65- 80
	LLU	01	00-00	Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	3,137 423	148 532	137-158 425-640
Flour Self-raising, per 1½kg	196	53	47- 56	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	509	687	580-850
oon raising, per 1 v2kg	190	55	47- 50	4-star petrol, per litre	699	38	37- 39

Per lb unless otherwise stated Or Scottish equivalent.

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$53

RETAIL PRICES 6.4**General index of retail prices**

Services

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Lindox of rotail prices

INITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items except	All items except		Nationalised industries		Food	Carro	Nez	Meals bought and consumed	Alcoholic drink
January 15, 1974 = 100	TEM3	food	seasonal food				All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	
Weights 1974	1,000	747	951·2-925·5 961·9-966·3		80 77 90		253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	51 48	70 82
1975	1,000	747 768 772 753	961·9–966·3 958·0–960·8 953·3–955·8		90 91		232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7	186-0-188-8 200-3-202-8	47 45	82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78
1977 1978	1,000	753 767 768	966.5-969.6		91 96 93		233 232	30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0	199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6	51 51	85 77
1979 1980	1,000 1,000	768 786 793	964·0-966·6 966·8-969·6		93 93		214	30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8	180-9-183-6 176-2-178-9	41 42	82 79
1981 1982	1,000 1,000	794	969·2-971·9 965·7-967·6 971·5-974·1		104 99		207 206 203	32·4–34·3 25·9–28·5	171·7-173·6 174·5-177·1	38 39	77 78
1983 1984	1,000 1,000	797 799	971·5-974·1 966·1-968·7		109 102 Feb-Nov		203	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	36	75
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 815	970·3–973·2 973·3–976·0		87 Dec-Jan 86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan		190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3-163·2 158·3-161·0	45 44	75 82
1974	108.5	109.3	108-8		108·4 147·5		106·1 133·3	103·0 129·8	106·9 134·3	108·2 132·4	109·7 135·2
1975	134·8 157·1	135-3 156-4	135-1 156-5		185-4 208-1		159·9 190·3	177·7 197·0	156-8 189-1	157·3 185·7	159-3 183-4
1976 1977 1978	182-0 197-1	179-7 195-2 222-2	181-5 197-8		227.3		203·8 228·3	180·1 211·1	208·4 231·7	207·8 239·9	196-0 217-1
1979 Annual 1980 averages	223-5 263-7	265.9	224·1 265·3		246·7 307·9		255.9	224.5	262·0 283·9	290·0 318·0	261-8 306-1
1980 1981 1982	295·0 320·4	299·8 326·2	296·9 322·0		368·0 417·6		277.5 299.3	244·7 276·9	303.5	341.7	341·0 366·5
1983	335-1 351-8	342·4 358·9	337·1 353·1		440-9 454-9		308·8 326·1	282·8 319·0	313·8 327·8	364·0 390·8	387.7
1984	373-2	383·2 396·4	375·4 387·9		478-9 496-6		336·3 347·3	314·1 336·0	340·9 350·0	413·3 439·5	412·1 430·6
1986 J 1975 Jan 14	385-9 119-9	120.4	120.5		119.9		118.3	106-6	121.1	118.7	118-2
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6		172-8		148.3	158.6	146.6	146-2	149.0
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169-3	170.9		198.7		183-1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173·7 188·9
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2		220.1		196·1 217·5	173-9 207-6	200·4 219·5	199·5 218·7	198-9
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3		234.5		217.5	207.6	248-9	267.8	241.4
1980 Jan 15	245-3	245.5	246-2		274·7 348·9		266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
1981 Jan 13	277·3 310·6	280·3 314·6	279·3 311·5		387.0		296-1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5		441.4		301-8	256.8	310-3	353.7	353.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5		445.8		319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376-1
1985 Jan 15	359-8	367-8	361.8		465.9		330.6	306.9	335-6	401-8	397.9
1986 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	379-7 381-1 381-6	390·2 391·4 391·5	381·9 383·3 383·4		489·7 489·5 489·5		341·1 343·6 345·2	322-8 328-2 337-5	344·9 346·9 347·3	426.7 428.9 429.9	423-8 425-9 426-5
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	385-3 386-0 385-8	395-6 395-8 395-3	387·0 387·3 387·0		497·8 495·9 496·8		347·4 349·8 351·4	343.7 356.8 361.8	348·7 349·4 350·3	434·3 436·2 439·3	427.6 428.8 429.4
July 15 Aug 12	384-7 385-9	394-9 396-1 398-5	386·8 387·9 390·0		498·3 499·8 500·5		347·4 348·6 348·3	332-2 336-5 331-7	350-7 351-4 351-8	440·4 442·6 445·3	431.0 432.5 434.6
Sept 16 Oct 14	387·8 388·4	398-5	390.9		500.4		347.6	324.9	352-2	447·8 449·5	436-6 436-0
Nov 11 Dec 9	391-7 393-0	403·7 404·7	394·3 395·3		500·7 499·7		347-5 349-8	322-8 333-3	352-4 353-4 355-9	449.5 452.9 454.8	430.0 434.6 440.7
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396-4		502.1		354·0	347-3	333-8	Catering	Alcoholi
UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal†	Non-	Satering	drink
		food	seasonal food†	housing					seasonal food†		
Weights 1987 1988	1,000 1,000	833 837	974 975	843 840	57 54	139 141	167 163	26 25	141 138	46 50	76 78
1987 Annual averages	101-9	102.0	101.9	101.6	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6 100.0	101·0 100·0	102·8 100·0	101·7 100·0
1987 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100-0 100-4 100-6	100-0 100-4 100-6	100-0 100-3 100-6	100-0 100-4 100-6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-3 100-8	100-0 100-7 100-7	103-2 103-0	100-2 100-3	100·4 100·8	100·3 100·6
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	101-8 101-9 101-9	101·8 101·8 101·9	101.6 101.7 101.8	101·2 101·6 101·6	100-8 100-7 100-7	101·0 101·2 101·1	101.6 102.2 101.6	107·4 110·6 105·2	100·5 100·7 100·9	101·4 101·8 102·3	100·8 101·2 101·4
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	101-8 102-1 102-4	102·1 102·4 102·8	101-9 102-2 102-6	101·4 101·7 102·1	100·9 101·3 101·4	99·9 100·3 101·7	100·4 100·7 100·4	97.0 98.6 95.7	101.0 101.0 101.2	102·9 103·6 104·3	101.7 102.1 102.8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	102-9 103-4 103-3	103·3 103·8 103·5	103·1 103·6 103·3	102·6 103·0 103·2	101.5 101.9 101.9	102·2 102·9 103·2	101·1 101·6 102·4	96·8 98·8 102·4	101·8 102·1 102·4	104-7 105-3 105-8	103-5 103-3 103-1
1988 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	103·3 103·7 104·1	103-4 103-8 104-2	103·3 103·6 104·0	103-2 103-6 104-0	102·8 103·1 103·0	101·2 101·9 102·6	102-9 103-6 103-9	103·7 106·9 107·1	102-7 103-0 103-4	106·4 107·1 107·5	103·7 104·2 104·6
Apr 19 May 17 June 14	105·8 106·2 106·6	106-0 106-4 106-9	105-7 106-1 106-6	105-0 105-5 105-9	104-9 106-0 107-3	103-0 104-1 104-2	104-4 104-7 104-8	108·5 106·9 105·3	103-8 104-3 104-7	108·5 108·9 109·5	106-1 106-6 106-8
											107.1

+ 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.

Transport and vehicles Durable househo goods Clothing and footwear Miscel-laneou goods Fuel and light 1974 Weights 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 63 71 74 64 70 75 63 64 69 65 64 69 65 64 69 135 149 140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158 54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65 124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149 525356586059626962696591 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70 71 70 69 74 74 75 72 75 76 65 63 77 81 156 157 62 58 1985 1986 153 153 65 62 75 75 105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1 110.7 147.4 182.4 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3 465.4 478.8 499.3 506.0 107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8 250.4 256.7 263.9 266.7 109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8 214.6 222.9 229.2 111-2 138-6 161-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6 364-7 392-2 409-2 111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3 374.7 392.5 390.1 $\begin{array}{c} 106.8\\ 135.5\\ 159.5\\ 173.3\\ 192.0\\ 213.9\\ 262.7\\ 300.8\\ 331.6\\ 342.9\\ 357.3\\ 381.3\\ 400.5 \end{array}$ 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9 489.0 532.5 584.9 Annual averages 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 1977 Jan 18 222.8 164.3 219.9 175-2 163.6 198.6 198.7 186.6 Jan 17 1978 231.5 190.3 233-1 187.3 176.1 216.4 218.5 202.0 Jan 16 1979 269.7 237.4 277.1 216.1 197.1 258.8 268-4 246.9 Jan 15 1980 296.6 285-0 355.7 231.0 207.5 293.4 299.5 289.2 Jan 13 1981 392.1 350.0 401.9 239.5 207.1 312.5 330.5 325.6 Jan 12 1982 426.2 348.1 467.0 245.8 210.9 337.4 353.9 337.6 Jan 11 1983 450.8 382.6 469.3 252.3 210.4 353.3 370.8 350.6 Jan 10 1984 508.1 416.4 487.5 257.7 217.4 378.4 379.6 369.7 Jan 15 1985 545·7 549·9 553·2 393-1 394-1 394-7 463·7 465·7 467·5 507·0 507·0 507·0 265·2 267·8 268·8 225·2 225·7 227·9 402·9 406·1 405·8 393·1 391·2 386·8 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 1986 580·8 594·4 597·3 483·5 482·7 471·6 227·4 227·8 227·5 408·7 408·5 409·3 386-3 383-6 387-9 399-1 400-5 401-2 506-8 504-2 504-8 267·6 269·3 268·7 Apr 15 May 13 June 10 597·1 597·5 598·3 472.8 475.2 477.3 505·0 505·8 506·7 265·5 264·2 263·7 226·8 229·7 231·5 408·2 410·1 411·6 386-7 387-0 393-2 401.5 402.0 403.2 July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16 599-9 602-2 603-1 478-4 497-4 501-1 264·7 267·3 267·9 233·0 234·0 234·2 412·5 413·0 414·0 393-3 395-3 396-3 404·0 406·2 406·7 506-4 506-1 505-3 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 602.9 502.4 506.1 265.6 230.8 413.0 399.7 408.8 Jan 13 1987 Household Household goods* Bervices* Clothing and footwear Personal goods and services* Fares and other travel* Tobacco Fuel and light Motoring Leisure goods* Leisure services Housing expe ture* 157 160 47 50 61 55 73 74 44 41 74 72 127 132 1987 weights 1988 38 37 22 23 30 29 100-1 103-3 99·1 102.1 101.9 101.1 101.9 103-4 101.5 101.6 101.6 Annual averages 1987 100-0 99-8 99-9 100·0 100·4 101·0 100·0 100·1 100·3 100·0 100·3 100·8 100·0 101·0 101·3 100·0 100·2 100·3 00·0 99·9 99·9 100·0 100·3 100·7 100·0 100·0 99·8 100·0 100·3 100·7 100·0 100·1 100·1 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 1987 101.5 101.1 101.3 105·0 103·6 103·4 101.5 102.0 101.9 100-9 101-4 101-6 101·0 101·0 100·8 102·1 102·8 103·2 100·2 101·3 101·5 100·9 101·6 102·0 99-8 99-8 99-8 101·3 101·4 101·9 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 99·9 99·4 99·4 103·8 104·1 104·4 101.6 101.9 102.7 99-2 99-8 101-8 101.9 102.4 101.9 104·4 104·8 105·1 101.6 101.7 101.9 99.7 99.5 99.7 102·0 102·4 102·9 102-2 102-3 102-3 101-4 101-4 101-9 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8 99·1 99·0 98·5 100·5 101·1 101·2 104·9 105·6 103·9 103·3 104·2 104·3 103-2 103-8 104-0 102·3 102·9 103·4 102.6 103.9 104.1 105·4 105·4 105·0 102-6 103-1 103-2 102·6 103·1 103·2 103·3 103·7 103·6 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 98.0 98.3 98.2 101-4 101-6 101-6 103·9 104·3 104·7 103·3 103·9 104·5 105·0 105·3 105·4 101·1 101·9 102·9 104·3 104·7 105·1 105·1 105·0 105·6 105·1 105·7 105·6 102·8 103·3 103·3 103-6 103-7 103-8 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15

Tobacco

38 36

103-2 103-7 103-6

103.4

98·3 98·0 97·8

99·1 100·7 102·4

103-6

105-0 105-5 105-6

105-9

105·7 106·0 106·2

107.1

103-1 104-8 105-3

103.3

109·9 109·4 109·8

110.2

Housing

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

106-0 106-3 106-6

107.1

107·0 107·3 108·2

109-2

105·8 106·7 106·9

107.9

108-3 108-4 108-4

108.3

103·9 104·3 104·2

104.4

1988

Apr 19 May 17 June 14

July 19

6.5 **RETAIL PRICES**

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

	mai	n su	b-grou	ps					Carlos Carlos					_	PERCEN
UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Dura hous good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Misce laneo goods	us an ve	hicles		rvices
974 Jan 15 975 Jan 14 976 Jan 13 977 Jan 18 978 Jan 17 980 Jan 15 980 Jan 15 981 Jan 13 982 Jan 12 983 Jan 11 984 Jan 10 985 Jan 15 986 Jan 14	12.0 19.9 23.4 16.6 9.9 9.3 18.4 13.0 12.0 4.9 5.1 5.5 3.9	20.1 18:3 25:4 23:5 7:1 10:9 12:6 8:9 11:0 1:9 6:0 3:4 3:2 3:8	20-7 18-7 23-2 17-9 15-8 9-6 22-5 14-8 7-2 7-3 7-0 6-2 6-2 6-6	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 16.6\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ 4.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 24.0 \\ 31.1 \\ 18.8 \\ 15.3 \\ 3.9 \\ 16.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 32.2 \\ 8.7 \\ 5.8 \\ 12.7 \\ 7.4 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.5 \\ 10.3 \\ 22.2 \\ 14.3 \\ 6.6 \\ 15.8 \\ 20.1 \\ 22.8 \\ -0.5 \\ 9.9 \\ 8.8 \\ 11.4 \\ 8.3 \end{array}$	$5.8 \\ 24.9 \\ 35.1 \\ 17.8 \\ 10.6 \\ 6.0 \\ 18.9 \\ 28.4 \\ 13.0 \\ 16.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 3.9 \\ 4.0 \\ -0.2$	9.8 18-3 19-0 11-5 11-6 6-9 3.7 2.6 2.1 2.5 0.2		$\begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 18.6\\ 10.9\\ 12.9\\ 10.2\\ 7.6\\ 11.9\\ 5.3\\ -0.2\\ 1.8\\ -0.3\\ 3.3\\ 3.6\\ 2.5\end{array}$	7:3 25:2 21:6 15:7 9:0 19:6 13:4 6:5 8:0 4:7 7:1 6:5 2:5	30 20 11 10 22 11 10 22	9.8 9.5 9.5 9.9 9.0 2.8 0.4 7.1 4.8 2.4 3.6 1.7	11 8 22 17 12 3 3 5 6	·8 ·0 ·3 ·8 ·3 ·2 ·1
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing		Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure service
1987 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	4·4 4·4 4·2	2·3 2·3 2·1	6·3 6·5 6·5	4.0 4.0 4.2	0.7 0.4 0.5	10·3 10·1 9·9	-0.7 -0.9 -1.6	2·3 2·7 3·0	4.6 4.9 5.3	0.9 0.3 1.5	4.0 4.0 3.0	8.1 8.4 6.8	4.6 4.5 4.4	1.8 1.8 2.6	2·1 1·9 2·1
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	4·5 4·1 3·7	3·0 3·6 3·7	6·3 6·5 6·2	4.5 4.4 4.5	1.0 1.2 1.2	10·2 6·7 4·2	-2·1 -1·7 -1·6	3·0 3·2 3·3	5·5 4·9 4·8	1.3 1.5 1.9	3·4 4·4 3·9	7·1 6·5 5·8	4·8 5·2 5·1	3.3 3.6 3.6	3·3 3·8 3·6
1988 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	3·3 3·3 3·5	2·9 2·9 3·2	6·4 6·7 6·6	3·7 3·9 4·0	1.4 1.7 1.7	3.9 4.0 4.0	-1.7 -2.0 -2.0	3·3 3·5 3·5	5·0 5·2 5·1	1·1 1·6 2·1	4·3 4·4 4·4	5·1 4·0 4·2	5·1 5·9 5·7	2·8 3·1 3·0	3.6 3.6 3.7
Apr 19 May 17 June 14	3·9 4·2 4·6	2·8 2·4 3·1	7·0 7·0 7·0	5·3 5·3 5·3	3·4 3·9 3·8	4·7 5·6 6·2	-0.8 1.3 3.0	3·4 3·4 3·6	4·8 4·5 4·5	2·1 3·8 4·5	4.6 4.8 4.6	4·8 4·4 4·8	5.6 5.3 5.3	3.0 2.7 2.2	6·7 7·2 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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	on pension	er househol	ds	Two-pers	son pension	er househol	ds	General	134-5 140-7 145 156-6 160-4 168 184-2 187-6 190 199-3 202-4 205 217-7 233-1 239 261-6 267-1 271 289-8 295-0 300			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
JAN 15, 1974 = 100 1975 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 331-1 346-7 363-2 378-4 386-5	105.2 134.3 158.3 186.9 202.5 220.6 262.1 292.1 322.4 334.3 353.6 371.4 382.8	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0 353-8 371-3 382-6	114-2 145-0 171-3 194-2 207-1 239-8 275-0 304-5 327-4 342-3 357-5 374-5 374-5 384-3	101-1 121-0 151-5 178-9 195-8 213-4 248-9 280-3 311-8 327-5 343-8 360-7 375-4 384-2	105-8 134-0 157-3 186-3 260-9 219-3 260-5 290-3 319-4 331-5 351-4 369-0 379-6	108-7 139-1 160-5 189-4 203-6 231-1 266-4 295-6 319-8 334-4 356-7 356-7 379-9	114-1 144-4 170-2 192-3 205-9 238-5 271-8 303-0 324-1 339-7 355-1 371-8 382-0	101.5 123.5 151.4 176.8 194.6 279.3 305.9 323.2 337.5 353.0 367.4 377.8	134·5 156·6 184·2 199·3 217·7 261·6	140.7 160.4 187.6 202.4 233.1 267.1	116-1 145-7 168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8 271-8 300-5 320-2 335-4 348-5 365-3 375-3	
JAN 13, 1987 = 100 1987 1988	100·3 102·8	101·2 104·6	100-9	102.0	100-3 103-1	101·3 104·8	101.1	102.3	100·3 103·6	101·5 105·5	101.7	102.9	

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.7 Owner Indl

							Gro	oup in	dice	s: anni	lal av	/erag	es \	51
TED GDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home		Tobacco	Fuel and light	Dura hous good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Misc lanec good	ous and	·	Serv	Ces
EX FOR ONE	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s		_		a	-					
3 4 5 6	336·2 352·9 370·1 382·0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441.6 489.8 533.3 587.2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255-0 263-0 274-0 281-0	3	215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393-9 417-3 451-6 468-4	438-3	3	JAN 15 311 - 321 - 343 - 357 -	3
7 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5	· · · · ·		231.7					
EX FOR TWO	-PERSON PEN	ISIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
3 4 5 6	333-3 350-4 367-6 379-2	296-7 315-6 325-1 334-6	358·2 384·3 406·7 432·9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440.6 488.5 531.6 584.4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257-4 264-3 275-8 281-2		223.8 223.9 232.4 239.5	383-9 405-8 438-1 456-0	407-0 429-9)	320-0 331- 353-8 368-4	3
7 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512.2			240.5					
RAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	RICES												
3 4 5 6	329-8 343-9 360-7 371-5	308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	364·0 390·8 413·3 439·5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440·9 489·0 532·5 584·9	465·4 478·8 499·3 506·0	250-4 256-7 263-9 266-7	,	214·8 214·6 222·9 229·2	345-6 364-7 392-2 409-2	374-7	5	342-9 357-3 381-3 400-5	3
7 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1			230.8					
	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
EX FOR ONE	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
7	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99·1	102.1	101.1	101.1	102.3	102.9	102.8	JAN 13 103-5	1987 = 100 100·4
EX FOR TWO	-PERSON PEN	ISIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
7	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
ERAL INDE	OF RETAIL P	RICES												
7	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

1987

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. 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

INDE 1987 NDE 1987

GENE

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

9/ abases	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	×	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	
% change = -	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.

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RETAIL PRICES O Selected countries: consumer prices indices

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

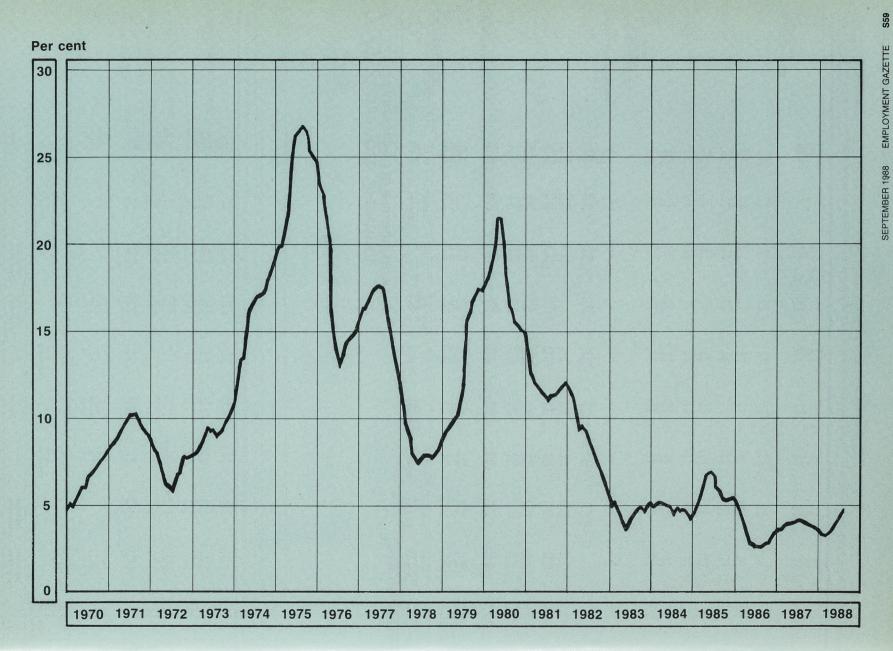
	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD*
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60.5 68.7 77.1 83.2 90.8	77.3 83.0 87.6 90.7 94.0	73.5 80.2 85.9 89.8 93.8	65.8 70.7 76.4 83.2 90.8	61 66 74 81 89	60.8 66.7 72.9 79.5 88.1	81.8 85.5 88.6 91.0 94.8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51.8 61.1 69.4 74.7 84.6	46.9 54.8 64.1 71.9 82.5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74.7 81.3 86.6 90.1 93.9	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	Indi 65-3 69-1 73-5 79-2 88-1	ces 1980 = 100 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	100.0 111.9 121.5 127.1 133.4 141.5 146.3 152.4	100.0 109.6 121.8 134.1 139.4 148.8 162.4 176.1	100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3 122.9 126.9 129.0 130.9	100.0 107.6 117.0 126.0 134.0 140.5 142.3 144.5	100·0 112·5 124·6 131·9 137·6 143·1 149·0 155·5	100 112 123 132 140 146·4 151·7 157·8	100.0 113.4 126.8 139.0 149.3 158.0 162.2 167.3	100.0 106.3 111.9 115.6 118.4 121.0 120.7 121.0	100·0 124·5 150·6 181·0 214·4 255·8 314·7 366·4	100.0 120.4 141.1 155.8 169.3 178.5 185.2 191.1	100.0 117.8 137.3 157.3 174.3 190.3 201.4 211.0	100.0 104.9 107.7 109.7 112.1 114.4 114.9 114.6	100.0 106.7 113.1 116.2 120.0 122.7 122.9 122.3	100 114 127 137 146 154 165 180	100.0 114.6 131.1 147.0 163.6 178.0 193.7 203.9	100 112 122 133 143 153·7 160·3 167·0	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9 119.3 123.3 124.2 126.0	100·0 110·4 117·1 120·9 126·1 130·5 133·0 R 137·9	100·0 110·5 119·1 125·3 131·7 137·6 141·1 145·8
Quarterly averages 1987 Q2 Q3 Q4 1988 Q1 Q2	152·4 152·7 154·4 155·1	174.6 177.5 180.5 183.8	130.5 132.2 131.4 132.2	144·5 145·3 144·9 144·9	154·8 156·6 157·7 159·0	157.5 158.5 160.4 162.4	166·9 167·9 168·7 169·5	121 · 1 121 · 1 121 · 2 121 · 7 · · ·	365.5 367.1 386.8 393.0	190.8 191.8 191.9 193.3	209.6 211.8 215.3 217.9 R	115·1 114·7 115·0 114·4	122·1 122·3 123·1 122·1	178 181 183 188 	202·3 204·9 207·3 209·9	165·1 168·0 170·5 172·7 	125.7 126.0 126.8 127.8	137·2 138·8 140·0 140·8	145·4 146·4 147·7 148·7
Monthiy 1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	154-5 155-1 155-7 158-2 158-8 159-5 159-6	183-8 	131-9 132-1 132-5 132-7 132-4 	144·6 145·0 145·1 145·7 145·9 R	158·4 158·9 159·7 160·3 161·3 R	161-3 162-6 163-2 163-8 165-2 R	169·1 169·4 169·9 170·7 171·1	121.5 121.8 121.9 122.2 122.4	390·3 388·5 400·2 408·4 409·4 R	193-3 194-3 R 	216·9 217·9 218·8 R 219·4 R 220·0	114·4 114·2 114·6 115·1 115·2 	121.8 122.1 122.5 122.9 123.0	186 187 190 191 191 	209·0 209·6 211·0 210·3 210·2	171.6 172.9 173.6 175.2 175.8 	127·3 127·9 128·3 128·5 128·1 R	140-4 140-8 141-4 142-1 142-6 R	148-2 148-6 149-3 150-1 150-5
Increases on a y Annual averages	ear earlie	er																	Percent
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10-8 7-4 8-1 8-9 9-1	9.6 9.0 11.1 10.0 9.6	11.8 9.7 9.4 9.1 10.8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20.9 18.0 13.6 7.6 13.3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11.8 9.3 8.1 3.8 3.6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9-8 10-3 11-4 10-0 7-2	6.7 1.8 1.3 1.1 3.6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11-3 8-7 8-9 8-0 9-8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	18.0 11.9 8.6 4.6 5.0 6.1 3.4 4.2	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1 8·4	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3 1·7 1·5	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9 1.3 1.5	10-1 12-5 10-8 5-9 4-3 4-0 4-1 4-4	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·3 4·7 3·6 4·0	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8 2.7 3.1	5·5 6·3 3·3 2·4 2·2 -0·2 0·2	24.9 24.5 20.9 20.5 18.1 19.3 23.0 16.4	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8 3·2	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6 10.8 9.2 5.8 4.8	8.0 4.9 2.7 1.9 2.2 2.1 0.4 0.3	6.5 6.7 2.7 3.3 2.3 0.2 -0.5	10.9 13.6 11.2 8.6 6.6 5.5 7.1 9.1	15.5 14.6 14.4 12.1 11.3 8.8 8.8 8.8 5.3	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5 7.4 4.3 4.2	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4 0.7 1.5	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3 3·5 1·9 R 3·7 R	12-9 10-5 7-8 5-3 5-1 4-5 2-6 3-3
Quarterly averages 1987 Q2 Q3 Q4 1988 Q1 Q2	4·2 4·3 4·1 3·3 4·2	9·3 8·3 7·1	1.4 2.3 1.7 2.2	1.6 2.1 1.6 1.0	4·6 4·5 4·2 4·1	3·3 3·9 4·0 4·8	3·4 3·4 3·2 2·4	0·1 0·6 1·0 0·8	17.8 16.0 15.4 13.6	2·8 3·2 3·1 1·9	4·2 4·9 5·3 5·2 R	-0.2 0.1 0.4 0.6	-1.0 0.2 -0.1 0.5	9-2 7-9 7-0 6-8	5.6 4.6 4.6 4.4	3·4 4·7 4·9 5·0	1.0 1.8 1.9 2.2	3-8 4-2 4-5 4-0	3-9 3-7 4-0 3-4
Monthiy 1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	3·3 3·3 3·5 3·9 4·2 4·6 4·8	6.9 	1.9 2.2 2.3 2.2 1.7	0.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	4·1 4·1 4·1 4·0 4·1	4·3 5·2 4·7 4·7 4·6	2·4 2·4 2·5 2·5 2·5	0-7 0-9 1-0 1-0 1-1	14·3 13·4 13·2 13·0 12·5	1.9 1.8 	5·0 5·0 5·2 R 5·1 R 4·9	0.7 0.6 0.5 0.0 -0.1	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7	7·0 6·8 7·2 7·2 7·1	4.5 4.3 4.5 3.9 3.9	4·4 5·2 5·4 6·1 6·4	1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.2	4.0 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 	3.5 3.5 3.6 3.5 3.5

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.

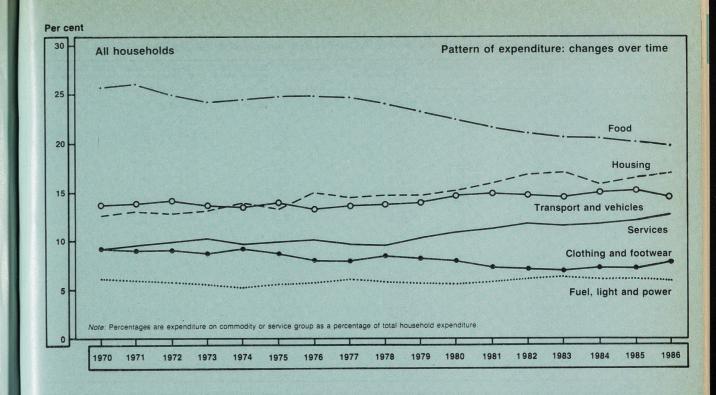
S58

RETAIL PRICES INDEX C3



EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S59



HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person 7.1

UNIT	ED	Average wee	ekly expenditure p	per household			Average w	eekly expenditu	re per person		
KING	DOM	At current p	rices		At constant	prices	At current	prices		At constant	prices
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
		£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	2	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	2	Percentage increase on a year earlier	2	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annu 1983 1984 1985 1986	al averages	141.03 151.92 162.50 178.10	6·4 7·7 6·5 9·6		103-3 106-4 108-3 114-2	3.0 1.7 5.5	53.06 57.96 62.60 69.74	8.0 9.2 8.0 11.4		109-4 114-3 117-3 125-8	1.4 4.5 2.7 7.3
Quar 1984	Q3 Q4	147-49 163-48	3.9 8.7	148·4 158·2	103-6 109-1	-0·2 4·0	55-99 62-02	4-9 10-8	56·7 60·1	111·4 116·7	1.0 4.6
1985	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	152-69 161-57 164-07 172-01	8·4 2·4 11·0 4·8	158-9 159-6 165-4 166-1	107·9 106·7 109·5 108·8	4·2 -2·4 5·7 -0·2	58.68 62.89 62.74 66.18	9·8 2·7 12·1 6·2	61·1 61·4 63·9 64·3	116·7 115·5 118·9 118·4	5·3 -2·5 6·7 1·5
1986		166-44 175-20 180-15 190-18	9·0 8·4 9·8 10·6	173-2 173-2 182-0 183-3	112·5 111·9 116·3 116·0	4·2 4·9 6·3 6·6	65·95 70·40 68·97 73·44	12·4 11·9 9·9 11·0	68·5 68·6 70·4 71·3	125·1 124·7 126·6 127·0	7·2 8·0 6·5 7·3
1987		178·70 191·36	7·4 9·2	185·9 189·4	116·4 118·0	3.5 5.4	69·52 74·27	5·4 5·5	72·0 72·4	126·9 126·9	1.4 1.8

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure 7.9

Transport : and vehicles	Services†	Householdt goods	Household† services	Personal† goods and services	Motoring† expenditure	Fares† and other travel goods	Leisure† goods	Leisure† services	Mis- cellaneous	UNITED KINGDOM
20-96 22-77 24-56 25-43	16-09 17-41 19-48 22-67	13.67	8-50	6-48	21.22	4.21	8.54	13.18	0.58 0.64 0.68 0.74	Annual averager 1983 1984 1985 1986
23-62 24-38	16-91 15-07								0.55 0.92	Quarterly averages 1984 Q3 Q4
22·70 24·03 26·13 25·40	18-27 21-14 21-17 17-39								0-52 0-49 0-92 0-80	1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
24-61 24-60 25-76 26-70	20-65 25-30 23-73 21-08	14-08 12-57 13-08 14-90	7·30 10·54 8·08 8·10	5·49 6·23 6·27 7·88	21·11 20·00 21·01 22·71	3·50 4·60 4·75 3·99	7:90 7:70 7:93 10:56	12·41 13·67 14·71 12·00	0.66 0.56 0.81 0.93	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
		14·15 12·22	7·81 7·92	6-02 6-46	23-05 24-56	4-46 4-81	8-49 8-64	14-59 19-62	0-91 0-73	1987 Q1 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 8-7 7-9 3-5	4.7 8.2 11.9 16.4								8·3 11·5 6·1 8·8	Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1983 1984 1985 1986
7.8 8.6 10.6 4.2	21-2 6-2 25-2 15-4								-17.5 4.3 67.9 -13.8	1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
8·4 2·4 -1·4 5·1	13.0 19.7 12.1 21.2								26-9 14-3 -12-0 16-3	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
		0.5 2.8	7·0 24·9	9·7 3·7	9·2 22·8	27·4 4·6	7·5 12·2	17·6 43·5	36-4 30-4	1987 Q1 Q2
14-7 15-0 15-1 14-3	11-3 11-5 12-0 12-7	7.7	4-8	3.6	11.9	2.4	4-8	7.4	0-4 0-4 0-4 0-4	Percentage of total expenditure 1983 1984 1985 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 "that and other trave costs" groups together correspond to the old "transport and vehicles" group. The new groups of "household goods", "household services", "personal goods and services", "leisure goods" and "leisure services" involve extensive re-arrangement of some component items but this has no effect on the all expenditure group total. Figures on both the old and revised basis are available for 1986. The old basis figures are shown in italics.

7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

UNITED	ALL	Housing*		Fuel,	Food	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Clothing	Durable† household	Other† goods
KINGDOM	ITEMS	Gross	Net	and power				footwear	goods	
Annual averages 1983 1984 1985 1986	141·03 151·92 162·50 178·10	25·34 27·41 30·18 33·70	22-43 24-06 26-63 29-92	9-22 9-42 9-95 10-43	29·56 31·43 32·70 34·97	6-91 7-25 7-95 8-21	4·21 4·37 4·42 4·55	10-00 11-10 11-92 13-46	10-26 11-57 11-61 13-83	10-81 11-89 12-59 13-87
Quarterly averages 1984 Q3 Q4	147-49 163-48	26·74 27·52	23-39 23-92	8·77 8·38	31-05 33-10	7·16 8·75	4·40 4·74	9·93 14·65	10·25 14·55	11-45 15-02
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	152-69 161-57 164-07 172-01	28·41 30.72 31·22 30·43	24·96 26·99 27·99 26·64	10-66 10-77 9-23 9-15	31-92 32-10 32-58 34-25	6·92 7·87 7·77 9·28	4·37 4·28 4·55 4·49	9·64 11·70 11·31 15·16	11.76 10.71 10.35 13.67	10-96 11-50 12-18 15-80
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	166-44 175-20 180-15 190-18	31.93 32.31 35.75 34.79	28·34 28·61 31·89 30·83	11-11 11-63 9-61 9-41	33-20 34-17 35-36 37-09	6-97 7-75 8-52 9-57	4-09 4-58 4-65 4-89	10-29 12-60 13-49 17-32	14-25 12-64 13-47 14-92	12·28 12·77 12·87 17·44
1987 Q1 Q2	178-70 191-36	33-21 35-49	29-23 31-60	11·38 12·03	34-88 36-39	8-19 8-84	4·81 4·72	10-73 12-84		
Standard error** per cent 987 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 1984 1985 1986	6·4 7·7 6·5 9·6	8·7 8·2 7·4 11·7	7·1 7·3 7·6 12·4	10-5 2-2 5-7 4-8	4·9 6·3 4·0 6·9	12-7 4-9 9-6 3-3	9-3 3-8 1-3 2-9	3-2 10-9 7-4 12-9	6-3 12-7 0-3 19-1	7-4 10-0 5-9 10-2
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8-4 2-4 11-0 4-8	6-0 	6·3 0·8 18·1 8·2	4·5 4·8 5·2 9·2	5·5 2·3 4·9 3·5	11-4 13-4 8-5 6-0	7·1 0·5 3·4 -5·3	12·7 3·4 13·9 3·5	5-4 3-2 1-0 -6-0	6-8 5-9 6-3 5-2
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9·0 8·4 9·8 10·6	12·4 5·2 14·5 14·3	13·5 6·0 13·9 15·7	4-2 8-0 4-1 2-8	4-0 6-5 8-5 8-3	0-7 -1-5 9-7 3-1	6-4 7-0 2-2 8-9	6-7 7-7 19-3 14-3	14·3 18·0 30·1 9·1	12-0 11-0 5-7 10-4
1987 Q1 Q2	7·4 9·2	4·0 9·8	3·1 10·5	2·4 3·4	5·1 6·5	17-5 14-1	17·6 3·1	4·3 1·9	::	1
Percentage of total expenditure 1983	100		16-8	6.5	20.7	4-8	3-0	7.0	7-2	7.6
1983 1984 1985 1986	100 100 100		15-8 16-4 16-8	6-2 6-1 5-9	20.7 20.1 19.6	4·8 4·9 4·6	2.9 2.7 2.5	7·3 7·3 7·6	7.6 7.2 7.8	7-8 7-8 7-8

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

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

TOURISM 8 **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	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational service 979
Self-employed * 1981	48-1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0-6	19.7
Employees in employment †	100.0	225.0	137-3	219.5		309-4	
1982 March	180.6	236.0	138-5	267.4		336-8	
June	194.1	230.0	134.7	268-2		327-0	
September	194.9		134-8	209-6		309-2	
December	184-3	230.8	134.0	203.0			
983 March	174.0	226.7	131-3	203-2		307-0	
	197.7	237.1	133-0	262-2		312-8	
June	203-6	245.3	135-3	265-3		334-9	
September December	200-3	243.8	138-3	211-0		314-1	
			136-6	202-1		311-2	
984 March	200.5	239.5		265.7		333-6	
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	262.0		330-1	
September	216-2	259-8	137-0	202.0		315-3	
December	209-3	259.8	139.5	228.9		0100	
1005 March	207.1	258-3	138-0	226.8		320.6	
1985 March	222.2	271.5	142.4	276-3		379-0	
June	225.4	266.1	142.9	280-5		372.3	
September	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4		335-8	
December	513.3	201.0	140 /				
986 March	214-2	260.1	142.5	242.1		334.0	
June	228.0	271.8	144.5	288-6		384.9	
	226.3	278-0	145.7	289-1		378-0	
September December	223.6	278.7	147.3	255-6	;	349-2	
		0744	147.4	246-8		348-6	
1987 March	222.0	274.1		293.0		396-0	
June	238.1	281.8	146-6	293.0		388-1	
September	238.9	284.2	150-3	299.0		354-4	
December	230.0	286-1	155-0	270-1	and a second second		
1988 March	233-1	280-2	151-8	268-8	3	359-0	
Change March 1988 on March 1987	7						
Absolute (thousands)	+11.1	+6.1	+4.4	+22-		+10.4	
Percentage	+5.0	+2.2	+3.0	+8.9	9	+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

and services shown in table 1.4.

1986 185 1987 180 † These are comparable with the estimates for all industrie				1985	170					
				1986	185					
† These are comparable with the estimates for all industrie										
	†	These	are	comparable	with	the	estimates	for	all	industries

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure S MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES Balance (a) less (b) Overseas visitors to the UK (a) UK residents abroad (b) +223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,018 2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,255 2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,237 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 P +19 Percentage change 1987/1986 +12 Balance UK residents abroad Overseas visitors to the UK Actual Seasonally adjusted R Seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted R Actual Actual 1,687 1,868 1,895 1,805 -67 -307 -619 -25 - 198 - 292 - 298 - 230 1,081 1,798 2,977 1,398 1987 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1,014 1,491 2,358 1,373 1,489 1,576 1,597 1,575 1,325 2,032 -270 -500 1,532 1988 P Q1 1,055 1980 F Q1 1987 P January February March April May July August September October November December $\begin{array}{r} -31 \\ -85 \\ -82 \\ -116 \\ -131 \\ -45 \\ -107 \\ -86 \\ -105 \\ -102 \\ -99 \\ -29 \end{array}$ +56 -51 -71 -131 -110 -99 -208 -312 -168 +27 +116 554 570 563 615 632 621 638 625 632 630 577 598 356 316 408 480 605 714 840 1,128 1,009 751 369 278 523 485 481 499 501 576 531 539 527 528 478 569 412 265 337 413 474 604 741 920 697 583 396 394 -5 -125 -140 -110 -150 -130 -202 -168 -156 -158 1988 P January (e) February (e) March (e) April (e) R May (e) 410 410 505 560 595 636 696 700 687 628 506 494 532 531 470 405 285 365 450 445

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).

S62 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

	All areas		North	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Allenca		
976 977 978 979	10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486		2,093 2,377 2,475 2,196	6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,000	1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429
980 981 982 983 984 985	12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449		2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843	7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355	2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699
986 987 P	13,897 15,445		3,394	9,196	2,855
987 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,620 4,018 5,576 3,231	3,819 3,776 3,799 4,051	502 938 1,283 672	1,632 2,445 3,158 1,960	486 635 1,135 599
988 P Q1	2,880	4,196	550	1,790	540
987 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,031 672 917 1,304 1,295 1,419 1,869 2,210 1,497 1,338 940 954	1,374 1,195 1,250 1,254 1,254 1,268 1,241 1,270 1,288 1,351 1,298 1,402	174 127 200 191 343 404 428 479 376 338 163 170	640 410 582 944 746 755 1,105 1,316 736 740 595 626	216 135 135 168 207 260 336 414 385 260 181 181
988 P January (e) February (e) March (e) April (e) R May (e)	1,060 820 1,000 1,340 1,210	1,384 1,437 1,375 1,291 1,212	170 150 230 220 300	670 520 600 930 700	220 150 170 190 210

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 0 •4 Visits abroad by UK residents O

	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1.027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1.040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1.144
1979	15,466		1.087	12,959	1.420
1980	17,507		1.382	14,455	1.670
1981	19,046		1.514	15,862	1.671
1982	20,611		1.299	17,625	1.687
1982	20,994		1.023	18,229	1.743
1983	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 February March April May June July August September October November December	1,305 1,291 1,642 2,072 2,390 2,848 3,147 4,039 3,460 2,537 1,602 1,097	2,199 2,452 2,264 2,273 2,332 2,295 2,340 2,270 2,259 2,204 2,259 2,204 2,226 2,216	120 53 81 104 130 114 114 258 207 227 77 71	975 1,086 1,339 1,722 2,118 2,592 2,921 3,540 3,045 2,124 1,323 876	209 152 222 247 142 142 142 142 208 186 242 208 186 201 150
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.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 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

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	Wales		
	July	June	July	June	July	June		
Community Industry	7,000	7,000	1,559	1,744	779	809		
Community Programme	208,000	213,000	29,900	30,406	19,208	19,679		
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	94,000	94,000	8,448 911	8,595 1,010	5,905 497	5,834 533		
Job Release Scheme Jobshare	13,000 524	585	29	28	497	533		
Jobstart Allowance	2.000*	2.000*	341*	355†	205*	204†		
New Workers Scheme	11,000	12.000	1.151	1.204	1.255e	1.358e		
Restart interviews								
(cumulative total)	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.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered ⁺ for employment at jobcentres, July 8, 1988	
Employment registrations taken at obcentres, June 6 to July 8, 1988	
Discontinte employment by inheartre advisory popular, huns Sta hulu 9 1	000

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered[†] for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peo	Disabled people*									
	Suitable for c	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 July Oct	22·9 23·6 21·5	20·0 20·5 18·3	46·3 48·7 47·2	35·5 37·4 34·4	4·1 4·3 3·9	3.6 3.8 3.5	2·5 2·7 2·5	1.9 2.1 1.9			
1988 Jan Apr	21.5 20.3	18·4 16·8	45·6 46·6	32·9 34·0	4·1 4·2	3.6 3.6	2.5 3.0	1.8 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 AYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training chemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM forces, nomeworkers 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 obs with different employers will be counted twice.

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most ouseholds, 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 more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

HM FORCES

52,129

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

NDUSTRIAL 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 han 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 lisputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid ff and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting hortages 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 he 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 selfemployed 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

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

R

nes

SIC

EC

revised

estimated

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

not elsewhere specified

European Community

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M [Q]	Sept 88: Mar 88:	1.1 117	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			
imployees in employment Industry: GB				<i>industries</i> Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Aug 88:	5.
All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	Q	Aug 88: Sept 88:	1·4 1·2	Detailed results Manufacturing	A	Apr 88:	22
Manufacturing: by Division class or group		Sept 88:	1.3	International comparisons Aerospace	M	Sept 88: Aug 86:	5- 34
Administrative, technical and				Agriculture	A	Apr 88:	25
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A Q	Dec 87: July 88:	1·10 1·7	Coal-mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	A M (A)	Apr 88: Sept 88:	25
Region: GB	Q	Aug 88:	1.5	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	м	Sept 88:	1.1
elf-employed: by region	Q	Mar 88:	162	Region: summary	Q	Sept 88:	1.1
: by industry ensus of Employment: Sept 1984		Mar 88:	161	Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Sept 88:	1-1
GB and regions by industry UK by industry		Jan 87: Sept 87:	31 444	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
ternational comparisons	М	Sept 88:	1.9	annual indices	M (Q)	Sept 88:	1
pprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	July 88:	1.14	Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	М	Sept 88:	5
pprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	July 88:	1.15	Quarterly and annual indices	М	Sept 88:	5
mployment measures	M	Sept 88:	9.2	Labour costs			
egistered disabled in the public sector abour turnover in manufacturing	A Q	Feb 88: Sept 88:	65 1·6	Survey results 1984 Per unit of output	Triennial M	June 86: Sept 88:	21 5
ade union membership	Ā	May 88:	275	the second se		- sp. 60.	0
nemployment and vacancies				Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Unemployment				Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	6
Summary: UK GB	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·1 2·2	Recent movements and the index			
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q) M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·5 2·1	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	Sept 88:	6
Broad category: GB	М	Sept 88:	2.2	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	6
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·6 2·6	Annual summary	A	Apr 88:	2
Age time series UK	M (Q) Q	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·7 2·15	Revision of weights Pensioner household indices	A	Apr 88:	2.
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 88:	2.15	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sept 88:	6
Region and area Time series summary: by region	M	Sept 88:	2.3	Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (A) A	Sept 88: June 88:	63
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	М	Sept 88:	2.4	Food prices London weighting: cost indices	D	Sept 88: May 82:	6
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2.4)	М	Sept 88:	2.9	International comparisons	M	Sept 88:	6
: Parliamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary	M Q	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·10 2·6	and the second state of the second state of the			
Flows:				Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Sept 88:	7.
GB, time series UK, time series	D M	May 84: Sept 88:	2·19 2·19	: per person	Q	Sept 88:	7.
GB, Age time series GB, Regions and duration	M Q	Sept 88: July 88:	2·20 2·23/24/26	Composition of expenditure : quarterly summary	Q	Sept 88:	7.
GB, Age and duration	Q	July 88:	2.21/22/25	: in detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	June 88: June 88:	7.7.7.
Students: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·13 9·3/4				
International comparisons Ethnic origin	М	Sept 88: Mar 88:	2·18 164	Industrial disputes: stoppages of Summary: latest figures	M	Sept 88:	4
		War oo.	104	: time series Latest year and annual series	M	Sept 88: July 88:	4
mporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	м	Sept 88:	2.14	Industry			
				Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed	A	Sept 88: July 88:	4.37
cancies JK unfilled, inflow outflow and		1000		Prominent stoppages	Α	July 88:	38
placings seasonally adjusted Region unfilled excluding Community	М	Sept 88:	3.1	Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	м	Sept 88:	4
Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	3·2 3·3	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A A	July 88: July 88:	37
Region unfilled unadjusted	IVI	Sept oo.	3.3	Days lost per 1,000 employees in	A	July 88:	37
dundancies		0	0.00	recent years by industry International comparisons	A	June 88:	33
nfirmed: GB latest month Regions	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·30 2·30				
ndustries tailed analysis	M	Sept 88: Dec 86:	2·31 500	Tourism			
vance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573	Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	8
vments: GB latest quarter	D A	July 86: Dec 86:	284 500	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by oversea	S		8
				residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	8
rnings and hours erage earnings				Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	July 88:	8
Whole economy (new series) index				Visits abroad by country visited	Q	July 88:	8.
Main industrial sectors Industry	M	Sept 88: Sept 88:	5·1 5·3	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 88:	8
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 88:	197	Visits abroad by mode of travel and			8.
W Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	A	Nov 87:	567	purpose of visit Visitor nights	Q	July 88: July 88:	8
Time series sic wage rates: manual workers	M (A)	Sept 88:	5.6				
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 88:	230	YTS			9.
Holiday entitlements	Α	Apr 88:	257	YTS entrants: regions	M	Sept 88:	9

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

SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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 21/2 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

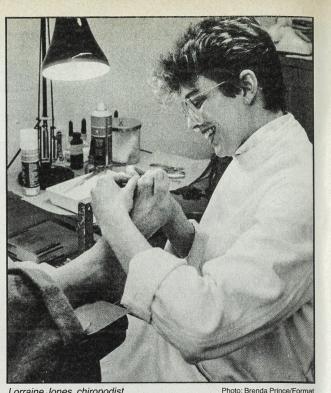
¹ First Destinations of University Graduates, Universities' Statistical Record. First Destinations of Polytechnic Students, AGCAS Polytechnic Statistics Working Groun

Colleges and Institutesd 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 sur	First destination after graduation (at Dec 1980)		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Employed, of which: in a paid permanent job (UK) in a paid permanent job abroad in a paid temporary job (UK)	8,100 (7,500) (448) (61)	90·7 (83·9) (5·0) (0·7)	6,024 (5,002) (244) (450)	67·4 (56·0) (2·7) (5·0)
Further study Unemployed Not available/something else No answer	191 189 446 8	2·1 2·1 5·0 0·1	2,125 657 96 33	23·8 7·4 1·1 0·4
All	8,934	100.0	8,934	100.0

496 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



Lorraine Jones, chiropodist.

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).

Background to the survey

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

In 1986 the Department of Employment's Employment 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. Reponse 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 491/2 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.

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

Six Years After-A study of 1960 university graduates, 1970 Harland J, Gibbs 1, Beyond Graduation: The College Experience, NFER-

Nelson, University of Surrey, 1986. Boys C, Kirkland J, Degrees of Success, London, Jessica Kingsley publishers,

Griffith J, Dorsman M, Kelly M Early Careers of Graduates, Manchester Polytechnic for CNAA, 1986.

Brennan J, McGeevor P Graduates at Work, London, Jessica Kingsley, bublishers, 1988. Higher Education Cmnd 2154, HMSO, 1963.

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

Copies of the questionnaire are available on request from authors.

Those having 40 or fewer former students in the target group. A copy of the data has been deposited at the ESRC Survey archive at the University of Essex.

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

⁰ For a complete exposition of the methodological issues involved, see Field J and Meadows P, National Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates Methodologica Report, SCPR, 1987

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 Agriculture, forestry and	96.7	1.2	0.9	1.1 .	
veterinary science Biological and physical	93.7	1.1	1.9	3.2	
science Administrative, business and	91.5	2.9	2.0	3.4	0.2
social studies Architecture and other professional and vocational	91.3	2.1	2.0	4.5	0.1
subjects anguage, literature and area	90.4	0.7	2.8	5.8	0.2
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

A term used to cover a range of answers which were not covered by any of the other categories. ie: those who were not employed (paid or voluntary), unemployed, not available for work, travelling, or studying. Jobs which, at the time of the survey, had lasted or were expected to last a imum 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 ecord of successfully carrying out a job may have been of najor importance in obtaining the job they were in at the ime of the survey. For some of these a degree or diploma vould have been an essential step to being able to enter he job. For others a higher education qualification may vell have been genuinely incidental to their work. It is mpossible to say how respondents would have treated hese 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 urther 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 irvey.

Table 3 Occupation at the time of the survey

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

Occupation	Number	Percentage of sample	Percentage of those working	Percentage for whom a higher education qualification was either required or helpful in obtaining a jol		
				Required	Not required but helpful	
Facebox (atbax)	1,205	13.5	15.2	90*	5	
Feacher (other)	363	4.1	4.6	39†	29	
Accountant	306	3.4	3.9	79	12	
Electronic engineer	300	3.4	3.8	46	31	
Other education, welfare, health	290	3.3	3.7	53	28	
Marketing manager	271	3.0	3.4	90	8	
Other scientist	242	2.7	3.1	49	24	
Building etc professions	236	2.6	3.0	22	33	
Solicitor	232	2.6	2.9	78	12	
Other engineering	210	2.3	2.7	45	31	
Other-general management or administration	191	2.1	2.4	21	46	
Social or welfare workers	187	2.1	2.4	60	23	
Computer programmer	175	2.0	2.2	13	37	
Clerk	168	1.9	2.1	43	35	
Other support to management	159	1.8	2.0	58	26	
Technician, draughtsman	139	1.6	1.8	29	35	
Sales occupations	138	1.5	1.7	88	9	
Mechanical engineer	133	1.5	1.7	34	36	
Office manager 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	
	120	1.3	1.5	48	33	
Writer, journalist Other literary, art, sport	120	1.3	1.5	27	29	
	114	1.3	1.4	11	44	
Secretary 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	

¹ Includes Post Graduate Certificate of Education (PGCE) and Certificate of Education. ¹ Question complicated by the existence of professional qualifications for these occupa

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	40	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
	30	1.9
Other clerical, etc Manager (catering or entertainment)	29	1.8
	29	1.8
Other marketing, advertising	29	1.7
Police, prison, fire	26	1.6
Computer programmer	20	1.4
Manager (building or transport)	23	1.3
Farmer	21	1.3
Electronic engineer	21	1.3
Personnel, etc work	20	1.2
Technician, draughtsman	20	1.2
Other engineer	20	1.2
Production manager	18	1.1
Analyst or programmer	17	1.1
Writer journalist	16	1.0
Bank or finance manager	15	0.9
Advocate, barrister	13	0.9
Investment analyst	13	0.9
Other computer work	13	0.8
Systems analyst	13	0.8
Armed forces	10	0.6
Librarian Other existing to the head exist	10	0.6
Other scientist or technologist		
Teacher (FHE)	9 9	0.6 0.6
Statutory, etc inspectors	8	0.6
Civil engineer	o 4	0.5
Economist, statistician, actuary	4 3	0.2
Mechanical engineer	3	0.2
Other scientist	3	0.2
University academic	1	0.1
Research assistant		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 ($2 \cdot 2$ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 41/2 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. t 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 higher education qualification, as did around half the narketing 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 listribution managers were required to have a higher education qualification. If we also consider those finding heir 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 listribution, the graduate manager is likely to be the exception, with other types of management jobs falling in between.

Half the 120 writers and journalists (1¹/₂ 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 $(2\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent of those working})$ 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.

'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	Profes- sional 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	de la constante	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 of 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
_aw	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	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		garda-an		5.8	6 - 19 - 19 19 (1980	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 year after graduation. More than 20 per cent of mathematician were also employed as teachers. The most popular type o 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 al physics graduates who were in employment at the time o the survey.

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



Civil engineer in drawing office. Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

able 5 (cont'd)

Personnel, social nedical and security services	Creative and entertain- ment	Scientific and technical	Civil engineer- ing and building professional	Other engineer- ing	Admini- stration and manage- ment	Other work	Subject
3.6	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
9.6	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
	0.6	40.9	120 <u>-</u> 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	5.5	7.5	1.7	Chemistry
4·7 7·6	2.6	30.2	3.2	8.1	5.1	4.1	Other physical science
	1.7	9.1	0.6	3.3	11.5	6.9	Science with arts or social studies
10·6 5·6	0.7	-	2.5	0.7	16.3	10.2	Business studies or accountancy
5·0 7·0	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	10.8	7.2	Economics
	2.8	2.6	8.0	2.3	13.3	3.0	Geography
9.6	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.3	Law
4.0	0.8	2.2	-	1.1	5.4	7.4	Psychology
41.7	3.7	-	anno-	_	11.8	9.4	Other social studies
39.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	10.1	3.7	Combined social studies
21.3		0.7	1.4	-	12.3	15.0	Social studies with arts
15.3	5·1 2·2	2.6	31.8	1.2	18.5	6.0	Professional or vocational
6.8		0.5	-	0.5	9.4	5.7	English
11.6	13.4			-	9.4	14.8	West European languages
7.1	6.9			0.9	9.2	15.0	Other languages
13.0	11.8	1.3	_	0.7	10.5	14.2	Languages with arts
18.7	8.8		0.5	0.5	11.3	12.3	History
9.9	6.2	1.6		1.1	7.3	9.6	Other arts
16.5	24.1	1.0	0.4	1.1	5.8	77.0	Other subjects
- The belies	5.8	-		and the second	5.0	11.0	Curior 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 surveyo

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 Manufacturing of which: chemical industries electronical or electronic engineering mechanical engineering instrument engineering motor vehicles, etc metal manufacture other manufacturing	85 1,318 (225) (238) (98) (20) (150) (32) (555)	$\begin{array}{c} \hline 1.1 \\ 17.1 \\ (2.9) \\ (3.1) \\ (1.2) \\ (0.2) \\ (1.9) \\ (0.4) \\ (7.2) \end{array}$
Other production Construction Transport and communications Distribution Hotels and catering Banking financial services Other services, of which: Education Public administration Medical, veterinary and health Recreational or cultural services Other public services	304 218 223 359 76 1,658 3,449 (1,702) (725) (302) (291) (275)	$\begin{array}{c} 4\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 8\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 6\\ 44\cdot 9\\ (22\cdot 1)\\ (9\cdot 4)\\ (3\cdot 9)\\ (3\cdot 8)\\ (3\cdot 6)\end{array}$
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 21¹/₂ 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 Females	13,518 10,378	4,547 2,711	a har a har a	
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.

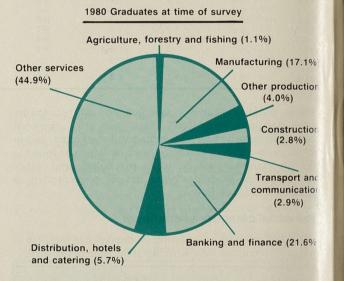
³ Defined as gross annual salary, before tax and other deductions, and including any bonus, overtime or London weighting.

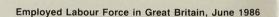
Not surprisingly, these averages conceal wide variations in graduate earnings, further details of which are presented in *figure 3*. Around 61 per cent of those in employment at the time of the survey were earning less than $\pounds12,000$ a year, with the greatest concentration occurring in the $\pounds8,000$ to $\pounds10,000$ a year group. Thus, a sizeable majority were earning less than the overall average salary.

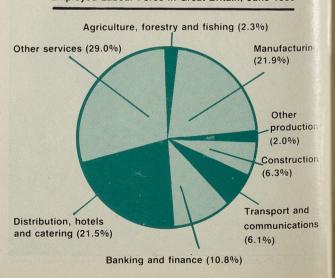
There were, however, 114 graduates who were earning in excess of £30,000 a year at the time of the survey (seven of whom were earning more than £90,000), representing a cross-section of occupations. Of those earning more than £30,000 a year, the largest single occupational group was investment analysts (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 pe cent of whom were women. Nearly a quarter wer 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
Per cent

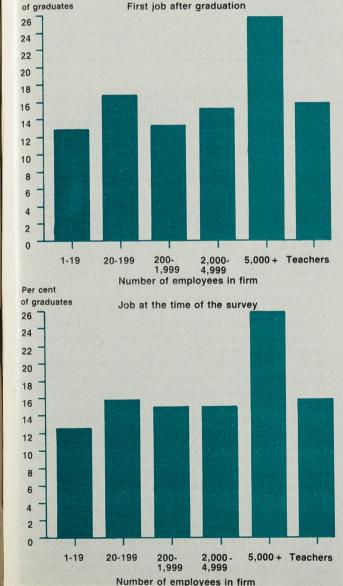
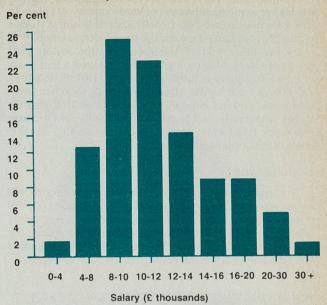


Figure 3 Gross salary of 1980 graduates at time of survey



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 teachers¹. 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 $\pounds 16,140$ a year, was computer science graduates, followed some $\pounds 400$ behind by law

¹ 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 $\pounds 10,000$ 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
Personnal, 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

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 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 11,553 206 Western European languages 11,552 226 English 11,459 184 Other languages 11,302 85 Psychology	Subject studied	Average salary £ per year	Number of cases
Law 15,723 301 Economics 15,257 181 Other engineering 14,977 174 Mathematics 14,843 176 Electrical engineering 14,808 247 Mechanical engineering 14,808 247 Mechanical 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 12,933 160 Other biological sciences, biology/physics 12,607 211 Other physical science 12,594 196 Health 12,278 187 Social studies with arts 12,270 230 Civil engineering 12,037 228 Agriculture, forestry, veterinary 11,882 131 History 11,553 206 Western European languages 11,522 226 E	Computer science	16,138	120
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 12,933 160 Other physical sciences, biology/physics 12,607 211 Other physical science 12,524 196 Health 12,278 187 Social studies with arts 12,250 230 Civil engineering 12,037 228 Agriculture, forestry, veterinary 11,882 131 History 11,553 206 Western European languages 11,522 226 English 11,459 184 Other languages 11,302 85 Psychology 11,217 89 Professional or vocational 11,116 255 Lan	Law	15,723	301
Mathematics 14,843 176 Bathematics 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 12,933 160 Other biological sciences, biology/physics 12,607 211 Other physical science 12,554 196 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 11,553 206 Western European languages 11,522 226 English 11,459 184 Other languages 11,302 85 Psychology 11,302 85 Psychology	Economics	15,257	
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Education 9,960 482	Other arts		
Education			
	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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 last 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

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

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.



silk ties, harnesses for windsurfers.

and natural foods for the health

Also exhibiting were manufac-

turers of colourful nursery furniture,

specially designed workwear,

plaster cast models of historic build-

ings, 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

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

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

He said: "My own attitude to

enterprise is founded on involving

all my staff in the company's goals

have been with the company since it

began would seem to bear him out.

birthday party were produced by

EAS businesses. Amanda Tidy

The fact that many of his key staff

Two of the essential parts of the

confidence from his ability.

and ambitions"

conscious.

corporate image.

Natural talent

million

 $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{M}_E \mathbb{N}^{\mathsf{T}}} \overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{S}} \qquad \begin{array}{l} Blowing out the candles. Employment Secretary Norman Fowler did the honours at the EAS fifth birthday party. \\ decorator, individual hand-painted baked the imaginative 2ft square \\ \end{array}$

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.

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

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

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

Two-thirds of participants ran their

businesses from home, the majority

were sole traders and were in

competition with similar nearby

vehicles.

and 17 per cent).

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 prescheme 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

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 subcontractors 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.

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

leted a year on siness two years ting differences en the personal 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 nonsurvivors invested extra sums either before or after the start of their businesses and these sums were smaller than those invested by survivors.

Case Study



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.

"Natural Choice



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.



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.

The contents of the six parts are:

 Part A Streamlined analyses giving selected results for full-time

employees in particular wage negotiation groups, industries, occupations, etc: Key results for particular wage negotiation groups.

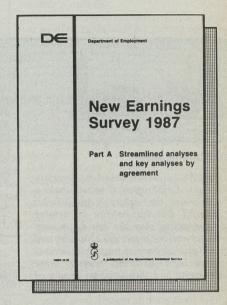
Part B

Further streamlined analyses giving combined results for full-time adults of both sexes; 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.
- Part E Earnings and hours in regions, counties and age groups.
- Part F

Hours; Earnings and hours of part-time women employees; Holiday entitlements.



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Essential reading for all concerned with earnings and hours of work in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £9.50 net each.

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Enclosed please find £55 being a subscription (including postage) for all six parts of the 1987 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The copies should be sent to

Name

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in Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

Healthy business. Roy and Stephen Parker run a health food shop,

Questions in



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



Department of Employment Ministers Secretary of State: Norman Fowler Minister of State: John Cope Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:

John Lee and Patrick Nicholls

information sought by small firms used and

developed by the Small Firms Service

inquiry staff, is now available to other

Inquiries New counsel- Counselling

sessions

38,210

39 138

ing cases

The Small Firms Service Annual Report

which was published on July 5 provides

further information. Copies are held in the

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 agen-

cies. In 1986-87 £2,359,960 was paid in

grants to 168 agencies. A further

Over the past year the Scheme has

continued to expand. The number of

made for 110,000 entrants in 1988-89.

potential for growth and job generation.

Enterprise Allowance Scheme

Local Enterprise Agency Support

advisory services upon subscription.

in England are set out below:

1986-87 283,537 27,158 1987-88 266,174 27,259

House of Commons library.

1987-88.

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

512

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

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

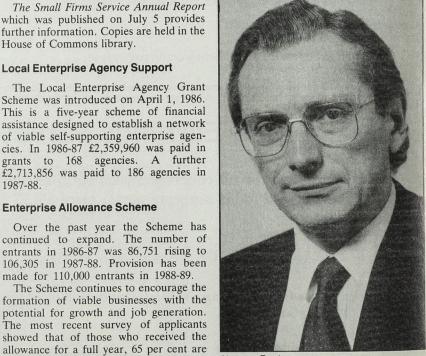
Parliament

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

1988 In January simplified administrative procedures were introduced for loans up to £15,000. Since then the rate of applications has increased and is now Statistics about the work of the Service 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 This Scheme was extended for a further their liability to tax.

In his Budget statement my right hon

riend the Chancellor of the Exchequer nnounced a ceiling of £500,000 on nvestments under the BES in any one ompany in any period of 12 months. This vill encourge prospective investors to xamine smaller companies and gives a lear indication to smaller companies, vestors and advisors that the BES is med at providing equity finance for naller businesses.

he Prince's Youth Business Trust

The Department has agreed to match rivate sector donations to the Trust. In 987-88 £1.5 million was paid to the Trust. 'he Department's contribution is to be sed to provide loans to young people etting up in business or expanding an xisting business.

raining

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

In April this year the Department ablished a series of booklets aimed at acouraging graduates into the small firms ctor by either starting up their own isiness or taking up employment in an sisting small firm. The Department has ontinued its support for the Shell echnology Enterprise Programme, acing undergraduates with small firms iring the summer holidays.

ner Cities

As part of the Government's Action for Purchasing from small firms ities Programme announced on March 7, ew initiatives have been introduced to stend the wide range of help available to ew and existing small businesses in inner ty areas and to make services to small ims more accessible

New offices for the Small Firms Service e planned in Sheffield, Middlesbrough, lackburn, Wolverhampton, Leicester nd Derby; those in Sheffield and iddlesbrough are now open. A new ocal Enterprise Agency Project Scheme mmenced on July 1, establishing a fund £600,000 to support local enterprise gency projects to provide special help to nner 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 selfemployment 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.



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.

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.

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 advisers 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.

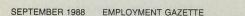
The Training Commission's planned Initial Training Scheme will be part of YTS and as such participation will be voluntary. However, it will be limited to young people who show a clear need for special preparatory training and assessment prior to going onto a full YTS programme. (July 20)

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 Commis-(July 7) sion.

> 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)



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.

three years in 1986, with the premium

Loan Guarantee Scheme

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 Number of employers who were below 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)

987

John Lee

Employment Training

Employment Training scheme.

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

Patrick Nicholls: No. The level of train-

ing 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

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

Pe	er cer	nt of	tota	I claimants
----	--------	-------	------	-------------

the second of the second se		
1983	56.0	
1984	58.3	
1985	59.1	
1986	59.2	
1987	60.0	
		RE-Jail

Note: Figures based on the average for January, April, July and October of each year (July 25)

514 SEPTEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

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.

	quota on June 1 but who had been granted bulk permits during the previous 12 months
79	21,789
80	21,660
81	20,841
82	19,572
83	18,102
84	18,300
85	18,486
86	18 683

18,480

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 full list of all training managers and trainin agents under the new adult training schem will be made available together with tot. payments made to each manager or agent b the Manpower Services Commission; and such figures will be published in the localit in which they operate.

Patrick Nicholls: A list of training (July 19) managers and training agents in Employ ment Training will be drawn up for publica tion 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 particula organisations are commercially confidentia and will not normally be available on a individual basis.

(July?

Men aged 60-64

Bruce Grocott (The Wrekin) asked th Secretary of State for Employment, usin the same definitions as in the 1981 census what proportion of men aged 60 to 64 year are economically active, retired and pe manently sick, respectively and whi proportion of those economically active at unemployed according to the latest figure which are available.

John Lee: Estimates from the 198 Labour Force Survey, using as far as possible the same definitions as in the 1981 Census of Population, are shown in the following table:

		and the second
All	100	
of which: economically active	54.6	100
*retired from paid work	18.4	
*long-term sick or disabled	18.3	
tunemployed		10.3

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 vill be honoured at present levels of emuneration; and if he will make a tatement.

Patrick Nicholls: All participants who oined Community Programme before March 1, 1988 are entitled to 12 months on Community Programme wages and onditions. Those participants who started after March 1, 1988 are entitled to six nonths on Community Programme wages and conditions, and this was made clear to hem when they entered the Programme. The Community Programme will be uperseded by Employment Training in September. Participants will be able to omplete their six or 12 months on Community Programme wages and conditions. However, they may choose at ny time to become trainees and receive close an office or change the level of he weighted training allowance for the service provided in an individual office is palance of their time on Employment put to the Minister responsible for the Fraining.

David Hinchliffe (Wakefield) asked the ecretary of State for Employment why upervisors and trainers within the present community Programme are to lose their obs with the introduction of the adult raining scheme; and what level of job osses are expected from the introduction of he scheme in September.

Patrick Nicholls: The Training commission funds the cost of managers nd supervisors separately from other costs on the Community programme. Under Employment Training the Commission will ay a single fee to cover all the costs of raining, including management and upervisory costs. Training managers will hen use these fees as they judge will most fficiently provide appropriate support for rainees on the new programme.

It is expected that very many current Community Programme managers and upervisors will be offered employment by raining managers who will contract with he Training Commission to provide raining 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.

in the academic year 1985-86 were ively, in 1987-88.

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 Employment Service for approval. In these (July 25) 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. (Julv 22)

Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) Patrick Nicholls: Information from the asked the Secretary of State for Employment Youth Cohort Study indicates that some what was the total spending by the Man-94,000 young people in England and Wales power Services Commission on press, who reached minimum school-leaving age public relations and advertising, respect-

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.

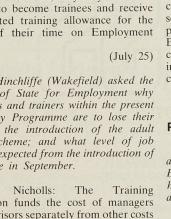
John Cope: The latest estimated spending 1988-89 by the Training Commission (TC)-formerly MSC-is as follows:

£ million

Advertising			Other promotional	Total	
т٧	Radio	Press	activities		
8.4	_	4.4*	6.4	19.2	

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)



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Topics

ET issues equality code

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

aking part. Training agents and training nanagers have received a copy of the Code, since they must satisfy he Training Commission that they have a positive commitment to qual opportunities before chieving approved training status. "Employment Training is one of the most significant developments

a reality The Code has four main sections

Britain is developing a flexible workforce

Britain is developing a more lexible workforce to meet the competitive challenges of the late 980s and beyond, according to a urvey 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

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 aid for ex-miners

more kinds of flexibility in crafts many kinds of flexible working and skills during the previous three practices are becoming more 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.

• The general introduction and Mining Museum earned Maltby summary of the key provisions Comprehensive School from South of the law. Yorkshire first prize in the schools' • The main opportunities issues in video section of the 1988 Schools ET. This section relates to four and Colleges Tourism

ex-offenders.

on positive action which allows

single sex or single race training

in particular circumstances.

special groups-people with Competition. disabilities; women; members of It was the third time Maltby had ethnic minorities; and won an award in this competition, and-along with other category • The good equal opportunities winners-it received £1,000 from practice for the programme Fourism Minister John Lee at the which will specifically help orize-giving ceremony in Oxford. training agents and managers. The winner of the colleges' video • The Training Comission's view

category was Plymouth College of Art and Design with a film depicting Drake's defeat of the Armada

Maltby wins A film exploring the National

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.

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 Coutts 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.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 517 SEPTEMBER 1988



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

"We are building into **Employment Training** it is only through the deliverers and

n adult training this decade

arrangements to persuade, to educate, monitor and to enforce real equality of opportunity at all stages of the training process. But

Equality of opportunity must be

achieved if Employment Training

is to succeed," said Roger Dawe,

general in a foreword to the Code.

users of Employment Training that

equality of opportunity can become

Training Commission director

Topics

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 satellities 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.

'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,

Institute or equivalent, and

management courses. The

programme validated by the

polytechnic.

remainder of the points are made

up through an additional learning

Throughout the course, students

are assigned a personal tutor from

Thames Polytechnic and a senior

Woolwich manager as a mentor.

management for less senior staff

similar way as the degree but using

the Chartered Building Societies

which would be obtained in a

Practitioner exam as the basis.

The Woolwich is also

considering a certificate in

attendance at a range of

Photo: BTA

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**

leads field in repairs spending Information on local authority grants for the repair of historic buildings is included for the first

Hampshire

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 at action

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 propertie 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

the underlying increase for the

corresponding quarter last year.

underlying increase was 83/4 per

cent in the second quarter and in

service industries the underlying

For service industries this

in the previous quarter, but for

manufacturing there has been an

increase of 1/4 per cent from the

of 1988 with settlements edging

overtime earnings contributed

average earnings in the whole

being about 1/2 per cent.

economy, the contribution to the

manufacturing earnings increase

It is estimated that changes in

Back pay in the second quarter

quarter of 81/2 per cent.

was about half that in the

increase was 81/2 per cent.

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 193. These notes now appear quarterly.

For the second quarter of 1988, verage weekly earnings, as easured by the average earnings dex, showed an increase of 8.3 er cent over the same period a ear earlier. This is a little below

ings index: 'underlying' series

higher

		Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent)
			Arrears	Timing* etc		over latest 12 months
986	Apr May June	185·3 182·6 183·9	-2.6 -0.8 -1.7	-0.8 +1.9 +0.4	181·9 183·7 182·6	71/2 71/2 71/2
	July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	186-3 187-0 187-1 188-7 190-2 191-3	$-0.7 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.4$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.6 \end{array} $	184-7 185-8 187-0 188-2 189-3 191-5	71/2 71/2 71/2 71/2 73/4 73/4 73/4
Mar Apr May	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	192-8 193-4 194-8 197-4 198-5 198-1	$-0.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.1 \\ -2.2 \\ -0.9$	-0.7 +0.7 -0.2 +1.8 -0.3	191.7 193.5 194.1 196.1 198.1 196.9	71/2 71/2 71/2 73/4 73/4 73/4 73/4
	July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	201-3 201-3 201-8 203-8 206-3 208-0	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.2 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	-0.2 +0.4 +0.1 -0.7 +0.8	198-9 199-9 201-6 203-3 205-1 207-7	73/4 73/4 73/4 8 81/4 81/2
	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June)	209-5 209-2 213-3 R 215-1 213-6 214-5	-0.5 -0.5 -1.7 -0.7 -0.6 -1.0	-1.1 +1.1 R -1.0 R -1.5 +2.1 +0.4	207.9 209.8 R 210.6 R 212.9 215.1 213.9	8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2

Torbional. In revised. Dudes the effect of industrial action. e: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the upt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily urale to this degree of precision.

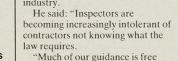
News releases, pictures, and publications for review should be sent to:

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 In manufacturing industries the 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 represents no change from the rate workers aware of the many dangers lurking on construction sites and the ways of dealing with them. Gus Gaugain, of HSE's underlying rate in the first quarter construction national interest group, said that using the information and advice available from HSE helped prevent injuries and ill-health and reduce the about 1/4 per cent to the increase in needless toll of suffering in the industry

Topics



and there is simply no excuse for

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 are 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 governmentbacked 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.

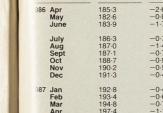
Increased arbitration

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 \Box

The Annual Report 1987 is available from the Central Arbitration Committee, 39 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7BD.



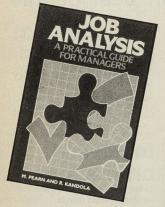
Topics

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 SW40BJ. Price £30.

520 SEPTEMBER 1988





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, editoral 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

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Adlard & Son Ltd, Dorking, Surrey and Letchworth, Hertfordshire Originated by Area Graphics Ltd, Letchworth, Hertfordshire EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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. \Box

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. Dd No. 0290869 C83 9/88