Employment Employment George Gazette May 1987

64 FOLLICAL AND ECGAIONIC SCIENCE

Flying high with The Open College

If you want to be more successful, then you've got to train for it.



Are you sitting in a dull job knowing full well you could do better?

Are better qualified people beating you to promotion?

Do you yearn for a complete change of career, but lack the necessary knowledge or skills?

Are you out of work, and don't have the skills for the jobs which are available?

Or are you finding you need more than your present academic qualifications to land the job you really want? to cost you.

There is no easy way out. To change your situation for the better you have to change yourself for the better.

And that takes training.

What sort of training?

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Once you've located a course, it's a simple matter to find out how much it's likely

Career Development Loans. A Department of Employment pilot scheme for people living in or intending to train in Aberdeen, Bristol and Bath, Greater Manchester or Reading and Slough.

In time, and in money. We can't help you find the time. But we may be able to help you find the money.*

What's your future worth?

Career Development Loans are designed to help people who seek vocational training to pay for it.

The government has asked certain banks to view applications for these loans more favourably than they would ordinary loans.

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After that, it's up to the trainee to re-pay the original loan, plus any further interest, in instalments.

To obtain comprehensive details, telephone FREEFONE CAREER DEVELOPMENT for an information pack. Or order one from your local job centre.

Alternatively, for a written quotation of terms and repayments, phone Barclays Bank 01-248 9155, Ext. 3247; The Clydesdale Bank 0224 638929; or The Co-operative Bank 061 832 3456.

It's up to you.

Get into training.

May 1987

hume 95 No 5 pages 221-270 epartment of Employment

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described on page 233. The Open College is featured on page 227. Photo: English Tourist Board.



Business in the Community has supported many new businesses in its first five years. A review appears on page 238



expenditure between 1970 and 1985 are detailed on page 243.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

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Linking church and community



ng low, Shiloh. Kenneth Clarke joins in praises with the Shiloh Singers from Handsworth at the Evangelical Enterprise project launch.

A new link has been forged between the eight Inner City Task Force Areas and churches of the Evangelical Alliance and West Indian **Evangelical Alliance.**

launched by Paymaster General Kenneth Clarke, at a service at St Peter's Church, Vere Street, London, the Evangelical Enterprise project will support and stimulate ideas and initiatives from local churches which provide training, employment, enterprise and community service for inner city residents.

Assistance

The churches will be able to provide buildings and facilities to establish Job Clubs, work experience on the Community Programme, YTS and other training programmes. There will be particular emphasis on stimulating inner city residents into enterprise. As an example, assistance will be given to people to raise the £1,000 they need to receive the Enterprise Allowance Scheme for their first year of self-employment.

There will also be a central Evangelical Alliance office which will be able to provide expertise and ideas from the wider church, give help and support to local initiatives,

and provide information and advice on Government and local authority support. While the project will be run by

representatives of black and white evangelical churches, its services will be open to all groups and denominations.

Mr Clarke said, "It is impressive that while half of the £300,000 of the cost of this initiative will be provided by Government Task Force funds, the rest is being raised by the Alliance from the individual contribution of many thousands of church members.

'This was at the Church's own requestthey only wanted the Government to match pound for pound, money which could be raised by their own congregations to demonstrate their commitment."

Breakthrough

Mr Clarke added that he felt the project was a major breakthrough in reaching out to the strong organisations of black churches in the Task Force Areas and securing their involvement in the task of rebuilding the inner city economy.

'This will mobilise the support of people who I consider to be real community leaders in these deprived areas," he said.

Counselling link-up

The counselling skills and expertise of the Small Firms Service are to be linked with the growing Local **Enterprise Agency (LEA) movement** in an effort to provide enhanced support to clients starting-up or running small businesses.

The initiative, piloting in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, will assign 28 Small Firms Service counsellors for part of their duties, to the region's 15 LEA's.

Announcing the initiative, Small Firms Minister, David Trippier said, 'With the growth in the number of Local Enterprise Agencies to 369, the opportunity for access to small business support has improved tremendously. I am anxious that the skills and expertise of the SFS should be linked as closely as possible at local level."

The Small Firms Service conducts some 35,000 counselling sessions a vear.

News Brief



More than 150 exhibitors used Human Resource Development Week to promote new products and services

Leader in learning

distance and flexible learning, Employment every man and woman in the street, every Secretary Lord Young said at the Human Resource Development Conference in London. He added that no other country had developed:

- over 30,000 hours of distance learning material in the key areas of new technology, management, innovation and quality assurance.
- a computerised data base of open learning materials to which anyone can subscribe
- resource centres for teachers and trainers involved in introducing open learning materials
- a nationwide network of local practical training facilities to support open learning

"We have a world lead and we must keep

At least 100,000 jobs have been created in per head. the UK's tourism industry over the past two years and further substantial increases are predicted for 1987, Tourism Minister David Trippier said at the publication of the booklet "A Bumper Year for Tourism".

"The total number employed in the sectors benefiting most from tourism is now 1.3 million." he said. "That is an increase of 23 per cent over the decade. Spending is on 10 per cent more than in 1985. the increase both by Britons and overseas residents and recent trends indicate for capital projects in the industry the continued long-term growth."

The booklet details the considerable achievements of the industry throughout 1986-a year which showed a drop in overseas visitors but an increase in spending

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Britain is now the world leader in open, education and training out into the open for employer large and small," added Lord

Young. He said the Government is working towards a human resource development strategy for the nation-on a scale and quality without precedent.

In the next four years it plans to invest more than £7 billion, with some £1.7 billion invested this year-five times as much as in 1978-79

"Many employers have not woken up to the fact that by the early nineties, with sharply falling numbers of school leavers, young people will be like gold dust.

more than ever before. That is why we need a massive new commitment to adult training and retraining in the next five time job(s) are filled from the following years. That commitment must be made by eligible categories of people: it. That is why we are bringing vocational employers and made wholeheartedly.

Holidays at home boost spending

British Tourist Authority statistics indicate that overseas tourism is expected to be worth £12 billion in 1992-an increase of 79 per cent over 1985-and visits are expected to be up by 30 per cent.

The booklet reveals that Britons are spending more on stay-at-home holidays. Last year £7 billion was spent on holidays

Under the various schemes of assistance booklet shows that Government offered well over £25 million in 1986-87 towards 1,400 projects expected to generate close on 5,000 jobs. Spending for the current year is planned to increase by £3 million.

Two into one will go

Greater flexibility, greater efficiency and greater profitability can be achieved through Jobshare. This was stated by Employment Minister, John Lee at the national launch of Jobshare in Manchester, "It can also be of great benefit to those

who want to work but cannot for a variety of reasons commit themselves to full-time work," he said. Jobshare (a development of the Job

Splitting Scheme) has been designed to encourage employers to create part-time jobs for unemployed people by:

• dividing an existing full-time job

• creating two new part-time jobs

• creating a part-time job by combining the regular overtime hours of existing fulltime jobs.

The Department of Employment will provide a grant of £1,000 (equivalent to almost £20 a week) to offset, for example, any administrative or training costs. The grant will be paid in three instalments: £500 as soon as the application has been approved, £200 after 26 weeks and £300 at the end of the year.

Conditions

Stressing that it is for the employer to decide how best to use the grant, Mr Lee said: "They can either plough it back into the business, or perhaps give it, by way of incentive or reward to the individual 'Their education and training will matter employee, who has shared his or her job. The grant will only be paid if the conditions of Jobshare are met and the part-

- an unemployed person claiming at an unemployment benefit office.
- people leaving certain Government schemes, including schemes operated by the Manpower Services Commission, provided they have not worked afterwards:
- a full-time employee of the company concerned who is under notice of redundancy; and
- an existing employee of the company who wishes to work part-time.

Emphasising the aim of Jobshare Mr Lee said: "The scheme's aim is to promote more flexible working patterns through a better utilisation of manpower, greater efficiency and improved competitiveness and thereby to help reduce unemployment.'

Pay up and play the game

Time a code of practice on the prompt settlement of bills is to be produced.

nouncing this at the Forum of Private Business conference as part of a campaign the legal right of creditors to claim for interest on overdue debts, Employment Minister David Trippier said, "I am always prepared to listen to the small firms lobby s on this vital issue of late payment. gro is stage, however, I understand that of the seven principal lobby groups, out is only one-the Forum of Private the



Mendham, Chief Executive, Forum of Sta Private Busines

ESOP-from fable to reality

development of Employee Share The Ownership Plans (ESOP) were welcomed by **Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke at an** Industrial Society Conference in London. le said: "We need to do away once and for all with old-fashioned 'them and us' attitudes in industry. Successful companies

in a modern economy need to involve their employees-to consult and cooperate, not confront. Mr Clarke commented that ESOP was particularly relevant to smaller businesses

which presently find it difficult to share ownership with their employees. The first ESOP has been set up in this country by Roadchef and the hope is that many other companies will look seriously at this option of increasing employee involvement through wider ownership.

"For too long, people have had a blinkered view of ownership. Most, ranging from state ownership to private companies, allow no role for employees," said Mr Clarke.

"Share ownership, profit related pay, Employee Share Ownership Plans, cooperatives-they all offer ways to create competitive companies and raise our capacity to create new jobs. And they can all help us to achieve the essential goals of competition and co-operation; competition in our economy and co-operation within our companies," he concluded.

A revised version of the booklet Payment on Business-which wishes the Government to go further than the legislation already introduced in the Administration of Justice Act 1983 which allows courts the discretion to award interest on delayed payment.

News Brief

"The Forum's case for statutory interest concerns me as it seems to concern others. Such a proposal could easily mean that legislation could be used more widely by large firms against small firms rather than the other way round," he added.

The decision to produce a revised version of the booklet containing practical advice to business people is accompanied by the intention to publish the reactions of major UK corporations to letters written to them by Mr Trippier on the Code Payment on Time

"It must be remembered," he said "that the research in this area has omitted to ask the most relevant question of small firms A campaign to explain employment law which is 'would you be prepared to take more simply to people running small vour best customer to Court because he has businesses will, it is hoped, encourage them not paid you on time?"

"While I welcome the fact that one in five of the sample used in a recent survey are Department of Employment's simplifiaware of the booklet, I have to make it clear cation campaign, Small Firms Minister that the principal target market for this David Trippier said, "If we are to persuade publication is large firms who can often be small firms to expand, it is vital we put the the worst offenders.



Britain's young people should look at today's entrepreneurs in the same light as sporting stars Steve Cram, Ian Rush and Tessa Sanderson, Employment Secretary Lord Young said when presenting the Guardian's Young Businessman of the Year award.

"Many of our entrepreneurs show the same dedication, skill and talent as our sporting stars and deserve the same recognition. The rewards can be just as high. This is borne out by the fact that many sports stars become entrepreneurs themselves when their careers end," he commented.

Presenting the award to John Ashcroft of Coloroll, the Lancashire-based home furnishing group, Lord Young continued: 'For too long Britain has had a strong antibusiness and anti-enterprise streak running through its society. It is not only a fundamentally misplaced attitude, but damaging to the economy.

"It's a mistake not just for the country but for the individuals involved. For, working in business is not only exciting, good fun and hard work but also socially productive."



The guide gives a simple outline of employment

Facts of working life

to take on more workers.

Announcing this further phase in the message across in a way that is easy to understand."

To this end, a series of 10 fact sheets, illustrated with cartoons has been published. They describe 10 aspects of the law including trade union membership, maternity rights, contracts of employment and unfair dismissal.

"Time is at a premium for many businesses, and these publications will help show requirements to be met by the employer, and also the legal rights of employees," added Mr Trippier.

An important element of the fact sheets is the further information section which signposts the way a reader can get more detailed help and information.

The publications are available free from small firms centres, jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.



Women who leave work because of pregnancy may have the right to return after the baby is

News Brief



The subject in hand is careers advice and how to improve it. Education Secretary Kenneth Baker is flanked by Lord Young (left) and Wyn Roberts Welsh Office. Story right.

Bridging the skills gap

and better training and retraining for the long-term unemployed than in any other country, Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment said at the launch of the national extension of the Scheme.

He added that the Job Training Scheme was unique and far better than any thing that had gone before and emphasised four points.

- it offers a week of personal counselling to find out what individuals are good at, what they want to do, and how that matches with the skills employers want to employ.
- The new Job Training Scheme means more it gives an average 6 months—and where needed up to 12 months-of training tailor made for individuals according to their needs and their background.
 - it provides real worthwhile practical experience on employers' premises.
 - it offers to many their first real opportunity to gain a recognised qualification, and to everybody the chance to get the qualification that counts when seeking a job. Lord Young said: "My first priority is to ensure that the quality of the training in JTS is of the highest standard and will really give people unemployed for many months the edge they need to win a job.

Looking in to learn

approach to learning and training in this reading and writing difficulties;. country is to be brought about through The **Open** College.

Employment Secretary Lord Young said, "Through the magic of television, many thousands of people will for the first time be able to develop their abilities and skills in ways they had never previously thought possible. Not only will learning become a front room activity, it will be at an individual's own pace, suited to personal needs. Gone are the days of classrooms and turning out on cold winter evenings."

people to develop skills, for example in electronics and engineering; to improve job prospects, to gain recognised and relevant

A fundamental change to the whole qualifications and to help those with severe

The College has established itself as a limited company, appointed its senior Launching its first prospectus, management, and reached an agreement with Channel 4 for a substantial amount of air time.

"The target of one million students within five years is very much a reality,' added Lord Young.

He underlined the Government's belief in the College with the announcement of exchequer support of up to £15 million.

Lord Young also appealed to employers to look at the College as a potential for The prospectus sets out courses to help financial investment, both for their own workforce and the workforce of the country at large.

A special feature on The Open College appears opposite.

Call to improve advice Schools were called on to improve

their careers advice to pupils at the Careers Service National Conference in London.

Education Secretary Kenneth Baker and Employment Secretary Lord Young urged greater coordination of careers teaching and guidance.

"It is clear from the inspection reports crossing my desk that not all authorities have in practice attached as much priority to careers education and guidance as the matter deserves," said Mr Baker.

Inconsistent

He warned, "If we do not prepare our young people for the challenges. responsibilities and opportunities of adult life we are at risk of committing our schools and colleges to waste and inefficiency and our young people to false starts and aimlessness.

Lord Young said that in the past provision of careers education and guidance was inconsistent.

"There is a widespread, though not universal, failure to integrate and coordinate the work of different professional groups. Consequently young people are not receiving the full benefit from resources committed to careers education and guidance," he said.

Key role

The comments came on the same day that the Careers Service published its annual report for 1986. Lord Young commended the Careers Service for the key role it had played in the planning and delivery of two year YTS, which had been a major contribution to the success of the scheme.

The report states that there have been 965,000 careers guidance interviews with school pupils and 77,000 group interviews. There were also 112,000 interviews and 13,000 group sessions with pupils and parents.

Careers services had placed 318,000 young people into YTS-82 per cent of total recruitment-and 110,000 into jobs.



Special Feature

Flying high with The Open College

by David Mattes

The Open College seems set to change the face of vocational training in Britain by making it more accessible right across society. This article explains how it will work, whom it will benefit and the educational philosophy that underlies it.

This September The Open College will start its first courses. Its initial prospectus was published in April. less than nine months after Lord Young announced the College's formation. And now it looks all set to make a very dramatic impact, not only on vocational training in the UK out on the whole spectrum of adult education.

There already exists an impressive variety of vocational raining and distance learning programmes: vocational education at school (notably the TVEI¹), YTS, open learn-

Technical and Vocational Education Initiative

ing courses operated by firms and trade bodies, local evening classes, day release schemes, the Open University, Information Technology Centres, the MSC's Open Tech and many others.

What has been missing, however, is a distinctive delivery system for high quality vocational training appealing to a wide cross-section of the community-one that makes itself as attractive and accessible to the unemployed manual labourer living in a rural area as it does to the highly qualified technical administrator in a big city.

The Open College will differ from existing vocational

education providers in several ways. It is an independent, employment-led company, limited by guarantee and with charitable status; and its prime purpose will be to use open learning to broaden the whole scope of vocational training in the UK, bringing in many people untouched by the current range of provision.

Purpose

When Employment Secretary Lord Young announced his intention to establish The Open College, he promised: "It will be able to spread the message about training to every home, workpace and education esablishment in the land. It provides the best chance yet for a nationwide upgrading of our skills.'

More recently, he added: "I have no doubt at all it will herald a new era of learning in this country."

The Open College is not intended to be an academic institution in the normally accepted sense. It will have a very small full-time staff-some 30 people in the first yearwho will co-ordinate a host of open learning and media resources into an organised programme of individual modules that together add up to a suite of nationally recognised qualifications.

The OC's chairman, Michael Green, is chairman and chief executive of Carlton Communications plc, Europe's largest television facilities group with manufacturing plants in Reading, Berkshire, and Silicon Valley, California. The company manufactures a range of TV hardware and is especially strong in the field of satellite transmission.

Mr Green started his own printing firm 20 years ago, expanded into the photographic side of the business, then moved onto video and subsequently new technology for television. At Carlton Communications he practises the doctrine he preaches at The Open College: he has initiated a number of training courses, including various day release schemes; he employs sandwich course students; and he has introduced arrangements to finance higher education for his staff.

Television and radio

Although The Open College will start broadcasting on Channel 4 in September, Mr Green hopes that the College will soon be able to use all TV channels, as well as national and local radio and other media. However, he stresses the importance of having a regular slot in TV programming.

The first television broadcasts will go out at around 1-2 pm-a time of day which Michael Green believes is still very under-exploited by British TV: "In the United States they get huge daytime audiences. The UK is beginning to catch on and the BBC is now making inroads into daytime broadcasting. It's also a very good time to run trailers for programmes later on in the evening.

"We certainly want to use broadcasting as a "come on in" message for The Open College and we're even hoping to trail Open College programmes due to appear on other TV channels. That hasn't been done before but the idea has met with a very good reception from the broadcasters."

Channel 4 has agreed to give the College one hour of airtime every weekday for 30 weeks of the year, starting on September 21. Negotiations are still continuing with the other three television channels but there is plenty of goodwill and so other deals are likely to be announced soon.

The executive of The Open College, Sheila Innes, was previously controller of educational broadcasting for the BBC. She will be responsible for forward policy development as well as the day-to-day running of The Open College, and says that one of her priorities is to avoid it acquiring an elitist image: "My belief has always been



Michael Green

that broadcast education mustn't be ghetto-ised, it must be everywhere in the schedules so that viewers come across it and are agreeably surprised.

"There are numerous ways in which The Open College can use broadcasting. It doesn't mean that you necessarily broadcast courses.

"Television is an enormous motivator, and we've been discussing certain campaigns with one or two ITV companies; on the back of prime-time programmes (such as The Money Programme on BBC2 or The Business Programme on Channel 4) we can mention appropriate open-learning materials-for example, courses for aspiring managers or about new technologies such as expert systems.

"In prime time you might have a numbers quiz programme that leads you into packages of material on numeracy. Maybe even somebody on Coronation Street or East Enders could enrol as an Open College student. If a popular character does something on The Archers, it's amazing the impact it has . . . there are all sorts of ways of using broadcasting-direct and indirect."

Initially it is intended to use the Channel 4 outlet for specific OC courses, thematically arranged, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Mondays and Fridays will have a different "live" format, with tutors and students joining in studio discussions about problems and new developments. There will be a noticeboard of forthcoming events, a suggestions spot, reports from training centres and support centres across the UK, and previews of a range of course materials.

Local involvement

Local radio stations, as well as the national networks, should play an important role, as much of The OC's activities will centre on existing colleges, complementing courses currently on offer.

Existing facilities, such as local college laboratories or a local firm's computer equipment or workshops, could be made available to OC students; and OC course tutors will, for the most part, already be working in educational or industrial training establishments.

The benefits will often be two-way: The Open College will have access to the local college's resources, and the local college will attract more students to its own courses as a result of publicity for The Open College and a new intake of people being introduced to the world of further education for the first time.

assist all the new students, The Open College hopes to have upwards of 100 student support centres up and running by September. Many of these will be sited in further education colleges; others will be set up in firms or through voluntary organisations. Their purpose is to provide a local contact point for people to join, obtain course materials, receive information counselling and tutorial help, and gain access to a range of practical facilities. Many hese student centres will have workshops to enable people to get hands-on experience of the sort of jobs for which they are training.

New learners

At the moment, estimates Sheila Innes, roughly 60 per cent of the population are untouched by conventional methods of learnings. "It's true the Open University has done wonders-but on the whole for motivated people. We'r also trying to reach the under-achievers in the lation and those people who are traditional non-DODU learners.

"In other words, we are also aiming at new learners to try to improve their vocational competence; but there are still not enough high quality open-learning materials about.



"We want to make sure that people DO achieve and, as many adults are basically lacking in confidence, we shall arrange the material in short modules so that learners can see they are achieving as they go along. It's a confidencebuilding strategy, punctuated with self-assessment.

"People often talk about the rate of drop-out with distance learning; we'd like to talk about the rate of drop-in. The College has to be something worth joining and I hope that all sorts of people will start doing things themselves and become hooked by their own achievements."

Before enrolling and paying for a course, learners will be given assistance to decide whether the one they are considering is the right one for them and, if it is not, which other course or learning route might be more suitable. Among the achievements The Open College itself will be pursuing will be the commissioning, production and marketing of its own open-learning materials. These will include specially designed workbooks, practical kits, audio and video cassettes and computer programs. These products will complement, rather than compete with, existing open-learning materials so as to broaden the range while still making maximum use of what is already available.

Sponsorship

Some of these materials may be sponsored by commercial organisations. This forms part of an overall OC strategy to obtain sponsorship for as many aspects of its work as possible: co-funded courses, sponsored workshops, student bursaries and financial support for the operation of The Open College as a whole.



Photo: BBC

There are no restrictions on the sort of firms with which the College is willing to collaborate: small or large and in every industrial sector. Any ideas will be listened to with interest, though clearly there are certain restrictions on what will be possible, especially where broadcasting is concerned.

"We would not be willing to run a broadcast course on hamburger manufacturing sponsored by McDonalds or a computer course sponsored by Amstrad," Michael Green explained, "but we would be very happy to have either of these firms sponsoring a course on, say, good management techniques.

"Companies will undoubtedly get a commercial spin-off in having their names associated with Open College courses or course materials but it must be an indirect spinoff, not a direct one."

Funding

Initially The Open College will be funded by up to £15 million of Government support, channelled through the Manpower Services Commission. This will be spread over a three-year period, after which Michael Green is confident that the whole venture will be self-financing.

Its income will come from student fees (which will be priced to attract a wide audience), sponsorship, sale of open-learning materials-both in the UK and overseasand the sale of tailor-made open-learning courses to industry and commerce.

Students may be eligible for grants from the Government or local authorities, or from their own employers. Those not in jobs may be eligible for grants from Government or local authorities. Small businesses too may be eligible for Government aid to purchase in-house training courses run by The OC.

Contact is already being made with a number of companies interested in buying specialist training packages for their employees. They see the advantages of open learning but until now the best option available to them has often been to set up their own open-learning courses, an option that has frequently been impracticable because of the strain it would put on staff resources, the lack of available teaching expertise, the cost and creation of materials and the associated administrative demands.

Despite these drawbacks, the British are probably the world leaders in open learning. There are now more than 30,000 hours of open-learning material available in the UK. But in the USA, Michael Green points out, open learning is working very successfully in local pockets around the country where the multiplicity of TV channels offers the chance for more enlightened teaching and broadcasting techniques. In Britain, however, we already have established *national* open-learning systems in the Open University and the Open Tech.

Timetable

"Our primary task in the first year will be to establish The Open College as a recognised form of open learning," emphasised Mr Green. "We have a credibility gap to bridge and it must be bridged quickly.

"In a way, the second year will be more important than the first. In the first year we shall concentrate on advertising ourselves, increasing public awareness and introducing people to the concept of The Open College. After that, having been introduced to the College, they will be able to progress to something more meaningful: courses that will raise their vocational competence and improve their prospects in the jobs market."

The courses

A major aim of the College is to try to improve the UK's economic performance by widening access to open learning in order to improve general vocational standards.

Clearly, therefore, the courses on offer must be made attractive to people not currently drawn towards further education. They must also provide

- a practical means of learning new skills;
- the perceived opportunity to improve job prospects; and
- encouragement for individuals' personal development.

Michael Green explained the approach The Open College will be taking as being a development of what is already taking place to a limited extent in colleges of further education: "People who originally joined their local college for evening dance classes are now staying on to study computer literacy; The Open College will affect people the same way."

Practical skills

The College will run some courses designed to demonstrate through popular subjects that learning can be an enjoyable and rewarding experience. These will aim to help people discover their practical abilities and should prepare learners for further Open College study linked to qualifications or business opportunities. Possible course subjects include: car maintenance, home electricity, home plumbing, and upholstery and soft furnishing.

Basic skills

There will be special courses to help people get started with their training, teaching them some of the basic techniques they will find useful on other OC courses. Among these will be an introduction to study course, one on note taking, memorising and preparing for exams, and one on basic numbers and arithmetic.

Currently more than two million adults in the United Kingdom have severe reading and writing difficulties; and a survey of unemployed people has shown that one in four suffer from severe problems of literacy and numeracy. These courses will be designed to help them overcome such handicaps.

There will also be two computer-related courses—understanding computers and using common computer packages—as well as a course in GCSE English and one to develop negotiating skills.

In and out of work

For those people who are looking for work, wanting to change jobs or coming back to work after a break, there will be special courses in job-seeking skills in addition to the information The Open College will make available to students about training and other opportunities.

The Manpower Services Commission intends to use OC courses to support many of its programmes. Its chairman, Bryan Nicholson, has pointed out the tremendous opportunities the new Job Training Scheme offers for The Open College, as does the YTS, special small business training and several other MSC programmes.

Specialist skills

A number of specialist training courses are planned; for example, mathematics for engineers and managers, inservice training programmes for secondary school teachers, and support for managers engaged in YTS training.

Training the trainers

Special courses are to be made available to develop the expertise of The Open College's own trainers and tutors. Some of these courses will be taking place within British industry.

Business and office skills

Some courses will be aimed specifically at the business sector and people working in offices. They will cover subjects such as managing change, coping with stress at work, starting a business, running a small business, team building and presentational and negotiation skills.

Further courses under development include: managing time, and specialist foreign language training (business German, for example).

Industry and services

For employers in manufacturing industry, The Open College will offer courses to improve the skills of their workforce, particularly at technician level. It will also be able to support a firm's own efforts to update skills in response to technological progress.

Several existing open-learning packages will be made



available via the College. Areas covered will include all the major industrial sectors. Among the courses will be: electronics and micro-electronics, engineering design, telecommunications, quality control and robotics.

In the services sector, courses presently planned include: customer service, catering hygiene, retailing, marketing and tourism.

Final details of the first year's courses will be available in July, when the College is due to publish its full prospectus.

Enthusiasm

The target The Open College has set itself is one million students in its first five years; in other words, approximately one in 20 of the working population.

"Open learning is a new subject and it is an exciting one," commented Michael Green. "Our success will be judged partly on numbers and partly on the quality we offer; but timing is everything and the right time to start is now."

All new Open College courses are market researched to establish the need and the content.

Research just published shows that 58 per cent of adults are enthusiastic about the idea of Open College programmes on television; of these, seven out of ten said they would be willing to spend more than two hours a week studying, and two out of ten would be willing to spend more than eight hours a week.

Keenest interest was shown by the 16 to 44-year-old age

range; and this was also the age range which showed the most interest in obtaining vocational qualifications.

Qualifications

The OC is now working very closely on the subject of vocational qualifications with the newly established National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ).

The College strongly supports the NCVQ's emphasis on industry-based standards, but of particular importance in these discussions is the question of credit transfer for students gaining particular vocational qualifications and wishing to progress to other types of course.

Discussions are also being held with the various examining and validating bodies including BTeC, City and Guilds, RSA and a number of others about their role in awarding recognised vocational qualifications to Open College students.

Although most Open College courses will offer the opportunity of obtaining a national qualification or credit towards one, there are no plans for The Open College to develop its own system of qualifications. Rather, it seeks to build on the expertise of those already in the field, not start laying foundations for a whole new infrastructure of its own.

In addition to any qualifications they may obtain, students will have their achievements clearly listed for them at the end of each short, well-defined section of their course: "You are now able to diagnose faults in the following microcomputer systems . . ." or "Your typing speed is 50 words per minute.

A major advantage of open learning is that people can progress at their own pace. However, this also means that students will want to take their exams at different times, whenever they are ready-unlike more conventional education methods, where a class progresses towards a fixed date exam which all pupils sit simultaneously.

One way of overcoming this problem has already been successfully tried by Inside Information, a BBC course designed to teach people about information technology, and which uses the new technologies to do it. Part of the package is a self-assessment test, administered by the student him- or herself. It can be carried out at any time, whenever the student feels ready: all one has to do is to go along to a local centre, take a "random access" testrandom access is built into the computer program so no two tests are ever identical-and then post the disk off for checking.

This is the sort of road The Open College is keen to follow: an informal, innovative and flexible approach rather than a rigidly academic one.

The future

The College will be seeking to co-ordinate existing training resources and to develop them in new ways.

For instance, Michael Green has already spoken to all the companies with plans for direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) and reports a very favourable response from all of them. Eventually he hopes to be able to sell Open College packages to overseas markets. And, more immediately, he plans to work with major British firms to develop their present open-learning courses and broaden their scope

"A firm such as Jaguar, with its own very successful in-house open learning, might receive our help to open its courses to the local community. This would benefit both the local community and the firm itself, which would have a larger pool of qualified local labour from which to draw when looking for new employees.'

Mr Green sees his own role in the College's future development as a threefold one:

- To instil a degree of commerciality-as with all registered charities, the commercial aspect is a vital one if the aims are to be achieved with maximum efficacy;
- To stimulate the broadcasters and ensure their full support and co-operation-though Mr Green disavows any pretensions to be an expert educationalist, he is a well-known and respected figure in the world of communications.
- To appoint the senior team of people who will run The Open College, and ensure they keep the ship heading in the right direction.

Organisation

A board of directors is currently being appointed. So far there have been three outside appointees: John Whitney, director general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority; Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel 4; and Ken Graham, deputy general secretary of the Trades Union Congress. A fourth director, Geoffrey Holland, director general of the Manpower Services Commission, is also to be appointed.



David Grugeon

Their role will be to oversee the general running of the Open College, suggest strategic developments and keep the College on course to meet the needs of its students and of the UK economy.

The chief executive and her team of directors are in the process of appointing an Advisory Council to represent specific interest groups (including ethnic minotities and people with disabilities or handicaps) and a number of ad hoc subject panels to advise on key subject areas and levels. Similar panels will from time to time review aspects of the College's student services.

The two full-time directors reporting to Sheila Innes are Richard Freeman, courses director (and formerly executive director of the National Extension College), and David Grugeon, student services director (and former pro-vice chancellor at the Open University). Richard Freeman has two commissioning editors working to him; David Hoyle and Jenny Rogers.

A small team of field officers is now being assembled to cover the whole of the United Kingdom. They will be responsible for arranging and supervising local contracted services; for promoting OC courses to education, industry, commerce and the professions; and for gathering ideas that will shape the College's future activities.

In each of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the College will be setting up a central office through which the relevant field officers will work. They will aim to provide local expert advice on Open College matters and to ensure that it is responsive to local needs and circumstances. In England The Open College will have its headquarters in London and Manchester.

Special account will be taken of the Scottish structure of vocational education and training and the qualifications awarded by SCOTVEC. And in Wales it is hoped to make some courses available in Welsh.

"The timescale is tight," explained Sheila Innes, "but we are on course for our autumn launch.

"Although Richard Freeman, David Grugeon and myself have between us more than 100 years' experience of distance learning and teaching, we all agree that we too are on a steep learning curve, as we work towards making this exciting venture both different and distinctive from anything that has gone before. With our educational expertise and our chairman's business acumen, we hope to be an unbeatable combination."



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Photo: Evelyn Smi

A vision for England

A review by John Roberts

This article reviews the development and marketing strategy for tourism in England, published recently by the English Tourist Board and the contribution of the Department of Employment whose policy was published in Action for Jobs in Tourism.

'England's green and pleasant land" with its unrivalled historic, scenic, cultural and traditional attractions have long been a magnet for the international tourist. It is both a money spinner and a major job generator.

The development of its potential has become a major preoccupation for the Government, together with the public and private sectors. The English Tourist Board has now launched a new five-year development and marketing strategy in A Vision for England, an underlying theme of

Potential students may contact The Open College by writing to "The Open College, Freepost, Manchester M3 8BA." Other inquiries should be addressed to the College at "222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ."

which is the importance of partnership between the private and public sectors to stimulate investment and create both wealth and jobs.

The Government's support for the new strategy was in the form of an additional £5 million support to the ETB and the BTA during 1987–88. Announcing this at the launch, Employment Secretary Lord Young, said that about half of the increase would be used to extend the scheme of selective financial assistance run by the English Tourist Board under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 (see p 236). Under this scheme a wide range of capital projects can be considered for assistance provided they produce tourism and employment benefits, are commercially viable and need the assistance in order to get started. He said that studies had shown that the ETB's Section 4 scheme had proved highly cost effective in creating new jobs at local and regional level.

Since 1983, the ETB has granted some £45 million to over 2,000 projects, generating investment in excess of £330 million since 1983. More than 8,000 direct jobs have been created and the projects supported have helped to generate many more indirect jobs. The Government is now backing the scheme with an increase of 26 per cent to £12 million in the 1987–88 financial year.

Prospects

Tourism spending in England amounted to $\pounds 10,000$ million in 1986, of which $\pounds 5,200$ million was spent by domestic tourists and $\pounds 4,800$ million by overseas visitors.

The ETB's new development strategy looks forward to a continuing growth in tourism over the next five years. By the early 1990's it expects that more than 17 million overseas visitors will come to Britain and will spend approximately £9,000 million. This would represent an increase between now and 1992 of 25 per cent in numbers and 70 per cent in income for this country.

Important growth areas are expected to be in the domestic short-break holiday and in the business and



Souvenirs and flags, Portobello Market.

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Photo: British Tourist Authority

By encouraging tourism we are supporting a great growth industry and one which will continue to make a major contribution to the prosperity of this country, but the key to success must be the industry's willingness to invest its own resources in the future.

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment

Our new strategies are presented for the first time today, and this is just the beginning of a nationwide campaign to get our message across. Two regional launches—one in the north and one in the south of the country—will take place and a further event, aimed at investors and financial institutions in the city, is planned. 'A Vision for England' will be distributed widely to decision makers and influential figures within and without the tourism industry and ETB will be consulting on it **9**

Mr Duncan Bluck ETB chairman

conference markets. By the mid-1990s the total contribution to the GNP including fares to British earnings could be of the order of £21,000 million.

Growth of this order will undoubtedly create more jobs. Over 1.4 million people are employed directly and indirectly in tourism—about one in 15 of those at work in 1985. In the hotel and catering sector alone, jobs rose by 210,000 between 1976 and 1986. Now the ETB hopes for 250,000 new jobs over the next five years—but this depends upon improving amenities, better marketing and ensuring that sufficient accommodation of the right quality is available.

New approach

A Vision for England calls for a radical new approach to tourism and for greater attention to quality development, creative design and good management. The ETB points out that with increasing experience of overseas standards the domestic tourist has become more sophisticated and discerning. Too much of the product, it says frankly, is sub-standard.

It sees the need for:

- better standards of accommodation;
- value for money;
- better managed visitor attractions;
- new technology to be harnessed to improved information and booking systems.
- new investment.

Marketing objectives

England's heritage is a unique asset and a major attraction to overseas visitors, but action still needs to be taken to encourage ventures with clear and demonstrable potential success. The report identifies strategic objectives:

• to stimulate the further growth of short breaks;

- to give greater emphasis to providing leisure day visits and year-round attractions;
- to assist the growth of the conferences and meetings market;
- to give promotional support and advice to major innovative projects, particularly those which help extend the season;
- to bring employment prospects to depressed areas; and contribute to the wider dispersal of overseas visitors within England;
- to recognise the strategic importance of London in the broader development of English tourism.

The 12 regional tourist boards in England have a key role in implementing A Vision for England, representing as they do a unique partnership between commerce, local authorities and the ETB. Through their members in the private and public sectors they are in touch with the 'grass roots' of tourism endeavour and enterprise.

New investment

The ETB's new development strategy highlights major opportunities for profitable investment in new products, which will strengthen England's appeal as a tourist destination. It lists among these:

Culture and heritage attractions

England's heritage—of castles, historic houses, museums, art galleries, theatre and performing arts—are an essential part of English culture and tourism. From Hadrian's Wall to Land's End, there is a range of heritage attractions of which more than half have opened in the past 15 years. At least two dozen major heritage sites attracted over a million visits each in 1985.

The ETB aims to support and encourage new and improved heritage attractions which are well managed and offer high standards of interpretation and design.

Leisure and speciality shopping

The next ten years should see a revolution in shopping habits as highly specialised shopping centres cater for visitors' needs. Already, $\pounds 2\frac{1}{2}$ billion is spent on shopping, eating and drinking. London particularly benefits but Brighton, Bath, Chester and York have been developed as highly successful specialist shopping centres.

Nevertheless, the report says there are important lessons to be learnt from the United States where the Rouse Company has pioneered such impressive speciality shopping developments as Faneuil Hall, Boston; South Street Seaport, New York; and Baltimore's Harbor place which attracted 20 million visitors in 1985.

In England, the development of centres similar to London's Covent Garden will emphasise local character and provide a wide range of places to eat and drink with a carefully selected mix of speciality shops with atmosphere and entertainment. These would stay open into the evenings and at the weekends and become a natural focus of activity in historic towns and cities, spas and seaside resorts.

Conference and exhibition centres

There are opportunities for the development of special conference and training centres in certain parts of the



Covent Garden.

ioto: British Tourist Auth

country—the latest being the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre at Westminster, and other large centres in Bournemouth, Greater Manchester and Torquay.

The National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham is now very successful and has plans to expand further. However, there is a need for a small number of well-equipped regional centres, important as industrial and commercial showcases for British products and for sports events and entertainment, tailored for the needs of local markets.

Theme parks

Both Alton Towers and Thorpe Park have shown how successful properly managed theme parks can be. Alton Towers now receives over two million visitors a year and proposals for Battersea Power Station and Wonder-World at Corby are unique concepts. They will require highly professional standards modelled on and rivalling Disney.

By contrast, Pleasurewood Hills near Lowestoft is an excellent example of a low-key family attraction. There are other success stories frequently sited in areas of relatively high unemployment, where, based on industrial heritage attractions, developments such as Ironbridge, Wigan Pier, Beamish and Castlefield in Manchester are having a major impact on tourism trends. A new development being planned in the Black Country could revolutionise the education leisure market with a scheme linking the Black Country Museum with an underground canal ride, Dudley Zoo and the Castle.

Indoor complexes

An important way by which English resorts and other centres can compete with package holidays to the Mediterranean is in the provision of all-weather leisure attractions, most notably, covered complexes with activities for all ages.

They do require major capital investment involving a partnership between developers, operators and local authorities. Where successful they can be operated throughout the year, helping to extend the tourist season and providing more full-time, permanent jobs.

All-year-round holiday villages

Over the past ten years the domestic holiday market has moved towards short-break and special interest packages



Stuart Crystal works, Stourbridge.

offering good quality accommodation and catering.

The first-all year round holiday centre in England is being opened in Sherwood Forest in July 1987 by Center Parcs, a UK subsidiary of a Dutch company. Such centres, often in wooded or lake settings with a full range of leisure facilities, have already become part of the Dutch and German way of life. They offer a range of shopping, entertainment and sports facilities with accommodation modestly priced and finished to a good standard.

The Club Mediterranee's Eldorado Centre in Vienna is seen as the shape of things to come. It comprises a 400 bedroom luxury hotel with indoor leisure and entertainment complex, with themed restaurants and a style geared towards the more sophisticated adult market.

Mixed development

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Mixed leisure developments together with shopping, office or industrial development, perhaps clustering around a marina or a golf course designed to international standards, call for creative project funding. In England there are also opportunities for waterfront developments in many older towns and cities. Albert Dock, Liverpool, combines a maritime museum, a museum of immigration and the 'Tate Gallery of the North' to provide a powerful attraction.

ETB is also involved with ambitious schemes for the historic harbours of Portsmouth, Bristol and Plymouth

Accommodation

The provision of good quality accommodation at reasonable prices, and luxury hotels-both particularly required in London-is also a major area for investment The report sets its five year target:

- a minimum of 10,000 new bedrooms in hotels to provide for the lower end of the market;
- a minimum of 5,000 bedrooms in luxury hotels and the development of 'super inns' in historic towns and cities;
- meeting the need for at least 16,000 more hotel rooms in London by the early 1990s and 30,000 by the mid 1990s;
- more high quality country house hotels and many other quality developments.

Other

The report also lists five-year targets for many other areas such as rural tourism, restaurants and catering, country house and sporting hotels and time share holiday accommodation. It also draws attention to the needs of improved infra-structure in airports and transport.

Public and private sectors bridge

Local authorities and many other public bodies have a vital part to play in providing a favourable climate for developing tourism. They are being brought together through the ETB's series of Tourism Development Action Programmes (TDAPs), discussed in a previous Employment Gazette article.¹

Attracting finance on reasonable terms for innovative projects, tourism and leisure, the report admits, can be exceptionally difficult. City institutions tend to see tourism as a lightweight high-risk industry. The ETB aims to transform attitudes towards investment in tourism and leisure by demonstrating the industry's real growth potential. It will continue to work closely with Government departments and other public agencies which can provide financial support to tourism developments.

The ETB is able to advise on development schemes, arrange finance packages and provide a project management service to local authorities.

Development of Tourism Act—Section 4

Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act, 1969 enables the ETB to offer incentives for the development of tourism projects. The scheme has been very successful. The ETB has relaunched its Section 4 scheme this year targeted upon its new development strategy. It has introduced an Innovation Fund designed to assist medium and large-scale projects with capital cost in excess of £100,000. Strategic projects costing in excess of £1 million will also be eligible. The fund aims to encourage:

• overseas investors, operators and developers;

¹ See "If you've got it, flaunt it-making the most of city tourism", Employment Gazette, April 1987, pp 167-171.



nity Programme workers restoring mountain path

established hotel and leisure companies;

- entrepreneurial developers and investment companies;
- local authorities and the voluntary sector.

Emphasis will be placed on ventures which are innovative, strategic and pace-setting.

The ETB aims to generate £470 million of investment over five years through use of the Innovation Fund for new business development.

A further £100 million of investment could be generated through the Small Business Development Fund, aimed at projects costing less than £100,000. This will be nistered through England's regional tourist boards. It is particularly aimed at improving existing attractions, accommodation and other facilities.

Community Programme

Apart from financial assistance, the Community Programme funded by the Manpower Services Commission provides a valuable source of manpower in carrying through tourism schemes which benefit the community.

The ETB and MSC have together launched the Tourism and Community Programme initiative to promote the use of such resources in developing tourism facilities.

Conclusion

In the past many people have seen tourism as an important industry but essentially high risk and subject to seasonal and cyclical factors. Tourism is now recognised by Government as a major job creator and the time has come for the status of the industry in the service sector to reflect its rightful position alongside manufacturing industry, as part of the country's economic base.

A Vision for England aims to put the past image to rest and to establish tourism in England as a first division industry central to economic development and the creation of wealth and jobs.

Other sources

For other articles on the development of tourism, see "Management training in tourism" by Liz Davies, in Employment Gazette, January 1987 edition, and "Postcards and piers or plums ripe for picking?" by Sean Gough in the August 1986 edition.



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Everton Forbes Picture Framing, Battersea, backed by BiC ethnic minority unit

Business in the Community —the first five years

by Geoffrey Rigby

This article reviews the rapid expansion of Business in the Community since its formation just over five years ago—particularly of its outstanding role in the successful creation of the 350 enterprise agencies that exist today.

"Business in the Community has come a long way since it started in 1981," said David Trippier, Minister for Small Firms. "If anyone had said to me at that time that this organisation would be instrumental in bringing into being the 350 enterprise agencies that exist today, with the power to open the doors to management at the highest level, to achieve the personal and financial commitment by leading figures in industry and make regeneration a fact rather than a theory—with our future king as its active president—I wouldn't have believed it."

Achievements

Some of BiC's achievements given in its strategic review of the first five years were:

• Of the current total of over 350 enterprise agencies,

one of the prime activities supported by Business in the Community, more than 250 have been sponsored with the assistance of more than 3,000 companies helping to create some 20,000 new businesses each year.

- Several small enterprise loan funds have been set up by companies such as Shell, Rank Xerox and National Girobank to serve the need of the small-scale, high risk entrepreneur.
- Many more companies are contributing to the enterprise agencies' managed workshop concept whereby redundant industrial buildings are refurbished and redesigned to provide units for small business common services, such as secretarial and security.
- Ethnic minorities have been assisted by a major awareness conference involving 60 BiC governing council members and leaders from the black community. Black business development agencies have been established and several workshops and support programmes have been developed by the Black Enterprise Unit at BiC.
- Company support for inner city initiatives has grown to the point where over 100 examples can be cited of initiatives in investment, employment, training, purchasing and involvement in partnership and community projects.

Unique experiment

Business in the Community was founded in 1981 in response to concern in the corporate sector at rising unemployment and unrest in the inner cities. It was a unique experiment to involve the business community in local economic regeneration on the grounds that it was in its own direct commercial interest to introduce a new dynamism in the local community.

Set up by major companies, government, trade unions, the professions and voluntary organisations, BiC was designed to act as a catalyst for the greater involvement of industry and commerce in the local communities where they are based, where they trade, and from where they draw their employees. It now has more than 250 corporate members committed to economic regeneration.

BiC is a company limited by guarantee. Its core expenditure is financed by subscriptions from members, with special grants for particular projects from the Government and charitable trusts.

DE support

In his annual report for 1986 Lord Carr, chairman of BiC, gave the credit for its achievements to "the active leadership of top corporate executives in BiC's governing council, board and executive committee, both in forming policy and supporting initiatives, financially and in kind.

"Included in the support from our corporate members, the Department of Employment made available to BiC a fund of £77,000 in 1985–86. It enables BiC to run training courses for enterprise agency staff at Durham University Business School, and to produce *BiC Post* and a number of other publications. Work is proceeding with the Department on the development of other courses and I am greatly encouraged that the Department has been able to double its funding in this respect for the current year."

In the same report chief executive Stephen O'Brien,

referring to BiC's fifth birthday party, said it typified the organisation's purpose "to get people together, planning partnerships in wealth and job creation, who in the normal course of their lives would have no occasion to meet. That is the principal task of BiC and we are learning as we go."

Organisation

As a result of a strategic review, BiC has now streamlined its central administration and appointed a new management team with specialist expertise, who will provide continuity of purpose and service. Originally BiC was dependent on staff provided on secondment by members.

The organisation now has four divisions, each with a specific work programme, objectives and performance indicators.

Development

The Development Division is concerned with the BiC inner city initiatives set up in the wake of the Handsworth riots, in September 1986, to find an effective response to growing inner city problems. One example of this activity was its involvement in securing private sector support for the first Prince of Wales Community Venture pilot project in Sunderland. This provides an integrated programme of community service, enterprise and development for 17 to 24-year-olds. The scheme has been a considerable success and is being put on a more permanent footing for expansion in other areas.



Employment Minister, David Trippier (left), with South Ribble Business Venture director, Derek Wakefield, and BiC chief executive, Stephen O'Brien (right).

Another important development was to promote the exchange of ideas and experience with the United States. BiC was co-sponsor of an Anglo-American conference "Future for Youth" held in Boston last September and attended by the Prince of Wales, BiC's president.

The Minority Enterprise Programme, another innovation, was set up within BiC in 1985 to promote greater opportunity in the private sector in the areas of employment, training and support for black businesses.

This programme now has seven YTS development officers on secondment from MSC under the management of BiC co-ordinator Beverley Bernard. Their aim is twofold: firstly, to persuade employers to rethink attitudes to equal opportunities, including their interviewing techniques, by holding frequent seminars on the subject.

Secondly they work through schools and parents to counteract prejudices created in young blacks against joining the YTS. Results are encouraging and the programme is expanding.



HRH The Prince of Wales, president BiC, in the workshop of Enterprise Signs, Birkenhead.

A graduate sponsorship programme, "the Windsor Fellowship", has been developed in conjunction with Project Fullemploy to provide management experience for black undergraduates. Advisory and consultancy services in this area are freely available and a register of black professionals has been established.

Partnership

The Partnership Division is primarily concerned with the setting up of independent, business-led local partnerships—most notably the formation of enterprise agencies.

The main roles of these agencies are to help new and small businesses to develop, and to promote economic growth and employment in local communities. They provide practical help and advice free of charge.

Enterprise agencies are non-profit making companies limited by guarantee, financed and supported by the private sector and both local and central government.

Membership services

The Membership Services Division is responsible for BiC's consultancy and training programmes for its corporate members, and it advises them on the formation of their community policies and programmes.

Consultancy services include: reviews of community links at plant level; formulation of communication strategies and assistance in the design of new employment programmes. There are regular briefing sessions for new members on BiC's services and interests, and members are encouraged to keep in touch with their local branches to inform them of their activities.

BiC's regional organisation now has 12 offices, staffed by regional directors whose role is to liaise with and develop local partnerships in their areas. They also provide a link with member companies and national and local network organisations.

Public affairs

The Public Affairs Division concentrates on communications and its publications have been well received. These include a quarterly *BiC Magazine* and the *BiC Post*, both launched last spring. The magazine reports on community involvement and is intended for executives, politicians, trade union officials and civil servants. *BiC Post* is a bi-monthly tabloid newspaper describing the rapidly increasing level of enterprise agency activity. It has also become a focus for the exchange of good ideas and practice.

There are several other publications including a

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Guideline series and publications on special subjects including a BiC City Newsletter.

Another important innovation (launched by HRH the Prince of Wales at a reception hosted by the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street) is the Per Cent Club. Its members are companies which have promised to give half a per cent of the pre-tax profits or 1¹/4 per cent of their gross annual dividend to benefit the community. Joint chairmen are Sir Hector Laing (United Biscuits) and Mark Weinberg (Allied Dunbar).

BiC is also a founder member of the European Business and Innovation Centre Network (EBN). Business Innovation Centres, which include science parks, are being set up in eight centres around the country with the assistance of the European Commission. The Commission is using the EBN as consultants in a programme to launch 60 new Business Innovation Centres in the European Community over the next three years.

Prime achievement

Undoubtedly, the prime achievement of BiC to date has been the enormous energy it has put into the growth of the enterprise agency movement. The first of these came into being in St Helens; it was an experiment which supplied answers to many of the problems facing areas where high unemployment has been caused by the decay of local industry.



Sound mixing console, Brent Music Co-op, another BiC ethnic minority enterprise.

At that time (1978) it was seen by David Trippier, now the Minister for Small Firms at the Department of Employment, to be a possible solution to the problems besetting his own home area and constituency, Rossendale. This again was typical of a region which had become moribund, having once enjoyed a prosperous textile industry.

David Trippier applied the experience gained by St Helens to Rossendale and it was partly his energy and commitment which helped the present enterprise agency concept to become a marketable commodity with a nationwide application. Rossendale today is referred to as the "Valley of Enterprise"; it is rapidly being restored to new industrial health and unemployment has been halved in the last five years.

Last word

Employment Gazette decided it was appropriate to give David Trippier the last word. How would he like to see BiC develop?

"I would like to see an expansion of training for management, particularly through the excellent MSC programmes. The enterprise agency side is now into a period of consolidation rather than the rapid expansion we have seen over the past five years.

"Training the managers of tomorrow and the entrepreneurs of today is a logical priority."





noto: Brenda Prince/Format

Pensioner price indices: revision of weights

This article gives the weights being used in 1987 for the two special price indices which are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits.

In a report in 1968 (Cmnd 3677) the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee (then called the Cost of Living Advisory Committee) recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled to cover the one- and two-person pensioner households whose expenditure has always been excluded from the weighting pattern of the general index of retail prices. The Committee recommended that the pensioner indices should be compiled in the same way as the general index except that they should exclude housing costs and be quarterly rather than monthly. For purposes of these indices 'pensioner households' are defined as those deriving at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits. Such households account for over half of all retired households but for slightly less than a half of all

retired people as, among pensioner households, those mainly dependent on state benefits are more likely to consist of only one person. Retired households not falling into the pensioner category are included in the coverage of the general RPI.

In its latest report, submitted and accepted in July 1986, the RPI Advisory Committee recommended that the pensioner indices should be continued, and that the proposals made in respect of the general index should apply equally to them.¹ In particular it should be noted that:

• There has been a change in the structure of component categories of goods and services for which indices are compiled and weights published.

¹ See the article "Retail Prices Index: revision of weights" in the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*, on p 185–190.

This provides a more meaningful breakdown of expenditure but does not affect the overall measurement of price change.

• The definition of "income" used for identifying pensioner households has been brought into line with the concepts established by the Advisory Committee, by including the value of housing benefit as part of income and excluding owneroccupiers' imputed rents. The effect has been to increase somewhat the number of households regarded as pensioner households for RPI purposes.

The weighting patterns used in calculating the indices for 1986 are based on the expenditure of "pensioner households" in the three years to June 1986, as shown by the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), revalued to January 1987 prices. The data for the latest year (from July 1985) have been compiled according to the new index structure and income definition, and adjustments have been made to the data for the earlier years to put them on a comparable basis. The resultant weights are given in table 1 Comparable figures for the general index (consistent with those published in the April 1987 edition of Employment Gazette) are given in table 2.

Table 1 Price indices for pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits: weights for use in 1987

	Weight out of	1,000		Weight out of	1,000
	One-person households	Two-person households		One-person households	Two-person households
FOOD Bread	320 21	327 22	Household consumables Pet care	23 7	21 6
Cereals	8	8	HOUSEHOLDSERVICES	69	44
Biscuits and cakes	17	24	Postal charges	6	5
Beel		27	Telephone charges	39	27
amb of which	11	12	Domestic services	12	7
Home-killed lamb	7	8	Fees and subscriptions	12	5
Pork	7	9			
Bacon	10	12	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	64	/0
			Men's outerwear	20	12
Poultry	11	11	Childron's outerwear	20	20
Other meat	15	23	Other clothing	19	19
Fish, of which Fresh fish	4	5	Footwear	17	18
Butter	8	7	PERSONAL GOODS AND		
Oils and fats	6	7	SERVICES	49	44
Cheese	8	8	Personal articles	5	4
Eggs	8	8	Chemists goods	20	16
A Atilia	30	29	Fersonal services	13	10
Milk producto	5	5	MOTORING EXPENDITURE	20	73
Tea	11	10	Purchase of motor vehicles	2	16
Coffee and other			Maintenance of motor vehicles	7	14
hot drinks	8	6	Petrol and oil	6	26
norumito			Vehicle tax and insurance	5	17
Soft drinks	9	9			
Sugar and preserves	10	9	FARES AND OTHER TRAVEL	00	10
Sweets and chocolates	8	10	CUSIS	22	10
Potatoes, of which	11	10	Rus and coach fares	14	12
Unprocessed potatoes	9	10	Other travel costs	6	5
Vegetables of which	21	20			
Fresh vegetables	14	14	LEISURE GOODS	48	45
Fruit. of which	17	15	Audio-visual equipment	3	2
Fresh fruit	14	12	Records and tapes	3	1
Other foods	17	15	Toys, photographic and		F
			sports goods	4	30
CATERING	32	25	Gardening products	5	7
Restaurant meals	18	13	Gardening products	Ū	
lake-away meals and shacks	14	14	LEISURE SERVICES	42	30
AL COHOLIC DRINK	20	45	Television licences and		
Beer of which	16	28	rentals	38	26
On licence sales	12	22	Entertainment and recreation	4	4
Off licence sales	4	6	ALLITEMS	1,000	1,000
Wines and spirits of which	13	17		and the second	
On licence sales	4	4			
Off licence sales	9	13	Table 2 Weights for the gen	neral RPI exclud	ding housing
TOBACCO	35	51	-		100
Cigarettes	33	45	Food		198
Other tobacco	2	6	Catering Alaphalia drink		55
		The Star Star	Tobacco		45
FUEL AND LIGHT	187	141	Fuel and light		72
Coal and solid fuels	30	33	Household goods		86
=lectricity	82	5/	Household services		52
aas Dil and ather fuels	60	42	Clothing and footwear		88
Jil and other fuels	15	9	Personal goods and services		45
HOUSEHOLDGOODS	83	87	Motoring expenditure		151
Furniture	7	9	Fares and other travel costs		26
Furnishings	13	16	Leisure goods		56
Electrical appliances	22	24	Leisure services		1 000
		and the second state of th	All items except nousing		1,000
Other household aquipment	4 4	And the second se			

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1987

Labour Market Statistics:

May 14, Thursday June 18, Thursday

July 16, Thursday

2.26

2.30

2.31

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

May 15, Friday	June 3, Wednesday
June 12, Friday	July 8, Wednesday
July 10, Friday	Aug 5, Wednesday

Tourism

Retail Prices Index

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

/6572 / Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 (Ansafone Service). Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 428 (Alsalo Tourism: 01-215 6142

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summarv

Latest estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK rose by about 1/2 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1986 and was some 31/2 per cent higher than a year earlier, GDP (0) in 1986 as a whole was 3 per cent higher than in 1985.

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1987 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months to a level nearly 21/2 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier Within the total, manufacturing output was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The employed labour force has continued to rise, with an increase of 87,000 in the fourth quarter of 1986 contributing to a total increase in 1986 of 176,000, compared with an increase of 236.000 in the previous year. The employed labour force has increased by 1,130,000 since March 1983. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry decreased by an estimated 9,000 per month in the three months ending February.

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell sharply again, by 30,000, between February and March. The trend in unemployment clearly continues downward. The average fall during the past six months was 25,000 per month, yet again the largest six-month fall since 1973.

OUTPUT INDICES Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100 98 Gross domestic product --- Production industries (SIC 1980) Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980) 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 twelve months to February 1986 The underlying increase in Economic background but an annual average of 11.1 average weekly earnings in the million days over the ten years to vear to February was 71/2 per cent. similar to the increase in the year to February 1986 The Treasury forecast published The number of overseas visitors January at the time of the Budget suggested The rate of inflation in March as to the United Kingdom in December that the economy will grow in 1987 measured by the 12-month change 1986 was 2 per cent more than a by 3 per cent, following growth of vear earlier, with the number from

North America 10 per cent higher

The number of visits abroad by UK

residents was 2 per cent more than

a year earlier. The travel account of

the balance of payments showed a

surplus of £79 million a year earlier.

surplus of £140 million in

December, compared with a

in the retail prices index, rose slightly to 4.0 per cent from the 3.9 per cent recorded in February During the twelve months to February 1987 a provisional total of 3.2 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action. This compares with 2.7 million days lost in the

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups





han in the previous three s and was 21/2 per cent than in the corresponding hiah a vear earlier M facturing output in the lates ree months was 1/2 per cent her than in the previous three onths, 4 per cent higher thar the corresponding period a vear go and more than 15 per her than the trough in the first arter of 1981, Within cturing, the output of the cher als industry, of engineering and ed industries and of 'other man cturing' all increased by 1 between the two latest per three onth periods. The output of

1987

31/2 per cent in 1986; this improved

growth performance is expected to

inflation rate of about 4 per cent in

The March results of the CBI

Monthly Industrial Trends Survey

compared with the good results in

February. The survey suggested

showed further improvements

be accompanied by an annua

the fourth quarter of 1987.

and clothing, however, fell by 1 er cent and that of other s by 3 per cent. There was little change in the output of the metals and food, drink and tobacco industries. Output of the energy sector in the latest three months was little changed both from the previous three months and the same period a year earlier. Consumers' expenditure was

unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1986, on the provisional estimate and in volume terms, from the third quarter but was nearly 41/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales in February 1987, was similar to the average level of the fourth quarter, but well above the January index which was depressed by the effects of the severe weather. In the three months to February the level of sales was nearly 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier Stocks held by UK industry, on

rate

the revised estimate and at 1980 prices, rose by about £395 million in the fourth quarter of 1986. During 1986 as a whole the level of stocks eld by UK industry rose by about £565 million—almost 1 per cent of the level at the start of the year. Within the total, stocks held by

manufacturers in the fourth quarter were reduced by around £100 million. There was a rise in wholesalers' stocks of around £120 million in the fourth quarter while retailers' stocks rose by around £165 million: the latter rise could be due, in part, to retail sales in December being slightly below retailers' expectations. In 1986 as a whole stocks of manufacturers and distributors rose by about £185 million

Money supply information (not seasonally adjusted) for the calendar month of February shows that MO fell by 1.5 per cent but that £M3 rose by 1.9 per cent. After seasonal adjustment, MO fell by 0.8 per cent but £M3 rose by 2.2 per cent. Over the 12 months to end-February 1987, MO rose by 4.1 per cent and £M3 rose by 18.9 per cent on unadjusted figures. The target growth range for MO in 1987-88 will be 2-6 per cent; no target has been set for £M3 but growth of broad money will continue to be taken into account in assessing monetary conditions, as will the exchange

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in March is provisionally estimated to have been minus £3.3 billion. This gives a cumulative PSBR for 1986-87 of £3.3 billion compared with £5.8 billion in 1985-86. However, comparisons between the years are affected by differences in the proceeds from privatisation and buoyant non-oil tax revenues. The Chancellor indicated in his Budget speech that the PSBR in 1986-87 as a whole is expected to be about £4 billion. compared with the forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Autumn Statement of around £7 billion. This is the second successive year that the outturn has been significantly below the forecast The Public

Sector Borrowing Requirement for 1987-88 has been set at £4 billion, 1 per cent of GDP.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in March rose by 41/4 per cent to an average of 71.9, with a similar rise against the dollar and a rise of nearly 5 per cent against other major currencies: the index was 31/2 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall over this period against European currencies and the Japanese yen while sterling gained 81/2 per cent against the dollar. In the week ending April 9 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 72.2, an increase of 1 per cent over previous week; during the same period sterling rose against the dolla by 3/4 per cent to \$1.62. UK base rates were cut by 1/2 per cent on March 9, and a further 1/2 per cent, to 10 per cent, on March 18 The level had been at 11 per cent since October 14, 1986.

The current account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £0.8 billion in the fourth guarter of 1986 leading to a deficit for the year of £1.1 billion. Later increase of some 64,000

underlying rate of change



*Adjusted for seasonal and temp Gazette, April 1981, pages 193-6

volume of exports rose by 2 per cent to a level 10 per cent higher

than a year earlier, with the underlying trend in the volume of non-oil exports continuing upwards. The volume of imports fell by 3 per cent in the latest three months but was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier: the underlying level of non-oil imports may have stabilised in recent months

figures show that visible trade was in deficit in the three months to

February 1987 by £1.6 billion following a £2.5 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil rose from £0.8 billion to £1.0 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade

decreased by £0.8 billion to £2.6 billion. With the invisible account

current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.2 billion

compared with a deficit of £0.7

projected at a surplus of £1.8 billion in the latest three months, the

billion in the previous three months.

The Treasury forecast published at

the time of the Budget expected the

current account of the balance of

1987 by some £21/2 billion. In the

three months to February 1987 the

payments to remain in deficit in

Employment

The employed labour force in Great Britain-which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment--is estimated to have increased by 87,000 in the last quarter of 1986 following an increase of 54,000 in the third quarter. This continues the upward trend which started in March 1983 since when the employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 1.130.000. The total increase over the year ending December 1986 is estimated at 176 000 compared with the increase of 236,000 in the previous year; however, the rate of increase has strengthened since March 1986

The December quarter's increase of 87,000 in the employed labour force is the net result of an assumed increase of 26,000 in the self-employed, an estimated

EARNINGS: Average earnings index:



employees in employment and a reduction of 3,000 in HM Forces. The number of employees employed in services increased again, by 69,000 in the December quarter, while the numbers in manufacturing and energy and water supply industries decreased by 4,000 and 9,000, respectively. The numbers employed in other industries (which includes agriculture and construction) increased by 8,000.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by an estimated 1,000 in February 1987. The monthly estimates can fluctuate erratically and a clearer picture may be given by considering three-month averages. Over the three months ending February the average decrease was 9,000 per month which compares with average decreases of 2,000 per month in the three months ending November 1986 and 10,000 per month in the three months ending February 1986. It is also less than the average monthly decreases in the various three month periods ending in February 1986 to September 1986

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12.2 million hours a week in February (seasonally adjusted), giving an average for the three months ending February of 11.5 million hours a week. With the exception of what may have been an erratic figure for January 1987, overtime working has fluctuated between 11.5 to 12 million hours a week since January 1986, a little below the peak level of slightly above 12 million hours a week which was maintained for most of 1986

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.43 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in manufacturing industries in February 1987 which made an average of 0.48 million hours per week lost in the three months ending February. This compares with an average of 0.57 million hours per week lost in the previous three months ending November and 0.38 million hours per week lost in the three months ending February 1986

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries, which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours, was estimated at 103-3 in February 1987 (seasonally adjusted). This gave an average for the three months ending February of 102.8 which compares with 102.9 for the previous three months ending November and 103-3 for the three months ending February 1986. The series has been slightly revised to reflect the incorporation of the latest estimate of the average hours of manual employees at October 1986.

The latest estimates and projections of the civilian labour







All regions experienced a fall in

the unemployment rate has fallen

fastest in the North and Wales: the

Total unemployment in the UK

leavers) fell by 82,000 in March to

total is 180,000 lower than in March

last year, the biggest 12-month fall

since December 1973. In March

only regions to experience an

(unadjusted including school

3,143,000, 11.4 per cent of the

working population. The overall

increase were Scotland and

Northern Ireland.

27,000

26,75

26,500

26,250

26,00

25.750

25,500

25,250

25,00

24.75

24,50

24.250

24 00

23.750

23,50

23,250

23,000

22.750

1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986

female labour force and a fall of month 45,000 in the male labour force. This is lower than the rise of unemployment between February 179.000 previously projected and March, as they did in the because of the greater than previous month, Similarly, all expected falls in male activity rates regions have now had a fall over the revealed by the preliminary results last six months. Over the past year

of the 1986 Labour Force Survey. partly offset by higher projected rises in the population of working age. It is considerably lower than the 211,000 increase between 1984 and 1985 and the 522,000 in the previous year, which were associated with strong rises in female activity rates as well as in the population of working age. Bevond 1986, the labour force is projected to continue rising but at a declining rate after 1987-by 194,000 between 1986 and 1987. and only 15,000 between 1990 and 1991-largely because of demographic factors: it is projected that by 1991 entries to the population of working age will no longer exceed exits.

Unemployment and Vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell sharply, by over 30.000, between February and March. This is the eighth consecutive monthly fall since last July, and since then the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment has fallen by over 180,000 to stand at 3,042,900 (11.0 per cent) In the six months since September, there has been a fall of 150,000, or 25,000 per month, the largest six months fall since the six months ending April 1973. The recent falls have been experienced by both men and women. On



input prices: increases over previous year

Per cent

25

ssed level in the first quarter, year to January 1987, and has been ment declined (particularly virtually unchanged for nearly four bety the first and third quarters) years. The relatively stable level of and productivity grew quite fast the underlying increase is not during the year. Output and, inconsistent with the reported fall in consequently, productivity was pay settlements since average down in January, probably as a earnings are affected by several result of the severe weather in that other factors such as bonus

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' slightly above the January increase. These figures include the effect of higher overtime working in February. In service industries, the underlying increase in average Input prices

····· RPI

1984

economy in the year to February, 7.4 per cent, was similar to the underlying increase. Temporary factors had a negligible effect and largely offset each other; changes in the timing of pay settlements inflated the actual increase by less than 1/4 per cent, with the effect of two settlements for teachers in the 12-month period (because of the delay in reaching the April 1985 settlement) being partly offset by the delay in the settlement for telecommunication employees while industrial action by telecommunication employees depressed the actual increase by less than 1/4 per cent.

In the three months ending February, wages and salaries per industries were 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in actual earnings of 8.1 per cent output per head of 6.1 per cent. The reduction from 7.9 per cent for the first quarter of 1986 reflects a annual increase in productivity. The estimates for previous months have estimates of manufacturing output January 1987. Unit wage costs in quarter of 1986 were 5.2 per cent above the corresponding period of 1985, resulting from an increase in actual earnings of nearly 8 per cent being offset by a rise in output per head of nearly 3 per cent.

weekly earnings in the year to February was about 8 per cent, slightly higher than the increase in the year to January. Within this **Retail prices** sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to

selling prices: increases over previous year

1986

1.11) and a rise in bonus payments

affected average earnings at the

pay settlements on the average

end of last year. The effect of lower

earnings index for February would

have been relatively small as only

would have had current pay cound

settlements agreed and paid by that

about one-quarter of employees

In production industries, the

underlying increase in average

time

employment. In particular

manufacturing increased

The annual rate of inflation, as February was also about 8 per cent, measured by the 12-month change The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers'



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unit of output in manufacturing being largely offset by a rise in

1987 payments and the composition of overtime working of operatives in significantly in February (see table

significant improvement in the been revised downwards as a result of the latest and higher in the fourth quarter of 1986 and the whole economy in the fourth

months

weekly earnings in the year to February was about 71/4 per cent, slightly below the increase in the year to January. This reduction reflects, in part, the reduced significance of bonus payments in February compared with previous The actual increase for the whole



in the retail prices index, rose slightly to 4.0 per cent in March from the 3.9 per cent recorded for February. The overall level of prices increased by 0.2 per cent between February and March. This was larger than the increase of 0.1 per cent recorded between the corresponding months last year Higher prices were recorded across a range of goods and services, notably motor vehicles, household goods and clothing. In March the producer prices

index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1.1 per cent, mainly because a fall in industrial electricity costs and lower scheduled prices for petroleum products were only partly offset by a rise in prices of home-produced food manufacturing materials. These prices were 0.7 per cent lower than in March 1986.

Between February and March the prices index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 0.3 per cent and its annual rate of change fell to 3.7 per cent from the 4.2 per cent recorded for February. This fall in the annual rate was partly a reflection of the 1986 Budget tax inreases on tobacco dropping out of the comparison with no change in these taxes this year.

The tax and prices index inreased by 2.8 per cent in the year to March compared with 2.7 per cent recorded for February.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 905,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February

1987. This compares with 883,000 (also provisional) in January 1987, 248,000 in February 1986 and an average of 1,189,000 for February during the ten-year period 1977 to 1986. Of the days lost in February. just over 80 per cent was due to the strike in the telecommunication industry which accounted for an estimated 765,000 lost days. During the 12 months to February 1987 a provisional total of 3.2 million working days were lost. This compares with 2.7 million days lost in the 12 months to February 1986 and an annual average over the ten-year period to February 1986 of 11.1 million days During the 12 months to

February 1987, a provisional total of 1,032 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 935 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1986 and a ten-vear average-to February 1986-of 1.680 stoppages in progress. The number of stoppages recorded as in progress in 1986 has been revised upward to an estimated 1.071; this compares with 903 stoppages in 1985, 1,221 in 1984 and an average of 1,693 in progress for the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. The number of working days lost in 1986 remains unrevised at an estimated 1.9 million days.

Overseas travel and tourism

Provisional figures for 1986 show that the number of visits by

overseas residents to the UK was 13.8 million, 4 per cent less than in 1985, while earnings from overseas visitors remained constant at £5.5 billion.



However, in December there were 830,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents, 2 per cent more than a year earlier, and visits from North America were up by 10 per cent, suggesting recovery from the effects of concern over terrorism earlier in the year. Earnings from overseas visitors increased by 11 per cent over the period and the travel account of the balance of payments showed a £140 million surplus compared with £79 million surplus in December 1985. There were 2 per cent more visits abroad by UK residents than in December 1985. In the fourth quarter of 1986,

expenditure by overseas visitors to the UK contributed £1,240 million to the balance of payments. 8 per cent more than a year earlier. In the same period. UK residents spent £1 105 million overseas, 11 per cent more than in the previous year.

International comparisons

Over recent months unemployment has fallen faster in the United Kingdom than in other major industrialised countries except the United States. Unemployment has been rising in Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Canada, and there has been little change in Italy and Japan, Countries which experienced a fall include the Netherlands as well as the United States and the United Kingdom.

> Comparisons of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the three months to February compared with the previous three months-unless otherwise stated -show a rise of 0.6 per cent in

Austria and Spain (to December) 0.3 per cent in France and Ireland (to March), 0.2 per cent in Belgium, and 0.1 per cent in Sweden (to December), Germany (to March) and Canada. There was virtually no change in Italy (to January), Portugal (to January), Denmark (to December), Japan (to December) and Australia. There were falls of 0.1 per cent in Norway (to January) and the Netherlands, and falls of 0.2 per cent in Finland (to December), the United States (to March) and the United Kingdom (to March) The underlying increase in

average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months ending February 1987, at 8 per cent. compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. The average earnings increase for Great Britain is higher than the increases for 12 of the 15 countries

shown (excluding Switzerland where recent figures are not available). Precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definitions. However, since UK productivity is increasing relatively fast, the comparison of

unit wage cost increases would not be as unfavourable as the average earnings comparison. Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to February by 4.2

per cent in Italy, 4.0 per cent in Canada and 3-4 per cent in France, but fell by 0.5 per cent in Germany, 1.2 per cent in the Netherlands and 1.5 per cent in Japan. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 3.9 per cent, was above the average for the OECD countries (2.3 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (2.8 per cent).



()

UNITED KINGDOM

		average measure ²	GDP ^{3,4}		Index of	output U	K ⁵		Index of		Real per	sonal	Gross t	rading	
						Producti industrie	on 15 ^{1, 6}	Manufac industri	cturing es ^{1,7}	 producti OECD countrie 	on s ¹	disposa income	ble	profits compar	of lies ⁸
-		1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	100	£ billior	1
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	1	98-8 100-3 103-7 106-6 110-2 113-1	-1.2 1.5 3.4 2.8 3.4 2.6	98.4 100.0 103.1 106.4 110.4 113.5	-1.6 1.6 3.1 3.2 3.8 2.8	96.6 98.4 101.9 103.2 108.1 110.0	-3.4 1.9 3.6 1.3 4.8 1.8	94-0 94-2 96-9 100-7 103-8 104-6	-6.0 0.2 2.9 3.9 3.1 0.8	100-1 96-6 99-6 106-8 110-1	0·1 -3·5 3·1 7·2 3·1	98.1 98.2 100.6 103.2 106.2 110.7	-1.9 0.1 2.4 2.7 2.8 4.2	17.8 20.5 24.6 30.0 39.6 45.3	-2·2 15·1 20·0 22·0 32·1 14·4
1985	5 Q4	110.7	2.5	111-3	3.4	108.4	4.5	103-6	1.9	111.0	2.3	108-4	1.4	10.4	32.2
1986	01 Q2 Q3 Q4	111-9 112-7 113-5 114-3	2·5 1·9 2·8 3·3	111.7 113.0 114.5 114.9	2·3 2·3 3·6 3·2	109·1 109·3 110·8 109·5	2·5 0·0 2·4 2·3	102-6 103-5 104-8 107-4	-0.7 -1.0 1.2 3.7	111.2 111.4 112.1	1.8 1.3 1.4	108-9 110-6 111-0 112-2	4·2 4·5 4·7 3·5	10.5 11.2 12.0 11.6	16.7 14.2 5.4 11.5
1986	Aug Sept Oct	 	 		 	111-2 110-7 111-0	1.4 2.4 2.2	104-2 105-0 105-1	-0·1 0·7 0·9	111.7 112.2	1.2 1.2				··· ··
	Nov					111·2 110·5	1.8	105-6	1.5						
1987	Jan Feb					110·8 112·6	2·3 2·6		1.9						.:

	Expenditure	•				9								Base lending	Monetary growth ¹⁵	/	
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices	•	Retail sa volume ¹	lles	Whole economy 1980 prie	vestment [*] v ces ¹⁰	Manufa industr 1980 pr	icturing ies rices ^{7, 11}	Constru distribu & financ industri 1980 pr	iction tion cial es ¹² ices	General governm consum at 1980 j	nent ption prices	Stock changes 1980 prices ¹³	rates†14	£M3	MO	and the second s
	£ billion		1980 = 1	100	£ billion		£ billio	n	£ billion	1	£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent	
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	137-2 138-3 143-6 146-7 152-0 159-2	0.0 0.8 3.9 2.1 3.6 4.7	100.2 102.2 107.1 110.7 115.3 121.0	0.2 2.0 4.8 3.4 4.2 4.9	37.84 39.40 41.74 45.49 46.33 46.60	-9.4 4.1 5.9 9.0 1.8 0.6	5.7 5.6 5.6 6.6 7.0 6.6	-22.1 -1.7 -0.8 18.6 5.7 -5.0	8.6 9.3 9.8 11.2 12.3 12.3	1.1 8.0 4.8 14.4 10.2 0.0	49.0 49.6 50.5 50.9 51.0 51.6	0·2 1·1 2·0 0·7 0·2 1·2	-2.49 -1.13 0.68 -0.05 -0.60 0.56	141/2 10-101/4 9 91/2-93/4 111/2 11	13.6 9.6 10.9 9.1 15.1 18.1	4·4 4·0 6·7 6·6 2·4 5·2	
1985 Q4	38.6	4.2	116.7	3.6	11.46	-0.8	1.8	1.2	3.1	6.1	12.8	0.2	0.12	111/2	15.1	2.4	
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	39·0 39·6 40·3 40·3	4·1 5·4 5·2 4·3	118·2 120·0 122·1 124·8	4·2 4·4 5·2 6·9	11.80 11.49 11.80 11.51	-2.6 2.8 2.0 0.4	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.5	-2·9 0·3 -5·1 -12·1	3·1 3·1 3·0 3·2	-6.5 7.3 -2.4 2.5	12·8 12·8 13·0 13·0	0·4 -0·1 2·3 2·0	0·49 -0·10 -0·23 -0·40	11½ 10 10 11	16·4 18·3 18·3 18·1	3.6 3.3 4.5 5.2	
1986 Aug Sept	122-0 123-2	4·7 5·1	122·0 123·2	· 4·7 5·1	::		••		::	::				10 10	18-5 18-3	4·1 4·5	
Oct Nov Dec	123·2 126·4 125·0	6·0 7·1 7·0	123·2 126·4 125·0	6·0 7·1 7·0	 	 		 		 	··· ···			11 11 11	18·3 18·6 18·1	4·9 5·2 5·2	
1987 Jan Feb Mar	 	 	122·3 125·0	6·1 5·7										11 11 10	17·6 18·9	4·1 4·1	
	Visible trad	le				Balance	of paym	ents	Compe	titiveness	Prices						
	Export volu	Ime ¹	Import v	olume ¹	Visible balance ¹	³ Current ³ balance ¹	Effectiv	e exchange	Normal	unit	Tax and	prices	Producer	prices ind	lex† ^{7, 18, 19}	-	
							- allo i		in sour c	Josta	INGEXT		Materials	and fuels	Home sa	les	- Charlense
	1980 = 100		1980 = 1	00	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 =	100	Jan 1978	8 = 100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	İ
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	99·3 – 101·9 103·8 112·5 118·7 123·1	0.7 2.6 1.9 8.4 5.5 3.7	96·3 101·5 109·7 121·8 126·0 133·9	-3.7 5.4 8.1 11.0 3.5 6.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.4 \\ 2.3 \\ -0.8 \\ -4.4 \\ -2.2 \\ -8.3 \end{array} $	6.2 3.9 3.1 1.3 2.9 -1.1	95·3 90·7 83·3 78·7 78·2 72·8	-0.8 -4.8 -8.2 -5.5 -0.6 -6.9	105·7 101·7 95·7 93·7 97·6	5.7 -3.8 -5.9 -2.1 4.2	152-5 167-4 174-1 180-8 190-3 193-8	14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9 5·3 1·8	109·2 117·2 125·3 135·5 137·7 126·6	9·2 7·3 6·9 8·1 1·6 -8·1	109·5 118·0 124·4 132·1 139·4 145·7	9.5 7.8 5.4 6.2 5.5 4.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1985 Q4	119.6	0-8	128.0	-1.5	0.2	0.6	79.8	6-3	100.5	10.3	192.0	4.5	132.6	-5.4	141-4	5-1	
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	117-5 – 121-9 122-6 130-5	1.0 1.4 5.5 9.1	124.9 128.8 138.5 143.4	-1·1 3·0 - 11·0 12·0	-1.2 -1.6 -2.9 -2.6	0.7 -0.1 -0.9 -0.8	75·1 76·0 71·9 68·3	4·2 -3·7 -12·4 -14·4	95·2 98·6 92·9	7·0 0·4 -9·7	193-5 192-7 193-0 195-9	3·8 0·9 0·7 2·0	132-4 125-8 120-8 127-4	-9.5 -9.3 -9.3 -3.9	143·4 145·7 146·3 147·4	5·0 4·5 4·4 4·2	
1987 Q1											100-4	2.4					
1986 July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	126-3 115-9 126-2 127-0 132-8 131-6	3·3 3·9 5·6 5·5 9·0 9·8	134-9 139-9 139-3 139-6 146-7 143-9	6·4 8·5 11·3 12·8 12·3 12·1	-0.6 -1.4 -0.8 -0.7 -1.0 -0.9	0·1 -0·6 -0·2 -0·1 -0·4 -0·3	74.0 71.4 70.4 67.8 68.5 68.5	-6.6 -9.6 -12.4 -13.9 -14.5 -14.5	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	192-1 192-9 194-0 194-3 196-3 197-1	0.4 0.6 1.2 1.5 2.2 2.4	119·8 120·3 122·4 124·3 127·5 130·4	-10.5 -9.4 -7.8 -5.2 -3.5 -3.2	146·0 146·3 146·7 147·0 147·4 147·9	4·4 4·4 4·3 4·2 4·2	
1987 Jan Feb Mar	125-0 9 137-8 10	9.3	130·9 137·5	11·3 10·2	-0·5 -0·2	0·1 0·4	68·9 69·0 71·9	-12·6 -10·2 -6·9	 		100-0 100-5 100-7	2.6 2.7 2.6	131-8 129-5	-2·4 -3·0	148-8 149-3	4·3 4·2	

⁶ For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. ¹ Not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change 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

2) Year earlier.
 (2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.
 (3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984

Seasonally adjusted

GD

(3) For betans of the p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.
(6) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(7) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.

stock appreciation. ross domestic fixed capital formation.

(11) Including leased assets.
 (12) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
 (13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
 (14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period

shown.(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the

Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end 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 304, February 1979 p 80.
 Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
 Replaces Wholesale Price Index.
 Revised.

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S7

EMPLOYMENT • 1 **Working population**

Quarter	Employees	in employment*		Self-employed	HM	Employed	Working	YTS:
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	Forces	force		trainees†
	R	R	R	R		R	R	
Unadjusted for seasonal 1984 Sept Dec	l variation 11,970 11,971	9,376 9,493	21,346 21,464	2,544 2,573	328 327	24,218 24,364	27,502 27,583	270 262
1985 Mar June Sept Dec	11,906 11,967 12,022 11,979	9,419 9,542 9,575 9,665	21,325 21,509 21,597 21,645	2,601 2,630 2,634 2,638	326 326 326 323	24,252 24,465 24,556 24,606	27,520 27,643 27,902 27,879	236 224 278 262
1986 Mar June Sept Dec	11,862 11,903 11,966 11,917	9,577 9,690 9,708 9,842	21,440 21,593 21,674 21,759	2,642 2,646 2,672 2,697	323 322 323 320	24,404 24,561 24,668 24,776	27,728 27,790 28,001 28,005	228 257 R 314 R 304
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal vi 1984 Sept Dec	ariation 11,908 11,957	9,374 9,440	21,282 21,397	2,544 2,573	328 327	24,154 24,297	27,306 27,473	
1985 Mar June Sept Dec	11,969 11,977 11,961 11,960	9,485 9,525 9,575 9,608	21,453 21,502 21,536 21,568	2,601 2,630 2,634 2,638	326 326 326 323	24,380 24,457 24,495 24,529	27,584 27,693 27,714 27,762	
1986 Mar June Sept	11,926 11,914 11,905 11,897	9,643 9,674 9,709 9,781	21,569 21,587 21,613 21,678	2,642 2,646 2,672 2,697	323 322 323 320	24,534 24,555 24,607 24,695	27,839 27,900 27,886 27,907	

The seasonally adjusted Working Population series published in the Historical Supplement No 1 was incorrect and has been revised. For periods prior to those given above refer to "Topics" section in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* p 157. * Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice. * Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1985 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1985 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 135 of the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry* EMPLOYMENT

GREA BRITA SIC 1	T IN 980	All industr and servic	ries ces	Manufac industrie	turing es	Productio	on s	Productio	on and tion	Service industries								
		Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonaily 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
Divisi or Cla	lons isses	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982	June	20,916	20,896 R	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	8 15
1983	June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984	June	20,741	20,731 R	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466 R	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985	Mar	20,826 R	20,954 R	5,265	5,288	5,858	5,881	6,868	6,898	13,639 R	13,726 R	318	283	310	453	343	748	777
	April May June	21,011 R	21,003 R	5,254 5,264 5,269	5,280 5,287 5,282	5,844 5,851 5,850	5,871 5,874 5,863	6,855	6,873	13,835 R	13,799 R	321	281 279 273	309 309 308	451 451 448	342 344 345	744 746 745	777 779 774
	July Aug Sept	21,098 R	21,037 R	5,287 5,292 5,316	5,274 5,269 5,279	5,863 5,864 5,886	5,850 5,841 5,849	6,891	6,845	13,860 R	13,865 R	347	269 265 263	308 306 306	450 451 450	345 345 348	744 742 749	779 778 776
	Oct Nov Dec	21,145 R	21,069 R	5,307 5,287 5,275	5,276 5,263 5,261	5,874 5,851 5,835	5,843 5,827 5,821	6,832	6,815	13,990 R	13,932 R	323	261 259 255	306 305 305	447 444 442	348 348 346	745 742 740	774 772 768
1986	Jan Feb Mar	20,947 R	21,077 R	5,231 5,203 5,202	5,256 5,232 5,226	5,780 5,750 5,744	5,805 5,779 5,768	6,730	6,761	13,910 R	13,997 R	308	246 244 242	303 303 300	439 438 438	344 344 344	735 732 729	760 754 751
	April May June	21,103 R	21,098 R	5,192 5,166 5,161	5,219 5,190 5,175	5,732 5,703 5,694	5,759 5,727 5,708	6,685	6,704	14,109 R	14,075 R	310	240 237 234	300 300 299	434 433 434	343 343 342	729 723 717	752 742 741
	July Aug Sept	21,186 R	21,125 R	5,170 5,167 5,180	5,158 5,146 5,141]	5,699 5,692 [5,704	5,687 5,672 5,665	6,704 R	6,656 R	14,147 R	14,153	335	230 227 225	298 298 299	435 435 435	342 344 346	718 716 712	745 742 739
	Oct Nov Dec	21,270	21,189	5,172 5,164 5,152	5,139 5,141 5,137	5,692 5,680 5,666	5,660 5,657 5,651	[6,673]	[6,655]	14,284	14,222	313	222 217 216	299 298 298	435 435 434	346 347 343	709 707 705	737 732 731
1987	Jan Feb			5,091 5,084	5,115 5,114	[5,598 R [5,591	5,622] 5,620]						210 209	[297] [298]	427 430	340 341	698 695	725 723

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE **S8**

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 **Working population**

Quarter	Employee	s in employ	in employment*			Self-employed	НМ	Employed	Working	YTS
	Male		Female	1.000	All	(with or without	Forces**	force	population§	trainees†
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		employees)*				
GREAT BRITAIN	R		R	R	R	R		R	R	a sustaining the
Unadjusted for seasonal v 1984 Sep Dec	11,699 11,700 R	771 801	9,147 9,262 R	3,858 3,980	20,846 20,962 R	2,464 2,493	328 327	23,638 23,782 R	26,795 26,882	262 254
1985 Mar June Sept Dec	11,638 11,699 11,753 11,712	791 R 821 R 808 832	9,188 9,312 9,345 9,434	3,927 3,996 3,993 4,091	20,826 21,011 21,098 21,145	2,522 2,550 2,554 2,558	326 326 326 323	23,673 23,887 23,978 24,027	26,819 26,944 27,198 27,179	230 215 269 253
1986 Mar June Sept Dec	11,600 11,643 11,705 11,658	819 853 R 843 R 866	9,348 9,461 9,481 9,612	4,058 4,140 4,108 4,227	20,947 21,103 21,186 21,270	2,563 2,567 2,592 2,618	323 322 323 320	23,832 23,992 24,100 24,207	27,032 27,095 27,298 27,308	221 248 R 305 R 295
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal vari 1984 Sept Dec	ation 11,637 11,686		9,145 9,209		20,782 20,895	2,464 2,493	328 327	23,574 23,715	26,609 26,775	
1985 Mar June Sept Dec	11,700 11,709 11,692 11,693		9,254 9,295 9,345 9,376		20,954 21,003 21,037 21,069	2,522 2,550 2,554 2,558	326 326 326 323	23,802 23,879 23,917 23,951	26,889 26,998 27,016 27,062	
1986 Mar June Sept Dec	11,663 11,653 11,644 11,637		9,413 9,445 9,481 9,552		21,077 21,098 21,125 21,189	2,563 2,567 2,592 2,618	323 322 323 320	23,962 23,986 24,040 24,127	27,140 27,202 27,187 27,208	

orces 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 leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. ures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2-1 and 2-2 and their footnotes. ures include YTS trainees without contracts of employment based on information from the MSC, and additionally for the UK, trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern repeated by NIDED. These trainees are outside the working population. s The howev † The Irela

EMPLOYMENT 1 1.2 THOUSAND **Employees in employment: industry***

	nd parts	quipment		obacco	footwear	urniture. stc.	rinting		ution		5		d Sn		tion etc.#		6	
	Motor vehicles a	Other transport e	Metal goods n.e.s	Food. drink and to	Textiles, leather, and clothing	Timber, wooden f rubber, plastics, e	Paper products. p and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distrib and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and caterin	Transport	Postal services an telecommunicatio	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administrat	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary service	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1.712	1.844	1.559	1 247	1 282
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1.305
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985 Mar	270	284	319	567	553	473	477	1,010	1,155	2,034	954	896	424	2,012	1,908	1,581	1,260	1,414
April May June	270 268 268	284 283 282	317 318 317	562 567 573	554 557 561	475 474 479	477 477 477	1,005	1,154	2,039	1,040	906	427	2,032	1,918	1,569	1,259	1,484
July Aug Sept	267 267 269	281 279 282	315 313 315	577 577 575	563 566 574	486 492 495	481 481 483	1,005	1,158	2,055	1,041	912	429	2,071	1,933	1,504	1,261	1,486
Oct Nov Dec	268 267 265	282 281 281	312 310 309	582 572 567	574 576 579	493 494 497	481 481 482	997	1,161	2,144	1,001	902	429	2,086	1,945 R	1,597	1.267 R	1.458
1986 Jan Feb Mar	262 263 262	280 281 278	305 304 303	557 550 549	574 573 579	493 494 497	481 471 471	986	1,149	2,061	979	895	429	2,094	1.954 R	1.620	1.271 B	1.457
April May June	260 260 257	278 277 276	298 296 294	552 550 551	579 576 580	497 496 500	471 470 467	991	1,149	2,055	1,056	905	431	2,122	1,956 R	1,621	1.273 B	1.541
July Aug Sept	256 254 253	278 279 278	290 283 297	556 559 556	580 574 576	500 507 509	470 474 478	1,000 R	1,158	2,059	1,057	914	434	2.161 B	1.977 B	1.566	1 270 B	1 551
Oct Nov Dec	252 250 249	274 271 274	295 295 293	556 555 551	578 581 582	510 513 514	481 477 476	[1,007]	1,155 R	2.146 B	1.018	904	435	2 166	1 988	1,670	1 272	1 520 P
1987 Jan Feb	246 246	269 267	288 288	538 531	575 576	510 512	474 474							21100	.,000	.,070	1,212	1,000 N

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

* Excludes private domestic service. \$ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authority, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1-7.

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: index of production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Feb 198	6 R		Dec 198	86 R		Jan 1987 R Feb 1987					TOUSAND
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	4,142.5	1,607.8	5,750.3	4,052.8	1,613.1	5,665-9	4,009.1	1,589.1	5,598.2	4,006-9	1,583.6	5,590.6
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,671.7	1,531.5	5,203-2	3,614.7	1,537.4	5,152.1	3,576.9	1,514.2	5,091.1	3,575-4	1,508.8	5,084-2
Energy and water supply	1	470.8	76.4	547.2	438-1	75.7	513.8	432.1	74.9	507.1	431.5	74.8	506.3
Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	111 161 162	185-3 117-9 65-9	8·4 27·8 23·0	193-7 145-7 88-9	163-0 117-1 63-5	8.0 27.9 22.3	171-0 145-0 85-8	160-0 116-9 63-0	8·0 27·9 22·2	167·9 144·8 85·2	158-4 116-8 63-0	7.8 27.9 22.2	166-2 144-7 85-2
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	597·1	185.0	782·2	586·2	191-3	777-4	578·2	188-8	767-0	580-9	189-3	770.2
Metal manufacturing	22	154-2	24.7	178-9	145-6	25.8	171-4	144.0	25.9	169-9	143-5	26.0	169-6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	170-1	57-2	227.4	171.1	61-4	232.5	167-2	60.6	227.8	170-1	61.1	231-1
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	25/26 251	244-8 105-0	99∙0 20∙8	343-8 125-9	243-2 103-6	99.9 20.6	343-0 124-2	241-8 103-0	98·2 20·3	340-1 123-4	242-4 103-2	98·1 20·2	340·5 123·3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	139-8	78.2	218.0	139.6	79.3	218.9	138.8	77.9	216-7	139-2	78.0	217.2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,856-5	477.5	2,334.0	1,789-2	463-1	2,252.3	1,768.6	458·1	2,226.7	1,764-5	455-2	2,219.7
Metal goods nes	31	237.6	66-9	304-5	229.3	63-6	292.9	225-8	62.5	288-3	226.7	61.7	288-5
Mechanical engineering	32	618-1	113-8	731-9	594.7	110.0	704.7	589.7	108-3	698-0	586-6	108.5	695-1
Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery, etc	320 325	70·8 68·2	8·3 9·5	79·2 77·7	66·4 64·7	9.2	74·1 74·0	64.2	9.1	73.2	63·5	9.2	72·4 72·6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	327/328	441-0	86.1	527.1	428-3	84.0	512·3	425-2	82·7 26·6	507-9 90-8	424·1 64·7	82.9	507.0
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	00.4	23.5	51.5	260.1	170 4	50 C	264.0	160.0	524.8	365.0	169.6	51.4
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34 341/342/	384-3	1/5.9	560-2	309.1	170·4	102.0	140.2	51.1	101.2	120.6	51.2	033-6
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	343 344 345-348	1149-2 114-1 121-0	53·4 67·6	167·5 188·6	110·6 117·3	51·6 67·2	162·2 184·4	110·2 114·4	50·8 68·1	161·0 182·5	110-4 115-0	51·3 66·0	161-7 181-0
Motor vehicles and parts	35	231.4	31.1	262.6	219-3	29.9	249-2	217.1	29·1 8·0	246-2	216-9	28.9	245.8
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	351 352/353	138-1	22.3	160.4	132.8	21.8	154.5	131.9	21.1	153.0	131.1	20.8	151.9
Other transport equipment	36	248.0	32.8	280-8	242.6	31.9	274-5	237.5	31.7	269-2	235-7	31.7	267.4
Aerospace equipment Ship and other transport equipment	364 361-363/	144.3	10.4	100.7	98.6	9.5	108-1	93.6	9.5	103-1	92.1	9.6	101-6
	305	70.7	31.5	102.1	70.0	30.6	100-6	69-4	30.0	99.4	68-8	29.2	98-1
Instrument engineering	31	1 218.0	0.038	2 087.0	1 239.3	883.0	2 122.3	1 230-2	867-3	2.097.4	1.230.0	864-3	2 094-3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,210.0	003-0	2,007-0	1,203 0	0000	E	202 2	015.0	E29.5	220.5	210.7	E21.0
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	41/42 411/412	56.0	35.1	91.1	56.0	37.0	93-1	54.8	35.6	90.5	54.7	35.1	89.8
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	424/428 413-423/ 429	204.1	160.7	364-8	202.4	164.3	366-8	200.8	157.2	358.0	197.5	153.1	350.7
Textiles	43	127.4	119-3	246-6	128-4	122.6	251.0	127.7	121-1	248-8	127.9	121.0	248.9
Footwaar and clothing	45	78.4	227.4	305-8	84-3	226-8	311-0	82-5	224.4	306-9	83.9	224.2	308-1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	170-2	39.5	209.7	176-4	40.7	217.1	175-3	40-6	215 9	175-6	40.1	215.7
	47	313.0	157.6	470.6	315.9	160-2	476-1	314.4	159-3	473.7	313.9	160-3	474.2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	471/472 475	92·2 220·8	39·8 117·8	132·1 338·6	95·0 220·9	42·0 118·2	137.0 339.1	94-6 219-8	41·4 117·9	136·0 337·7	95-0 218-9	41.9 118.4	136-8 337-3
Rubber and plastics	48	143-6	60.1	203-6	149-6	62.2	211.8	149.0	61-4	210-4	150-5	62.8	213-3
Other manufacturing	49	44.3	36-4	80.7	47.3	37.3	84.6	47.4	36-4	83-9	47-2	36-3	83-5

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment*: December 1986

														noosan
REAT BRITAIN	Division	Decembe	r 1985			Sept	ember 198	6		Decemb	er 198	6		
	Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- times	All	Part- time	
C 1980	0-9	11.711.9	831.9	9,433.6	4,091.0	21,145.5	11,705.1	9,480.5	21,185.6	11,657.7	866-4	9,612.0	4,227.32	21,269.7
Il industries and services +	0	237.8	29.6	85.6	31.2	323-4	246.7	88-3	335-0	228-8	29.0	84-1	30.7	312.9
griculture, forestry and naming	•	201 0												
industries	1-5	5,076-4	69.6	1,755.4	375.1	6,831.7	4962-5	1,741.2	6,703.8	4,937.4	69.7	1,735-3	375-0	6,672.7
dex of production industries	1-4	4,200·2 3,718·1	55-4 54-0	1,634.4	321-8 306-7	5,834.6 5,275.3	4,084·4 3,636·5	1,619·3 1,543·9	5,703·7 5,180·3	4,052·8 3,614·7	55·5 54·3	1,613·1 1,537·4	319·5 304·3	5,665·9 5,152·1
of which, manarate terring inclusion	6-9	6,397.7	732.8	7,592.7	3,684.7	13,990.3	6,495-8	7,651.0	14,146.8	6,491.4	767.7	7,792.6	3,821.61	4,284.0
ericulture, forestry and fishing	0	237.8	29.6	85-6	31.2	323-4	246.7	88-3	335-0	228-8	29.0	84.1	30.7	312-9
Agriculture and horticulture	01	223.1	28.9	83-1	30.3	306-2	232.0	85.8	317.7	214-1	28.3	81.6	29.8	295.7
nergy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	482·1 194·4	1.4	8.7	2.1	203.1	170.2	8.0	178-2	163-0	0.1	8.0	2.1	171.0
Electricity Gas	161 162	118·2 66·3	0.4	27.9	4.3	89.4	64.3	22.5	86.8	63.5	0.4	22.3	4.3	85.8
ther mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	601-8	4.2	186-6	29.6	788-4	589·1	191-9	781.0	586·2	4.2	191.3	29.4	777.4
etal manufacturing	22	157.8	0.7	24.4	3.4	182-2	147-3	25-4	172.8	145.6	0.7	25.8	3.2	171-4
on-metallic mineral products	24	170.0	1.5	56.6	9.6	226.5	171.5	60-3	231.8	171.1	1.5	61.4	11.7	232.5
hemical industry	25	237.2		100-2	15.3	337.4	236.4	101.5	337.9	236-2		99-1	13.6	335-3
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	251	105-1	1	21.0	12.2	211.3	132.0	80.8	212.8	132.6		79.6	10.8	211.1
preparations	255-259	132-1		19.2 ADE A	74.5	211.3	1 811.7	468.7	2 280.4	1 789.2	16.5	162.1	60.7	2 252.3
etal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,876-0	10.8	480.4	12.0	2,302.4	232.0	400.7	2,200.4	220.3	3.8	403.1	11.2	2,252.5
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	118-2	1.6	41.3	7.0	159.5	116.9	40.1	156.9	116-2	1.9	39-1	5.5	155.3
Other metal goods	311-314	122.0	1.0	115.2	5.0 24 E	720.7	600.8	111.6	712.4	504.7	6.2	110.0	24.2	704.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	71.9	0.7	8.5	2.2	80.4	66-2	7.9	74.1	66.4		7.8	2.2	74.1
working, textile, food and	201-204/227	152.2		29.7	7.6	182.9	151.3	29.1	180.4	149.2		28.4	6.8	177.5
Mining and construction	325	68.5		9.7	1.6	78.2	65-6	9.4	75.0	64.7		9.2	1.6	74.0
Other machinery and mechanical	328	292.5	3.7	57.3	12.4	349-8	281.7	56.2	337.9	279.2	3.7	7 55-6	12.9	334.8
fice machinery data processing	0LU	202 0	01	01.0				001						
equipment	33	65·2		26.1	1.7	91.3	64.9	27.0	92.0	64-2		26.7	2.0	90.8
lectrical and electronic engineering	34	392.5		180.7	23-2	573·1	374.9	171.4	546-3	369-1		170.4	20.3	539.6
electrical equipment	341/342/343	153-4		56·0	7.5	209-4	144-1	52·4	196-5 163-3	141-3 110-6	•••	51.7	6.2	192·9 162·2
Other electronic and electrical	345-348	122.7		69.6	9.6	192.3	119.1	67.4	186-5	117.3		67.2	8.8	184.4
lotor vehicles and parts	35	233-6	1.1	31.5	2.9	265-1	222.5	30-3	252.8	219-3	1.0	29.9	2.7	249.2
Motor vehicles and engines odies, trailers, caravans and	351	93.9		8.9	0.6	102.8	88.9	8.4	97.3	86-5		8.2	0.6	94.7
parts	352/353	- 139.7		22.6	2.3	162-3	133.7	21.9	155-6	132.8	· • ·	. 21.8	2.1	154.5
ther transport equipment Aerospace equipment	36 364	248·3 144·6	1.5	32·7 22·5	3·3 1·6	281·0 167·0	246·1 145·1	32·3 22·4	278-4 167-5	242·6 144·0	1.7	31·9 22·4	3·3 1·3	274-5 166-4
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	103.7		10.2	1.7	114.0	101.0	9.9	110.9	98.6		9.5	2.0	108.1
strument engineering	37	71.2	1.3	31.9	6.0	103-1	70.6	30.5	101-1	70.0	1.2	30.6	5.9	100.6
ther manufacturing industries	4	1,195.7	31.5	847-3	192-5	2,043.0	1,187.6	844-2	2,031.8	1,192-0	32.3	845.7	193-1	2,037.7
ood, drink and tobacco	41/42	337.5	7.6	229.1	84-2	566.7	330.1	226-2	556-3	327.0	8.1	224.0	84.0	551.0
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	57.2		36.3	10.0	93.5	55-5	36.4	91.9	56-0		37.0	10.1	93.1
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	419 424-428	63·5 72·2		24.7	4.4	96.9	70.3	23.7	94.0	63.8		22.7	36.6	91.2
manufacture	413-418/	144.6		102.7	33.8	247.3	140-3	100.7	241.0	138.7	·	97.2	32.9	235.9
extiles	420-423/429	127.1	2.2	120.4	20.1	247.5	126-4	119-8	246-1	128-4	2.2	122.6	20.5	251.0
ootwear and clothing	45	210.6	3.3	88.9	15.6	299.5	212.0	87-2	299-2	215-5	3.4	89.0	15-1	304.5
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/4560	43.8		180.8	24.3	224.6	44.8	179.6	224.4	45.1		178.5	23.9	223-6
imber and wooden furniture	46	173.1	3.3	40.7	9.4	213.8	173-5	39.9	213.5	176-4	3.4	40.7	9.1	217.1
Pulp, paper, board and derived	47	322-9	13.7	159-4	33.3	482-3	316.0	161.6	477.6	315-9	13.9	160.2	33.8	476-1
Printing and publishing	471/472 475	92·4 230·5	··· ···	40·3 119·1	6·9 26·3	132·7 349·7	95·5 220·5	42·7 118·9	138-2 339-4	95·0 220·9		42·0 118·2	6·9 26·9	137·0 339·1
lubber and plastics	48	142.0	1.8	59.5	13-6	201.5	147.4	60.9	208-3	149-6	1.7	62.2	14.5	211.8
ther manufacturing	49	44.6	1.5	36-8	10.1	81.4	48.1	39-0	87.1	47.3	1.3	37.3	12.1	84.6
onstruction	5	876-2	14-2	121.0	53·2	997·1	87.81	121.9	1,000.0	884-6	14.2	122-3	55-4	1,006-9
stribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,938.8	309.0	2,367.8	1,391.0	4,306.6	1,934.1	2,339.5	4,273.7	1,929-9	313.8	2,389.0	1,405.3	4,318.8
Agriculture and textile raw	61	600·3	14.2	283-2	80·5	883.5	590.9	283-1	874.1	587.7	14.2	284.9	77.2	872.6
materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc. Timber and building materials	611/612 613	89.7		32.0	6.8	121.8	86.4	31.1	117.4	85·6 91·5	•••	30·9 28·7	6·4 8·6	116.5
vehicles and parts	614	123.7		45.5	9.5	169.2	124-3	47.1	171.3	123.1		45.9	8.8	169.0
Other wholesale distribution	617 615/616/	157.5	9.0	80.3	28.2	237.8	156-1	80.0	236.1	156.0	8.7	81.6	27.7	237.6
	618/619	135.2	5-2	96.5	26.9	231.7	133-1	97.2	230.3	131.6	5.5	97.7	25.7	229.2

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EMPLOYMENT •4 Employees in employment*: December 1986

Recreational and cultural services

Personal services ‡

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Decembe	er 1985				Septem	ber 1986		Decen	nber 19	86		O MINL
	Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	- III
Retail distribution Food Confectioners, tobacconists, etc Dispensing and other chemists Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household coords hardware	64/65 641 642 643 645/646	790.2 221.1 34.6 18.0 51.9	142.9 56.1 13.0 5.2 8.7	1,354·2 378·2 98·7 95·3 202·5	815 ·1 254·7 71·6 52·9 123·8	2,144·4 599·4 133·4 113·3 254·4	772.0 215.2 35.2 17.4 50.8	1,287·3 370·8 98·4 92·8 191·7	2,059·3 586·0 133·6 110·2 242·4	789 .7 220.5 34.0 18.0 53.1	144.9 57.6 13.0 5.4 9.1	1,356 .1 384.2 100.9 96.8 200.9	825.6 265.6 75.5 54.7 124.0	2,145 ·8 604·7 134·9 114·8 254·0
ironmongery	648	113.5		99.1	54.3	212.6	109.0	95.7	204.7	111.4		98.0	52.1	209.5
other retail distribution	651/652 653-656	168·3 169·9	16·8 30·4	62·3 408·0	25·1 227·8	230·6 577·9	168-8 162-6	63·5 364·9	232·3 527·5	166·1 173·4	13-8 34-0	62·0 404·9	24·2 225·2	228-1 578-3
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade	66 661 662 663 664 665	332-2 81-7 72-9 55-6 32-0 85-0	130.6 25.4 42.9 36.0 5.1 19.9	668.7 136.0 192.5 89.0 99.7 146.8	471 .1 95.7 164.6 76.1 54.2 77.4	1,000·9 217·7 265·4 144·6 131·7 231·8	350.8 84.0 74.9 56.1 31.9 90.2	706.0 138.7 200.3 87.9 98.5 162.5	1,056·8 222·7 275·2 144·0 130·4 252·7	333 1 80.6 73.5 55.4 30.6 86.9	134·4 26·8 43·4 36·6 4·2 22·4	685 0 138 9 202 1 90 0 96 7 151 1	477·4 97·0 170·8 76·9 49·6 79·6	1,018 1 219 5 275 5 145 4 127 3 238 0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles	67 671	181·9 159·2	8·6	45·8 38·7	20∙0 16∙9	227·7 197·9	186·7 164·3	47 ·4 39·8	234·1 204·1	185·7 163·6	8·9	47·3 39·5	20·8 17·7	233-0 203-1
Transport and communication	7	1,060.3	36-4	270.3	60·8	1,330.6	1,071-8	276.0	1,347.8	1,065.7	41.1	273.7	64-2	1,339-4
Railways	71	135.7	0.2	9.4	0.4	145-2	133-6	10.6	144-2	133-1	0.2	10.5	0.5	143.6
Other Inland transport Road haulage Other	72 723 721/722/ 726	372-9 195-9 177-1	15·9 8·0	58·0 30·2 27·8	19·9 11·9 8·0	431.0 226.1 204.9	385.5 203.8 181.7	59·6 31·9 27·7	445·1 235·7 209·4	380·7 204·3 176·4	19.7 10.5	59·4 31·9 27·4	21.5 13.5 8.0	440-1 236-3 203-8
Sea transport	74	24.8	0.3	6.2	0.9	31.0	20.9	6.1	27.0	20.4	0.3	6.3	1.0	26.7
lir transport	75	32.2	0.2	15.8	1.1	48.0	32.6	16-6	49.3	31.7	0.1	15.6	1.1	47-3
Supporting services to transport	76	79 ·1	1.6	13.5	2.0	92·5	78.7	13.7	92.4	78·3	1.6	13-6	2.0	91-9
discellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	87·8 164·1 163·7	3·5 3·0 0·8	66·4 35·2 65·7	14·9 12·2 9·3	1 54-2 199-3 229-4	87·1 168·1 165·3	68-9 36-9 63-6	156-0 204-9 228-8	86-2 169-3 166-1	2.6 5.1 0.6	68·3 37·1 62·9	15·9 13·7 8·7	154-5 206-3 229-0
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,073-4	56-3	1,012.6	258·1	2,086.1	1,104.0	1,056.7	2,160.7	1,105.6	54.4	1,060.6	266-1	2,166-3
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 814 815	230·3 181·4 49·0	6.6 11.3 4.2	281·4 208·1 73·3	57·7 39·3 18·4	511.8 389.5 122.3	234·5 184·1 50·5	289.5 211.6 77.9	524.0 395.6 128.4	237·1 184·5 52·6	7·3 11·3 5·5	290-2 210-4 79-8	63·6 41·9 21·7	527-3 394-9 132-4
nsurance, except social security	82	121.5	2.3	103-9	14-1	225.4	121.3	107.0	228.3	121-4	1.8	107.9	13-6	229.3
Business services Professional business services Other business services	83 831-837 838/839	574-2 341-8 232-4	25·4 13·4 17·5	547·8 353·5 194·3	155-5 95-6 59-9	1,122.0 695.4 426.6	598·3 356·6 241·7	575·4 367·4 208·0	1,173·7 723·9 449·7	601.0 360.0 241.0	24.0 15.9 17.6	583·5 372·8 210·7	159·3 97·2 62·1	1,184-5 732-8 451-7
Renting of movables	84	78.4	3.0	30.2	11.9	108-5	78.2	28.6	106-8	76.7	3.4	28.1	11.3	104-8
wning and dealing in real estate	85	69·0	10.9	49.4	18.9	118-4	71.7	56-2	127.9	69.4	7.2	50.8	18-3	120-3
ther services	9	2,325.1	313.5	3,942.0	1,974.8	6,267.1	2,385.9	3,978.8	6,364.6	2,390.2	339-5	4,069.3	2,085.9	6,459.5
Public administration and defence † National government n.e.s. Local government services n.e.s. Justice, police, fire services National defence Social security	91 9111 9112 912-914 915 919	855-4 216-9 290-9 236-2 80-0 31-5	87·9 17·5 30·0 18·1 1·2 0·1	729.5 223.5 321.7 75.8 41.9 66.7	237 · 5 51 · 9 155 · 1 21 · 9 5 · 3 3 · 3	1,584·9 440·4 612·6 312·0 121·8 98·1	861.2 220.6 289.2 239.9 79.2 32.3	732.5 225.3 320.3 77.0 41.0 68.8	1,593.7 445.9 609.5 316.9 120.2 101.1	864.0 221.1 289.9 241.2 79.4 32.4	90.2 18.8 30.7 18.9 1.2 0.1	734-8 225-6 321-8 77-5 41-1 68-8	252·3 56·9 163·3 22·9 5·0 4·1	1,598.7 446.7 611.7 318.7 120.5 101.2
anitary Services	92	138-9	38.5	220.7	195-0	359-6	150-1	233.4	383-4	148-4	39-4	240.9	210.8	389-2
ducation	93	518.5	104.3	1,078.9	612-2	1,597.3	501.3	1,065.0	1,566-3	526-5	108-2	1,143.1	657.3	1,669-6
esearch and development	94	82.5	1.3	31.0	5.0	113-5	82.6	30-8	113.4	82·2	1.2	30.6	4.8	112.7
ledical and other health services	95	258-6	32·1	1,008.5	450.9	1,267.1	259.8	1,010-5	1,270-2	260-8	33-9	1,010.8	458-6	1,271-6
ther services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	186·7 116·6	57·7 24·9	523-9 455-3	309.6 279.9	710.6 571.9	201-2 125-1	549·1 479·5	750-3 604-6	202 .6 125.4	64·1 34·0	559·2 487·1	340-6 304-8	761-8 612-5

region		AII	Part- time		1984 = 100	construc- tion in- dustries	1984 = 100	dustries	1984 = 100	industries	1984 = 100		1984 = 100
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	4,040 4,046 4,015 4,020 4,037 4,026	3,253 3,295 3,268 3,295 3,291 3,341	1,286 1,323 1,314 1,331 1,307 1,350	7,293 7,341 7,283 7,315 7,328 7,367	101.0 101.7 100.9 101.3 101.5 102.1	1,863 1,840 1,814 1,792 1,795 1,774	97.6 96.5 95.1 94.0 94.1 93.0	1,565 1,547 1,526 1,504 1,506 1,485	98.0 96.9 95.5 94.2 94.3 93.0	1,459 1,441 1,421 1,400 1,402 1,381	98·2 97·0 95·6 94·2 94·3 92·9	5,355 5,433 5,406 5,455 5,458 5,527	102-3 103-8 103-3 104-3 104-3 105-6
Greater London (included in South East) 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	1,979 1,992 1,975 1,976 1,984 1,984	1,505 1,528 1,517 1,513 1,512 1,535	495 508 508 506 501 515	3,485 3,521 3,491 3,489 3,496 3,519	100.6 101.7 100.8 100.7 100.9 101.6	744 735 726 716 716 707	98-0 96-9 95-6 94-4 94-4 93-1	613 607 600 592 592 583	98-9 97-9 96-8 95-4 95-5 94-0	562 556 549 540 540 530	98-8 97-7 96-5 94-9 94-8 93-2	2,739 2,784 2,764 2,771 2,778 2,811	101- 103-0 102-3 102-3 102-4 104-0
East Anglia 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	420 417 413 415 420 419	312 311 309 318 321 327	141 143 146 150 150 156	732 728 722 732 741 747	102-1 101-5 100-6 102-1 103-3 104-1	238 236 232 233 237 238	100-6 99-9 98-5 98-6 100-4 100-7	201 200 196 197 201 201	100·9 100·3 98·7 98·8 100·7 100·9	192 191 188 189 193 193	101·3 100·7 99·2 99·4 101·5 101·7	457 455 454 466 467 473	103- 102- 102- 105- 105- 107-
South West 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	876 870 864 873 887 881	698 693 690 715 716 718	316 315 309 321 316 318	1,574 1,563 1,554 1,588 1,603 1,599	101-4 100-7 100-1 102-3 103-3 103-0	473 470 465 465 469 469	100-0 99-4 98-3 98-4 99-2 99-2	408 407 403 405 408 409	101·3 100·9 100·2 100·4 101·4 101·6	382 381 378 379 383 383	101.6 101.2 100.4 100.7 101.7 101.9	1,052 1,047 1,045 1,079 1,086 1,085	102- 101- 101- 104- 105- 105-
West Midlands 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	1,153 1,157 1,150 1,151 1,162 1,167	868 880 875 881 893 905	374 386 386 395 398 407	2,021 2,037 2,024 2,032 2,055 2,072	102.0 102.8 102.2 102.6 103.7 104.6	852 853 846 842 848 852	100.6 100.7 99.9 99.4 100.1 100.5	760 761 755 750 754 757	100·5 100·7 99·8 99·1 99·7 100·0	715 716 711 707 711 714	100-8 101-0 100-3 99-7 100-3 100-7	1,138 1,155 1,150 1,162 1,177 1,191	103- 104- 104- 105- 106- 107-
East Midlands 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	860 846 843 861 862 851	647 662 658 664 662 680	282 291 293 297 297 306	1,508 1,508 1,501 1,525 1,524 1,530	103·5 103·5 103·0 104·7 104·6 105·1	635 632 625 627 624 621	100-6 100-1 99-0 99-3 98-8 98-4	576 573 567 569 566 563	101-0 100-5 99-5 99-8 99-2 98-8	494 492 488 491 489 489	101·2 100·8 99·9 100·5 100·2 100·0	838 845 846 868 867 878	105- 106- 109- 109- 109- 110-
Yorkshire and Humberside 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	1,016 1,007 995 999 1,003 998	792 803 797 810 813 828	378 393 385 397 397 410	1,808 1,810 1,792 1,809 1,816 1,826	101-9 102-1 101-0 102-0 102-4 102-9	671 660 647 644 643 643 641	99·0 97·3 95·5 95·0 94·8 94·5	578 567 555 550 548 545	98·8 97·0 94·9 94·1 93·8 93·1	488 482 473 470 470 466	100·6 99·4 97·6 96·9 96·9 96·2	1,108 1,123 1,119 1,139 1,144 1,159	103 105 104 106 107 108
North West 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	1,239 1,238 1,216 1,212 1,220 1,215	1,049 1,060 1,045 1,051 1,055 1,074	465 475 471 481 476 496	2,288 2,298 2,261 2,263 2,275 2,289	99.7 100.1 98.5 98.6 99.1 99.7	829 825 811 802 808 806	98.6 98.2 96.5 95.5 96.2 96.0	713 709 696 686 690 687	98·4 97·9 96·1 94·8 95·4 94·9	662 659 648 639 644 642	98·8 98·3 96!6 95·3 96·1 95·7	1,442 1,455 1,433 1,445 1,450 1,466	100 101 99 100 100 102
North 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	602 603 599 598 600 601	479 485 481 488 490 495	218 226 231 229 234	1,081 1,088 1,080 1,086 1,089 1,096	101.9 102.6 101.8 102.4 102.7 103.3	397 393 384 382 381 381	100·3 99·4 97·2 96·7 96·5 96·4	335 332 323 320 318 317	100-1 99-1 96-4 95-6 95-1 94-7	278 274 267 266 264 263	100-7 99-4 96-8 96-2 95-8 95-3	670 681 682 691 694 702	103 104 104 106 106 107
Wales 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	497 490 480 482 482 477	382 382 374 378 380 385	171 174 170 177 179 184	879 872 854 861 862 862	99-2 98-4 96-4 97-1 97-3 97-3	304 300 293 290 291 291	98-2 97-0 94-6 93-7 94-0 93-8	259 256 249 246 247 246	98.5 97.3 94.8 93.7 94.0 93.7	212 211 207 206 208 208	100·0 99·5 97·8 96·9 97·8 98·1	551 549 539 549 548 550	99 99 97 99 99 99
Scotland 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	1,049 1,038 1,027 1,032 1,032 1,023	865 862 851 861 859 860	361 364 358 361 361 367	1,915 1,900 1,878 1,892 1,892 1,883	100.6 99.8 98.6 99.4 99.4 98.9	631 623 613 607 608 602	98·9 97·7 96·2 95·2 95·3 94·4	491 484 475 467 466 458	98.5 97.0 95.2 93.7 93.3 91.8	433 427 421 416 417 413	99·9 98·5 97·0 96·0 96·1 95·3	1,248 1,246 1,234 1,254 1,254 1,252	101 101 100 102 102 101
Great Britain 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	11,753 11,712 11,600 11,643 11,705 11,658	9,345 9,434 9,348 9,461 9,480 9,612	3,993 4,091 4,058 4,140 4,108 4,227	21,098 21,145 20,947 21,103 21,186 21,270	101·2 101·4 100·5 101·2 101·6 102·0	6,891 6,832 6,731 6,686 6,705 6,674	99·1 98·2 96·8 96·1 96·4 95·9	5,886 5,835 5,745 5,695 5,704 5,667	99·3 98·4 96·9 96·0 96·2 95·6	5,316 5,275 5,202 5,162 5,181 5,153	99·8 99·0 97·7 96·9 97·3 96·7	13,860 13,990 13,909 14,108 14,146 14,283	102 103 102 104 104 105

Total

Female

Male

Ctondard

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

THOUSAND

97

98

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male * See footnotes to table 1-1. * Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1-7 on a quarterly basis. * Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included. * The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

51.4 5.3 134.7 50.4 186.1

233.2 40.0 214.7 114.2 447.9 274.5 222.7 497.2 249.7 43.4 218.0 111.7 467.7

55.3 134.8 190.1

56-2 7-9 131-9 49-8 188-1

EMPLOYMENT **Employees in employment by region***

Index Produc- Index Produc- Index Manu- Index

1.5 THOUSAND

Service Index

EMPLOYMENT 1.8

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribu- tion, hotels and catering	Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	75 67 63 68 74 66	106 106 105 104 104 104	170 167 167 166 169 169	735 721 703 687 687 668	554 554 552 547 546 543	298 293 288 288 289 289 289	772 767 761 772 774 765	732 776 747 743 742 783	576 574 567 573 578 575	1,027 1,043 1,049 1,061 1,077 1,083	737 743 749 742 751 756	1,511 1,530 1,534 1,565 1,537 1,565
Greater London (included in South East) 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	2 1 1 2 1	51 52 51 52 53 53	61 59 59 59 62 61	227 221 211 206 208 199	274 R 276 R 278 R 275 R 270 R 270 R	131 128 125 124 124 124	367 372 365 362 360 364	319 341 326 325 325 325 347	340 338 333 337 339 337	649 658 660 667 676 676	400 401 404 392 398 402	665 674 676 688 679 686
East Anglia 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	38 37 35 33 36 36	9 8 8 8 8 8	27 27 28 28 29 28	73 72 72 70 70 68	92 92 89 90 94 96	37 36 36 36 37 37	79 73 72 75 76 72	72 75 71 71 71 71 74	57 57 57 60 61 62	57 56 56 58 60 60	53 52 52 53 54 54	140 143 147 149 145 151
South West 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	48 46 44 44 48 44	26 26 26 26 26 26 26	46 46 45 45 45 45 46	194 194 193 193 195 196	142 141 139 141 142 141	65 63 62 61 60 60	196 175 174 195 193 176	161 169 163 165 165 171	84 84 83 86 86 86 87	146 148 148 150 156 157	148 153 154 156 159 161	318 320 324 327 328 334
West Midlands 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	31 30 28 28 30 30	45 45 44 43 42 42	125 125 125 125 125 126 127	409 408 404 397 397 397	181 184 182 186 188 190	91 91 92 94 95	199 201 195 197 200 198	168 176 167 164 167 172	87 86 86 87 88 89	157 158 160 162 168 168	156 159 158 158 159 159	370 374 383 393 397 405
East Midlands 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	34 32 30 31 33 31	81 81 80 78 76 75	59 59 58 58 58 58 58 57	176 174 172 174 171 169	259 260 257 259 260 262	59 59 58 58 58 58 58	139 141 140 143 145 146	143 147 144 144 145 152	74 74 76 76 76	86 86 85 87 87 87	137 139 141 144 148 150	259 259 262 272 266 268
Yorkshire and Humberside 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	29 27 26 26 29 26	90 85 82 81 79 78	95 92 91 89 88 87	155 153 151 148 147 145	238 237 232 233 235 234	93 93 93 94 95 96	200 198 197 207 205 205	176 183 173 173 175 180	106 105 103 103 106 105	132 130 132 135 136 134	130 129 130 128 131 131	364 378 383 392 391 403
North West 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	17 17 16 15 17 17	50 50 48 47 46 45	103 101 99 98 98 98 97	267 266 263 256 254 252	293 292 285 286 292 293	116 116 115 116 118 119	239 241 232 239 246 244	236 244 233 234 234 234 244	138 136 135 135 135 135 132	188 187 187 186 192 190	213 214 214 213 214 215	428 434 433 438 431 441
North 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	14 14 13 13 14 13	57 57 56 55 54 54 54	62 61 60 59 58 56	118 117 111 111 109 109	98 97 96 98 98 98	61 61 62 63 64	98 98 95 98 99 100	102 105 102 101 101 104	56 55 59 59 59 59 57	71 72 70 72 72 72 73	88 88 89 90 90	256 263 267 273 272 278
Wales 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	24 23 22 21 23 22	47 45 42 41 40 38	59 58 58 58 58 58 58 57	75 74 71 70 71 70	79 79 78 78 79 81	45 45 44 44 44 44	84 82 78 85 86 85	81 84 80 81 82 86	46 45 44 44 43 43	57 58 58 57 58 57 58 57	97 96 95 96 94 93	185 185 184 187 185 185
Scotland 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	36 31 31 31 30 29	58 57 54 51 49 45	53 53 52 52 52 52 52 52	189 185 183 181 179 178	191 189 186 184 185 184	140 139 139 140 142 144	194 187 185 194 192 183	183 187 181 178 178 180	117 116 114 114 116 115	150 148 149 153 156 156	173 172 174 176 178 178	430 436 431 438 435 439
Great Britain 1985 Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	347 323 308 310 335 313	570 559 543 533 524 514	798 788 782 777 781 777	2,391 2,363 2,324 2,286 2,281 2,253	2,128 2,125 2,096 2,099 2,119 2,123	1,005 997 986 991 1,000	2,200 2,162 2,129 2,206 2,215 2,173	2,055 2,144 2,061 2,055 2,059 2,146	1,341 1,331 1,324 1,336 1,348	2,071 2,086 2,094 2,122 2,161	1,932 1,945 1,954 1,956 1,977	4,261 4,322 4,347 4,433 4,386 4,470

THOUSAND

* See footnotes to table 1.1



Output and productivity

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	nomy		Production Divisions	industries to 4		Manufacturi Divisions 2	ng 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	102.8 100.0 98.4 100.0 103.1 106.4 110.4 113.6 R	100·6 100·0 96·6 93·8 95·5 97·0 R 97·5	102-2 100-0 101-9 105-8 109-9 111-5 113-8 R 116-5	107-1 100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-2 108-1 110-0 R	104-7 100-0 91-5 86-2 81-7 80-2 R 79-7 77-9 R	102·3 100·0 105·6 114·1 124·7 128·6 R 135·5 R 141·3 R	109-5 100-0 94-0 94-2 96-9 100-7 103-8 104-6 R	105·3 100·0 91·0 85·5 81·0 79·8 79·6 78·3 R	104.1 100.0 103.5 110.3 119.7 126.2 R 130.4 R 133.7 R	101-5 100-0 104-8 110-3 118-9 124-2 R 127-8 R 131-4 R
1981 Q3	98-9	96-2	102·8	97·3	90·7	107·3	95∙0	90·0	105-6	106·2
Q4	99-0	95-6	103·6	98·3	89·4	110·0	95∙3	88·8	107-4	107·7
1982 Q1	99·1	95·3	104·1	97-2	88·3	110·1	94-7	87·6	108·3	108·3
Q2	99·9 R	94·9	105·4	98-9	87·0	113·7	94-9	86·3	110·1	110·2
Q3	100·4	94·4	106·4	99-2	85·5	116·0	94-1	84·7	111·1	111·2
Q4	100·7	93·9	107·2	98-2	84·1	116·8	93-1	83·3	111·8	111·8
1983 Q1	101.6	93·5	108-7	100·3	82·9	121-0	95-8	82·1	116-8	116·5
Q2	102.0	93·5	109-1	100·6	82·0	122-7	95-4	81·2	117-5	117·1
Q3	103.9	93·9	110-7	102·8	81·3	126-4	97-5	80·6	121-0	120·0
Q4	105.0	94·4	111-3	104·0	80·8	128-7	98-9	80·1	123-5	122·0
1984 Q1	105-6	94·9	111-3	104·0	80·4	129·4	99·4	79⋅8	124·6	122·8
Q2	105-8	95·2 R	111-2 R	102·6	80·2	127·9	100·3	79⋅8	125·8	123·9
Q3	106-7	95·7 R	111-5 R	102·4	80·1 R	127·8 R	101·4	79⋅9	127·0	125·0 R
Q4	107-6	96·2 R	111-9 R	103·7	80·1 R	129·5 R	101·7	79⋅8 R	127·4 R	125·2 R
1985 Q1	109·2	96·6 R	113-0 R	106·4	80·0	133-0	103·3	79·7 R	129·7 R	127·2 R
Q2	110·5	96·9 R	114-1 R	109·3	79·9 R	136-8 R	104·5	79·7 R	131·1 R	128·7 R
Q3	110·6	97·2 R	113-8 R	108·2 R	79·7	135-8 R	103·6 R	79·6 R	130·2 R	127·7 R
Q4	111·3	97·3 R	114-4 R	108·4	79·4 R	136-5 R	103·6 R	79·5	130·4	127·6
1986 Q1	111.7	97-3 R	114-9 R	109-1 R	78·8	138·5 R	102·6 R	79·1 R	129·8	127·2 R
Q2	113.0	97-4 R	116-0 R	109-3 R	78·1 R	140·0	103·5	78·5 R	132·0 R	129·8 R
Q3	114.5	97-6 R	117-4 R	110-8 R	77·5 R	143·0 R	104·8 R	77·8	134·7 R	132·5 R
Q4	115.2 B	97-9	117-7	110-9 R	77·2 B	143·7 R	107·4 B	77·7 B	138·3 B	135·9 R

[‡] Gross domestic product for whole economy. Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 161 of May 1986 Employment Gazette. seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

EMPLOYMENT

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Selected countries: national definitions .

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3) (6) (7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2) (5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seas	onally adjuste	ed unless st	ated		-						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-	· · ·			Thousan
Civilian labour force																		mousum
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,698 R 26,801 R 26,978 R 27,146 R	7,048 7,107 7,131 7,151	3,356 3,343 3,375 3,377		12,283 12,350 12,460 12,492	··· ··· ···		27,029 27,066 27,126 27,165	··· ···		22,902 22,712 22,784 22,867	58,926 59,168 59,435 59,526		2,040 2,027 2,023 2,035	13,260 13,378 13,463 13,504	4,373 4,366 4,411 4,412	3,174 3,174 3,176 3,184	112,536 113,541 113,812 114,235
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,258 R 27,307 R 27,387 R 27,438 R	7,192 7,218 7,283 7,405	3,353 3,355 3,346 3,367	··· ··· ··	12,535 12,622 12,638 12,753	··· ·· ··	 	27,231 27,272 27,357 27,400	··· ··· ···		22,866 22,893 23,085 23,091	59,670 59,514 59,729 59,686		2,053 2,039 2,076 2,090	13,530 13,475 13,557 13,635	4,420 4,401 4,436 4,439	3,186 3,185 3,202 3,216	115,024 115,206 115,468 116,158
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3	27,516 R 27,578 R 27,563 R	7,432 7,514 7,549	3,365 3,370	 	12,883 12,886 12,856		··· ···	27,461 27,480 27,549	··· ··		23,318 23,274 23,091	60,137 59,991 60,430		2,101 2,107 2,107	13,698 13,729 13,807	4,387 4,382 4,383	3,201 3,215 3,228	117,027 117,671 118,158
Civilian employment 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,615 23,708 R 23,826 R 23,970 R	6,372 6,472 6,501 6,533	3,217 3,217 3,254 3,252	 	10,881 10,949 11,054 11,108	 	 20,826	24,772 24,819 24,827 24,881		··· ··· ··	20,416 20,305 20,449 20,502	57,312 57,553 57,835 57,938	··· ·· ··	1,977 1,966 1,961 1,977	10,592 10,678 10,689 10,566	4,233 4,225 4,278 4,280	3,136 3,138 3,142 3,148	103,671 105,024 105,368 105,959
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,054 R 24,131 R 24,170 R 24,206 R	6,589 6,612 6,686 6,815	3,230 3,235 3,226 3,247	 	11,140 11,287 11,333 11,455		 20,913	24,914 24,966 25,036 25,101	··· ·· ··	 	20,419 20,495 20,598 20,520	58,119 57,991 58,181 58,029	 	1,993 1,995 2,021 2,040	10,536 10,574 10,596 10,623	4,290 4,270 4,318 4,322	3,151 3,154 3,173 3,185	106,618 106,804 107,200 107,996
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3	24,211 R 24,233 R 24,285 R	6,842 6,924 6,928	3,253 3,269	::	11,629 11,653 11,610	::	 	25,188 25,241 25,320	··· ··	 	20,666 20,573 20,563	58,511 58,327 58,709	::	2,060 2,071 2,067	10,650 10,767 10,883	4,267 4,261 4,275	3,172 3,188 3,202	108,768 109,225 109,976
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1 Civilian Labour Force: Male Female All	985 unless st 16,156 R 11,161 R 27,317 R	tated 4,461 2,814 7,274	2,031 1,324 3,355	2,425 1,650 4,125	7,257 5,382 12,639	1,450 1,238 2,688	13,330 9,975 23,304	16,543 10,772 27,315	2,491 1,320 3.811	914 386 1,300	14,731 R 8,248 R 22,979 R	35,960 23,670 59,634	3,807 1,980 5,787	1,165 898 2,064	9,424 4,211 13,635	2,341 2,083 4,424	2,016 1,185 3,201	Thousan 64,411 51,050 115,461
Civilian Employment: Male Female All	13,959 R 10,179 R 24,139 R	4,108 2,568 6,676	1,957 1,277 3,235	2,225 1,354 3,579	6,508 4,804 11,311	1,338 1,118 2,457	12,189 8,691 20,889	15,254 9,757 25,011	2,341 1,160 3,501	757 339 1,096	13,679 R 6,831 20,508 R	35,030 23,040 58,070	3,252 1,713 4,965	1,141 871 2,012	7,489 3,134 10,623	2,277 2,022 4,299	1,999 1,172 3,171	59,891 47,259 107,150
Male: Agriculture Industry Services	3.6 41.8 54.6	7·4 35·7 56·9	8·0 48·8 43·2	3·7 39·6 56·7	6·8 34·2 59·1	··· ·· ··	··· ··	4·7 50·4 44·9	24.5 33.3 42.2	··· ··	10·9 38·1 50·6	7.6 39.1 53.4		8-9 39-5 51-5	18·5 38·1 43·3	6·8 43·7 49·5	7·7 47·0 45·3	Per cen 4·5 37·2 58·3
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1.1 18.2 80.7	4·3 14·7 81·0	10·5 21·8 67·7	1.7 14.9 83.3	3·1 13·7 83·2	··· ···	::	6·8 26·3 66·9	39·3 16·7 44·0		11.9 23.8 64.3	10.6 28.4 61.0		4.7 12.4 82.7	15·2 16·7 68·1	2.7 14.3 83.1	4.8 21.8 73.4	1.4 16.4 82.1
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2.6 31.8 65.6	6·2 27·7 66·2	9·0 38·1 52·9	3.0 30.3 66.8	5·2 25·5 69·3	6·7 26·8 66·4	7.6 32.0 60.4	5.5 41.0 53.5	29·4 27·8 42·8	16·6 29·1 54·3	11·2 33·6 55-2	8-8 34-9 56-4	5.0 26.9	7-2 27-8	17.6 31.8	4·8 29·9	6·6 37·7	3·1 28·0

 Sources and definitions: The international data are taken from publications of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("Labour Force Statistics" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics") and the Statistical Office of the European Communities ("Employment and Unemployment"). They are intended to conform to the internationally agreed definitions, namely:

 Civilian Labour Force: Employees in employment; the self-employed, employers and some family workers; and the unemployed.

 Civilian Labour Force: Employees in employment; the self-employed, employers and some family workers; and the unemployed.

 Civilian Cabour Force: Employees in employment; the self-employed. Agriculture, Industry and Services: Major divisions 1, 2–5, and 6–0 respectively of the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, differences exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, and international comparisons must be approached with caution. Some of the differences are indicated in the Hotnetote budy. but for details of the definitions, and of the national sources of the data, the reader is referred to the OECD and SOEC publications.

 Notes:
 [1] For the UK, the Civilian Labour Force figures refer to working population excluding HM Forces, civilian employment to employed labour force excluding HM Forces, and industry to production and construction industries. See also footnotes be table 1-1.

 [2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.

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Annual figures relate to June.
 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 Annual figures relate to 1984.
 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 Annual figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 Annual figures relate to January.
 Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11 Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

ODE	AT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
BRIT	AIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hoursofo	vertime wo	orked	Stood o whole w	ff for veek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood o	ff for whole	or part o	fweek	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hourslo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours	ost	
				per operative working over- time	(million)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986		1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304	29.5 26.6 29.8 31.5 34.3 34.0 34.2	8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0 9·0	11.76 9.37 9.93 10.19 11.39 11.98 11.72		21 16 8 6 4 5	823 621 320 244 238 165 192	258 320 134 71 40 24 29	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 402 241 293	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	279 335 142 77 43 28 34	5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7 0.9	4,006 4,352 1,776 1,000 645 416 485		14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4 15·1 14·4
Wee 1985	kended April 13 May 18 June 15	1,224 1,407 1,390	31·4 36·0 35·5	8·3 8·9 9·1	10·22 12·58 12·67	10·51 12·26 12·51	5 4 3	184 156 122	21 25 23	206 232 216	9·7 9·2 9·5	26 29 26	0·7 0·7 0·7	390 388 338	399 408 358	15·1 13·3 13·1
	July 13	1,339	34·3	9·2	12·27	12·15	4	168	17	209	12·1	21	0·5	373	425	17·6
	Aug 17	1,218	31·2	9·1	11·14	11·86	4	152	17	199	11·8	21	0·5	347	399	17·0
	Sept 14	1,349	34·3	9·2	12·38	12·26	5	199	18	168	9·4	23	0·6	367	399	16·1
	Oct 12	1,338	34·1	9·1	12·53	12.07	3	200	22	217	10·1	27	0·7	345	374	15·7
	Nov 16	1,386	35·4	9·1	12·77	12.18	3	168	23	221	9·7	27	0·7	353	361	14·4
	Dec 14	1,407	36·1	9·3	13·07	12.33	3	123	18	144	8·1	21	0·5	267	307	12·8
1986	Jan 11	1,218	31·5	8.6	10·51	11.92	7	264	22	218	10∙0	28	0.7	482	417	17·0
	Feb 8	1,334	34·6	8.7	11·64	11.77	5	212	30	286	9∙5	36	0.9	498	395	14·0
	Mar 8	1,336	34·7	8.9	11·83	11.82	7	261	36	359	10∙0	43	1.1	620	486	14·6
	Apr 12	1,294	33·6	8·8	11·36	11.63	6	256	33	339	10·2	40	1.0	595	617	15·1
	May 17	1,326	34·6	8·9	11·79	11.48	4	156	32	322	10·2	35	0.9	478	502	13·5
	June 14	1,291	33·7	9·0	11·56	11.40	3	109	28	283	10·1	31	0.8	392	417	12·7
	July 12	1,279	33·8	9·2	11.74	11.61	4	140	22	220	10·2	25	0·7	360	403	14·3
	Aug 16	1,192	31·6	9·2	10.99	11.71	4	144	20	223	10·9	24	0·6	367	414	15·3
	Sept 13	1,280	33·8	9·2	11.81	11.68	3	116	23	244	10·5	26	0·7	360	390	13·8
	Oct 14 R	1,346	35.6	9·0	12·18	11.73	8	300	43	445	10·4	50	1.3	745	813	14·9
	Nov 15 R	1,393	36.9	9·1	12·69	12.08	5	184	33	319	9·7	37	0.9	503	524	13·5
	Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9·2	12·49	11.74	4	164	26	256	9·9	30	0.8	420	488	14·0
1987	Jan 10	1,083	29·1	8·5	9·19	10.62	10	384	24	221	9·2	34	0·9	605	525	18·0
	Feb 14	1,318	35·4	9·1	12·06	12.20	6	222	32	321	9·9	38	1·0	543	431	14·3

EMPLOYMENT 1.12 Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	ERAGE WEEKL	HOURS WOR	KED 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	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	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1980	100.1	100.0	Group 361	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Group 361	100.0	100.0
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	89.0 84.6 82.6 83.4 82.9 80.4	89-2 85-0 82-5 84-3 82-3 77-5	86·8 80·1 77·3 73·6 75·5 70·2	89·5 84·8 85·1 87·0 88·7 90·1	94·3 89·6 87·4 84·3 83·2 82·5	98·7 100·5 101·5 102·7 103·2 102·9 R	98-9 100-9 102-0 103-5 104-9 R 103-8 R	98·8 100·9 103·2 104·5 105·5 R 104·0 R	101.5 103.9 105.6 105.8 105.6 104.5 R	99·0 99·5 100·2 100·3 100·5 R 100·1 R
Week ended 1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	83-2 83-4 83-2	83.4	74.6	87·1	83-2	103·1 103·2 103·2	104·6 R	105.9	105-3	100-5
Apr 13 May 18 June 15	82·1 83·2 83·3	82.8	75.9	88.0	83·2	102·3 103·4 103·5	105·2 R	106-1	105-4	100.7
July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14	82·9 82·7 83·0	81.4	75.8	89.2	82.4	103·3 103·1 103·4	104·4 R	104.3	105-6	100.1
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	82·8 82·5 82·7	81.6	75.5	90.3	84.0	103·4 103·4 103·6	105∙5 R	105-6 R	105·9 R	100-8 R
1986 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	82·3 81·7 81·5	79.1	73.4	90.3	84.7	103·4 R 103·2 R 103·2 R	104·3 R	104·8 R	105∙0 R	100-4 R
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	81·1 80·5 80·1	77.3	70.7	90.4	83.3	103·0 R 102·8 R 102·7 R	103∙6 R	103·4 R	104·4 R	99·8 R
July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13	80·0 79·8 79·6	77.0	68.6	89-3	80.8	102·8 R 102·8 R 102·8 R	103.4	103·7 R	104·1 R	99·9 R
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	79·4 79·7 79·6	76.5	67.9	90.2	81·2 R	102-8 R 103-0 R 102-9 R	103·9 R	103·9 R	104.5	100·1 R
1987 Jan 10 Feb 14	79·2 80·7					102·3 103·3				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2. **UK** summary

THOUSAND

UNITED

	MALE AN	ND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLO	OYED			UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING SCH	OOL LEAVE	RS	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUF	ATION
	Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and ove
983†† 984 985 986 Annual averages	3,104·7 3,159·8 3,271·2 3,289·1	11.7 11.7 11.9 11.9	134·9 113·0 108·0 132·3	··· ·· ··	2,969·7 3,046·8 3,163·3 3,185·1	2,866.0 2,998.3 3,113.1 3,183.6	10.8 11.1 11.3 11.5	-		-		
985 Mar 14	3,267.6	11.8	88·0		3,179.6	3,094.8	11.2	1.3	10.7	264	2,936	67
Apr 11 May 9 June 13	3,272.6 3,240.9 3,178.6	11.9 11.7 11.5	83·7 107·7 106·9	104.1	3,188·9 3,133·2 3,071·7	3,120·8 3,121·4 3,114·2	11·3 11·3 11·3	26·0 0·6 -7·2	15·4 9·3 6·5	293 305 285	2,909 2,869 2,828	70 67 66
July 11 ** Aug 8 ** Sept 12	3,235·0 3,240·4 3,346·2	11.7 11.7 12.1	104-6 99-9 156-8	134·5 126·6	3,130·5 3,140·5 3,189·4	3,121·1 3,127·4 3,123·5	11·3 11·3 11·3	6·9 6·3 _3·9	0·1 2·0 3·1	380 328 447	2,790 2,848 2,834	66 64 66
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,276·9 3,258·9 3,273·1	11.9 11.8 11.9	131·3 110·1 99·4		3,145·6 3,148·8 3,173·7	3,119·9 3,113·8 3,132·5	11·3 11·3 11·4	-3.6 -6.1 18.7	-0·4 -4·5 3·0	367 323 301	2,843 2,871 2,907	67 64 65
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3		3,306.4	3,153-2	11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
Mar 6	3,323.8	12.0	92·3 84·8		3,239.0	3,198-6	11.5	37.7	22-0	285	2,973	66
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	3,325·1 3,270·9 3,229·4	12·0 11·9 11·7	112·4 110·9 107·3	100,802	3,212-7 3,160-0 3,122-1	3,200·2 3,205·4 3,219·6	11.6 11.6 11.7	1.6 5.2 14.2	15·7 14·8 7·0	329 283 289	2,930 2,921 2,874	67 67 67
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11	3,279.6 3,280.1 3,332.9	11.9 11.9 12.1	101.6 92.3 140.7	125,107 113,828	3,178-0 3,187-8 3,192-2	3,223·2 3,219·0 3,192·6	11.7 11.7 11.6	3.6 -4.2 -26.4	7.7 4.5 -9.0	381 318 423	2,832 2,896 2,842	67 67 68
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	3,237·2 3,216·8 3,229·2	11.7 11.7 11.7	117.5 98.2 89.0		3,119·7 3,118·6 3,140·2	3,166·2 3,144·8 3,110·1	11.5 11.4 11.3	-26·4 -21·4 -25·7	-19·0 -24·7 24·5	353 323 290	2,817 2,827 2,870	67 67 69
987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12§	3,297·2 3,225·8 3,143·4	11.9 11.7 11.4	89·2 79·9 72·3		3,208.0 3,145.9 3,071.1	3,118·0 3,073·0 [3,042·9]	-11·3 11·1 [11·0]	-1·1 -45·0 [-30·1]	-16·1 -23·9 [-24·5]	297 291 261	2,930 2,867 2,815	71 68 67
2.2 8	INEM B Su	PLOY	MENT	r		0.750.0						
1983 1984 1985 1986 Annual averages	2,987-6 3,038-4 3,149-4 3,161-3	11.5 11.5 11.7 11.7	130-7 109-7 105-6 101-6		2,856-8 2,928-7 3,043-9 3,059-6	2,756-6 2,885-1 2,997-4 3,057-8	10.6 10.9 11.1 11.4					
985 Mar 14	3,145-9	11.7	86-1		3,059.8	2,980-8	11.1	0.9	10.2	256	2,824	66
May 9 June 13	3,120.0 3,057.2	11.6 11.4	105·3 104·8	101.5	3,014·7 2,952·4	3,007·3 2,998·8	11·2 11·1	1.1 -8.5	9·1 2·7	205 297 276	2,758 2,717	65 64
July 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	3,116-2 3,120-3 3,219-7	11.6 11.6 12.0	102·7 98·1 152·6	131.5 123.3	3,013·5 3,022·2 3,067·1	3,005·4 3,010·5 3,006·1	11.2 11.2 11.2	6-6 5-1 -4-4	-0·3 1·1 2·4	369 320 431	2,683 2,737 2,724	64 63 65
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,155-0 3,138-3 3,151-6	11.7 11.7 11.7	128·1 107·5 97·1	 	3,026·9 3,030·8 3,054·5	3,002·1 2,996·3 3,013·3	11.2 11.1 11.2	-4·0 -5·8 17·0	-1·1 -4·7 2·4	356 314 293	2,733 2,761 2,795	66 63 64
986 Jan 9	3,282.0	12.2	99.2	••	3,182.9	3,033-0	11.3	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65
Mar 6	3,211.9 3,199.4	11.9	90·4 83·1		3,121.5	3,039.5	11.3	36.2	20.8	298	2,852 2,858	65
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	3,198·9 3,146·2 3,103·5	11.9 11.7 11.5	109·8 108·6 105·3	97,847	3,089·1 3,037·5 2,998·2	3,075·9 3,080·6 3,092·6	11.4 11.4 11.5	0-2 4-7 12-6	14·3 13·7 5·8	319 275 279	2,814 2,806 2,759	65 65 65
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11	3,150·2 3,150·1 3,197·9	11.7 11.7 11.9	99.8 90.7 136.6	121,803 110,497	3,050·4 3,059·4 3,061·4	3,097·1 3,090·8 3,063·9	11.5 11.5 11.4	3·0 -5·4 -26·9	6.8 3.4 -9.8	369 309 407	2,716 2,776 2,724	66 65 66
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	3,106·5 3,088·4 3,100·4	11.5 11.5 11.5	114·2 95·5 86·6		2,992·3 2,992·8 3,013·7	3,036·1 3,016·8 2,991·5	11.3 11.2 11.1	-27·8 -19·3 -25·3	-20-0 -24-7 -24-1	342 314 282	2,699 2,709 2,751	66 65 67
987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12§	3,166.0 3,096.6 3,016.5	11.8 11.5 11.2	87·0 78·0 70·6		3,079·0 3,018·5 2,945·9	2,990·0 2,945·8 [2,916·7]	11.1 10.9 [10.8]	-1.5 -44.2 [-29.1]	-15·4 -23·4 [-24·9]	288 283 253	2,809 2,748 2,698	69 66 65

Mar 128 3,016-5 11-2 70-5 ... 2,945-9 [2,916-7] [10-6] [-29-1] [-24-9] 253 2,899 65 • Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average. •* There was a discontinuity between the June 1985 and August 1985 figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records. A reconciliation with information on claims for benefit theld in DHSS offices has shown some people included in the monthly count some people included in the monthly count 1985 figures for Northern Ireland. A reconciliation with information on claims for benefit theld in DHSS offices has shown some people included in the monthly count 1985 figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconciliation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June 1985 and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July 1985 and 650 in August 1985. The accumulating discrepancy, since the present accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data. § The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.

UNEMPL	OYED		SCHOOL	LEAVERS	UDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		SCHOOL	.OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	Number		
Hume	working popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	n†	popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	+		
2,218-6 2,197-4 2,251-7 2,252-5	13.8 13.5 13.7 13.7	77·2 65·0 62·6 59·7	2,141·4 2,132·4 2,189·1 2,192·8	2,054·3 2,102·1 2,158·2 2,191·7	12.7 12.9 13.1 13.3	886-0 962-5 1,019-5 1,036-6	8·5 8·9 9·1 9·3	57·7 48·0 45·3 44·3	828·3 914·5 974·2 992·2	811.6 896.2 954.9 992.1	7.7 8.3 8.6 8.9		1983 ^{††} 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages
2,269-3	13.8	51.1	2,218.2	2,154.4	13-1	998·3	9.0	36.9	961.4	940.4	8-4	405.7	1985 Mar	14
2,270.7	13.8	48·7	2,222.0	2,169·0	13·2	1,001·8	9·0	35·0	966-9	951·8	8·5	413·2	Apr	11
2,243.8	13·6	62·4	2,181.3	2,166·1	13·2	997·2	8·9	45·3	951-9	955·3	8·6	409·8	May	9
2,196.8	13·4	61·9	2,134.9	2,157·7	13·1	981·7	8·8	44·9	936-8	956·5	8·6	405·2	Jun	13
2,216-2	13·5	60·3	2,156·0	2,159·3	13·1	1,018·8	9·1	44·3	974·5	961-8	8·6	410·0	Jul	11**
2,210-6	13·4	58·0	2,152·6	2,161·0	13·1	1,029·8	9·2	41·9	988·0	966-4	8·7	419·1	Aug	8**
2,268-5	13·8	90·8	2,177·7	2,157·3	13·1	1,077·7	9·7	66·0	1,011·7	966-2	8·7	421·8	Sep	12
2,234.0	13.6	76·1	2,157·8	2,155·6	13·1	1,042·9	9·4	55·2	987·7	964·3	8·6	421.8	Oct	10
2,230.8	13.6	63·9	2,166·9	2,154·0	13·1	1,028·1	9·2	46·2	981·9	959·8	8·6	423.0	Nov	14
2,253.9	13.7	57·8	2,196·2	2,165·5	13·2	1,019·1	9·1	41·6	977·5	967·0	8·7	424.5	Dec	12
2,345-6	14.3	58.7	2,287.0	2,178.7	13.2	1,062.1	9.5	42.7	1,019.5	974.5	8.7	439.8	1986 Jan	9
2,300-4	14-0	53·6	2,246·9	2,180·7	13·3	1,036·2	9·3	38·8	997-4	980-2	8.8	431.8	Feb	6*
2,298-9	14-0	49·1	2,249·8	2,211·8	13·4	1,024·9	9·2	35·7	989-2	986-8	8.8	430.8	Mar	6
2,290-0	13·9	64·8	2,225·2	2,206-6	13·4	1,035·0	9·3	47.6	987·4	993-6	8·9	435.6	Apr	10
2,251-4	13·7	63·6	2,187·9	2,208-0	13·4	1,019·4	9·1	47.3	972·2	997-4	8·9	431.9	May	8
2,217-5	13·5	61·3	2,156·1	2,213-1	13·5	1,011·9	9·1	46.0	965·9	1,006-5	9·0	430.5	Jun	12
2,231.5	13·6	57·8	2,173·7	2,210-8	13·4	1,048·1	9·4	43·8	1,004·3	1,012·4	9·1	435·3	Jul	10
2,220.0	13·5	53·3	2,168·7	2,205-5	13·4	1,058·1	9·5	39·1	1,019·1	1,013·5	9·1	446·0	Aug	14
2,251.3	13·7	80·7	2,170·6	2,190-4	13·3	1,081·6	9·7	60·0	1,021·6	1,002·2	9·0	441·5	Sep	11
2,199·8	13·4	66·9	2,132·9	2,174-6	13·2	1,037·4	9·3	50-6	986-8	991-6	8·9	436·6	Oct	9
2,200·2	13·4	55·9	2,144·3	2,166-5	13·2	1,016·6	9·1	42-3	974-3	978-3	8·8	431·2	Nov	/ 13
2,221·5	13·5	50·6	2,170·9	2,152-1	13·1	1,007·6	9·0	38-3	969-3	967-0	8·7	431·1	Dec	: 11
2,272·4	13-8	50·8	2,221.6	2,148-0	13·1	1,024·8	9·2	38-3	986·5	970∙0	8·7	433-2	1987 Jan	8
2,233·9	13-6	45·5	2,188.4	2,126-0	12·9	991·9	8·9	34-4	957·5	947∙0	8·5	416-8	Feb	12
2,181·0	13-3	41·1	2,140.0	[2,109-2]	[12·8]	962·3	8·6	31-2	931·1	[933∙7]	[8·4]	406-5	Mar	12§
									J	UNEM	PLOY	MENT	2	0.2
										G	b sum	inary		
2,133-5 2,109-6 2,163-7 2,159-6	13-6 13-3 13-5 13-5	74.6 62.9 61.1 53.2	2,059·0 2,046·8 2,102·6 2,101·4	1,974·2 2,019·4 2,073·8 2,099·9	12.6 12.7 12.9 13.1	854-0 928-8 985-7 1,001-7	8·4 8·8 9·1 9·2	56·1 46·8 44·5 43·5	797.9 882.0 941.2 958.2	782-4 865-8 923-5 957-9	7·7 8·7 8·5 8·8		1983†† 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages
2,220·1	13·9	55·4	2,164·7	2,073·6	12·9	980-6	9·0	40·2	940·4	906·3	8·3	392·5	1985 Feb	0 14
2,180·3	13·6	49·8	2.130·5	2.071·1	12·9	965-6	8·9	36·3	929·3	909·7	8·4	391·7	Mar	r 14
2,181-8	13.6	47·5	2,134·3	2,085·4	13·0	968-5	8·9	34·4	934-1	920-8	8·5	398-8	Apr	11
2,155-8	13.4	60·9	2,094·9	2,082·8	13·0	964-2	8·9	44·4	919-8	924-5	8·5	395-7	May	y 9
2,109-2	13.2	60·6	2,048·6	2,073·8	12·9	948-0	8·7	44·2	903-8	925-0	8·5	390-8	Jun	i 13
2,131.0	13-3	59-1	2,071·9	2,075·1	12-9	985·2	9·0	43·6	941·5	930-3	8·5	395-8	Jul	11
2,124.8	13-3	56-9	2,068·0	2,076·2	13-0	995·5	9·1	41·2	954·3	934-3	8·6	404-5	Aug	9 8
2,179.0	13-6	88-3	2,090·7	2,072·1	12-9	1,040·7	9·6	64·3	976·4	934-0	8·6	407-4	Sep	9 12
2,146.6	13-4	74-2	2,072·4	2,069·9	12·9	1,008·5	9·3	53·9	954·5	932-0	8·6	407-6	Oct	10
2,143.6	13-4	62-2	2,068·4	2,068·4	12·9	994·7	9·1	45·3	949·4	927-9	8·5	408-8	Nov	v 14
2,165.3	13-5	56-3	2,109·1	2,078·5	13·0	986·3	9·1	40·8	945·4	934-8	8·6	410-5	Dec	c 12
2,254.0	14.1	57.3	2,196.8	2,090.9	13.0	1,028.0	9.4	41.9	986·1	942.1	8.7	425.3	1986 Jan	9
2,208·8	13·8	52·2	2,156·6	2,092·1	13·1	1,003·2	9·2	38·1	965-1	947-4	8·7	417·3	Feb	o 6*
2,207·0	13·8	48·0	2,159·1	2,121·9	13·2	992·3	9·1	35·1	957-2	953-8	8·8	417·0	Mar	r 6
2,197·3 2,159·8 2,125·5	13-7 13-5 13-3	63·1 62·1 60·0	2,134·1 2,097·6 2,065·5	2,115·7 2,116·7 2,120·8	13·2 13·2 13·2	1,001.6 986.4 978.0	9·2 9·1 9·0	46·7 46·5 45·2	954-9 939-9 932-7	960·2 963·9 972·4	8-8 8-9 8-9	421·4 417·7 416·2	Apr May Jun	y 8 1 12
2,138·4	13·3	56·6	2,081-8	2,118·3	13·2	1,011.7	9·3	43·2	968-6	977-9	9·0	420·0	Jul	10
2,128·6	13·3	52·2	2,076-4	2,112·3	13·2	1,021.5	9·4	38·5	983-0	978-5	9·0	430·5	Aug	g 14
2,155·1	13·4	78·1	2,076-9	2,097·0	13·1	1,042.8	9·6	58·4	984-4	966-9	8·9	426·4	Sep	g 11
2.105.9						1 000 7	0.0	V. Barris	051 4	955.7	0.0	421.6	Oct	9
2,106·9 2,127·4	13-1 13-1 13-3	64·9 54·2 49·2	2,040·9 2,052·7 2,078·3	2,080·4 2,073·3 2,059·9	13·0 12·9 12·8	981·4 972·9	9.2 9.0 8.9	49·3 41·3 37·5	940·1 935·4	943·5 932·5	8.7 8.6	416·4 416·4	Nov	v 13 c 11

FEMALE

Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count is made in June, July and August. ^{††} From April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An estimated 161,800 men were affected (160,300 in Great Britain) over the period to August 1983. [†] The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and H.M. Forces) at mid-year.

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT WOR	KING	UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL L	EAVERS	and the second	
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	Per cent	Change since	Average	Male	Female
					employe	d					popula- tion†	month	over 3 months ended		
SOUTH EAS1 983†† 984 985 ave 986 ave	r nual erages	721·4 748·0 782·4 784·7	514·5 511·0 527·1 524·7	206·9 236·5 255·2 260·0	24·5 20·1 17·0 14·6	8-4 8-4 8-6 8-7	10·0 9·7 9·9 9·8	6·0 6·5 6·9 7·0	696-9 727-4 765-4 770-1	666-0 710-5 747-5 768-3	7.7 8.0 8.2 8.5			475·3 488·6 506·1 515·2	190-7 221-9 241-4 253-1
986 Mar 6		797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	8.8	10.1	6.9	785.0	774.4	8.5	14.9	8.1	522.5	251.9
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12		794·7 780·0 772·4	536-1 525-5 518-7	258.6 254.5 253.7	14·2 14·6 14·3	8.8 8.6 8.5	10-0 9-8 9-7	6.9 6.8 6.8	780.5 765.4 758.2	7779·2 782·0	8.6 8.6 8.6	3.0 1.8 2.8	7.0 6.6 2.5	522.7 523.9 524.3	254.7 255.3 257.7
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11		785-8 791-5 791-9	522·7 521·6 522·1	263·1 269·9 269·8	13·8 12·7 19·3	8.7 8.7 8.7	9·8 9·8 9·8	7·1 7·2 7·2	772·0 778·8 772·5	782·4 779·3 770·3	8.6 8.6 8.5	0·4 -3·1 -9·0	1.7 0.0 −3.9	523·4 519·5 514·7	259·1 259·8 255·6
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11		770-4 761-0 764-6	510·0 506·5 512·5	260·4 254·5 252·1	17·4 14·7 13·3	8.5 8.4 8.4	9.5 9.5 9.6	7·0 6·8 6·8	753·0 746·3 751·2	762·5 752·9 744·0	8·4 8·3 8·2	-7·8 -9·6 -8·9	-6.6 -8.8 -9.2	509·8 504·8 499·5	252.7 248.1 244.5
987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1	774·1 756·0 733·6	520·0 511·3 497·1	254·1 244·7 236·5	12·3 10·9 9·7	8·5 8·3 8·1	9.7 9.6 9.3	6-8 6-6 6-3	761.7 745.1 723.9	743-0 727-9 [718-0]	8·2 8·0 [7·9]	-1.0 -15.1 [-9.9]	-6·5 -8·3 [-8·7]	497·1 490·3 [484·6]	245-9 237-6 [233-4]
BEATER LO	ONDON (include	d in Sou	258-8	101.1	12.0	8.8	10.5	6-2	347.9	333-1	8-1			240-0	93.2
984 An 985 ave	nual erages	380-6 402-5 407-1	265·4 278·4 280·9	115·2 124·1 126·1	10-2 8-6 7-4	9·1 9·4 9·5	10.6 10.9 11.0	6·8 7·2 7·4	370-4 393-8 399-7	361·4 384·3 398·7	8.6 9.0 9.3			253.6 267.2 276.0	107·8 117·1 122·7
986 Mar 6		406-2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11.1	7.2	399.6	397.1	9.3	5.6	3.1	275.4	121.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12		409·4 404·3 404·9	284·2 281·0 281·0	125·2 123·3 123·9	6·9 7·0 6·9	9.6 9.5 9.5	11.1 11.0 11.0	7·3 7·2 7·2	402·5 397·3 398·1	402·1 402·8 405·6	9·4 9·4 9·5	5-0 0-7 2-8	3.8 3.8 2.8	278-6 279-5 280-6	123-5 123-3 125-0
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11		411-4 415-1 415-1	283-0 283-4 283-5	128-3 131-7 131-6	6·8 6·5 9·0	9·6 9·7 9·7	11-1 11-1 11-1	7·5 7·7 7·7	404·6 408·7 406·1	406·3 405·2 402·2	9·5 9·5 9·4	0·7 -1·1 -3·0	1·4 0·8 −1·1	280-5 279-4 277-8	125-7 125-8 124-4
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11		403-6 397-1 398-9	277·2 273·7 276·1	126·4 123·4 122·8	8·7 7·6 7·1	9·5 9·3 9·4	10-9 10-7 10-8	7·4 7·2 7·2	394-9 389-5 391-8	398-4 393-3 388-8	9·3 9·2 9·1	-3.8 -5.0 -4.6	-2.6 -3.9 -4.5	275-6 272-7 270-1	122-8 120-7 118-8
987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12§		398-8 390-7 383-1	276-2 272-1 267-8	122.6 118.6 115.3	6·6 5·9 5·3	9·3 9·2 9·0	10-8 10-7 10-5	7·1 6·9 6·7	392·3 384·8 377·7	389·0 381·3 [377·5]	9·1 8·9 [8·8]	0·2 -7·7 [-3·8]	-3·1 -4·0 [-3·8]	269·3 265·3 [263·0]	119-7 116-0 [114-5]
AST ANGLI	A														
983 ^{††} 984 985 986 An	nual erages	77-5 77-3 81-3 83-4	54·8 52·0 53·2 53·9	22.6 25.3 28.1 29.5	2·7 2·2 2·0 1·9	9·0 8·7 8·8 9·1	10·2 9·5 9·6 9·7	6·9 7·3 7·7 8·1	74.7 75.1 79.3 81.5	72.0 73.9 77.9 81.5	8·3 8·3 8·5 8·9			51.0 50.0 51.2 52.8	21.1 23.8 26.7 28.7
986 Mar 6		86.7	56-9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8-2	85·2	82.3	9.0	1.8	0.8	53-5	28.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12		85·6 84·1 81·3	55·9 54·6 52·6	29.7 29.6 28.8	2·3 2·3 2·1	9·3 9·2 8·8	10·1 9·8 9·5	8·2 8·1 7·9	83·4 81·9 79·3	81.5 82.3 82.5	8-9 9-0 9-0	-0.8 0.8 0.2	0·4 0·6 0·1	52-9 53-4 53-4	28-6 28-9 29-1
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11		82·1 81·8 82·2	52·6 52·0 52·3	29·5 29·8 29·9	1.9 1.7 2.7	8·9 8·9 8·9	9·5 9·4 9·4	8·1 8·2 8·2	80·2 80·1 79·6	83-0 83-1 82-2	9.0 9.0 8.9	0·5 0·1 -0·9	0.5 0.3 -0.1	53.5 53.5 53.2	29.5 29.6 29.0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11		80·1 81·0 81·9	51.0 52.2 53.3	29·2 28·9 28·7	2·2 1·7 1·6	8.7 8.8 8.9	9·2 9·4 9·6	8·0 7·9 7·9	78.0 79.3 80.4	80-6 80-4 79-5	8.8 8.7 8.6	-1.6 -0.2 -0.9	-0.8 -0.9 -0.9	52·1 52·2 51·6	28.5 28.2 27.9
987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12§		85·1 83·6 81·1	55.6 55.2 53.6	29·5 28·4 27·5	1.5 1.2 1.1	9·3 9·1 8·8	10·0 9·9 9·6	8·1 7·8 7·5	83·6 82·4 80·0	79·8 78·1 [77·7]	8·7 8·5 [8·5]	0·3 -1·7 [-0·4]	-0·3 -0·8 [-0·6]	51·9 51·0 [50·9]	27·9 27·1 [26·8]
98311)	ſ	188-6	129.3	59.3	6.2	9.7	10.9	7.8	182-3	173-0	8-9			117.9	55.0
984 Ar 985 av 986	nnual verages	193-7 204-9 205-7	127·2 132·8 131·6	66·5 72·2 74·2	5·0 4·6 4·2	9·7 10·2 10·1	10.6 11.1 10.7	8·4 8·9 9·1	188·7 200·4 201·6	184·8 196·2 201·6	9·2 9·8 9·9			122.0 127.7 129.3	62-8 68-5 72-3
986 Mar 6		211.8	136-8	75.0	3.3	10.3	11-1	9.2	208.5	202.5	9.9	2.9	1.4	130.7	71.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12		208-3 203-0 196-0	134-5 131-0 126-3	73.9 71.9 69.7	4·3 4·3 4·3	10-2 9-9 9-6	10-9 10-6 10-3	9.1 8.8 8.6	204·0 198·6 191·7	202·8 204·0 204·5	9·9 10·0 10·0	0.2 1.3 0.5	0.9 1.5 0.7	130-5 131-3 131-3	72.3 72.7 73.2
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11		199-6 200-8 204-6	127·2 127·0 129·2	72·4 73·8 75·4	4·2 3·7 5·9	9·8 9·8 10·0	10·3 10·3 10·5	8·9 9·1 9·3	195-4 197-1 198-8	205·3 205·1 202·2	10·0 10·0 9·9	0·8 -0·2 -2·9	0·9 0·4 -0·8	131-4 130-8 129-2	74·0 74·3 73·0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11		202·0 203·8 205·2	127.5 129.2 131.0	74·4 74·6 74·2	4·9 4·0 3·7	9·9 10·0 10·0	10-4 10-5 10-6	9·1 9·2 9·1	197·1 199·8 201·6	199-8 198-3 195-3	9·8 9·7 9·5	-2·3 -1·5 -3·0	-1.8 -2.2 -2.4	127·6 126·9 125·1	72·2 71·3 70·2
987 Jan 8 Feb 12		209-1 204-0	134·1 131·3	75·0 72·7	3·4 3·1	10·2 10·0	10·9 10·7	9·2 8·9	205·6 201·0	195-5 190-9	9·6 9·3	0.2	-1.4 -2.5	125·0 122·6	70.5 68.3

See footnotes to table 2.1.

See tes to table 2.1.

		NUMBER	UNEMP	LOYED		PER CE	ATION	ING	UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ted			
					included in un- employed	1				Number	Per cent working popula- tion [†]	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST I	IDLANDS					-									
198311 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	354-7 345-4 349-7 346-7	257·3 243·0 243·1 238·6	97·4 102·4 106·6 108·0	16·0 12·8 12·1 11·7	14·5 14·1 14·1 14·0	16-9 16-0 15-9 15-6	10.5 10.9 11.2 11.4	338-6 332-6 337-6 334-9	327.8 329.1 333.9 334.8	13·4 13·4 13·5 13·5			238-8 233-7 234-2 232-2	89·0 95·3 99·7 102·6
1986 M	ar 6	348-9	242.4	106.5	9.5	14.1	15.9	11.2	339-4	337.0	13.6	2.5	1.4	234.7	102.3
A M Ju	pr 10 ay 8 ine 12	349-0 344-2 341-7	241.5 238.2 235.7	107·5 106·0 106·0	12-2 11-8 11-6	14·1 13·9 13·8	15.8 15.6 15.4	11.3 11.1 11.1	330-8 332-4 330-2	335-9 337-3	13.5 13.6	-0.5 1.4	0.8 0.5 0.1	233.1 233.5	102-7 102-8 103-8
Ju Ai Si	ug 14 ept 11	346-7 347-8 356-1	237.6 237.5 241.7	109·1 110·3 114·5	11·2 10·4 16·2	14·0 14·0 14·4	15·5 15·5 15·8	11.5 11.6 12.0	335-5 337-4 339-9	337.6 338.2 335.8	13.6 13.6 13.5	0·3 0·6 -2·4	0.4 0.8 -0.5	233.2 233.5 232.3	104-3 104-7 103-5
O Ni Di	ct 9 ov 13 ec 13	343-5 338-4 336-4	234·4 232·2 231·8	109-0 106-2 104-7	13·8 11·6 10·4	13-8 13-6 13-6	15·3 15·2 15·2	11.5 11.2 11.0	329·6 326·8 326·0	332·2 331·4 327·0	13·4 13·4 13·2	-3.6 -0.8 -4.4	-1.8 -2.3 -2.9	231·1 229·4 226·6	102·1 101·8 100·4
1987 Ja Fr	an 8 eb 12 ar 12§	341-6 333-7 326-0	235·9 231·4 226·2	105-8 102-4 99-8	9·9 8·8 8·1	13-8 13-5 13-1	15·4 15·1 14·8	11.1 10.8 10.5	331.8 324.9 317.9	325-4 319-8 [316-2]	13·1 12·9 [12·8]	-1.6 -5.6 [-3.6]	-2·3 -3·9 [-3·6]	225.0 222.0 219.7	100·4 97·8 96·5
EAST N	AIDLANDS	188-0	134-8	53.2	6.9	10.7	12.5	7.8	181.2	174.7	9.9			124.9	49.9
1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	194-3 202-3 202-8	134·1 136·9 136·0	60·2 65·3 66·8	5·9 6·2 6·2	10-9 11-3 11-3	12.6 12.7 12.7	8·4 9·1 9·3	188-4 196-1 196-5	186-0 193-6 196-5	10·4 10·8 10·9			129·2 131·8 132·4	56·8 61·8 64·1
1986 M	ar 6	205-9	140.5	65.5	4.5	11.5	13.1	9.1	201.4	197-4	11.0	2.4	0.9	134.0	63.4
Al M Ju	pr 10 ay 8 ine 12	205-8 201-9 199-3	139-2 136-0 133-6	66-6 65-9 65-7	7·1 7·4 7·2	11.5 11.3 11.1	13.0 12.7 12.4	9·3 9·2 9·1	198-8 194-6 192-1	196-0 196-3 197-6	10.9 10.9 11.0	-1.4 0.3 1.3	0-3 0-4 0-1	132.4 132.3 132.9	63·7 64·0 64·7
Ji A S	uly 10 ug 14 ept 11	202-6 202-5 204-6	134-6 133-9 134-9	68-0 68-7 69-7	6·8 5·9 8·1	11.3 11.3 11.4	12.5 12.5 12.6	9·4 9·5 9·7	195·8 196·6 196·5	198-3 198-9 197-7	11.1 11.1 11.0	0.7 0.6 -1.2	0·8 0·9 0·0	133-3 133-4 132-8	65-1 65-5 64-9
O N D	ct 9 ov 13 ec 11	198-7 197-7 198-5	131.5 131.9 133.7	67·2 65·8 64·8	6·8 5·7 5·2	11.1 11.0 11.1	12·2 12·3 12·4	9·3 9·1 9·0	191-9 192-0 193-4	196·0 195·7 193·4	10-9 10-9 10-8	-1.7 -0.3 -2.3	-0.8 -1.1 -1.4	131.5 131.2 130.2	64·5 64·4 63·2
1987 Ja Fe	an 8 eb 12 ar 12§	205·5 201·5 197·2	138-7 137-3 134-6	66-8 64-2 62-5	4.9 4.4 4.0	11-4 11-2 11-0	12·9 12·8 12·5	9·3 8·9 8·7	200.6 197.1 193.2	193·6 191·8 [190·1]	10·8 10·7 [10·6]	0·2 -1·8 [-1·7]	-0·8 -1·3 [-1·1]	130-4 130-0 [129-1]	63·4 61·9 [61·0]
YORKS	HIRE AND HUMBER	RSIDE													
1983†† 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	288-7 291-9 305-8 315-9	207-4 204-8 212-9 220-1	81·3 87·0 92·9 95·8	14·8 12·7 13·3 14·2	13.0 12.9 13.3 13.8	15-2 14-8 15-3 15-8	9.5 9.9 10.3 10.6	273.8 279.2 292.5 301.7	263·9 276·0 289·1 302·1	11.9 12.2 12.6 13.2			190.6 195.8 203.3 212.2	73.3 80.2 85.7 89.8
1986 N	lar 6	316-2	222.6	93.6	9.8	13.8	16.0	10-4	306.4	302.7	13-2	3.4	2.6	213.5	89-2
A M J	pr 10 lay 8 une 12	320-5 316-8 311-9	, 224.0 221.3 217.6	96·4 95·5 94·4	16-6 16-3 15-9	14-0 13-8 13-6	16·1 15·9 15·6	10.7 10.6 10.4	303·9 300·5 296·0	302·4 303·8 306·1	13·2 13·2 13·3	-0·3 1·4 2·3	1.2 1.5 1.1	212·8 213·7 214·8	89.6 90.1 91.3
Ji A S	uly 10 Jug 14 Jept 11	316-0 314-3 322-8	218-8 216-6 221-4	97·2 97·8 101·4	14·9 13·5 19·9	13-8 13-7 14-1	15·7 15·6 15·9	10-8 10-8 11-2	301-0 300-8 302-9	306-0 305-8 303-3	13·3 13·3 13·2	-0.1 -0.2 -2.5	1·2 0·7 -0·9	214·5 213·9 212·3	91·5 91·8 90·9
	oct 9 lov 13 loc 11	311-4 308-8 309-8	215.6 215.3 217.0	95·8 93·6 92·8	15·9 13·2 11·9	13.6 13.5 13.5	15·5 15·5 15·6	10-6 10-4 10-3	295·5 295·6 297·9	301·2 298·7 296·9	13·1 13·0 12·9	-2·1 -2·5 -1·8	-1.6 -2.4 -2.1	211-3 209-9 208-9	89·9 88·7 88·0
1987 J F N	an 8 eb 12 flar 12§	316-2 310-2 303-2	222-0 218-7 214-1	94·2 91·6 89·1	11·1 9·8 8·9	13-8 13-5 13-2	16·0 15·7 15·4	10·4 10·1 9·9	305·1 300·5 294·3	296·2 293·1 [291·1]	12·9 12·8 [12·7]	-0.7 -3.1 [-2.0]	-1.7 -1.9 [-1.9]	207·9 206·4 [205·6]	88·3 86·7 [85·5]
NORTH 1983**	WEST	437.1	315-7	121.4	18-8	14-6	17.8	10.0	418-2	408-0	13.6			296.0	112.0
1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	442-9 452-0 448-3	313-2 317-1 313-2	129.6 134.9 135.1	16-0 16-1 15-3	14-5 14-6 14-5	17.5 17.7 17.5	10-3 10-3 10-4	426.9 435.9 433.0	422-1 430-8 432-9	13.9 13.9 14.0			300-9 304-5 304-2	126·3 128·7
1986 N	Aar 6 or 10	450-0	316·3	133-6	11.9	14·5	17.6	10.4	438·0	434.0	14·0 14·1	2.8	1.1	305-8	128·3
N J	lay 8 une 12	449-2 443-8	315-1 310-9	134·1 132·9	17·0 16·7	14·5 14·3	17·6 17·3	10.3 10.2	432·2 427·2	437·1 440·3	14·1 14·2	1.7 3.2	2·0 2·1	307·1 308·8	130·0 131·5
AS	Aug 14 Sept 11	450-2 448-0 455-9	313·2 310·9 314·8	137-0 137-1 141-1	15-4 13-8 20-4	14.5 14.5 14.7	17.5 17.3 17.6	10.5 10.5 10.8	434·8 434·2 435·6	439·9 436·6 433·6	14-2 14-1 14-0	-0.4 -3.3 -3.0	-0·2 -2·2	308-3 306-2 303-9	130·4 129·8
C N C	Dec 11	438-9 435-6 436-8	305-2 304-6 306-6	133-7 131-0 130-2	17·1 14·3 13·0	14·2 14·1 14·1	17·0 17·0 17·1	10·3 10·1 10·0	421.8 421.3 423.8	428·4 424·6 422·1	13.8 13.7 13.6	-5·2 -3·8 -2·5	-3.8 -4.0 -3.8	300·6 298·7 297·2	127-8 125-9 125-0
1987 J F N	an 8 Feb 12 Mar 12§	443·9 435·4 426·3	311.7 306.3 300.5	132-2 129-1 125-8	12·1 10·8 9·8	14·3 14·1 13·8	17·4 17·1 16·8	10·1 9·9 9·7	431-8 424-6 416-5	421-8 417-2 [414-2]	13·6 13·5 [13·4]	-0·3 -4·6 [-3·0]	-2·2 -2·5 [-2·6]	297·1 294·0 [292·5]	124·7 123·2 [121·7]

THOUSAND

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT WOR	KING	UNEMPI	LOYED E	XCLUDING	SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ted			
					leavers included in un- employed	ı				Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ORTH															
983†† 984 985 986	Annual averages	225.7 230.5 237.6 234.9	164·7 165·9 169·3 167·3	61.0 64.6 68.4 67.6	11.8 9.8 10.4 9.4	16·7 17·0 17·3 17·1	20·1 20·4 20·6 20·4	12·0 11·9 12·3 12·1	213·9 220·7 227·2 225·6	206-6 218-8 225-2 225-5	15·3 16·1 16·4 16·4			151.6 158.9 161.9 161.8	55.0 59.9 63.3 63.7
986 M	ar 6	238-9	171.6	67-4	7.0	17.3	20.9	12.1	231.9	231.2	16.8	1.6	1.8	166-4	64.8
Ar M Ju	or 10 ay 8 ine 12	240-3 236-1 231-9	171.1 168.0 164.6	69·2 68·1 67·3	11·4 11·3 10·7	17·4 17·1 16·8	20.9 20.5 20.1	12-4 12-2 12-1	228-8 224-9 221-2	229·5 226·8 226·3	16·5 16·4	-2·7 -0·5	-0.9 -1.6	164-4 162-1 161-4	65-1 64-7 64-9
Ju	uly 10 ug 14 ept 11	233.0 230.7 236.4	164-6 163-0 166-0	68·4 67·7 70·4	9·8 8·7 12·3	16·9 16·8 17·2	20·1 19·9 20·2	12·3 12·2 12·6	223·2 222·0 224·0	225.6 225.0 223.0	16·4 16·3 16·2	-0.7 -0.6 -2.0	-1·3 -0·6 -1·1	160·7 160·6 159·5	65·0 64·4 63·5
OZD	ct 9 ov 13 ec 11	228·2 228·4 228·3	161·9 163·9 164·8	66-3 64-5 63-5	9·7 8·1 7·2	16-6 16-6 16-6	19-8 20-0 20-1	11-9 11-6 11-4	218-6 220-3 221-1	220-9 220-7 219-4	16·0 16·0 15·9	-2·1 -0·2 -1·3	-1.6 -1.4 -1.2	158-5 159-7 159-2	62·4 60·9 60·2
987 Ja	an 8 ab 12 ar 128	233·3 228·1 222·9	168-8 165-4 162-5	64·5 62·7 60·4	6·7 6·1 5·4	16-9 16-6 16-2	20.6 20.2 19.8	11.6 11.3 10.8	226·5 222·1 217·5	219·5 217·9 [216·2]	15·9 15·8 [15·7]	0·1 -1·6 [-1·7]	-0.5 -0.9 [-1.1]	159-1 158-3 [157-6]	60-4 59-6 [58-6]
ALES															1
83†† 84 85 86	Annual averages	170-4 173-3 180-6 179-0	122·9 123·2 127·7 126·1	47.5 50.1 52.9 52.9	8·3 6·8 6·8 6·2	14·2 14·2 14·6 14·5	16·8 16·6 17·1 16·9	10·2 10·4 10·9 10·9	162-1 166-5 173-8 172-9	157·5 164·8 172·0 173·0	13·2 13·5 13·9 14·0			114-1 118-1 122-5 122-4	43-4 46-7 49-4 50-5
986 M	ar 6	184-2	131.2	53·0	5.2	14.9	17.6	10.9	179.0	176-4	14.3	1.3	1.6	125.6	50-8
Aj M Ji	or 10 ay 8 une 12	183-9 179-2 173-7	130-3 127-2 123-2	53·6 52·0 50·5	6·9 6·2 5·5	14·9 14·5 14·1	17·4 17·0 16·5	11.0 10.7 10.4	176·9 173·1 168·2	175-8 175-9 175-6	14·3 14·3 14·2	-0.6 0.1 -0.3	0·4 0·3 -0·3	124·9 124·9 124·4	51.0 51.0 51.2
Ju A S	uly 10 ug 14 ept 11	175-2 174-0 180-4	123·0 121·3 124·4	52·1 52·6 56·0	5·2 4·8 9·7	14·2 14·1 14·6	16-5 16-3 16-7	10·7 10·8 11·5	170-0 169-2 170-7	174-6 173-9 170-8	14-2 14-1 13-8	-1.0 -0.7 -3.1	-0.5 -0.7 -1.6	123-3 122-5 120-0	51-4 51-4 50-8
OND	ct 9 ov 13 ec 11	174-1 173-3 173-5	121-2 121-8 122-4	52-9 51-5 51-1	7·4 5·9 5·2	14·1 14·1 14·1	16·2 16·3 16·4	10·9 10·6 10·5	166·7 167·4 168·4	168-9 168-0 166-3	13.7 13.6 13.4	-1.9 -0.9 -1.5	-1.9 -2.0 -1.6	118-8 118-9 118-0	50-1 49-1 48-3
187 Ja Fi	an 8 eb 12 ar 12§	176·9 171·4 166·0	124-8 121-9 118-2	52·1 49·4 47·8	5·0 4·3 3·8	14·3 13·9 13·5	16-7 16-3 15-8	10·7 10·2 9·8	171-9 167-1 162-2	165-2 161-7 [159-9]	13·4 13·1 [13·0]	-1·1 -3·5 [-1·8]	-1·2 -2·0 [-2·1]	116·7 115·0 [113·6]	48-5 46-7 [46-3]
COTL	AND														
983†† 984 985 986	Annual averages	335-6 341-6 353-0 359-8	232-1 235-2 243-6 248-1	103·4 106·4 109·3 111·8	20.6 18.4 17.3 17.9	13·7 13·8 14·0 14·3	16·0 16·3 16·7 17·0	10-4 10-4 10-3 10-6	315.0 323.1 335.7 341.9	307-0 319-1 331-4 341-7	12.6 12.9 13.2 13.6			213-9 221-9 230-5 237-2	93·1 97·1 100·9 104·5
986 M	ar 6	359-3	248.8	110.6	18.0	14.3	17.1	10.4	341-3	337-9	13.4	2.7	1.2	235-2	102.7
Aj M Ji	or 10 ay 8 une 12	356·7 351·6 351·4	246.5 242.9 242.2	110·1 108·7 109·1	18·0 17·5 17·1	14·2 14·0 14·0	16·9 16·7 16·6	10·4 10·3 10·3	338·7 334·1 334·2	338-7 339-3 341-2	13.5 13.5 13.6	0-8 0-6 1-9	1·3 1·4 1·1	235·5 234·8 236·1	103·2 104·5 105·1
JI A S	uly 10 ug 14 ept 11	359·0 358·6 363·0	244·2 244·8 248·4	114-8 113-8 114-6	16·5 15·4 22·1	14·3 14·3 14·4	16·8 16·8 17·1	10-8 10-8 10-8	342·5 343·2 340·9	343·5 345·1 345·0	13.7 13.7 13.7	2·3 1·6 -0·1	1.6 1.9 1.3	236-7 238-4 239-0	106-7 106-7 106-0
OND	ct 9 ov 13 ec 11	359-2 360-1 365-2	247.5 249.3 254.3	111.7 110.8 110.9	19·1 16·2 15·2	14·3 14·3 14·5	17·0 17·1 17·5	10.6 10.5 10.5	340·2 343·9 350·0	345-8 346-3 347-7	13-8 13-8 13-8	0-8 0-5 1-4	0-8 0-4 0-9	240-2 241-2 242-8	105-6 105-1 104-9
187 Ja Fi	an 8 eb 12 ar 12§	380-4 372-5 363-8	265·0 260·3 254·8	115·4 112·2 109·0	20·1 18·8 17·2	15·1 14·8 14·5	18·2 17·9 17·5	10·9 10·6 10·3	360·3 353·8 346·6	350·1 347·4 [346·6]	13·9 13·8 [13·7]	2·4 -2·7 [-2·8]	1·4 0·4 [-1·0]	244·8 244·0 [243·0]	105-3 103-4 [101-6]
ORTH	ERN IRELAND														
983†† 984 985 986	Annual averages	117·1 121·4 121·8 127·8	85·1 87·7 88·0 92·9	32.0 33.7 33.8 34.9	4·2 3·3 2·4 2·4	17·4 18·0 18·0 18·8	20.5 21.2 21.3 22.5	12·4 12·9 12·7 13·2	112-9 118-1 119-4 125-4	109·3 113·2 115·8 125·8	16·2 16·8 17·1 18·5			80·1 82·7 84·4 91·7	29·2 30·5 31·4 34·1
986 M	ar 6	124-4	91.8	32.6	1.7	18.3	22.2	12.3	122.7	122.9	18.1	1.5	1.2	89-9	33-0
Al M Ji	or 10 ay 8 une 12	126-2 124-7 125-9	92·7 91·7 92·0	33·4 33·1 33·9	2.6 2.2 2.0	18-6 18-4 18-6	22·5 22·2 22·3	12.6 12.5 12.8	123-6 122-5 123-9	124·3 124·8 126·4	18-7 18-4 18-6	1·4 0·5 1·6	2·3 1·1 1·2	90·9 91·3 92·3	33-4 33-5 34-1
JI A S	uly 10 ug 14 ept 11	129·4 130·0 135·0	93·0 93·4 96·2	36·4 36·6 38·8	1.9 1.7 4.2	19·1 19·2 19·9	22.5 22.6 23.3	13·7 13·8 14·6	127-6 128-3 130-8	127·0 128·2 128·7	18-7 18-9 19-0	0.6 1.2 0.5	0.9 1.1 0.8	92·5 93·2 93·4	34·5 35·0 35·3
OND	ct 9 ov 13 ec 11	130-6 128-4 128-8	93·9 93·2 94·1	36·7 35·2 34·7	3·2 2·6 2·3	19-3 18-9 19-0	22.7 22.6 22.8	13-8 13-3 13-1	127-4 125-8 126-5	130-1 128-0 127-6	19·2 18·9 18·8	1·4 -2·1 -0·4	1.0 0.1 -0.4	94-2 93-2 93-1	35-9 34-8 34-5
87 Ja	an 8 eb 12 er 128	131-2 129-2 126-8	95·9 94·7	35·3 34·5	2·2 1·9	19-3 19-1 18-7	23·2 22·9 22·5	13·3 13·0 12·8	129·0 127·3 125·2	128·0 127·2	18-9 18-8 [18-6]	0.4 -0.8	-0.7 -0.3	93·3 92·5	34·7 34·7 [34·7]

See footnotes to table 2.1.

S22 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS:				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployee
South West	9 504	4 878	14 382	21.0	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract	3,680 6,326	2,103 2,558	5,783 8,884	11·3 15·5
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	16,626 100,306 126,436	9,528 55,651 70,057	26,154 155,957 196,493	14·9 10·4 11·3	Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	439 4,235 3,389	345 2,795 1,868	784 7,030 5,257	9·4 6·8 6·9
West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted	182,399 43,780 226,179	76,305 23,486 99,791	258,704 67,266 325,970	15-6 10-8 14-3	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Ciracrester	7,959 2,652 1,332 2,372 505	3,240 1,476 971 1,536 321	11,199 4,128 2,303 3,908 826	15-2 7-7 7-7 14-9 6-6
East Midlands	2 600	1 971	2 071	16.8	Olector	2 456	1.072	2 520	17.6
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	1,448 130,597 134,645	647 60,488 62,506	2,095 191,085 197,151	16·8 12·0 1 2 ·1	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	2,456 340 4,317 2,600 23,634	273 2,754 1,371 10,793	613 7,071 3,971 34,427	4·8 9·8 16·8 14·1
Yorkshire and Humberside	24,301	8,926	33,227	20.4	Crawley	4 797	3 183	7 980	4.6
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	110,267 79,549 214,117	43,009 37,168 89,103	153,276 116,717 303,220	16-3 12-2 14-7	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	3,129 1,836 4,599 781	1,925 875 2,061 392	5,054 2,711 6,660 1,173	10.6 15.6 13.7 16.6
North West Development Areas	131,389 89,504	50,744 37,073	182,133 126,577	18·6 13·7	Derby	12 714	5.167	17.881	12.1
Unassisted All	79,628 300,52 1	37,992 125,809	117,620 426,330	12-8 15-1	Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	535 656 14,305 2,572	407 384 5,926 1,457	942 1,040 20,231 4,029	7·5 9·0 19·4 10·6
Development Areas	131,839 17,153	45,803 6,601	177,642 23,754	19·4 14·7	Dover and Deal	3,384	1,568	4,952	13.1
Unassisted All Wales	162,516	60,410	21,530 222,926	17.6	Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham	30,816 6,090 3,149 1,399	12,762 2,415 1,725 1,004	43,578 8,505 4,874 2,403	15-9 13-1 9-1 8-5
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	61,058 9,755	24,074	85,132 15.067	14.5	Exeter	5,322	2,824	8,146	9.3
All	118,231	47,769	166,000	15-4	Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	1,400	496	1,4/3 2,101 4,658	13·5 20·4 15·0
Scotland Development Areas	151,178	59,451	210,629	18.4	Gainsborough	1,448	647	2,095	16.8
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	39,568 64,073	30,675	58,404 94,748 263 781	11.7	Gloucester Goole and Selby	4,095 2,777	2,071 1,588	6,166 4,365	8·8 16·0
AII UNASSISTED REGIONS	234,013	100,502		150	Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	3,705 1,690 5,609	2,382 943 2,404	6,087 2,633 8,013	11.7 12.0 18.8
South East East Anglia	497,146 53,572	236,461 27,486	733,607 81,058	9·1 10·3	Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	9,004	3,327	12,331	15.5
	408 220	199 556	687 785	18.7	Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	2,094 7,385 823	1,188 2,277 359	3,282 9,662 1,182	8.5 22.5 14.5
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	518,023 1,071,930 2,008,182	216,073 522,725 928,354	734,096 1,594,655 3,016,536	15·3 10·2 12·5	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow	4,391 570 30,449	1,968 442 16,409	6,359 1,012 46,858	13·3 8·9 6·7
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	92,855 2,181,037	33,979 962,333	126,834 3,143,370	21.7 12.8	Hereford and Leominster	3,172	1,793	4,965	11.3
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Hertford and Harlow Hexham	9,909 927	5,820 597	15,729 1,524	7·2 11·2
England Accrimation and Rossendale	0.757	1 070	E 625	10.5	Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	2,430 1,073	1,733 611	4,163 1,684	7·3 10·4
Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble	5,182	1,941	7,123	12.5	Horncastle and Market Rasen	1,006	623	1,629	14.7
Andover Ashford	1,050 2,131	885 1,217	1,935 3,348	7·0 10·6	Huddersheld Hull Hustingdon and St. Neoto	6,931 21,516	3,719 8,154	10,650 29,670	12·7 15·4
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	5,286	3,106	8,392	5.5	Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,449	2,867	8,316 7.087	8·2 15·9
Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	11,517	4,144 1,185	2,603 15,661 3,468	9.6 19.8 14.2	Keighley	2,433	1,232	3,665	12.1
Barrow-in-Furness	2,638	1,717	4,355	12.0	Kendal Keswick	964 222	542 165	1,506	7.5 12.1
Bath Beccles and Halesworth	3,276	1,854	5,130 1,673	5·3 8·4 12.3	Kidderminster	3,400	1,962	5,362	14.7
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	3,811 702	2,087 386	5,898 1,088	7.5 11.7	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,414	1,813	5,227	12.5
Bicester Bideford	443	427	870	6.3	Launceston	555 27,486	362 11,234	917 38,720	14·2 11·6
Birmingham Bishop Auckland	81,237 5,885	33,416 2,316	1,775 114,653 8 201	18-9 15-2 19-2	Leek	561	348	909	7.6
Blackburn	6,604	2,685	9,289	14.3	Leicester Lincoln	16,779 5,863	7,983 2,622	24,762 8,485	9·7 13·8
Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard	430	5,925 362	18,452 792	15-5 9-8	Liverpool London	249,150	105,406	354,556	9.8
Bolton and Bury Boston	18,524 2,233	8,538 934	27,062	15.4		1.554	070	0,070	
Bournemouth Bradford	7,652	3,619	11,271	11.5	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft	3,696 916	1,616	2,227 5,312	1/·/ 16·5
Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield	2,407 2,094	1,370	3,777	13.0 17.3	Macclesfield Malton	2,514 296	1,620 176	4,134 472	7.9
Brighton	560	289	849	11.6	Malvern and Ledbury	1,699	704	2,403	12.4
Bristol Bude	22,202	10,611 370	32,813	10.2	Manchester Mansfield	74,653 7,065	29,725 2,650	104,378 9,715	13-4 15-9
Burton-on-Trent	3,743 4,899	1,679 2,426	5,422 7,325	12·3 12·2	Medway and Maidstone	844 15,178	517 8,375	1,361 23,553	7·8 10·9
Bury St. Edmunds Buxton	1,113	846 835	1,959	6·4 10·0	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough	940 21,421	741 6,533	1,681 27,954	8·1 21·2
Cambridge Canterbury	6,337 4,387	3,243 2,655	9,580	12·1 5·6	Milton Keynes Minehead	5,382 836	2,937 523	8,319 1,359	11.6 14.7
	3,632	1,805	5,437	12.1	Morpeth and Ashington	6,464	2,125	8,589	17.9

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S23

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					the per cent employees and unemployees
Newark	2,071	1,106	3,177	13.7	Wolverhampton	17,538	6,908	24,446	17.6
Newbury	1,196	719	1,915	6-2	Woodbridge and Leiston	937	529	1,466	8.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	46,227	16,650	62,877	17.4	Worcester	3,966	2,055	6,021	10.4
Newmarket	1,258	852	2,110	9.0	Workington	2,771	1,434	4,205	16.4
Newquay	1,590	1,063	2,653	26.2	Worksop	2,845	1,205	4,050	16.7
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,988 657 5,868 3,859 9,186	1,217 395 3,139 2,174 4,394	3,205 1,052 9,007 6,033 13,580	13-6 8-8 8-9 13-0 9-6	Worthing Yeovil York	3,587 2,055 5,845	1,873 1,418 3,423	5,460 3,473 9,268	7·9 8·6 10·3
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	31,023 327 7,573 1,092 6,749	12,541 206 3,434 548 3,785	43,564 533 11,007 1,640 10,534	13·1 12·0 13·3 12·8 6·1	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	2,795 871 3,358 4,608	880 427 1,317 1,732	3,675 1,298 4,675 6,340	19·6 11·0 16·9 17·9
Pendle	2,618	1,468	4,086	13-2	Bridgend	6,036	2,286	8,322	15-4
Penrith	684	527	1,211	9-1	Cardiff	19,616	7,072	26,688	13-1
Penzance and St. Ives	2,557	1,181	3,738	21-6	Cardigan	1,073	531	1,604	24-9
Peterborough	7,758	3,534	11,292	12-3	Carmarthen	1,094	560	1,654	9-6
Pickering and Helmsley	287	188	475	7-2	Conwy and Colwyn	3,241	1,662	4,903	15-6
Plymouth	11,405	6,327	17,732	14·3	Denbigh	737	464	1,201	13-5
Pools	3,659	1,987	5,646	9·9	Dolgellau and Barmouth	442	244	686	15-3
Portsmouth	12,915	6,049	18,964	11·8	Fishguard	523	210	733	22-4
Preston	11,219	5,491	16,710	10·7	Haverfordwest	2,381	962	3,343	15-8
Reading	6,039	3,071	9,110	6·6	Holyhead	2,637	1,164	3,801	21-9
Redruth and Camborne	3,083	1,322	4,405	20-6	Lampeter and Aberaeron	821	319	1,140	23·9
Retford	1,706	947	2,653	13-2	Llandeilo	336	191	527	15·3
Richmondshire	801	689	1,490	12-4	Llandrindod Wells	625	386	1,011	13·5
Ripon	491	330	821	7-8	Llanelli	3,758	1,786	5,544	16·9
Rochdale	6,652	3,106	9,758	15-7	Machynlieth	321	201	522	16·6
Rotherham and Mexborough	16,893	6,036	22,929	21·9	Merthyr and Rhymney	6,999	2,321	9,320	17-7
Rugby and Daventry	2,880	1,910	4,790	9·9	Monmouth	350	216	566	11-6
Salisbury	2,030	1,284	3,314	8·2	Neath and Port Talbot	4,778	1,886	6,664	13-1
Scarborough and Filey	3,186	1,528	4,714	15·4	Newport	8,609	3,561	12,170	14-8
Scunthorpe	6,384	2,454	8,838	17·1	Newtown	663	354	1,017	12-3
Settle	268	169	437	8·3	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,836	1,730	5,566	14-6
Shaftesbury	716	486	1,202	8·4	Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,888	2,593	10,481	16-3
Sheffield	32,504	13,245	45,749	15·8	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	682	405	1,087	17-5
Shrewsbury	2,887	1,514	4,401	10·3	Pwllheli	779	344	1,123	20-2
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,530	1,906	5,436	14·0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,382	3,801	12,183	17-8
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	2,027 558 802 6,864 274	858 371 514 3,689 172	2,885 929 1,316 10,553 446	25-1 8-6 12-2 6-2 10-9	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,115 11,480 560 5,322	922 4,401 342 2,234	3,037 15,881 902 7,556	21-9 14-1 13-4 16-6
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,176 14,020 20,727 1,590 2,176	3,708 5,664 9,846 896 1,191	14,884 19,684 30,573 2,486 3,367	24-5 11-1 12-6 11-2 14-6	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	10,610 2,523 842 1,271	4,633 1,016 490 691	15,243 3,539 1,332 1,962	9·3 18·4 16·2 20·9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stocke Stroud	3,924 1,052 10,295 15,014 2,041	2,309 770 3,783 7,584 1,272	6,233 1,822 14,078 22,598 3,313	9·4 10·9 18·0 11·7 9·2	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairowrie and Pitlochry	4,917 422 736 7,058 496 1,054	2,174 227 357 2,854 297 525	649 1,093 9,912 793 1,579	17-4 13-8 20-8 16-4 15-7
Sudbury	1,038	625	1,663	10-9	Brechin and Montrose	1,368	737	2,105	16-2
Sunderland	26,679	9,102	35,781	20-6	Buckie	457	271	728	18-0
Swindon	6,168	3,478	9,646	10-9	Campbeltown	518	275	793	18-0
Taunton	2,273	1,365	3,638	8-9	Crieff	338	187	525	14-8
Telford and Bridgnorth	7,987	3,374	11,361	18-7	Cumnock and Sanguhar	3,633	1,108	4,741	28-0
Thanet	5,558	2,492	8,050	19·9	Dumbarton	3,518	2,208	5,726	19·5
Thetford	1,482	823	2,305	11·4	Dumfries	1,607	957	2,564	10·4
Thirsk	343	183	526	11·8	Dundee	11,107	4,921	16,028	16·2
Tiverton	711	416	1,127	11·9	Dunfermline	5,666	2,717	8,383	16·5
Torbay	5,272	2,828	8,100	17·9	Dunoon and Bute	917	582	1,499	19·0
Torrington	354	215	569	14·9	Edinburgh	25,424	10,684	36,108	11-8
Tothes	564	357	921	14·6	Elgin	1,243	814	2,057	13-1
Trowbridge and Frome	2,238	1,596	3,834	8·8	Falkirk	7,278	3,499	10,777	15-8
Truro	1,647	924	2,571	11·8	Forfar	845	523	1,368	12-4
Tunbridge Wells	3,022	1,760	4,782	5·6	Forres	420	317	737	24-7
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	606	412	1,018	9·8	Fraserburgh	614	287	901	14-5
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,877	4,851	16,728	14·6	Galashiels	816	486	1,302	8-3
Walsall	17,787	7,090	24,877	16·5	Girvan	581	260	841	22-7
Wareham and Swanage	620	360	962	10·0	Glasgow	81,125	30,704	111,829	17-0
Warminster	373	327	700	10·9	Greenock	7,292	2,573	9,865	20-3
Warrington	6,650	3,079	9,729	12-5	Haddington	868	484	1,352	11-5
Warwick	4,187	2,441	6,628	8-4	Hawick	537	302	839	9-9
Watford and Luton	17,681	8,935	26,616	8-3	Huntly	293	159	452	14-4
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,543	1,639	4,182	9-7	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,172	882	3,054	20-9
Wells	1,318	859	2,177	8-7	Inverness	3,580	1,698	5,278	13-9
Weston-super-Mare	3,132	1,963	5,095	13·9	Irvine	8,430	3,390	11,820	24·9
Whitby	1,024	436	1,460	22·7	Islay/Mid Argyll	465	237	702	15·0
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,193	647	1,840	13·5	Keith	432	314	746	14·2
Whitehaven	2,311	1,216	3,527	11·5	Kelso and Jedburgh	343	203	546	10·7
Widnes and Runcorn	7,867	3,011	10,878	17·9	Kilmarnock	3,987	1,653	5,640	17·8
Wigan and St. Helens	23,570	10,215	33,785	18-1	Kirkcaldy	7,691	3,604	11,295	16·9
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,339	1,291	3,630	4-8	Lanarkshire	23,757	9,349	33,106	21·0
Windermere	353	283	636	10-5	Lochaber	1,037	682	1,719	21·6
Wirral and Chester	26,558	10,719	37,277	17-1	Lockerbie	359	218	577	14·3
Wishech	1,954	769	2,723	16-2	Newton Stewart	437	242	679	20·2

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at March 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
North East Fife	1,192 786	802 529	1,994	11·8 17·9	Northern Ireland Ballymena	2,399	1,105	3,504	16.1
Oban Orkney Islands	601	296	897	13-3	Belfast	44,578	17,911	62,489	18.3
Peebles	2 4 1 9	181	481	10.1	Cookstown	5,710	1,730	2,718	36.3
Perth	2,410	1,140	0,000	10.9	Craigavon	8,102	3,486	11,588	21.2
Peterhead	1,341	650	1,991	14.9	Deserves	0.029	096	3 024	29.9
Shetland Islands	531	324	855	25.2	Enniskillen	2,930	1.031	4,455	27.4
Skye and Wester Hoss	638	379	1,207	13.3	Londonderry	9,977	2,621	12,598	28.9
Stewartry	3,104	1,615	4,719	13.5	Magherafelt	2,183	802	2,985	30.0
Ommig					Newry	5,718	1,946	7,664	32.3
Stranraer	987	482	1,469	17.6	Omagh	2 633	956	3 580	24.2
Sutherland	472	325	912	23.2	Strabane	3,206	674	3,880	38.3
Thurso	1.402	498	1,900	19.4	C. d.	0,200	31.1	5,000	50 0
Westernision	638	205	843	17.5					

mber of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables and 2-3. In work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page d February 1986 (page 86) issues. ed area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. † The ni 2.1. 2.2 * Trave 126) ar ‡ Assist

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and 6	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 F 1984 Oct	EMALE 719-5	200.7	366-2	1,286.4	578-2	275.0	727.6	1,580.9	104.4	70.4	183-1	357.9	1,402.1	546-2	1,276.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan Apr July Oct	693·2 547·5 617·1 693·8	227.9 306.8 265.2 193.5	365·0 359·0 350·9 358·0	1,286·2 1,213·3 1,233·1 1,245·2	642·3 603·0 571·1 596·8	287·2 312·1 295·3 278·5	758-2 778-0 782-4 792-6	1,687·7 1,693·0 1,648·8 1,667·9	108·3 99·4 93·9 101·1	66-0 69-7 65-5 61-4	192.7 197.1 193.6 201.2	367·1 366·3 353·1 363·8	1,443·8 1,249·9 1,282·1 1,391·6	581.2 688.5 626.1 533.4	1,316·0 1,334·2 1,326·9 1,351·9	3,341.0 3,272.6 3,235.0 3,276.9
1986 Jan	678.7	218.6	349.6	1,246-9	672.4	295.5	814.5	1,782.4	108.8	62.1	207.5	378.4	1,459.9	576-2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Apr* July Oct	572·1 608·7 634·2	280·3 247·8 193·9	331.5 321.2 317.4	1,183·8 1,177·7 1,145·5	626·8 595·5 604·7	317·0 312·4 295·4	819·3 821·9 815·8	1,763·0 1,729·9 1,715·9	104·3 99·7 102·2	68·1 67·6 65·6	205·8 204·7 207·8	378·2 372·1 375·7	1,303·2 1,304·0 1,341·1	665·4 627·8 555·0	1,356·5 1,347·8 1,341·0	3,325·1 3,279·6 3,237·2
1987 Jan	620.0	209.4	303.4	1,132-8	659-3	302.9	818-6	1,780.8	105.6	65.6	212-4	383-6	1,384.8	578.0	1,334.4	3,297.2
MALE 1984 Oct	417·5	118.7	245-2	781-4	375-4	177.3	591.6	1,144-3	89-0	60-4	142.9	292.3	881.9	356-4	979.7	2,218.0
1985 Jan Apr July Oct	408·9 326·8 360·5 403·9	137.7 183.9 157.6 115.3	245·3 242·4 237·4 239·6	791.9 753.1 755.5 758.9	427.8 393.8 359.1 375.3	182.6 199.3 188.4 174.3	615·2 628·5 629·8 634·5	1,225.7 1,221.7 1,177.4 1,184.1	92·1 84·7 79·4 85·1	56·2 58·4 54·6 51·5	150·1 152·9 149·3 154·4	298.5 296.0 283.3 291.0	928·9 806·3 799·1 864·4	376-5 441-6 400-7 341-1	1,010·7 1,023·8 1,016·5 1,028·4	2,316-0 2,270-7 2,216-2 2,234-0
1986 Jan	402-1	131.1	234.3	768-2	441.5	182.1	650.7	1,274.2	92.3	51.9	159.0	303-2	936-5	365-1	1,044.0	2,345.6
Apr* July Oct	341-1 354-7 370-6	167-2 146-5 114-6	222.8 214.8 210.3	731·2 715·9 695·5	406·0 369·8 377·0	197.1 197.4 183.3	653·2 652·2 645·6	1,256·3 1,219·4 1,205·9	89·0 84·1 85·6	56·5 56·5 55·2	157·0 155·5 157·6	302·6 296·1 298·3	836-1 808-7 833-1	420·9 400·4 353·2	1,033·0 1,022·5 1,013·5	2,290·0 2,231·5 2,199·8
1987 Jan	372-2	125.0	202.2	699-5	432-2	184.0	651.4	1,267.5	88.9	54.9	161.6	305.4	893.4	363.9	1,015.2	2,272.4
FEMALE 1984 Oct	302.0	82·0	120.9	504-9	202.8	97.7	136-0	436-6	15.4	10.0	40.2	65.6	520·2	189.8	297-1	1,007.1
1985 Jan Apr July Oct	284·3 220·7 256·5 289·8	90·2 122·9 107·6 78·1	119·7 116·6 113·5 118·4	494·3 460·2 477·7 486·3	214·4 209·1 211·9 221·4	104·6 112·8 106·9 104·2	143-0 149-4 152-6 158-2	462·0 411·3 471·4 483·8	16·1 14·7 14·5 16·0	9·8 11·3 10·9 9·9	42·6 44·3 44·3 46·9	68.6 70.3 69.7 72.8	514·9 444·5 483·0 527·2	204.7 247.0 225.4 192.3	305·3 310·4 310·4 323·4	1,024-9 1,001-8 1,018-8 1,042-9
1986 Jan	276.0	87.5	115.3	478.7	231.0	113.4	163-8	508·2	16.5	10.2	48.6	75.2	523-4	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
Apr* July Oct	230·9 254·0 263·6	113·1 101·3 79·3	108-6 106-5 107-1	452·7 461·7 450·0	220·8 225·7 227·7	119·8 115·0 112·1	166·1 169·7 170·2	506·7 510·4 510·0	15·3 15·6 16·7	11.6 11.2 10.5	48·8 49·2 50·3	75.6 76.0 77.4	467·0 495·3 508·0	244.5 227.5 201.9	323·5 325·4 327·5	1,035·0 1,048·1 1,037·4
1987 Jan	247.7	84.5	101.2	433-3	227.1	118.9	167.3	513-3	16.6	10.7	50.8	78.2	491.5	214.1	319.3	1.024.8

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE 1986 Jan	186.8	342.1	718·1	818-5	512.3	451-6	300.1	78.4	Thousand 3,407.7
Apr*	186-6	314.6	682.6	805-2	510-2	447.7	301.0	77.2	3,325-1
Oct	186-5	301.9	657.1	779.6	499.6 494.4	441·5 442·0	296.1 298.0	75-9 77-7	3,279-6 3,237-2
1987 Jan	162-2	297.9	672.6	809.7	515-0	456-1	304-6	79.0	3,297.2
1000 1	Proportion	f number unem	ployed	04.0	45.0	40.0			Percent
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15-0	13-3	8.8	2.3	100.0
Apr	5.0	9.5	20.5	24.2	15.3	13.5	9.1	2.3	100.0
Jui	5.2	9.3	21.4	24.1	15.2	13.5	9.0	2.3	100.0
Oct	5.8	9.3	20.3	24.1	15-3	13.7	9.2	2.4	100.0
1987 Jan	4.9	9.0	20.4	24.6	15.6	13-8	9-2	2.4	100-0
MALE	107.0		400.0						Thousand
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,345.6
Apr*	107.1	185.2	438.9	548.8	384.1	323.4	226.4	76.2	2 200 0
Júl	97.4	176-0	442.5	531.4	371.9	316-1	221.3	74.8	2,231.5
Oct	106-4	173.0	416.1	522.8	367.3	315.9	221.8	76.6	2,199.8
1987 Jan	92.4	174.4	432.6	553·1	386-3	328.2	227.5	77.9	2.272.4
	Proportion	of number unem	ployed						Percent
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
Apr	4.7	8.1	19.2	24.0	16.8	14.1	9.9	3.3	100.0
Júl	4.4	7.9	19.8	23.8	16.7	14.2	9.9	3.3	100.0
Oct	4.8	7.9	18.9	23.8	16.7	14.4	10.1	3.5	100.0
1987 Jan	4.1	7.7	19.0	24.3	17.0	14.4	10.0	3.4	100-0
FEMALE									Thousand
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74-1	1.2	1,062.1
Apr*	79.5	129.4	243.7	256.4	126.0	124.3	74.6	1.0	1.035.0
Jul	73.4	127.7	260.6	257.3	127.7	125-4	74.8	1.1	1.048-1
Oct	80.1	128.9	241.0	256.8	127.1	126.1	76-3	1.1	1,037.4
1987 Jan	69.8	123.5	240.0	256.7	128.7	127.9	77.1	1.1	1,024-8
	Proportion o	f number unem	ployed						Percent
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100-0
Apr	7.7	12.5	23.5	24.8	12.2	12.0	7.2	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.0	12.2	24.9	24.5	12.2	12.0	7.1	0.1	100.0
Oct	7.7	12.4	23.2	24.8	12.3	12-2	7.4	0.1	100.0
1987 Jan	6.8	12.1	23.4	25.0	12.6	12.5	7.5	0.1	100.0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNIT	ED 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	E AND FEMALE								Thousan
1986	Jan	185.1	132.3	265-6	288.4	588.5	576-2	1,371.6	3,407.7
	Apr*	199-2	131.0	221.7	252.5	498-8	665-4	1.356.5	3.325.1
	Jul	227.0	154.8	226.8	226.9	468-4	627.8	1,347.8	3,279.6
	Oct	196-3	157.3	302.2	231.9	453.5	555-0	1,341.0	3,237.2
1987	Jan	162.8	134-8	246.5	281.4	559-3	578.0	1,334-4	3.297.2
		Proportion of nu	imber unemployed	1					Percen
1986	Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16-9	40.3	100-0
	Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
	Jul	6.9	4.7	6-9	6-9	14.3	19-2	41.1	100.0
	Oct	6.1	4.9	9.3	7.2	14.0	17.1	41.4	100.0
1987	Jan	4.9	4.1	7.5	8.5	17-0	17.5	40.5	100-0
MALE									Thousan
1986	Jan	115.1	86.3	176-6	187.7	370.8	365-1	1,044.0	2,345.6
	Apr*	124.6	82.7	143.1	160.7	325.0	420.9	1.033-0	2.290.0
	Jul	134-3	94.5	142.9	142.5	294.5	400.4	1.022.4	2.231.5
	Oct	124.6	97.5	181-4	147.1	282.6	353-2	1,013.5	2,199.8
1987	Jan	100-2	88.6	165.7	186-8	352.0	363-9	1.015-2	2.272.4
		Proportion of nu	mber unemployed	1				.,	Percen
1986	Jan	4.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	15.8	15.6	44.5	100-0
	Apr	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.2	18.4	45.1	100-0
	Jul	6.0	4.2	6.4	6.4	13.2	18.0	45.8	100-0
	Oct	5.7	4.4	8.2	6.7	12.8	16.1	46.1	100.0
1987	Jan	4.4	3.9	7.3	8-2	15.5	16.0	44.7	100-0
FEMA	LE								Thousan
1986	Jan	70.0	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
-	Apr*	74.6	48.3	78.6	91.8	173.8	244.5	323.5	1.035.0
	Jul	92.8	60.3	83.9	84.4	173.9	227.5	325.4	1.048.1
	Oct	71.7	59.8	120-8	84.8	170.8	201.9	327.5	1,037.4
1987	Jan	62.6	46.2	80.9	94-6	207.2	214.1	319-3	1,024.8
1000	las	Proportion of nu	mberunemployed					2	Per cen
1980	Jan	0.0	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100.0
	Apr	1.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100.0
	Oct	8.8	5.8	8.0	8.1	16.6	21.3	31.0	100.0
	Uct	0.9	5.8	11.6	8.2	16.5	19.5	31.6	100-0
1987	Jan	6.1	4.5	7.9	9.2	20.2	20.9	31.2	100.0

*See footnotes to table 2.1.

S26 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

upperployment in counties and local	authority districts at March 12, 196
Unempio	

Unempro y	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
POUTH FAST				per cent employees and unemployed			6.074	16 367	†per cent employees an unemployed 6-4
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	14,468 7,168 1,407 3,441 2,452	7,252 2,885 1,188 1,772 1,407	21,720 10,053 2,595 5,213 3,859 20,321	9.9	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	10,293 1,058 2,338 1,464 1,219 1,218 1,212	6,074 579 1,323 811 764 761 948	16,367 1,637 3,661 2,275 1,983 1,979 2,160	0:4
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,544 1,610 4,069 3,017 1,774 1,217	1,007 1,026 1,649 1,389 1,053 966	2,551 2,636 5,718 4,406 2,827 2,183		Worthing Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent	1,784 267,809 5,327 6,731 5,034 11,782	888 115,277 2,072 3,595 2,868 5,256	2,672 383,086 7,399 10,326 7,902 17,038	9-8
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	10,849 1,937 878 4,926 789 2,319	6,018 1,232 554 2,580 391 1,261	16,867 3,169 1,432 7,506 1,180 3,580	7.3	Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	6,184 9,749 74 9,408 8,338 9,231 7,172	3,133 4,216 32 3,888 4,166 4,451 3,276	9,317 13,965 106 13,296 12,504 13,682 10,448	
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Levres Rother Wealden	18,878 6,546 2,182 3,015 2,813 1,479 1,436 1,407	9,163 2,896 1,066 1,221 1,441 842 785 912	28,041 9,442 3,248 4,254 4,254 2,321 2,221 2,319	11-2	Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Harrow Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	9,722 14,631 8,313 11,780 3,803 5,560 4,320 5,422 11,748	4,181 5,466 3,378 5,068 2,132 2,570 2,536 3,048 4,798	13,903 20,097 11,691 16,846 5,935 8,130 6,856 8,470 16,544	
Essex Basildon Braintree Braintree Braintwood Castle Point Chainslord Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maidon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurmock Littlesford	37,614 5,509 2,083 1,205 2,017 2,129 3,292 2,254 2,290 1,004 1,388 5,229 3,747 4,721 746	19,738 2,509 1,415 617 1,056 1,454 2,116 1,270 1,251 604 732 2,354 1,714 2,144 502	57,352 8,018 3,498 1,822 3,073 3,553 5,408 3,524 3,541 1,608 2,120 7,583 5,461 6,865 6,865	10-8	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Watham Forest Wandsworth EAST ANGLIA	6,050 2,428 17,715 12,607 4,239 12,351 5,927 2,915 15,191 3,093 12,154 8,106 10,704	2,792 1,272 6,620 4,910 2,047 4,290 2,905 1,612 5,449 1,729 3,517 3,443 4,561	8,84, 3,700 24,331 17,511 6,280 16,64 8,833 4,52 20,64 4,82 15,67 11,54 15,26	2 5 5 7 6 1 2 2 7 0 2 2 1 9 9 5
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport	39,240 2,147 1,329 1,910 1,807 2,116	19,345 1,205 877 1,129 1,139 1,412 542	58,585 3,352 2,206 3,039 2,946 3,528 1,266	9-5	Cambridgeshire Cast Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	1 5,001 2,392 704 2,435 2,175 6,245 1,050	7,953 1,088 553 1,169 1,655 2,603 885	22,95- 3,48(1,25 3,60 3,83 8,84 1,93	4 8-9 0 7 4 0 8 5
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	4,198 3,481 7,732 1,151 9,812 1,454 1,379	1,808 1,603 3,580 825 3,584 910 731	6,006 5,084 11,312 1,976 13,396 2,364 2,110		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth Norwich North Norfolk South Norfolk	23,874 2,512 1,844 5,207 6,005 2,475 1,857	11,541 1,399 1,067 2,186 2,514 1,218 1,114	35,41 3,91 2,91 7,39 8,51 3,69 2,97	5 12·3 1 3 9 3 1 7
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	17,077 1,640 2,189 1,364 1,554 1,903 1,816 2,195 1,056 1,706 1,654	10,087 958 1,417 928 850 1,195 1,043 1,228 648 854 966	27,164 2,598 3,606 2,292 2,404 3,098 2,859 3,423 1,704 2,560 2,620	6-5	West Norholk Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	3,974 14,697 1,434 824 3,757 1,039 1,524 1,747 4,372	2,043 7,992 876 561 1,718 801 1,143 956 1,937	22,68 2,31 1,32 5,47 1,84 2,66 2,77 6,30	9 9-3 0 155 156 157 159 159 159 159 159 159
Isle of Wight Medina South Wight Kent Ashford	4,524 2,471 2,053 41,634 2,204	2,563 1,418 1,145 21,557 1,255	7,087 3,889 3,198 63,191 3,459 5,423	15-9 3 1 11-3	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke	28,465 2,344 16,824 1,871 2,179 1,311	14,333 1,165 7,089 1,128 1,612 874	42,79 3,50 23,91 2,99 3,79 2,18	10-2 13 13 14 14 15
Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	1,779 3,384 2,799 3,054 2,612 5,161 1,732 3,209 3,530 5,558	924 1,568 1,530 1,644 1,555 2,676 939 1,449 1,906 2,492	2,703 4,955 4,325 4,696 4,696 4,16 7,833 2,677 4,656 5,434 8,051	3 2 3 7 7 7 1 8 6 0	Woodspring Cornwall Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel Scilly Isles	3,936 17,358 1,940 2,882 3,782 2,139 2,967 3,599 49	2,465 9,531 1,231 1,520 1,906 1,347 1,322 2,151 54	26,84 3,17 4,44 5,61 3,44 4,21 5,77	18.4 71 72 38 36 39 50 03
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxtordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	1,580 1,400 9,146 1,882 2,986 1,769 1,129 1,380	1,008 806 5,290 1,226 1,316 1,024 832 892	2,58 2,20 14,43 3,10 4,30 2,79 1,96 2,27	8 6-3 8 2 3 1 2 2	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torbay	30,922 2,205 3,150 1,285 2,602 9,665 1,643 2,711 5,105 1,624	2 16,923 5 1,293 5 1,526 5 773 2 1,413 5 5,021 8 1,037 2 1,648 9 2,733 4 895	47,8 3,4 4,6 2,0 14,6 2,6 4,3 7,8 2,5	45 13.2 98 76 58 15 86 80 60 42 19
Einbridge Epsom and Ewell Guidtord Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Speithorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	12,383 1,351 880 1,537 850 1,459 999 1,337 803 944 1,153 1,070	7,007 762 480 799 405 875 614 807 568 521 568 608	19,39 2,11 1,36 2,33 1,25 2,33 1,61 2,14 1,37 1,46 1,72 1,67	3 0 6 5 5 4 4 4 1 5 5 1 1 8	West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset West Dorset West Dorset Westmouth and Portland Wimborne	92; 15,610 5,720 774 700 3,150 799 1,36 2,02 1,08	7 584 8 8,230 5 2,562 4 445 5 506 0 1,674 6 478 1 787 7 1,102 4 676	1,5 23,8 8,2 1,2 1,2 4,8 1,2 2,1 3,1 1,7	11 48 10.7 88 19 006 124 174 48 29 760

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S27

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 12, 1987

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
loucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury Smerset Mendip	12,148 2,404 957 2,084 3,198 2,076 1,429 10,079 1,896	6,935 1,228 669 1,380 1,412 1,322 924 6,445 1,263	19,083 3,632 1,626 3,464 4,610 3,398 2,353 16,524 3,159	†per cent employees and unemployed 8-6 10-0	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	42,435 4,386 4,158 3,199 3,033 4,519 3,736 17,083 2,321	17,182 1,619 2,041 1,435 1,625 1,682 1,716 5,806 1,258	59,617 6,005 6,199 4,634 4,658 6,201 5,452 22,889 3,579	†per cent employees and unemployed 13-1
Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil Ii tshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,558 2,198 941 2,486 11,846 954 1,861 1,938 5,125 1,968	1,472 1,311 557 1,842 7,660 860 1,361 1,180 2,781 1,478	4,030 3,509 1,498 4,328 19,506 1,814 3,222 3,118 7,906 3,446	9.3	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	40,592 2,327 2,351 3,118 2,401 2,078 5,370 1,388 17,670 2,890	15,868 1,365 1,191 1,260 1,306 1,052 1,779 775 5,940 1,200	56,460 3,692 3,542 4,378 3,707 3,130 7,149 2,163 23,610	16-4
reford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch Bouth Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	19,173 2,597 1,602 974 2,161 2,675 1,156 2,802 2,002 3,204	10,626 1,417 898 538 1,017 1,567 721 1,314 1,336 1,818	29,799 4,014 2,500 1,512 3,178 4,242 1,877 4,116 3,338 5,022	12:5	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	17,623 882 1,603 2,736 819 1,411 4,169 2,030 3,973	10,123 589 906 1,626 697 982 1,928 1,398 1,997	27,746 1,471 2,509 4,362 1,516 2,393 6,097 3,428 5,970	10-8
ropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Dswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wraking	13,890 1,286 1,353 913 2,578 924	6,511 774 741 461 1,338 518	20,401 2,060 2,094 1,374 3,916 1,442	14.6	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford	73,702 12,990 16,506 14,015 30,191 82,200 20,823	28,448 4,636 6,543 5,355 11,914 34,664 7,935	102,150 17,626 23,049 19,370 42,105 116,864 28,758	18·1 13·1
affordshire Cannock Chase East Statfordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Statfordshire Statford Statfordshire Moorlands	5,835 33,763 3,515 2,980 2,584 3,501 3,349 2,930 1,910	2,679 17,506 1,802 1,619 1,426 1,814 1,802 1,698 1,369	9,515 5,317 4,599 4,010 5,315 5,151 4,628 3,279	13.0	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	6,337 12,898 28,160 13,982	3,243 6,265 11,539 5,682	9,580 19,163 39,699 19,664	
Stoke-on-Trent farmworth worth Warwickshire vorth Warwickshire suneaton and Bedworth tugby stratford-on-Avon Varwick	9,662 3,332 13,571 1,956 4,370 2,267 1,874 3,104	4,432 1,544 7,661 1,051 2,224 1,435 1,198 1,753	14,094 4,876 21,232 3,007 6,594 3,702 3,072 4,857	11-2	Chesting Chester Congleton Creve and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	4,557 1,518 2,847 4,022 7,438 2,944 3,731 6,650	2,096 1,140 1,699 1,652 2,780 1,780 2,049 3,079	4,5,562 6,653 2,658 4,546 5,674 10,218 4,724 5,780 9,729	12-3
st Midlands Birmingham Soventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Valsall Kolverhampton	145,782 62,085 16,716 13,185 17,791 6,995 13,542 15,468	57,487 23,380 7,031 5,923 6,866 3,509 4,983 5,795	203,269 85,465 23,747 19,108 24,657 10,504 18,525 21,263	15-4	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Bibble Valley	51,309 6,329 8,420 3,704 2,600 1,605 2,325 5,234 2,618 5,772 5,772	24,000 2,500 3,713 1,642 1,547 938 1,232 2,337 1,468 2,193 2,193	75,309 8,829 12,133 5,346 4,147 2,543 3,557 7,571 4,086 7,965 1 184	13-4
to the second se	34,244 3,298 3,310 4,569 10,436 3,501 2,185 3,809 1,916 1,220	15,254 1,546 1,243 1,920 3,982 1,638 1,420 1,744 976 785	49,498 4,844 4,553 6,489 14,418 5,139 3,605 5,553 2,892 2,005	13·7	Rossendale' South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	1,724 2,556 5,009 2,763 11,256 5,470 31,834 8,346 8,922	846 1,492 2,098 1,460 49,768 4,963 2,868 10,832 3,877 4,040	2,570 4,048 7,107 4,223 168,488 16,219 8,338 42,666 12,223 12,962	14·2
cestershire laby linckley and Bosworth harnwood larborough eicester	24,435 1,187 1,879 2,819 872 12,901	12,238 863 1,211 1,728 618 5,290	36,673 2,050 3,090 4,547 1,490 18,191	9.5	Salford Stockport Trameside Trafford Wigan Merseyside	13,222 8,988 8,933 7,926 13,823 96,785	4,675 4,503 4,233 3,304 6,473 35,766	17,897 13,491 13,166 11,230 20,296 132,551	19-6
renon lorth West Leicestershire badby and Wigston lutland colnshire loston	740 2,747 793 497 19,616 2,063	575 1,082 524 347 9,685 869	1,315 3,829 1,317 844 29,301 2,932	14-2	Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Setton Wirral	13,768 40,259 10,200 14,474 18,084	4,690 14,164 3,965 5,932 7,015	18,458 54,423 14,165 20,406 25,099	
ast Lindsey incoln lorth Kesteven outh Holland outh Kesteven vest Lindsey	4,656 4,326 1,867 1,649 2,732 2,323	2,152 1,682 1,161 929 1,663 1,229	6,808 6,008 3,028 2,578 4,395 3,552		NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton.co.rece	38,200 6,878 9,327 11,700	12,227 2,103 3,033 3,308 3,782	50,427 8,981 12,360 15,008	20.4
thamptonshire orby aventry ast Northamptonshire ettering lorthampton south Northamptonshire Vellingborough	13,915 2,427 1,032 976 1,659 5,272 788 1,761	8,147 1,265 833 771 1,008 2,654 621 995	22,062 3,692 1,865 1,747 2,667 7,926 1,409 2,756	10.2	Caubria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	13,744 3,342 2,250 3,195 2,434 805 1,718	8,063 1,870 1,431 1,775 1,267 614 1,106	21,807 5,212 3,681 4,970 3,701 1,419 2,824	11-6

Well	ingborough	1,761	995	2,756	
S28	MAY 1987	EMPLOYMENT GA	ZETTE		

MAY 1987	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE

S29

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	nate
urham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham	27,449 2,186 4,152 4,796 2,876 4,954	10,714 884 1,836 1,657 1,243 1,727	38,163 3,070 5,988 6,453 4,119 6,681	per cent employees and unemployed 16:9	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	5,267 1,201 2,004 638 1,424	2,934 708 1,123 379 724	8,201 1,909 3,127 1,017 2,148	†per cent employees and unemployed 14∙0
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,954 4,345 681 3,459	1,767 362 1,238	6,112 1,043 4,697		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	14,758 5,598 7,585 1,575	7,167 2,590 3,525 1,052	21,925 8,188 11,110 2,627	16-1
orthumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	11,427 1,113 859 3,659 1,406 1,191 3,199	4,731 551 430 1,374 634 736 1,006	16,158 1,664 1,289 5,033 2,040 1,927 4,205	16.2	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	16,409 2,691 8,547 1,468 1,151 2,552	7,947 1,294 3,485 868 584 1,716	24,356 3,985 12,032 2,336 1,735 4,268	10-8
yne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne Norh Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	71,696 11,656 18,268 10,567 11,176 20,029	24,675 4,045 6,396 3,931 3,708 6,595	96,371 15,701 24,664 14,498 14,884 26,624	18-9	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	9,645 422 1,079 2,722 1,037 517 2,737 513 618	4,764 227 465 1,273 682 237 1,239 301 340	14,409 649 1,544 3,995 1,719 754 3,976 814 958	17:2
lwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Bwuddan	15,832 2,592 1,901 2,701 1,045 2,824	7,218 1,280 975 1,152 691 1,213	23,050 3,872 2,876 3,853 1,736 4,037	17.0	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	33,617 19,785 3,078 3,429 7,325	14,245 8,471 1,388 1,309 3,077	47,862 28,256 4,466 4,738 10,402	13-0
virexham Maelor yfed Carmarthen Caredigion Dinelwr Lianelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	4,769 13,096 1,636 2,181 1,221 2,821 3,122 2,115	1,907 5,991 805 1,033 669 1,277 1,285 922	6,676 19,087 2,441 3,214 1,890 4,098 4,407 3,037	16·5	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	139,464 2,544 780 56,642 3,065 2,367 3,115 3,624 8,401	54,839 1,511 447 19,029 1,067 1,095 1,536 1,079 3,443	194,303 4,055 1,227 75,671 4,132 3,462 4,651 4,703 11,844	18·2
went Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Mommouth Newport Torfaen	19,009 3,828 2,624 2,000 6,850 3,707	7,773 1,326 978 1,163 2,674 1,632	26,782 5,154 3,602 3,163 9,524 5,339	15-6	Dumbaron East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarmock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	3,518 3,089 951 5,886 7,110 3,987 5,110 6,896	2,208 1,860 727 2,372 2,400 1,653 2,297 2,600	5,726 4,949 1,678 8,258 9,510 5,640 7,407 9,496	
wynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd	9,974 1,850 2,726 1,081 1,094	4,544 943 1,005 516 623	14,518 2,793 3,731 1,597 1,717	1/-/	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside region	8,608 10,676 3,095 18,122	3,282 4,689 1,544 8,591	11,890 15,365 4,639 26,713	15.0
Ynys Mon Isle of Anglesey	3,223	1,457	4,680		Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	3,566 10,582 3,974	2,023 4,591 1,977	5,589 15,173 5,951	
Id-Glamorgan Cynon Valley Mathur Tudfil	24,056 3,137	7,939 981	31,995 4,118	17.0	Orkney Islands	601	296	897	12-2
Ogwr Bhondda	2,558	1,877	7,353		Shetland Islands	531	324	855	6.4
Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	5,118	1,636	6,754		Western Isles	1,402	498	1,900	19-4
bowys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,902 1,052 1,318 532	1,671 575 770 326	4,573 1,627 2,088 858	12-5	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh	2,405 2,169 2,647	952 1,237 1,066	3,357 3,406 3,713	
outh Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	17,552 13,478 4,074	6,584 4,735 1,849	24,136 18,213 5,923	12·5	Ballymona Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	2,399 1,459 1,179 23,082	1,105 383 674 7,626	3,504 1,842 1,853 30,708	
Vest Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	15,810 2,248 2,039 2,530 8,993	6,049 739 955 1,147 3,208	21,859 2,987 2,994 3,677 12,201	13.7	Cartickfergus Castiereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Derry	1,465 1,966 3,095 1,987 4,276 7,889	812 976 1,037 731 1,746 1,974	2,277 2,942 4,132 2,718 6,022 9,863	
SCOTLAND					Dungannon Fermanadh	2,306	986	3,314 3,924	
Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	2,492 496 816 880 300	1,469 297 486 505 181	3,961 793 1,302 1,385 481	10-2	Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafeit Moyle	3,424 1,676 2,088 4,211 2,183 1,156	1,031 594 647 1,782 802 310	4,455 2,270 2,735 5,993 2,985 1,466	
<mark>Central region</mark> Clackm annan Falkirk Stirling	12,511 2,331 7,011 3,169	5,888 960 3,276 1,652	1 8,399 3,291 10,287 4,821	15-6	Newry a mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,718 3,367 1,931 2,633 3,206	1,946 1,617 1,307 956 674	7,664 4,984 3,238 3,589 3,880	

t The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in table 2-4. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. * Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

nt in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12, 1987 Une

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		lale	Female	All
OUTH EAST				Epsom and Ewell	1,192	639	1.831
edfordshire				Esher	858	466	1,324
Mid Bedfordshire	4,684 1,523	1,884 1,250	6,568 2,773	Mole Valley	900	429	1,329
North Bedfordshire North Luton	2,907	1,380	4,287	North West Surrey Reigate	1,273 1,147	815 716	2,088 1,863
South West Bedfordshire	2,344	1,365	3,709	South West Surrey Spelthorne	996 1,337	485 807	1,481 2,144
East Berkshire	1,863	1,174	3,037	Woking	1,353	790	2,143
Newbury Reading East	1,301 2,526	772	2,073 3.573	Arundel	1,985	1,154	3,139
Reading West	2,088	992	3,080	Chichester Crawley	1,464	811	2,275
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,455	886	2,341	Horsham	1,218	761	1,979
Wokingham	981	830	1,811	Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,009	756 748	1,765 2,159
Aylesbury	1,461	904	2,365	Worthing	1,784	888	2,672
Beaconsfield Buckingham	1,033 1,506	554 890	1,587 2,396	Greater London Barking	2,613	961	3,574
Chesham and Amersham	898	541	1,439	Battersea	4,420	1,812	6,232
Wycombe	4,174 1,777	2,250 879	6,424 2,656	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,256	1,551	7,807
ast Sussex				Bow and Poplar	1,406 5,898	883 1,966	2,289 7,864
Bexhill and Battle	1,276	704	1,980	Brent East Brent North	5,107	2,119	7,226
Brighton Pavilion	3,202	1,521	4,723	Brent South	4,669	1,999	6,668
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye	2,343 3,337	1,160 1,395	3,503 4,732	Carshalton and Wallington	2,541 1,826	1,337 917	3,878 2,743
Hove	2,813	1,441	4,254	Chelsea	2,626	1,124	3,750
Wealden	1,036	683	1,719	Chipping Barnet	1,279	777	2,056
Sex .	1.175	1 775	EOFO	Chislehurst Croydon Central	1,398 2.251	698 912	2,096 3,163
Billericay	4,175 2,200	1,775	5,950 3,493	Croydon North East	2,414	1,232	3,646
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	1,825	1,227	3,052	Croydon South	1,159	715	1,874
Castle Point	2,017	1,056	3,073	Dagenham Dulwich	2,714 3,151	1,111 1,349	3,825 4,500
Epping Forest	1,620	1,013	2,726	Ealing North	2,492	1,202	3,694
Harlow	2,559	1,418	3,977	Ealing Southall	3,545	1,886	5,431
North Colchester	2,362	1,373	3,735	Edmonton Eltham	2,814 2.364	1,208	4,022 3,404
Saffron Walden	1,638	935 835	2,573 2,098	Enfield North	2,478	1,083	3,561
South Colchester and Maldon	2,402	1,629	4,031	Erith and Crayford	2,544	1,348	3,892
Southend West	2,164	1,072	3,236	Feltham and Heston Finchley	2,881	1,711	4,592 2.788
moshire	3,855	1,585	5,440	Fulham	3,458	1,605	5,063
Aldershot	1,536	1,115	2,651	Hackney North and Stoke Newingto	n 6,966	2,639	9,605
East Hampshire	1,802	955 939	2,757 2,356	Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	7,665 4,855	2,827 1,773	10,492 6,628
Eastleigh	2,691	1,453	4,144	Hampstead and Highgate	3,843	1,918	5,761
Gosport	2,310	1,560	3,870	Harrow West	1,619	897	2,516
Havant New Forest	3,584 1,690	1,477 792	5,061 2,482	Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	1,778	1,102 843	2,880 2,738
North West Hampshire	1,254	852	2,106	Hendon South	1,803	941	2,744
Portsmouth South	5,220	2,344	7,564	Hornchurch	1,833	877	2,710
Southampton Itchen	2,336 4,806	1,119 1,809	3,455 6,615	Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North	4,961 1,832	2,398 938	7,359 2,770
Southampton Test	4,225	1,451	5,676	Ilford South	2,760	1,251	4,011
rtfordshire	1,302	129	2,031	Islington South and Finsbury	5,115	2,718 2,080	7,195
Broxbourne	1,787	1,028	2,815	Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,424	1,668 786	5,092 2,289
Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	1,169 1,675	788 922	1,957 2,597	Lewisham East	3,159	1,303	4,462
North Hertfordshire	1,825	1,134	2,959	Lewisham Deptford	5,728	2,130	5,197 7,858
St Albans	1,464	823	2,094 2,287	Leyton Mitcham and Morden	3,680	1,542	5,222
Stevenage Vatford	2,387	1,376	3,763 3,001	Newham North East	4,118	1,489	5,607
Velwyn Hatfield	1,659	998	2,657	Newham North West	4,128 4,105	1,396	5,524 5,510
Test neritorusnire	1,838	1,190	3,034	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	5,767	2,194	7,961
e of Wight sle of Wight	4.524	2,563	7.087	Orpington	1,458	750	2,208
		-,		Putney	2,578	1,083	3,661
nt shford	0.001	1.055	0.450	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barne	1,250 s 1,553	729	1,979
anterbury	2,204 2,717	1,255	3,459 4,045	Romford Buildin Northwood	1,787	869	2,656
over	2,121	1,095	3,216 4,554	Southwark and Bermondsey	940 5,490	1,869	7,359
aversham	3,364	1,812	5,176	Streatham Surbiton	4,418	1,754	6,172 1,411
illingham	2,851	1,449	4,658 4,417	Sutton and Cheam	1,267	812	2,079
laidstone	3,054	1,644	4,698	and Westminster South	3,645	1,328	4,973
edway id Kent	3,025	1,554	4,579	Tooting Tottenham	3,706	1,666	5,372 9,489
orth Thanet	3,672	1,536	4,203 5,414	Twickenham	1,362	773	2,135
evenoaks outh Thanet	1,390	768	2,158	Uxbridge	1,602	824	2,432
onbridge and Malling	1,580	1,008	2,588	Vauxhall Walthamstow	7,530	2,672	10,202 3,744
anonuge wells	1,400	806	2,206	Wanstead and Woodford	1,335	716	2,051
Banbury	1,746	1,117	2,863	Westminster North Wimbledon	5,837 1,695	2,592 864	8,429 2,559
tenley Oxford East	1,006	617	1,623	Woolwich	4,131	1,852	5,983
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,569	838	2,407	EAST ANGLIA			
in the troot and honigaon		686	1.809	Cambridgeshire			
Vantage Vitney	1,123	941	2,206	Cambridgesnire			and the second second second second
Vantage Vitney rey	1,265	941	2,206	Cambridge Cambridge Huntingdon	2,206	1,007	3,213 3,495

	Male	Female	AII
South East Cambridgeshire	981 1,347	778 1,064	1,759 2,411
orfolk Great Yarmouth	5,207 2,008	2,186 1,136	7,393 3,144
North Norfolk	2,475 3,118	1,218 1,559	3,693 4,677
Norwich North	2,558 4,130	1,230 1.668	3,788 5,798
Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,857 2,521	1,114 1,430	2,971 3,951
uffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk	1,823 1,859	1,278 1,194	3,101 3,053 4,262
South Suffolk	2,937 1,959	1,302	3,261
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,747 4,372	956 1,937	2,703 6,309
OUTH WEST			
ion Bath	2,344	1,165	3,509
Bristol East Bristol North West	3,297 3,248	1,521 1,343	4,591
Bristol South Bristol West	5,046 4,327	1,858 1,920	6,247
Kingswood Northavon	2,374 1,874	1,315	3,589
Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare	1,658	1,130 1,604	2,788 4,310
Woodspring	1,591	1,103	2,694
Falmouth and Camborne	4,129	1,885	6,014 5,893
South East Cornwall	2,455	1,530	3,985
St Ives Truro	3,983 3,216	1,766	4,982
evon Exeter	3,150	1,526	4,676
Honiton North Devon	1,882 2,681	1,119	4,138
Plymouth Devonport	3,369 3,955	1,713 1,886	5,082 5,841
Plymouth Sutton	2,341	1,422	3,763 4,249
Teignbridge	2,487	1,517	4,004
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	4,093 2,551	2,139 1,479	6,232 4,030
Dorset Bournemouth East	3,493	1,568	5,061
Bournemouth West Christchurch	1,396	797	2,193
North Dorset Poole	1,340 2,519	934 1,377	3,896
South Dorset West Dorset	2,675 1,331	1,498 765	4,173 2,096
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	2,556	1,337	3,893
Gloucester and Tewkesbury	1,580 3,266	1,024 1,484	2,604 4,750
Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,128 2,618	1,362 1,728	3,490 4,346
Somerset Bridgwater	2,636	1,477	4,113
Taunton	2,285	1,356	3,641
Yeovil	1,891 1,732	1,219 1,229	3,110 2,961
Wiltshire Devizes Noth Wiltshire	1,904	1,496	3,400
Salisbury	1,861	1,138	3,011
Westbury	4,175 2,033	2,145 1,520	3,553
VEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	2,597	1,417	4,014
Hereford Leominister	2,514 2.067	1,445	3,959 3,240
Mid Worcestershire	3,558	2,089	5,647
Worcester Wyre Forest	2,998 3,204	1,467 1,818	4,465 5,022
Shropshire Ludlow	2,210	1,292	3,502
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,662	1,468	4,130 3.916
The Wrekin	6,440	2,413	8,853
Burton Cannock and Buratwood	2,980	1,619	4,599
Mid Staffordshire	2,651	1,546	4,197
South East Staffordshire	3,847	1,878	5,725
	3.349	1.002	5,151

	Male	Female	All
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	2,577 1,910 3,782 3,641 2,937	1,416 1,369 1,558 1,760 1,564	3,993 3,279 5,340 5,401 4,501
I rwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Strattord-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	3,326 3,220 2,446 1,874 2,705	1,749 1,665 1,595 1,198 1,454	5,075 4,885 4,041 3,072 4,159
est Midlands Ndridge-Brownhills Sirmingham Edgbaston Sirmingham Edgbaston Sirmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sally Oak Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry North West Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Wastel Bromwich East West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South East	2,766 3,694 5,748 4,045 5,505 6,770 5,964 5,590 7,682 3,534 4,385 4,621 2,876 5,701 4,257 3,227 3,227 3,227 4,873 2,122 2,210 5,692 4,248	1,292 1,532 2,193 1,762 1,983 2,092 2,224 2,328 2,007 1,585 1,797 1,797 1,758 1,547 1,758 1,547 1,758 1,547 1,323 1,334 1,814 1,839 1,632 1,754 1,632 1,754 1,632 1,754 1,635	4,058 5,226 7,941 5,807 7,848 8,056 7,814 10,016 8,959 5,119 6,182 8,270 4,782 6,379 4,316 4,865 7,059 3,445 3,544 7,506 6,961 6,506 5,652 5,808 6,691 8,258 6,802 6,203
AST MIDLANDS arbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,783 3,949 4,115 3,770 5,749 3,360 2,289 3,624 2,833 1,772	1,293 1,460 1,726 1,447 2,037 1,566 1,486 1,721 1,474 1,044	4,076 5,409 5,841 5,217 7,786 4,926 3,775 5,345 5,345 4,307 2,816
elcestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester South Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	1,516 2,014 1,336 3,452 4,834 4,615 2,108 2,954 1,606	1,069 1,291 936 1,709 1,869 1,712 1,149 1,275 1,228	2,585 3,305 2,272 5,161 6,703 6,327 3,257 4,229 2,834
Incolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	4,269 2,710 2,891 2,876 4,847 2,023	1,947 1,434 1,655 1,288 1,990 1,371	6,216 4,144 4,546 4,164 6,837 3,394
lorthamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	2,954 1,442 1,811 3,037 2,461 2,210	1,686 1,159 1,136 1,453 1,368 1,345	4,640 2,601 2,947 4,490 3,829 3,555
Asthied Asthield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,749 3,769 2,566 2,553 3,929 2,962 6,917 5,467 4,699 2,321 3,503	1,361 1,728 1,207 1,355 1,446 1,588 2,408 1,744 1,654 1,654 1,433	5,110 5,497 3,773 3,908 5,375 4,550 9,325 7,211 6,353 3,579 4,936
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridington Bridg and Cleethorpes Glantord and Sounthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull Bosth Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull North	2,174 2,929 3,364 4,366 4,719 5,370 5,834 6,406 5,430	1,243 1,605 1,789 1,885 1,627 1,779 1,609 2,193 2,138	3,417 4,534 5,153 6,251 6,346 7,149 7,443 8,599 7,568

S30 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S31

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All	at maron 12,	1001	Male	Female	All	
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon	2,053 2,231 1,901 3,791 2,109 1,565	1,164 1,469 1,225 1,748 1,469 1,051	3,217 3,700 3,126 5,539 3,578 2,616		Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley Merseyside Birkenhead	3,169 6,457 4,764 3,986 7,214	1,415 2,315 2,081 1,751 2,283	4,584 8,772 6,845 5,737 9,497	
York South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Vonth Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Atterclifte Sheffield Atterclifte Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heilbsborough Wentworth	3,973 4,577 4,149 4,264 5,078 5,392 6,036 4,148 5,010 7,486 4,312 6,000 3,103 5,344 3,946 3,946 4,857	1,997 1,548 1,496 1,592 1,995 2,135 2,413 1,830 1,802 2,413 1,802 2,437 1,785 2,017 1,640 2,060 1,975 1,723	5,970 6,125 5,645 5,856 7,073 7,527 8,449 5,978 6,812 9,923 6,097 8,017 4,743 7,404 5,921 5,921 5,921		Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	7,871 3,443 7,012 6,756 6,035 5,694 5,227 8,309 8,061 6,933 3,160 4,693 5,507 5,401 2,560 2,909	2,558 1,771 2,182 2,508 2,331 2,011 2,115 2,675 2,767 2,265 1,603 1,910 2,055 2,095 1,218 1,419	10,429 5,214 9,194 9,264 8,366 7,705 7,342 10,984 10,828 9,198 4,763 6,603 7,562 7,496 3,778 4,328	
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax	3,501 5,625 4,243 6,209 2,553 2,355 3,411 2,292 3,784	1,545 1,864 1,625 2,039 1,555 1,354 1,700 1,178 1,688	5,046 7,489 5,868 8,248 4,108 3,709 5,111 3,470 5,472		NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	6,878 5,580 7,932 6,395 6,179 5,236	2,103 1,911 2,194 1,877 2,155 1,987	8,981 7,491 10,126 8,272 8,334 7,223	
Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West	3,963 3,631 2,555 5,354 5,263 3,168 2,602 2,602	1,463 1,666 1,293 1,824 1,724 1,354 1,198	5,426 5,297 3,848 7,178 6,987 4,522 3,800		Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmortand and Lonsdale Workington	2,578 2,663 2,434 1,860 1,481 2,728	1,666 1,386 1,267 1,352 944 1,448	4,244 4,049 3,701 3,212 2,425 4,176	
Moriey and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	3,890 3,147 2,465 4,354 1,903 2,191 3,741	1,612 1,220 1,374 1,660 1,121 1,114 1,493	5,502 4,367 3,839 6,014 3,024 3,305 5,234		Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	4,430 2,876 3,888 4,335 4,502 4,001 3,417	1,740 1,243 1,675 1,545 1,670 1,468 1,373	6,170 4,119 5,563 5,880 6,172 5,469 4,790	
NORTH WEST					Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	2,500 3,659	1,188 1,374	3,688 5,033	
Creshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Edidisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	3,832 1,602 2,763 3,040 4,335 5,336 1,825 2,222 4,409 4,343	1,672 1,231 1,608 1,554 1,851 2,231 1,180 1,320 1,877 1,751	5,504 2,833 4,371 4,594 6,186 7,567 3,005 3,542 6,286 6,094		Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,416 3,852 3,609 4,907 5,849 5,741 4,080 5,525 4,621	894 1,275 1,391 1,743 1,986 1,816 1,623 1,896 1,744	2,310 5,127 5,000 6,650 7,835 7,557 5,703 7,421 6,365	
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde	5,450 4,112 4,308 3,704 2,724 1,827	1;898 1,701 2,012 1,642 1,648 1,045	7,348 5,813 6,320 5,346 4,372 2,872		South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	5,435 8,063 6,117 7,182 4,740 5,827	1,892 2,436 2,173 2,044 1,765 2,166	7,327 10,499 8,290 9,226 6,505 7,993	
Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,325 2,328 3,121 2,618 5,086 1,114 2,603 2,556 4,885 2,548	1,232 1,076 1,420 1,468 1,787 833 1,448 1,492 1,997 1,301	3,557 3,404 4,541 4,086 6,873 1,947 4,051 4,051 4,048 6,882 3,849		WALES Clywd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	2,783 3,837 2,486 3,412 3,314	1,347 1,732 1,312 1,499 1,328	4,130 5,569 3,788 4,911 4,642	
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East	1,899 3,380 3,708 4,450	960 1,524 1,522 1,838	2,859 4,904 5,230 6,288		Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,620 2,852 3,058 4,566	1,329 1,333 1,422 1,907	3,949 4,185 4,480 6,473	
Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove	3,098 2,681 2,789 1,435 3,157 3,935 3,788 2,113	1,603 1,400 1,468 981 1,314 1,815 1,526 1,207	4,701 4,081 4,257 2,416 4,471 5,750 5,314 3,320		Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	3,695 2,624 1,991 3,376 3,848 3,475	1,265 978 1,101 1,410 1,530 1,489	4,960 3,602 3,092 4,786 5,378 4,964	
Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blacklev	3,855 4,089 2,199 4,019 8,434 4,860	1,754 1,796 1,317 2,095 2,584 1,737	5,609 5,885 3,516 6,114 11,018 6,597		Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd nant Conwy Ynys Mon	2,621 2,760 1,370 3,223	1,071 1,228 788 1,457	3,692 3,988 2,158 4,680	
Manchester Gorton ⁷ Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde	5,135 4,862 4,956 4,054 2,905 4,255 6,399 3,889	1,778 1,944 1,504 1,715 1,327 1,804 1,899 1,794	6,913 6,806 6,460 5,769 4,232 6,059 8,298 5,683		Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Yddil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	2,548 4,063 3,137 3,613 3,568 3,388 3,739	1,079 1,304 981 1,180 985 1,177 1,233	3,627 5,367 4,118 4,793 4,553 4,565 4,972	

М	ale	Female	All		Male	Female	AII
				Strathclyde region			
owys	1 584	901	2,485	Argyll and Bute	2,544	1,511	4,055
Brecon and Hadrior	1 318	770	2.088	Avr	3,558	1,615	5,173
Montgomery	1,010	110		Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	5,176	1,761	6,937
un Clamordan				Clydebank and Milngavie	3,405	1,256	4,661
Cardiff Central	4.312	1,705	6,017	Clydesdale	3,578	1,5/5	5,153
Cardiff North	1,736	764	2,500	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,115	1,000	4,001
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,956	1,252	5,208	Cunninghame North	3,032	1,745	6 267
Cardiff West	4,242	1,368	5,610	Cunningname South	3,518	2 208	5 726
Vale of Glamorgan	3,306	1,495	4,801	Dumbanon East Kilbride	3.089	1.860	4,949
				Eastwood	2,139	1.209	3.348
est Glamorgan	0.004	095	3 869	Glasgow Cathcart	3,145	1,244	4,389
Aberavon	2,004	1 066	3 268	Glasgow Central	5,723	1,868	7,591
Gower	2,202	1,000	3,836	Glasgow Garscadden	4,615	1,322	5,937
Neath Fact	3,976	1 278	5.254	Glasgow Govan	4,568	1,540	6,108
Swansea East	4,150	1,482	5,632	Glasgow Hillhead	3,857	1,83	5,691
Swansea west	1,100	.,		Glasgow Maryhill	5,930	2,049	7,979
AND				Glasgow Pollock	5,668	1,720	7,388
COTDAND				Glasgow Provan	6,619	1,939	8,000
ndore region				Glasgow Rutherglen	5,015	1,721	0,730
Porburgh and Berwickshire	1,376	802	2,178	Glasgow Shettleston	5,069	1,009	0,720
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdal	le 1,116	667	1,783	Glasgow Springburn	6,433	2,135	8 503
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	4 675	1 892	6,567
entral region				Hamilton Kilmerseek and Loudoup	3,987	1,653	5.640
Clackmannan	3,266	1,435	4,701	Nimamock and Loudoun	4.524	1.672	6,196
Falkirk East	3,608	1,538	5,146	Monklands West	3,560	1.487	5.047
Falkirk West	3,032	1,492	4,524	Mothenvell North	4,666	1,810	6,476
Stirling	2,605	1,423	4,028	Motherwell South	3,942	1,472	5,414
				Paisley North	3,820	1,621	5,441
umfries and Galloway region	2 594	1 508	4.102	Paisley South	3,811	1,651	5,462
Dummes	2 673	1 426	4.099	Renfrew West and Invercivde	2,483	1,316	3,799
Galloway and opper retrisodate	_,	.,		Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,347	1,243	3,590
He region							
Central Fife	3,681	1,853	5,534	Tayside region	0.000	1 700	4 751
Dunfermline East	3,358	1,535	4,893	Angus East	3,022	1,729	4,/51
Dunfermline West	2,719	1,235	3,954	Dundee East	5,052	2,310	6,516
Kirkcaldy	3,425	1,492	4,917	Dundee West	4,540	1 1 4 5	3,230
North East Fife	1,575	1,052	2,627	North Tayside	2,005	1 431	4 248
				Perul and Killioss	2,017	1,401	1,210
rampian region	0 770	1 041	5 113	Orkney and Shetland islands	1.132	620	1,752
Aberdeen North	3,112	1,341	4.342	orking und onotiding fording	.,		
Aberdeen South	2,601	1 294	3.985	Western Isles	1,402	498	1,900
Gordon	2,001	1,280	3,445				
Kincardine and Deeside	2 205	998	3,203	NORTHERN IDELAND			
Moray	2.552	1,716	4,268	NORTHERN IRELAND			
(inormal)	_,			Belfast East	3,326	1,412	4,738
iohland region				Belfast North	6,573	2,240	8,813
Caithness and Sutherland	1,697	805	2,502	Belfast South	3,950	1,804	5,754
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,475	2,247	6,722	Belfast West	9,592	2,333	11,925
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,473	1,712	5,185	East Antrim	4,727	2,056	6,783
		•		East Londonderry	6,916	2,297	9,213
othian region	2.070	1 200	4 466	Fermanagn and South Tyrone	0,302	2,017	0,3/9
East Lothian	3,0/8	1,308	5,606	Lagan Valley	9,000	2,333	6 165
Edinburgh Central	3,099	1 330	4 719	Mid-I lister	6,609	2 101	8,000
Edinburgh Laith	5 144	1 845	6,989	Newry & Armanh	6 542	2,101	8 750
Ediaburah Pontlande	2 360	1 159	3,519	North Antrim	5 014	1 798	6.812
Edinburgh South	2,928	1.324	4.252	North Down	2.854	1.665	4,519
Edinburgh West	1.693	829	2.522	South Antrim	4,186	1,919	6,105
Linlithoow	4,121	1.615	5,736	South Down	4.657	2.068	6,725
Livingston	3.576	1,739	5,315	Strangford	2,752	1.621	4.373
Mid Lothian	3,429	1,309	4,738	Upper Bann	4,927	2,164	7.091

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12, 1987

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2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT 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
MAL 1985	E AND FEMALE Nov 14 Dec 12	3,002 4,401	1,846 2,146	232 407	523 678	834 956	555 686	809 824	1,437 1,687	453 674	525 974	1,525 1,490	9,895 12,777	_	9,895 12,777
1986	Jan 9 Feb 6	8,491 2,479	3,841 1,380	769 158	2,055 415	1,708 639	1,466 448	3,358 638	2,985 1,119	1,279 362	1,824 380	2,963 1,253	26,898 7,891	369	27,267 7,891
	Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	-	6,507
	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	12,781 2,026 3,300	5,047 1,188 , 2,024	1,090 132 265	2,970 362 631	2,409 565 1,201	2,694 372 767	5,007 626 1,143	3,808 1,049 2,226	1,807 361 771	2,411 378 677	4,345 1,342 7,479	39,322 7,213 18,460	533 4,486	39,855 7,213 22,946
	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	35,489 41,084 44,631	15,646 19,115 19,674	3,984 3,783 4,167	9,918 10,812 12,103	13,508 14,882 15,938	9,106 10,037 10,997	15,133 15,569 16,998	20,362 22,474 24,206	8,220 8,291 9,328	10,334 10,840 11,595	22,119 22,201 21,224	148,173 159,973 171,187	7,972 8,642 9,222	156,145 168,615 180,409
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	6,752 1,053 917	3,447 757 654	546 46 45	1,351 141 123	1,720 214 207	1,085 162 156	1,469 130 121	2,490 253 200	768 36 59	1,338 92 89	4,835 218 207	22,354 2,345 2,124	2,000 	24,354 2,345 2,124
1987	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1,333 745 676	793 529 477	95 43 42	263 120 105	378 193 179	272 123 115	304 99 107	490 209 215	213 44 49	236 85 82	425 161 196	4,009 1,822 1,766	Ξ	4,009 1,822 1,766

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the totals of the unemployed. From November 1986 most students have only been eligible for benefit in the summer vacation. * Included in South East. * See note * to table 2-1 and note † table 2-14.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MAL 1985	E AND FEMALE Nov 14 Dec 12	290 209	173 60	115 91	358 529	711 605	326 519	1,230 934	812 855	426 449	594 387	1,637 1,366	6,499 5,944	1,091 1,383	7,590 7,327
1986	Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
	Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
	Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
	Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
	May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
	Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
	Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
	Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
	Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
	Oct 9	161	51	25	95	2,113	892	944	541	300	193	1,749	7,013	1,051	8,064
	Nov 13	246	56	115	68	621	764	1,142	706	430	143	2,343	6,588	1,010	7,598
	Dec 11	205	70	149	120	738	534	869	769	412	200	2,255	6,251	1,598	7,849
1987	Jan 8	293	93	279	132	791	587	1,100	845	373	231	2,807	7,438	1,489	8,927
	Feb 12	513	117	175	179	1,264	1,033	1.573	958	800	299	2,394	9,188	1,792	10,980
	Mar 12	404	64	155	114	930	349	1,274	797	1,461	291	1,996	7,771	1,494	9,265

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 8 **Selected countries: national definitions**

5.1

	United K	Inadomé	Austra	Austria*	Rol	Canada xu	Don	Eranca*	Garmany	Graaca**	Irich	Italy	Inenel	Nether	Norway*	Snain**	Sweden	y Switzer-	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	- lia xx	Austria	gium‡	Canada X	mark*	France	(FR)*	GIBECE	Republic	** **	oapan "	lands*	normay	opum	Sweden x	land*	States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages 1983 1984 1985 1986	YED 3,105 3,160 3,271 3,289	2,970 3,047 3,163 3,185	697 642 597 610	127 130 139 152	505 513 478 442	1,448 1,399 1,328 1,236	281 275 244 217	2,068 2,310 2,424 2,517	2,258 2,265 2,305 2,223	62 71 89 110	193 214 231 236	2,707 2,955 2,959 3,173	1,561 1,608 1,563 1,668	801 822 761 711	63-6 66-6 51-4 36-2	2,207 2,476 2,642 2,759	151 137 125 117	26·3 32·1 27·0 22·8	10,717 8,539 8,312 8,237
Quarterly averages 1985 Q4 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1987 Q1	3,270 3,356 3,275 3,298 3,228 3,222	3,156 3,263 3,165 3,186 3,126	550 636 587 607 610	153 197 128 114 169	446 460 438 432 438	1,228 1,356 1,245 1,186 1,156	226 259 208 193 209	2,564 2,504 2,386 2,499 2,677	2,236 2,544 2,143 2,099 2,104 2,466	109 144 101 83 112	231 239 232 235 240 252	3,051 3,210 3,178 3,108 3,225	1,573 1,707 1,683 1,677 1,603	745 745 690 710 698	40·7 42·7 32·2 35·4 34·3	2,706 2,806 2,711 2,666 2,851	114 126 105 125 112	24-8 26-9 22-1 19-9 22-1	7,816 8,727 8,349 8,147 7,725 8,416
Monthiy 1986 Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1987 Jan Feb Mar	3,337 3,324 3,325 3,271 3,280 3,280 3,333 3,237 3,217 3,229 3,297 3,297 3,226 3,143	3,244 3,239 3,213 3,160 3,122 3,178 3,188 3,182 3,120 3,119 3,140 3,208 3,140 3,208 3,146 3,071	659 635 607 592 594 596 632 590 583 656 671 700	202 182 154 123 107 108 113 120 141 165 202 234 225	461 454 445 438 431 437 432 429 439 439 431 445 462 453	1,341 1,380 1,303 1,227 1,205 1,231 1,201 1,127 1,116 1,173 1,180 1,342 1,335	256 253 230 202 191 185 198 196 199 213 216	2,493 2,469 2,427 2,386 2,395 2,479 2,668 2,668 2,668 2,673 2,689 2,729 2,702	2,593 2,448 2,230 2,122 2,078 2,132 2,120 2,046 2,026 2,026 2,026 2,218 2,497 2,488 2,412	145 133 119 96 87 81 81 81 81 11 139 148 146	239 237 232 232 233 235 238 232 233 233 237 250 255 253 255 253 249	3,185 3,239 3,207 3,190 3,175 3,175 3,105 3,064 3,217 3,180 3,277 3,283	1,650 1,640 1,830 1,620 1,610 1,670 1,670 1,610 1,590 1,610	761 750 725 698 686 687 714 711 704 696 692 705 705 713 709	46-8 42-4 38-8 36-0 30-2 30-6 33-8 38-4 34-1 33-8 33-2 36-0 41-7	2,806 2,803 2,777 2,703 2,652 2,645 2,645 2,643 2,710 2,785 2,867 2,902 2,972	128 120 130 112 99 104 125 141 106 113 116	28.4 27.2 25.1 23.8 22.2 20.4 20.1 19.8 19.7 20.3 22.1 24.0 26.6	8,472 9,041 8,667 8,115 8,175 8,471 7,955 8,015 7,842 7,872 7,461 8,620 8,503
Percentage rate: lates	t month 11.7		9.1	7.7	16.5	10.5	8.0	11.6	8.6	7.9	19.5	14.3	2.7	14.5	2.0	21.5	2.7	0.9	6.9
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	YED, SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED																
1985 Q4 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1987 Q1		3,122 3,171 3,208 3,212 3,142	574 587 589 627 640	146 151 146 149 162	448 457 446 435 441	1,294 1,254 1,233 1,246 1,213	224 217 214 213 211	2,447 2,452 2,510 2,549 2,556	2,296 2,283 2,238 2,199 2,174 2,203		233 232 234 237 242 246	2,592 2,625 2,698 2,533 2,779	1,677 1,587 1,657 1,733 1,710	741 732 717 702 695	41.6 37.4 35.5 36.4 35.2	2,677 2,733 2,736 2,740 2,829	116 121 120 111 114		8,158 8,259 8,446 8,182 8,138 7,948
Monthly 1986 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Oct Nov Dec 1987 Jan Feb Mar Percentage rate: latest	tmonth	3,161 3,199 3,203 3,225 3,220 3,223 3,193 3,166 3,145 3,119 3,118 3,074 3,043	595 588 597 592 577 627 624 631 639 637 645 638 632	146 158 150 143 146 141 152 154 155 158 175 176 169 e	445 445 445 444 437 435 433 433 444 435 435 444 435 447 437 e	1,261 1,238 1,239 1,228 1,231 1,267 1,250 1,221 1,210 1,214 1,215 1,255 1,255	216 220 216 213 217 213 217 213 211 210 213 212	2,446 2,468 2,490 2,517 2,523 2,557 2,557 2,550 2,544 2,544 2,574 2,613 2,654	2,287 2,270 2,245 2,244 2,228 2,212 2,186 2,171 2,162 2,174 2,192 2,190 2,728		232 233 232 235 236 237 238 237 239 241 246 246 246 246 246 246	2,602 2,533 2,779	1,530 1,630 1,720 1,620 1,630 1,770 1,770 1,740 1,690 1,660 1,780	733 730 723 718 710 713 695 697 697 693 695 691 691	36-9 36-4 35-8 34-8 36-0 36-7 36-6 36-7 35-5 33-4 34-9	2,726 2,745 2,748 2,739 2,722 2,733 2,727 2,759 2,759 2,782 2,838 2,868	117 133 126 119 114 108 107 119 107 119 109 116		8,527 8,419 8,342 8,554 8,443 8,190 8,057 8,285 8,222 8,243 7,949 8,023 7,967 7,854
latest three months cha	ngeon		8.2	5·8 e	15·9 e	9.6	7.8	11-4	7.9		19.2	11.7	3.0	14.2	1.7	20.8	2.7		6.6
previous three months		-0.2	N/C	+0.6	+0.2	+0.1	N/C	+0.3	+0.1		+0.3	N/C	N/C	-0.1	-0.1	+0.6	+0.1		-0.2

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 833-840 of the August 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics: (i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems, (ii) by conducting a labout force survey from a sample number of households. (2) so conducting a labout force survey from a sample number of households. (2) the source of the

excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers. † See footnotes to table 2-1.

bee tootnotes to table 2-1.
 Insured unemployed, Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
 Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 Segistered unemployed figures, Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 Labour for adjusted figures, Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 Labour for adjusted figures, Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 Estimated.

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THOUSAND

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE **MAY 1987**

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNIT	ED	INFLOW	÷										<u></u>	
Mon	th ending	Male and	d Female			Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†
1986	Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126-4	56.8	4.3	122.1	+9.4
	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	392·1 358·6 364·6	38·2 21·5 21·0	353·9 337·1 343·6	+20·8 +13·4 +24·0	247.0 228.2 229.9	22.0 12.2 11.7	225-0 216-0 218-2	+ 11·0 + 10·1 + 15·1	145·1 130·4 134·7	60·9 57·0 55·7	16-2 9-3 9-3	128-9 121-1 125-4	+9.8 +3.3 +9.0
	Jul 11 Aug 14 Sep 11	476·1 406·3 528·9	22·5 15·1 85·9	453·6 391·2 443·0	+25·9 +2·3 +17·4	286·3 250·2 315·8	12·1 8·9 49·0	274·3 241·3 266·8	+13·2 +1·3 +8·9	189·7 156·1 213·1	62·4 62·9 64·8	10·4 6·1 36·8	179·3 149·9 176·3	+12.7 +0.9 +8.7
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	459·5 415·2 356·6	24.7 12.3 8.7	434·8 402·9 347·9	+7.0 +14.2 -9.1	286-9 266-8 235-6	13·8 6·9 4·9	273·1 259·8 230·7	+4·9 +12·1 -4·5	172.7 148.4 121.0	65·1 61·0 50·8	10·9 5·4 3·8	161·7 143·1 117·2	+2·1 +2·1 -4·7
1987	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	368·7 398·8 342·1	13·3 11·6 8·5	355-4 387-2 333-7	-8·3 +11·8 -23·7	231.5 263.2 221.0	7·5 6·6 4·9	224·0 256·6 216·2	-6.0 +19.5 -19.1	137·1 135·7 121·1	56·1 56·5 53·8	5·8 5·0 3·6	131·4 130·6 117·5	-2·3 -7·7 -4·6
		0.11751.0												1.0

THOUSAND

KING	DOM	001120												36
Mont	hending	Maleand	Female			Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†
1986	Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133-6	+5.6
	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	391.0 417.3 400.6	9·6 16·7 18·1	381·4 400·5 382·5	+53·4 +12·2 +3·5	254·7 270·0 259·3	5∙6 9∙6 10∙1	249-1 260-4 249-2	+36·3 +7·8 +2·2	136·4 147·3 141·3	56·7 61·0 57·0	4·1 7·1 8·0	132-3 140-2 133-3	+17.0 +4.5 +1.3
	Jul 11 Aug 14 Sep 11	421.6 405.8 471.7	22.6 17.2 28.9	399·0 388·7 442·8	$^{+28\cdot9}_{+3\cdot9}_{+57\cdot6}$	271·2 258·4 284·0	12·5 9·4 16·8	258·7 249·0 267·2	$^{+16\cdot9}_{+1\cdot4}_{+30\cdot0}$	150·5 147·4 187·7	57·2 53·6 69·6	10·2 7·8 12·1	140·3 139·6 175·6	+12·0 +2·4 +27·6
	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	563·2 432·9 343·2	41·8 22·8 13·3	521-4 410-1 334-0	+35·8 +16·2 -2·7	342·6 266·5 212·4	24-0 13-0 7-4	318·7 253·6 205·0	+23·0 +9·1 -2·3	220·6 166·4 130·8	70·4 65·8 50·9	17·9 9·8 5·9	202-7 156-6 124-9	+12·8 +7·3 -4·4
1987	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	294·9 460·8 431·4	8·1 14·5 11·5	286-9 446-3 419-9	+61·4 +44·1 +50·3	176·4 296·5 278·3	4·4 8·2 6·5	172.0 288.4 271.8	+37·1 +32·0 +35·8	118·5 164·2 153·1	53.9 70.8 64.9	3·7 6·3 5·0	114·9 157·9 148·1	+24·3 +12·0 +14·5

The unemployment flow statistics are described in Employment Gazette, August 1993, pp 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/s 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 tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in fedoring details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
 The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.
 Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers.
 Change since to solutions for the month to March 6, 1986 and later, with previous outflows are only slightly affected by the change in the compilation of the unemployment figures from March 1986.

 \square N computerised records only N

UNEMPLOYMENT

INFLOW OUTFLOW THOUSAND Great Britain Age group Month ending Under 18 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60 and over 20-24 25-29 30-34 All ages Under 18 18-19 35-44 45-54§ 55-59§ 60 and over§ All ages MALE 234-4 240-0 221-9 1986 Mar 6 17.4 53.0 49.8 48.6 51.2 87.7 63.4 62.6 67.2 61.2 54.4 33.5 30.4 30.0 30.0 34.1 32.7 32.4 37.1 36.5 32.8 23.5 36.6 33.6 32.5 31.9 32.9 32.8 32.9 37.0 38.4 35.3 24.9 11.5 8.7 25.2 22.9 22.8 25.5 33.1 28.4 47.4 34.4 27.9 24.1 $\begin{array}{c} 15.6\\ 13.5\\ 17.3\\ 17.5\\ 20.1\\ 16.8\\ 26.5\\ 34.7\\ 22.9\\ 15.1 \end{array}$ 25.5 25.8 27.2 27.3 29.4 26.5 30.5 48.5 28.1 22.1 52.5 54.7 56.5 56.1 59.3 61.2 68.8 78.8 58.7 47.1 31.1 32.1 33.3 32.7 33.4 31.7 34.3 37.8 32.6 26.3 21.1 22.3 23.0 22.8 22.7 21.3 22.7 24.6 22.3 17.9 32.9 34.6 35.9 35.4 34.7 32.4 34.3 36.7 33.6 28.4 8.0 9.2 20.8 21.8 22.6 22.2 22.0 20.8 21.2 22.4 21.1 18.4 216.7 Apr 10 May 8 June 12 21.2 25.5 23.7 22.3 23.3 23.4 24.4 26.4 27.2 24.5 31.8 13.9 11.6 10.4 11.8 11.3 12.5 13.4 13.4 13.4 10.9 8.9 8.4 9.7 9.3 9.2 10.5 9.7 7.6 8·7 9·2 222 9 234 9 232 1 238 9 227 7 255 9 301 7 237 3 190 5 9.5 9.9 9.4 9.0 8.9 9.4 9.6 9.6 7.9 22.9 22.7 23.9 20.8 61.9 28.1 20.8 16.9 20.9 20.5 22.3 21.6 21.8 24.3 25.0 22.8 222-8 278-7 243-8 305-2 278-2 260-0 229-3 8.8 8.3 8.0 July 11 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 8·3 8·6 8·4 7·3 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 22·3 26·9 23·0 51·2 60·3 50·8 31·3 37·9 30·7 25·5 27·0 24·0 8·5 7·9 7·1 15·2 26·7 26·2 21-3 38-6 36-2 14·5 26·8 25·3 22-8 41-6 39-0 15-1 25-8 25-2 1987 18.0 21.7 34.2 12.2 225·0 256·0 9.7 35·6 62·4 59·4 7·1 10·4 9·9 6·1 9·8 9·6 147.5 18·8 14·9 25·9 21·1 39·8 32·9 11·6 10·5 18.0 260-2 246-5 215-2 15.7 FEMALE 1986 Mar 6 12.6 16.5 16.6 15.7 18.4 26.9 21.2 42.4 26.6 20.0 16.9 31.7 11.5 16.2 10.4 20-3 21-2 20-8 20-2 23-8 22-6 23-4 24-8 23-0 19-1 3.3 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.7 4.3 4.1 Mar 6 Apr 10 May 8 June 12 July 11 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 122.4 140.4 126.3 129.9 182.9 151.4 204.4 166.4 144.0 117.4 12.0 10.0 12.8 13.7 15.9 13.4 19.3 26.1 17.5 19.6 18.6 19.4 19.6 21.5 20.3 24.3 40.2 23.7 34.9 34.6 36.6 35.3 37.6 41.2 51.8 55.1 41.4 20.8 20.6 22.0 21.4 21.2 20.5 24.6 26.0 23.9 19.4 11.6 11.5 12.5 12.0 11.8 11.3 15.0 15.3 13.8 10.8 15·3 14·9 16·6 15·6 14·8 14·2 21·4 19·9 18·0 13·9 8.7 2.6 2.7 2.9 2.8 6 2.6 3.2 2.6 3.2 2.6 3.2 2.6 0.1 125.7 23.7 17.0 17.1 19.3 14.7 46.7 21.7 15.6 12.5 32.9 31.7 33.2 65.5 44.8 42.9 45.3 38.9 31.4 12.6 11.6 11.3 13.1 13.2 13.8 13.5 12.5 10.5 17.8 15.8 16.0 19.1 19.3 19.0 18.4 17.9 14.8 11.6 8.9 9.4 9.1 8.5 8.6 11.4 10.9 10.2 8.4 0.1 121.8 132.3 129.5 134.1 132.1 171.3 196.7 151.7 10·1 10·3 11·4 11·7 11·5 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 11.8 0.1 9.8 3.3 11.9 18.3 33.5 0.1 119.0 14·6 14·1 10·6 35·2 35·0 30·5 20·2 21·2 19·3 Jan 8 3.6 3.3 3.2 _ 132-5 131-0 116-9 7·9 13·6 11·7 1987 18.1 12.0 17.9 10.9 13.3 2.7 3.4 3.2 0·1 0·1 0·1 27.5 18.6 10.9 14.3 8.0 103-4 Feb 12 Mar 12 18.6 12.1 16·4 16·3 10.4 20·1 19·1 39·5 37·6 25·7 23·8 15·0 13·7 18·7 17·9 11·1 10·9 147.2 15.2 10.4 138.0 Changes on a year MALE earlier 1986 Mar 6 $\begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\
+1.2 \\
+1.3 \\
-0.1 \\
+1.5 \\
-3.6 \\
-1.8 \\
-1.8 \\
\end{array}$ +0.8 +2.9+0.8 +0.1 +2.1 +1.7 -0.3 +1.4 -1.2 -0.1 -1.0 +8.3+2.4+3.2+4.1+5.1+1.6+2.5+3.1+3.4+0.9 $\begin{array}{r} +6.0 \\ +2.1 \\ +2.1 \\ +3.3 \\ +2.4 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.5 \\ +2.1 \\ +3.1 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$ +3.5 +5.9+1.0 +1.7 +2.8 +1.9 +0.8 +1.0 +1.0 +2.3 -0.7 +2.8 +0.9 +0.3+0.6+0.3+0.6+1.2+0.4+0.5+0.1+0.7-0.6+31.5 +26.2 -2.9 +13.7 +13.4 -0.5 -13.2 +0.9 +11.4 -4.8 -1.0+2.6 +0.8 -0.2 +2.0 -0.5 +3.3 -0.5 -1.0 -0.6+8.9 +2.1 +0.2 +4.1 +0.7 +7.2 +5.2 +3.5 -1.1 -0.8+4.7 +1.6 +0.8 +3.3 +1.7 +4.3 +4.1 +3.1 +0.4 -2·1 +2·5 +0.8+16.5-13.4-2.1-0.9-3.2+3.9-4.6-2.3-2.4-2.7+3.8 +0.3 +2.2 +1.8 +4.0 +3.6 +3.3 +1.8 -1.2+2.1 -0.2 +1.3 +0.9 +2.1 +2.2 +1.7 +1.4 -0.4 + 0.9 + 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.4-1.1 -11.2 Apr 10 May 8 June 12 +2.0+1.4 +1.6 +1.5 +0.8 +0.1 +1.5 +0.9+1.1+0.8+0.2-0.8+0.4-11.2 +27.2 +5.9 +0.5 +16.6 +5.8 +28.1 +13.6 +0.3+0.8+1.3+1.0-0.2+0.4+0.7+1.6-0.3+0.5 -0.1+1.6 +0.7 +2.4 +1.8 +2.3 +0.4 -0.1+0.2 +0.2 +1.1 +0.3 July 11 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 +1.7 -0.7 +1·2 -0·3 +11-8 -0.5 -2.7 -2.3 -0.3 + 3.1 - 2.41987 Jan 8 -1.8 -2.5 -2.5 -0.7 +1.1 +0.6 +4.7 -2.8 -2·2 +2·8 -0·9 -1.7 -1.1 -1.6 -6.5 +18.5 -19.2 +1.0 -0.6 +0.1 +1.7 +0.2 +0.7 +6·5 +7·6 +6·9 -1.0 -0.6 +2·9 +4·4 +4·2 +4·6 +7·7 +6·1 +3·1 +4·2 +4·4 +0·9 +0·3 +0·7 +4.6 +26.5 +31.9 +29.8 +1.0 Feb 12 Mar 12 +0.1 -2.2 +6.1 +4.8 +0.6 +6.4 +5.1 +1.6 FEMALE 1986 Mar 6 +0.5+12.6-9.5-0.9-0.1-2.9+3.1-3.8-1.8-1.6+0.6+0.8-0.4+1.5+1.0-0.8+1.7-2.2-1.1-1.5+2.7+2.1 +1.0 +2.2 +3.7 +0.2 +1.2 +1.1 +0.8 -1.0 +2.1+2.0 +0.8 +1.6 +2.3 +0.8 +1.4 +1.5 +0.9 -0.7 +2.0 -0.6 + 0.5 + 1.1-0.9 + 0.5 - 1.1 - 1.0 + 1.5+0.9+0.9+1.0+0.4+1.2+1.6+0.4+0.6+0.4+0.8+0.1+0.2+0.4 +0.2 +0.3 +0.5 +0.3 +0.4 +0.4 +0.4 +0.2 _____ ____ _____ _____ +9.8 +21.7 -5.5 +8.7 +12.5 -0.7 +11.9 -0.4 -1.7 +1.0 +1.6+2.9+1.2+1.1+2.3+3.9+2.5+2.7-0.1+0.6 +1.5 +0.4 +0.1 +3·9 +13·6 +3·8 +1·8 +2.0+1.7 +1.3 +1.9 +2.6 +1.0 +2.1 +1.5 April 10 May 8 June 12 +1.1+0.6 +0.8 +1.1 +0.4 +1.4 +0.8 +0.4 -0.3 +3.5+0.7 -0.2 +2.8 +0.8 +6.3 +3.0 +1.7 -1.7 +1.7+0.6 +1.5 +1.1 +2.7 +2.0 +1.8 +2.8+0.8 +1.2 +1.8 +1.6 +4.6 +2.7 +2.9 +0.7 +1.5 +0.3 +1.5+0.1+0.6+0.9+2.3+1.4+1.4+0.6+0.3 +1.6-0.2+1.4-3.3-1.4+0.3+0.3+0.7+0.3+0.3+0.6+0.2July 11 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 +1.8 +12.2 +4.9 +24.6 +7.4 +9.2 -4.1 -0.6+2.5 -1.1-0.4+1.3 -4.8 -2.0 -2.1 1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 -0.9 -1.2 -1.2 -1.7 -2.6 -2.0 -1.4 -1.9 -1.3 -0.3 -0.2 -0.6 -0.4 +0.1 +3.3 +0.9 +1.4 +4.6 +2.2 +2.7 +3·4 +2·7 +2·6 +2·6 +2·3 +2·1 +0.8 +0.7 +0.6 +20·2 +11·5 +12·3 _ +4.6 +1.8 ____ -1.4 -0.6 -0.6 +0.1 +0.2 -0.1 -0.6 +1.9 +2.2 +3.0 -5.5 -0.3 -0.5 +3.0

Flows by age; standardised**; not seasonally adjusted,

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week pe § The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are aff over, cease to be part of the computerised records. table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by age and sex

GREAT BRITAIN	Age grou	qu								
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Allages
MALE Unemployment rates§ (per cent) January 1986 January 1987	24·9 21·4	24·9 21·7	20·1 18·9	15-3 15-1	12·8 12·5	10·5 10·5	11-4 11-4	17·4 17·6	7·4 7·5	14·1 13·6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	14·8 13·3 -1·5	9·8 9·6 -0·2	7·3 7·6 +0·3	4·9 5·1 +0·2	3·8 3·9 +0·1	3·0 3·0	2·8 2·8	2·9 2·9	2.7 2.6 -0.1	4·5 4·5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed: October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	50∙0 53∙0 +3∙0	36·8 41·3 +4·5	31·9 36·1 +4·2	28-5 31-5 +3-0	25·5 28·1 +2·6	23.7 26.7 +3.0	19·3 21·6 +2·3	14·7 17·0 +2·3	41·0 39·5 -1·5	27-7 30·3 +2·6
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		All ages
FEMALE Unemployment rates § (per cent) January 1986 January 1987	18·7 16·5	20·6 18·0	15·3 14·3	13·2 12·9	8·5 8·5	4·8 4·9	5·8 6·0	6·0 6·2		9-4 9-1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	11.7 10.4 -1.3	8·7 8·1 -0·6	6·6 6·5 -0·1	5·1 5·1	3·4 3·4	1.9 2.0 +0.1	1.5 1.6 +0.1	0.8 0.9 +0.1		3.7 3.7 —
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	52·9 54·6 +1·7	43·0 47·6 +4·6	41·2 45·8 +4·6	39·5 43·6 +4·1	40·5 44·0 +3·5	38·7 42·6 +3·9	23·7 26·9 +3·2	10·9 14·2 +3·3		37·6 41·0 +3·4
MALE AND FEMALE Unemployment rates §** (per cent) January 1986 January 1987	21.8 18.9	22·9 20·0	18·1 17·0	14·5 14·3	11·2 11·1	8·1 8·2	9∙0 9∙1	10-6 10-7		12-2 11-8
Likelihood of becoming unemployed‡ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	13·3 11·9 -1·4	9·3 8·9 -0·4	7·0 7·1 +0·1	5·0 5·1 +0·1	3.6 3.7 +0.1	2·5 2·6 +0·1	2·2 2·3 +0·1	2·1 2·1		4:2 4:2 —
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed§ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Chance	51-2 53-6 +2-4	39·4 44·0 +4·6	35-3 39-6 +4-3	32·4 35·8 +3·4	29·7 32·6 +2·9	27·4 30·8 +3·4	20·5 23·1 +2·6	19·4 21·0 +1·6		30-8 33-7 +2-9

These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
 The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment, the unemployed and self employed and HM Forces.
 The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.
 While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
 The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are now expressed as a percentage of the whole working population and the rates are consistent with tables 2-1 to 2-3 and 2-23.

2.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Median* duration of unemployment by age and sex (weeks)

GREAT BRITAIN	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE Completed spells (computerised records only) October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	7·1 7·3 +0·2	11.7 11.5 -0.2	12·6 12·7 +0·1	12·1 12·8 +0·7	12·2 13·5 +1·3	11·2 12·8 +1·6	10·7 12·1 +1·4	11-9 12-2 +0-3	21.5 21.4 -0.1	11-3 11-9 +0·6
Uncompleted spells (all records) January 1986 January 1987 Change	16·4 16·8 +0·4	23·0 22·2 -0·8	30·8 28·2 -2·6	41·8 40·6 -1·2	49·9 50·1 +0·2	56·9 58·2 +1·3	68·8 68·3 -0·5	86·4 88·7 +2·3	27·1 28·7 +1·6	40-2 40-9 +0-7
FEMALE Completed spells (computerised records only) October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	7·0 7·4 +0·4	10·0 10·6 +0·6	12·4 12·6 +0·2	17·1 18·9 +1·8	14·5 16·8 +2·3	9·8 11·1 +1·3	10·1 11·8 +1·7	11.8 12.7 +0.9	39∙9 39∙5 –0∙4	11.0 11.9 +0.9
Uncompleted spells (all records) January 1986 January 1987 Change	15-9 16-5 +0-6	22-3 22-4 +0-1	24·7 24·4 -0·3	25·5 25·8 +0·3	26·0 26·9 +0·9	29·3 30·9 +1·6	51.6 53.6 +2.0	90·5 96·1 +5·6	169·3 179·4 +10·1	26.8 28.1 +1.3
MALE AND FEMALE Completed spells (computerised records only) October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	7·1 7·3 +0·2	10·9 11·0 +0·1	12·5 12·6 +0·1	13·7 15·3 +1·6	12·8 14·8 +2·0	10·7 12·2 +1·5	10·5 12·0 +1·5	11.8 12.3 +0.5	21.7 21.7	11-2 11-9 +0-7
Uncompleted spelis (all records) January 1986 January 1987 Change	16·2 16·7 +0·5	22.7 22.3 -0.4	28·0 26·3 -1·7	33-6 33-4 -0-2	39·0 39·4 +0·4	46·3 47·3 +1·0	63·1 63·6 +0·5	87·4 90·6 +3·2	27.7 29.2 +1.5	35-0 35-8 +0-8

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

Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by 2.23 region and sex

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE Unemployment rates (per cent) § January 1986 January 1987	10·2 9·7	11·2 10·8	10·3 10·0	11.5 10.9	16·2 15·4	13·2 12·9	16·4 16·0	18·1 17·4	21.5 20.6	18·1 16·7	17·7 18·2	14·1 13·6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Charge	3.8 3.7 -0.1	3.5 3.5	4·3 4·3	4.5 4.6 +0.1	4·0 4·0	4·3 4·4 +0·1	5·2 4·9 -0·3	4·8 4·9 +0·1	5·9 6·3 +0·4	5·3 5·3	5·5 5·9 +0·4	4·5 4·5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986- January 1987 Change	33·1 36·4 +3·3	29·8 33·0 +3·2	34·1 36·2 +2·1	33·7 38·0 +4·3	22.7 25.5 +2.8	27·2 29·4 +2·2	26·2 28·2 +2·0	23·8 26·6 +2·8	23·9 27·3 +3·4	25·0 30·0 +5·0	26·9 26·6 -0·3	27·7 30·3 +2·6
FEMALE Unemployment rates (per cent) § January 1986 January 1987	7·2 6·8	7.3 7.1	8·4 8·1	9·7 9·2	11.5 11.1	9·4 9·3	10·7 10·4	10.7 10.1	12·6 11·6	11·4 10·7	10·8 10·9	9·4 9·1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	3·1 3·0 -0·1	3.0 2.9 -0.1	3-8 3-7 -0-1	4·2 4·2	3.6 3.6	3.7 3.8 +0.1	4·0 3·9 -0·1	3·9 3·8 -0·1	4·3 4·1 -0·2	4·4 4·3 -0·1	4·4 4·4	3.7 3.6 -0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	42·3 45·9 +3·6	39·8 43·5 +3·7	40·0 45·2 +5·2	39·5 44·8 +5·3	32·0 35·3 +3·3	38·2 41·1 +2·9	36·0 39·2 +3·2	35·2 38·7 +3·5	32·7 37·5 +4·8	36·9 42·0 +5·1	37·3 37·4 +0·1	37·6 41·0 3·4
MALE AND FEMALE Unemployment rates § January 1986 January 1987	9∙0 8∙5	9.6 9.3	9·5 9·3	10-8 10-2	14·4 13·8	11.7 11.4	14∙1 13∙8	15·0 14·3	17·9 16·9	15·4 14·3	14·8 15·1	12·2 11·8
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	3·5 3·4 -0·1	3.3 3.3	4·1 4·1	4·4 4·4	3.9 3.9	4·1 4·1	4·7 4·5 -0·2	4·4 4·5 +0·1	5·2 5·4 +0·2	4·9 4·9	5·1 5·2 +0·1	4·2 4·1 -0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	36·1 39·6 +3·5	32·9 36·2 +3·3	36·2 39·4 +3·2	35-8 40-5 +4-7	25·6 28·5 +2·9	30·8 33·3 2·5	29·2 31·5 +2·3	27·3 30·2 +2·9	26·4 30·2 +3·8	28·5 32·9 +4·4	30·1 29·9 -0·2	30·8 33·7 +2·9

botnote to table 2-21. botnote to table 2-21. cotnote to table 2-21. uded in the South East. botnote to table 2-1 and 2-2.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24 Median* duration of unemployment by region and sex

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	d Great Britain
MALE Completed spells (computerised records only) October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	9·9 10·6 +0·7	11·4 12·5 +1·1	8·1 8·9 +0·8	9·8 10·2 +0·4	14·4 15·9 +1·5	10·9 11·9 +1·0	11·3 12·0 +0·7	13·7 14·3 +0·6	12·2 12·5 +0·3	12·4 14·2 +1·8	11.9 12.1 +0.2	11·3 11·9 +0·6
Uncompleted spells (all records) January 1986 January 1987 Change	34·4 36·1 +1·7	39·4 41·3 +1·9	27.5 29.0 +1.5	28·2 29·3 +1·1	54·4 53·9 -0·5	40·2 39·5 -0·7	38·4 44·7 +6·3	50·3 49·4 -0·9	48·8 47·3 –1·5	40·9 41·4 +0·5	40·4 38·2 -2·2	40·2 40·9 +0·7
FEMALE Completed spells (computerised records only) October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	9·4 10·6 +1·2	10·3 11·3 +1·0	9·2 10·3 +1·1	9.7 10.6 +0.9	13·6 15·2 +1·6	11.4 12.3 +0.9	11.9 12.8 +0.9	11.7 12.3 +0.6	13·0 14·6 +1·6	11·1 11·7 +0·6	11.9 12.4 +0.5	11.0 11.9 +0.9
Uncompleted spells (all records) January 1986 January 1987 Change	25·0 26·4 +1·4	26·8 28·7 +1·9	23.6 24.7 +1.1	23·5 24·4 +0·9	32·9 33·7 +0·8	26·7 27·3 +0·6	27.7 29.5 +1.8	29.6 30.7 +1.1	30.6 31.9 +1.3	25-8 25-7 -0-1	25-8 27-1 +1-3	26·8 28·1 +1·3
MALE AND FEMALE Completed spells (computerised records only) October 1985-January 1986 October 1986-January 1987 Change	9.7 10.6 +0.9	11.0 12.1 +1.1	8.5 9.5 +1.0	9·7 10·4 +0·7	14-1 15-6 +1-5	11.1 12.1 +1.0	11.5 12.3 +0.8	12.7 13.3 +0.6	12·5 12·9 +0·4	11·9 12·8 +0·9	11.9 12.2 +0.3	11-2 11-9 +0-7
Uncompleted spells (all records) January 1986 January 1987 Change	30·6 32·3 +1·7	34·9 36·6 +1·7	25.5 26.8 +1.3	25·7 26·7 +1·0	45·5 45·4	34·6 34·6	34·5 38·2 +3·7	41.5 41.7 +0.2	41·1 40·7 +0·4	35·2 35·3 +0·1	35·0 34·3 -0·7	35·0 35·8 +0·8
* See footnotes to table 2-22.												

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.30

2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age*: Oct 10, 1986 to Jan 8, 1987

GREAT BRITAIN	Age gro	oups												
unemployment in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All
MALE Inflow	24.8	31.5	37.0	38.0	168.1	101.4	69.9	60.3	48.2	40.1	37.5	36.6	26.0	719-3
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39	2·4 1·8 2·8 3·1 4·6 2·2 0·9	2.9 2.3 2.9 2.5 4.4 5.6	3.0 2.2 3.5 3.1 2.7 4.8 5.9 3.1	2.7 2.1 2.7 2.2 3.9 5.8 2.8 2.8	11.8 9.5 15.1 11.4 8.8 16.6 25.7 12.4 7.0	6.9 5.7 8.5 6.2 4.9 8.9 12.3 6.3 4.2	4.5 3.9 5.7 4.2 3.2 5.9 8.0 4.4	4.1 3.5 5.1 3.6 2.7 5.0 6.9 3.7 2.6	3·1 2·8 4·1 3·1 2·3 4·2 5·4 2·9	2.5 2.3 3.3 2.4 1.9 3.3 4.5 2.3	2·0 1·9 2·7 2·0 1·6 2·9 4·0 2·2	1.8 1.6 2.4 1.7 1.4 2.5 3.6 2.3 1.8	1.6 2.3 1.6 1.3 2.0 3.2 2.4 2.3	49: 41: 62: 47: 38: 68: 92: 48: 92:
over 39 and up to 52 over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		1.1 0.3 0.1	1.8 1.2 0.9 0.6	1.7 1.1 0.9 1.2 0.3	6·4 4·3 4·0 5·1 5·9	4·0 2·4 2·9 3·3 5·1	2.7 1.6 2.1 2.4 3.9	2.1 1.4 1.6 2.1 3.5	1.7 1.0 1.2 1.6 2.9	1.4 0.9 1.1 1.3 2.7	1·3 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·4	1.7 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2	5·4 0·7 0·2 0·2 0·1	31- 15- 15- 18- 25-
Duration not available	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.8	10.0	6.5	8.2	1.4	3.7	8.0	15.3	4.9	62
All	21.6	29.2	35-3	33-0	145-9	91.5	62·2	56-0	39.7	35-4	31.6	37.3	29.9	648
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	3034	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over		All
EMALE	19.2	23.8	28.3	26.3	106.4	62.8	35.3	28.0	22.8	18.4	14.4	11.0		396
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 6 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 26 and up to 39	1.9 1.3 2.1 2.1 2.1 3.2 1.7 0.8 0.1	2·1 1·6 2·8 2·4 2·0 3·6 4·2 2·2 1·0	2·3 2·1 3·3 3·0 2·6 4·6 5·0 2·1 1·4	2·1 1·9 2·9 2·2 1·8 3·3 4·8 2·0 1·4	8.0 7.3 11.3 6.6 11.6 18.2 8.2 6.0	4.3 3.7 5.8 4.2 3.3 6.0 8.8 5.4 5.2	2.6 2.5 3.5 2.5 1.9 3.5 5.1 3.0 2.8	2·4 2·2 3·3 2·0 1·6 2·7 3·8 2·1 1·6	2.0 1.7 2.4 1.6 1.2 2.0 2.8 1.5 1.2	1.5 1.2 1.8 1.1 0.9 1.5 2.1 1.3 0.9	1.1 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.7 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.7	0.8 0.6 1.0 0.6 0.5 1.0 1.2 0.8 0.9		31 27 41 30 25 44 59 30 23
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		0·9 0·3 0·1	1·4 0·9 0·6 0·5	1.6 0.9 0.8 1.0 0.2	7.6 2.7 2.3 2.8 3.3	8.8 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3	4·3 1·3 1·2 1·0 0·8	2·0 0·8 0·7 0·7 0·6	1·3 0·6 0·6 0·6 0·6	1·1 0·5 0·6 0·7 0·9	0.8 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0·3 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1		30 10 9 9
Duration not available	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	6.4	3.0	4.5	1.2	2.3	4.0	1.9		27
All	16.0	23.9	30.6	27.1	105.7	69-1	39-1	31.1	21.5	18-4	14.9	10.7		408

20 Flows and completed durations by region: Oct 10, 1986 to Jan 8, 1987 THOUSAND

Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE	197.5	90.3	23.9	56-2	61.3	46-9	68.1	88.4	52.0	39.3	85.7	719-3
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 4 and up to 6 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 12 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 26 and up to 52	17-1 12-1 19-3 14-3 11-2 19-3 26-5 13-2 8-5	7.8 4.9 8.3 6.0 4.9 8.7 12.8 6.9 4.3	1.6 1.7 2.3 1.7 1.2 2.1 2.6 1.3 0.8	4·3 3·1 5·0 4·1 3·2 5·6 7·1 3·5 2·2	3.6 3.3 4.9 3.9 3.3 5.8 8.7 4.8 3.1	2·9 2·8 4·0 2·9 2·3 4·2 5·7 2·9 1·8	4.6 4.1 5.8 4.4 3.6 6.7 8.6 4.6 2.9	5·4 4·7 7·2 5·6 4·6 8·5 12·0 6·5 4·2	3·1 3·1 4·2 3·3 2·7 4·9 6·2 3·5 2·2	2·2 1·9 3·0 2·5 2·1 3·9 5·0 2·8 1·9	4.5 4.4 6.4 5.1 4.3 7.7 10.4 5.2 3.3	49·2 41·0 62·1 47·7 38·5 68·8 92·7 48·5 30·9
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	8·2 4·1 4·3 4·7 5·6	4·1 2·4 2·5 2·8 3·3	0·9 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5	2·3 1·0 0·9 1·0 1·2	3·3 1·7 1·7 2·1 3·4	2·0 1·0 1·2 1·6	3·3 1·5 1·4 1·8 2·4	4·2 2·2 2·2 2·8 4·2	2·3 1·2 1·2 1·5 2·2	1.8 1.0 0.9 1.2 1.8	3·1 1·7 1·7 1·8 2·2	31.4 15.7 15.6 18.4 25.2
Duration not available	19-2	11.5	1.6	5.4	6.1	3.5	5.9	7.7	3.6	3.5	6.4	62.9
All	187-6	91.3	19.3	49.7	59.8	39.7	61.7	82.0	45.1	35.6	68·1	648.7
FEMALE Inflow	111.7	50.3	13.6	34.0	34.6	27.1	35.7	50·0	22.7	21.2	46-2	396-8
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 28 and up to 52	10-7 8-0 13-2 9-2 7-2 12-5 16-9 8-2 6-0	4.7 3.2 5.7 4.0 3.3 5.7 8.0 3.9 2.7	1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 0.8 1.5 1.8 1.0 0.7	2.6 2.1 3.6 2.8 2.2 3.8 4.7 2.2 1.7	2.2 2.3 3.2 2.6 2.2 4.1 5.7 3.0 2.3	1.9 2.0 2.8 2.1 1.7 2.9 4.1 2.1 1.7	2.7 2.5 3.5 2.7 2.2 4.0 5.4 2.9 2.2	3.7 3.4 5.3 3.8 3.2 5.4 7.4 4.0 3.1	1.7 1.5 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.6 3.4 2.1 1.6	1.6 1.4 2.1 1.8 1.5 2.6 3.2 1.6 1.2	2.9 2.9 4.1 3.3 2.6 4.6 6.7 3.4 2.6	31.2 27.2 41.5 30.9 25.1 44.0 59.2 30.4 23.0
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	8.6 2.6 2.4 2.2 1.9	3.5 1.3 1.2 1.2 1.1	1.0 0.3 0.2 0.2	2·5 0·8 0·6 0·6 0·4	3·2 1·2 1·1 1·1 1·0	2·3 0·7 0·6 0·5	3.0 1.1 0.9 0.9 0.8	3.6 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.2	1·9 0·8 0·7 0·7 0·7	1·4 0·6 0·5 0·5	3.0 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.7	30.6 10.6 9.6 9.1 8.0
Duration not available	8.3	4.6	0.8	3.1	2.5	1.5	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.6	2.7	27.6
All	118.0	54.1	13.3	33.5	37.9	27.5	37.3	51.4	24.5	22.1	42.5	408-0

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,70
	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,03
	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,41
	58,345	34,078	4,105	23,777	40,413	23,239	26 570	37 935	25 727	203,059	11 441	30 164	245 44
	34 926	23,601	3 585	13,615	29,803	17 660	33 319	35 784	24.834	193 526	15 027	26 424	234.97
	39,133	24,737	5,001	13,534	22,530	20,096	25,887	39,719	19,471	185,371	9,902	29,568	224,84
4	10,106	6,332	782	4,786	6,468	5,256	12,630	11,540	6,871	58,439	6,018	6,512	70,96
1	1,289	6.257	663	4,847	9,445	7,090	6,693	9,266	5,047	54,340	3,246	7,180	64,76
2	9,308	6,110	1,193	3,207	5,894	4,043	8,507	9,100	4,746	46,498	2,611	9,377	58,48
3	10,788	7,169	1,142	2,473	3,883	4,379	5,733	9,372	4,754	42,524	2,425	7,081	52,03
4	7,248	5,201	2,003	3,007	3,308	4,584	4,954	11,981	4,924	42,009	1,620	5,930	49,55
eb	3,696	2,216	225	917	2,523	1,957	1,931	3,124	1,389	15,762	952	2,263	18,97
ar	4,301	2,180	274	2,590	4,144	2,146	2,467	3,900	1,849	21,671	1,335	3,007	26,01
or	2,856	1,604	190	916	1,446	1,035	2,513	2,576	1,497	13,024	782	3,412	17,21
ay	3,258	2,103	514	1,460	2,643	1,470	3,123	2,331	1,660	16,459	908	2,508	19,87
ine	3,694	2,403	489	831	1,805	2,538	2,071	4,193	1,594	18 264	1 059	3,457	21,39
ly	3 584	2,710	243	602	1 106	1 111	1 628	1 953	1 259	11 486	773	2,042	14 52
apt	3 123	1,929	446	909	828	724	1,780	3.090	1.874	12,724	593	1,971	15.33
ct.	2,430	1.645	663	1.923	1,136	1,486	2.022	4,661	2.012	16.333	284	2.574	19,19
v	2,134	1,612	919	653	1,049	869	1,308	3,412	1,097	11,441	841	1,352	13,63
ec	2,684	1,935	421	431	1,123	2,229	1,624	3,908	1,815	14,235	495	2,004	16,73
an†	2,222	1,814	190	593	832	2,860	1,842	1,655	927	11,121	333	1,695	13,14
eb†	2,889	1,910	100	342	971	1,901	2,016	2,535	1,322	12,076	317	1,026	13,41
ar	2,687	1,095	144	761	660	2,129	1,814	1,919	1,553	11,667	437	1,228	13,33

** Inc † See

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.31

	Dimoion	or Group	1985	1986	1985	1986				1987	-	
Asigniture forestry and fishing		01.02	372	422	Q4	- <u>Q1</u>	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan	Feb	Mar
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	372	422	43	27	189 189	93 93	113	39	8	8
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	28,301 99 1,301 0 660 30,361	15,087 2,569 1,446 33 566 19,701	13,173 0 461 0 279 13,913	4,339 3 187 0 150 4,679	4,210 984 398 0 55 5,647	3,255 1,175 375 0 251 5,056	3,283 407 486 33 110 4,319	2,971 35 65 33 10 3,114	2,272 0 50 32 13 2,367	3,777 0 55 32 49 3,913
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral		21,23 22 24 25 26	467 5,653 4,486 4,228 1,394	194 6,897 4,162 4,861 37	327 1,604 1,368 1,326 90	39 3,422 980 1,777 0	40 1,160 1,118 1,159 11	25 1,305 1,118 926 26	90 1,010 946 999 0	0 191 152 345 0	0 249 188 209 0	30 208 290 82 0
products and chemicals	2		16,228	16,151	4,715	6,218	3,488	3,400	3,045	688	646	610
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		30 31 32	2,523 10,922 22,210	2,625 6,588 25,685	258 4,154 6,546	503 2,193 7,858	699 2,126 7,122	575 1,206 5,967	848 1,063 4,738	286 401 1,036	555 734 847	142 126 906
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of arcospace and other		33 34 35	2,064 20,711 9,448	2,456 14,983 11,090	460 5,596 3,029	1,146 5,100 2,609	501 3,690 3,994	314 3,014 1,539	495 3,179 2,948	15 578 378	0 958 571	186 2,053 471
transport equipment		36 37	4,516	3,683	1,147	1,186	549	937	1,011	182	171	181
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3	0.	73,740	68,041	21,523	20.738	19.037	13,736	14.530	2.892	3.941	4.126
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	16,438 4,849 6,904 3,776 6,130 9,570 47,667	13,244 5,744 5,711 2,524 9,173 4,957 41,353	5,250 693 1,276 874 2,104 1,928 12,125	3,521 1,149 1,420 1,172 1,068 1,772 10,102	3,782 1,885 1,514 701 2,705 1,161 11,748	3.267 1,562 1,500 481 3,104 1,158 11,072	2,674 1,148 1,277 170 2,296 866 8,431	1,413 195 191 80 185 230 2,294	775 316 100 550 229 255 2,225	890 225 185 26 414 117 1,857
Construction Construction	5	50	17,885 17,885	17,759 17,759	5,835 5,835	5,282 5,282	3,456 3,456	3,947 3,947	5,074 5,074	999 999	1,006 1,006	903 903
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	7,254 11,350 2,973 1,427 23,004	6,528 12,052 3,546 966 23,092	2,172 1,809 696 721 5,398	1,691 3,869 802 391 6,753	1,912 3,046 417 214 5,589	1,484 3,972 524 239 6,219	1,441 1,165 1,803 122 4,531	795 553 101 0 1,449	239 469 891 77 1,676	187 724 57 13 981
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	6,276 417 6,693	16,154 701 16,855	2,053 165 2,218	2,924 435 3,359	3,581 111 3,692	3,379 36 3,415	6,270 119 6,389	367 98 465	793 52 845	102 99 201
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	5,076	4,047	1,639	1,483	1.010	893	661	181	191	252
Services and leasing	8		5,076	4,047	1,639	1,483	1,010	893	661	181	191	252
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99, 00	7,388 4,080 2,483 13,951	8,810 6,097 2,513 17,420	1,497 1,242 821 3,560	3,101 2,086 938 6,125	2,144 1,499 987 4,630	2,417 1,477 305 4,199	1,148 1,035 283 2,466	303 406 319 1,028	270 186 58 514	379 22 80 481
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		167,996 137,635 48,724 234,977	145,246 125,545 61,414 224,841	52,276 38,363 12,815 70,969	41,737 37,058 17,720 64,766	39,920 34,273 14,921 58,486	33,264 28,208 14,726 52,030	30,325 26,006 14,047 49,559	8,988 5,874 3,123 13,149	9,179 6,812 3,226 13,419	10,506 6,593 1,915 13,332

Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.
I Provisional figures as th March 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total Great Britain is projected to be about 14,000 in January and 15,000 in February.

3.1 VACANCIES

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

UNITED	Unfilled va	cancies		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	3
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
1982 1983 Annual 1984 averages 1985 1986	113·9 137·3 150·2 162·1 188·7			166.0 181.7 193.9 201.6 212.3		165-0 179-5 193-7 200-4 208-2		127·7 137·0 149·8 154·5 157·3	
1985 Mar 8	156-9	1.9	0.7	201.1	-0.3	198-9	-0.3	154.6	-0.4
Mar 29*	162-1	5·2	2.5	193-9	0·1	188·7	-1.8	141·2	-3·2
May 3*	161-9	-0·2	2.3	195-5	-0·3	188·9	-1.5	141·5	-3·1
Jun 7	162-8	0·9	2.0	204-1	1·0	2·3·5	1.5	157·7	1·0
Jul 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	161-6 162-7 165-7	-1.2 -1.2 3.0	0-2 0-3 1-0	204·1 207·4 204·0	3·4 4·0	205·5 205·9 202·3	5·6 5·3 0·4	159∙0 160∙7 157∙0	5·9 6·4 0·2
Oct 4	169-9	4·1	2·8	210·2	2·0	207·1	0·5	160·1	0·4
Nov 8	168-6	-1·2	2·0	207·2	-0·1	206·4	0·2	160·4	-0·1
Dec 6	163-5	-5·1	-0·7	203·0	-0·3	208·7	2·1	161·2	1·4
1986 Jan 3	162-8	-0.7	-2·4	179·6	-10·2	181·9	-8·4	140·8	-6·4
Feb 7	167-2	4.4	-0·5	206·5	-0·2	202·7	-1·2	156·5	-1·3
Mar 7	169-5	2.4	2·0	204·6	0·5	201·5	-2·4	156·0	-1·7
Apr 4	170-2	0.6	2·5	206·3	8-9	205·1	7·7	156-0	5·1
May 2	172-1	1.9	1·6	207·8	0-4	206·2	1·2	156-1	-0·1
Jun 6	184-4	12.2	5·0	208·5	1-3	198·0	-1·2	149-9	-2·0
Jul 4	193-2	8·9	7∙7	215·3	3.0	205·4	0·1	154·5	0·5
Aug 8	201-1	7·9	9∙7	218·1	3.4	209·8	1·2	156·8	0·2
Sept 5	206-4	5·3	7∙3	224·4	5.3	215·0	5·7	160·5	3·5
Oct 3	212-8	6·4	6·5	226·6	3-8	220-7	5·1	164·5	3·3
Nov 7	215-2	2·4	4·7	227·8	3-2	224-0	4·7	167·3	3·5
Dec 5	210-0	-5·2	1·2	222·1	-0-8	227-9	4·3	168·4	2·6
1987 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	210·3 207·1	0·3 -3·2	-0.8 -2.7 0.2	213·5 209·2 233·7	-4·4 -6·2 3·9	213·6 211·9 229·6	-2·4 -4·0 0·6	158-6 158-2 170-5	-2·0 -3·0 0·7

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about ½ of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.
* The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May 1985 because of a change in MSC's Employment Divisions administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.
** See note to table 3·2.

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: vac

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

															THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1985	Mar 8	61.4	26.8	5.6	15.0	11.7	8-4	8.4	15.2	7.3	8.1	14.3	155-2	1.6	156.9
	Mar 29*	62·7	27·1	5·9	15·8	12·3	8.8	9·2	15·9	8·0	7·9	14·2	160-4	1.7	162·1
	May 3*	63·3	27·0	6·0	15·9	12·2	8.9	8·4	15·7	8·0	7·6	14·3	160-1	1.7	161·8
	Jun 7	63·7	27·3	5·9	15·7	12·2	9.3	8·8	15·6	7·8	7·8	14·3	161-1	1.7	162·8
	Jul 5	61·3	25·9	5·8	16·4	11.7	9·1	9·2	15·8	7·8	8·1	14·7	160-0	1.6	161·6
	Aug 2	62·0	25·9	6·1	17·0	11.9	9·1	8·6	16·1	7·8	8·1	14·5	161-2	1.5	162·7
	Sep 6	62·0	26·1	6·0	16·6	12.8	9·2	8·7	17·0	8·3	8·1	14·9	164-1	1.6	165·7
	Oct 4	64·1	26·5	6·1	17·6	13∙6	9·4	8·8	17·2	8-5	8·4	15·0	168-3	1.6	169·9
	Nov 8	63·5	26·6	5·8	17·9	13∙3	9·3	9·0	16·8	8-4	8·4	14·6	167-0	1.6	168·6
	Dec 6	61·0	25·8	5·5	17·0	13∙0	9·1	9·2	16·7	8-0	8·6	13·8	161-8	1.7	163·5
1986	Jan 3	60·3	25.6	5·5	16·1	13∙0	9·3	9·1	16·7	8·1	8·5	14∙0	161·0	1.8	162·8
	Feb 7	6211	26.2	5·4	17·4	13∙4	9·5	9·0	17·3	8·3	8·3	14∙6	165·2	2.0	167·2
	Mar 7	63·0	27.0	5·5	18·0	13∙5	9·5	9·1	16·7	8·4	8·5	15∙5	167·6	2.0	169·5
	Apr 4	63·2	26.7	5·5	18·3	13·3	9·7	9.6	16·8	8·5	8·1	15·4	167·9	2·2	170·2
	May 2	63·5	26.8	5·4	17·3	13·9	9·5	10.4	17·3	8·7	8·5	16·0	170·0	2·0	172·1
	Jun 6	67·1	27.5	6·0	19·0	14·9	10·1	11.3	18·8	9·1	9·2	16·9	182·4	2·0	184·4
	Jul 4	71·4	29.7	6·4	18·7	16·0	10.6	11.5	19·7	9.6	9·7	17·6	191-2	2·0	193·2
	Aug 8	74·8	31.6	6·5	18·4	16·9	11.0	12.4	20·3	10.9	10·2	17·6	199-0	2·1	201·1
	Sep 5	77·9	33.0	6·6	18·8	17·0	11.2	12.7	20·3	10.8	10·8	17·5	204-4	2·0	206·4
	Oct 3	80·8	34·1	7·3	18·8	17·9	11.6	13·6	21·3	11.8	11·1	16∙6	210.7	2·1	212·8
	Nov 7	83·1	35·1	6·9	19·0	17·5	11.4	14·0	21·7	12.0	10·6	16∙9	213.1	2·1	215·2
	Dec 5	82·1	35·9	7·2	17·9	17·3	10.5	13·2	21·4	11.5	10·5	16∙5	208.1	1·9	210·0
1987	Jan 9	81-8	36·5	6.7	17·4	17·4	10.6	13·6	21.8	11.4	10·4	17·1	208-2	1·9	210·3
	Feb 6	78-5	35·4	6.7	17·6	17·9	10.8	13·8	20.9	10.9	10·7	17·2	205-0	2·1	207·1
	Mar 6	80-7	35·5	7.2	18·5	17·5	10.4	14·6	21.6	10.7	10·0	17·5	208-6	2·0	210·6

See notes to table 3·1.
 Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
 included in South East.
 The seasonal adjustments to the vacancies series, including flows and placings in table 3·1 were revised in October 1986.

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VACANCIES 3.3 Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices 3.3

THOUSAND

-		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacanci 1983 1984 1985	ies at Jobcen Annual averages	tres: total 52.9 62.5 65.6	(including C 22.9 27.5 28.2	ommunity 5·3 5·8 6·3	Programme 13·6 14·8 17·8	e vacancies) 11.5 12.5 14.5	8.7 8.8 9.8	10.5 10.3 10.7 14.1	15·3 16·6 18·1 22·6	7.5 8.2 9.7	7.8 8.2 9.3 12.2	17·1 16·5 17·0 19·8	150·2 164·1 178·7 216·0	1.2 1.5 1.6 2.0	151-4 165-6 180-3 218-0
1986 J	lar7	75·6 62·1	32·4 26·9	5.7	19.9	15.8	10.5	10.6	18.6	11.2	10.7	18.1	183.1	1.9	185.0
1980 M Al M Ju	pr4 lay2 un6	66·8 70·5 78·3	28·3 30·1 32·5	6·2 6·2 7·2	21.9 22.1 24.3	15·8 16·7 18·4	11.1 11.1 11.9	11.5 13.3 15.0	20·1 21·6 24·6	11.8 12.3 13.2	11.0 11.9 12.8	19·3 20·6 21·8	195·5 206·4 227·5	2·2 2·2 2·2	197·7 208·5 229·7
Ju Ai Si	ul 4 ug 8 ep 5	80·1 80·8 88·7	33·1 33·8 37·6	7·5 7·3 8·0	23.6 22.2 23.5	19·4 20·6 21·9	12·0 12·4 13·0	15·3 15·5 16·9	24·7 24·5 26·0	14·0 15·0 15·9	13·7 13·8 14·8	22.7 22.2 22.4	232·9 234·4 251·1	2·2 2·2 2·1	235-0 236-5 253-2
OND	oct 3 lov 7 lec 5	93·4 89·5 81·3	41·3 39·7 36·0	8·4 7·6 7·1	22.8 21.5 18.4	22·8 22·0 20·4	13·8 13·2 11·2	18·3 17·5 15·1	26·9 25·5 23·1	16·7 16·3 14·4	14·6 13·0 12·3	21·4 20·1 18·2	259.0 246.2 221.6	2·1 2·0 1·7	261.1 248.2 223.3
1987 Ja Fi M	an 9 eb 6 Iar 6	78·7 76·2 79·7	35·8 35·1 35·4	6.6 6.6 7.4	17·4 18·2 20·2	19-6 20-0 19-7	10·9 11·0 11·4	15·4 15·3 16·3	23·1 22·4 23·7	14·1 13·5 13·6	12·1 12·2 12·1	18·5 18·6 19·8	216·4 214·1 224·1	1.8 2.0 2.0	218-1 216-0 226-1
Commu 1983 1984 1985	Annual averages	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	cies†† 0·8 1·5 1·6 2·4	0·2 0·3 0·5	0.9 1.2 1.7 3.0	1.9 1.8 2.3 3.2	0.7 0.7 0.8 1.3	1.8 2.0 2.0 2.8	2.0 2.1 2.0 3.6	1.7 1.6 1.9 3.6	0.9 0.9 1.3 2.8	1.7 1.7 2.4 3.6	14·0 15·4 18·2 29·2	0·3 0·4 0·6	14·0 15·7 18·6 29·9
1986 J	Mar 7	4.0	2.1	0.6	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.4	24.8	0.7	25.5
A N Ji	npr 4 May 2 un 6	4·2 4·5 5·0	2·0 2·2 2·4	0.6 0.6 0.7	2.8 3.2 3.2	2.7 2.8 3.0	1.1 1.3 1.4	2·3 2·7 3·1	2.8 3.1 4.2	3.0 3.3 3.8	2·3 2·7 2·7	3.5 3.5 3.5	25·2 27·6 30·5	0·8 0·8 0·7	26.0 28.4 31.2
Ji A S	ul 4 Nug 8 Sep 5	5.5 5.2 5.4	2·7 2·6 2·7	0·7 0·6 0·7	3·4 3·2 3·4	3·3 3·4 3·8	1·3 1·4 1·4	3·1 3·1 3·5	4.5 4.5 4.7	3·9 4·1 4·1	3·4 3·2 3·6	3·9 4·2 4·0	32·9 32·8 34·7	0·7 0·7 0·6	33.7 33.5 35.3
UZD	Oct 3 Nov 7 Dec 5	5·7 5·3 4·8	3·1 2·9 2·6	0·7 0·7 0·7	3·4 3·2 2·8	3.5 3.6 3.7	1.4 1.4 1.3	3.6 3.2 2.6	4.5 3.8 3.1	4·4 4·3 3·8	3.5 3.1 2.8	3.6 3.0 3.2	34·3 31·7 28·6	0.6 0.4 0.4	34·9 32·2 29·0
1987 J F N	lan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	4·8 4·7 4·1	2.5 2.4 2.1	0.7 0.6 0.6	2·9 2·8 2·5	3.6 3.2 2.9	1.4 1.2 1.2	2·7 2·5 2·3	3·4 3·1 2·8	3.8 3.5 3.1	2·7 2·4 2·2	3·9 3·4 3·1	29·6 27·4 25·0	0·4 0·5 0·4	30·1 27·9 25·4
Total ex 1983 1984 1985 1985	Annual averages	50.8 59.4 62.3 70.8	rogramme va 22·1 26·0 26·6 30·0	5-1 5-4 5-8 6-2	12·7 13·6 16·1 18·1	9·6 10·7 12·2 15·4	8.0 8.1 9.0 10.3	8.7 8.2 8.7 11.3	13·2 14·5 16·0 19·0	5·9 6·6 7·8 9·8	6·8 7·3 8·0 9·5	15·3 14·8 14·6 16·3	136·1 148·6 160·5 186·8	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.4	137·3 149·8 161·7 188·1
1986 N	Mar 7	58.0	24.8	5.2	17.3	12.8	9.3	8.5	16.0	8.2	8.4	14.6	158.3	1.2	159-5
A N J	Apr 4 May 2 Jun 6	62-6 66-1 73-3	26·2 27·9 30·1	5.7 5.6 6.5	19·1 18·9 21·1	13·1 13·8 15·3	10.0 9.9 10.6	9·2 10·6 12·0	17·3 18·5 20·3	8·8 8·9 9·4	8·7 9·2 10·1	15·8 17·1 18·4	170-3 178-7 197-0	1.4 1.4 1.6	171-7 180-1 198-6
J A S	Jul 4 Aug 8 Sep 5	74·7 75·7 83·3	30·4 31·3 34·9	6·9 6·7 7·2	20·2 19·1 20·1	16-2 17-1 18-1	10.6 10.9 11.6	12·2 12·4 13·5	20·2 20·1 21·3	10·1 11·0 11·9	10·2 10·6 11·2	18·7 18·0 18·3	200.0 201.6 216.5	1.4 1.4 1.5	201-4 203-0 218-0
	Oct 3 Nov 7 Dec 5	87·7 84·2 76·5	38-2 36-8 33-4	7·7 6·8 6·4	19·4 18·4 15·6	19·3 18·3 16·7	12·4 11·8 9·9	14·7 14·3 12·5	22·4 21·7 20·0	12·3 12·0 10·7	11·1 9·9 9·5	17·7 17·1 15·0	224.7 214.5 192.9	1.5 1.6 1.3	226-2 216-0 194-3
1987 J F	Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	73·9 71·6 75·6	33·3 32·7 33·2	5·9 6·0 6·9	14·5 15·4 17·7	16·1 16·7 16·8	9.6 9.8 10.2	12·6 12·8 14·0	19-8 19-3 20-9	10·3 10·1 10·5	9·4 9·8 9·9	14·6 15·2 16·7	186·7 186·6 199·1	1.3 1.5 1.6	188-1 188-1 200-7
Vacan 1983	cies at Caree	s Offices 3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4
1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	4·3 6·0 7·6	2·1 3·2 4·4	0·3 0·4 0·4	0.6 0.7 0.7	0·9 1·2 1·2	0·5 0·6 0·7	0∙6 0∙6 0∙6	0.5 0.7 0.8	0·3 0·3 0·3	0.2 0.2 0.2	0·3 0·3 0·3	8.5 10.8 12.8	0.5 0.7 0.6	9:0 11:5 13:4
1986	Mar 7	5.6	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.0	0.5	10·5
ĺ	Apr4 May2 Jun6	5.8 6.3 10.5	3.0 3.1 6.5	0.3 0.4 0.4	0.5	1.0 2.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3 0.5	0.1 0.2	0.3	11·2 17·6	0.6 0.7	11-8 18-3
	Jul 4 Aug 8 Sep 5	10·9 10·0 9·0	7·0 6·3 4·9	0.5 0.4 0.5	0·8 0·7 0·8	1.6 1.5 1.7	0.7 0.6 0.7	0.8 0.7 0.7	1.0 0.9 1.0	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.2 0.2	0.3 0.4 0.3	17-3 16-0 15-3	0.6 0.7	16·5 15·9
ļ	Oct 3 Nov 7 Dec 5	8-4 7-6 7-4	4.6 4.3 4.5	0·4 0·3 0·3	0·7 0·7 0·7	1.2 1.1 1.1	0·8 0·7 0·5	0·7 0·6 0·5	1.0 0.8 0.7	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·3	0·3 0·4 0·3	14-0 12-8 12-0	0.7 0.7 0.6	14.7 13.5 12.5
1987	Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	6·8 7·8 7·8	4·1 5·0 4·6	0·3 0·2 0·3	0.7 0.8 0.9	1.2 1.3 0.8	0·5 0·6 0·7	0·5 0·7 0·8	0.6 0.7 0.8	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·3	11.4 13.2 13.2	0.5 0.6 0.7	11-9 13-8 13-9

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	68	131,400	905,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	49	28,900†	94,000
Continuing from earlier months	19	102,500‡	811.000

Includes 28,300 directly involved.
 Includes 600 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, nor-mally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press.

United Kingdom	Stoppa	ages in pro	gress	
	Februa	nry 1987	12 mor Februa	nths to ry 1987
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	18	99,600	350	357,600
-extra-wage and tringe benefits	4	4,500	27	19,900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	49	14,000
Redundancy questions	7	12,300	93	86,900
Trade union matters	3	1,200	32	45,700
Working conditions and supervision	8	900	148	28,500
Manning and work allocation	15	5.200	227	58.300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	2.800	106	32,800
All causes	68	126,700	1.032	643,800

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of wo (Thou)	orkers	Working days	s lost in all sto	ppages in pr	ogress in per	od (Thou)		
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666† 1,155 1,001 4,583 830† 1,499 2,101†	668† 1,166 1,041 4,608 834† 1,513 2,103†	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oll and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,050	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,071	2,101† 573† 1,436 643 538	2,103† 574† 1,464 791 681	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,923	380 591 22,484 4,143 143	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 897	61 32 66 31 38	41 68 334 50 30	1,675 295 666 197 190	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 625
1985 Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	79 74 85 86 59 86 62 86 96 96 95 48	111 104 105 109 81 105 83 108 125 93 72	88 38 64 38 19 32 30 106 112 68 28	211 199 118 108 73 56 40 197 228 202 186	1,999 442 191 244 162 113 99 286 280 228 220	1,815 231 17 22 4 5 11 20 7 3 1	40 47 42 56 31 34 25 118 98 52 28	4 1 5 1 4 6 3 4	13 1 13 3 1 2 3 1	8 11 46 3 4 6 8 11 43 12 29	119 152 82 151 120 67 53 131 123 159 158
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	75 83 69 112 77 96 82 78 82 78 89 128 88 73	96 116 91 128 98 116 100 92 100 147 106 92	41 42 40 57 40 45 18 26 57 41 88 43	183 188 66 49 64 22 28 67 49 98 50	217 248 184 145 288 170 67 67 154 168 117 99	6 6 16 21 12 5 10 4 11 20 16 16	44 60 88 68 225 102 32 38 110 74 28 26	3 3 2 5 7 1 3 3 	2 3 14 1 - - 7 1 1	10 11 22 17 26 21 6 6 6 39 18 7	151 165 55 21 17 41 15 26 27 43 50
1987 Jan Feb	68 49	81 68	162 29	165 131	883 905	1 15	55 58	2 17	5	785 776	41 34

See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1986 are provisional Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

S44 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Feb	1987	12 mon	ths to Feb	1986
	Stoppa	ges in prog	ress	Stoppag	ges in prog	gress
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
Coal extraction Coke, mineral oil	321	81,100	147,000	190	161,700	332,000
and natural gas	—		-	1	†	+
energy and water	11	2,800	11,000	7	5,200	56,000
and manufacture Mineral processing	6	2,800	72,000	23	7,800	110,000
and manufacture Chemicals and man-	14	2,700	16,000	18	8,800	47,000
made fibres Metal goods not	8	1,100	15,000	8	1,700	5,000
elsewhere specified	27	5,800	43,000	30	4,200	33,000
Motor vehicles	59	28,300 56,400	82,000	94 72	19,800 62,100	132,000 102,000
equipment Food, drink and	44	82,700	432,000	45	85,100	257,000
tobacco	26	7,200	26,000	34	12,700	123.000
Footwear and clothing	8 17	7,300 6,800	25,000 25,000	15 10	5,900 1,600	16,000 14,000
furniture Paper, printing and	4	400	1,000	8	1,400	28,000
publishing Other manufacturing	12	2,300	45,000	28	19,500	74,000
industries Construction	17 24	1,700 6,700	9,000 30,000	7 26	600 5,700	3,000
and catering, repairs	16	2,500	10,000	18	2,400	12,000
and communication Supporting and	119	202,000	1,719,000	113	92,700	184,000
transport services Banking, finance,	28	2,500	10,000	25	2,300	10,000
services and leasing ublic administration,	4	500	4,000	9	1,900	3,000
education and health services	162	166 600	212 000	142	267 400	1 101 000
Other services	16	3,400	35,000	18	7,900	28,000
and services	1,032§	673,600	3,247,000	935§	778,400	2,731.000

Stoppages-industry

EARNINGS 5.1

GREAT	Whole e	conomy	1		Manufa (Revise	cturing in d definition	dustries on)		Product (Revise	d definition	stries on)		Service	industrie	S	
p	Actual	Seasor	nally adju	sted	Actual	Season	ally adju	sted	Actual	Season	ally adju	sted	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted
			% char previor	nge over us 12 month	S	1	% char previor	nge over us 12 month	s		% cha previo	nge over us 12 month	5		% chan previou	ge over is 12 months
arc 1980				under- lying†			-	under- lying†				under- lying†				under- lying†
1980 1981 1982 Annual 1983 averag 1984 1985 1986	- 111.4 125.8 137.6 es 149.2 158.3 171.7 185.3				109.1 123.6 137.4 149.7 162.8 177.6 191.2				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5 176·2 190·8				113.0 127.8 138.9 151.1 160.7 171.4 184.6		JAI	N 1980 = 100
1982 Jan	131·2	132-8	10·9	11	131-1	132-0	13·3	12¾	131.6	132·6	13·0	13	133·0	134·6	10·2	
Feb	132·8	134-3	11·3	10¾	131-8	132-8	12·4	12	133.7	134·7	13·5	12¼	133·9	134·7	10·5	
Mar	134·6	134-7	11·0	10¾	134-4	134-4	13·0	11¾	135.2	134·6	12·7	12	135·6	136·2	10·7	
April May	134-5 136-5 138-3	135-4 136-7 137-0	10-4 10-6 9-8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134-8 137-5 138-8	136-0 136-5 136-7	14·1 13·8 11·5	113/4 111/2 111/4	135·2 137·8 139·6	136-1 136-9 137-6	13.7 13.6 11.4	113⁄4 111⁄4 11	135·4 137·2 139·0	136-5 137-6 138-8	8·8 9·0 9·5	
July Aug	140·7 138·8 138·7	139-5 138-6 138-9	10·9 7·5 7·3	91/4 83/4 83/4	139-2 137-6 137-9	137-8 138-4 139-3	11-0 9-1 9-3	11 9½ 9¼	140-1 138-4 138-7	138-5 139-3 140-2	11.0 9.4 9.6	11 9½ 9½	142·9 140·7 139·9	141.6 139.7 139.1	11·1 6·6 6·3	
Oct	139-6	139·8	7·4	83⁄4	140-0	140·9	8·9	9¼	139·9	141·1	8.6	9½	140·9	141·2	6·9	
Nov	142-4	141·7	8·3	81⁄2	142-5	141·6	9·0	9	143·7	142·8	9.8	9¼	143·4	143·8	8·0	
Dec	143-6	142·0	7·8	8	143-2	142·7	9·6	9	144·0	143·8	10.2	9	145·2	143·1	7·0	
1983 Jan	142·6	144-5	8-8	8	142-9	144-0	9·1	9	143·5	144·6	9·0	83⁄4	144·8	146·4	8.8	
Feb	145·4	147-2	9-6	8	143-7	144-8	9·0	83⁄4	144·1	145·2	7·8	83⁄4	149·3	150·1	11.4	
Mar	146·1	146-3	8-6	73⁄4	145-1	145-0	7·9	81⁄2	145·9	145·3	7·9	81⁄2	148·6	149·1	9.5	
April May	146-0 148-3 149-7	147-0 148-6 148-2	8.6 8.7 8.2	7½ 7½ 7½	146·7 149·2 150·2	148-1 148-2 147-8	8-9 8-6 8-1	8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148-5 148-4 148-2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8	147·2 150·4 151·4	148·3 150·8 151·4	8.6 9.6 9.1	
July	151.7	150-3	7.7	71/2	151-2	149·7	8·6	83⁄4	151-8	150-0	8·3	81/2	153·9	152·3	7.6	
Aug	150.4	150-2	8.4	73/4	149-9	150·8	9·0	83⁄4	150-4	151-3	8·6	81/2	152·8	151·8	8.7	
Sep	150.5	150-7	8.5	73/4	150-9	152·4	9·4	91⁄4	151-4	153-0	9·1	9	151·8	151·5	8.9	
Oct	151-7	152-0	8·7	73⁄4	153-3	154-4	9.6	9 ¹ /2	154·1	155-4	10·1	91⁄4	152·1	152·2	7·8	
Nov	152-8	152-1	7·3	73⁄4	156-5	155-6	9.9	9 ³ /4	155·7	154-7	8·3	91⁄4	153·1	153·6	6·8	
Dec	155-1	153-4	8·0	8	157-0	156-6	9.7	9 ³ /4	155·9	155-8	8·3	91⁄4	157·3	155·1	8·4	
1984 Jan	152-7	154·7	7·1	73/4	155-9	157-0	9.0	9½	154-9	156-0	7·9	9	154·3	155·9	6·5	
Feb	153-8	155·6	5·7	73/4	157-5	158-7	9.6	9½	156-5	157-8	8·7	9	154·5	155·2	3·4	
Mar	154-2	154·4	5·5	73/4	159-3	159-2	9.8	9½	154-3	153-7	5·8	9	156·5	157·0	5·3	
April	154·7	155-8	6·0	73/4	158-0	159-5	7.7	91⁄4	153-4	154·5	4·0	83⁄4	157·8	158-9	7·1	
May	155·7	156-0	5·0	73/4	160-6	159-5	7.6	91⁄4	155-7	154·7	4·2	83⁄4	158·3	158-7	5·2	
June	157·5	156-0	5·3	73/4	163-8	161-1	9.0	91⁄4	158-4	156·1	5·3	83⁄4	158·8	159-0	5·0	
July	159-6	158-2	5·3	71/2	164-6	162-9	8-8	9	159·5	157.6	5·1	8½	162·1	160·3	5·3	
Aug	159-2	159-0	5·9	71/2	162-8	163-7	8-6	83⁄4	157·7	158.7	4·9	8¼	162·7	161·8	6·6	
Sep	159-9	160-2	6·3	71/2	164-5	166-1	9-0	83⁄4	159·7	161.4	5·5	8¼	162·3	162·4	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	167-2 169-1 170-0	168-3 168-1 169-5	9·0 8·0 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	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	163-4	165-5	7·0	7½	170-5	171.7	9·4	8½	165·9	167·1	7·1	81⁄4	165-0	166·7	6·9	7
Feb	164-6	166-5	7·0	7½	170-6	172.0	8·4	8½	166·3	167·6	6·2	81⁄4	166-3	166·9	7·5	7
Mar	168-1	168-3	9·0	7½	173-9	173.8	9·2	8¾	171·7	171·0	11·3	81⁄4	168-2	168·6	7·4	7
April	169-4	170-6	9·5	7½	176-0	177-6	11·3	8 ³ ⁄4	174-3	175.5	13.6	81⁄4	168·8	170-0	7·0	7
May	169-4	169-7	8·8	7½	175-6	174-4	9·3	9	174-2	173.2	12.0	81⁄2	169·2	169-6	6·9	7
June	171-9	170-2	9·1	7½	179-1	176-2	9·4	9	178-1	175.6	12.5	81⁄2	169·9	170-1	7·0	63⁄4
July	173-7	172-2	8·8	7½	180-2	178-3	9·5	9	179·9	177-8	12·8	83⁄4	172·0	170·1	6·1	63⁄4
Aug	173-4	173-1	8·9	7½	177-0	178-1	8·8	9	176·6	177-8	12·0	83⁄4	173·9	173·1	7·0	63⁄4
Sep	176-1	176-4	10·1	7¾	179-8	181-5	9·3	9	179·8	181-7	12·6	83⁄4	175·8	176·0	8·4	63⁄4
Oct	173-9	174-3	6·0	7½	179·7	180·9	7.5	83⁄4	179·3	180·8	10.5	83⁄4	172-4	172·4	2·2	6 ³ /4
Nov	176-8	175-9	8·6	7½	184·0	182·9	8.8	83⁄4	183·5	182·4	11.6	83⁄4	174-8	175·6	6·4	6 ¹ /2
Dec	180-0	178-1	8·9	7½	185·3	184·7	9.0	83⁄4	184·4	184·2	11.8	83⁄4	180-1	177·4	6·9	6 ¹ /2
1986 Jan	176-9	179-1	8·2	7½	184-1	185-5	8·0	8½	184·1	185-5	11.0	8 ³ /4	175·0	176·7	6.0	6½
Feb	177-9	180-0	8·1	7½	184-5	186-0	8·1	8¼	184·5	185-9	10.9	8 ¹ /2	176·5	177·0	6.1	6¾
Mar	182-4	182-6	8·5	7½	187-0	186-9	7·5	8	186·8	186-0	8.8	8 ¹ /4	182·7	183·0	8.5	7
April	184-0	185-3	8.6	7½	189-3	191-1	7·6	73/4	188-6	189-9	8·2	81⁄4	184·4	185-7	9·2	71/4
May	182-3	182-6	7.6	7½	188-5	187-1	7·3	73/4	187-7	186-6	7·7	81⁄4	181·8	182-2	7·4	71/4
June	185-7	183-9	8.0	7½	192-9	189-8	7·7	73/4	191-6	188-8	7·5	8	184·5	184-8	8·6	71/4
July	187-9	186-3	8·2	7½	192-5	190-5	6·8	73/4	192-2	189-9	6·8	8	188-0	186-0	9·3	71/4
Aug	187-2	187-0	8·0	7½	190-8	191-9	7·7	73/4	190-9	192-1	8·0	73⁄4	188-0	187-3	8·3	71/4
Sep	186-8	187-1	6·1	7½	192-1	194-0	6·9	73/4	191-9	193-9	6·7	73⁄4	185-7	186-0	5·7	71/4
Oct	188-3	188-7	8·3	71/2	193-9	195-2	7·9	73/4	193-6	195-2	8·0	7¾	187-4	187·4	8·7	71/4
Nov	191-2	190-2	8·1	73/4	198-4	197-1	7·8	73/4	197-8	196-6	7·8	8	189-6	190·5	8·5	71/2
Dec	193-4	191-3	7·4	73/4	200-6	200-0	8·3	8	199-7	199-6	8·4	8	192-1	189·2	6·7	71/2
1987 Jan	190.4	192.8	7.6	71/2	198-5	200.0	7.8	73/4	198.4	199.9	7.8	73/4	188-4	190-3	7.7	71/2

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 *Employment Gazette*, March 1987.

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other 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	105·9 115·2 126·9 139·9 150·2 161·0 172·3	110-4 128-2 142-8 156-6 170-1 184-8 198-6	107.6 121.1 134.0 144.0 157.1 169.7 183.0	111.5 125.8 137.6 148.0 156.7 169.5 182.9	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9 165·2 176·7	108-0 120-5 127-6 137-9 148-0 157-2 168-7	108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3 154·1 166·2 177·0	112.7 128.9 144.6 157.5 170.4 184.8 203.5	114-2 129-6 140-0 149-5 159-3 169-0 178-5	123.8 140.8 147.9 163.6 170.3 178.3 196.3	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4 182·3 196·7	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7 185.3	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
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	Jun
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	Sep
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	188-6	208·6	190∙8	189-4	181·2	173·2	179·2	209·5	184·3	199-9	202-8	191-1	[Feb]

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=10

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours	s: manual empl	oyees: by	industry† U	/ -
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Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21-49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	SIC 1980
113-94 119-69 129-72 134-81	133-35 139-92 154-00 163-40	184·22 198·43 214·42 235·17	140·51 151·41 162·57 177·70	146·19 157·50 170·58 182·25	169·13 179·77 193·34 208·70	139·99 147·80 160·37 171·25	162·43 173·32	£ 148-63 159-30
42-0 41-8 42-0 41-7	43∙0 42∙9 44∙1 43∙6	42·1 42·5 42·4 42·1	43·1 43·3 43·4 43·4	42·5 42·8 43·0 42·7	40·8 40·7 41·1 41·3	43·6 43·3 44·0 44·0	46·5 46·7	43·3 43·4
271.6 286.5 309.0 323.6	309·8 326·3 348·9 374·7	437·7 467·1 506·1 558·6	325·9 349·7 374·5 409·6	343-6 367-7 397-1 426-8	415-0 441-5 470-0 504-9	321-2 341-4 364-8 389-3	349·5 371·2 	pence 343-5 366-7
73-60 78-58 85-22 89-55	97·36 102·63 113·18 121·09	112·07 119·71 129·16 139·81	87·52 92·48 98·23 107·39	90-32 96-30 103-21 110-48	112·46 126·00 124·17 157·49	77·98 87·81 95·86 98·55	118·08 126·69 	£ 91·26 97·34
37·1 37·0 37·1 36·8	38·4 38·4 38·7 38·4	38-6 38-8 38-5 38-7	38-6 38-6 38-6 38-5	38·1 38·1 38·1 38·1	36·1 37·5 36·9 39·4	39-2 38-8 38-3 37-8	40·8 41·5	38·2 38·2
198-6 212-6 229-9 243-3	253.7 267.2 292.4 315.5	290.6 308.3 335.9 361.3	226-6 239-8 254-5 278-8	237·2 252·9 271·0 289·7	311-4 336-1 336-4 399-4	199•0 226•6 250•4 260•8	289·4 305·4 	pence 239·1 254·9
82-96 88-13 95-10 99-31	129·37 136·00 149·83 159·09	170-39 182-49 198-21 215-74	127·29 136·87 145·72 161·91	132·98 143·09 155·04 164·74	168-43 179-22 192-65 208-03	139·80 147·59 160·11 170·99	160·58 171·39 181·06 193·47	£ 138·74 148·69 160·39 171·02
38-2 38-1 38-2 37-9	42-5 42-4 43-6 43-1	41·4 41·7 41·6 41·4	42·0 42·1 42·2 42·3	41-5 41-7 41-8 41-6	40·7 40·7 41·1 41·3	43·6 43·3 43·9 44·0	46·2 46·5 46·4 47·0	42·4 42·5 42·8 42·7
217·2 231·4 249·2 262·4	304-2 320-7 343-8 369-4	411-4 437-2 476-2 521-0	303-1 324-9 345-7 382-9	320·5 343·0 370·6 396·1	413-9 440-5 468-9 503-6	320·9 341·0 364·4 388·8	347·3 368·7 390·0 411·3	9ence 327-3 349-5 374-7 400-6

	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
CLASS	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23-24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35))	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
980 981 982 983 984 985 986	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5 169·6 184·4 194·6	106.1 118.6 131.1 134.7 67.7 135.3 166.8	104-4 119-8 135-8 147-8 162-5 178-6 195-6	116-2 133-5 147-8 159-2 170-4 182-7 195-4	** 125-0 137-3 150-7 167-1 181-6 193-4	109·1 121·6 136·8 148·5 159·5 172·4 185·7	109-8 124-8 138-9 152-0 164-9 179-1 193-2	106.9 117.3 130.6 142.3 156.1 172.3 184.3	109.0 123.4 139.2 152.9 167.1 182.3 196.9	100.5 111.4 125.3 138.6 149.0 168.9 183.6	111.4 124.0 137.3 143.2 157.4 170.9 184.4	103.7 116.8 129.3 140.3 151.9 164.1 176.2	JAN 109·0 123·9 136·7 149·6 160·9 174·9 190·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 1980 = 100 \\ 107.3 \\ 120.2 \\ 131.8 \\ 143.5 \\ 154.4 \\ 169.6 \\ 181.9 \\ \end{array} $
985 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
Sep	206.3	152·9	183-7	194·5	196·5	176.5	179.8	174·4	182·7	165-6	170·8	165·5	175-8	171-3
Oct	200·5	153·6	181.7	187·1	176·7	175-6	180-4	175-5	184·5	167·2	174·4	166·5	177·0	172.5
Nov	182·9	159·3	185.5	188·4	177·1	176-6	195-3	180-1	186·3	175·6	173·3	171·6	182·6	174.5
Dec	184·5	157·8	190.0	184·9	192·0	182-0	190-1	179-7	189·6	173·2	178·6	169·7	186·7	174.5
986 Jan	179·5	172·0	185-1	185·4	188·3	176·3	183-4	177·7	189·5	172·5	179.7	169·7	185-0	177·2
Feb	177·9	166·4	187-3	189·7	179·9	177·0	184-2	180·8	189·7	176·5	178.2	170·6	183-3	176·7
Mar	179·4	170·1	188-2	189·3	184·5	178·8	186-2	182·5	192·7	185·9	181.1	173·8	183-0	179·5
April	183-2	164·7	188-1	189·5	202.6	182·5	186-1	184·1	199·5	178-0	179-8	172·1	187·3	177-2
May	186-0	159·6	199-7	191·1	185.9	183·3	189-4	182·3	193·6	182-2	178-6	175·8	188·7	180-0
Jun	193-2	159·4	195-4	191·5	191.5	191·5	192-8	184·1	199·7	190-6	184-7	176·2	192·9	184-1
July	197-3	160·7	194-8	204·7	205-6	186-6	192·3	187·1	196·9	184-4	182·1	176·9	189·9	183-5
Aug	213-4	161·7	194-2	207·2	189-8	185-5	192·4	183·0	195·8	182-6	188·8	176·2	186·6	181-0
Sep	218-0	168·8	197-3	198·1	189-7	190-5	193·1	183·9	196·6	183-2	183·9	177·4	191·1	182-8
Oct	213·7	171.0	194·5	199-2	207·9	188·7	196-6	185.6	199·9	183-2	186·1	178-2	191·0	183·7
Nov	198·0	172.6	219·3	199-6	190·9	191·0	211-6	189.0	202·2	189-7	194·9	184-7	199·9	189·0
Dec	195.7	174.2	203·1	199-1	203·9	197·2	210-6	191.4	207·2	194-6	194·5	182-5	202·1	187·6
987 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]		175·7	203·7	203·2	196·3	193·0	200·7	192·2	204·8	193·7	193-5	184·4	194·5	192·1

5

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

	Metal process- ing and	Mineral extraction and manu-	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
October	manu-	facturing			engineering,			engineering		
CLASS	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25–26)	(32)	etc (33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on adu Weekly earnings	It rates)									2
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	120.66
1984	168-84	162.96	1/3.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1986	198-21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186-36	168.16	186.47	148.48
Hours worked										
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.0	42.8	45.3	44.0
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41-8	42.8	44.9	43.7
Hourly earnings			070 4							pence
1983	3/4./	338.6	3/9-1	334-3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0
FEMALE (full-time on ad Weekly earnings	dult rates)									6
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106-16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	113-84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	120.03	105.55	114.20	89.52
Hours worked						110 00	127 00	115-15	123.21	54.41
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.9	38-1	39-1	38.8	38.9	38-1	38-2	38-1	38.7	37.9
Hourly earnings	000					000	00 0	00-7	39.0	pence
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	206.1	333.9	323.0	204.3	331.0	331-2	2/7.3	295.0	235.9
ALL (full-time on adult r	ates)	200 1	000 0	010 0		0100	020 0	231.3	310-1	6
1983	154.05	145.59	149.79	136.85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128-18	134.32	102.01
1984	166-50	155-58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156-22	156.85	137.66	146.47	108.56
1985	177.90	165-23 175-69	174-30 187-43	165.16	142.68 148.97	167·87 181·07	172-71 183-24	145-58	156·17 168-55	118.15
Hours worked								101 01	100 00	121 00
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1986	41.8	44.5	42.2	42.0	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
Hourly earnings						40.1	41.0	42.0	43.2	pence
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353-9	309-0	308-9	246-4
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355-1	319-3	380.1	378.5	330-1	336.5	261-2
1986	425.4	397.8	410.0	300-2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
		001.0	1111	411.4	000.0	452.0	440.0	374.0	390.2	004.2

+ For more detailed results see article in this edition of Employment Gazette. Articles for previous years can be found in February past editions of Employment Gazette.

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5.6 **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (Dence)
			excluding	g those whose by absence	pay was			excluding affected	those whose	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN* Manual occupations 1980 1981 1982* 1983* 1984 1985	111-2 119-3 { 134-8 . 134-4 134-4 { 142-8 141-0 153-6 167-5	115-2 124-7 138-1 137-8 147-4 145-5 158-9 172-6	45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4 44.6	255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0 358-1 366-8	250.0 279.8 307.9 306.7 329.2 325.5 348.5 373.8	108-6 118-4 131-4 140-3 138-4 148-8 159-8	111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6 141.6 152.7 163.6	45-4 44-2 44-3 43-9 43-8 44-3 44-3	245-8 275-3 302-0 326-5 322-7 345-0 266 0	240.5 269.1 294.7 319.0 315.2 336.1
1986 Non-manual occupations 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986	$178\cdot4$ $143\cdot6$ $159\cdot6$ $\begin{cases} 180\cdot1\\ 178\cdot5\\ 193\cdot2\\ 191\cdot4\\ 211\cdot7\\ 230\cdot7\\ 254\cdot4 \end{cases}$	183.4 144.8 161.8 181.4 179.8 194.6 192.9 213.5 232.0 255.7	44-5 39-4 38-8 38-9 39-1 39-1 39-3 39-3 39-3 39-3	411.6 362.3 411.9 457.9 453.4 491.6 487.3 537.8 582.0 641.0	398-5 362-0 411-5 457-0 452-5 491-0 486-6 537-1 580-7 640-0	170.9 140.4 161.2 177.9 193.7 190.6 207.3 223.5 243.4	174-4 141-3 163-1 178-9 194-9 191-8 209-0 225-0 244-9	44-5 38-7 38-4 38-2 38-4 38-5 38-6 38-6 38-6	360-8 392-6 419-1 462-5 503-4 494-8 537-4 574-7 627-3	361.3 419.7 462.3 502.9 494.2 536.4 573.2 625.8
All occupations 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986	120-3 131-3 148-8 147-9 156-4 171-2 187-2 202-3	124-3 137-1 152-6 151-8 163-3 161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8	43·4 42·0 42·2 42·3 42·2 42·2 42·2 42·2 42·8 42·9 42·9	284-1 323-5 357-0 354-2 383-0 378-1 409-9 444-3 479-1	281.8 320.8 354.0 351.4 380.0 375.0 406.2 438.6 474.0	121-5 136-5 151-5 163-8 161-1 174-3 187-9 203-4	124-5 140-5 154-5 167-5 164-7 178-8 192-4 207-5	42.7 41.7 41.7 41.5 41.4 41.7 41.9 41.8	288-2 332-0 365-6 399-1 392-6 423-0 452-5 488-9	287.6 331.2 364.6 398.0 391.2 421.4 449.9 486.6
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1980 1981 1982° 1983† 1984 1985 1986	66·4 72·5 {79·9 79·6 {86·7 86·7 91·9 100·1 107·0	69.5 76.3 82.9 82.6 90.3 90.4 96.0 104.5 111.6	39.8 39.6 39.6 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.9 40.0	174-5 192-8 209-5 208-9 227-3 227-7 240-9 261-7 278-9	172-8 191-4 207-1 206-6 224-9 225-3 238-1 257-3 274-6	65.9 72.1 78.3 85.6 85.8 90.8 98.2 104.5	68.0 74.5 80.1 87.9 88.1 93.5 101.3 107.5	39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.5 39.5	172-1 189-8 205-0 224-3 224-9 238-0 256-9 273-0	170-4 188-2 202-7 222-6 235-1 252-9 269-2
Non-manual occupations 1980 1981 1982° 1983† 1984 1985 1986	76.7 86.4 97.2 97.0 105.5 106.2 115.8 125.5 135.8	77.1 87.3 97.6 97.4 106.2 107.0 117.2 126.8 136.7	37·3 37·1 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·4 37·4 37·4	205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3 285-4 310-8 336-5 363-2	204-9 233-4 259-0 258-5 281-9 284-0 308-7 334-7 361-2	82.0 95.6 104.3 114.2 115.1 123.0 132.4 144.3	82-7 96-7 104-9 115-1 116-1 124-3 133-8 145-7	36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6 36.7	221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9 334-3 359-1 390-6	220.7 259:2 282.2 309.0 311.9 333.1 357.6 388.8
All occupations 1980 1981 1982° 1983° 1984 1985 1986	70·3 78·1 { 87·1 86·8 { 94·5 94·7 101·7 110·6 119·2	72-8 81-5 89-7 97-6 97-9 105-5 114-7 123-2	38-7 38-4 38-5 38-5 38-6 38-6 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-8	187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9 294-4 316-1	186-1 210-6 230-4 229-7 250-1 251-0 268-8 291-5 313-3	77-3 89-3 97-5 106-9 107-6 114-9 123-9 134-7	78-8 91-4 99-0 108-8 109-5 117-2 126-4 137-2	37.5 37.2 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3	207-0 241-8 263-1 288-5 290-6 310-3 334-0 362-5	206.4 241.2 262.1 287.5 289.5 309.1 332.4 360.7
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN All occupations 1980 1981 1982 1983	N, 18 years and o 108.4 118.6 {134.0 133.3 143.2	ver 112-4 124-3 138-0 137-2 148-0	42-3 41-2 41-3 41-4	263·3 299·0 329·6 327·2	259-8 295-6 325-4 323-1	107-7 121-6 134-1	110·2 124·9 136·5	41·1 40·3 40·2	264-8 305-1 334-6	262-8 303-2 332-1
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and All occupations 1980 1981 1982° 1983	143-2 over 106-9 116-8 {132-0 131-2 141-2	110-9 122-5 135-9 135-2 146-0	41-4 42-3 41-2 41-3 41-4 41-4	259·8 294·7 324·6 322·3 349·1	256-2 291-2 320-3 318-2 344-8	145·4 106·3 119·8 132·1 143·2	148·3 108·7 123·1 134·5 146·1	40·0 41·1 40·3 40·2 40·1	365-1 261-1 300-4 329-3 359-5	362·5 259·0 298·4 326·7 356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985 1986	142·2 155·2 169·2 183·1	147-0 160-8 174-7 188-6	41.4 41.9 41.9 41.9	351·5 380·6 411·8 444·4	347·3 375·4 404·8 437·7	144-5 155-8 167-4 181-2	147·4 159·3 171·0 184·7	40·1 40·3 40·4 40·4	362-6 389-9 416-8 450-8	360·0 386·7 412·7 446·8

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. *Results for manufacturing industries for 1980–81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1986 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. *Results for 1980-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1986 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

40·3 40·4 40·4

416·8 450·8

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

		-	Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply*	Index of production industries	Who eco	nomy
Labour costs	1975		161.68	249.36	156-95	217.22	166.76	P	ence per hou
	1978		244·54 394·34	365-12 603-34	222·46 357·43	324·00 595·10	249·14 405·57		
	1984 1985		509·80 554·2	••	475-64 511-2	811·41 860·6			
Percentage shares of labour costs *						-	1		Percer
Wages and salaries	1978 1981		84·3 82·1	76·2 73·3	86·8 85·0	78·2 75·8	83·9 81·6	··· ··	
	1984 1985		84·0 84·7		86·0 86·6	77.7 78.6			
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and	1978 198	3	9·2 10·0	9·3 8·7	6·8 7·8	11·2 11·5	9·0 9·7		
	1984		10.5		8·0 8·0	11.5			
Statutory National Insurance contribution	ons 1978 198	3	8·5 9·0	6·7 7·0	9·1 9·9	6·9 7·0	8·4 8·9		
	1984		7.4		7.7	5.5			
Private social welfare payments	1978		4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1		
	198		5.3		4.1	12.1			
Payments in kind, subsidised services,	198 1978	3	5·3 2·3	7.7	4·1 1·9	12·2 2·6	2.6	••	
training (excluding wages and salaries	198 198		3·7 3·3	9.6	2·3 2·2	4.1	3.9		
	198	5	3.3	••	2.1	4.1	••		
SIC 1980		Manufad	cturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year						% change over a year
1980 = 100			earlier		-			-	earlier
	1980 1981	100·0 109·0	22·2 9·0	100-0 106-5	100·0 107·2	100·0 118·7	100·0 108·9	100-0 110-3	22·4 10·3
	1982 1983 1984	114·2 114·4 117·9	4·8 0·2 3·1	106-8 102-2 85-5	109.7 111.9	121-7 124-8 128-8	112·4 112·1 114·6	115-8 120-3 124-0	5.0 3.9 3.1
	1985 1986	122.8	4.2	99.7	117.0	132.2	119.5	129·2 135·8	4·2 5·1
	1983 Q4							121.0	3.3
	1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	••		•••	··· ··		•••	121-9 123-1 123-9	2·3 2·1 3·3
	Q4							126.3	4.4
	1985 Q1 Q2 Q3							126-5 127-9 130-4	3.8 3.9 5.2
	Q4							131.7	4.3
	Q2 Q3			••	•••		•••	133-5 135-4 135-5	5·5 5·9 3·9
	Q4			••	•••			138.0	4.8
Wages and salaries per unit of outpo	ut § 1980 1981	100·0 109·3	22·4 9·3	100·0 105·3	100·0 106·6	100·0 118·0	100.0	100·0 109·7	22.4
	1982 1983	114·0 114·5	4·3 0·4	106·5 102·3	110·5 110·4	121.7 125.0	112·2 112·7	116·1 121·3	5·8 4·5
	1984 1985 1986	118-0 124-7 130-9	3·1 5·7 5·0	86-1 102-5	113·5 119·7	129.4 134.1	116·1 122·1	126·3 132·9 140·0	4·1 5·2 5·3
	1984 Q3 Q4	118·3 121·1	3·7 5·1					126-2	4·3 6·0
	1985 Q1	121.7	4.6					129.9	5.1
	Q2 Q3 Q4	122-8 126-0 128-3	5·5 6·5 5·9		•••			131-4 134-0 135-6	5.0 6.2 4.5
	1986 Q1 Q2	131-3	7.9					137·7 139·4	6·0 6·1
	Q3 Q4	130·5 130·7	3.6 1.9	••				139·7 142·6	4·3 5·2
	1986 Nov Dec	130·4 131·7	1.6 2.1						
3 months ending	1987 Jan Feb	134·4 132·2	2·2 1·0						
and the chuling.	1986 Nov Dec	130·5 130·7	2·1 1·9						
	1987 Jan Feb	132·2 132·8	2·0 1·8						

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

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

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

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

 ** Throadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).
 Source: Central Statistical on the statistics of a verage earnings, employees in employment and output.

 ...Not available.
 * Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

 ** S defined under SIC 1968; includes the four industry groups shown.

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

6

	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 1979	64-2 73-4 84-9	82·9 87·6 92·1	79 85 92	78 83 91	73·2 80·7 89·9	68·1 76·9 86·9	84 89 94	53 65 79	62 71 83	59·1 68·6 81·9	81·9 86·8 93·0	87 92 96	82 89 91		78·5 85·3	90.0 93.1 95.1	1980 = 10 78 85
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985	100.0 113.3 126.0 137.4 149.3 162.9 175.4	100.0 106.2 112.7 117.8 123.7 131.2	100 110 117 122 128 133 136	100 112 125 130 136 142 146	100.0 109.5 120.4 128.3 134.4 141.0	100·0 112·3 131·9 146·7 158·0 167·1 174·0	100 105 110 114 117 122	100 127 170 203 256 307	100 116 133 149 164 176	100.0 123.1 144.1 172.3 192.0 212.9 223.1	100·0 105·6 110·7 115·0 120·3 125·1 138·0	100 103 110 113 114 120 122	100 110 121 132 143 154	100.0 122.6 142.0 163.4 182.5 200.7	100.0 110.5 119.2 128.6 140.9 151.5 162.7	100-0 105-1 111-6 119-2	92 100 110 117 121 126 131 134
Quarterly averages 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	170-7 173-6 176-2 181-0	135·4 138·1 136·8	137 135 R 134 R 139	145 145 145 145 149	143-8 147-7 148-3	170-9 172-7 174-3 175-7	124 125 128	336 341	183 187 190	219·3 221·9 224·0 227·1	128-5 128-7 127-7 128-4	121 121 122 122	160 R 166 R 173	227·1 217·0	160-8 R 162-8 161-9 165-3		134 R 133 134 134 R
Jul Aug Sep	174-7 176-0 177-9	138·7 133·1 138·7	134 R	145 144 146	158 R 146·4 147·8	174·3	128 			223.7 223.9 224.5	125·3 128·8 128·8	122 122 122			161-2 161-9 162-6	::	133 R 133
Oct Nov Dec	179·0 180·7 183·4	140·0 134·2	 139	147 148 150	149·1 149·1	175·7 				224·8 228·6 228·8	128·7 129·3 127·2	122 122 122			163·5 165·4 167·1		134 134 135 R
1987 Jan	183-4											123					135 1
Increases on a year	earlier																
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	10 14 16	9 6 6	9 7 8	11 7 9	10 10 11	13 13 13	7 5 6	21 24 20	15 15 15	28 16 19	9 6 7	7 5	10 8 3	··· ··	7 9	2 3 2	Per cen
1960 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	18 13 11 9 9 9 8	8 6 5 5 6	9 10 11 4 5 4 2	10 12 12 4 5 4	11 9 10 7 5 5 3	15 12 17 11 8 7 4	6 5 3 3 3	27 27 33 19 26 20	21 16 15 12 10 7	22 24 17 20 11 11 5	7 6 5 4 4 4 2	4 3 7 3 1 5 2	10 10 10 9 11 8	20 15 15 12 10	9 11 8 8 10 8	5 5 6 7 8	9 9 7 4 4 4
Quarterly averages 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8 7 7 8	5 5 	6 3 R 2 R	4 3 	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 2 4	16 12	6 7	6 5 4	4 2 	2 1 1 1	8 9 12	16 8 15	8 7 7		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Monthly 1986 Jul Aug Sep	7 8 7	5 3 6	 2 R	3 3 3	4 4 4	4	4		 7	5 3 3	3 1 2	1			4 7 8		2 2 2
Oct Nov Dec	8 8 8	3 2	 .i	2 3 3	4 5	4	 			3 4 5	2 2 1	1 1			8 8 7		2 2 1
1987 Jan	8											1					

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings
 Including mining.

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

S50 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy Percentage changes on a year earlier C1





RETAIL PRICES 6.1

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for March 10

	All items				All items except a	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	- 1974 - 100	1 month	6 months
986 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	381-6 385-3 386-0 385-8 384-7 385-9 387-8 388-4 398-4 391-7	0.1 1.0 0.2 -0.1 -0.3 0.3 0.5 0.2 0.8 0.2	1.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.6 0.8 1.5	4.2 3.0 2.8 2.5 2.4 2.4 3.0 3.0 3.5	383-4 387-0 387-3 387-3 386-8 387-9 390-9 390-9 394-3 294-3	0.0 0.9 0.1 -0.1 -0.1 0.3 0.5 0.2 0.9	1.0 1.8 1.6 1.5 1.3 1.2 1.7 1.0 1.8
987 Jan	394.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	396.4	0.3	2.5
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100				Index Jan 13, 1987=100		
Feb Mar	100·4 100·6	0-4 0-2	2.6 2.3	3.9 4.0	100-3 100-6	0·3 0·3	2·5 2·3

The rise in the index between February and March was mainly the result of higher prices for motor vehicles, household goods, and clothing. Food: The index for all foods was unchanged. There was a decrease of less than half a per cent in the index for seasonal foods, with a fall in the index for potatoes. Catering: The group index increased by nearly half a per cent. Alcoholic drink: Higher prices throughout the group resulted in an increase of less than half a per cent in the group index.

Household goods: The index for the group increased by a little over half a per cent. There were many increases in the prices of furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and pet care products. Clothing and footwear: The group index increased by around half a per cent. Most items of clothing showed some price increases. Personal goods and services: Chemists goods rose in price in March, and the prices of some personal services were also higher. The group index increased by a little less than half a per cent. Motoring expenditure: Higher prices for motor vehicles contributed to an increase of less than half a per cent in the group index.

Alcolore utility in a provide a second secon

RETAIL PRICES 6.2 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 10*

	Index Jan 1987	Percen change (month	tage over s)		Index Jan 1987	Percen change (month	tage over s)
	= 100	1	12		= 100	1	12
All items	100.6	0.2	4.0	Tobacco	99.9	0.0	8.9
Food and catering	100.7	0.1	4.0	Other tobacco	100.0		10 5
Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure	100-4	0.2	5.6	Housing	100.7	0.4	8.2
Personal expenditure	100-8	0.5	2.7	Rent Mortgage interest payments	100-2		6
Travel and leisure	100.8	0.5	3.2	Rates	100.0		8 14
All items excluding seasonal food	100-6	0.3	4.0	Water and other charges	100-0		8
All items excluding food	100.6	0.2	4.2	Do-it-yourself materials	101.2		22
Non seasonal food	100-3	0.1	2.8	Evel and links			
All lama avaluating housing	100 €			Coal and solid fuels	99-8 100-2	-0.2	-0.4
All items excluding nousing	100.0	0.5	3.3	Electricity	100.0		ò
Nationalised industries†	100.0	0.0	2.6	Gas Oil and other fuel	100.0		-20
Consumer durablest	100.8	0.5	0.9	Household goods	101.0	0.6	-20
Food	100 7	0.0	2.2	Furniture	101-3	0.0	2
Bread	99.8	0.0	3.3	Furnishings	101-2		2
Cereals	101-4		5	Other household equipment	101-3		3
Biscuits and cakes	100-1		4	Household consumables	100-2		Ĩ
Lamb	98.8		ő	Petcare	100.7		-
of which home-killed lamb	98.2		-3	Household services	100-3	0.2	3-4
Bacon	98.6		ò	Postal charges	100-1		6
Poultry	100.9		2	Domestic services	100-2		2
Other meat Fish	100.7		4	Fees and subscriptions	100.3		
of which fresh fish	99.7		ii	Clothing and footwear	100-8	0.5	2.1
Butter	100-2		11	Men's outerwear	101.2		2
Cheese	100.1		2	Children's outerwear	100.9		3
Eggs	101-4		Ō	Other clothing	101.0		3
Milk Milk products	100-4		4	Footwear	100.5	1	3
Tea	100-4		-1	Personal goods and services	100.7	0.4	4.2
Coffee and other hot drinks	98.9		8	Chemists' goods	101.1		4
Sugar and preserves	100.7		2	Personal services	100.8		7
Sweets and chocolates	99.9		3	Motoring expenditure	101-3	0.3	4.3
Potatoes of which unprocessed potatoes	101.5		19	Purchase of motor vehicles	101-4		7
Vegetables	105.3		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	101-2		-2
of which fresh vegetables	107.5		3	Vehicle tax and insurance	100.0		10
of which fresh fruit	102.3		4	Provenue of all contractions to	00.0	0.1	6-0
Other goods	100.7		4	Fares and other travel costs Bail fares	100-1	0.1	5
Catering	100-8	0.4	6.6	Bus and coach fares	100.0		8
Restaurant meals	101.0		8	Other travel costs	99.6		
Canteen meals	100-6		5	Leisure goods	100-3	0.1	-0.4
and away means and shacks	100.0		0	Records and tapes	99.9		1
Alcoholic Drink	100-6	0.3	3.9	Toys, photographic and sports goods	100.7		2
-on sales	100.6		5	Books and newspapers Gardening products	101-1		-3
off sales	101.8		3	Carsoning producto	30.2	.5	
Wine and spirits	100.6		3	Leisure services	100-1	0.0	3.4
	100.5		42	Entertainment and other recreation	99.7		7

2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. Where there is no change in the definition of a component, the percentage change over 12 months has been calculated in relation to previously published indices. (See general notes under table 6-3). In other cases, the 12-month change shown is derived in relation to reworked indices to 1986 for the coverage of the new definition. For a few cases comparable figures cannot be compiled prior to February, 1987.

Average retail prices on March 10 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 March 10, 1987

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	р
FOOD ITEMS				Flour Self-raising, per 11/2kg	268	47	42- 51
Sirloin (without bone)	249	299 210	230-369 189-245	Butter			
Bestbeefmince	361	118	78-154	Home-produced, per 250g	310	52	48- 59
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	309	149	130–179	Danish, per 250g	295	56	54- 63
Rump steadt	337	291	242-328	Margarine			
SIEWING STORM	040	140	00 110	Soft 500g tub	212	32	25-48
Lamb: home-killed	306	206	160-268	Low fat spread 250g	200	30	30- 44
Shoulder (with bone)	286	106	89-129	Lard, per 250g	339	16	13- 23
Leg (with bone)	290	100	140-150	Cheese		100	00 149
Lamb: imported	189	153	130-178	Cheddar type	277	123	99-140
Shoulder (with bone)	186	89	79-105	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g) per dozen	249	104	88-114
Leg (with bone)	187	149	135-105	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	218	93	78-100
Pork: home-killed	075	109	99-150	Milk			00 05
Leg (loot off) Bellyt	275	82	69-96	Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed per pint	328 298	25 24	22- 25 21- 27
Loin (with bone)	309 283	146 186	124–160 135–260	Tea			
Finer (without bond)				Loose, per 125g	247	40	32- 50
Bacon	151	108	98-134	Tea bags, per 125g	343	96	85-112
Gammont	290	178	146-204	Coffee Pure instant per 100g	652	143	99-179
Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	134	151	134-169	Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	284	167	138-189
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	345	56	45- 70	Sugar Granulated per kg	331	47	45- 50
Party of the second s				Freek weesteklee	001		and a state of the
Pork	391	81	68- 95	Potatoes, old loose			
Beel	286	79	60- 89	White Red	247 103	12	9- 16 10- 15
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	215	47	41- 57	Potatoes, new loose	139	19	15-24
Corned beef, 12oz can	241	98	85-114	Cabbage, greens	270	27	15-40
Chicken: roasting				Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	187	65	40- 88
Frozen, oven ready	187	63	50- 82	Brussels sprouts Carrots	245 355	28 20	18-38
oven ready	286	82	69- 89	Onions Mushrooms, per 1/4lb	370 349	20 31	14-26 25-38
Fresh and smoked fish				Fresh fruit			
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	260 234	194 190	160-238	Apples, cooking	339	30	25-36
Mackerel, whole	133	71	56-88	Pears, dessert	291	41	30- 48
Rippers, with bone	270	105	80-119	Oranges Bananas	262 361	29 47	10- 45 39- 50
Canned (red) salmon, half-size	236	164	120 185	ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD			
Presd	230	104	129-105	Draught bitter, per pint	653	81	74-93
White, per 800g wrapped and				Whisky, per nip	674 663	92 67	61-74
sliced loaf White per 800g upwrapped loaf	354	43	37- 54	Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	665	67	61-74
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	304	36	33- 39	Coal, per 50kg	457	536	450-656
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	161 252	37 56	35- 39 49- 61	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	534 673	740 38	620-872 37- 39

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

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

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

Calculations

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

% change -	Index for second month (Jan 1987=100)	×	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	
// change = -	Index for first month (J	an 197	74=100)	-10

For example, take the index for March 1987 (100-6) and multiply it by the January index (394-5), then divide by the March 1986 index (381-6). Subtract 100 from the result which gives 3.9 as the percentage change in the index over the 12 months to March

The index for March 1987, if translated to the old reference date (January 1974=100), would be 396.9.

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.

General notes

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

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

3

0

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

UNITED KINGDOM

Jan 14

Jan 13

Jan 18

Jan 17

Jan 16

Jan 15

Jan 13

Jan 12

Jan 11

Jan 10

Jan 15

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 15 May 13 June 10

July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

Jan 13 1987

1987 weights

Jan 13 1987 Feb 10 Mar 10

Annual averages

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items		Nationalise	ed	Food			Meals	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwea	I Mia	iscel- neous oods	Transport and vehicles	Se	rvices
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food		industries		All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	arink	-	105.9	110.7		100.4				-	
1974	108·5 134·8	109·3 135·3	108·8 135·1		108·4 147·5	-	106·1 133·3	103·0 129·8	106·9 134·3	108·2 132·4	109·7 135·2	115-9 147-7 171-3	105·8 125·5 143·2 161-8	110·7 147·4 182·4 211.3	107-9 131-2 144-2 166-8	109·4 125·7 139·4	13	11.2 38.6 51.3	111.0 143.9 166.0	10 13 15	5·8 5·5 9·5
1976	157·1 182·0	156·4 179·7	156·5 181·5		185-4 208-1		159·9 190·3	177.7 197.0	156-8 189-1	157·3 185·7	159-3 183-4	209·7 226·2	173.4	227.5	182-1	171.0	20	06·7	207.2	1/3	3·3 2·0
1978 Annual	197·1 223·5	195·2 222·2	197·8 224·1		227·3 246·7		203·8 228·3	180-1 211-1	208·4 231·7	207·8 239·9	196-0 217-1	247·6 290·1	269.5	313.2	226-3	205.4	27	76.9	243·1 288·7	21: 26:	3·9 2·7
1980 averages	263·7 295-0	265·9 299·8	265·3 296·9		307·9 368·0		255·9 277·5	224·5 244·7	262·0 283·9	290·0 318·0	261-8 306-1	358-2 413-3	318-2	433.3	237.2 243.8	208.3	30	25.8	322.6 343.5	300)·8 1·6
1982	320.4	326-2	322·0 337·1		417·6 440·9		299·3 308·8	276·9 282·8	303-5 313-8	341·7 364·0	341.0 366.5	440·9 489·0	400.7	485.4	250.4 256.7	214.8	34	15·6 54·7	366·3 374·7	34:	2.9 7.3
1984	351.8	358.9	353-1		454·9 478·9		326·1 336·3	319·0 314·1	327-8 340-9	390-8 413-3	387·7 412·1	532·5 584·9	452·3 478·1	499·3 506·0	263·9 266·7	222.9 229.2	39	92·2)9·2	392·5 390·1	38 ⁻ 400	1·3 0·5
1986	385.9	396.4	387.9		496.6		347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118-6	12	25.2	130.3	11!	5.8
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5		119.9		118.3	106-6	121.1	118.7	118-2	162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	15	52.3	157.0	154	4.0
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6		172.8		148.3	158.6	146.6	146-2	149-0	193-2	154-1	198-8	157.0	148.5	17	75-2	178.9	160	6.8
1977 Jan 18	172-4	169.3	170.9		198.7		183-1	214.8	177.1	172-3	173.7	222-8	164-3	219.9	175-2	163-6	19	8-8	198.7	180	6.6
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2		220.1		196-1	173-9	200.4	199-5	188-9	231.5	190.3	233-1	187-3	176.1	21	6-4	218-5	202	2.0
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3		234.5		217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198-9	269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	25	58-8	268.4	246	6.9
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2		274.7		244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4	296-6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	29	3-4	299.5	289	9.2
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3		348.9		266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7	392-1	350.0	401.9	239-5	207.1	31	2.5	330.5	325	5.6
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5		387.0		296-1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8	426-2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	33	37.4	353-9	337	7.6
1983 Jan 11	325-9	332.6	328.5		441.4		301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7	450.8	382.6	489.3	252-3	210.4	35	3.3	370.8	350	0.6
984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5		445.8		319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376-1	505-1	416-4	487.5	257.7	217.4	37	8-4	379.6	360	9.7
1985 Jan 15	359-8	367-8	361.8		465.9		330.6	306-9	335.6	401.8	397.9	545.7	463.7	507.0	265-2	225.2	40	2.9	393-1	393	3.1
1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9		489.7		341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8	549·9 553·2	465·7 467·5	507·0 507·0	267·8 268·8	225·7 227·9	40	06·1	391-2 386-8	394	4.1
Feb 11 Mar 11	381-1 381-6	391.4 391.5	383.3		489.5		345.2	337.5	347.3	429.9	426.5	580-8	483.5	506.8	267.6	227.4	40	18.7	386.3	200	0.1
Apr 15	385-3	395.6	387.0		497.8		347.4	343.7	348.7	434-3	427.6	594-4 597-3	482·7 471·6	504·2 504·8	289·3 268·7	227.8	40	8.5	383.6	400)-5
May 13 June 10	386-0 385-8	395·8 395·3	387-3		495.9		349.4	361.8	350.3	439-3	429.4	597.1	472.6	505.0	265.5	226.8	40	19-0	307.9	401	.2
July 15	384.7	394.9	386-8		498-3		347.4	332.2	350.7	440.4	431.0	597·5	475.2	505·8	254-2	229.7	41	0.1	387.0	401	2.0
Aug 12 Sept 16	385-9 387-8	396-1 398-5	387·9 390·0		499·8 500·5		348.6 348.3	336.5 331.7	351-4 351-8	442.6	432·5 434·6	590.0	478.4	506.4	264.7	231.5	41	1.0	393-2	403	1.2
Oct 14	388-4	399-6	390.9		500.4		347.6	324.9	352-2	447.8	436-6	502·2	497.4	506.1	276.3	234.0	41	3.0	393-2	404	0 3-2
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	449·5 452·9	436-0 434-6	603-0	502.4	505-5	207.9	234.2	41	4.0	396-3	406	j.7
1987 Jan 13	394-5	405-6	396-4		502·1		354.0	347.3	355-9	454.8	440.7	002.9	502.4	500-1	Household Househ	230·0	-41 Demonal	3·U	399.7	408	
January 13, 1987 = 100				All items except		Consumer durables				Catering					goods service	5	goods and services	expendi- ture	other travel costs	goods	servic
					_		-									_		_	-		
Weights 1987	1 000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	38	157	61	73 44	74	38	127	22	47	30
1097 Jon 12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100·0 99·9	100·0 100·3	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·4 100·1	100·0 100·3	100·0 100·3	100·0 101·0	100·0 99·8	100·0 100·2	100.0
Feb 10	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.3	100-7	103.2	100-2	100.4	100-3	99.9	100.7	99.8	101-0 100-3	100-8	100.7	101.3	99.9	100.3	100.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Mise lane good	ce- 1 ous a ds v	ransport ind ehicles	S	ervices
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 13 1977 Jan 13 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12 5 5 5 6	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9 11 2 6 3 3	21 19 23 16 10 22 15 7 7 7 6 6	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16 10 6 6 7	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32 9 6 13 7	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1 10 9 11	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 16 1 4 4	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3 3 3 2 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0 2 0 3 4	7 25 22 16 13 9 20 13 7 8 5 7 6		10 330 20 14 11 10 22 3 12 12 10 7 5 5 2 4	12 16 33 8 12 17 13 14 4 4 5	
Feb 11 Mar 11	5 4	3 3	6 6	7 6	7 8	9 8	4 3	3 3	4 3	6 5		2 0	7	;
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	3 3 2	3 3 3	6 6 6	4 4 4	9 11 11	5 5 2	2 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	5 4 4		-2 -4 -2	5 4 5	
July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16	2 2 3	3 4 4	6 6 6	5 4 4	11 11 11	2 2 4	1 1 0	1 0 -1	2 3 2	4 4 4		-3 -2 -1	5	
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3 4 4	4 3 3	6 6 7	3 3 3	11 11 11	5 8 8	0 0 0	-1 0 0	2 2 3	4 3 4		0 0 1	Ę	
1987 Jan 13	4	4	7	4	10	8	0	0	2	3		2		1
			Catering	-			H g	lousehold Household Joods services	Ī	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 Feb 10 Mar 10	4	4 3	6 7	4 4	10 9	8 8	0	1 4 2 3	32	4 4	3 4	6 6	-1 0	3 3

Notes: See notes under table 6.3.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		-			1	-	-				JAN	15, 1974 = 100
1974	101.1	105.2	108-6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156-6	160.4	168.0
1077	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186-3	189-4	192-3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1079	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195-8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199-3	202.4	205.3
1070	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1090	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261-6	267.1	271.8
1980	200.7	202.1	200.9	204.5	290.3	200.3	205.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1981	203.2	292.1	297.2	207 4	211.9	210.4	210.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	040.0	207 5	221 5	224.4	220.7	333.3	328.7	332.0	335.4
1983	331-1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	051.0	051.0	055.1	007 5	244.2	245 2	248.5
1984	346.7	353.6	353-8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.5	040.0
1985	363-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	3/1.8	353-0	361.8	302.0	305-3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384-3	375-4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	3/1.0	372.2	3/5-3

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

6.7 RETAIL PRICES Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIC	ONER HOUSE	HOLDS								
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	321.7 336.2 352.9 370.1 382.0	291.5 300.7 320.2 330.7 340.1	341.6 366.7 386.6 410.2 428.4	414·1 441·6 489·8 533·3 587·2	430.6 462.3 479.2 502.4 510.4	248·2 255·3 263·0 274·3 281·3	211.6 215.3 215.5 223.4 231.0	398-8 422-3 438-3 458-6 472-1	370-8 393-9 417-3 451-6 468-4	J 305-5 311-5 321-3 343-1 357-0	AN 15, 1974 = 100 336·3 358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUSE	HOLDS								
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	318-8 333-3 350-4 367-6 379-2	287-8 296-7 315-6 325-1 334-6	350.7 377.3 399.9 425.5 445.3	413·1 440·6 488·5 531·6 584·4	430.5 461.2 479.2 503.1 511.3	249·4 257·4 264·3 275·8 281·2	219·9 223·8 223·9 232·4 239·5	369.6 393.1 407.0 429.9 428.5	362-3 383-9 405-8 438-1 456-0	314·1 320·6 331·1 353·8 368·4	336·3 358·2 384·3 406·7 432·9
GENERAL INDEX OF	RETAIL PRIC	CES									
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	314·3 329·8 343·9 360·7 371·5	299·3 308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	341.0 366.5 387.7 412.1 430.6	413·3 440·9 489·0 532·5 584·9	433·3 465·4 478·8 499·3 506·0	243-8 250-4 256-7 263-9 266-7	210.5 214.8 214.6 222.9 229.2	343.5 366.3 374.7 392.5 390.1	325.8 345.6 364.7 392.2 409.2	331.6 342.9 357.3 381.3 400.5	341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5

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

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

6.8

	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 (1)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 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	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1 133·4 141·5 146·3	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·1 139·4 148·8 162·4 R	100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3 122.9 126.9 129.0	100.0 107.6 117.0 126.0 134.0 140.5 142.3	100.0 112.5 124.6 131.9 137.6 143.1 149.0	100 112 123 132 140 146 152	100.0 113.4 126.8 139.0 149.3 158.0 162.2	100.0 106.3 111.9 115.6 118.4 121.0 120.7	100-0 124-5 150-6 181-0 214-4 255-8 314-7	100.0 120.4 141.1 155.8 169.3 178.5 185.2	100.0 117.8 137.3 157.3 174.3 190.3	100.0 104.9 107.7 109.7 112.1 114.4 114.9	100.0 106.7 113.1 116.2 120.0 122.7 122.9	100 114 127 137 146 154 165-1	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0 163·6 178·0 93·7	100 112 122 133 143 154 160	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9 119.3 123.3 124.2	100.0 110.4 117.1 120.9 126.1 130.5 133.1	100-0 110-5 119-1 125-3 131-8 137-7 141-5
Quarterly averages 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	146·3 146·4 148·3	159-7 163-9	128-7 129-2 129-2	142∙2 142∙5 142∙6	148-0 149-8 151-3	152 153 154	161·4 162·4 163·5	121-0 120-4 120-0	310·2 316·5 335·1	185-5 185-8 186-2	200·8 201·9	115-3 114-6 114-5	123·3 122·1 123·2	163 168 171	191·5 195·8 198·1	160 160 162	124-4 123-8 124-4	132-3 133-3 134-0	140-9 141-6 142-7 R
1987 Q1	150-1													••					
Monthly 1986 Sept Oct Nov Dec	147·1 147·3 148·5 149·0	168-6	129-4 129-3 129-0 129-2	142·8 142·7 142·6 142·7	149·9 150·7 151·5 151·8	154 154 154 154	162·9 163·3 163·5 163·7	120·4 120·0 119·9 120·1	324·4 R 332·6 334·9 337·8 R	 186-2	202-5 203-4 204-4 205-0	114·9 115·0 114·4 114·2	122.5 123.2 123.3 123.1	169 170 171 171	197·4 198·1 197·7 198·4	161 162 162 162	124.0 124.1 124.4 124.6	133-8 133-9 134-0 134-2	142-2 142-5 142-8 143-0
1987 Jan Feb Mar	149·6 150·2 150·5	··· ··· ··	130·3 	143·3 143·5	152·1 R 152·8	155 R 154-1	165·2 165·4	120·6 120·7	341·5 R 	189.5	206·2 207·0	113-6	121.2 121.5	174 176	199·9 200·9	164 R 164	125·4 R 125·7	135·0 135·5	143-8 R
Increases on a y	ear earlie	r																	
Annual averages 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	Per cent 11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1 3·4	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3 1·7	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9 1.3	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3 4·0 4·1	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·1 4·3 4·1	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8 2.7	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2	24.9 24.5 20.9 20.5 18.1 19.3 23.0	18-2 20-4 17-1 10-5 8-7 5-4 3-8	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6 10.8 9.2	8.0 4.9 2.7 1.9 2.2 2.1	6·5 6·7 2·7 3·3 2·3 0·2	10.9 13.6 11.2 8.6 6.6 5.5 7.1	15.5 14.6 14.4 12.1 11.3 8.8 8.8	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5 7.7 3.9	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4 0.7	13.5 10.4 6.1 3.2 4.3 3.5 2.0	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·1 4·5 2·8
Quarterly averages 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	2·8 2·6 3·4	8·4 8·9 9·8	1.5 1.7 1.3	1·3 0·8 0·7	3·9 4·2 4·3	3·4 4·1 4·1	2·4 2·1 2·1	-0·2 -0·4 -1·1	24-5 23-8 19-5	4·4 3·1	6·1	0·8 0·2	0·4 -0·4 -1·8	6·5 8·4 8·9	8·5 9·4 8·6	3.9 3.9 3.8	0·9 0·6 0·2	1.6 1.7 1.3	2·5 2·5 2·1
1987 Q1	3.9																		
Monthly Sept Oct Nov Dec	3·0 3·0 3·5 3·7	··· ·· 9·8	1.7 1.6 1.2 1.1	0·9 0·8 0·5 0·6	4·1 4·4 4·5 4·2	4·6 4·5 4·3 4·3	2·3 2·2 2·1 2·1	-0.4 -0.9 -1.2 -1.1	22.7 21.9 19.8 16.9	··· ·· 3·2	5·3 4·7 4·4 4·1	-0.2 -0.6 -0.3 -0.5	-0.6 -0.2 -0.2 -0.1	8·6 8·8 8·7 8·9	9·5 9·3 8·3 8·2	4·4 4·1 3·5 3·3	0·6 0·4 -0·1 0·0	1.8 1.5 1.3 1.1	2:5 2:3 2:2 2:1
1987 Jan Feb Mar	3.9 3.9 4.0	··· ··	1.0 	0·9 1·0	3·9 4·0	4·8 4·8	3·0 3·4	-0·8 -0·5	15.5	3·4	3.8 4.2	-1.4	-1·3 R -1·2	9·5 10·0	6·0 6·0	3.5 3.4	0.6 1.0	1·4 2·1	2.3

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

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

S57 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

MAY 1987

8.1 TOURISM (R) Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

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 services 979
Self employed * 1981	48-1	51.7	1.6	32-6	3-8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment † 1982 March June September December	180-6 194-1 194-9 184-3	225-0 236-0 234-0 230-8	137-3 138-5 134-7 134-8	219- 267- 268- 209-	5 4 2 6	309·4 336·8 327·0 309·2	_
1983 March June September December	174-0 197-7 203-6 200-3	226-7 237-1 245-3 243-8	131-3 133-0 135-3 138-3	203- 262- 265- 211-	2 2 3 0	307-0 312-8 334-9 314-1	
1984 March June September December	200·5 213·1 216·2 208·8	239·5 251·7 259·8 259·5	136∙6 137∙6 137∙0 139∙3	202- 265- 262- 228-	1 7 0 3	311-2 333-6 330-1 315-1	
1985 March June September December	206·2 220·9 223·6 217·7	257·6 270·6 264·8 265·4	137·6 141·8 142·1 144·6	225- 274- 278- 241-	6 5 1 5	320-3 378-6 371-8 335-2	
1986 March June September December	211-5 224-8 222-7 219-5	258-2 269-5 275-2 275-5	141-3 143-1 144-0 145-4	238- 284- 284- 250-	5 5 5 4	333-2 384-1 377-2 348-5	
Change Dec 1986 on Dec 1985 Absolute (thousands)	+1.8	+10.1	+0.8	+8-	9	+13.3	
Percentage	+0.8	+3.8	+0.6	+3-	7	+4.0	

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 161 1986 185 7 These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4. R Revised. This table has been revised to allow for the results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey.

Q.	2	rourism	
0.	2	Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure	

	Overseas visitor (a)	rs to the UK	UK residents a (b)	broad	Balance (a) less (b)		
980 981 982 983 984 985 P 986 P 986 P Percentage change 1986/1985	2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,451 5,457		2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,877 5,996 +23		+223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +574 -539		
	Actual	seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
985 P 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	903 1,331 2,066 1,150	1,327 1,388 1,382 1,353	846 1,153 1,879 998	1,275 1,147 1,155 1,300	+57 +178 +187 +152	+52 +241 +27 +53	
986 P 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter (e)	912 1,250 2,055 1,240	1,332 1,294 1,369 1,462	896 1,456 2,539 1,105	1,378 1,519 1,637 1,462	+16 -206 -484 +135	46 225 268 	
985 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	322 247 334 376 459 496 641 823 602 466 364 320	427 428 472 443 483 462 449 487 446 437 459 458	277 244 325 324 350 480 530 677 671 476 281 241	428 433 414 390 378 378 384 377 394 398 427 475	+45 +3 +9 +52 +109 +16 +111 +146 -69 -10 +83 +79	-1 -5 +58 +105 +84 +65 +110 +52 +32 -17	
986 P January February March April May June July August September October (e) November (e)	332 264 316 364 424 463 633 778 644 460 425 355	440 451 441 426 441 427 439 457 473 457 473 426 532 504	259 237 399 367 497 593 695 968 877 540 350 215	414 437 527 465 562 492 528 570 539 472 553 437	+73 +27 -83 -3 -73 -130 -62 -190 -233 -80 +75 +140	+26 +14 -86 -39 -121 -65 -89 -113 -66 -46 -21 +67	

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

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

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984 1985 P 1986	10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,636 12,464 13,644 13,644 14,483 13,836		2.093 2.377 2.475 2.196 2.082 2.105 2.135 2.836 3.330 3.797 2.868	6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,551 7,904 8,266	1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,702
1985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter P	2,351 3,957 5,419 2,755	3,527 3,725 3,665 3,566	489 1,138 1,545 625	1,379 2,171 2,798 1,557	483 649 1,076 574
1986 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter (e)	2,560 3,312 5,054 2,910	3,759 3,055 3,333 3,689	525 672 1,071 600	1,536 2,017 2,933 1,780	499 623 1,050 530
1985 P January February March April June July August September October November December	824 656 872 1.207 1.282 1.467 1.823 2.145 1.451 1.141 804 811	1,157 1,197 1,173 1,183 1,273 1,269 1,201 1,249 1,214 1,194 1,107 1,265	164 134 191 236 383 519 541 586 418 290 172 163	451 405 523 798 674 697 976 1,144 678 678 612 457 488	209 117 158 225 251 306 415 355 239 175 160
1986 P January February March April June July August September October (e) November (e)	920 726 914 1,025 1,123 1,164 1,677 2,043 1,334 1,334 1,170 910 830	1,262 1,300 1,197 984 1,092 979 1,078 1,161 1,093 1,199 1,223 1,266	179 133 214 185 224 263 319 431 321 250 170 180	523 459 553 689 677 651 1,023 1,229 681 710 570 500	218 134 147 151 222 250 385 383 332 210 170 150

Notes: See table 8.2.

THOUSAN

			Visits abro	TOU ad by UK resid	RISM 8.4
	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 P 1986 P	11,560 11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,771 24,910		579 619 782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,125	9,954 9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 19,105 21,948	1,027 1,040 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,782 1,838
1985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter P	3,324 5,613 8,314 4,521	5,421 5,173 5,244 5,933	158 200 350 206	2,707 4,993 7,486 3,919	459 420 477 396
1986 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter (e)	3,734 6,410 10,026 4,740	6,182 6,025 6,492 6,211	159 269 437 260	3,020 5,701 9,147 4,080	556 440 442 400
1985 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,056 883 1,384 1,653 1,661 2,300 2,293 3,172 2,849 2,064 1,435 1,022	1,814 1,736 1,871 1,728 1,691 1,754 1,763 1,763 1,778 1,778 1,774 2,192 1,948	75 44 40 57 61 82 110 138 103 94 63 49	781 715 1,209 1,400 2,103 2,080 2,864 2,542 1,841 1,232 846	200 124 135 196 109 114 103 170 204 129 140 127
1986 P January February March April May June July August September October (e) December (e)	1,137 1,012 1,586 1,623 2,139 2,647 2,896 3,777 3,353 2,300 1,400 1,040	1,950 2,033 2,169 1,740 2,225 2,060 2,196 2,160 2,160 2,136 2,039 2,169 2,003	69 48 42 85 71 113 114 194 129 120 90 50	866 809 1,345 1,339 1,948 2,414 2,680 3,407 3,060 2,050 1,140 890	202 155 199 199 120 120 120 102 176 164 130 170 100

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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 1986—March 1987	43,451	22,781	28,800	50,895	44,578	39,872	52,900	22,961	21,250	44,321	371,809
April 1986—March 1987	41,866	22,421	28,051	48,481	44,244	38,380	56,357	27,479	21,767	43,531	372,577
March 31, 1987	33,280	17,315	24,527	41,619	30,246	34,135	49,085	23,772	20,403	37,837	318,219

• Planned entrants are based on assumptions about the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1986-87, the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS, the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment, and the number leaving further education or employment part way through their first year and thus requiring the balance of a year's training on YTS. YTS entrants and those already in training include some young people on existing one-year YTS places as well as those on two-year YTS places.

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

Measure	Great Britain	Great Britain			Wales	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb
Community Industry	8,000	8,000	1,723	1,734	827	929
Community Programme	244,000	247,000	30,672	31,268	22,597	22,727
Ich Belease Scheme	24 000	25,000	1.848	1,925	901	952
Job Splitting Scheme	297	270	23	23	18	17
Jobstart Allowance	5,692	4,516	641	508	397	326
New Workers Scheme	34,059	34,000	2,859	2,604	2,013	2,052
Young Workers Scheme Bestart interviews	44	470	6	58	1	36
(cumulative total July 10 to March 12)	1,172,103	1,003,644	132,266	110,885	68,086	57,134

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered+ for employment at jobcentres, March 6, 1987	64,006
Employment registrations+ taken at jobcentres, February 9 to March 6, 1987	8,518
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, February 9 to March 6, 1987*	3,239

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-jobcentres and local authority careers offices THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peo	Disabled people*									
	Suitable for c	ordinary employr	nent		Unlikely to obtain sheltered condition Registered disabled Of undition 4.5 4.1 4.9 4.4 4.9 3.9	otain employmen nditions	ment except under				
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed			
1986 Jan April July Oct	26·4 25·8 27·8 24·8	23·2 22·5 24·2 21·7	48·5 47·0 51·8 49·3	37.9 37.2 41.8 38.1	4.5 4.4 4.9 4.3	4·1 3·9 4·4 3·9	2.7 2.5 3.1 2.5	2·1 2·0 2·5 2·0			
1987 Jan	22.2	19.5	43.6	33.2	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.7			

Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register. Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 21, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, 889,273 people were registered under the Acts.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

yees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

eneral index covers almost all goods and services purchased

thouseholds, excluding only those for which the income of ad of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and

erson pensioner households (covered by separate indices)

e incomes depend mainly on state benefits-that is, more who than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

nditure on housing (in the Family Expenditure Survey) in-Evo

- for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional
- uted) amount based on rateable values as an estimate of the rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been
- rented: mortgage payments are therefore excluded.
- INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

Orders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any underrecording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

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

Conventions

- The following standard symbols are used:
- not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series

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

Those working on their own account whether or not they have any

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

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

People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

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.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

orders for manual workers.

PART-TIME WORKERS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive, i.e. excluding construction.

where otherwise stated.

OVERTIME

employees.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including Community Programme vacancies; and 'self employed' opportunities created by employers) which re-mained unfilled on the day of the count.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

WORKING POPULATION Employed labour force plus the unemployed. R revised estimated MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition EC European Community

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

Regularly published statistics

imployment and working	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Vorking population: GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M (Q)	May 87: Aug 86:	1·1 317	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			
Industry: GB				Summary (Oct)	B (A) A	May 87: Mar 87:	5.4
All industries: by Division class or group	QM	May 87: May 87:	1.4	Manufacturing		May 07	00
Manufacturing: by Division class or group Occupation	M	May 87:	1.3	International comparisons Aerospace	A	May 87: Aug 86: Mar 87:	5·9 340
Administrative, technical and	۵	Dec 86:	1.10	Coal mining	A	Mar 87:	
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 87:	1.7	Average earnings: non-manual employees Basic wage rates: manual workers	B (A)	Apr 87:	5.5
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	May 87:	1.5	Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84: Mar 87:	5.8
elf employed: by region		Jan 87: May 86:	56 164	Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	
Sensus of Employment: Sep 1984				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	М	May 87:	1-11
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Apr 87: May 87:	1-13
ensus of Employment: Sept 1981				Hours of work. manufacturing		,	4.12
nternational comparisons	Q	May 87:	1.9	Output per head			
Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1.14	annual indices	M (Q)	May 87:	1-8
opprentices and trainees by region:	۵	June 86 [.]	1.15	Manufacturing index, time series	М	May 87:	5.7
imployment measures	M	May 87:	9.2	Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 87:	5.7
Registered disabled in the public sector	Q	Feb 87: Apr 87:	87 1.6	Labour costs		h	
rade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84	Survey results 1984 Per unit of output	M	May 87:	212 5-7
Jnemployment and vacancies				Retail prices			
Summary: UK	М	May 87:	2.1	General index (RPI)	м	May 87:	6.1
GB Age and duration: UK	M M (Q)	May 87: May 87:	2.2	percentage changes	M	May 87:	6.1
Broad category: UK	M	May 87: May 87:	2.1	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	М	May 87:	6.
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 87:	2.6	Main components: time series	м	May 97.	c
Region: summary	Q	Mar 87: May 87:	2·6 2·7	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 87:	6-
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 87: May 87	2.15	Annual summary Bevision of weights	A	Mar 87: Apr 87:	11 18
Region and area	Q	Way or.	2.0	Pensioner household indices	M (O)	May 97:	E.I
Time series summary: by region	M	May 87: May 87:	2·3 2·4	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	May 87:	6.
: counties, local areas	M	May 87:	2.9	Revision of weights	A	May 86: May 87:	16 6-
(formerly table 2·4) : Parliamentary constituences	м	May 87:	2.10	London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	26
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2.6	International comparisons	М	May 87:	0.
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2.19	Household spending	0	Apr 87:	7.
UK, time series GB. Age time series	M	May 87: May 87:	2.19	All expenditure: per household ; per person	à	Apr 87:	7.
GB, Regions and duration	Q	May 87:	2.23/24/26	Composition of expenditure	0	Apr 87:	7.
Students: by region	M	May 87:	2.13	: in detail	Q (A)	Apr 87:	7.
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 87: May 87:	9·3/4 2·18	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Apr 87:	
Ethnic origin		Jan 87:	18	Industrial disputes: stoppages of	work	May 97	4.
Femporarily stopped: UK				: time series	M	May 87:	4.
Latest figures: by region	М	May 87:	2.14	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	.32
/acancies				Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	May 87:	4.
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	м	May 87:	3.1	Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	32
Region unfilled excluding Community	м	May 87	3.2	Main causes of stoppage	M	May 87:	4
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	May 87:	3.3	Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	32
Vacancies (previous definition)	(Q)	Sep 85:	3.3	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in	A	Aug 86:	32
Occupation by broad sector	(0)	Son 85	3.4	recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	32
Occupation region summary	(Q) (Q)	Sep 85:	3.6	memanonal compansons	<u>^</u>	buly co.	
Redundancies				Tourism			8
Confirmed: GB latest month Regions	M	May 87: May 87:	2·30 2·30	Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 87: May 87:	8
Industries	M	May 87:	2.31	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by oversea	S	May 87	8
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 86:	466	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 87:	8
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86: Dec 86:	284 500	Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UP	< Q	Apr 87:	8
	~ ~	200 00.		: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 87:	8
Average earnings				purpose of visit	Q	Apr 87:	8
Whole economy (new series) index	м	May 87	5.1	: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 87:	8
Industry	M	May 87:	5.3	: visitor nights	Q	Apr 87:	8
Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	Q (M)	Mar 87:	514				
Latest key results	A M (A)	Dec 86:	482	YTS	M	May 97	9
Time series	IVI (A)	way or:	3.0	TIS entrants, regions	IVI	May 07.	

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erent).	A Annual.	Q Quarterly.	M Monthly. B

5·4 65 5·9 340

212

6·2 6·2

6.1

6-4 6-5 117 185

6.6 6.7 167 6.3 267 6.8

7·1 7·1

7·2 7·3 7·3

4·1 4·2 323

4·1 323 329

4·1 326 328

325 266

8·1 8·2

8·3 8·4

8·5 8·6

8.7 8·8 8·9

9.1

This article describes how pensioners' incomes have changed since 1970; the factors contributing to these changes; and items pensioners spend their money on¹. It covers changes in pensioners' average incomes and the sources of these incomes between 1970 and 1985²; the way pensioners' incomes vary according to age; trends in the distribution of pensioners' incomes and how they compare with the rest of the population; and pensioners' spending patterns.

- The average incomes of single and married pensioners grew by more than a third in real terms between 1970 and 1985.
- Most of the rise was due to higher social security benefits.

• The gaps in income between rich and poor pensioners,

Information in this article is derived from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), which each year interviews a representative sample of all households about their incomes and spending. The latest year for which information is available.

between single male and female pensioners and between older and younger pensioner couples have all narrowed over this period.

- Pensioners' expenditure rose less than their net incomes, implying a greater ability to save.
- The shares of pensioners' total spending on housing, durable goods, transport and services have risen.
- The amounts of fuel and food they purchased fell in the 1970s, but have risen since 1980.

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Pensioners' incomes and expenditure 1970–85

by Andrew Dawson and Graham Evans

DHSS Economic Advisers' Office

Ten million people—one in four adults—in the United Kingdom are over state pension age (60 for women and 65 for men). As the number of pensioners has grown—there are three million more pensioners than in the early 1950s—so has interest in their incomes. Public spending on items that benefit pensioners forms a large part of the nation's budget—one tenth of all public expenditure is on the national insurance (NI) basic pension alone. Pensioners' ability to spend is now a significant element in the nation's economy—their 15 per cent share of total personal disposable income has doubled since 1951¹.

Income is taken to include social security benefits², as well as pensions from employers (occupational pensions), income from savings and investments, and earnings. Except where noted otherwise, it is net of income tax and

Table 1 Average weekly incomes at 1985 prices ger week

	1970	1975	1980	1985	Increase 1970–85	Per cen
All pensioner income units	59.70	68·10	71.90	83.10	23.40	39
Married pensioner income units	84.60	96-20	99.70	115.30	30.70	36
Single person pensioner income units	46.30	53.50	55·20	64·00	17.70	38

national insurance contributions, and refers to the income of the 'pensioner unit' defined as single people over state pension age and married couples whose husbands are aged 65 or over.³ All values for income and spending are in terms of 1985 prices (see box).

Table 2 Pensioners' real net incomes --- percentage average annual growth rates 1970-85

	197	0	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1970									199							1	
1971	-5-	4															
1972	1.	5	9.0														
1973	2.	6	6.8	4.8													
1974	3.	5	6.6	5.5	6.2	_											
1975	2.	7	4.8	3.4	2.8	-0.5	-										
1976	2.	2	3.7	2.5	1.7	-0.4	-0.3										
1977	1.	7	2.9	1.7	1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-1.1	_								
1978	2.	3	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.8	7.0								
1979	1.	9	2.8	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	-1.7	_						
1980	1.	9	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.1	1.9						
1981	2.	1	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.0	1.7	3.4	4.9	_				
1982	1.	9	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.9	-0.9				
1983	2.	5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.0	4.7	4.6	10.5			
1984	2.	3	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.7	4.5	-1.1		
1985	2.	2	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.6	0.3	1.7	-
Table 3	Averag	je n	et wee	kly inc	omes o	fsingle	pensio	ners	T	he per	riod 19	970 to	1985	also s	aw cha	anges	in the

at 198	single pe	£ per week			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	Increase 1970–85
Single female pensioners	43.10	52.50	54.00	62.30	19.20
Single male pensioners	60.20	57.80	59.80	70.70	10-50
Ratio of female to male (%)	72	91	90	88	

See "Income After Retirement" by G C Fiegehen Social Trends 16, HMSO. See "Family Expenditure Survey 1985", HMSO for further details of FES. The main benefits received by pensioners are NI retirement pensions, supplementary pensions, housing benefit and benefits for disability. In each of the years examined in the main tables, there were over 2,000 of these units sampled by the FES except 1970 when there were 1,800. Effects of inflation

The FES data are adjusted to 1985 levels using the retail prices index (RPI). The special pensioner price indices (PPI) for one and two-person households rose by similar proportions to the RPI between 1970 and 1985. They are based on the spending patterns excluding housing costs of those pensioners for whom state benefits provide more than 75 per cent of their incomes

	1970–75	Pe 1975–80	rcentage i 1980-85	increases 1970–85
	84	96	42	411
one-person)	90	96	40	421
two-person)	89	95	40	417

Changes in pensioners' incomes 1970-1985

RPI

PPI

PPI

In 1985 the average income of a pensioner couple was ± 115.30 a week, and ± 64.00 for a single pensioner. These amounts were respectively 36 and 38 per cent higher in real terms than in 1970—see *table 1*. Because the proportion of pensioners who are married has risen since 1970, the percentage rise in average income for all pensioner units was slightly larger (39 per cent)⁴.

Chart 1 shows the average income for all pensioner income units in each year from 1970 to 1985. In any one year, the chart reflects the incomes of people who have been retired for varying periods of time, and the income of individual pensioners may have risen faster or slower than the average shown in the chart. On average, pensioner income units were 14 per cent better off in real terms in 1975 than in 1970, 6 per cent better off between 1975 and 1980, and 15 per cent better off between 1980 and 1985. Details of annual average growth rates are shown in *table 2*.

1985 (see table 3.) Between 1970 and 1975, the real

incomes of single male pensioners fell, but those of single

female pensioners rose. Male pensioners were more

dependent on private incomes which fell in real terms in

The authors would like to thank Guy Fiegehen of the DHSS

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these earlier years.

encouragement.

Example 2.7 2.1 2.7 2.9 2.4 3.6 0.3 1.7 — The period 1970 to 1985 also saw changes in the incomes of single female pensioners relative to single male pensioners. In 1970 the average income of a single woman aged 60 or more was about 72 per cent of the average income of a single man aged 65 or more. This ratio was 91 per cent in 1975, 90 per cent in 1980 and 88 per cent in

chart 1 Pensioners' net income.

84

82-

1985 and the data for all years 1970 to 1985 are given in table 5. In tables 4 and 5 incomes from individual sources have been averaged over all income units, whether or not they are actually receiving the item in question. In this way the components can be added, and the totals agree with table 1.

Income from social security benefits

In 1985 social security benefits provided about 59 per cent of pensioners' incomes, higher than in 1970 and 1975 (51 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively), but lower than in 1980 (62 per cent). Social security benefits also provided a large part of the rise in pensioners' total incomes namely, £19.60 of the £23.70 increase in their average weekly gross incomes between 1970 and 1985^1 .

Social security benefits are shown in two categories. The largest combines contributory retirement and widows' pensions with benefits awarded on the grounds of low incomes, supplementary pension and housing benefit. (It is not possible to disaggregate this category of benefit for the whole period from 1970 to 1985 on a consistent basis because of changes to the structure of housing benefit and the FES classification of income sources). The second category is 'other benefits' which consist mainly of those paid in respect of long-term illness or disability, for example, invalidity benefit or attendance allowance; these doubled in real terms between 1970 and 1985.

¹ The State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (SERPS) accounted for less than 1 per cent of total social security benefits to elderly people in 1985.



£s per week at 1985 prices

Income sources	1970	1975	1980	1985	Increase 1970–85
Retirement pension and income- related benefits	32.70	40.80	45.30	50.80	18.10
Other benefits	1.60	2.30	2.40	3.10	1.60
Total social security benefits	34.30	43·00	47·60	53·00	19.60
Occupational pensions	10.60	10.40	12.20	18.60	8.00
Investment income	11.20	11.00	8.80	12.80	1.60
Employment earnings	11.30	11.20	8.70	5.80	-5.50
Total private income	33·10	32.60	29-80	37.20	4.10
Total gross income	67·40	75 .70	77.40	91·10	23.70
Income tax and NI Contributions	-7.70	-7.50	-5.50	-8.10	0.40
Total net income	59.70	68·10	71.90	83.00	23.30

Note: Income sources are shown to the nearest 10 pence and totals may not add owing to rounding.



Incomes from other sources

After social security benefits, pensioners' most important source of income in 1985 was occupational pensions. In 1970 only 34 per cent of pensioners had this form of income, rising to 37 per cent in 1975, 43 per cent in 1980 and 51 per cent in 1985. The lower rate of inflation in the 1980s and the greater ability of pension schemes to give increases after retirement have also helped to boost the average real value of occupational pensions in payment. For pensioners receiving an occupational pension, the average weekly amount fell in real terms from £31 in 1970 to £28 in 1975 and in 1980 but rose to £37 by 1985.

The total income from savings and investment received by pensioners was also higher in 1985 than in 1970 in real terms, see *table 4*. As with occupational pensions, part of the reason for this growth is that a larger proportion of pensioners now have this form of income. The FES shows that 57 per cent of pensioner income units received investment income in 1970 rising to 71 per cent in 1985. In the 1970s inflation was about 14 per cent a year, peaking in 1975, but in the 1980s the fall in inflation and higher real returns on most savings and investments helped the average amount to rise again in real terms. For those receiving this form of income the average amounts were £20 in 1970, £21 in 1975, £14 in 1980 and £18 in 1985. The reduction of nearly a half in pensioner employment

income reflects the long-term trend for people to retire earlier. Some of this income is earned by wives under 60. Other private income sources such as allowances from relatives form only a very small proportion of pensioners'

Table 5 Sources of p	Table 5 Sources of pensioners' incomes 1970–85 £s per week at 1985 pri													5 prices		
Income sources	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Retirement pension and income related benefits Other state benefits	32·68 1·65	32·01 1·68	35·43 1·94	37·35 1·88	40·07 1·72	40·77 2·26	42·52 2·10	42·63 2·10	44·94 2·12	44·55 2·39	45·28 2·36	47·33 2·67	48·97 2·51	51.60 2.59	51·10 3·08	50·77 3·15
Total social security benefits	34.33	33.70	37.36	39·23	41.78	43.03	44.62	44.72	47.07	46.94	47.63	50 .00	51.48	54·19	54·18	53·92
Occupational pension Investment income Employment earnings	10.62 11.18 11.29	8·51 8·55 11·52	10·31 10·05 10·23	11·43 10·00 10·03	10·94 10·00 12·62	10·45 10·97 11·22	10·87 9·05 10·62	10·65 9·68 9·13	12·46 9·24 10·10	12·30 8·40 9·22	12·23 8·85 8·72	13·38 10·71 8·12	13·67 9·37 6·48	16·77 12·39 7·32	16·13 11·27 7·23	18·57 12·81 5·79
Total private income	33.09	28.57	30.59	31.46	33-56	32.63	30.53	29.46	31.80	29.97	29.79	32.22	29.52	36.48	34.63	37.17
Total gross income	67.42	62·27	67·95	70.69	75.35	75.67	75·15	74.18	78.87	76.92	77.43	82·22	81.00	90.67	88.81	91.09
Income tax and National Insurance contributions	-7.68	-5.74	-6.35	-6.16	-6.83	-7.52	-7.24	-7.04	-7.06	-6.35	-5.50	-6.78	-6.26	-8.06	-7.14	-8.05
Total net income	59.75	56.53	61.60	64.53	68·52	68·14	67·91	67.14	71.81	70.56	71.93	75.44	74.74	82·61	81.68	83.04

total income and have been included with earnings for completeness.

Chart 3 shows the changes in the levels of pensioners' incomes from social security benefits and from private sources for each year from 1970 to 1985.

Annual growth rates

The changing importance of these various sources of income can also be measured by average annual growth rates (see *table* 6).

Income from state benefits increased more quickly before 1975 than afterwards; income from private sources fell in the 1970s, recovering between 1980 and 1985. This had the effect of increasing pensioners' incomes to an annual rate of nearly 3 per cent during these five years compared with about $2^{1/2}$ per cent in the first part of the period and just over 1 per cent in the middle.

Although state retirement pension and income-related benefits provide more than half of pensioners' average total income and accounted for more than four-fifths of their extra income between 1970 and 1985, they grew at the comparatively modest rate of 3.1 per cent a year.

In contrast, 'other benefits' grew at 4.4 per cent a year over the period, as the number of pensioners receiving these benefits increased. However, averaged over all pensioners, these benefits make a small contribution to total income. The proportion of pensioner income units receiving these benefits rose from 7 per cent in 1970 to 10 per cent in 1985.

Occupational pensions rose by 3.8 per cent a year between 1970 and 1985; the growth was nearly 9 per cent a year after 1980 but it fell in the early 1970s recovering slowly during the rest of that decade. Investment income grew by less than 1 per cent a year over the 15 years, but all of that growth took place in the 1980s.

The amounts of tax and national insurance (NI) contributions paid have varied over the period. This reflects partly changes to the tax structure and partly changes in pensioners' real incomes. Since 1978 people



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over state pension age no longer have to pay NI contributions, but they are still paid by working wives, aged under 60, of pensioners.

Table 6 Average annual real growth rates of pensioners' incomes

			per ce	nt per year
Income sources	1970–75	1975-80	1980-85	1970-85
Retirement pension and income-related benefits	s 4·5	2.1	2.3	3.0
Other benefits	6.5	0.9	5.9	4.4
Total social security benefits	4.6	2.1	2.5	3.1
Occupational pensions	-0.3	2.9	8.7	3.8
Investment income	-0.4	-4.6	7.7	0.9
Employment earnings	-0.1	-5.0	-7.9	-4.4
Total private income	-0.3	-1.8	4.5	0.8
Total gross income	2.3	0.5	3.3	2.0
Income tax and NI contributions	-0.4	-6.1	7.9	0.3
Total net income	2.6	1.1	2.9	2.2

How incomes vary in retirement

Before retirement, people's incomes are mostly determined by how much they can earn and the tax and national insurance contributions they pay. After retirement earnings become much less important, and pensioners' incomes depend mainly on the levels of state benefits and the extent to which their other sources of income rise in line with inflation. Older pensioners, for example, those aged 75 or more, retired when the general level of earnings was lower, so their occupational pensions and savings tend to be lower than for those who have just retired.

Table 7 summarises changes in incomes for couples where the husband is aged under 75 and 75 or over, and also for single people in the same age groups. The average age of people over pension age has been rising as people live longer; the proportion of pensioner income units with heads aged 75 and over increased from 32 per cent in 1970 and 1975 to 34 per cent in 1980 and 37 per cent in 1985.

In 1985 married pensioners with husbands under 75 were on average about £7 a week better off than couples with older husbands. In 1970 that gap was £19 a week in 1985 prices. For single pensioners, the gap between those aged under 75 and those aged 75 or more widened from £3 a week in 1970 to over £6 a week in 1985. This may partly reflect the increasing longevity of people over 75.

Table 7 Pensioner net incomes by age group and marital status

Age of head and marital status of	Averag (£s per	e net inco week 198	mes 5 prices)	1970-85	couples aged 65 to 69 in:	ir £ W	
income unit	1970	1975	1980	1985	a year		
Married:					The Part of the	1970	-
under 75	88.50	99.40	104.20	117.30	1.9		
75 and over	69.40	85.50	85.80	110.20	3.1	1975	
Single:						1980	
under 75	47.40	56.10	57.70	66.80	2.3		
75 and over	44.60	49.30	51.30	60.40	2.0	1985	1

Newly Retired Pensioners

When they reach pension age, the majority of people are married. *Table 8* shows the incomes of married couples whose husband was aged 65 to 69 years in 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985.

Table 8 Incomes of recently retired married couples (husband aged 65 to 69 years).

Head of	Real net	Proportion receiving:									
aged 65 to 69 in:	£ per week	occupa- tional pension per cent	invest- ment income per cent	dis- ability benefits per cent	earnings per cent						
1970	88.60	57	63	4	42						
1975	102.50	56	64	6	36						
1980	108.80	66	70	12	34						
1985	122.60	70	83	15	23						

In common with pensioners as a whole, the incomes of the newly retired have risen substantially, with each new group of the same ages or 'cohort' better off than the previous one. Part of their rising prosperity is due to more of them receiving occupational pensions and investment income. The proportion receiving these forms of income increased respectively by nearly a quarter and nearly a third between 1970 and 1985. The proportion receiving disability benefits in 1985 was nearly four times the 1970 level. In contrast, the number with earnings has almost halved.

The incomes of couples after retirement

The FES does not interview the same people each year, so it is not possible to show how individual pensioners' incomes change once they have retired. But it is possible to examine the incomes of the representatives of that cohort, who are interviewed in later years. *Table 9* shows how couples who were newly retired in 1970 fared through to 1985.

There were about one million couples whose husband was aged 65 to 69 in 1970. Five years later, there were about 650,000 couples with husbands aged 70 to 74, and in 1980, 400,000 had husbands aged 75 to 79. By 1985 150,000 had husbands aged 80 to 84.

The average income of this cohort of couples rose from $\pounds 89$ in 1970 to $\pounds 94$ in 1975 then fell to $\pounds 84$ in 1980. In 1985 it was $\pounds 107$. There are many factors at work here, including the effect of death on the composition of the age group and changes in the real levels of social security benefits, occupational pensions and the real returns on savings.

Table 9Changes in income for couples with husband
aged 65 to 69 in 1970

Head of	Real net	Proportion receiving:									
aged 65 to 69 in:	£ per week	occupa- tional pension per cent	invest- ment income per cent	dis- ability benefits per cent	earnings per cent						
1970	88.60	57	63	4	42						
1975	94.20	60	64	5	21						
1980	83·90	50	67	8	9						
1985	107.10	60	63	10	4						

The improvement in these couples' incomes for the later period partly reflects the rise in the real returns from savings in the 1980s. The table also shows the expected fall in economic activity of these couples as they age; over two-fifths had earnings in 1970 when the husband was aged 65 to 69, but less than a tenth had earnings in 1980 when the husband was aged 75 to 79. It should be remembered however that the wives of the husbands will tend to be younger and that their earnings are included in the figures.

Tables 10 and 11 repeat this analysis respectively for couples whose husband was aged 65 to 69 in 1975 and in 1980.

Table 10 Changes in income for couples with husband aged 65 to 69 in 1975

Head of	Real net	Proportion receiving:										
couples aged 65 to 69 in:	£ per week	occupa- tional pension per cent	invest- ment income per cent	dis- ability benefits per cent	earning per cer							
1975	102.50	56	64	6	36							
1980	96.70	66	68	5	16							
1985	110.80	65	82	10	6							

In *table 10*, the husbands were aged 70 to 74 in 1980 and 75 to 79 in 1985. This table shows a different pattern for married couples in their first ten years of retirement. Those couples retiring in the mid-1970s experienced a drop in income during the first five years but thereafter their income more than recovered. One similarity with *table 9* is the turning points; incomes fell in the five years before 1980 then rose thereafter.

Table 11 Changes in income for couples with husband aged 65 to 69 in 1980

Head of	Real net	Proportion receiving:										
aged 65 to 69 in:	£ per week	occupa- tional pension per cent	invest- ment income per cent	dis- ability benefits per cent	earning per cer							
1980	108.80	66	70	12	34							
1985	111.40	69	79	13	13							

In *table 11*, the husbands were aged 65 to 69 in 1980 and 70 to 74 in 1985. This table shows that married couples retiring in the late 1970s received an average income of f_{109} in 1980 and those surviving five years later were better off after five years and more likely to be getting an occupational pension and investment income.

Changes in the distribution of pensioners' incomes

To show how the size distribution of pensioners' income changed between 1970 and 1985, pensioner income units are ranked in order of their net incomes, and the resulting distribution divided into fifths, or quintiles. *Table 12* shows the annual average rate of growth for income in each quintile.

Over the whole period from 1970 to 1985 pensioner incomes became less dispersed. For example, incomes in the bottom fifth grew about half as fast again as in the top fifth. Most of this closing of the gap took place in the 1970s. Since then the increase in real incomes, as well as

Table 12 Average annual percentage growth of pensioners' income by quintile

Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Тор	All
4.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	0.7	2.7
2.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1
2.6	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.9
2.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2
	Bottom 4·1 2·2 2·6 2·9	Bottom Second 4·1 3·7 2·2 1·7 2·6 3·3 2·9 2·9	Bottom Second Third 4·1 3·7 3·3 2·2 1·7 1·1 2·6 3·3 3·0 2·9 2·9 2·4	Bottom Second Third Fourth 4·1 3·7 3·3 2·8 2·2 1·7 1·1 1·1 2·6 3·3 3·0 2·5 2·9 2·9 2·4 2·1	Bottom Second Third Fourth Top 4·1 3·7 3·3 2·8 0·7 2·2 1·7 1·1 1·1 0·6 2·6 3·3 3·0 2·5 3·1 2·9 2·9 2·4 2·1 1·8

being faster, has been more evenly distributed across quintiles.

These results cover all pensioner income units but take no account of differences between pensioners living on their own and those sharing household expenses with others. Previous analysis of spending patterns suggests that, on average, single pensioners living on their own have the same standard of living as a pensioner couple if their income is 61 per cent of a couple's income. For single pensioners who share households with other householders an income 42 per cent of a couple's income provides on average the same standard of living¹.

Using these ratios and making an allowance for any dependent children, the FES income data have been standardised to produce a distribution of 'income per equivalent adult' for each year. *Table 13* shows the rate of growth of income for pensioners ranked by their income per equivalent adult. The results are broadly similar to those in *table 12* for the period 1970 to 1985; income growth was fastest in the lowest two quintiles. In 1985, on an equivalent adult basis, the income of the bottom quintile was 73 per cent of the middle quintile's income².

Table 13 Average annual growth of pensioners' equivalent income by quintile of equivalent income

per cent a year

Period	Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Тор	All
1970–75	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.6
1975–80	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.5
1980–85	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
1970-85	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.0

Table 14 compares the distribution of pensioners' equivalent incomes with the distribution for the whole population in terms of the proportion of pensioner units whose incomes were in each quintile of equivalent income for the whole population. If pensioners' equivalent incomes were distributed in the same way as all other

Table 14 Percentage of pensioner income units in each quintile of equivalent income for the whole population

Year	Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Тор	All
1970	50	28	11	6	5	100
1975	42	34	12	7	5	100
1980	38	39	12	6	5	100
1985	25	40	18	9	7	100

¹ For a fuller discussion of equivalence scales, see Social Trends 16, p.208 HMSO.
² In 1985 the net equivalent income for pensioner income units was as follows: bottom quintile £68.70, second quintile £83.70, third quintile £94.70, fourth quintile £112.60, top quintile £196.80—these are values of income per equivalent couple.

an average of £83.10 a week, 26 per cent more in real terms than in 1970. The average net income of these households grew rather faster over this period, by about 37 per cent in real terms. In the early 1970s pensioners' recorded expenditure slightly exceeded their net income,

¹ Expenditure analysis in this article is based upon about 1,600 households for most of the period; in the first few years the figure was lower than this but never smaller than 1.200

e 15	Percentage shares by commodity group of pensione	rs + average expenditure 1970-85

Commodity group	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Housing Fuel, light and power Food	14·5 11·4 29·3	15·8 10·4 29·2	15·8 10·4 28·8	16·3 10·0 29·0	16·2 10·0 28·8	16·1 9·8 28·8	16·6 9·8 29·1	16·3 10·8 29·0	16·3 10·4 28·4	16-8 10-4 28-6	17·9 10·0 26·4	18·4 9·9 24·9	19·4 10·7 24·1	18·2 10·6 22·7	17.5 10.5 23.7	20.9 9.9 22.6
Alcoholic drink Tobacco Clothing and footwear	2·9 3·9 6·5	2·9 3·6 7·0	2·9 3·5 7·2	2·8 3·0 6·3	3·0 3·2 7·4	3·2 3·0 6·8	3·4 3·0 5·9	3·0 2·9 6·2	3·0 2·8 6·6	3·0 2·6 6·1	2·7 2·6 6·4	3·2 2·3 5·4	3·1 2·2 5·7	3·4 2·5 5·1	3.0 2.5 5.6	2·9 2·1 5·2
Durable household goods Transport and vehicles Services Miscellaneous goods	4·8 7·3 11·9 7·5	5·4 7·2 11·9 7·6	6·3 7·1 11·9 7·0	6·4 7·2 11·9 7·1	4·8 8·5 11·9 7·4	5·4 8·2 11·9 7·5	5·2 8·1 11·9 8·0	5.7 7.9 11.9 7.5	6·0 8·4 11·9 7·5	5·2 8·0 11·9 7·8	5·6 8·9 11·9 7·7	5·6 9·7 11·9 7·0	5·1 8·3 11·9 7·1	5.7 10.4 11.9 7.5	6·5 9·1 11·9 8·7	5.7 9.1 11.9 7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pensioners'† household	expend	diture a	nd net i	ncome									£s p	per wee	k in 198	85 prices
Total expenditure Total net income Total expenditure*	61·38 62·99	61·29 61·00	63·58 65·57	65·10 69·35	66·54 72·39	63·15 72·28	65-33 70-89	64·80 70·24	66·40 75·54	65·67 73·84	66·25 74·71	71.08 78.97	72·33 77·45	78·17 82·89	74·90 81·82	78.77 85.95
less housing costs Total net income* less housing costs	53·88	50·09 48·57	55-62 52-80	56·38	58.00 58.56	54·38 58·73	55-30 56-68	54·97 56·07	56-61 60-80	55·78 59·60	56·42 60·24	60·06	60-89 61-60	63·49 66·70	62·42	65·87

Table 16 Pensioners' expenditure patterns

15

11

29

12

100

65.70

63.00

53.90

Totals do not always sum to 100 owing to rounding.

100

67.70

72.30

54.40

58.70

† Gross housing costs in this article are the sum of gross rates, rents and mortgage

interest plus house maintenance expenditures; they do not include imputed rent for

1975

16

10

29

1980

18

10

26

3

100

70.80

74.70

56.40

60.20

1985

21

10

23

3

2

5

6

100

83.10

86.00

65.90

68.70

Community group 1970

Housing (gross

Fuel, light and

Alcoholic drink

Clothing and

footwear

goods

Transport and

vehicles

Services

Total^a

Durable household

Miscellaneous and

Weekly amounts in

Total expenditure

Total net income

Total expenditure

less housing

Total net income

owner occupiers

less housing costs 51.40

costs

other goods

1985 prices

£ per week

cost)†

power

Food

Tobacco

+ For households consisting of a single person over pension age or a couple, where the husband is aged 65 or ove

rom total expenditure and net income for each year and the re Its converted to 1985 prices using the RPI excluding housing Housing costs have be

incomes then 20 per cent of pensioner income units would be in each of the quintiles of the equivalent income distribution for all income units. To the extent that pensioners have lower incomes than non-pensioners, the proportion of pensioner income units in the lowest quintiles will be greater than a fifth.

Tab

In 1970 half of the pensioner income units were in the lowest quintile of equivalent income. This proportion fell steadily to reach a quarter in 1985, as the proportions in higher quintiles rose. By 1985 the largest group of pensioners were in the second quintile. Pensioners' net equivalent incomes have therefore risen relative to those of non-pensioners. In 1970 the average pensioner income unit received 62 per cent of the average non-pensioner income measured in this way; by 1985 this ratio had increased to 71 per cent.

Changes in pensioners' expenditure

Their rise in income means that pensioners are able to spend more and their spending patterns are likely to change as a result. Like other people, pensioners' expenditure also reflects changes in tastes and changes in the relative prices of different items.

Expenditure information in the FES is collected for households, that is, people who live at the same address having meals prepared together and with common housekeeping. This analysis examines spending patterns for households that consist of either one pensioner living alone or a pensioner couple living by themselves. It is not possible to distinguish the consumption patterns of pensioners who live in other types of household. Data on pensioners' expenditure for all the years from 1970 to 1985 are shown in table 15^{1} In 1985 single and couple pensioner households spent

+2 a +2 12 14 -1

0

+17.40

+23.00

+12.00

+17.30

per cent

Change

1970-85

+6

-1

-6

-2

-2

+1

The FES also collects data of "other payments recorded" most of which, apart income tax and NI contributions, are specific forms of saving, for example, syments to friendly societies and for life assurance. These payments have not een included in the definition of household expenditure used here which is the ne as that used in the FES reports

See Introduction to the FES report 1985, paragraph 20.

Chart 4 Annual changes in pensioners' consumption 1970-85.



out since 1974 their income has exceeded spending¹. Although the arithmetical difference between FES income and expenditure data cannot be used as an exact measure of saving or dissaving², pensioners' ability to save appears to have risen for the period as a whole. Part of heir motive in saving is to provide for their own and their children's future but, to some extent, in periods of high inflation and low investment return, they may have been saving also to restore the real value of those savings.

The pattern of spending

Table 16 shows the proportion of pensioners' total spending in the years 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 allocated to ten 'commodity groups'. The categories where the proportion has risen are: housing, durable household goods, services and transport and vehicles. The proportion of expenditure allotted to more basic items such as food, fuel, tobacco and clothing has decreased, as did the share of expenditure on miscellaneous goods. There was no change in the proportion spent on alcoholic drinks. The measurement of pensioners' housing expenditure gross of any help with housing costs from housing benefit or its predecessor schemes) ensures that expenditure figures are consistent with those for incomes given earlier. An alternative approach is to measure both income and expenditure net of housing costs. These alternative measures of income and expenditure show respectively a

Durable household goods 4.3 5.0 7.9 Transport and vehicles 2.4 1.9 4.5 Services -0.7 2.2 6.6 Miscellaneous and other goods 1.4 1.1 2.2

growth of 34 and 22 per cent between 1970 and 1985.

expenditure allocated to each category have changed but

it does not indicate changes in the quantity of each item

purchased. To measure these changes in consumption the

FES expenditure data was adjusted to real terms using the

relevant price information from the retail price index

(RPI) for each category of expenditure. Housing expendi-

ture has not been included in this analysis, because the

RPI element for housing during this period is measured

net of standard housing benefit (previously rent and rate

rebates) and is therefore inappropriate for gross housing

expenditure. The results are expressed in table 17 in terms

Table 17 Changes in pensioners' consumption

-3.0

-1.8

5.9

-0.8

3.2

Commodity group

Fuel, light and power

Clothing and footwear

Alcoholic drink

Food

Tobacco

Table 16 shows how the proportions of pensioners'

Annual average percentage growth

0.8

1.1

2.2

-6.2

4.6

-0.9

-0.6

1.9

-3.1

3.7

5.7

2.9

2.6

1.6

1970-75 1975-80 1980-85 1970-85

-0.4

-0.9

-2.2

-2.2

3.3

Fable 18 Index of pensioners' consumption by commodity group 1970–85 1970–100 1970=100 1972 1972 1974 1975 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1982 1982 1982 1982 1983 1984 1983 1983 1984 1983 1983 1984 1983 1983 1984 1983 1984 1983 1984 1984 1983 1984 1																
Commodity group	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Fuel, light and power	100	91	94	97	100	86	83	91	91	92	84	82	86	89	87	87
Food	100	98	99	96	97	91	92	89	90	90	87	90	89	91	91	92
Alcoholic drink	100	102	111	113	132	133	147	129	135	135	119	144	138	157	135	133
Tobacco	100	99	108	102	109	96	97	88	90	85	86	74	67	79	72	62
Clothing and footwear	100	110	118	105	125	117	110	118	130	120	138	138	159	156	174	173
Durable household goods	100	114	143	151	120	127	134	147	158	138	157	180	176	214	242	230
Transport and vehicles	100	98	101	108	128	113	115	112	123	110	124	144	128	169	146	155
Services	100	93	96	103	100	96	95	99	98	107	108	126	135	144	128	148
Miscellaneous goods	100	99	96	105	113	107	117	109	110	112	113	113	116	130	144	126

of average annual growth rates between the years 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 (see Chart 4) and as index numbers for all 16 years in table 18.

Pensioners' consumption of fuel, light and power fell sharply in 1975 and 1980 partly due to the spur to more efficient fuel use given by the 1973 and 1979 oil price rises. Better insulation of their homes and the move towards more efficient heating systems means that pensioners have not necessarily suffered a reduction in comfort and warmth. Since 1981 pensioners have increased fuel consumption by about 5 per cent.

In common with all households pensioners' consumption of food fell in the 1970s, despite their rising incomes. Between 1980 and 1985 however their food consumption rose by 6 per cent. The decline in pensioners' tobacco use reflects a trend amongst the general population over these years. In 1985 it was 60 per cent of the 1970 amount. Much of this fall has occurred since 1980.

Major items of growth, particularly in the 1980s have

been in the amounts of clothing, durable goods and services purchased. Many of the individual items within these categories (including some types of clothing) could be described as 'superior goods', that is, those which people buy proportionately more of as they become better off. Hence, as their real net incomes grew at nearly 3 per cent a year between 1980 and 1985, pensioners purchased 46 per cent more consumer durables over those five years. This rise in durable good expenditure was also helped by the fact that their prices rose by less than half the rate of inflation ie their relative price fell. Table 18 shows pensioners in 1985 buying over twice as many durable household goods as in 1970. They also bought 70 per cent more clothing and 50 per cent more services.

The results for real spending on transport and vehicles may be misleading because changes in expenditure on public transport are affected by the extent of subsidy. Many pensioners travel free or at reduced fares, and those trips are not reflected in Table 13.

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Labour force outlook for Great Britain

Special Feature

This article presents revised projections of the labour force to 1991, incorporating new 1985-based population projections and preliminary information available from the 1986 Labour Force Survey. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates since 1971 are reviewed, and the new projections compared with those published previously.

The civilian labour force* in Great Britain, which comprises people aged 16 or over with jobs (other than in the Armed Forces) together with those seeking work in a reference week, is projected to rise from its mid-1985 level of 26.6 million to 27.2 million in 1991. The female labour force is projected to rise by over 400,000 and the male labour force by nearly 200,000 over this period. These new projections show a smaller rise in the labour force between mid-1985 and mid-1986 than had previously been projected, but give a similar overall rise to 1991 and confirm the view of the previous projections that the rate of labour force growth will be slower by the end of the period. Tentative projections beyond 1991 suggest that the very rapid labour force growth of the recent past is unlikely to be seen again this century.

The projections are based on several working assumptions. In particular, the size of the labour force is known to depend on the level of demand in the economy, which-for the purpose of these projections (and as assumed in the Government's latest public expenditure White Paper)—is assumed to be broadly stable from 1986 onwards. The other assumptions are set out (on p 263) when the methods used for projecting the male and female labour force are described.

This article briefly reviews past trends in civilian labour force and its components and then gives projections up to



1991. The estimates for years up to 1985 are as published in the August 1986 edition of Employment Gazette¹, with one or two minor changes for 1981 and later years due to revisions to past data (the most important being to the Department of Education and Science's estimate of student numbers in 1985). The projections for 1986 to 1991 supersede those published in the July 1985 issue.²

Past trends in civilian labour force

Essentially, the labour force comprises civilians aged 16 and over who are either in employment or actively seeking work. Measurement of the labour force is based mainly on surveys of private households and the Census of Population, but also incorporates information on the numbers of full-time students and Armed Forces from the relevant Government Departments (see Technical Note on p 263).

The course of the civilian labour force (male, female and total) from 1971 to 1985, along with projections up to 1991, is illustrated in Chart 1, while table 1 gives the detailed figures for individual age-groups. The past 15 years have

^{*} For a detailed definition see Technical Note on p 263.

[&]quot;The labour force in 1985", Employment Gazette, August 1986, pp 317-22. "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", Employment Gazette, July 1985, pp 255-64

been characterised by rises in the female labour force while the male labour force has remained roughly constant. The main exception to this pattern was the period 1981-83, when the female as well as the male labour force showed falls, though both have risen sharply again since then. Further analysis of these past changes is also contained in the July 1985 and August 1986 Employment Gazette articles referred to on p 253.

Labour force projections

As can be seen from chart 1 and table 2, the rate of labour force growth is projected to slow down each year from 1986–87 to 1990–91. The total projected growth of 492,000 between 1986 and 1991 includes a growth of 194,000 between 1986 and 1987 and 15,000 between 1990 and 1991. As mentioned above, the projections assume a stable level of demand. However, if the number of jobs continues to increase significantly these projections for the latter part of the projection period would imply significant increases in demand which would in turn tend to increase activity rates so that the slowdown in the growth of the labour force would not be as marked as shown in the projections.

The process of projecting the civilian labour force falls into two parts: projection of the population in different age/sex categories (nine for males, eight for females), and projection of the activity rates—the proportions of the population in each of these categories which are in the labour force. The new projections presented here employ both updated (1985-based) population projections and revised activity rate projections (incorporating results from the 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys).

Correspondingly, it is possible to divide annual changes in the labour force, estimated or projected, into

Table 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

'population effects'-the change in the labour force that would have occurred if the activity rate for each age group had remained unchanged-and 'activity rate effects'. Table 2 does this for each year 1971 to 1991; the trends up to 1985 were discussed in the previous articles. Beyond 1985, the table shows that population effects are projected to be generally positive but declining for both males and females. For females, the activity rate effect is larger in scale but shows a similar pattern to the population effect, but for males the negative effect of activity rates on the labour force is estimated to have outweighed the population effect in 1986, and it is projected to remain negative throughout the period.

The following sections of this article consider the projections of population and activity rates which together lead to these projections of the labour force.

Population of working age

Estimates of the population of different ages are made by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (for England and Wales) and the General Register Office for Scotland. Projections for Great Britain to the end of the century and beyond are made by the Government Actuary's Department. The 1985-based projections were published in December 1986¹: they show a somewhat higher rate of population growth than the earlier projections (on which previous labour force projections had been based). The estimates and projections of the population aged 16 and over which were used in the compilation of the labour force figures are shown in table 3, for each year up to 2001.

1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates, Employment Gazette, April 1987, p 201

By age and sex	Estimat	es									
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Male								-		-	-
16-19	1,054	1,023	1.025	998	1.009	1,167	1,194	1 248	1 308	1 355	1 363
20-24	1,839	1,732	1,683	1,666	1.648	1.647	1,658	1,694	1,737	1,000	1 793
25-34	3,249	3,392	3,487	3,555	3,614	3.689	3.736	3,749	3 755	3 750	3 753
35-44	3,067	3,056	3,058	3,055	3,049	3,021	3,024	3.059	3,116	3,156	3,189
45-54	3,132	3,156	3,205	3,244	3,169	3,105	3,051	3.002	2,954	2,918	2,889
55-59	1,469	1,422	1,345	1,276	1,323	1,365	1,410	1,462	1.504	1.437	1.390
60-64	1,219	1,215	1,212	1,206	1,198	1,150	1,088	992	908	922	932
65-69	360	351	343	333	322	298	275	243	210	207	202
/0+	174	168	161	154	146	142	139	128	117	125	132
Allages	15,563	15,515	15,520	15,488	15,479	15,585	15,574	15,577	15,609	15,637	15,644
Working age*	15,029	14,996	15,016	15,001	15,011	15,144	15,161	15,206	15,282	15,305	15,310
Female											
16-19	947	931	932	907	922	1.081	1 124	1 184	1 240	1 320	1 265
20-24	1,241	1,202	1,166	1.187	1,182	1,202	1,242	1 275	1 309	1 351	1 412
25-34	1,523	1,630	1,761	1,868	1,926	2.049	2,160	2 170	2 170	2 172	2 188
35-44	1,883	1,924	1,968	2,035	2,045	2.065	2,105	2,132	2 171	2,200	2,227
45-54	2,104	2,152	2,232	2,288	2,237	2,192	2,156	2,127	2.098	2.091	2.088
55-59	869	849	810	775	809	868	930	946	954	911	876
60-64	482	480	478	477	474	438	397	349	305	329	354
65+	282	270	258	245	231	222	213	190	166	178	187
Allages	9,332	9,439	9,606	9,781	9,826	10,117	10,327	10,373	10,413	10,561	10,598
Working age†	8,568	8,688	8,870	9,060	9,121	9,457	9,717	9,834	9,942	10,054	10,056
Male and female											
16-19	2,002	1,954	1,957	1,905	1,931	2,248	2,318	2,431	2.548	2.684	2,628
20-24	3,080	2,935	2,849	2,853	2,830	2,849	2,900	2,970	3,047	3,118	3,205
25-34	4,772	5,022	5,249	5,423	5,540	5,739	5,896	5,919	5,925	5,922	5,941
30-44 AF FA	4,950	4,980	5,026	5,090	5,094	5,086	5,129	5,191	5,288	5,355	5,416
40-04	5,237	5,308	5,437	5,533	5,406	5,297	5,207	5,129	5,052	5,009	4,978
55-59	2,339	2,271	2,155	2,051	2,132	2,233	2,340	2,409	2,457	2,348	2,266
65+	1,701	1,695	1,690	1,682	1,672	1,588	1,486	1,341	1,212	1,251	1,287
Allages	24 805	24 052	25 125	732	699	663	626	561	493	510	521
ninuges	24,095	24,953	25,125	25,269	25,305	25,702	25,901	25,949	26,021	26,198	26,242
Working age*†	23.597	23.684	23.886	24.061	24 132	24 602	24 878	25 040	25 222	25 250	25 366

Males aged 16 to 64 years. Females aged 16 to 59 years. Males and females aged 16 to 59 or 64 years.

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



Estimate	nates 1983 1984 198 12 1,328 1,356 1,3 6 1,855 1,935 1,9 20 3,551 3,573 3,6 4 3,397 3,467 3,5 10 2,825 2,807 2,7 9 1,261 1,216 1,2 112 112 118 1 122 15,347 15,478 15,5 13 15,085 15,215 15,2 19 1,204 1,216 1,2 112 118 1 1 12 15,347 15,478 15,5 13 10,085 15,215 15,2 14 2,387 2,537 2,5 15 2,133 2,288 2,3 14 2,387 2,537 2,5 162 152 1 1 13 10,560 10,950 11,0		Projections								
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	-	
	-	-	-	-					-	Male	
1352	1 328	1 356	1 343	1.317	1 303	1 284	1 248	1 199	1 134	16-19	
1,816	1 855	1 935	1 988	1 995	1 999	1 981	1 945	1 892	1 860	20-24	
3,620	3 551	3 573	3,618	3 675	3 763	3 847	3 942	4 041	4 117	25-34	
3 314	3 397	3,467	3 526	3 571	3 614	3,632	3,635	3,638	3,648	35-44	
2 850	2,825	2 807	2 705	2 755	2 759	2 709	2,953	2,000	2 0 4 5	45 54	
1 310	1 261	1 216	1 207	1 174	1 164	1 152	1 1 20	2,900	1 1 25	45-54	
001	1,201	1,210	1,207	761	744	1,155	1,139	1,131	1,125	55-59	
177	009	009	195	147	144	140	100	097	000	60-64	
100	150	140	150	147	145	142	139	120	116	65-69	
E 470	15 047	15 470	15 540	15 407	90	92	15 000	15 710	84	70+	
5,472	15,347	15,478	15,542	15,497	15,588	15,655	15,699	15,710	15,/15	Allages	
5,173	15,085	15,215	15,272	15,247	15,345	15,421	15,473	15,498	15,515	Working age*	
										Female	
,239	1,204	1,216	1,227	1,209	1,198	1,182	1,148	1,108	1,052	16-19	
,441	1,472	1,537	1,561	1,585	1,581	1.558	1.530	1,489	1.467	20-24	
2,145	2,133	2.258	2,328	2,428	2,495	2.562	2.625	2.688	2,727	25-34	
2,321	2.387	2.537	2,629	2.693	2,743	2.774	2,800	2 822	2 844	35-44	
2,077	2.073	2,102	2,103	2.111	2.131	2.174	2.224	2,264	2,305	45-54	
830	792	790	795	786	779	769	757	748	742	55-59	
345	335	358	301	293	281	272	265	259	253	60-64	
175	162	152	154	140	138	135	133	130	128	65+	
),573	10,560	10,950	11,098	11,245	11,348	11,427	11,481	11,509	11,518	Allages	
),053	10,062	10,440	10,643	10,812	10,929	11,020	11,084	11,120	11,137	Working age†	
										Male and female	
2,590	2.532	2.572	2.570	2.525	2.501	2.466	2,396	2,307	2.186	16-19	
3,258	3.327	3.472	3.548	3,580	3,580	3,539	3,475	3,381	3,327	20-24	
5,765	5.684	5.832	5 946	6 103	6 259	6 409	6 567	6 729	6 844	25-34	
636	5,784	6,004	6 155	6 264	6,358	6 405	6 435	6 460	6 492	35-44	
,927	4 898	4 909	4 898	4 866	4 889	4 973	5.077	5 164	5 250	45-54	
2,149	2 053	2,006	2 001	1,960	1 943	1 922	1 897	1 870	1,867	55-59	
,246	1 204	1 218	1,096	1.054	1 025	908	975	956	038	60-64	
474	424	416	424	390	381	370	358	342	328	65-	
6,045	25.907	26.428	26.639	26.741	26.936	27 082	27 180	27 219	27 233	Allages	
5 222	05.445	20,120	20,000	20,141	20,000	21,002	21,100	21,215	21,200	Anagos	
0,223	25,147	25,654	25,915	26,058	26,274	26,440	26,557	26,617	26,652	Working age*†	

Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force Chart 1

Great Britain

From the point of view of labour force projections, it is the population of 'working age' which is most relevant that is, people above the minimum school leaving age of 16 years and below the state retirement age of 60 for women and 65 for men. *Chart 2* shows estimated and projected changes in this population from 1971 to the turn of the century, as the difference between 'entries' and 'exits'. Entries in a given year reflect births 16 years before, while exits are influenced by the number of births of girls 60 years before and boys 65 years before as well as reflecting deaths of people of intervening ages and the net effects of migration. growth in the population of working age in recent years has been the 'baby boom' of the 1960s; the number of 16 year-old entrants reached a peak in 1981 and is now expected to fall until the early 1990s. The projected exits are more constant, partly because of the five-year difference in the patterns shown by males and females. The rate of net increase in the population of working age is projected to fall rapidly between 1987 and 1990, and entries are then projected to fall below exits from 1992 to 1994, before rising again to give small net increases by the end of the century. Incidentally, it should be borne in mind that although the 'population of working age' is a useful summary measure of the numbers who may be economically active, some three-quarters of a million people above state retirement age were actually in the civilian labour force in 1985.

Projections of activity rates attempt to allow for the way in which the proportion of the population which is economically active varies with economic, demographic and social factors. First, models are developed which explain past movements in activity rates in terms of these other factors; and then the other factors themselves are projected into the future. This is especially problematic for those which measure the level of demand in the economy, since the future course of such economic factors is very difficult to assess. Future levels of labour market demand can be affected by a great many factors and the Department does not produce projections of employment or unemployment. For the purposes of these labour force projections, the level of demand in the labour market—as indicated by the number of unemployed claimants—is conventionally assumed to remain roughly constant (consistent with the conventional assumption used in *The Government's Expenditure Plans* 1987–88 to 1989–90 (Cm 56). The influence of social factors (such as the move to earlier retirement) is generally assumed to occur at a constant rate over time. Finally, the demographic projections used (for instance the number of women who are mothers) are as supplied by the Office of

Thousand

It can be seen that the main factor behind the rapid

Table 2 Components of change in the civilian labour force in Great Britain

	Estimates									
	1971-72	1972-73	1973–74	1974-75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978-79	1979-80	1980 -81
Male Change in labour force	-48	5	-32	-9	106	-10	2	32	28	7
Population effect* Activity rate effect†	28 -76	39 34	24 -56	29 -38	50 56	67 -77	70 68	94 62	81 53	84 -77
Female								10		
Change in labour force Population effect*	106 -16 122	167 1 166	176 -4 180	44 -10 55	292 21 271	209 54 156	46 76 30	40 72 -32	149 58 91	36 68 -32
Male and female		100								0L
Change in labour force	58	172	144	35	398	199	48	72	177	43
Activity rate effect ⁺	46	132	124	19	327	78	-97	-94	37	-109

• The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained at its value in the initial year. • The residual change, that is total change less the population effect.

Table 3 Estimates and projections of resident population aged 16 and over in Great Britain

	Estima	tes														Projec	tions			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Male 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–59 60–64 65–69 70+ All ages	1,518 2,098 3,434 3,189 3,273 1,579 1,471 1,183 1,590 19,335	1,533 1,997 3,580 3,176 3,293 1,529 1,469 1,199 1,629 19,405	1,550 1,946 3,679 3,177 3,340 1,447 1,468 1,217 1,668 19,492	1,572 1,926 3,747 3,171 3,375 1,372 1,463 1,233 1,708 19,567	1,615 1,907 3,807 3,163 3,293 1,423 1,456 1,243 1,750 19,657	1,656 1,918 3,880 3,133 3,231 1,477 1,431 1,247 1,791 19,764	1,700 1,945 3,921 3,134 3,179 1,536 1,386 1,250 1,837 19,888	1,743 1,971 3,938 3,173 3,137 1,602 1,309 1,251 1,884 20,008	1,792 2,003 3,946 3,235 3,096 1,657 1,243 1,251 1,229 20,152	1,842 2,054 3,942 3,283 3,069 1,595 1,295 1,295 1,248 1,976 20,304	1,882 2,107 3,933 3,322 3,047 1,555 1,345 1,233 2,020 20,444	1,905 2,147 3,826 3,462 3,033 1,520 1,401 1,193 2,059 20,545	1,907 2,206 3,793 3,559 3,033 1,499 1,464 1,128 2,098 20,687	1,861 2,285 3,818 3,640 3,031 1,483 1,515 1,073 2,138 20,844	1,824 2,341 3,866 3,705 3,029 1,472 1,462 1,124 2,170 20,992	1,786 2,360 3,934 3,977 3,004 1,462 1,425 1,172 2,184 21,104	1,758 2,371 4,028 3,824 3,009 1,453 1,397 1,224 2,188 21,252	1,717 2,346 4,116 3,842 3,053 1,439 1,380 1,279 2,171 21,343	1,658 2,306 4,215 3,846 3,113 1,422 1,366 1,323 2,160 21,409	1,585 2,251 4,319 3,849 3,164 1,412 1,356 1,280 2,238 21,454
Working age*	16,562	16,577	16,607	16,626	16,664	16.726	16,801	16,873	16,972	17,080	17,192	17,293	17,461	17,633	17,698	17,748	17,840	17,893	17,926	17,936
Female 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–59 60–64 65+ All ages	1,457 2,062 3,346 3,157 3,395 1,707 1,676 4,467 21,267	1,466 1,959 3,492 3,136 3,406 1,662 1,669 4,535 21,325	1,482 1,901 3,601 3,126 3,443 1,575 1,665 4,601 21,394	1,503 1,873 3,662 3,112 3,470 1,494 1,661 4,669 21,444	1,545 1,851 3,715 3,093 3,374 1,543 1,655 4,730 21,506	1,586 1,854 3,792 3,066 3,297 1,599 1,626 4,782 21,602	1,634 1,875 3,841 3,068 3,234 1,657 1,580 4,836 21,725	1,681 1,903 3,863 3,110 3,182 1,722 1,497 4,896 21,854	1,722 1,933 3,869 3,171 3,130 1,773 1,420 4,950 21,968	1,766 1,989 3,875 3,223 3,096 1,699 1,469 5,005 22,122	1,797 2,052 3,877 3,277 3,070 1,641 1,522 5,036 22,272	1,808 2,102 3,780 3,421 3,051 1,596 1,576 5,032 22,366	1,804 2,159 3,739 3,526 3,045 1,567 1,637 5,004 22,480	1,769 2,221 3,752 3,605 3,040 1,545 1,685 4,987 22,603	1,736 2,271 3,794 3,677 3,030 1,534 1,613 5,078 22,733	1,701 2,291 3,869 3,753 3,008 1,521 1,560 5,145 22,848	1,675 2,282 3,954 3,799 3,010 1,507 1,521 5,201 22,949	1,635 2,254 4,043 3,819 3,050 1,488 1,494 5,235 23,018	1,574 2,214 4,135 3,828 3,110 1,465 1,474 5,261 23,061	1,504 2,160 4,233 3,829 3,159 1,447 1,465 5,279 23,076
Working age†	15,124	15,121	15,128	15,114	15,121	15,194	15,309	15,461	15,598	15,648	15,714	15,759	15,839	15,931	16,042	16,143	16,227	16,289	16,326	16,332
Male and female 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 45–59 60–64 65+ All ages Working	2,975 4,160 6,780 6,346 6,668 3,286 3,147 7,240 40,602	2,999 3,956 7,072 6,312 6,699 3,191 3,138 7,363 40,730	3,032 3,847 7,280 6,303 6,783 3,022 3,133 7,486 40,886	3,075 3,799 7,409 6,283 6,845 2,866 3,124 7,610 41,011	3,160 3,758 7,522 6,256 6,667 2,966 3,111 7,723 41,163	3,242 3,772 7,672 6,199 6,528 3,076 3,057 7,820 41,366	3,334 3,820 7,762 6,202 6,413 3,193 2,966 7,923 41,613	3,424 3,874 7,801 6,283 6,319 3,324 2,806 8,031 41,862	3,514 3,936 7,815 6,406 6,226 3,430 2,663 8,130 42,120	3,608 4,043 7,817 6.506 6,165 3,294 2,764 8,229 42,426	3,679 4,159 7,810 6,599 6,117 3,196 2,867 8,288 42,716	3,712 4,249 7,606 6.883 6,085 3,116 2,976 8,284 42,911	3,710 4,365 7,532 7,085 6,077 3,066 3,101 8,230 43,167	3,630 4,505 7,570 7,244 6,071 3,028 3,200 8,199 43,447	3,559 4,612 7,661 7,382 6,059 3,007 3,007 3,075 8,371 43,725	3,487 4,651 7,803 7,530 6,012 2,983 2,985 8,501 43,952	3,433 4,653 7,982 7,623 6,019 2,960 2,918 8,613 44,201	3,352 4,600 8,159 7,661 6,103 2,927 2,874 8,685 44,361	3,232 4,520 8,350 7,674 6,223 2,887 2,840 8,744 44,470	3,089 4,411 8,552 7,678 6,323 2,859 2,821 8,797 44,530
age*†	31,686	31,698	31,735	31,740	31,785	31,920	32,110	32,334	32,570	32,728	32,905	33,051	33,300	33,563	33,741	33,891	34,067	34,182	34,252	34,268
* Males aged † Females age *† Males and fe	16 to 64 years ed 16 to 59 years	ars. 6 to 59 or 64	Veare															a series and		

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Estimates	5			Projection	าร					
1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
										Male
-172	-125	131	63	-45	91	68	44	11	5	Change in labour force
72	129	145	95	77	110	74	57	31	23	Population effect*
-243	-254	-13	-32	-121	-19	-6	-13	-20	-18	Activity rate effect†
										Female
-25	-13	390	148	147	103	79	55	27	10	Change in labour force
61	77	74	64	59	50	37	21	-1	-7	Population effect*
-86	-90	316	84	87	53	42	34	28	17	Activity rate effect†
										Male and female
-196	-138	522	211	102	194	147	98	38	15	Change in labour force
133	206	219	159	136	160	111	78	30	16	Population effect*
-329	-344	303	52	-34	34	36	20	8	-1	Activity rate effect ⁺

								A. A. A.	- articles	al water an						Thousar
Project	tions												14			
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
1,786 2,360 3,934 3,777 3,004	1,758 2,371 4,028 3,824 3,009	1,717 2,346 4,116 3,842 3,053	1,658 2,306 4,215 3,846 3,113	1,585 2,251 4,319 3,849 3,164	1,496 2,216 4,399 3,859 3,213	1,419 2,161 4,464 3,776 3,359	1,354 2,097 4,502 3,748 3,458	1,320 2,010 4,526 3,758 3,531	1,326 1,926 4,523 3,795 3,592	1,355 1,825 4,508 3,857 3,660	1,398 1,735 4,456 3,940 3 699	1,430 1,674 4,367 4,028 3,715	1,434 1,667 4,241 4,126 3,721	1,425 1,685 4,103 4,230 3,722	1,430 1,713 3,969 4,308	Male 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44
1,462 1,425 1,172 2,184 21,10 4	1,453 1,397 1,224 2,188 21,252	1,439 1,380 1,279 2,171 21,343	1,422 1,366 1,323 2,160 21,409	1,412 1,356 1,280 2,238 21,454	1,404 1,350 1,251 2,300 21,488	1,406 1,342 1,229 2,349 21,505	1,421 1,331 1,216 2,384 21,511	1,438 1,317 1,206 2,417 21,523	1,445 1,309 1,201 2,445 21,562	1,431 1,303 1,196 2,474 21,609	1,435 1,306 1,192 2,497 21,658	1,462 1,320 1,183 2,516 21,695	1,505 1,337 1,172 2,533 21,736	1,545 1,345 1,166 2,552 21,773	1,608 1,332 1,162 2,572 21,826	45–54 55–59 60–64 65–69 70+ All ages
17,748	17,840	17,893	17,926	17,936	17,937	17,927	17,911	17,900	17,916	17,939	17,969	17,996	18,031	18,055	18,092	Working age*
1,701 2,291 3,869 3,753 3,008 1,521 1,560 5,145 22,848	1,675 2,282 3,954 3,799 3,010 1,507 1,521 5,201 22,949	1,635 2,254 4,043 3,819 3,050 1,488 1,494 5,235 23,018	1,574 2,214 4,135 3,828 3,110 1,465 1,474 5,261 23,061	1,504 2,160 4,233 3,829 3,159 1,447 1,465 5,279 23,076	1,418 2,121 4,308 3,838 3,210 1,436 1,452 5,299 23,082	1,346 2,079 4,361 3,758 3,358 1,437 1,439 5,305 23,083	1,283 2,009 4,394 3,726 3,464 1,451 1,421 5,308 23,056	1,249 1,925 4,411 3,732 3,542 1,469 1,400 5,312 23,040	1,253 1,844 4,404 3,764 3,669 1,477 1,384 5,319 23,054	1,284 1,745 4,380 3,828 3,679 1,462 1,375 5,321 23,074	1,327 1,657 4,321 3,909 3,723 1,467 1,376 5,314 23,094	1,356 1,600 4,227 3,998 3,743 1,493 1,389 5,297 23,103	1,362 1,593 4,102 4,092 3,750 1,533 1,407 5,280 23,119	1,352 1,611 3,969 4,189 3,754 1,574 1,574 1,414 5,269 23,132	1,358 1,638 3,836 4,263 3,761 1,638 1,402 5,261 23,157	Female 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–59 60–64 65+ All ages
16,143	16,227	16,289	16,326	16,332	16,331	16,339	16,327	16,328	16,351	16,378	16,404	16,417	16,432	16,449	16,494	Working age†
3,487 4,651 7,803 7,530 6,012 2,983 2,985 8,501 43,952	3,433 4,653 7,982 7,623 6,019 2,960 2,918 8,613 44,201	3,352 4,600 8,159 7,661 6,103 2,927 2,874 8,685 44,361	3,232 4,520 8,350 7,674 6,223 2,887 2,840 8,744 44,470	3,089 4,411 8,552 7,678 6,323 2,859 2,821 8,797 44,530	2,914 4,337 8,707 7,697 6,423 2,840 2,802 8,850 44,570	2,765 4,240 8,825 7,534 6,717 2,843 2,781 8,883 44,588	2,637 4,106 8,896 7,474 6,922 2,872 2,752 8,908 44,567	2,569 3,935 8,937 7,490 7,073 2,907 2,717 8,935 44,563	2,579 3,770 8,927 7,559 7,201 2,922 2,693 8,965 44,616	2,639 3,570 8,888 7,685 7,339 2,893 2,678 8,991 44,683	2,725 3,392 8,777 7,849 7,422 2,902 2,682 9,003 44,752	2,786 3,274 8,594 8,026 7,458 2,955 2,709 8,996 44,798	2,796 3,260 8,343 8,218 7,471 3,038 2,744 8,985 44,855	2,777 3,296 8,072 8,419 7,476 3,119 2,759 8,987 44,905	2,788 3,351 7,805 8,571 7,493 3,246 2,734 8,995 44,983	Male and female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65+ All ages
33,891	34,067	34,182	34,252	34,268	34,268	34,266	34,238	34,228	34,267	34,317	34,373	34,413	34,463	34,504	34,586	age*†





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Population Censuses and Surveys and are described elsewhere¹

The results of the projections for 1987-91, together with estimates for the period 1971-86, are given in table 4. (The estimates for 1986 are based on preliminary results from the 1986 Labour Force Survey, which were reported in more detail in the April edition of *Employment Gazette*³.) The methods by which the projections are arrived at, as well as the results, are somewhat different for males and females, and are described below.

Male activity rates

The model used in the previous (1984-based) round of labour force projections identified three main factors as influencing male activity rates: the level of long-term claimant unemployment (the number of people unemployed for 12 months or more, which is more indicative of a sustained deterrent to job-seeking activity than the level of unemployment itself), the numbers of men aged 60 to 64 taking early retirement under the Job Release Scheme, and for men aged 60 and over a time-trend reflecting other conditions leading to earlier retirement.

The activity rate estimates from the 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys, however, suggest that these relationships may have changed or even broken down. There were considerable falls in male activity rates,

"Population projections: mid 1985-based", OPCS Monitor PP2 86/1.

² "Projections of first, second, third and later births", by Barry Werner and Susan

Chalk, OPCS Population Trends 45, pp 26-34. "1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates", Employment Gazette, April 1987, pp 201-210.

particularly for men aged 35 to 64 in 1986, which were not accompanied by corresponding rises in long-term unemployment as defined on p 263. Closer analysis of the survey data reveals that this was in part due to an increase in the number of discouraged workers.

For the purposes of the current round of projections therefore, a narrower definition of long-term unemployed has been adopted, covering only those out of work for two years or more. This results in the model explaining recent movements in male activity rates rather better. For most age groups, however, the observed 1986 rate was still slightly lower than estimated by the model, and this difference has been assumed to remain in later years (consistent with the assumption of demand remaining at its 1986 level). Finally, it should be stressed that while the projections are based on a working assumption of a broadly constant level of long-term claimant unemployment, the level has actually fallen in recent months together with total unemployment. If this fall were to continue, male activity rates-and hence the civilian labour force-would be expected to rise appreciably.

The detailed projections are summarised in chart 3. Thus for all ages up to 59, activity rates are projected to fall slightly in 1987 and thereafter to remain roughly constant. The picture for 16 to 19 year-olds and to a lesser extent 20 to 24 year-olds is complicated by economically active students, who have formed an increasing proportion of all full-time students in recent years and are projected to continue to do so-hence the small projected rise in the activity rate of the former group. For age-groups 60 and over a continuation of the historical decline (though in the

case of 60 to 64 year-olds no longer accelerated by the Job Release Scheme) is projected.

Female activity rates

A rather different set of influences has been identified as ffecting female activity rates: apart from economic conditions, the importance of demographic and social factors has been emphasised by various academic studies¹. As far as demographic conditions are concerned, the main findings are that women are less likely to be economically active if they have ever had children, and if they are currently bringing up children under the age of 15 (and especially under the age of 5). Social change, meanwhile, seems to have had the effect of increasing the underlying attachment to the labour force of women born later in the century, that is, women of later 'birth cohorts'.

A model based on these factors has been used in the last two rounds of projections of female activity rates in Great Britain. Projections of the proportion of women who are mothers, and the numbers of children of various ages, are derived from the fertility assumptions produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (which underlie the population projections described earlier). Among other things, these involve a continuing rise in the average age at which women have children, leading to a rise in the activity rates of women in the younger age-groups—though the rate for the 25 to 34 age-group is projected to start falling around 1990 as the trend towards a higher average age at child-bearing works through (see chart 3).

The 'cohort effect' is estimated to become less important

over time, and to have no further influence once all the members of an age-group are born after about 1950. It is therefore projected to continue to raise activity rates for the older age-groups (35 to 59 years), but by smaller amounts as time goes on; for those just below retirement age (55 to 59 years) this is expected to be offset by moves to earlier retirement, giving a constant level after 1986. Finally, the activity rates for women over the retirement age of 60 are projected to continue their slow decline. For female as for male activity rates, it should be remembered that all these projections rest on the assumption of a stable level of demand

Comparison with previous estimates and projections

Chart 4 compares these new estimates and projections of civilian labour force with those published in July 1985 (a comparison with the estimates for 1985 published in August 1986 is omitted). Differences between these are the net result of the (upward) revisions to the population projections and the (generally downward) revisions to the activity rate projections. On balance, the higher population projections had most effect for females and the lower activity rate projections had most effect for males, so that the rise in the labour force in the six years to 1991 is now projected to be roughly the same as before, but to

¹ "The female labour force in Great Britain 1971-91" by Heather Joshi and Elizabeth Overton, Centre for Population Studies Research Paper 84.

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Table 4 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain

Estimat	es										Estimat	es				Projecti	ions				
1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	-
69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 82·9 30·4 10·9 80·5	66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3 10-3 80-0	66·1 86·5 94·8 96·2 96·0 93·0 82·6 28·2 9·6 79·6	63.5 86.5 94.9 96.4 96.1 93.0 82.4 27.0 9.0 79.2	62.5 86.4 94.9 96.4 96.2 93.0 82.3 25.9 8.3 78.7	70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9 8.0 78.9	70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3	71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 77.9	73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5	73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 77.0	72.4 85.1 95.4 96.0 94.8 89.4 69.3 16.3 6.5 76.5	71.0 84.6 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.8 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3	69.6 84.1 93.6 95.4 93.1 84.1 59.4 13.3 5.3 74.2	72.9 84.7 93.6 95.3 92.6 82.1 56.7 13.6 5.5 74.3	73.7 84.9 95.6 95.2 92.3 82.0 54.4 13.9 5.2 74.0	73.7 84.5 93.4 94.5 91.7 80.3 53.4 12.5 4.7 73.4	74.1 84.3 93.4 94.5 91.6 80.1 53.2 11.8 4.5 73.3	74.8 84.4 93.5 94.5 91.6 80.1 52.6 11.1 4.3 73.4	75·3 84·4 93·5 94·5 91·7 80·1 52·0 10·5 4·0 73·3	75.6 84.0 93.6 94.5 91.7 80.1 51.4 9.9 3.8 73.2	75.8 83.9 93.6 94.5 91.7 80.1 50.8 9.3 3.6 73.1	Male 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70+ All ages
90 ·7	90·5	90·4	90·2	90·1	90·5	90·2	90·1	90.0	89·6	89 ·1	87.7	86.4	86.3	86·3	85·9	86·0	86-2	86-3	86-4	86.5	Working age*
65.0 60.2 45.5 59.7 62.0 50.9 28.8 6.3 43.9	63.5 61.4 46.7 61.4 63.2 51.1 28.8 6.0 44.3	62·9 61·3 48·9 63·0 64·8 51·4 28·7 5·6 44·9	60·3 63·3 51·0 65·4 66·0 51·9 28·7 5·3 45·6	59·7 63·9 51·8 66·1 66·3 52·4 28·6 4·9 45·7	68·2 64·8 54·0 67·4 66·5 54·3 26·9 4·7 46·8	68.8 66.2 56.2 68.6 66.7 56.1 25.2 4.4 47.5	70·4 67·0 56·2 68·5 66·9 55·0 23·3 3·9 47·5	72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0 53.8 21.5 3.4 47.4	75·3 67·9 56·1 68·3 67·6 53·6 22·4 3·6 47·7	70.4 68.8 56.4 68.0 68.0 53.4 23.3 3.7 47.6	68.5 68.6 56.8 67.9 68.1 52.0 21.9 3.5 47.3	66.8 68.2 57.0 68.1 50.6 20.5 3.2 47.0	68.8 69.2 70.4 69.2 51.1 21.3 3.0 48.4	70.7 68.7 61.4 71.5 69.4 51.8 18.6 3.0 48.8	71.1 69.2 62.8 71.8 70.2 51.7 18.8 2.7 49.2	71.5 69.3 63.1 72.2 70.8 51.7 18.5 2.7 49.4	72·3 69·1 63·4 72·6 71·3 51·7 18·2 2·6 49·6	73.0 69.1 63.5 73.1 71.5 51.7 18.0 2.5 49.8	73.7 68.9 63.5 73.7 71.7 51.7 17.7 2.5 49.9	74-2 69-2 63-3 74-1 71-8 51-7 17-4 2-4 49-9	Female 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–59 60–64 65+ All ages
56·7	57·5	58·6	59·9	60-3	62·2	63·5	63-6	63·7	64·3	64·0	63-8	63·5	65 ∙5	66·3	67·0	67·3	67.7	67.9	68·1	68·2	Working age†
67·3 74·0 70·4 78·5 71·2 54·1 11·3 61·3	65·2 74·2 71·0 78·9 79·2 71·2 54·0 10·7 61·3	64.6 74.1 72.1 79.7 80.2 71.3 54.0 10.2 61.5	61.9 75.1 73.2 81.0 80.8 71.6 53.8 9.6 61.6	61.1 75.3 73.7 81.4 81.1 71.9 53.7 9.0 61.5	69·3 75·5 74·8 82·0 81·1 72·6 51·9 8·5 62·1	69.5 75.9 76.0 82.7 81.2 73.3 50.1 7.9 62.2	71.0 76.7 75.9 82.6 81.2 72.5 47.8 7.0 62.0	72.5 77.4 75.8 82.5 81.1 71.6 45.5 6.1 61.8	74.4 77.1 75.8 82.3 81.3 71.3 45.3 6.2 61.8	71.4 77.1 76.1 82.1 81.4 70.9 44.9 6.3 61.4	69.8 76.7 75.8 81.9 81.0 68.9 41.9 5.7 60.7	68·2 76·2 75·5 81·6 80·6 67·0 38·8 5·2 60·0	70.9 77.1 77.0 82.9 80.9 66.3 38.0 5.1 60.8	$72 \cdot 2 76 \cdot 9 77 \cdot 6 83 \cdot 4 80 \cdot 8 66 \cdot 6 35 \cdot 6 5 \cdot 1 60 \cdot 9 $	72.4 77.0 78.2 83.2 80.9 65.7 35.3 4.6 60.8	72.9 76.9 78.4 83.4 81.2 65.6 35.1 4.4 60.9	73.6 76.9 78.6 83.6 81.5 65.7 34.7 4.3 61.0	74.1 76.9 78.6 83.9 81.6 65.7 34.3 4.1 61.1	74.7 76.6 78.7 84.1 81.7 65.7 33.9 3.9 3.9 61.1	75.0 76.7 78.6 84.3 81.7 65.7 33.5 3.7 61.1	Male and female 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–59 60–64 65+ All ages
74.5	74.7	75·3	75 .8	75.9	77.1	77.5	77.4	77.4	77.5	77·1	76.3	75·5	76 ·4	76.8	76.9	77.1	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.8	Working age*†
	Estimat 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7 93.0 82.9 30.4 10.9 80.5 90.7 65.0 65.0 60.2 45.5 59.7 62.0 50.9 28.8 6.3 43.9 56.7 67.3 74.0 78.0 78.5 71.2 54.1 11.3 61.3 74.5	Estimates 1971 1972 69-4 66-8 87-7 86-7 94-6 94-7 96-2 96-2 95-7 95-8 93-0 93-0 82-9 82-7 30-4 29-3 10-9 10-3 80-5 80-0 90-7 90-5 65-0 63-5 60-2 61-4 45-5 46-7 59-7 61-4 45-5 46-7 59-7 61-4 62-0 63-2 50-9 51-1 28.8 28.8 6-3 60 43-9 44-3 56-7 57-5 67-3 65-2 70-4 71-0 78-5 79-2 71-2 71-2 74-1 54-0 11-3 10-7 61-3 61-3 74-5	Estimates 1971 1972 1973 69.4 66.8 66.1 87.7 86.7 86.5 94.6 94.7 94.8 96.2 96.2 96.2 95.7 95.8 96.0 93.0 93.0 93.0 82.9 82.7 82.6 30.4 29.3 28.2 10.9 10.3 9.6 80.5 80.0 79.6 90.7 90.5 90.4 65.0 63.5 62.9 60.2 61.4 61.3 45.5 46.7 48.9 59.7 61.4 63.0 62.0 63.2 64.8 50.9 51.1 51.4 28.8 28.8 28.7 6.3 6.0 5.6 43.9 44.3 44.9 56.7 57.5 58.6 67.3 65.2 64.6 74.0	Estimates 1971 1972 1973 1974 69-4 66-8 66-1 63-5 87-7 86-7 86-5 86-5 94-6 94-7 94-8 94-9 96-2 96-2 96-2 96-4 95-7 95-8 96-0 96-1 93-0 93-0 93-0 93-0 82-9 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28.8 & 28.7 & 28.7 & 28.6 \\ 6.3 & 6.0 & 5.6 & 5.3 & 4.9 \\ \hline 43.9 & 44.3 & 44.9 & 45.6 & 45.7 \\ \hline 56.7 & 57.5 & 58.6 & 59.9 & 60.3 \\ \hline 67.3 & 65.2 & 64.6 & 61.9 & 61.1 \\ 74.0 & 74.2 & 74.1 & 75.1 & 75.3 \\ 78.0 & 78.9 & 79.7 & 81.0 & 81.4 \\ 78.5 & 79.2 & 80.2 & 80.8 & 81.1 \\ 71.2 & 71.2 & 71.3 & 71.6 & 71.9 \\ 54.1 & 54.0 & 54.0 & 53.8 & 53.7 \\ 11.3 & 10.7 & 10.2 & 9.6 & 9.0 \\ \hline 61.3 & 61.3 & 61.5 & 61.6 & 61.5 \\ \hline 74.5 & 74.7 & 75.3 & 75.8 & 75.9 \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	Estimates197119721973197419751976 69.4 66.8 66.1 63.5 62.5 70.5 87.7 86.7 86.5 86.5 86.4 85.9 94.6 94.7 94.8 94.9 94.9 95.1 96.2 96.2 96.2 96.4 96.4 96.4 93.0 93.0 93.0 93.0 93.0 92.4 82.9 82.7 82.6 82.4 82.3 80.4 30.4 29.3 28.2 27.0 25.9 23.9 10.9 10.3 96.9 90.83 80.9 80.5 80.0 79.6 79.2 78.7 78.9 90.7 90.5 90.4 90.2 90.1 90.5 90.7 90.5 90.4 90.2 90.1 90.5 90.7 90.5 90.4 90.2 90.1 90.5 65.0 63.5 62.9 60.3 59.7 68.2 60.2 61.4 61.3 63.3 63.9 64.8 45.5 46.7 48.9 51.0 51.8 54.0 59.7 61.4 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*† Males and females aged 16 to 59 or 64 years.

Chart 4 Comparison with earlier figures





Estimates and projections published in July 1985



The labour force—technical note

Definitions and measurement

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers and self-employed people (but excluding those in the Armed rces), together with people identified by censuses and evs as without a job and seeking work in a reference week, revented from seeking work by temporary sickness or day, or waiting for the results of a job application or ng to start a job they had already obtained. People cipating in one of the Government's employment and ng schemes are included, as are those on training courses the Training Opportunities Programme and its essors if they did some paid work or looked for work in the ence week. Full-time students are included if they did any work in the reference week or if they looked for work and not prevented from starting work by the need to complete education is is not the only possible definition of the labour force-

is not the only possible characteristic for the balance of the order local formation of the formation of th

assification of economic activity", Employment Gazette, January 1986, pp

memployment figures: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey", mployment Gazette, October 1986, pp 417-22.

occur to a greater extent in the female labour force. The projected growth is also redistributed over time, with more of it now projected to occur after 1986. The latest projection of the civilian labour force in 1986 is considerably lower than was previously projected—due entirely to the greater than anticipated falls in male activity rates revealed by the preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey.

It is also possible to look further ahead than 1991, albeit with caution. The changes in the population of working age are projected to the end of the century and beyond, as illustrated in *chart 2*. Male activity rates up to the age of 60 can be projected to remain broadly constant—always on the assumption of stable demand—while female activity rates, inasmuch as they depend on demographic factors, can also be projected further than 1991, as being likely to continue to increase at a declining rate. On this basis, it changes to differ appreciably. Some of these differences—on the unemployment side—were discussed in an article in the October 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*²

Activity rate estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allow a full breakdown by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the 1971 Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and each subsequent year incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey. supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. (Preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey were presented in the April 1987 edition of Employment Gazette⁵. The civilian activity rates given in the present article differ slightly from the economic activity rates derived directly from the Labour Force Survey, because of their different treatment of people in institutions, the Armed Forces and full-time education). Activity rate estimates for years when no Labour Force Survey or Census of Population was held are derived by interpolation.

Estimates of civilian labour force at the end of June each year are produced by combining the activity rate estimates with mid-year estimates of the resident population of Great Britain provided by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland, along with information on the numbers in HM Forces from the Ministry of Defence and on the number of students in full-time education from the Department of Education and Science. All estimates are subject to sampling and other errors and although the labour force figures are shown in this article to the nearest thousand they are not accurate to this degree. Estimates for individual years must be treated with caution.

seems that the labour force may fall slightly in the early 1990s before resuming a slow upward path.

Earnings and hours of manual employees

The results of the October 1986 survey which were published in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*, included incorrect figures on p 143 for the effect of shorttime working. This section should have read:

"About 0.5 per cent of the employees covered by the survey were reported to be on short-time (0.7 per cent in manufacturing). Average weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, including those on short-time, in manufacturing industries were £164.27, about 0.3 per cent below the average excluding those on short-time."



NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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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: Lord Young Paymaster General: Kenneth Clarke Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: David Trippier and John Lee

Task forces

Mr Reg Freeson (Brent East) asked the Paymaster General if he will give details of the work of the inter-departmental task forces established in 1986 in eight small city areas

Mr Kenneth Clarke: The task forces were set up under the Government's Inner Cities Initiative. The aim of the Initiative is to improve the quality of life and bring jobs to the most deprived areas by improving the targeting of the Government's national programmes onto those areas and to experiment with new methods of extending those programmes using an £8 million a year top-up fund. The task forces comprise of a small number of civil servants and private sector secondees in offices in the districts they serve. They seek to establish good relations with the residents of the district and to involve those residents in plans for the revival of their areas.

So far I have approved 100 projects committing more than £4.9 million of these top-up resources in our task force areas. These will encourage enterprise training and job creation. We have also concentrated the efforts and programmes of the Manpower Services Commission and other Government departments on the eight areas and their residents. We are establishing enterprise agencies and development funds to support local business in partnership with a clearing bank in each district. We are making progress on the greater use of local labour on inner city building work and on targeted training schemes which link training with specific job opportunities for local people. We are entering into projects in partnership with private sector companies such as Tarmac and McAlpine and we are involving existing organisations with experience in the field or strong local connections such as Business in the Community, Project Fullemploy, Action Resource Centre, Evangelical Alliance, NACRO, the Industrial Society, the Apex Trust and others in pursuing the aims of the initiative.

Lord Young

Mr Reg Freeson (Brent East) asked the Paymaster General if he will give details of tive work of the city action teams in: (a) Hackney, (b) Islington and Lambeth, (c) Newcastle/Gateshead, (d) Liverpool, (e) Manchester/Salford and (f) Birmingham since their establishment.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Five City Action Teams were set up in April 1985. They are located in: London (which includes Hackney, Islington and Lambeth); (April 2) Newcastle/Gateshead; Liverpool;

Manchester/Salford and Birmingham. The City Action Teams have been successful in meeting their objectives of better co-ordinating Government action and help in the priority areas they cover. They aim to reduce the number of people in acute housing stress, reduce the number of derelict sites and void buildings and increase job opportunities and the employability of certain groups. Total Government provision for expenditure in the City Action Teams priority areas was estimated to amount to about £670 million in 1985-86, and about £739 million in 1986-87. The Government has provided an additional £1 million to the Newcastle/ Gateshead City Action Team during 1986-87 to provide pump-priming finance as part of its response to the recent shipbuilding

closures in the North East.

Parliament

(April 2)

Mr Merlyn Rees (Morley and Leeds South) asked the Paymaster General what was the number of authorised and filled Community Programme places in the inner city task force areas on December 31, 1986 and January 31, 1987 respectively; what is the planned number of authorised and filled places in those areas in 1987-88; and if he will make a statement.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: On December 12, 1986 and January 31, 1987 the number of filled places on the Community Programme in the eight inner city task force areas was 4,330 and 4,711, respectively. The December figures were collected early due to the Christmas holiday period.

Authorised places normally exceed the number of filled places in order to ensure that there are sufficient places available to replace the normal turnover in projects and to provide scope for increasing the range of projects funded in these areas of high priority. The number of authorised places on December 12, 1986 and January 31, 1987 was 5,638 and 5,608 respectively.

Current plans provide for an increase in the number of filled places in the eight inner city task force areas to 6,350 next year, in line with the priority given by the MSC to the inner cities when allocating places on the Programme. No targets are set for authorised places although the number will also rise.

(March 17)

community Programme

Mr W W Hamilton (Central Fife) asked he Paymaster General if he will make a tement on the future development of the mmunity Programme.

Mr. John Lee: In 1987-88 the Community rogramme will provide jobs for some 00.000 people, the same level as in 1986-The emphasis of the Programme will be oving the quality of projects and will be focused more closely on such as inner cities, enterprise, national initiatives like crime prevention, energy efficiency and tourism. (March 31)

Kenneth Clarke

course.

benefit.

people may apply.

Job Training Scheme

participant in the pilot areas.

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Lady-

wood) asked the Paymaster General how

many hours training per month has been

provided to each Job Training Scheme

Mr Kenneth Clarke: In the initial pilots

the contracts with managing agents have

required the provision of at least 150 hours

of directed training to a participant with an

average six-month programme, although

When the scheme is extended nation-

wide managing agents will be required to

provide at least 300 hours of directed

training during an average six-month

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East)

asked the Paymaster General if any recruits

to the Job Training Scheme are to be over 25

made to pay a training allowance to those

recruits who are not entitled to

unemployment benefit or supplementary

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his

We will be giving priority for places on

If trainees did not receive benefits

immediately before starting training, but

claimed credits for national insurance

contributions, they will receive a training

allowance whenever a change in their

circumstances would have entitled them to

benefit had they remained unemployed.

the Job Training Scheme to those who are

under 25 and unemployed for six months or

more, but older long-term unemployed

reply, Monday, March 30 at columns 355-

years of age; and what arrangements will be

(March 10)

(April 1)

Restart

most trainees will receive far more.

Dr Norman A Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow) asked the Paymaster General w much money is budgeted in the current nancial year and for 1988–89 for Services Commission Manpower Community Programme schemes in: (a) Great Britain, (b) Scotland, (c) Strathclyde Region, (d) the Renfrewshire, Dumbarton and Argyll area manpower board.

Mr John Lee: Pursuant to his reply Tuesday, February 24 at column 193.

The Government is providing resources or the Community Programme amounting of1,038 million in 1986-87, £1,120 million -88 and £1,145 million in 1988-89. The Manpower Services Commission t prepare separate cash budgets for egions and areas. However, based on the posed number of about 245,000 filled ces nationally and Scotland's proposed allocation of about 31,000 places, it is stimated that expenditure attributable to Scotland will be about £128 million in 1986and £141 million in 1987-88. Expenditure attributable to the Strathclyde region will be about £65 million in 1986-87 and within this figure, the amount for Renfrew, Dumbarton and Argyll will be about £21 million. Precise area figures for 1987-88 are not yet available because the anning procedure for determining the listribution of places within Scotland is still

Figures below national level for 1988-89 re not available at this early stage.

(March 2)

Workfare

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) usked the Paymaster General if he will make statement on the Government's policy wards Workfare schemes.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: We have no plans to oduce a Workfare scheme. Our policy is help the long-term unemployed to get ck into work through Restart and the ogrammes to which it is a gateway.

(April 9)



(April 7)

Unemployment impact

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Paymaster General what are the latest estimated percentage register effects on the unemployment count of the following special employment measures: (a) Community Programme, (b) Enterprise Allowance Scheme, (c) Young Workers Scheme, (d) Community Industry, (e) Job Release Scheme and (f) Job Splitting Scheme.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: It is difficult if not impossible to calculate precisely the effect on the unemployment count of employment measures. The people engaged in (b)(c)(e)and (f) in the question are all engaged in ordinary work in the mainstream of the economy and have left the unemployment count in the same way as other unemployed people who find a job. The Community Programme (a) also provides real work at normal pay levels for long-term unemployed people. We make attempts to estimate how many of those concerned would have found jobs in any event without the schemes. Taking account of this and other factors the best estimates we have of the so-called percentage effect of the schemes is as follows:

nployment easure P AS WS KS RS SS	Estimated effect on unemployment count (per cent of those on Schemes)
Р	93
AS	37
WS	28
	97
RS	88
SS	95

(March 27)

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked the Paymaster General how many people have been submitted for a job or training placement under Restart; and what percentage were actually offered a job or a placement.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: By February 12, 1,003,644 people had been interviewed under the Restart programme. We have no means of knowing precisely how many have since found jobs or other opportunities, such as training, which might lead to employment. However, 74 per cent of participants agreed to pursue the offer made to them at their Restart interview.

(March 31)

MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 265

progress.

264 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



Small businesses

Mr James Couchman (Gillingham) asked the Paymaster General what plans he has to encourage closer links between the Small Firms Service, local enterprise agencies and other support organisations.

Mr David Trippier: The Government encourages the Small Firms Service, local enterprise agencies and other organisations to work together to form local networks which can provide a supportive environment in which small businesses can flourish. The Small Firms Service has in fact long co-operated actively with LEAs and others in its role of assisting small companies.

To demonstrate the positive advantages of even closer co-operation a new initiative is being undertaken in the Yorkshire and Humberside region from April this year. This will involve LEAs being offered extra counselling support for their clients from the Small Firms Service. Prior to the start of the initiative the Small Firms Service's regional counselling team will be considerably reinforced and a firm of consultants will be engaged to provide independent monitoring of the initiative. The extra support provided to local enterprise agencies participating in the initiative will be in addition to any assistance they may receive under the Government's local enterprise agency grant scheme.

David Trippier

for 1987 look good.

Language training

statement.

(March 30)

Mr David Sumberg (Bury South) asked

Mr David Trippier: The Government

have today published a leaflet entitled A

Mr Peter Pike (Burnley) asked the

Paymaster General when he expects his

Department's consideration of the

Manpower Services Commission's review of

the Industrial Language Training Service to

be completed; and if he will make a

Mr David Trippier: A decision has now

been made that the Industrial Language

Training Service (ILTS) will continue to be

Commission for a further financial year

under present arrangements. Further

consideration will be given during the year

to tackle, to offer further guidance on its

(April 2)

future funding and management.

the Paymaster General if he will make a

statement on the performance of tourism in

1986 and prospects for the coming year.

Small units

Mr Geoff Lawler (Bradford North) asked the Paymaster General, what representation the Government has received concerning the availability of affordable small unit business space for potential entrepreneurs.

Mr David Trippier: I have received correspondence on this subject from individuals drawing attention to the difficulties they have experienced in obtaining suitable premises available on terms they find satisfactory. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce recently carried out a survey which identified a shortage of premises of up to 1,500 square feet in some parts of the country.

Tourism

Mr Richard Ottaway (Nottingham North) asked the Paymaster General whether he will estimate how many direct jobs will be created. via projects aided under the Tourist development grant scheme in the current financial year.

Mr David Trippier: In the current financial year assistance under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 has been offered by the English Tourist Board to 630 projects. The Board estimate that to the range of problems the ILTS is seeking over 2,800 jobs will be created directly in these projects as a result.

(March 31)

(March 25)

London hotels

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General what is his Department's estimate of the shortfall of hotel accommodation in the low to medium price bracket in London.

Mr David Trippier: A consultants' report commissioned last year by the English Tourist Board, British Tourist Authority and other sponsors has suggested that while there is no evidence of a current shortage of tourist accommodation in London, there could be a potential overall shortfall of 16-28,000 rooms by the early 1990s. The ETB estimate that a fairly high proportion of these could be in the low and medium price range.

(April 1)

YTS

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General what percentage of 16-year-old: (a) girls, (b) boys and (c) all school leavers entered YTS in the last four vears.

Mr David Trippier: The table shows estimates by the Manpower Services Commission of the number of 16-year-old school leaver entrants to YTS in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 expressed as a percentage of the number of 16-year-old school leavers. Figures for 1986-87 are not yet available.

have today published a leaflet entitled A		SELECTION BUSE	the first and the second second		
bumper year for tourism which provides information on tourism performance in		1983–84	1984–85	1985-86	
1986. This shows that there was strong		-	-		
growth in domestic tourism spending with	Boys	51	58	58	
overseas tourism earnings equalling the	Girls	43	49	49	
record £5.5 billion spent in 1985. On the	Total	46	53	54	
basis of recovery in the numbers of overseas	-	Same and the	A State of States		
visitors in the last guarter of 1986 and the	Note: Not	all school leavers	enter the labor	ur market directly	1

Not all school leavers enter the labour markel direct In 1985–86 it sestimated that around 20 per cent school leavers went on into further education. In figures above therefore understate the proportion 15-year olds who leave full-time education and jo high level of forward bookings, prospects (April 9) (April 8)

> Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General if he will give, from the survey of Youth Training Scheme providers last reported to the meeting of the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Training Board, the number and proportion of managing agents and sponsors who require prospective trainees to have one or more O-levels; and how these figures have changed over the last two years.

Mr David Trippier: The most recent survey of YTS providers conducted in January-February 1986 showed that 18 per funded by the Manpower Services cent (1,000) of managing agents or sponsor required trainees to have a minimum of one O-level pass.

A similar survey conducted in June-August 1984 showed that 22 per cent (1,300) of managing agents or sponsor required at least one O-level pass.

(April 8

osked the Paymaster General if he will nounce the results of the review of the rates

allowance payable under both the Job polease Scheme and the Part-time Job Release Scheme. Mr John Lee: Following our annual

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North)

ob Release allowances

of allowances, the rates payable eview Job Release Schemes for April 6, under the follows: will be

Full-time scheme

For disabled men aged 60, 61, 62 and 63 who are married with a dependent wife et income from all sources does not whose 13 a week, £74.50 a week taxable; exceed for all others £61.15 a week, taxable. For women aged 59 and men aged 64 who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed

13 a week, £67.55 a week, tax free; for all 53.90 a week, tax free. thers Part-time scheme

The Part-time Job Release Scheme closed on May 30, 1986. However, rates of John Lee

llowance for those who entered the cheme on or before that date will be as For disabled men aged 60 and 61 and men

and 63 who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all ources does not exceed £13 a week, £43 a week taxable; for all others £35.80 a week,

For women aged 59 and men aged 64 who remarried with a dependent spouse whose tet income from all sources does not exceed 13 a week, £38.05 a week tax free; for all ther £31.15 a week, tax free.

raining allowances

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked e Paymaster General if he will give the mber of people over 18 years who receive allowances through the Manpower ervices Commission to support them in eir training; and how this figure compares ith each of the last eight years.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his ply, April 7, 1987 at column 156.

The figures below give the information juested. These are of course not the bers of people being trained with vernment support but only the numbers o receive an income by way of allowance en being trained.

1985-86	84,000	
1984-85	92.000	
1983-84	102.000	
1982-83	73.000	
1981-82	71,000	
1980-81	83,000	
1979-80	91,000	
1978-79	70,000	
13/0-/9	/0.000	

Final figures for 1986-87 are not yet ilable. Figures for years before 1978-79 ere not recorded on a comparable basis.

(April 9)

Availability for work

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General how many people have been interviewed under the new availability for work procedures; how many have had their claims for benefit stopped, how many appeals have been made; and how many have been successful.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, Monday April 6 at column 37.

Claimants to unemployment benefit have always been disallowed benefit by independent statutory adjudicating authorities, in accordance with long standing legal rules adopted by successive governments, where they are not available for work. There have therefore always been some interviews and some refusals of claims for as long as the National Insurance System has operated since its establishment in its present form in 1947. If the hon member is asking for information about the position since we last modified the procedures and revised the form which has always been used to enforce the rules, the answer as at February 27, 1987 is as follows:

Numbers of claimants who have completed the latest version of the availability questionnaire (UB 671) 1,077,836 Number of claimants who have been disallowed benefit 8 866 Information is not readily available about the number of appeals made against disallowance of benefit or their outcome.

(April 10)

Benefit rights

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General if he is considering proposals or investigating the feasibility of depriving unemployed 16 and 17-year-olds of the right to claim supplementary benefit.

(March 31) Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, Thursday, March 26 at column 241.

The Government has successfully met its guarantee each year of a place on YTS for all unemployed 16-year-olds, and we have now extended that guarantee this year to April 1987 onwards, there will no longer be a need for anyone under 18 to be unemployed, for everyone will have the choice of a place in school or college or on YTS or a job. We hope that no significant number of young people will choose to remain unemployed and claim benefit. Any that do so will have to satisfy the long standing legal rule that they are available for work and actually seeking work before they will receive benefit. We have not taken entitlement of under-18s, but we will keep the position under review as we acquire guarantee.

(April 1)



Travel aid Mrs Ann Clwyd (Cynon Valley) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement concerning the outcome of

Government schemes to help the unemployed move in order to find jobs. Mr John Lee: During the year ended March 31, 1986, 3,300 unemployed people were helped by the Employment Transfer

Scheme. We discontinued this scheme in April 1986 as it was not a cost effective way of helping people into jobs. The Travel to Interview Scheme, which helps (April 1) unemployed people with the costs of attending job interviews held beyond normal daily travelling distance of their home, is now helping over 2,000 people each month compared with 330 who were helped by its predecessor the Job Search

Jobclubs

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked the Paymaster General if he has been able to assess the effects on local employment unemployed 17-year-olds. As a result, from figures from the Jobclubs programme since the scheme was launched last year.

Mr John Lee: Jobclubs have clearly been successful in helping a large number of longterm unemployed people to find work.

In the period between November 1984 when the first Jobclub was opened, and March 6, 1987 (the latest date for which statistics are available) 20,606 people have been helped. Of these 12,312 (60 per cent) have gone into jobs and a further 2,701 (13 any decision about the continuing benefit per cent) found temporary work through the Community Programme or entered a training programme or started a business experience of the effect of the new YTS under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(March 31)

Topics

Employment protection payments

Limits for redundancy payments, unfair dismissal compensation and statutory guarantee payments have been increased from April 1, following an annual review of payments made under the **Employment Protection** (Consolidation) Act 1978.

A number of other limits, including compensation for unfair dismissal for membership or nonmembership of a trade union or for trade union activities will also be increased The limit on a week's pay, which

goes up from £155 to £158, is used for calculating: • Redundancy payments;

- Arrears of pay and other payments under the insolvency provisions of the legislation;
- Basic awards of compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or re-engagement. Other increases include:
- Limits on the statutory guarantee payment to workers on shorttime or temporary lay-off;
- Limits on the compensatory award for unfair dismissal, sex and race discrimination.

Further information on this and other employment legislation is contained in a series of leaflets available in Jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.

New appointments

Stuart Bradley has been appointed a member of the National Dock Labour Board. He will replace John Smith who is retiring.

Mr Bradley, 51, formally Port Director at Hull, will take over Mr Smith's position as Assistant Managing Director (Resources) of Associated British Ports. His appointment was announced by Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, and is for the remainder of his predecessor's period of office, until July 31, 1987.

Lord Young has also appointed Viscountess Cobham as a member of the English Tourist Board for a term of three years from April 1, 1987, and reappointed Mr Bernard Norman as a member of the ETB for a further two years. \Box



Cutting food instead of fingers

Catering with safety: new guidelines published

A grim reminder of the dangers from improper use of food the guard had been incorrectly preparation machinery has been fixed issued to employers in the catering industry by the Health and Safety

Executive (HSE). Since April 1986, some 2,500 accidents in food premises were reported to the HSE or local

In an effort to reduce the number of accidents the HSE has published off at the mains or otherwise a new booklet; Catering Safety: isolated. The new booklet has a clear and Food Preparation Machinery.

authorities

country

simple message: proper training is Launched by Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission (HSC), the booklet contains guidance on use of 18 of Changes in the legislation which the most common types of cutting, slicing and mincing machines used in hotels, guest houses, canteens,

hospitals, pubs, shops and small food factories throughout the by the Sex Discrimination Act 1986. took effect on February 27, 1987. "Food machines in general do not From that date the provisions in the have a bad accident record," said Factories Act 1961 and related Dr Cullen; although he warned legislation apply only to young people; women are still prohibited that: "a machine which can cut food from working at night by the Hours can cut fingers just as quickly unless of Employment (Conventions) Act correct safety procedures are known and followed." Evidence of this is borne out by Section 117 of the Factories Act

recently reported cases. In November last year a 28-yearold Leicester man amputated one finger and damaged another as he

essential so that safe routine fell forward onto a bandsaw where become a matter of instinct. While the recommendations of

A couple of months earlier an 18the booklet are not all legal year-old assistant butcher in requirements, inspectors will use it in their visits to catering premises Durham was attempting to strip down a mincer to clean the machine when the power, "suddenly came on" and the machine severed his arm three inches below the elbow. The machine had not been switched

Special exemption orders

and young people aged 16 and 17 restrict the hours worked by women making special exemption orders and young people aged under 18 respect of employment in particu employed in factories, introduced factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued in response to renewed applications

relating to the employment of people.

1961 remains, thereby enabling the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions 1.970 orders.

and will be looking carefully at standards of safety and training. Where blatant disregard for safety is revealed, enforcement notices of prosecution may result.

Catering Safety: Food Preparation Machine (HS/G 35), available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £5.75, ISBN 011 8839101.

from these restrictions for women

31,645 women and 3,167 young On the day of the count a grand

total of 60,220 women and 13,441 young people were covered by

Topics

HSE research report

The annual Health and Safety Executive report, Research and aboratory Services 1985/86, which

describes the progress being made on a selection of scientific, medical

and engineering studies has recently blished. been p

cribes the work of the Itd boratories in research, HSF nd scientific support to its

ces. Work currently underway by centists-many of whom are HSE world experts in their fields—covers ations into electrical nvesti hazards, explosions, fire, explosives, engineering, nvironment (including noise and asbestos), occupational medicine and other important areas concerned with the protection of

workers and the general public from onnected with work risks The wide variety of projects

s an increasing diversity and exity of workplace hazards pace of changing and th techni ogy In addition the report also refers

to some of the work commissioned extramurally by the HSE. The report will be of interest out industry and particularly to chemical ompanies. 🗆

Health and Safety Research and Technological Services 1985–1986 available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £10.00. ISBN 011 883892 X.

European congress

Youth training is one of the main bjects to be discussed at the 13th ongress of the European sociation for Personnel lanagement (EAPM) to be held in ondon on June 16-19. Hosted by the Institute of ersonnel Management, the theme of the congress will be employment, echnology and involvement. Lord Young, Secretary of State or Employment, will talk on the le of European governments in promotion of employment. Other speakers include chief ecutives, trade unionists. overnment representatives and cademics from Europe and merica Copies of the full congress

gramme are available from urses and Conferences partment, Institute of Personnel agement, IPM House, Camp ad, Wimbledon, London W194UW.



Cover of the new leaflet.

500 dead—concern over small firms accident record

Dr Thomas has also written to

500 dead is designed to remind

"Sound health and safety

over the next few years we could see Workers in manufacturing firms which employ less than 100 people, an upward trend in the numbers run a much higher risk-perhaps 50 killed and seriously injured at per cent higher-of suffering a work. serious accident, than those who In an urgent effort to get this message across, the Health and

work in larger firms. This "worrying" message is Safety Executive has published a issued by the Health and Safety new leaflet-500 dead every year. Commission after analysis of the numbers of reported accidents small firms centres, local at work. authorities, chambers of commerce On average, 500 people are killed

and safety organisations asking for each year in accidents in small their help in distributing the leaflet. firms. In addition, reports the HSC 12,000 people are seriously injured firms of the basic requirements of and some 400,000 other injuries are health and safety legislation: of the

also recorded. need to register with the factory Although the number of deaths in inspectorate or local authority, and small firms has remained almost where advice and information can static over the last five years, Dr be obtained. Cedric Thomas, chairman of the Commission's small firms working provision should be looked at as an group warned that as the numbers insurance policy on which the of small manufacturing firms premiums should not be grudgingly increase: "there are real fears that paid," said Dr Thomas.

Countryside jobs

Some 150,000 full-time, permanent jobs could be created by the year 2000 through spending £320 million on countryside projects. The proposals for job creation are included in a report from the

Countryside Commission which officially advises on rural matters. The report, New opportunities for the countryside indicates that, of the £320 million, £150 million would go on land diversion schemes and £70 million would be spent on stimulating rural enterprise. Smaller amounts would be allocated to woodland management, recreation sites and conservation.

The report which costs £7.50 is available from the Countryside Commission Publications Despatch Dept, 19-23 Albert Road, Manchester M192EQ. □

Selling for students

For the first time school leavers and college students will be able to pursue a career in selling by studying at local colleges. The Institute of Sales and Marketing Management has joined forces with the City and Guilds of London to provide a nationally recognised route to qualifications in selling and sales management.

Full and part-time courses will be available in operational salesmanship and sales management leading to a City and Guilds qualification.

Messages of support have been received from MP's and Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment who 'applauded' the ioint initiative and said: "The recognition of selling as a profession is long overdue. Selling is vital to the productivity of industry and commerce. With improved professionalism it can only help the creation of new jobs and the protection of existing ones."

Redundancies -advance notifications

The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given in the table below.

However, some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See 'Confirmed Redundancies'-Table 2.30 Labour Market Data.)

1986	
Oct Nov Dec	38,853 30,149 24,611
1987 Jan Feb Mar	30,182 33,604 20,700

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 202 in the May 1985 edition of Employ.

During the quarter ended March 31, 1986, the HSE granted or renewed special exemption order

Topics

Matriarch to manager

When housewives are asked about their skills at problem analysis variance identification, scheduling and interpreting budgets, most will probably say these bear little resemblance to what they do at home.

Yet when the jargon of industrial management is explained it becomes apparent that they use such skills in home management.

Managerial Skills, Yes, they can be developed in the home, is a new publication describing the results of research carried out by Karen Howard, an occupational psychologist who was interested to see how domestic tasks involve skills which are necessary to industry

Her findings refute the traditional view that women at home are 'only housewives', and challenges personnel selectors in industry to fill their vacancies from the pool of skilled 'people' irrespective of their sex.

As many skills are transferable and as induction training is provided for new company recruits, argues Karen Howard, so a lack of previous knowledge of organisational philosophy structure can be quickly learned. This challenge also applies to



Karen Howard women returners who need to develop the self-confidence to apply their management skills in a new environment. Colleges do much to bridge the credibility gap by encouraging such women through self-appraisal and guidance procedures and women into management courses.

Karen Howard has applied a systematic case study approach to home managers and senior managers in a variety of organisations and concludes that to ignore the talents of women is to delay our return to economic prosperity.

Managerial Skills: Yes, they can be developed in the home, by Karen Howard. Published by Howard Affiliates Ltd, Abbey House, 128 Avontoun Park, Linlithgow, West Loth w. West Lothian EH496OG Price f4 00

270 MAY 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



London houses and hotels which beat the price rise . . .



Buying a car has become an expensive occupation. Ten years ago a Mini cost £1,954, today it will cost £3,918 'on the road'. Over the same period a packet of 100 aspirin has risen in price from 17 to 55 pence-changed times indeed. These are just two from a myriad of statistics published in the 42nd edition of Reward Regional Surveys Cost of Living Report 1987. Based on results from surveys carried out by researchers in 103 UK towns, the report provides

on where you live, the percentage

increase in prices over the last

decade could vary enormously.

appropriate to relevant case law.

In avoiding paraphrasing from

detailed information on such items as inflation, house prices, fuel costs, changes in the standard of living and "Monopoly" do a range of selected goods. For example, a three-bedroom detached house which cost £17,434 ten years ago will now cost £54,195. changed at all! \Box This reflects a national trend in

house prices. Although, depending Cost of living report March 1987. Published by Reward Regional Surveys Ltd available from Reward House, 1 Mill Street, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 8BA. Price £50.00.

According to the report, house

prices in London have risen by 330

per cent over the last ten years, the

is 178 per cent.

cost you £7.65.

Employment law

Managers looking for an accessible the various Acts of parliament, the text is remarkably free from reference work on employment legislation will be interested in a technical language The result is that Youngson and new publication, Employment Law his contributing authors have Handbook by Fraser Youngson. produced a source of practical This substantial work offers a guidance for the lay manager comprehensive account of the rather than for the specialist rights and obligations imposed on employment relationships by lawyer. statute with reference, where

Employment Law Handbook by Fraser Youngson et al. Published by Gower, price £39.50, ISBN 0 566 02583 3. Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Adlard & Son Ltd The Garden City Press, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS.

Key to quality circles

Quality circles are small groups of employees, usually from the shop floor-led by a supervisor-who meet regularly to solve work related problems, find ways of improving quality and to increase employee involvement and morale. Originally, the circle concept

came from Japan where it has contributed significantly to the country's economic success. The development of quality circle

programmes is a report on a research project which was set up to provide an up-to-the-minute account of how quality circles at used in this country. The report was produced by the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission. It found that quality circles influence the style of managers, making them more sensitive to the feelings of the people they are responsible for According to the report, quality circles have played a central part in getting employees involved in their work and committed to their company. Managers have also come to realise that their staff feel as

average increase for the UK is 237 deeply about the organisation per cent, while in the West Midlands (which has the lowest THE DEVELOPME OF QUALITY CIRCI PROGRAMMES increase) the corresponding figure Should you wish to drown your sorrows-that bottle of whisky which cost £4.36 in 1977 will now

The project which led to the eport investigated the

and establishing quality circles and a discussion of their likely problems

The development of quality circle programme by B G Dale and J Lees. Published by Manpower Services Commission. Available from the sales manager, MSC, Dept PP2CW ISC05, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD. Price £10. ISBN 0863922007. Dd 0239798 C86 5/8

We're paying

employers to take young people on!



Under the NEW WORKERS SCHEME employers can claim £15 a week from the Department of Employment if they give a young person under 21 a fulltime job. It's a real encouragement to take youngsters on.

For further details, send a photocopy of this for MPII C2, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street,	orm to Department of Employment , London SW1H 9NF.
Please send me details of the NEW WORKERS	SCHEME
Name	
Company	
Position	

Address





they do and can therefore be trusted with more responsibility

wide range of manufacturing and service organisations. It found that people consulted during the project

and solutions are also provided. \Box

development of quality circles in a the overwhelming majority of were in favour of the concept Detailed guidelines for setting up

The development of quality circle prog

More help than you ever imagined

HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

If you're unemployed, thinking of starting your own business, or want to train for something better, there are now more than thirty government programmes to help you.

> This booklet is a guide to them. It's divided into sections, covering employment, training, enterprise, and special needs such as those of ethnic minorities and disabled people. It then gives a simple, clear description of each programme, telling you if you are eligible and where to go for more information. Ambitions you thought

out of reach could turn into reality with the right kind of help. This booklet is a good first step to finding out what's available.

From main Post Offices or Jobcentres.



TO HELP YOURSELF

HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

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