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Department of Employment

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COVER PICTURE

Counting heads. Sir Walter Raleigh, a 16th century tourist. The latest statistics are featured on p 435 and the tourism policy review on p 430.

Photo: Photo Source.



Local Employer Networks are helping employers to develop links with schools and colleges. Details of the programme are given on p 448.



The scope and purposes of Employment Training, Britain's biggest and most ambitious training programme for unemployed adults is described on p 444.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Small Firms Service, the Training Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

General information

Action for jobs

Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL843

The above booklet translated into:

Bengali	PL782 (Bengali)
Cantonese	PL782 (Cantonese)
Gujerati	PL782 (Gujerati)
Hindi	PL782 (Hindi)
Punjabi	PL782 (Punjabi)
Urdu	PL782 (Urdu)
Vietnamese	PL782 (Vietnamese)

Firm facts notice board kit

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

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

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

PL752

Industrial action and the law.

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

The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms

PL715

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers

PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers

PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers

RPLI (1983)

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

Taking someone on?

A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

Fact sheets on employment law

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

Facing an unfair dismissal claim?

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

Employment form (in packs of five)

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

Race relations

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

PL748

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

ITL1 (1986)

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

ITL19

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

PL720

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

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

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Training and work experience schemes OW21 (1982)

A guide for workers from abroad

Employment in the UK OW17

Equal pay

Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it

Information for working women PL739

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions

A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

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

PL815

Miscellaneous

Jobshare

A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

The Employment Agencies Act 1973

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

Payment on time

Guidance for suppliers and buyers

A.I.D.S. and employment

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

Career development loans

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

Training for employment

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

News Brief

Employers alerted to youth shortage

"Companies are going to have to make a much bigger input than ever before into training their own staff," warned Employment Secretary Norman Fowler. "There is going to be great competition for young people," he said, "but seven out of ten in the workforce in the year 2000 are already in the workforce now."

Mr Fowler was speaking at the publication of a joint report by the National Economic Development Office and the Training Commission which reveals how badly informed employers are about the coming shortage of young people entering the labour market. A survey this spring (which did not include very small businesses) showed that only one employer in seven was well informed about demographic trends and one in ten actually believed that the number of young people becoming available for work was likely to increase over the next five years. Smaller employers were notably less well informed about future trends.

The report, *Young people and the labour market: A challenge for the 1990s*,

describes in detail how the number of 16 to 19 year olds will fall by a million between now and 1995. Although the decline is likely to be greatest in Scotland, the West Midlands and North and North West England, the effects on employers are likely to be felt most keenly in regions which currently have relatively low unemployment levels, particularly the South East.

Not all bleak

However, the news for employers is not all bleak: there will be more older employees available and the overall size of the labour force is predicted to rise by more than 900,000 between 1987 and 1995. The Employment Training programme, due to start this autumn, will help to train and retrain many unemployed adults and will also help many women to return to the labour market after taking time off to raise their families.

The report cautions against a competitive high wage policy to attract new

young recruits, saying it is likely to lead to only a short-run improvement in a firm's ability to attract and retain staff, with young recruits tempted to 'leap-frog' between the highest payers. In the longer term, such a policy could lead to problems with differentials and to reductions in a firm's price-competitiveness. As Parry Rogers, chairman of both the Business and Technician Education Council and the Institute of Directors, put it: "The belief that you have a choice between training and poaching and skills you need won't work."

Instead, the report suggest companies should look at policies such as retraining, changing recruitment criteria, relocation, taking on older workers, taking on part-time staff (such as students) or employing less well qualified people and training them to the required level.

Copies of *Young people and the labour market: A challenge for the 1990s* are available for £8 each (including p and p) from NEDO Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX (send payment with order).

Cash help for career development

Career Development Loans are now available throughout the country. This follows a two-year trial period in four areas (Aberdeen, Bristol/Bath, Greater Manchester and Reading/Slough) which led to over 650 people taking out these government-subsidised loans to train for jobs or improve their career prospects. Of these, 80 per cent found jobs immediately afterwards.

The loans are available to both employed and unemployed people via any one of 265 branches of Barclays, the Co-operative or Clydesdale banks.

Loans of between £300 and £5,000 may be obtained to help pay up to 80 per cent of the cost of a wide range of vocational courses. In addition to the fee for the course itself, the money can help finance books, equipment and, for full-time courses, living expenses. During the course and for up to three months afterwards, no capital repayments are required and the Government will pay the interest. After that, the borrower will be asked to repay the loan over a period of up to three years, or five years in exceptional circumstances.

The repayments are fixed with the bank when the loan is agreed—it is up to the bank, not the Government, to decide if a



Putting his signature to the Career Development Loan agreements with the banks, Norman Fowler exchanges documents with John Davies of Barclays and Archibald Herron of Clydesdale (right).

potential borrower is a good enough 'risk' to be offered a Career Development Loan and the bank also decides on the rate of interest it wishes to charge; however, this rate remains unchanged throughout the period of the loan.

"We would not normally advance a personal loan to someone who is unemployed," commented John Davies of Barclays. "We will under this scheme."

The reason that the scheme has proved so attractive both to its participants and to the banks was summed up by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler when he announced that it was going to become available nationwide:

"Participants in Career Development Loans recognise that investing their time and money in training is the passport to a successful future."

Key to success

A well-trained workforce is one of the keys to successful business, Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls told the Drapers Chamber of Trade.

He added: "I believe that it is employers who should take primary responsibility for training their workforce. However, the Government is also committed to encouraging individuals to develop and reach their full potential, so that the country can have the skilled workforce we need to compete in markets at home and overseas."

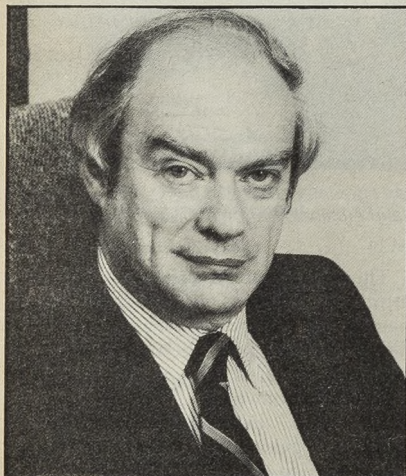
Mr Nicholls said that unemployed people should be able to take full advantage of the growth in the economy and in the number of jobs now widely available.

"The centrepiece of our strategy for meeting this challenge will be Employment Training, as we believe training to be the key to helping more people back to work."

Mr Nicholls commented that the Employment Training programme should lead whenever possible to full-time employment, and to achieve that employers would be encouraged to provide practical training placements and to recruit trainees when they leave the programme.

"Having a clear structure of vocational qualifications based on standards set by industry itself will not only benefit employers, but will be the vehicle through which individuals can progress towards higher levels of achievement," he added.

Training Commission's new chairman



Brian Wolfson.

From September, Brian Wolfson, chairman of Wembley PLC and of the British Institute of Management, will be the new chairman of the Training Commission.

Announcing the part-time, three-year appointment, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler commented: "He is a highly successful businessman in one of the most rapidly growing areas of employment. His wide experience of business life in the United States and other parts of the world will be invaluable in defining training needs to help industry and commerce continue their success in the global economy."

Mr Wolfson, 52, will be responsible for overseeing the Government's £1,400 million Employment Training programme due to start on September 5.

He will relinquish his chairmanship of BIM when he takes up his new post in which he will succeed Sir James Munn.

Tourism policy review

There is to be a major review of the Department of Employment's role in supporting the tourism industry.

Announcing this in a written answer to a parliamentary question Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "The levels of funding by my department, the mechanisms by which these funds are applied, and the implications for the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board and their activities will have to be considered against the background of the wider role of government and its wish to see such activities carried out in the private sector wherever possible."

The BTA and the ETB (along with the Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards) were set up 20 years ago under the Development of Tourism Act 1969. All told, about £50 million of public money goes to the two bodies.

The BTA's main role is to attract visitors from abroad, while the ETB promotes tourism in England and encourages development of the industry.

Last year, a record 15.4 million visitors came to the UK, helping to create a £18,000 million turnover for tourism.

The industry provides work for 1.4 million people, with 41,000 jobs being created in the year to December 1987 when turnover rose by some 5 per cent.

Mr Fowler added that with the wider understanding of the importance of tourism, and the interest and support of it, the time was right for the Government to look at its policies "to see that they are as relevant as possible to the current situation."

The review will not cover Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland which have their own arrangements for tourism.

Call for better supervisors

Following a survey to assess the attitudes of Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) members and shop stewards towards new technology, training and the quality of supervision, a report recommending "the development of a coherent framework of supervisory training for the engineering and manufacturing industry" has been published.

The report, *Advanced Manufacturing Technology: A new Challenge for Supervision*, and a second report, *New Technology Survey*, are the result of an extensive study of the impact of advanced

manufacturing technology (AMT).

The reports call for the provision of a higher level, skills-based qualification for existing and potential supervisors.

Another suggestion is the development of clearer career paths for workers entering the industry, with skills-based routes into supervision being seen as halting the damaging drain of skilled workers from the industry—as well as improving its image to young people.

Convinced

The AEU is convinced that in order to improve the efficiency and productivity of manufacturing industry, foremen and supervisors have to be capable of managing production, people and change.

The project clearly shows some of the changes being brought about by AMT and while these are welcomed by most AEU members, there is criticism of the type of training needed to help them adapt to new technologies. The survey also reveals scepticism about the ability of supervisors to cope successfully with changing technology.

Core skills

It adds that while supervisors are increasingly required to have more skills in personnel management they are denied the necessary training.

It is suggested that three core skills of the West German 'Meister System' could be adapted. These are: a greater overall level of technological skills, personnel management skills, and an ability to train others.

Grant record for tourism

A record £14.84 million in Tourism Development Grants was awarded by the English Tourist Board during 1987-88.

The grants went to 609 tourism projects, generated a record £117.5 million of additional investment and created 2,800 direct full-time jobs.

Grants to major projects included: £750,000 to Granada Studios, Manchester, for a studio tour, with demonstration sets—including the 'real' Coronation Street—where visitors can participate in the techniques of producing film and television programmes.

£420,000 to the Victoria and Derwent Hotel, Torquay, to add new high quality leisure and conference facilities to the existing hotel. The hotel adjoins the new Forbay International Riviera Centre.

£200,000 to Royal Britain, an innovative exhibition in the Barbican, London, on the history and lives of the Royal Family, using lasers and holograms.

£178,000 towards the £8 million refurbishment of Newcastle's Theatre Royal, the principal touring theatre in the North, to create entertainment and conference facilities.

£100,000 to the Exploratory, a hands-on science and technology exhibition, to be housed in the redeveloped Brunel

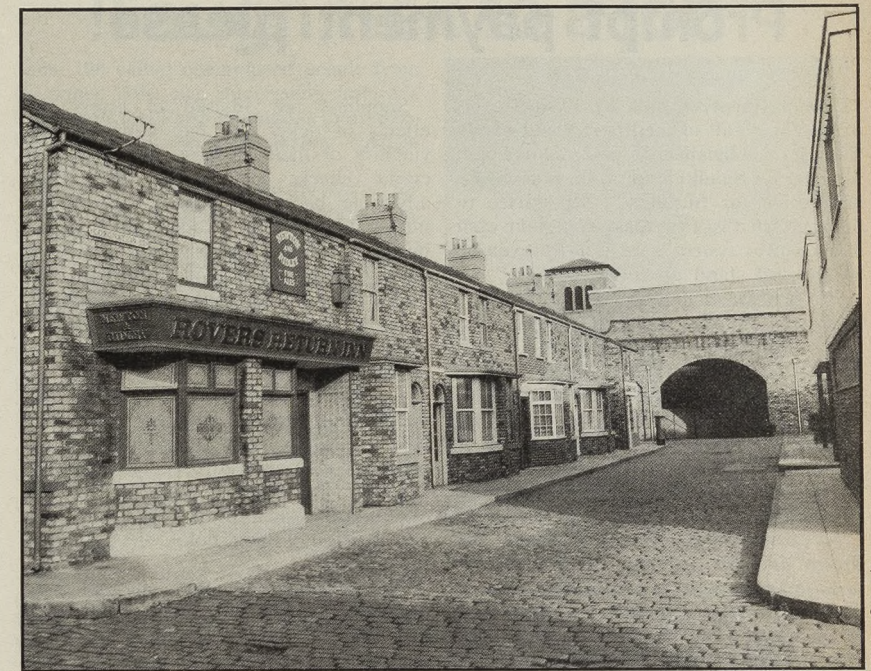


Photo: Granada

Waiting for the people. It's 'open house' at the Rover's Return now that the public can experience the Granada Studios tour. Coronation Street (above) is part of the itinerary.

Engine Shed, a Grade 1 listed building, at Temple Meads Station, Bristol.

There were also 481 projects which received grants totalling £3.8 million, qualifying under the Small Business Fund which is for projects costing less than £100,000.

Support sought for youth skills

Sponsorship worth £4 million is being sought for the 1989 International Youth Skill Olympics to be held in Birmingham.

Its patron, Prince Philip, said: "We give great support to our international sportsmen, how much more important to give support to the young men and women whose skills are the basis of our economic prosperity."

The event, to which about 20 nations will be sending some 450 apprentices and young trainees, is being hosted by Skill-UK, the charity organisation which provides the UK team for the Skill Olympics.

Opportunity

Its chairman, Eric Tindall, said: "The '89 Skill Olympics will be a great opportunity for Britain to demonstrate its industrial skills."

The UK won ten medals in the 1988 event held in Sydney in February, and Mr Tindall said he hoped that the team would at least double that total when competing on home ground.

He added that they needed to raise about £1 million in cash and another £3 million in loans or gifts of machinery and materials for use in the competitions.

A leaflet, in which Prince Philip writes the foreword urging support for the event, is available from '89 Skill Olympics, 76 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA.



High-flying Scotsmen. YES huntley, a Young Enterprise company based in Aberdeen, carried off the top award in YE's national finals. It produces a well-crafted wood and peg game. The awards were made by Michael Fuller, deputy chief executive, UK banking, Midland Bank (second from right) and Sophie Mirman of Sock Shop (second from left) was one of the judges. Young Enterprise—now in its 25th year—encourages 15 to 19 year olds to run mini-businesses. Initial capital is raised by selling shares and the youngsters then run the gamut of boardroom battles, takeover bids, marketing campaigns and sales decisions.

Prompt payment please!

"Late payment of bills by businesses is partly the result of inefficiency and partly financial hooliganism," said John Cope, Minister for Small Firms, at the launch of a new guide for business. "My advice to firms affected is: first make sure your cash management system is as good as it can be and second stand up to the bullies."

Prompt Payment Please is a practical guidance booklet prepared with the support of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Directors, and the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, by the Small Firms Division of the Department of Employment. It is to be widely circulated throughout industry and commerce.

Mr Cope said: "Our experience has shown that the problem is often one of poor management practices rather than deliberate late payment. Small firms need to be more aware of basic management techniques, including speedy and correct invoicing and good credit management. Large firms must improve their accounting and payment systems to eradicate unnecessary delays. *Prompt Payment Please* contains fuller advice on all these topics."

Listening in

Enthusiasm develops when jobs are satisfying, when employees can contribute to workplace decision-making, when managers are readily accessible, when information is shared and when everybody has a clear idea of their own and their company's objectives.

This is employee involvement according to John Banham, director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

Writing in the CBI's statement of principles on employee involvement, Mr Banham affirmed that it cannot be created by legislation.

The statement urges employers to check on the effectiveness of their organisations in communicating with employees, and offers assessment through a communication audit.



Actively seek out their views ... listen and learn.

Suppliers are advised to assess the effects of delay and bad debts on the viability of their business. For example, credit checks on buyers are often advisable, backed by bankers' references, information from trade associations, business contacts or a credit reference agency. Suppliers should also ensure that they understand the contract terms agreed.

If the terms offered are unreasonable, suppliers should consider whether to accept the contract.

To improve cash flow, a small firm may need credit before bills are met. The booklet explains how, in addition to the obvious bank overdrafts, specialised help is available; for example, from a factoring organisation which will honour invoices, or a proportion of them, before the purchaser has paid.

The new booklet points out that large organisations can help small suppliers by providing guidance literature on their company's payment policies and procedures. Wherever possible, the payment system should be flexible enough to be tailored to the needs of small suppliers.

The latest prompt payment guide contains a clear five-stage layout from



The front cover of the booklet.

"planning" to "getting paid" for the supplier, and advice for the buyer on business practice, payment policy, payment period and paying invoices.

The booklet is available free of charge through the Department's Small Firms Centres (dial the operator and ask for Freephone Enterprise) and local chambers of commerce.

Qualifications on file

By 1992 the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) aims to be awarding—and receiving fees for—350,000 certificates a year in respect of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs).

By the end of July that year, says Peter Reay of the NCVQ, it is hoped that 80 per cent of YTS courses will qualify for the NVQ, though discussions are still continuing as to whether YTS will be graded Level 1 or 2 in the four-grade structure.

The NCVQ estimates its current annual throughput of approved NVQ candidates to be running at around the 45,000 mark.

In order to help trainees, trainers and employers create a workable system of credit accumulation, the NCVQ has now introduced the "National Record of Vocational Achievement" (NROVA). This is a file that will be issued to individuals when they register for a qualification or start on a training programme. It will be kept by that individual on leaving the programme or organisation and is designed to be retained for recording achievements in future programmes and throughout life.

The NROVA is not specific to any qualification or training programme and so can be used to record achievements toward any vocational qualification offered by any

awarding body participating in the scheme—this will include some occupational areas where formal qualifications are not currently available. The system is based on units of competence. Qualifications will be made up of a number of such units, which are intended to have value in employment. The units can be built-up over time towards a qualification and full competence in an occupation.

There are five sections to the NROVA; the first two are the "Action Plan" (a statement of the units of competence needed for a qualification or which are to be attempted within a programme) and the "Assessment Record", which is the continuous record of elements of competence and units achieved; the last three sections comprise records of achievement and certificates—those achieved in NVQs, those achieved in other vocational qualifications, and those achieved in any other national programme.

All examining and validating bodies and industry training boards are supporting the NROVA, and it will be adopted within Training Commission programmes and comparable schemes in Northern Ireland.

The NROVA costs £4 and is available from the NROVA Distribution Centre, Unit 3, Platts Common Industrial Estate, Clayfield, Barnsley S74 9TG.

If they have IT, what's it worth?

Assessing the value of skilled information technology employees and getting proper recognition for training is a personal aim of Steve Shirley, founder of Systems house, International.

Featured in *Computer Weekly*, Mrs Shirley has asked a group of financial consultants to look into the potential benefits of "human asset accounting," and hopes to attract government funding for the project.

The accounting system would measure the value of a company's employees for inclusion in the balance sheet, as well as indicating any increase in value of those assets following education or training.

"People are our main asset, but at the moment we don't put training as a cost on audits or accounts," commented Mrs Shirley.

She added: "We hope to have figures appearing on the annual report in two years' time, and we believe this will become the norm."

Bids for places

Bids from Training Managers for places for the Employment Training programme total more than double those available.

Announcing this at the National Conference on Education, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler deplored the decision of some trades unions to defy the TUC general council's support for Employment Training, and noted the "remarkable" response of Training Managers to the opportunity to take part in it.

He added: "Let me make it absolutely clear that the Employment Training programme will go ahead in September as planned. The Government is not going to turn its back on the unemployed."

He made clear the need for employers to recognise their responsibilities in training people in employment. "It is employers who are in the best position to assess their skills needs and to decide what investment they need in order to meet those needs. That is not a job the Government can or should attempt to take on itself," he concluded.

Tough trek to a job

Some 100 young unemployed people from the inner cities are undergoing intensive training in the Welsh mountains to prepare them for a four-week trek across Nepal in September.

They have been selected by *Drive for Youth*, a private sector scheme endorsed by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler, which instils self-confidence, experience and leadership abilities into talented but unemployed young people.

The trek will be followed by counselling with the intention of putting all the participants into jobs by the end of the year.

"We shall take people off the dole queue, train them, and successfully guide them into satisfying careers," said Tony Berry, the project's president, whose Blue Arrow employment group is a major sponsor.

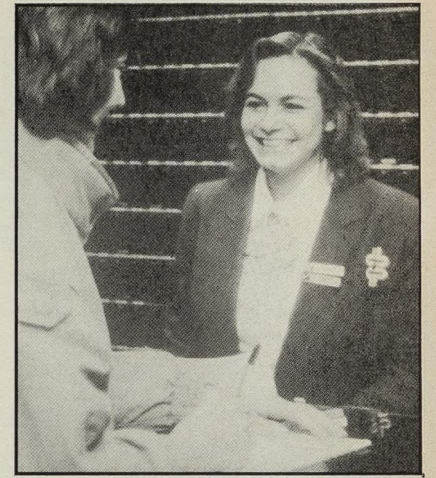
The project, described as "unashamedly achievement orientated", chose young people from Humberside, Newcastle, Wales, the West Midlands and Manchester.

One of them, 24-year-old Sally Pearse from Chepstow claims that the six-month course changed her attitude so much that "employers don't stand a chance when I walk in."

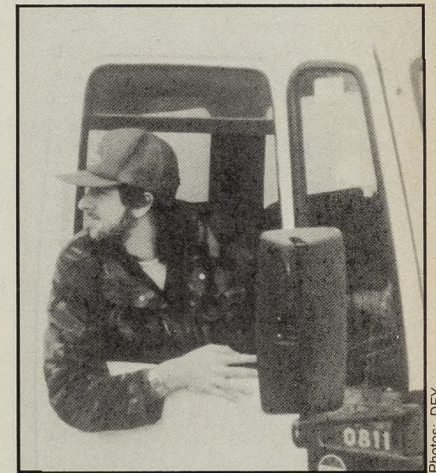
Unemployed for nine months, Sally now works as a hotel receptionist in West London, but has plans to start up her own equestrian business.

The expansion of the project follows a successful pilot scheme last year which saw all participants either going into work or further education.

At its national launch, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: *Drive for Youth* is an example of what can be done by the private sector to help the young unemployed today become tomorrow's entrepreneurs."



Sally Pearse, from unemployment to hotel receptionist.



Dave Hughes, from unemployment to HGV driver.

PER offer for sale

Details of the offer for sale of the Government's executive recruitment agency, Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), have been announced by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler.

It will be by private tender open to all. Commenting, Mr Fowler said: "This is the first privatisation of a wholly mainstream Civil Service activity."

He added: "I believe PER's full commercial potential remains to be realised. As a fee-charging agency, PER operates in direct competition with private sector recruitment agencies. Yet it has not been required to earn profits or meet commercial objectives. Its place within the public sector has acted as a straitjacket, leaving it unable to compete on equal terms. It has,

for example, been unable to offer the sort of performance related incentives which are standard among its private sector counterparts. Within the public sector, investment in the business has necessarily been limited. And diversification, for example into headhunting, has not been possible under PER's public sector remit. Privatisation offers the opportunity for PER to be managed in the fully commercial way needed in this growth area."

PER is one of the largest executive recruitment agencies in the country with a national network of over 30 offices, and over 80 per cent of PER's 300-plus staff have opted to accept voluntary secondment arrangements under which they will initially remain in PER after sale.

Benefit fraud probe saves £55 million

Some 395,000 investigations by Department of Employment benefit fraud investigators in 1987-88 led to 80,000 people withdrawing their claims to benefit.

As a result taxpayers were saved £55 million—a 36 per cent increase over the 1986-87 figure of £40 million.

Reviewing the year, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: The Department's work in detecting benefit fraud is becoming increasingly more professional and effective in discharging our responsibility to the taxpayers to make sure that only those entitled to benefit receive it.

"We are dealing here with deliberate fraud. It is not people who are confused about their social security position, it is those who quite deliberately claim and work at the same time. The fraud that is increasingly being detected is not confined to one area nor to one occupation.

"It varies from hotel workers on the South Coast; to despatch riders in London; to hire car drivers in the Midlands; to market traders in Scotland."

He commented that the majority of unemployed people are genuinely unemployed and were harmed by those who defraud the system.

How to be better off in work

A campaign to let unemployed people know how they can be better off in work is to start later this month with advertisements on TV and in national and local newspapers.

A booklet containing the message that finding a job need not mean losing out on benefits will be available from jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.

The booklet, *How to be better off in work*, gives details of the benefits available such as family credit, housing benefit and jobstart allowance, and outlines the conditions which have to be met by claimants.

Examples which describe how typical unemployed people with families can be better off working are also included.

Sign of good management

"A good health and safety record is a sign of good management," Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls said when presenting the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents annual occupational safety awards.

He added: "Accidents and ill health cost money and mean ruined lives, lost production and inferior products."

He commented that people at work and the public generally, are more aware of hazards and there is now less tolerance of accidents, or of ill health, due to physical, chemical or biological agents.

Mr Nicholls reported that the rising trend in accidents between 1981 and 1985 was levelling off, but there was no room for complacency.

"The Health and Safety Commission and Executive are stepping up inspection programmes in high risk areas, for example, blitz inspections in the construction industry and increasing publicity for high risk activities in agriculture and manufacturing industry."

Mr Nicholls drew attention to the increased interest in health problems which can be associated with or made worse by work and pointed out that these can include problems such as strain injuries and stress-related illness.

"Current action includes programmes to improve awareness of occupational skin diseases and to encourage employers to review their needs for occupational health advice."

Mr Nicholls stressed that the increasing internationalisation of industry will mean that health and safety standards become harmonised, particularly within the European Community.

He concluded: "Good management will become even more important if firms are to remain competitive, as the UK moves towards the Single European Market"



Taking action. Derek Evans, Willmott Dixon's site safety inspector (left) and Eric Ball, site manager.

Discrimination is bad business

Equal opportunities are no longer a marginal issue according to Joanna Foster, the new chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Speaking as the EOC's annual report was laid before Parliament, Mrs Foster added: "Forward-looking employers are responding to the changing needs of a changing workforce by introducing equal opportunity programmes, and they are recognising that under-using or discriminating against women—nearly half the workforce—is bad business. Making equal opportunities a reality is about managing change; equal opportunities affect us all—men and women—in our family life and at work."

The report refers to expanding EOC networks, the extension of the law, innovations in its use, and proposals by the EOC for new laws, all of which combined to make 1987 a year of "powerful change".

So, too, are the major Positive Action projects with the Metropolitan Police and

the NHS. And the EOC has helped large employers to introduce career breaks and contributed to the growing trend for more flexible working arrangements.

The threat of legal action continues to be a persuasive lever—last year over 1,000 cases were settled without the need to go to tribunal or court.

On equal pay, there have been a number of important legal cases: the House of Lords has ruled that pay cannot be compared with other terms and conditions in a contract; a decision is expected soon on the case based on employers getting round the laws by employing a token man and the Court of Appeal has ruled that job evaluation schemes must be free from sex bias.

Women and men were given equal retirement, but not pension, ages in 1987, following an EOC-backed case to Europe. This anomaly attracts the highest proportion of complaints from men to the Commission.



There's a welcome... Housewives in traditional Welsh costume offer hospitality.

Photo: BTA

Tourism and the tourist industry —latest statistics

Statistics about tourism in the United Kingdom and abroad and about tourism-related employment in the UK are available from the International Passenger Survey, other government surveys and from surveys run by the British Tourist Authority. This article, one of a regular annual series, summarises the latest trends.

This article presents the results from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) about tourist trips in 1987 to the United Kingdom made by visitors from overseas and about tourist trips to other countries made by UK residents.

The IPS is run by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) on behalf of the Department of Employment (DE) and some other government departments. The picture of the extent of tourism in the UK which the IPS provides in terms of trips to this country

made by overseas residents is supplemented in this article by statistics of domestic tourist trips made by British residents within Great Britain which are obtained from the monthly British Tourism Survey (BTSM). The BTSM is run by the British Tourist Authority (BTA).

The article also includes the latest estimates of tourism-related employment in Great Britain, using statistics from the quarterly survey of employment run by the DE. Further figures for the number of hotels and other tourist-related establishments are quoted from the

Table 1 Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK: 1977-87, by area of residence

Year	Visits (thousands)				Expenditure (£ millions) at current prices				Price Index* (1985=100)
	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	Total	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	Total	
1977	2,377	7,770	2,134	12,281	490	1,008	854	2,352	43
1982	2,135	7,082	2,418	11,636	686	1,161	1,340	3,188	82
1985	3,797	7,870	2,782	14,449	1,709	1,822	1,911	5,442	100
1986	2,843	8,355	2,699	13,897	1,464	2,207	1,881	5,553	107
1987	3,394	9,196	2,855	15,445	1,710	2,527	1,999	6,237	114
Percentage changes									
1977-87	+43	+18	+34	+26	+249	+151	+134	+165	+167
1986-87	+19	+10	+6	+11	+17	+14	+6	+12	+6

*Approximate index of tourism-related prices based upon evidence from the IPS about the pattern of overseas visitors' spending. Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 2 Numbers of visitors to the UK: top five countries of origin and percentage of total accounted for by each: 1977-87

	1977	Per cent	1982	Per cent	1985	Per cent	1986	Per cent	1987	Per cent
1	USA	15	USA	15	USA	22	USA	16	USA	18
2	France	12	France	13	France	11	France	13	France	13
3	W Germany	12	W Germany	12	W Germany	10	W Germany	12	W Germany	11
4	Netherlands	8	Irish Republic	8	Irish Republic	7	Irish Republic	7	Irish Republic	7
5	Irish Republic	6	Netherlands	6	Netherlands	5	Netherlands	6	Netherlands	6
Total top 5		53		54		55		54		54

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 3 Overseas tourists' spending in the UK: top five countries of origin and percentage of total accounted for by each: 1977-87

	1977 Per cent	1982	Per cent	1985	Per cent	1986	Per cent	1987	Per cent	
1	USA	USA	18	USA	27	USA	23	USA	24	
2	W Germany	W Germany	6	Australia	5	Irish Republic	7	France	6	
3	France	France	6	Irish Republic	5	W Germany	6	W Germany	5	
4	Australia	Australia	4	France	5	France	5	Irish Republic	5	
5	Netherlands	Irish Republic	4	W Germany	4	Australia	5	Australia	5	
Total top 5		40		37		45		45		44

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Department of Trade and Industry's annual catering inquiry.

Overseas visitors to the UK

Overseas residents are estimated to have made a record 15.4 million visits to the United Kingdom in 1987. This represents an increase of 11 per cent over 1986 and of 7 per cent over 1985, previously the highest year on record.

Part of the large increase in numbers of visits was due to the recovery in visits by North American residents, which had been depressed in 1986 due to concern over a possible threat from terrorism. In 1987 visits from North America were still 11 per cent below their peak 1985 level but had increased by 19 per cent from the 1986 trough. There were also large increases, to record levels, in the number of visits by residents of Western Europe and of other areas.

Expenditure¹ by overseas residents in the UK reached a record £6,200 million in 1987. This was 12 per cent more than in 1986, a real increase of 6 per cent. Table 1 shows that, although the amount spent in the UK by overseas visitors increased by 165 per cent between 1977 and 1987, this was entirely due to the increase in the price index. However, during the five years between 1982 and 1987,

¹The tourism expenditure figures for visitors from overseas and for British residents given in this article update the provisional estimates given in *Tourism 88*, which was published by DE in May 1988. *Tourism 88* also included estimates of spending by British residents on day-trips within Great Britain and of payments by overseas residents to UK airlines and shipping companies, with other tourism spending in order to arrive at the overall estimate that during 1987 tourism generated nearly £18,000 million for the UK economy.

visitors' spending almost doubled whereas the price index only went up by 39 per cent. The table further compares the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents and their expenditure in 1987 with those in previous years.

The United States remained the largest single origin (country of residence) of visitors to the UK in 1987 and France remained the largest European origin and the second largest origin overall, followed by West Germany, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands. These top five countries of origin of visitors, which together accounted for over half of the total number, have remained the same over the past decade, although their relative order has changed slightly.

In terms of overseas visitors' spending in the UK, the order of the top four countries of origin in 1987 was the same as for numbers of visitors. However, Australia rather than the Netherlands was the fifth highest origin of overseas earnings from tourism. This was because visitors from Australia spent, on average, 23.5 days in the UK—nearly four times as long as visitors from the Netherlands.

Tables 2 and 3 show that in 1987 the USA provided 18 per cent of all foreign visitors to the UK and 24 per cent of their spending. The tables also show how the top five origins of earnings have changed over the decade to a greater extent than have the top five origins of visitors.

Overseas visitors' spending patterns

In 1986 a survey of overseas visitors' spending patterns was carried out as an extension to the IPS. Normally, the

Table 6 shows the average expenditure per day and per visit, and average length of stay for each reason for visiting the UK and each area of residence in 1987.

Reason for visiting the UK

Taking a holiday remained by far the largest reason for visiting the UK in 1987. Holiday trips accounted for 44 per cent of all visits, a slightly higher proportion than in 1986, when the proportion had fallen slightly (to 43 per cent) due to the drop in the number of visits by North American residents.

Business visits and visits to friends and relatives accounted for a slightly lower proportion of the total in 1987 than in 1986, while the proportion of visits for miscellaneous purposes (for example, shopping) remained the same as in the previous two years.

Figure 1 compares the proportions of total visits to the UK in 1987 according to the reason for the visit with the same information for overseas visitors' expenditure in the UK. It can be seen that business and miscellaneous purposes account for a higher proportion of total spending than they do of total visits. The reverse is true of holiday trips and, in particular, visits to friends and relatives.

Means of travel to the UK

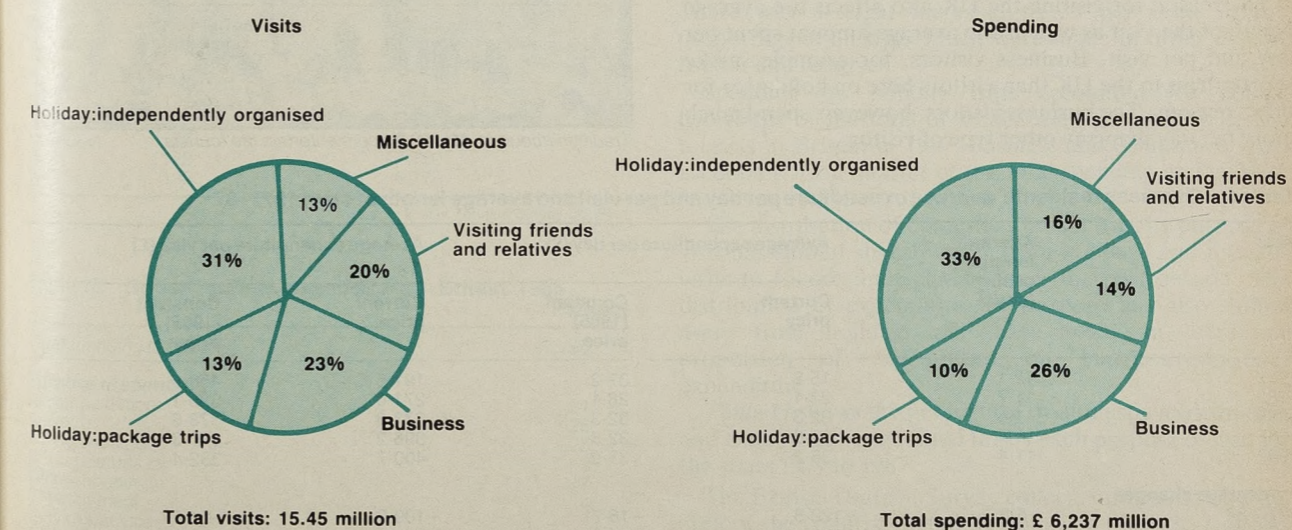
There was a slight shift back towards air travel as the means of travelling to the UK for overseas visitors in 1987 after the fall in North American visitors caused a slight shift away from air travel in 1986. 66 per cent of all overseas visitors to the UK arrived by air, compared with 64 per cent in 1986. The relative proportions of air and sea travel to the UK have remained largely unchanged over the past decade.

Overseas visits to regions of the UK

In 1987, just under half of all nights spent in the UK by overseas tourists (other than from the Irish Republic) were spent in areas of England outside London. Additionally, 8 per cent of nights were spent in Scotland, 3 per cent in Wales and 1 per cent in Northern Ireland, while the remaining 40 per cent were spent in London.

Table 7 shows the distribution of overseas visitor nights by region visited for the period 1977 to 1987.

Figure 1 Proportions of numbers and spending of visitors to UK 1987



Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 6 Area of residence and purpose of visit of overseas visitors to the UK in 1987

	Average length of stay (days)	Average expenditure per day (£)	Average expenditure per visit (£)
Total overseas visitors	11.4	35.2	400.7
Area of residence			
North America	11.0	45.9	502.9
European			
Community	9.0	27.2	245.8
Other W Europe	9.6	40.5	388.5
Other areas	19.2	36.4	698.8
Purpose of visit			
Holiday	10.6	36.6	388.3
Business	5.4	85.2	463.2
Visits to friends and relatives	15.6	18.3	285.9
Miscellaneous	17.9	28.7	514.0

Source: International Passenger Survey.

distribution has not changed much although a slightly higher percentage of total nights is now spent outside London than was the case ten years ago.

Seasonal spread of overseas visits

As usual, the third quarter of 1987 (July to September) was the period when most overseas visitor trips were made to the UK. Over one-third of all visits (36 per cent) were made during this period, the same proportion as in 1986.

Table 7 Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom

Year	Total nights spent in UK* (thousands)	Percentage of nights spent in:		
		England	Scotland	Wales
1977	141,900	42	46	9
1982	129,100	39	49	9
1985	159,300	40	48	8
1986	148,900	40	48	8
1987	167,700	40	49	8

* Information about the part of the UK visited by visitors from the Irish Republic is not collected and these are therefore excluded from the table. The IPS does not sample visitors entering or leaving the UK via Northern Ireland.

IPS only records total expenditure but in 1986 more detailed expenditure information was collected, along the same lines as an earlier exercise which was carried out in 1979. The information collected was used to apportion overseas residents' spending in the UK into ten categories. *Table 4* summarises the percentage of total spending in each of the specified categories in 1979 and 1986.

The estimates for both years are subject to considerable sampling errors and errors due to the difficulty, at the end of a holiday or business trip, of recalling the exact expenditure in the different categories. However, as *table 4* shows, the surveys indicate that the proportions of spending on accommodation and eating out rose while expenditure on shopping fell relatively.

These changes were influenced by the differing changes in the prices of these items between 1979 and 1986. The costs of accommodation and meals out rose particularly sharply during the period, whereas the costs of clothes and other shopping rose more moderately.

Length of stay and average expenditure

Overseas residents spent an average of 11.4 days per trip in the UK in 1987, the same as in 1986 and slightly less than in 1985. *Table 5* shows that the average length of trips to the UK by overseas residents has been gradually declining over the decade and is now over half a day shorter than ten years ago.

Average expenditure per day, at just over £35, and average expenditure per visit, at £401, were at their highest levels ever.

When allowance is made for inflation, however, overseas residents' expenditure per visit and per day show a rather different picture. *Table 5*, providing estimates at both current and constant (1985) prices, shows that, while current price expenditure per day and per visit have been constantly rising over the past decade, in real terms the levels are now actually lower than they were ten years ago. They are, however, higher than they were five years ago.

Average length of stay, expenditure per day and expenditure per visit vary considerably according to the country of origin of the visitor. For example, North American visitors have a higher average expenditure per day than visitors from elsewhere. Residents of other areas (principally Australia and the Middle East) have the highest average expenditure per visit. This is largely due to the fact that their trips are, on average, longer than those of other visitors.

The reason for visiting the UK also affects the average length of the visit as well as the average amount spent per day and per visit. Business visitors, for example, make shorter trips to the UK than visitors here on holiday or for other reasons. The business visitors, however, spend much more per day than any other type of visitor.

Table 4 Overseas visitors' spending in the UK: 1979 and 1986

	Per cent	
	1979	1986
Total spending (£ millions)	2,797	5,553
Purpose of spending		
Accommodation	28	32
Eating out	15	23
Travel within UK	12	9
Shopping, of which:	36	27
Clothes	20	14
Other	16	13
Entertainment	5	5
Services	5	3
Other expenditure	1	2

Source: International Passenger Survey—1979 and 1986 Expenditure Trailers.



Tradition abounds. Morris dancers entertain the tourists. Photo: B.A.

Table 5 Overseas residents' average expenditure per day and per visit and average length of stay: 1977-87

Year	Average length of stay (days)	Average expenditure per day (£)		Average expenditure per visit (£)	
		Current price	Constant (1985) price	Current price	Constant (1985) price
1977	12.1	15.8	37.2	191.5	450.6
1982	11.7	23.1	28.1	271.0	330.1
1985	11.6	32.3	32.3	373.6	373.6
1986	11.4	34.8	32.5	396.2	370.3
1987	11.4	35.2	31.0	400.7	352.4
Percentage changes					
1977-87	-5.8	+122.8	-16.7	+109.2	-21.8
1986-87	0	+1.1	-4.6	+1.1	-4.8

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 8 Overseas visitors' trips to the UK

Year	Per cent of trips occurring in each quarter			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec
1977	16	25	39	19
1982	17	27	37	19
1985	16	27	37	19
1986	19	24	36	21
1987	17	26	36	21

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 8 compares the percentage distribution of overseas visitors' trips by quarter over the past decade. The distribution has not changed substantially over the decade—the most popular time to visit the UK has always been the third quarter and the least popular the first—but there are signs of a slight shift away from the third quarter, as the table shows.

Domestic trips by British residents

The tourism industry in Britain is supported not only by visitors from outside the country but also by domestic tourists. To estimate the extent of this, a survey of holiday, business and other trips within Great Britain by British residents—the British Tourism Survey Monthly—is carried out by the British Tourist Authority. From this it is estimated that domestic tourists made 132 million trips involving at least one night spent away from home in 1987, 3 per cent more than in 1986.

Spending on these trips totalled £6,800 million, a decrease of 5 per cent compared with 1986.

Table 9 shows trends in the number of trips and expenditure by British tourists in Britain from 1977 to 1987.

Domestic tourists' spending patterns

Information collected as part of the 1986 British Tourism Survey allowed domestic tourists' spending to be estimated for several categories, similar to those used for analysing the equivalent information about overseas residents' spending patterns in the UK. *Table 10* summarises the results of the survey.

Together, accommodation and travel expenses

Table 9 Domestic tourist trips by British residents

Year	No of trips (millions)	Expenditure at current prices (£ millions)
1977	121	2,625
1982	123	4,500
1985	126	6,325
1986	128	7,150
1987	132	6,775

Source: British Tourism Survey Monthly.

Table 10 British tourists' expenditure in Britain, 1986

	Per cent
Total spending (£ millions)	7,150
Purpose of spending	
Accommodation	31
Travel	26
Eating/drinking	25
Buying clothes	3
Other shopping	7
Entertainment	4
Services/advice	1
Other	2

Source: British Tourism Survey Monthly.



We do like to be... young tourists sample beach entertainment.

accounted for the greater part of the total; spending of other kinds specifically associated with the holiday trip, especially on food and drink and meals out, was also important.

Domestic tourists' reasons for trips

Holiday trips made up over half of the total number of tourist trips by British residents in Britain in 1987: the proportion was unchanged compared with 1985 and 1986. There was a slight increase, to 25 per cent, in the proportion of all trips which were made in order to visit friends and relatives.

Spending on holiday trips accounted for almost two-thirds of the total of £6,800 million spent by British tourists in Britain in 1987; business and conference visits accounted for a quarter of the total spending and visits to friends and relatives one-tenth.

The distribution of domestic tourism trips by purpose of visit has shifted slightly away from holidays and towards visits to friends and relatives over the past decade. The distribution of expenditure by purpose has also shifted away from holidays and has shown an increasing proportion of expenditure on business/conference expenditure.

Table 11 shows the percentage of domestic tourism trips and expenditure accounted for by each purpose of visit for the years 1977 to 1987.

The British Tourism Survey collects information on the area of the country visited by domestic tourists. *Table 12* summarises the proportions of domestic tourist-nights spent in each tourist board region between 1977 and 1987.

It shows that the most popular region among British tourists is the West Country, where 16 per cent of all domestic tourist-nights were spent in 1987. The distribution of tourist-nights by region has remained roughly constant over the past decade, as table 12 shows.

Table 11 Tourism by British residents in Britain

Reason for trip	Per cent of all trips				
	1977	1982	1985	1986	1987
Holiday	61	59	56	56	56
Visits to friends and relatives	20	22	24	23	25
Business/conference	15	15	16	17	16
Other	4	4	4	4	3
Reason for trip	Per cent of all spending				
	1977	1982	1985	1986	1987
Holiday	69	69	62	59	62
Visits to friends and relatives	6	8	8	8	9
Business/conference	23	22	28	30	27
Other	2	2	2	3	2

Source: British Tourism Survey Monthly.

Seasonal spread of domestic tourism

The most popular quarter of the year for making a domestic tourist trip was the third quarter of the year, July to September. About one-third of all domestic tourist trips were made in this period in both 1986 and 1987. Table 13 summarises the distribution of domestic tourist trips by quarter for the period 1977 to 1987. The table shows that there has been a slight shift away from the third quarter over the past decade.

Employment in tourism-related industries

The quarterly survey of employers run by the DE shows that there were an estimated 1.4 million jobs in June 1987 in the sectors of British industry that directly serve overseas and domestic tourists. This estimate includes jobs in hotels, restaurants, cafes and tourist attractions.

Not all of the 1.4 million jobs included in this estimate were wholly supported by tourism spending. For example, many restaurants and cafes have customers other than tourists. On the other hand, the estimate excludes some tourism-related jobs, such as those in transport, which cannot be identified from the available survey data and some jobs that are indirectly supported by tourism spending; for example, in food and drink manufacture.

Alternative estimates based on analysis of tourists' expenditure—defined as all spending by overseas visitors (including travel costs paid to UK carriers) and all tourism-related spending by UK residents (including

Table 12 Domestic tourists' nights spent in regions of Great Britain

Region visited	Per cent of nights spent in each region				
	1977	1982	1985	1986	1987
Total nights spent in Great Britain (millions)	545	505	500	510	495
Cumbria	2	2	3	2	2
Northumbria	3	2	3	3	3
North West England	7	7	6	7	7
Yorkshire and Humberside	7	7	6	7	7
Heart of England	5	5	6	6	6
East Midlands	5	5	6	6	5
Thames and Chilterns	3	4	4	5	4
East Anglia	8	8	7	8	8
London	6	7	7	7	8
West Country	16	15	17	16	16
Southern	8	8	7	7	7
South East England	9	8	7	7	7
Wales	12	11	10	12	10
Scotland*	12	11	10	9	10

Source: British Tourism Survey Monthly. Note: The percentage distributions by region visited are subject to considerable sampling errors. *Since 1984, alternative estimates for Scotland have been available from the National Survey of Tourism in Scotland conducted by the Scottish Tourist Board.

Table 13 Domestic tourists' trips

Year	Per cent of trips starting in each quarter			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec
1977	15	27	37	21
1982	17	27	36	20
1985	17	27	35	21
1986	18	25	33	23
1987	17	28	34	22

Source: British Tourism Survey Monthly.

day-trips)—suggest that there are about 1.5 million jobs in Great Britain which are directly or indirectly supported by tourism.

This suggests that the figure of 1.4 million jobs obtained from the employment survey data excludes a number of jobs directly or indirectly supported by tourism spending which is broadly similar to the number of non-tourism-related jobs which it includes.

Estimates of employment in those industries which serve tourists most directly provide the most useful information about the trends in employment associated with tourism. Table 14 shows the number of employees in employment in tourism-related industries from 1977 to 1987. The estimates relate to June of each year and it is likely, therefore, that the maximum numbers of employees employed in these industries—probably in July or August of each year—were even higher than the figures shown. Outside the summer holiday peak period the numbers employed would be smaller.

It is estimated from the Labour Force Survey (in

Table 14 Employees in employment in tourism-related industries

June of each year	Great Britain (Thousands)						
	Restaurants, cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Sports and other recreation, libraries, museums and art galleries	All tourism-related industries	All industries
	(SIC 661)	(SIC 662)	(SIC 663)	(SIC 665/667)	(SIC 977/979)		
1977	166	235	106	269	298	1,073	
1982	194	236	138	267	337	1,173	
1985	222	272	142	276	379	1,291	
1986	228	272	145	289	385	1,318	
1987	238	282	147	293	396	1,355	
Percentage changes							
1977-87	+43.6	+20.0	+38.9	+8.9	+32.8	+26.3	-3.7
1986-87	+4.4	+3.7	+1.5	+1.5	+2.9	+2.9	+1.1

Source: DE quarterly survey of employment: June figures.

conjunction with more detailed data from the 1981 Census of Population) that a further 200,000 people were working in tourism-related industries on a self-employed basis in 1987.

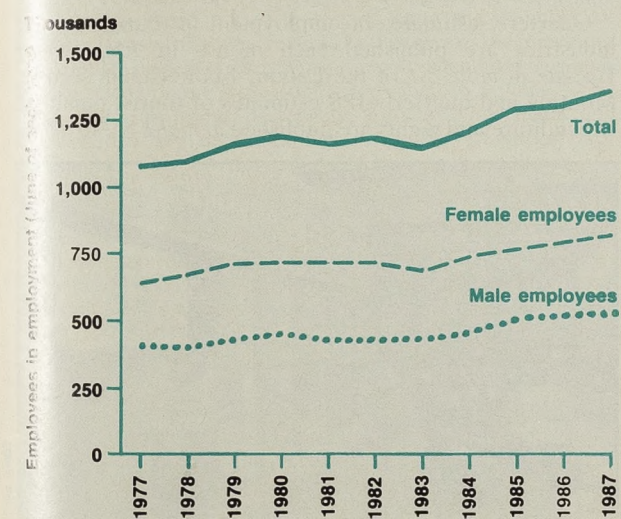
Table 14 shows that the number of employees in tourism-related industries has been growing at a much faster rate than the total number of employees in Great Britain. From 1977 to 1987 the number in tourism-related industries increased by 26.3 per cent while the overall number of employees fell by 3.7 per cent. During the year from 1986 to 1987 the number of tourism-related jobs increased by 2.9 per cent, compared with an overall increase of 1.1 per cent.

Within the tourism-related industries numbers of jobs in restaurants and cafes increased the fastest in recent years, by 43.6 per cent from 1977 to 1987 and by 4.4 per cent in the latest year, from 1986 to 1987.

Male and female employment

The increase of 282,000 jobs in tourism-related industries from 1977 to 1987 was made up of an increase of 127,000 in male employees, 45,000 in full-time female employees and 130,000 in part-time female employees. Figure 2 illustrates the upward trend in male and female employees in tourism-related industries between 1977 and 1987. The strong rate of growth between 1983 and 1987 is particularly notable.

Figure 2 Numbers of jobs in tourism-related industries by sex of job-holder 1977-87

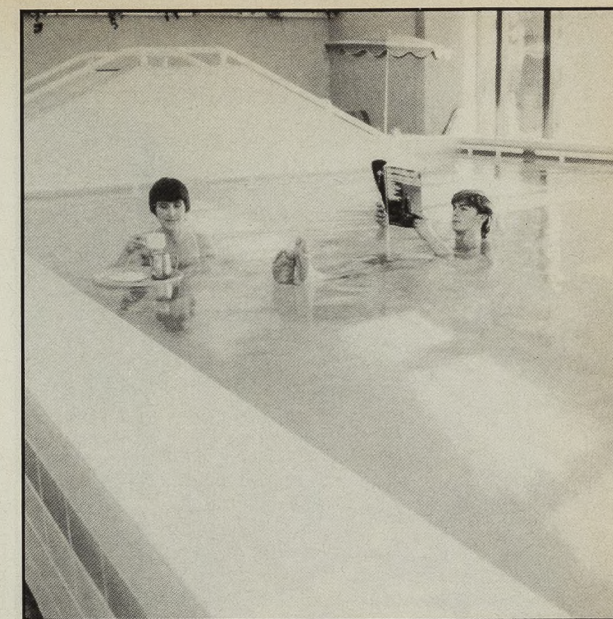


Source: DE quarterly survey of employment: June figures.

Regional employment

Reliable estimates of the numbers of jobs in all the selected tourism-related industries in each of the regions of Great Britain are only available from the periodic Censuses of Employment. However, regular quarterly estimates of the total number of employees in employment in the broad category 'hotels and catering' (which includes the non-tourism-related canteens and messes and excludes tourism-related libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services) are available and provide some approximate indication of the distribution of tourism employment by region.

Table 15 shows the proportions of all employees in 'hotels and catering' in June 1987 according to the region of employment. Two-thirds of all employees in 'hotels and



Tea afloat. Droitwich has a natural source of brine exploited by a new spa.

Table 15 Employees in employment in hotels and catering (SIC class 66)

Region of employment	No of employees (thousands)	June 1987	
		Per cent of Great Britain total for class 66	
South East	350	32	
East Anglia	34	3	
South West	103	9	
West Midlands	88	8	
East Midlands	63	6	
Yorkshire and Humberside	111	10	
North West	133	12	
North	56	5	
Wales	48	4	
Scotland	110	10	
Great Britain	1,095	100	

Source: DE quarterly survey of employment: June figures. Note: Regional estimates are subject to considerable sampling errors.

catering' were outside the South East. Jobs in the North West, Scotland and Yorkshire and Humberside together accounted for one-third of the total.

Table 16 shows the percentage changes in numbers of jobs in hotels and catering in each region since 1977. The greatest proportional increase between 1977 and 1987 occurred in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and East Anglia where numbers of jobs grew by nearly 50 per cent.

Table 16 Percentage changes in numbers of employees in hotels and catering

Region of employment	June of each year	
	1977-87	1986-87
South East	37	1
East Anglia	48	5
South West	11	-1
West Midlands	20	1
East Midlands	49	7
Yorkshire and Humberside	47	4
North West	39	7
North	0	0
Wales	8	4
Scotland	5	0
Great Britain	27	2

Source: DE quarterly survey of employment: June figures. Note: Regional estimates are subject to considerable sampling errors.



Haworth's way. Visitors climb the hill to the Bronte Parsonage.

Photo: Bradford Economic Development Unit

Tourism-related businesses

The Department of Trade and Industry carries out annual inquiries into the catering industry, covering all businesses registered for VAT. Among other things, the inquiries collect information on the number of businesses and turnover in each sector of the catering industry. Table 17 shows this information for the years 1982, 1986 and 1987.

A full report of the results of the 1986 Catering Inquiry will appear in the forthcoming HMSO *Business Monitor SDA28* "Catering and Allied Trades" as well as in the DTT's own publication *British Business*.

Table 17 shows that the total number of catering and allied businesses increased between 1982 and 1986, as did total turnover in the industry.

Visits abroad by UK residents

As well as information about the visits of overseas residents to the United Kingdom, the IPS provides information about British residents' trips overseas and

their spending while abroad. This information is valuable, in conjunction with the figures for the spending of overseas residents in the UK, for estimating how spending on travel and tourism affects the national balance of payments.

UK residents are estimated to have made 27.4 million visits abroad in 1987 and to have spent some £7,300 million. These figures represent increases of 10 per cent and 19 per cent respectively over 1986 and are the highest recorded levels yet.

A full set of tables from the 1987 IPS, together with a description of the coverage and accuracy of the survey, will be published by HMSO in a *Business Monitor* later this year.

Further information

Further information and results from the International Passenger Survey UK can be obtained from the quarterly and monthly *Business Monitor* publications entitled "Overseas Travel and Tourism"; reference numbers MQ6 (quarterly) and MA6 (annual). These are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Further information about the 1979 and 1986 Expenditure Trailers to the IPS, some results of which are quoted in table 4 of this article, are available in an information note from Tourism Statistics A7, Level 2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 01-273 5507).

More detailed information on domestic tourism appears in various BTA publications, including *The British Tourism Market 1987*, available from the BTA (tel 01-836 9000).

Quarterly estimates of employment in tourism-related industries are published each month in *Employment Gazette* in table 8.1 of the Labour Market Data section. Monthly and quarterly IPS estimates of tourist numbers, expenditure and nights are published in tables 8.2 to 8.9.



Information please! Well sited centres serve tourists' needs.

Photo: Jim Stagg

Table 17 Catering and allied trades—number of businesses and turnover 1982–86

Type of business	Number of businesses (thousands)			Turnover (£ billions*)		
	1982	1985	1986	1982	1985	1986
Hotels and other residential establishments	13.4	12.8	12.9	2.9	4.1	4.3
Holiday camps, camping and holiday caravan sites	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc	11.8	13.4	14.3	1.6	2.2	2.3
Take-away snack bars, etc	26.3	28.3	28.4	1.5	2.1	2.4
Public houses	41.5	42.3	42.9	6.0	7.3	8.0
Clubs (excluding sports and gaming clubs)	17.6	18.0	18.0	1.8	2.1	2.2
Catering contractors	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
All businesses	113.3	117.8	119.9	14.9	19.3	21.0

Source: BSO Catering and allied trades inquiries

Notes: Figures for hotels, holiday camps, restaurants, etc refer to numbers of businesses: a business owning several hotels or restaurants is counted once only.
* In this context, a billion equals 1,000 million.

Technical note

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

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

The main features of the stratification are mode of transport (that is, air or sea), port, and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum depends mainly on the variation of tourist expenditure and on the volume of migrants, for which the survey is also used to collect statistics. Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interview and in all some 156,000 interviews were conducted in 1987; this represented about 0.2 per cent of all travellers.

Only interviews taken at the end of the visit provide information on expenditure and length of stay. Of such interviews, around 39,000 provided the published information on foreign visitors to the UK and some 32,000 were used for the estimates of UK residents travelling abroad. The interviews were all conducted on a purely voluntary and anonymous basis.

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Day-trips (trips which do not involve an overnight stay) abroad by UK residents as well as day-trips to the UK by overseas residents are included in the figures for visits and expenditure. It should be noted that they do not cover day-trips to/from the Irish Republic although longer trips are included in total visits. For overseas residents in transit through the United Kingdom see "Overseas residents" below.

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

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

Overseas residents passing through the UK en route to other destinations but who do not stay overnight are also excluded.

However, any spending while here is included in the figure for earnings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings and expenditure figures cover the same categories of travellers as do the number of visits except that in addition they include the expenditure by same-day transit passengers (this affects earnings only) and the foreign exchange earnings and expenditure due to travel and expenditure relating to the Channel Islands.

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

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

Monthly British Tourism Survey (BTSM)

The monthly British Tourism Survey is carried out by the British Tourist Authority. Interviews are conducted by trained interviewers at the homes of a random sample of British adults. The sample is designed to be representative of all adults aged 16 and over in Great Britain. During the 12-month period, November 1986 to October 1987, about 23,000 interviews were conducted.

Interviews are carried out in all months of the year and information is sought about all trips of one night or more away from home during the previous two months. The total number of trips in any given month is obtained by adding together the survey results for the two months that follow it.

Results from the BTSM are weighted to give estimates for Great Britain as a whole by using the mid-1987 population estimates in conjunction with information about the population structure in terms of age and socio-economic groups.

Special Feature



Adult training class.

Photo: Network

Coming up to the start—the Employment Training programme

Employment Training, Britain's biggest and most ambitious training programme for unemployed adults, starts on September 5. The new programme formed the centrepiece of the Government's White Paper *Training for Employment* published in February. This article describes its scope and purposes.

Employment Training is certainly a major undertaking:

- when fully operational it will provide training opportunities for up to 600,000 unemployed people a year
- at any one time there will be training places for about 300,000 people
- the programme will have an annual budget of about £1,500 million.

Employment Training will bring together the best features of a number of existing programmes into a single programme. The largest of these is the Community Programme, which now provides mainly part-time temporary work for about 200,000 long-term unemployed people. Employment training will replace the new Job Training Scheme, the old Job Training Scheme, the Voluntary Projects Programme and the Wider Opportunities Training Programme.

The new programme will break down the artificial barriers between programmes which have developed at different times and open up a wider choice of opportunities for the individual trainee.

Everyone who enters Employment Training will follow an individually-tailored programme of high quality training designed to provide opportunities to learn new skills and develop existing skills.

Training will be geared to the kind of opportunities people can pursue with the greatest chance of finding a job once the Training is finished. The direct involvement of employers is therefore a key feature. One of the programme's main aims is that each trainee should spend at least part of his or her time on the programme getting practical training with an employer

How will it work?

For the individual the first stage is an objective assessment of his or her existing skills, experience and ambitions. This will normally last a few days and will be carried out by a Training Agent who will help the trainee to relate this realistically to available employment opportunities and to new careers which may be opened up. Following on from this initial assessment a personal action plan will be prepared setting out the agreed training to be undertaken and the competencies which the trainee should aim to achieve.

Trainees will then be referred to a Training Manager to carry out the necessary directed and practical training. This may last for up to 12 months. On completion all trainees will receive a record of achievement setting out the competencies achieved, including qualifications and credits towards them obtained in the course of training.

To ensure that Employment Training is ready to receive the first trainees on September 5, the Training Commission has been working with both existing and new providers to develop the network of Training Agents and Training managers.

Training Agents

The Training Agent will

- introduce unemployed people to Employment Training;
- explore their individual strengths and weaknesses;
- advise on vocational education and training opportunities;
- draw up an agreed personal action plan for each trainee setting out a broad outline of the training and further action to be taken;
- identify and match trainees with suitable Training Managers.

Training Managers

Training Managers will

- arrange and manage a planned programme of training for each trainee based on his or her personal action plan;
- arrange training placements with employers;
- arrange project-based training opportunities;
- monitor the progress made by each trainee and ensure training meets the quality standards being laid down.

Whom is Employment Training for?

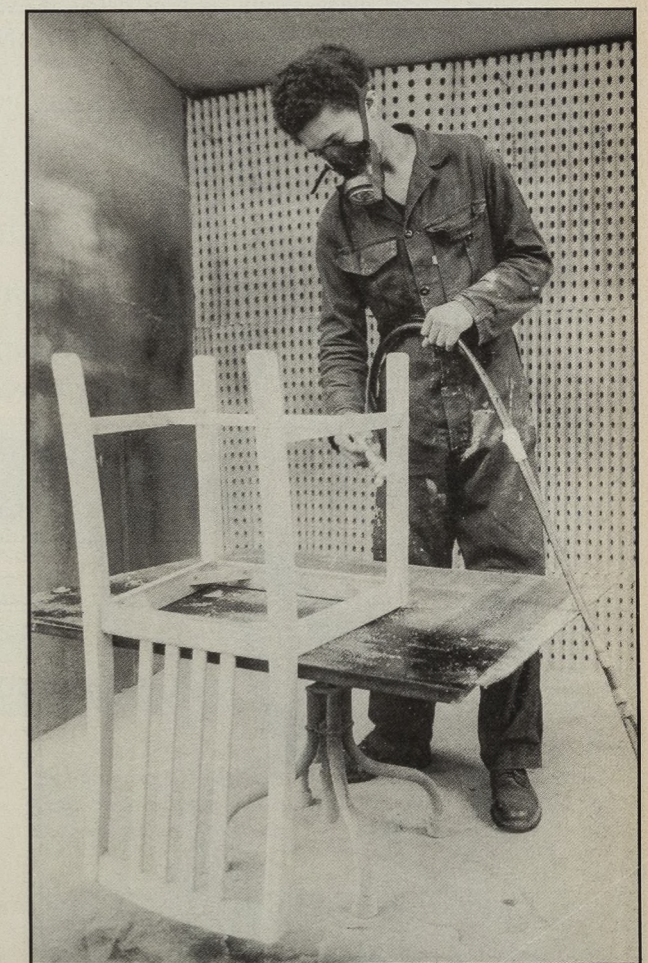
The new programme is open to anyone who has been unemployed for more than six months. It will play a key part in delivering the Government's guarantee to offer a

place on a jobclub, a training opportunity or a place on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme for all 18 to 24 year olds who have been out of work between six and 12 months. And it will contribute to the Government's aim of offering a similar opportunity to all adults under 50 who have been unemployed for two years or more within the lifetime of this Parliament.

"The largest training programme we have ever had in this country . . . a massive investment in training today's unemployed people in the skills they—and our economy—will need tomorrow."

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler announcing the new Employment Training programme.

Employment Training can also be undertaken by people from outside the long-term unemployed group if they meet other specific criteria. For example, people wanting to train in skills recognised as being in short supply locally will not need to have been unemployed for six months; nor will those wishing to train in enterprise skills or for self-employment. People returning to the labour market after long absences—for example, to bring up a family—will also be able to join without signing on as unemployed for six months. Single parents receiving income support for at least six months whose dependent children are all at school will also be able to enter straightaway, as will people with disabilities, those leaving the regular forces and those



Learning practical skills.

whose first language is not English. In addition ex-offenders will be able to count periods of custody towards the six months qualifying period, in order to give rapid access to training and speed up the process of their rehabilitation.

Training allowances

All trainees will be better off being trained than remaining unemployed and on benefit. They will receive a training allowance which will provide a lead of between £10 and £12 on their benefits. In addition, all travel costs over the first £5 per week will be reimbursed. The cost of lodgings will be met when training has to be undertaken away from home, as will the costs of tools and protective clothing in certain cases, and the child care costs incurred by single parent trainees of up to £50 a week for each child.

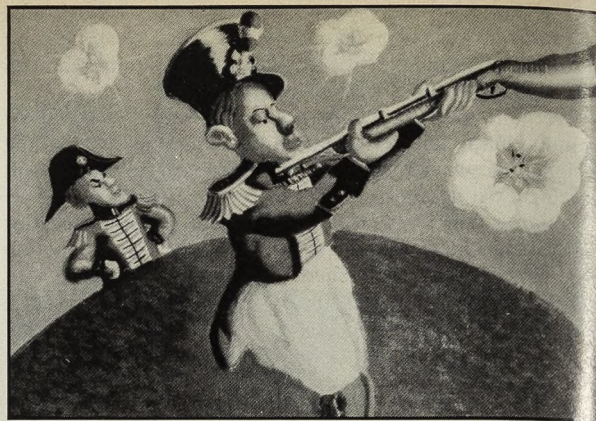
Trainees will keep any transitional protection to benefits they received before the changes in social security payments in April 1988 so long as they continue to qualify for income support. And where they have access to 'passport' benefits such as housing benefit, these payments will continue in full.

Built-in quality

The Government is determined to shift the focus away from the provision of temporary employment, which characterises the Community Programme, towards providing training for permanent employment.

The key features of the programme designed to achieve this are:

- personal action plans setting out in detail the elements of each individual training programme, wherever possible leading to a recognised



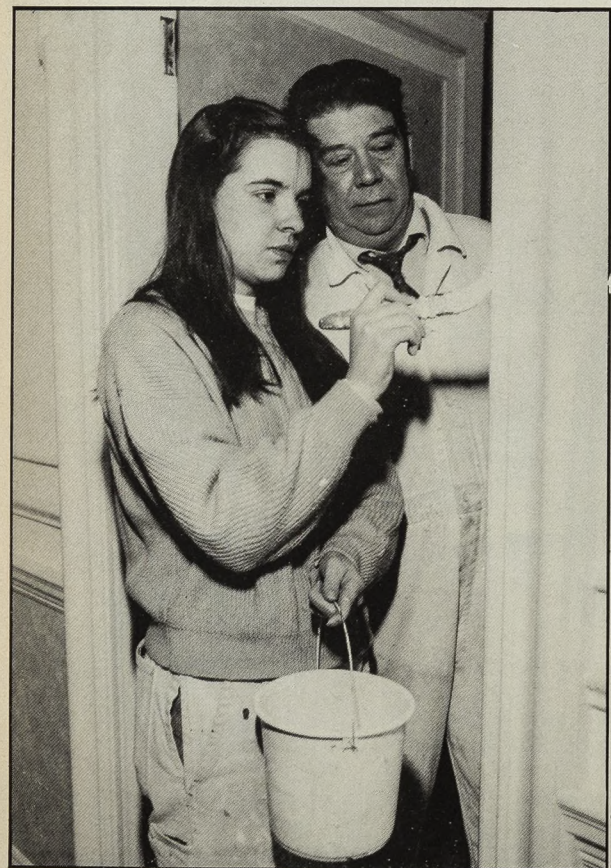
The first step is to assess existing skills to identify training needs.

- vocational qualification or a credit towards one
- a record of achievement for every trainee on completion of the programme;
- quantifiable performance indicators for training managers including recruitment and occupancy rates, lengths of stay, percentages entering employment and gaining qualifications;
- Approved Status for training agents and managers;
- high standards of training of trainers as part of the approval process;
- involvement of the independent Training Standards Advisory Service which will extend its activities to cover the programme;
- the establishment of an Adult Training Board to advise the Training Commission on the new programme;
- the extension of current health and safety and equal opportunities legislation to cover the programme and the production of an equal opportunities code;
- as an incentive to see their training through, cash bonuses of up to £80 will be paid to those who complete their personal action plan of at least three months duration and of up to £200 to those who also achieve vocational qualifications.

The Training Commission is investing some £7.5 million this year and similar amounts next year to help meet the costs of training staff working for Training Agents and Training Managers. A further £1.2 million is being made available to current providers moving forward from the Community Programme to obtain professional consultancy advice on the development of training projects. Special events for Training Agent staff are being held during the summer throughout the country and the Training Commission's network of Accredited Training Centres is laying on training for the new programme providers.

Conclusion

Contracts have now been signed with a wide range of training providers to deliver the new programme from September 5. The response from private sector firms, local authorities, voluntary organisations, chambers of commerce, colleges and private training organisations has been very encouraging. There have been more than twice as many bids from Training Managers for places as there are places available. There is widespread recognition that the important changes taking place in the labour market call for a fresh approach and positive action to help longer-



Learning to paint the professional way.

Photo: Construction Industry Training Board

EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

ENTRY



INTRODUCTION

TRAINING AGENT

- Assessment
- Counselling
- Guidance
- Personal Action Plan

TRAINING

TRAINING MANAGER

- Practical training with an employer or on a project
- Directed training (normally off-the-job)
- Jobsearch training
- Vocational qualification or a credit towards one

EXIT



term unemployed people compete effectively for the 700,000 job vacancies available now and the thousands of new jobs becoming available all the time.

This is particularly important because many firms accustomed to recruiting young people will find it increasingly difficult to do so with the dramatic decline in the numbers of 16-19 year olds from the figure of 3.5 million in 1986 to 2.6 million by 1994.

Employment Training is the Government's response to

this challenge. It offers opportunities, on a greater scale than ever before, to train the workers without jobs to do the jobs without workers. ■

To obtain a brochure on Employment Training write to: ET Freepost (TK895), Brentford, Middlesex TW8 8BR; or telephone free of charge 0800 24 6000.

Special Feature



Trainee journalists at Eastern Counties Newspapers, a member of the Norwich Local Employer Network.

Photo: Eastern Counties Newspapers.

The focusing LENSs

by Giles Field

Local Employer Networks are being set up to help develop and improve links between employers and their local schools and colleges. This article shows how the programme has been evolving, with particular emphasis on the way it can adapt to meet local needs.

□ If you're an employer, you need people with skills—the right skills. Wouldn't it be useful if someone—local, accessible, open-minded—could help you organise the training your staff needs? Someone with contacts at local colleges to let you have a say in how courses are run and persuade pupils that a career with your company is a good idea.

The Local Employer Networks (LENs) programme is an employer-led venture supported on a pump-priming basis by the Training Commission. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce (ABCC), which jointly run the programme,

plan to have at least one network in place in every local authority area in England, Scotland and Wales. More than 100 networks are now in place. It is likely, therefore, that there is a network near your firm to help meet your needs.

Aims

The LENs project aims to get employers involved in the planning and delivery of local vocational education and training. With a local employer forum on training, colleges should be better informed about local employers' needs and more able to respond effectively.

The increasing pace of technological change means that a

skilled and flexible workforce is vital to continuing industrial and economic success. This means, first, that employers must regard training as an investment and, second, that the vocational education system must become more flexible and responsive to employers' skill needs.

Local Employer Networks aim to achieve a close collaboration between employers and training providers in three ways:

- giving employers a more effective voice in the planning and delivery of training by, for example, the Training Commission and education authorities;
- improving direct links between colleges and employers;
- improving the quantity and quality of employer-based training.

Networks operate by building on existing activity to:

- collect and analyse labour market information and feed this information to those involved in the planning of local Vocational Education and Training (VET) provision; they also feed the information back to employers to assist their own manpower and training planning;
- represent employers in the local VET planning process;
- provide a local source of advice and consultancy to employers about local VET provision.

Networks can modify their role according to the demands in their own areas. This could involve them in activities such as:

- supporting local assessment under the National Council for Vocational Qualifications;
- acting as managing agents for training or YTS staff;
- training teachers, tutors, trainers or YTS staff;
- working with teachers in schools via the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative¹;
- marketing careers in industry and commerce to schools and colleges.

Organisation of the project

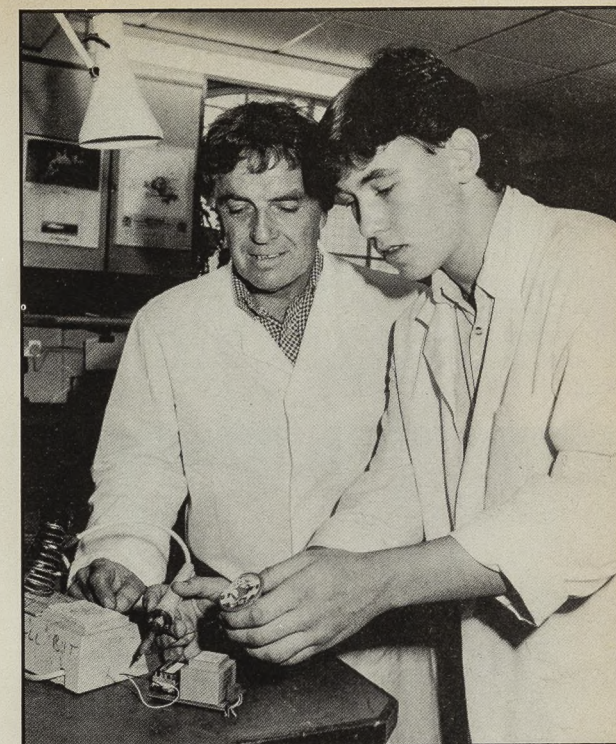
The overall national LENs project is staffed by a team of secondees from CBI and ABCC member companies and from the Training Commission.

The project team is responsible for:

- giving advice and support to local organisations wishing to set up networks, negotiating and arranging agreements for networks and



Hairdressing students at Solihull College of Technology—part of the Solihull network.



An electrical apprentice at Anglia Television, which belongs to the Norwich network.

subsequently helping them become financially self-sustaining;

- monitoring and evaluating the project;
- consulting at local and national level with other organisations and agencies active in related areas.

Through the Training Commission, total funds of £5 million have been committed to this project since it began last year. New networks may receive support from the Training Commission, for the first two years. The average TC contribution to each local network in its first year is £20,000. Thereafter, funding is at a level agreed with the Training Commission, matched by contributions from the network. The CBI and ABCC nationally also contribute to the resourcing of the project, and organisations at local level are expected to contribute in cash or kind to the individual networks.

To qualify for support after their first year, networks now need to raise an equivalent amount from other sources. They also have to provide plans showing how they intend to be financially independent of the Training Commission by the end of their second year.

A Central Development Group has been established to consider, broadly, how best to assist the development of networks, to commission members of the Group and others to carry forward the necessary work, and to oversee all developments.

The national launch

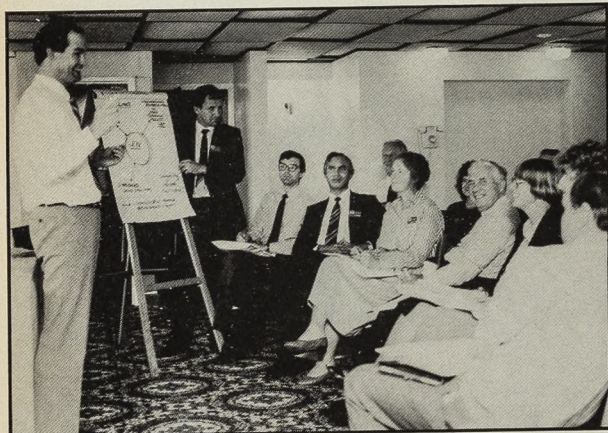
The national launch in February 1987 was an important milestone in the project's development. From the CBI, John Peake (chairman of Baker-Parkins) stressed the importance of the local nature of the networks: "It is at the local level that the identification of skill shortages and

¹The TVEI, run by the Training Commission, aims to stimulate the provision of technical and vocational education for 14-18 year olds by emphasising enterprise, encouraging collaboration between education and industry and enhancing the school curriculum.

employer needs is most relevant and it is often at the local level that steps to meet those needs can most effectively be taken."

From the ABCC, Ron Taylor, director general, spoke of the networks being able to "spot skill shortages before they become damaging and ensure that remedial action is taken in good time." This, he said, called for a speedy, flexible response from schools, colleges and universities.

For the MSC (predecessor to the Training Commission), the chairman said: "What we plan to have, effectively, is a continuous dialogue between employers, local education authorities and others, feeding one another with information and ideas about employment and skill needs of the area, and how people might best be prepared to meet these."



Terry Wilson (Ford UK training adviser) conducting a seminar of London and South-East network members.

Progress

By Easter 1987, the initial phase of 13 networks was in place and the first networks' conference took place at Warwick University. The main purpose was to generate a collective approach to networks' problems and to pool expertise in getting to grips with them.

Following the Warwick conference, the first national conference took place in Blackpool last September and marked the network concept's coming-of-age.

The event was primarily a practical one, discussing issues such as how networks should respond to the Department of Education and Science's proposals for non-advanced further education; how they could contribute to developing the vocational education training structure and national qualifications; and how to approach school industry liaison.

The base organisation or 'host' of the networks include a wide variety of bodies, such as chambers of commerce, employers' associations, enterprise agencies, group training associations and individual employers.

Norwich

The Norwich network is a good example of how to adapt to a local situation by building onto existing provision.

It is co-ordinated by Bernard Francis of the city's Chamber of Commerce and is closely allied to Norwich's existing Training Access Point¹.

Bernard has a team of three researchers, working on both the TAP and the network, compiling information on the local labour market. The network can also plug into the

¹Training Access Points (TAPs) aim to help individuals and companies best identify their training needs. Local information on training is collated, put onto a computer database, and made accessible through shop-front locations.

Chamber's own system of contacts provided by its members.

The governing body of the Norwich network contains a wide spectrum of employers—from the nationally represented Norwich Union insurance firm to a local craftsman employing six people.

Bernard Francis examined the confusing array of connections linking employers and training providers and decided that the way to resolve those links into a rational system was to create an *ex-officio* role on the network's governing body for representatives of the local education authority and the Training Commission—the professional training bodies.

"This maintains employer control," he explains, "but fosters a clear understanding between employers and training agents because they meet face-to-face."

Why should employers join a network?

By joining a network employers can:

- Tap into an information system provided by employers for employers.
- Have better access to grants, expertise and training services and to co-operation with industrial training organisations.
- Reduce training costs and improve productivity.
- Make their involvement in vocational education and training more effective and more widely recognised.
- Make the development of national initiatives such as the National Vocational Qualifications scheme or, in Scotland, the 16-plus programme relevant to what employers want locally.
- Suggest desirable initiatives by training agencies, such as the Training Commission.

Through their collective strength, employers can exert an influence over a wide range of training and education issues.

A network also offers good local and practical advice and information to answer questions like:

- How will training make my business more profitable?
- What training do I need?
- What is available off the shelf?
- How can I get the best deal?
- Can it be tailor-made?
- How do I get grants?

Joining a network means helping employers get the training provision they need to survive and prosper in a difficult and changing world. The right people, in the right place, at the right time!

Further information on local projects is available from the CBI and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. Contact Mr J Cridland, head of Training Policy Group, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU (tel 01-379 7400); or Mr A Bartlett, director of education and training, ABCC, Sovereign House, 212 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8EW. (tel 01-240 5831).

Information on the project as a whole can be obtained from Jack Dunn in the Training Commission Head Office, Room W825, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (tel 0742 704205).

Norwich's TAP has 4,400 local opportunities in training as well as another 60,000 nationally—more information on training than anywhere else in the Norwich area, Bernard Francis claims.

"Training," he says, "suffers from a blackboard, hard-desk image." The network, he believes, can counter that image by forging links between those who need training and those who provide it. It can use the TAP to present training as a learning opportunity, rather than a chore.

The credibility of the network is crucial to this. "We've had a great deal of interest in our visits to employers," says Bernard. "But some employers reject the idea of training out of hand because the young people they see have a low level of literacy and numeracy."

The network can help employers overcome that problem by giving them access to a host of databases, from local education authorities, TAP and so on: "Every day we collect more and more data."

The role of 'honest broker' on VET information is where the future of Norwich's network lies. Looking to the next six months, Bernard Francis says: "I will be happy if, by then, employers see the network as someone to 'phone into to get hard, reliable information."

Solihull

The Solihull network was launched in December 1986 with the local Engineering Training Group as host. By April it had signed a contract with the MSC.

When Ken Woodward joined as co-ordinator in July 1987, one of the first things he looked at was how to market the idea. "I asked myself what had we to sell to the hard-nosed employer?" The answer crystallised in his mind at the national conference in Blackpool in September.

His network's product could be packaged in three ways by:

- 'selling' advice on training and education provision;
- providing local labour market information; and
- letting employers know 'what they can get and where they can get it.' This would cover things such as grants, and off-the-shelf training packages.

Questionnaire

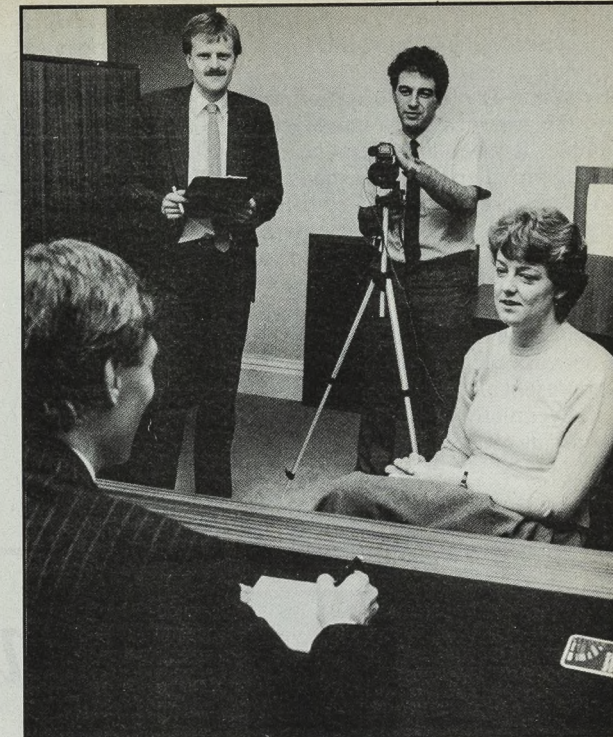
With his product established, Ken set about identifying his market. This would give him an idea of how to apply the national objectives of the network concept to his territory. First, he visited every one of his members. Then he put together a questionnaire for them.

Part of the questionnaire canvassed opinion on the YTS and other existing training provision. Ken has found that, through his contact with the Training Commission's area manager, he can feed back local employer views on the development of the YTS.

But the overriding message that he received from the questionnaire was that employers were worried about skill shortages. To tackle this problem he set up a working party comprising members from the hotel, retail and printing trades and a senior careers adviser from the local metropolitan borough. Together they can get jobcentres, careers officers and companies to look at the problem, pool the information, and disseminate it.

"If a company can't get people into a job, the network can deal with it," Ken Woodward says. "If careers advice is lacking, employers can collectively, through the network, put pressure on schools."

The Solihull network has around 55 members including large employers such as Lucas, Land Rover, British Gas,



On camera. A Norwich Union trainee finds that playbacks can reveal a few surprises as well as benefits. The company is a member of Norwich's Local Employer Network.

Marks and Spencer and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Balance

Ken holds regular meetings with all the members and is adamant about maintaining a balanced representation of employers—such as from manufacturing, the retail trade and local government as well as engineering. "I'm paid by the Engineering Training Group but work in the interests of the network. It's important that I'm seen that way."

Each meeting has a different theme with guest presenters. For example, Ken arranged for two officials from the local area office of the Training Commission to come and explain the new Employment Training programme.

"In this way, we can focus on the current industry-education lead," he says.

Communication

Although the network is employer-led, it acts as a two-way communicator. It must be impartial, and must be seen to be so. Ken Woodward has built up a good reputation with the local education authority and has also made early contact with the local assistant director of education.

"Industrialists are very good at saying what they don't want but not so good at explaining what they want," he remarks. To bridge the gap, he is welding direct contacts between headmasters and managing directors: industrialists now go into schools and talk to students. This helps counter any misconceptions and the poor image of industry that is often held in schools.

The network can also cut through the jungle of acronyms which inhabit the area of education and training. NAFE, TVEI and CPVE are a mystery to some employers. The network can explain them and point the employer to the one best suited to his or her needs. "Vocational education

is very good in Solihull," says Ken, "and, in fact, the LEA is good at informing people. But there were some companies they didn't know, which surprised them."

By acting as a forum for information and contact in this way, the network gives employers what they want. For example, it saves management time by finding the right training provider from an exhaustive survey. The network also has access to a statistical survey, which it commissioned itself, that gives the low-down on travel-to-work patterns and the make-up of the local labour force.

Two of the latest ideas Ken Woodward wants to introduce are human resource development and ways that the network can help in the area of tourism.

At present all the Solihull network's services are free but as it eventually has to become self-sufficient, Ken is considering ways of financing it. He may charge a

consultancy fee for advice or perhaps levy a membership fee. Either way he is preparing for the future and is optimistic.

The way ahead

The CBI and ABCC expect networks to become firmly established as the forum for employers on all issues that affect companies in the Vocational Education and Training field.

They see them as developing into one of the main sources of local labour market information for employers, and they expect them to build successfully on college and school industry liaison activities. Finally, they want to see them achieve an influential and respected status within their local community, a status that can only come out of real co-operation, partnership and involvement of all the key interests in the network.

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1988

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
Aug 18, Thursday Sept 15, Thursday Oct 13, Thursday	Aug 19, Friday Sept 16, Friday Oct 14, Friday	Aug 3, Wednesday Aug 31, Wednesday Oct 5, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5599 (Ansafone Service). **Employment and hours:** 0928 715 151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service).
Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service). **Average Earnings Index:** 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412
Tourism: 01-273 5507



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Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The latest unemployment figures (seasonally adjusted, claimants excluding school leavers) show a further fall of 38,900, between May and June, bringing the total down to 2,375,000, the lowest level (on a consistent basis) for nearly seven years. The series has now fallen for 23 months running since July 1986, by 835,000, the longest and largest continuous fall since the war.

Vacancies at jobcentres remain relatively high. In June there were 255,200 vacancies (seasonally adjusted excluding Community Programme), 9 per cent more than a year ago.

Latest figures show that the upward trend in employment continued in the first quarter of this year. The workforce in employment in Great Britain (a new series introduced for the first time this month) increased by 120,000 in the first quarter of 1988, bringing the total rise since March 1983 to 2,135,000. The latest quarter's increase is made up of an estimated rise of 31,000 in the self-employed and 112,000 in employees in employment with a fall of 22,000 in those on work-related government training schemes. Later figures for manufacturing employment show an estimated rise of 2,000 between April and May 1988, indicating that the decline in this area has slowed.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was 8½ per cent, the same annual rate as in each of the previous five months.

The rate of inflation in June, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 4.6 per cent from the 4.2 per cent recorded in May. The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in June than in May, compared with no change recorded for the corresponding months in 1987.

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action in the 12 months to May was provisionally recorded at 2.2 million. This compares with 3.5 million days lost in the 12 months to May 1987, and an annual average of 10.9 million days for the ten-year period, 1978 to 1987.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in April 1988 was estimated to be 4 per cent higher than the same month in 1987; and in the three months to April the number of visitors was

estimated to be 10 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The growth has occurred among non-Europeans; the number of visits by North American residents in April 1988 was 20 per cent higher than in 1987, and those by residents of other countries rose by 13 per cent, while the number of visits by Western Europeans was the same as last year. The travel account of the balance of payments was in deficit by £385 million in the three months to April, compared with a £189 million deficit in the same period of 1987.

Economic background

The UK economy is continuing to grow strongly. Provisional estimates of *Gross Domestic Product* suggest that economic activity in the first quarter of 1988 was about 4 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to May 1988 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1 per cent from the level of the previous three months, and to be 3½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the three months March to May was 1½ per cent higher compared with the preceding three-month period and was 6½ per cent higher than at the same time last year. Within manufacturing, there was an increase in the output of the metals group of 4 per cent between the two latest three-month periods, and of 3 per cent in the output of engineering and allied industries. There was also an increase in the output of the 'other manufacturing' industries of 2 per cent. The output of the chemicals and food, drink and tobacco industries increased by 1 per cent while the output of the textiles and clothing industries declined by 2 per cent. Output in the energy sector in the latest three months was little changed compared to the previous three months but was 3½ per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure continues to grow strongly. In the second quarter of 1988 it was estimated at £44.7 billion, at 1980 prices. This is about ½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of *retail sales* (provisional estimate) in June was a little above the level in May. In

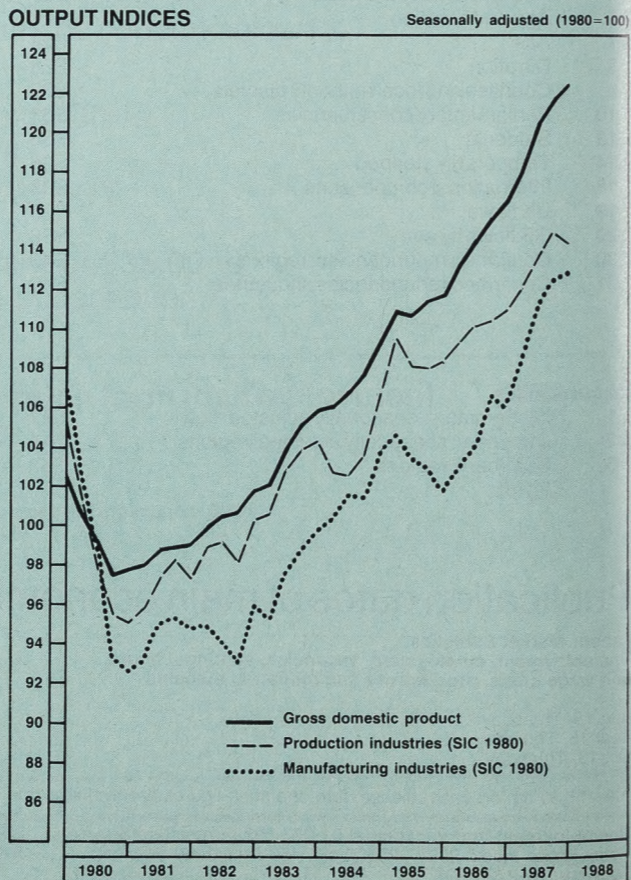
the three months to June the volume of sales was 1¼ per cent above that of the previous three months and 6½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Capital expenditure has also been growing rapidly over the last year, although there was a slight fall in the latest quarter. Expressed in 1980 prices, expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries in the first quarter of 1988 was estimated to be nearly 1 per cent lower than in the preceding quarter, but almost 12 per cent above its level of the corresponding quarter of last year. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry increased by almost 3½ per cent between the latest two quarters, and was over 7 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1987. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was 3 per cent lower than in the preceding quarter, but 14 per cent higher than in the same period of 1987.

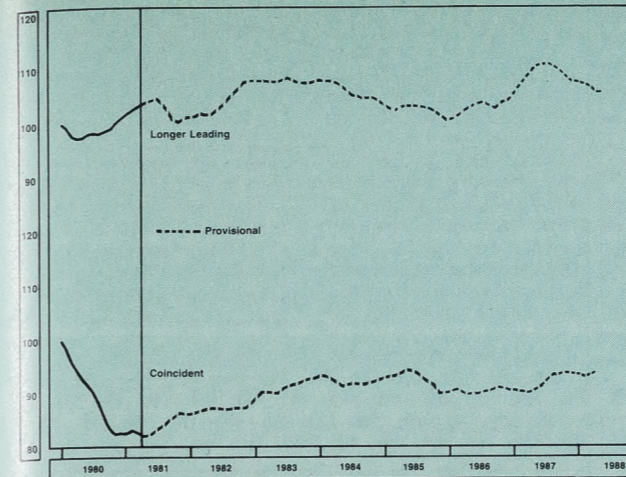
Stocks held by UK industry on

the revised estimate and at 1980 prices rose by about £15 million in the first quarter of 1988. Within the total there was an increase in stocks held by retailers of £40 million and by wholesalers of around £35 million. Retailers and wholesalers have now been stockbuilding for 12 and six successive quarters, respectively. Stocks held by manufacturers fell by around £25 million in the first quarter. In the energy and water supply industry, stocks fell by about £60 million in the first quarter.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in June is provisionally estimated to have been close to zero (£39 million) bringing the total for the first quarter of the financial year 1988-89 to minus £1.6 billion (that is a net repayment). This compares with a PSBR of £1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987-88. The PSBR, excluding privatisation proceeds, is provisionally estimated to have been close to zero in June and £1.1 billion for the first three



CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups



months of the current financial year. In the same period of last year the PSBR, excluding privatisation proceeds, was £3.8 billion.

Sterling's effective exchange rate index in June 1988 fell by 3 per cent to 76.2. Sterling fell by around 1½ per cent against both the Deutschmark and the EMS currencies in total, by 5 per cent against the dollar and by 3 per cent against the yen. The sterling index was 5 per cent higher than in June 1987, with rises of 9 per cent against the dollar, 5½ per cent against the Deutschmark and 6 per cent against EMS currencies. Sterling did, however, fall by 4 per cent against the Japanese yen over the 12-month period. *UK base rates* increased by half a percentage point to 10½ per cent on July 18, 1988. The rate had fallen to 7½ per cent by May 17 but was followed by successive half percentage point increases on June 2, 6, 22 and 28 and July 4.

On preliminary figures, the current account of the *balance of payments* in the three months to May 1988 is estimated to have been in deficit by £2.5 billion, compared with £2.7 billion in the previous three months. Visible trade in the same period was in deficit by £3.9 billion, following a £4.0 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil fell from £1.0 billion to £0.7 billion and the deficit in non-oil trade from £5.1 billion to £4.7 billion. In the three months to May the *volume of exports* rose by 1 per cent, and was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Uncertainty over the timing effects following administrative changes at the start of 1988 and the volatility of recent figures make it difficult to determine the extent of the change in the underlying level of exports since the end of 1987. The *volume of imports* rose by 1½ per cent over the three months to May, and was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier. It is too soon to say whether the underlying level of

imports is now above that level reached at the end of 1987.

Employment

This month sees the introduction of the new *workforce in employment* series. The *workforce in employment* comprises *employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces* and participants in *work-related government training programmes*. This fourth group consists of those participants in programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces. The change is explained on page S6 and the new series with its four component parts is given in table 1.1.

The *workforce in employment* in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 120,000 in the first quarter of 1988, by 611,000 in the year to March 1988, and by 2,135,000 since March 1983. The increase in the first quarter is made up of a projected increase of 31,000 in *self-employment*, an estimated increase of 112,000 in *employees in employment* and a fall of 22,000 among those on *work-related government training programmes*. The total rise in employees in employment comprised increases of 114,000 in service industries, 1,000 in manufacturing industries, and 12,000 in construction and agriculture, while there was a decrease of 15,000 in energy and water industries.

The increase since March 1983 includes increases of 1,059,000 employees, 747,000 self-employed and 334,000 participants in work-related government training programmes.

The number of employees employed in *manufacturing industries* in GB rose by an estimated 2,000 in May 1988.

While the monthly figures can be erratic, the decline in manufacturing employment has slowed.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries remained high at 13.33 million hours a week worked in May, giving an average of 13.32 million hours for the three months ending May 1988, compared with 13.78 million hours in the previous three months ending February 1988 and 12.36 million hours for the three months ending May 1987.

The hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries remained low at 0.40 million hours a week in May 1988.

The *index of average weekly hours worked* by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 104.1 in May 1988. This gave an average of 104.2 in the three-month period ending May 1988, compared with 103.5 in the three-month period ending May 1987.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of *unemployment* in the United Kingdom (claimants excluding school leavers) fell again, by 38,900 between May and June, to 2,375,300, the lowest level (on a consistent basis) since August 1981. The latest month's fall is close to the average of some 40,000 per month over the past six months. The series has now fallen for 23 consecutive months, by 835,000 since the peak in July 1986, the longest and largest

sustained fall since the war. The unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage points to 8.4 per cent of the workforce in June.

Unemployment has been falling in all regions. Over the 12 months to June the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the UK has fallen by 1.9 percentage points. The largest falls in the rate over this period, were in the West Midlands (2.4 percentage points), the North West (2.2 points) and the North (2.1 points). The smallest falls in the rates over the past year were in Northern Ireland (1.4 percentage points) and Greater London (1.6 percentage points).

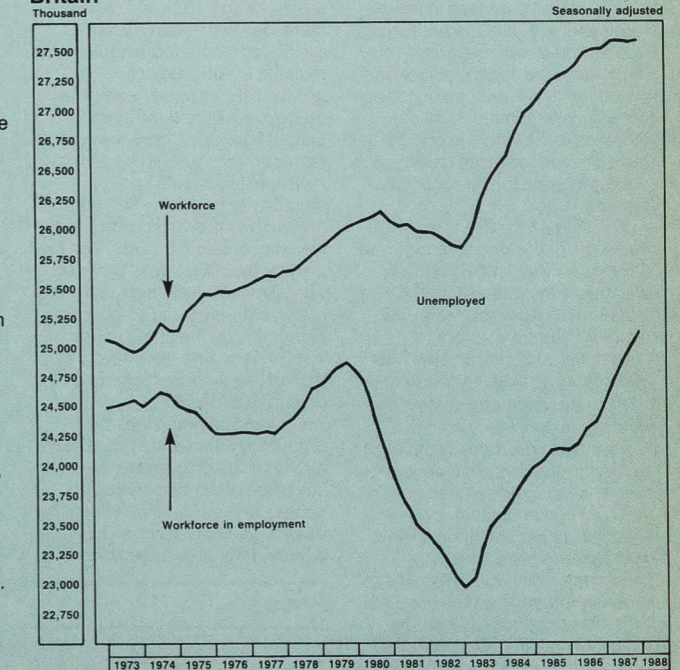
The *total of unemployed claimants* in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by over 86,000 in June to 2,341,000, 8.3 per cent of the workforce. The total was nearly 565,000 lower than a year ago. Between May and June, there was an unadjusted fall of some 81,000 among adults and a fall of 5,000 among school leavers. The school-leaver total, at about 47,000, was 22,000 (32 per cent) lower than a year ago. The fall of nearly 81,000 among adult claimants in June was larger than the fall of over 42,000 attributable to seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 38,900.

The *stock of vacancies at jobcentres* (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell slightly by 300 to 255,200 in June, 9 per cent higher than a year ago.

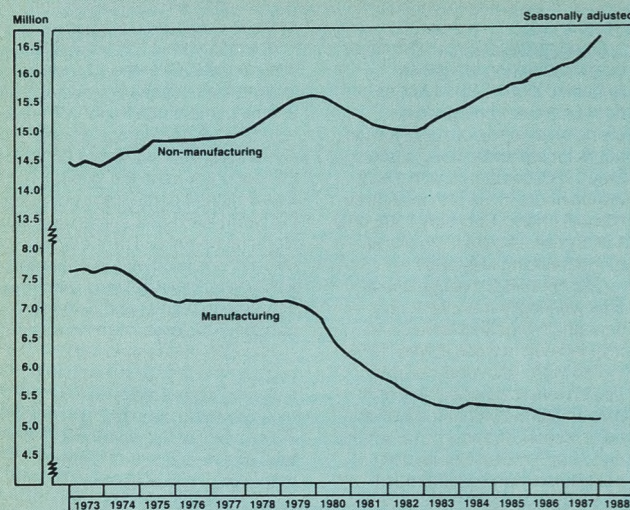
Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average weekly earnings in the

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



year to May 1988 was 8½ per cent, the same as the rate for the year to April. The April provisional figure has been revised down from 8¾ per cent in the light of more recent and revised information from employers.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to May was 8¾ per cent, an increase of ¼ per cent on the figure for the year to April. Within this sector the underlying change for manufacturing moved up ¼ per cent to 8¾ per cent in April and remained at that level in May. Overtime working was still over 5 per cent higher than the level of a year ago and was thus contributing to the increase in average manufacturing earnings.

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in May was 8½ per cent, the same as the revised increase in the year to April. The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the service sector has now been at 8½ per cent for seven consecutive months, while earnings in the whole economy have been rising at the same underlying rate for six consecutive months.

The actual increase in average earnings for the whole economy for the year to May, at 7.6 per cent, was below the underlying rate of increase because the May 1987 figure contained a very high element of back pay and the May 1988 figure a relatively low level.

In the three months to May, the increase in average earnings of 8½ per cent was partially offset by a rise in productivity of 6 per cent, so that wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were almost 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier. This is one percentage point above the rate of increase recorded for the previous three-month period to February 1988, but upward revisions to the index of production have meant

that the rate of growth in unit wage costs is not as high as was previously estimated.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy showed rate of increase of nearly 6 per cent over the year to the first quarter of 1988, more than 1 per cent higher than the rate for the year to the previous quarter. Wages and salaries per head rose by over 9 per cent over the period, but this was offset by a 3 per cent increase in whole economy productivity.

Productivity

Productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the first quarter of 1988 grew at an annual rate of 3 per cent, slightly less than the rate recorded for each of the previous two quarters.

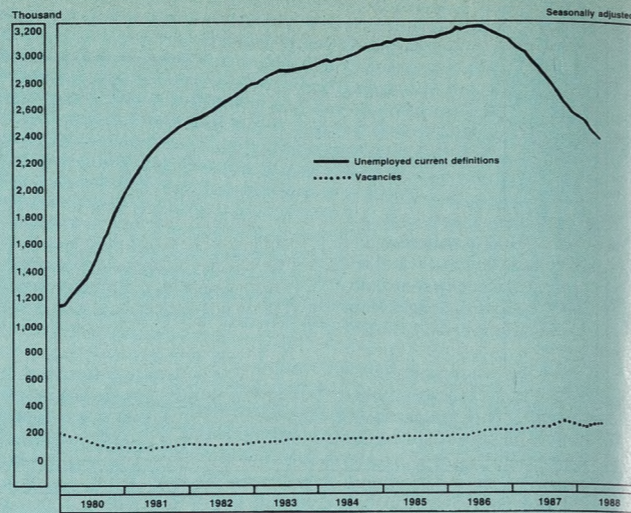
Manufacturing output grew rapidly during 1987 and, when combined with relatively flat employed labour force figures, this resulted in estimates of productivity showing nearly 7 per cent growth during the year. Output figures for 1988 have been rather erratic, but with upward revisions this month and employment still fairly flat, good productivity growth is shown to have continued into 1988. Assisted by near record levels of output in May, productivity in the three months to May was 6½ per cent higher than in the same period of 1987, comparing more favourably than of late with the high rates of growth of mid-1987.

It should be noted that the productivity series are not affected by the recent changes to the coverage of the employment series, as they continue to use the employed labour force as the denominator (see page S6).

Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 4.6 per cent for June from the 4.2 per cent recorded for May.

The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in June than in May. This compares with no change in the levels recorded for the corresponding months last year. Prices for motor vehicles, non-seasonal foods, petrol and clothing were higher in June and the third tranche of the recent price increases for electricity and gas took effect. Seasonal food prices were on average lower.

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, rose by 5.0 per cent in the 12 months ended June after having risen by 5.5 per cent in the 12 months ended May. Between May and June the index rose by 0.9 per cent; this increase mainly reflected higher prices for food manufacturing materials and metals. The seasonally adjusted index rose by 1.8 per cent between May and June.

The annual increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products rose to 4.6 per cent for June (the highest rate for two years) from 4.3 per cent for

May. Higher meat prices contributed to a monthly increase of 0.3 per cent in this index.

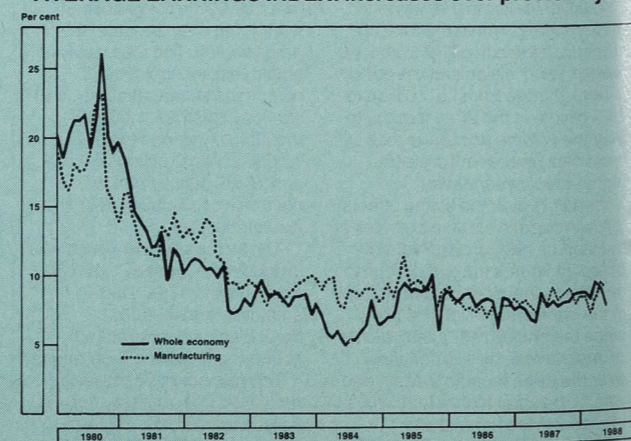
The tax and price index increased by 2.5 per cent in the year to June compared with 2.1 per cent recorded for May.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 103,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in May 1988. This figure includes an estimated 33,000 days lost in the textile industry, 22,000 days in sea transport and 14,000 in public administration. The figure of 103,000 working days lost in May 1988 compares with 84,000 days lost in April 1988, 222,000 in May 1987 and an average of 603,000 for May during the ten-year period 1978 to 1987.

In the 12 months to May, a provisional total of 2.2 million working days were lost, compared with 3.5 million days in the previous 12 months, and an annual average over the ten-year period 1978 to 1987 of 10.9 million days.

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year



Included in the figure for the most recent 12-month period are 0.6 million days lost as a result of several strikes in the motor vehicle industry, 0.3 million days lost due to the latter part of the 1987 civil service pay dispute and 0.3 million days lost in the coal industry.

During the 12 months to May 1988, a provisional total of 815 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress; this figure will be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 1,153 stoppages in the 12 months to May 1987 and a ten-year average for the period 1978 to 1987 of 1,567 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 1,360,000 visits to the UK in April 1988, 4 per cent more than in the same month of 1987. The number of visits by Western European residents, at 940,000, was the same as in April 1987 while the numbers of visits by residents of North America and other countries increased by 20 per cent and 13 per cent, to 230,000 and 190,000 respectively. During the same month, UK residents made 2,150,000 visits abroad, 4 per cent more than in April 1987.

Overseas residents spent £460 million in the UK in April, while UK residents spent £580 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £120 million on the travel account of the balance of payments, compared with a deficit of £67 million in April 1987.

In the three-month period February to April 1988 it is estimated that overseas residents made 3.2 million visits to the UK, 10 per cent more than in the same period of 1987. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in the period increased by 9 per cent compared with the same period the previous year, to £1,110 million. UK residents spent £1,495 million abroad during February to April 1988, an increase of 24 per cent compared with a year earlier. The consequent balance on the travel account of the balance of payments was a deficit of £385 million, compared with a deficit of £189 million in the same period of 1987.

International comparisons

The latest OECD Economic Outlook (June 1988) projects a 1 per cent increase in employment in the UK between 1987 and 1988. This is twice the projected rate of increase as the average for the European Community, but lower than for the United States, Canada and Japan. The report projects zero employment growth for the

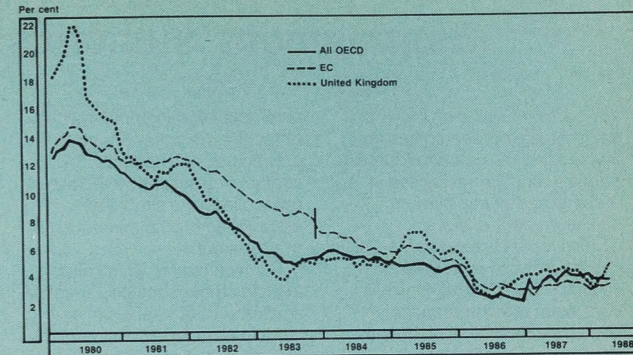
United Kingdom between 1988 and 1989 compared with ¼ per cent for the European Community as a whole and an average of 1 per cent for all OECD member countries.

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the UK is lower than many of our European partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland). Moreover, during the past year the unemployment rate in the UK has been falling faster than in any other industrialised country. Many other countries have also seen a sharp fall over the period, including the USA, Belgium and Canada, but unemployment increased for example in Italy and (slightly) in West Germany. More recently, taking the average for the latest three months compared with the previous three months (as shown in table 2-18) the UK rate has again fallen faster than in all the other countries except Belgium where there was a similar fall. Other countries which have experienced a fall over the period include the USA, Canada and France. Unemployment has recently continued to rise for example in Italy and West Germany.

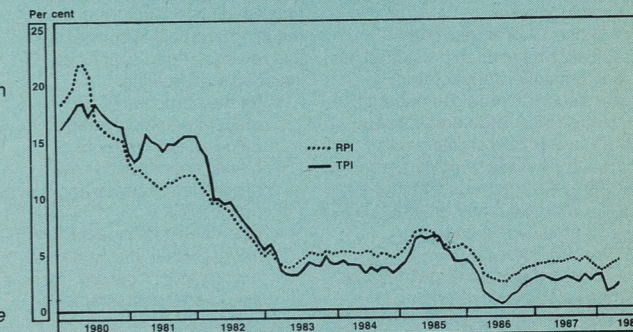
The rate of increase in unit wage costs in manufacturing industries has fallen over the past year in most of the major industrialised countries. Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the year to the first quarter of 1988 with the equivalent period of 1987 shows a reduction from a 6 per cent increase to no increase in West Germany; from a 5 per cent increase to a 4 per cent decrease in Japan (to the third quarter of 1987); and from a 3 per cent increase to an estimated 2 per cent decrease in Canada. The United States showed no change, with a 1 per cent decrease in both the year to the first quarter of 1988, and the equivalent period a year earlier. Over the same period, manufacturing productivity performance in the United Kingdom remained fairly stable, but with earnings rising, the annual rate of increase of unit wage costs moved up from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

The increase of 4.2 per cent in United Kingdom consumer prices in the 12 months to May was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole (3.1 per cent) and for OECD countries (3.5 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer prices in Italy rose by 4.9 per cent in the 12 months to May, while in France the rise was 2.5 per cent, in West Germany 1.1 per cent and in the Netherlands 0.7 per cent. Price inflation rates in the United States and Canada were slightly below the United Kingdom figure (3.9 and 4.1 per cent respectively in the 12 months to May), while Japan recorded a marginal fall in prices of 0.1 per cent over the period.

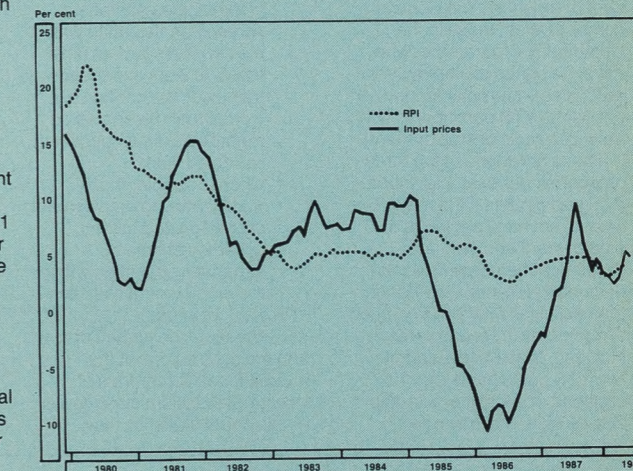
CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



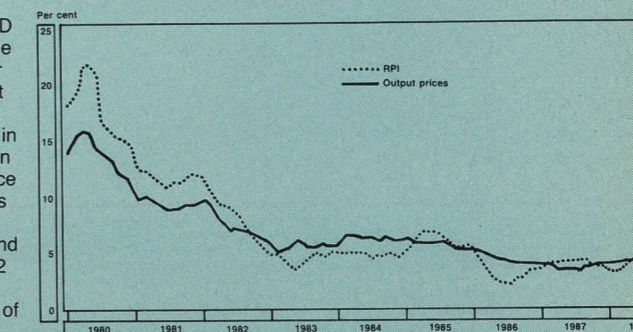
RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



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



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



Employment statistics: revised presentation

The basis on which employment statistics are presented has been revised and the new 'workforce in employment' format is used in presenting the employment statistics in this edition of *Employment Gazette* (table 1.1 of the Labour Market Data section). This change, which is consistent with International Labour Organisation guidelines and does not involve any reduction in the number or detail of regularly published employment statistics, is explained below.

Since 1973 employment statistics have been presented as the 'employed labour force' consisting of three components:

- employees in employment, essentially civilians with contracts of employment;
- self-employed, both those with and those without employees; and
- HM Forces.

Hence those participating in, or supported by, government schemes or programmes have only been included if they fell into one of these three categories (for example, those in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, those employees whose job attracted temporary short-time working compensation, those in the Community Programme (who have the status of employees) and those—currently around 15 per cent—YTS participants who have contracts of employment).

Those not in one of the three categories (for example, those YTS participants—the majority—who do not have contracts of employment and new Job Training Scheme participants) have not been included though their activities may be very much the same as those who are included. Indeed, for example, two YTS participants may be engaged in the same activities side by side, one having a

contract of employment and the other not; it is not appropriate that of two such people, both contributing similarly to economic production, one should be included as in employment and the other not.

Such concerns, which also arise in other countries, led to the statistical treatment of scheme participants being considered by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians¹, held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation in October and November of last year. The resulting exemplifications of the ILO recommended definitions included the following:

- for the purposes of measuring employment, being 'at work' means having contributed to the production of goods and services;
- when a trainee is receiving training within the context of a workplace, it can be assumed that the trainee, like an apprentice, is associated with the production of goods and services and so is 'at work';
- when a trainee is receiving training away from a workplace as part of a scheme participation which also involves him, at other times, in work experience or training in the context of a workplace² he should be regarded as in employment but not at work;
- where possible, those participating in employment promotion and training schemes should be separately identified within the employment statistics.

In the light of the considerations described above and the conclusions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the regular employment statistics now

include a broader aggregate, termed the 'workforce in employment'. This consists of the three groups which constitute the 'employed labour force' plus participants in 'work-related government training programmes'.

This fourth group consists of those participants in programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces. Thus at present it covers most YTS participants without contracts of employment (the small proportion, about 2 per cent, whose training does not include work experience with an employer are not included) and the participants in new JTS.

The revised presentation brings the treatment in employment statistics of programme participants into line with their treatment in the labour force estimates published by the Department and, by following ILO guidelines, should increase comparability with the statistics for other countries.

The new 'workforce in employment' series replaces the 'employed labour force' series. However, as separate statistics are published (for example, table 1.1) for each of the four groups within the 'workforce in employment', an 'employed labour force' series can readily be derived from the published estimates.

Table 1.1 in this edition of *Employment Gazette* has been extended to show workforce in employment estimates back to 1983 when YTS was introduced. This table also presents estimates of the size of the 'workforce' defined as the sum of the 'workforce in employment' and the claimant unemployed. As it is not practicable to

produce estimates of the workforce in employment classified by industry, the detailed tables in the Labour Market Data section (tables 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6) continue to be confined to employees in employment.

The workforce in employment has replaced the employed labour force in the calculation of the denominator for the national and regional unemployment rates published, for example, in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. The effect of this change is to reduce the rates slightly; for example, the June unemployment rate for the UK is reduced by 0.1 percentage point.

The calculation of the productivity (output per head) and unit wage cost series is not being revised, as the present calculation—using a denominator which excludes participants in work-related training schemes—provides a better indicator of underlying productivity and wage cost trends than would a revised series. This is because of the smallness of the contribution of scheme participants to output, the fact that some of that contribution is excluded from the national accounts and practical difficulties in the way of producing an industry analysis of participants.

¹ See "Employment promotion schemes and the statistical measurement of unemployment" *International Labour Review*, vol 127, 1988, no 1, p 35.

² Such trainees who have not yet received any training in the context of a workplace, or who will receive no further such training, should in principle not be included among those in employment. That is to say, those who start or finish a scheme by a period of training away from the workplace should be excluded during the period of that training. It is, however, not practicable to identify, and hence exclude, the small numbers of YTS and new JTS participants who fall into these categories.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure ²		Output GDP ^{3,4}				Income									
	1980 = 100	%	Index of output UK ⁵		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income	Gross trading profits of companies ⁷	Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁷					
			Production industries ⁵	Manufacturing industries ⁶	1980 = 100	%			1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%		
1982	100.7	1.6 R	100.1	1.7	98.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.6	-0.1	20.8	16.8		
1983	104.0	3.3	103.3	3.2	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.8	2.2	24.6	18.2		
1984	106.5	2.4	106.7	3.3	103.3	1.4	100.9	4.1	107.2	7.6	103.1	2.3	28.8	17.1		
1985	110.4	3.7	110.7	3.8	108.1	4.7	103.8	2.9	110.5	3.1	105.5	2.3	39.8	38.2		
1986	113.6	2.9 R	113.9	2.9	109.6	1.4	104.0	0.2	111.9	1.3	109.5	3.8	47.2	18.6		
1987	118.4	4.2 R	119.3	4.7	113.0	3.1	109.5 R	5.4	..	..	113.0	3.2	..	..
1987 Q1	116.7	3.7	116.6 R	4.3 R	111.0 R	2.6	106.1 R	4.3 R	113.1	1.5	111.7	3.6	12.7	12.4		
Q2	117.1	3.6 R	118.2	4.2	112.1	2.4	108.4	5.0	114.5	2.5	112.8	2.9	13.7	17.1		
Q3	119.4	5.2 R	120.6	5.2 R	113.8	3.3	111.2	6.7	..	..	113.2	2.9	14.6	18.7
Q4	120.6	4.4 R	121.9	5.4	115.0	4.2 R	112.6 R	5.3	..	..	114.3	3.5	..	..
1988 Q1	121.4	4.0	122.5	5.1	114.4 R	2.7	112.9 R	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987 Sept	..	..	..	..	113.5	3.3	111.1	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	114.8 R	3.5	112.2 R	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	115.1 R	3.3	112.9 R	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	115.1 R	4.1	112.7 R	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988 Jan	..	..	..	..	115.4 R	4.5	114.2 R	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	113.1 R	3.5	111.5 R	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	114.8 R	2.7	113.1 R	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	116.0 R	2.5	114.8 R	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	116.7	2.5	116.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure																
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume		Fixed investment ⁸				General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices ¹³	Base lending rates [†]				
	£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%			£ billion	%		
1982	138.8	0.8	102.1	1.9	39.54	5.2	5.6	-1.7	9.3	7.1	49.7	1.0	-1.04	10-10¼		
1983	144.5	4.1	107.4	5.2	41.61	5.2	5.6	-0.8	9.5	2.6	50.5	1.7	0.73	9		
1984	147.7	2.2	111.3	3.6	45.01	8.2	6.6	18.1	10.8	14.1	51.0	1.0	0.31	9½-9¾		
1985	153.3 R	3.9	116.4	4.6	46.40	3.1	7.5	14.8	12.1	11.4	51.6	1.2	0.66	11½		
1986	162.5 R	6.0	122.6	5.3	46.55	0.3	7.2	-5.1	11.9	-1.4	52.2	1.2	0.56	11		
1987	170.9 R	5.2	129.8	5.9	..	..	7.4	4.1	13.5	13.4	..	..	0.80	11
1987 Q2	42.3	4.4	128.6	5.8	12.04	6.3	1.9	9.8	3.3	13.5	13.0	0.8	0.07	9		
Q3	43.3 R	5.6 R	131.7	6.6	..	..	1.9	5.0	3.2	8.8	13.1	2.0	0.83	9½
Q4	43.9	6.1	133.4	5.6	..	..	1.9	10.7	3.8	19.7	13.3	2.3	0.22	9
1988 Q1	44.4 R	6.9 R	135.3	7.8	..	..	1.9	7.2	3.7	14.0	..	..	0.02	9
Q2	44.7	5.7	136.9	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
1987 Sept	..	..	132.0	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Oct	..	..	133.0	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nov	..	..	133.6	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dec	..	..	133.5	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1988 Jan	..	..	134.9	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Feb	..	..	135.3	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Mar	..	..	135.5	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½
Apr	..	..	136.4 R	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
May	..	..	136.8 R	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½
June	..	..	137.4	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Visible trade																
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices						
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	Visible balance	Current balance	Effective exchange rate ^{11,12}	Normal unit labour costs ^{1,13}	Tax and price index ¹⁴	Producer prices index ¹⁴		Materials and fuels	Home sales			
1980 = 100																
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	4.0	80.7	-4.8	101.1	-4.4	157.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	104.2	2.3	110.1 R	8.5	-0.9	3.7	83.3	-8.2	95.3	-6.0	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9	124.4	5.4
1984	112.9	8.4	122.4	11.2	-4.4	2.0	78.7	-5.5	93.0	-2.4	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	132.1	6.2
1985	119.1	5.5	126.4	3.3	-2.2	3.3	78.2	-0.6	93.6	0.7	190.3	5.3	137.7	1.6	139.4	5.5
1986	123.3	3.5	134.6	6.5	-8.5	0.1	72.8	-6.9	89.5	-4.4	193.8	1.8	126.6	-8.1	145.7	4.5
1987	130.4	5.8	144.6	7.4	-9.6	-1.6	72.7	-0.1	100.4	1.8	130.6	3.2	151.3	3.8
1987 Q2	126.6	3.3	141.1	8.2	-2.3	-0.2	72.7	-4.5	92.6	-0.9	99.8	2.5	128.7	2.3	150.9	3.6
Q3	130.6	6.4	151.1	8.5	-3.1	-0.9	72.7	1.0	94.0	6.1	100.0	2.5	131.0	8.4	151.6	3.6
Q4	134.8	3.8	152.5	7.4	-3.0	-1.4	74.9	9.8	96.3	12.8	101.3	2.5	132.4	3.9	153.2	3.9
1988 Q1	126.0	-2.7	148.3	11.1	-3.7 R	-2.8	75.4	7.9	101.8	2.5	133.8	3.1	155.2	4.0
Q2	77.6	6.7	134.5	3.1	157.5	4.4
1987 Oct	131.8	6.6	148.4	7.5	-0.9	-0.4	73.6	4.5	100.9	2.9	130.8	5.2	152.8	4.0
Nov	135.4	4.0	154.3	5.8	-1.1	-0.5	75.4	7.5	101.5	2.4	131.4	3.1	153.2	3.9
Dec	137.1	3.3	154.9	5.9	-1.0	-0.5	75.8	9.8	101.4	1.9	135.1	3.6	153.7	3.9
1988 Jan	126.4	2.5	151.5	8.9	-1.5	-1.2	75.0	9.9	101.4	1.4	135.9	3.2	154.6	3.8
Feb	123.6	-1.9	147.4 R	9.8 R	-1.4	-1.0	74.3	9.1	101.8	1.3	134.0	3.4	155.1	3.9
Mar	128.1	-3.0	146.0	11.2	-0.9	-0.6	76.8	7.8	102.3	1.6	131.4	2.5	155.8	4.1
Apr	134.2	-2.7	155.8	10.4 R	-1.1	-0.7	78.2	7.6	101.4	1.7	132.3	3.1	156.9 R	4.3 R
May	128.0	2.0	158.7	11.5	-1.7	-1.2	78.4	7.3	101.9	2.1	135.0	5.5	157.5 R	4.3 R
June	76.2	6.6	102.3	2.5	136.2	5.5	158.0	4.6

R=Revised

* For some indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

† Not seasonally adjusted.

- The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
- For description of GDP measures see *Economic Trends*, November 1981.
- For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, July 1984 p 72.
- GDP at factor cost.
- Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
- Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
- Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

(9) Including leased assets.

(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.

(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

(12) Averages of daily rates.

(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see *Economic Trends*, February 1979 p 80.

(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 198.0. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes below table 6.7.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce†††

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Work related govt. training	Workforce in employment***	Workforce†††
	Male	Female	All					
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,918	8,978	20,896	2,209	321	9	23,434	26,607
June	11,940	9,127	21,067	2,221	322	16	23,626	26,610
Sep	11,993	9,188	21,182	2,290	325	146	23,942	27,110
Dec	11,923	9,300	21,222	2,359	325	187	24,093	27,172
1984 Mar	11,839	9,237	21,076	2,428	326	176	24,005	27,148
June	11,888	9,350	21,238	2,496	326	175	24,235	27,265
Sep	11,970	9,376	21,346	2,525	328	216	24,415	27,699
Dec	11,972	9,486	21,457	2,554	327	209	24,547	27,766
1985 Mar	11,907	9,415	21,322	2,582	326	190	24,420	27,688
June	11,966	9,540	21,506	2,610	326	176	24,618	27,797
Sep	12,023	9,568	21,591	2,615	326	229	24,761	28,107
Dec	11,980	9,653	21,633	2,619	323	217	24,792	28,065
1986 Mar	11,864	9,570	21,434	2,623	323	191	24,570	27,894
June	11,891	9,691	21,581	2,627	322	226	24,756	27,985
Sep	11,933	9,715	21,648 R	2,685	323	285	24,941	28,274
Dec	11,866	9,852	21,718	2,744	320	278	25,060	28,289
1987 Mar	11,801	9,776 R	21,577 R	2,802	320	255	24,953	28,097
June	11,881 R	9,930 R	21,810 R	2,861	319	311	25,301	28,206
Sep	11,961	9,955 R	21,916 R	2,892	319	383	25,510	28,380
Dec	11,941	10,110 R	22,051 R	2,923	317	366	25,657	28,353
1988 Mar	11,907	10,049	21,957	2,954	317	343	25,570	28,162
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,976	9,047	21,023	2,209	321	9	23,561	26,524
June	11,944	9,108	21,052	2,221	322	16	23,611	26,632
Sep	11,929	9,180	21,109	2,290	325	146	23,870	26,896
Dec	11,915	9,255	21,170	2,359	325	187	24,041	27,080
1984 Mar	11,898	9,302	21,201	2,428	326	176	24,130	27,211
June	11,894	9,325	21,219	2,496	326	175	24,216	27,299
Sep	11,910	9,376	21,285	2,525	328	216	24,354	27,506
Dec	11,959	9,432	21,391	2,554	327	209	24,481	27,664
1985 Mar	11,968	9,481	21,449	2,582	326	190	24,547	27,749
June	11,972	9,523	21,495	2,610	326	176	24,607	27,820
Sep	11,963	9,570	21,533	2,615	326	229	24,703	27,928
Dec	11,964	9,594	21,558	2,619	323	217	24,717	27,966
1986 Mar	11,925	9,635	21,560	2,623	323	191	24,696	28,008
June	11,897	9,675	21,572	2,627	322	226	24,746	28,064
Sep	11,873	9,717	21,590	2,685	323	285	24,883	28,165
Dec	11,850	9,791 R	21,641 R	2,744	320	278	24,982	28,196
1987 Mar	11,861	9,843 R	21,704 R	2,802	320	255	25,080	28,207
June	11,886	9,915 R	21,800 R	2,861	319	311	25,291	28,283
Sep	11,900	9,955 R	21,855 R	2,892	319	383	25,449	28,285
Dec	11,925 R	10,047 R	21,972 R	2,923	317	366	25,578	28,258
1988 Mar	11,967	10,117	22,084	2,954	317	343	25,697	28,264

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 ††† Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2-1 and 2-2 and their footnotes.
 * Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
 † Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1987 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984 1985, 1986, and 1987 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1987 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1987 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 159 of the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce†††

Quarter	Employees in employment*				Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Work related govt training programmes††	Workforce in employment***	Workforce†††
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time					
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1983 Mar	11,648		8,754	3,685	2,147	321	0	22,871	25,929
June	11,670		8,901	3,776	2,160	322	8	23,061	25,932
Sep	11,723		8,960	3,779	2,229	325	139	23,376	26,420
Dec	11,652		9,070	3,881	2,298	325	178	23,524	26,485
1984 Mar	11,571		9,008	3,833	2,058	326	168	23,440	26,462
June	11,619		9,123	3,889	2,074	326	168	23,671	26,582
Sep	11,699	771	9,147	3,858	2,046	328	207	23,846	27,002
Dec	11,700	801	9,254	3,977	2,055	327	200	23,974	27,074
1985 Mar	11,638	792	9,184	3,924	2,022	326	182	23,851	26,997
June	11,697	822	9,309	4,001	2,006	326	168	24,050	27,107
Sep	11,753	808	9,338	3,990	2,091	326	221	24,191	27,411
Dec	11,711	832	9,419	4,083	2,131	323	208	24,220	27,372
1986 Mar	11,600	819	9,338	4,053	2,038	323	182	24,006	27,205
June	11,629	853	9,460	4,143	2,088 R	322	218	24,194	27,298
Sep	11,671	843	9,486	4,119	2,156 R	323	276	24,380	27,577
Dec	11,604	866	9,620	4,237	2,124	320	268	24,496	27,596
1987 Mar	11,541	869	9,545 R	4,208 R	2,086 R	320	245	24,393	27,410
June	11,620	888	9,699 R	4,279 R	2,119 R	319	303	24,741	27,521
Sep	11,701	881	9,722 R	4,248 R	2,142 R	319	373	24,947	27,687
Dec	11,680 R	921	9,875 R	4,369 R	2,155 R	317	356	25,091	27,666
1988 Mar	11,647	917	9,814	4,337	2,146	317	334	25,005	27,480
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1983 Mar	11,706		8,823		2,059	321	0	22,997	25,841
June	11,674		8,882		2,056	322	8	23,046	25,955
Sep	11,659		8,952		2,061	325	139	23,304	26,216
Dec	11,645		9,025		2,070	325	178	23,471	26,396
1984 Mar	11,630		9,074		2,075	326	168	23,566	26,529
June	11,625		9,097		2,072	326	168	23,652	26,619
Sep	11,638		9,147		2,075	328	207	23,784	26,820
Dec	11,688		9,201		2,088	327	200	23,908	26,976
1985 Mar	11,699		9,249		2,049	326	182	23,978	27,064
June	11,703		9,292		2,095	326	168	24,039	27,135
Sep	11,694		9,339		2,103	326	221	24,133	27,240
Dec	11,696		9,360		2,105	323	208	24,146	27,273
1986 Mar	11,661		9,404		2,065	323	182	24,132	27,319
June	11,635		9,444		2,079	322	218	24,184	27,375
Sep	11,611		9,487		2,098	323	276	24,321	27,473
Dec	11,588		9,559 R		2,147 R	320	268	24,418	27,502
1987 Mar	11,601		9,612 R		2,123 R	320	245	24,521	27,520
June	11,625		9,684 R		2,130 R	319	303	24,731	27,596
Sep	11,640 R		9,723 R		2,136 R	319	373	24,886	27,596
Dec	11,664 R		9,812 R		2,147 R	317	356	25,012	27,570
1988 Mar	11,706		9,882		2,158	317	334	25,132	27,581

** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 †† Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) plus participants in new JTS. Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 *** Workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to the presentation of employment statistics see page 00 of this *Gazette*.

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: production industries

THOUSAND

SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	May 1987 R		Mar 1988			[Apr 1988]			[May 1988]			
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
		Production industries	1-4	3,944.5	1,568.7	5,513.2	[3,896.0 R 1,570.4 R 5,466.4 R]	3,869.9 R	1,569.5 R	5,439.5 R	3,871.5	1,569.1	5,440.6
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,530.2	1,496.6	5,026.8	3,504.4	1,499.6	5,004.0	3,488.4	1,499.4	4,987.6	3,491.1	1,499.1	4,990.2
Energy and water supply	1	414.2	72.1	486.3	[391.6 R 70.8 R 462.4 R]	381.6 R	70.1 R	451.6 R	380.3	70.0	450.3		
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	146.3	6.0	152.3	131.8 R	5.0	136.7 R	123.8	4.7	128.5	122.9	4.5	127.4
Electricity	161	115.6	27.7	143.4	113.4 R	27.8 R	141.1 R	113.3 R	27.8 R	141.1 R	113.3	27.8	141.0
Gas	162	61.6	21.8	83.4	58.7 R	21.2 R	79.9 R	58.7 R	21.2	79.9 R	58.7	21.1	79.8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	583.2	173.5	756.7	583.8	176.1	759.9	580.7	178.3	759.0	580.7	176.8	757.6
Metal manufacturing	22	144.6	19.0	163.6	141.7	20.2	162.0	140.8	21.5	162.3	140.7	20.3	161.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	171.5	49.9	221.4	177.0	51.7	228.7	177.2	52.5	229.7	177.8	52.7	230.5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	241.1	101.2	342.3	240.3	100.8	341.1	238.6	101.1	339.6	238.7	100.7	339.4
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103.2	21.0	124.2	103.3	20.9	124.2	103.1	21.1	124.1	103.4	21.0	124.3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	137.9	80.2	218.1	137.0	79.9	216.9	135.5	80.0	215.5	135.3	79.8	215.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,755.9	465.0	2,220.9	1,739.4	466.3	2,205.7	1,730.0	463.6	2,193.6	1,732.7	462.2	2,194.9
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	229.6	63.4	292.9	228.7	64.1	292.7	226.0	64.5	290.4	226.1	65.2	291.4
Mechanical engineering	32	590.5	112.2	702.7	586.0	112.8	698.8	585.9	110.7	696.6	591.3	110.8	702.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	67.1	7.8	74.9	66.5	7.6	74.2	64.7	7.5	72.2	66.6	7.7	74.3
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64.0	9.4	73.4	62.7	9.2	71.8	63.3	9.1	72.4	62.8	9.1	71.9
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/327/328	425.1	86.1	511.2	423.1	87.2	510.2	424.3	85.5	509.8	428.5	85.4	513.9
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	66.2	27.3	93.5	69.1	29.9	99.1	69.3	30.0	99.3	69.3	29.8	99.0
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	369.1	171.8	540.9	368.5	168.3	536.8	366.0	167.7	533.7	363.7	166.6	530.3
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	139.4	52.9	192.3	136.3	52.6	188.9	135.5	52.2	187.7	132.9	51.0	183.9
Telecommunication equipment	344	112.1	51.6	163.7	108.0	49.6	157.6	107.4	49.2	156.6	106.6	48.1	154.7
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	117.6	67.3	184.9	124.1	66.1	190.2	123.2	66.2	189.4	124.2	67.5	191.7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	209.5	29.4	238.9	206.3	29.8	236.0	205.8	29.9	235.8	206.7	29.2	235.9
Motor vehicles and engines	351	82.6	8.1	90.7	79.4	8.4	87.7	79.7	8.5	88.1	79.7	8.5	88.2
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	127.0	21.3	148.2	126.9	21.4	148.3	126.2	21.5	147.6	127.0	20.7	147.7
Other transport equipment	36	220.5	29.6	250.1	211.6	29.6	241.2	207.7	29.4	237.1	206.7	29.4	236.0
Aerospace equipment	364	136.3	20.8	157.1	130.1	20.2	150.3	129.4	20.1	149.5	128.1	19.9	148.1
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	84.2	8.8	93.0	81.5	9.4	91.0	78.3	9.3	87.6	78.5	9.4	87.9
Instrument engineering	37	70.6	31.3	101.9	69.2	31.9	101.1	69.3	31.5	100.7	69.0	31.2	100.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,191.2	858.1	2,049.2	1,181.2	857.2	2,038.5	1,177.7	857.6	2,035.3	1,177.7	860.1	2,037.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	319.1	223.7	542.8	308.5	220.1	528.6	305.9	220.2	526.1	306.1	220.6	526.8
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	54.6	37.2	91.8	53.2	37.1	90.3	53.2	37.0	90.2	53.2	36.6	89.8
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	68.3	23.5	91.8	65.3	23.5	88.8	64.4	23.9	88.2	64.5	24.0	88.5
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/429	196.2	163.0	359.2	190.1	159.5	349.6	188.3	159.4	347.7	188.4	160.0	348.4
Textiles	43	113.9	107.3	221.3	111.8	105.3	217.1	110.8	104.6	215.4	111.9	103.9	215.8
Footwear and clothing	45	76.2	212.7	288.9	76.5	211.2	287.8	75.1	212.0	287.1	74.8	210.9	285.7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166.0	39.6	205.7	172.1	40.8	212.8	172.4	41.0	213.4	172.2	40.6	212.7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	315.4	167.7	483.1	307.3	169.9	477.2	306.3	168.5	474.8	305.3	171.4	476.7
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	95.5	43.1	138.6	94.6	44.4	139.0	94.6	43.9	138.5	94.2	44.7	138.9
Printing and publishing	475	219.9	124.6	344.5	212.6	125.5	338.2	211.7	124.6	336.3	211.1	126.7	337.8
Rubber and plastics	48	144.8	62.0	206.8	149.3	65.1	214.5	150.7	66.0	216.6	151.5	66.7	218.2
Other manufacturing	49	46.8	36.3	83.1	48.0	36.2	84.1	48.6	36.7	85.3	49.2	38.1	87.3

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment*: March 1988

THOUSAND

SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Mar 1987			Dec 1987			Mar 1988						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All				
		All	Part-time [§]	All	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time [§]	All				
All industries and services †	0-9	11,541.0 R	869.2	9,545.1 R	4,208.2 R	21,086.1 R	11,680.0 R	9,875.1 R	21,555.1 R	11,645.5	9,170.0	9,814.4	4,337.5	21,461.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	224.6	29.4	76.0	28.0	300.6	223.4	83.9	307.4	220.1	29.8	74.4	26.7	294.5
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,821.1 R	70.0	1,677.2	353.5	6,498.3 R	4,811.2 R	1,709.0	6,520.1 R	[4,776.2	72.9	1,688.7	348.4	6,465.0
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	3,964.7 R	55.8	1,558.7	301.0	5,523.5 R	3,937.2 R	1,590.6	5,527.8 R	[3,896.0 R	58.7	1,570.4 R	294.9 R	5,466.4 R]
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,495.3 R	769.9 R	7,791.9 R	3,826.7 R	14,287.2 R	[6,645.4 R	8,082.2 R	14,727.6 R]	[6,650.2	814.2	8,051.3	3,962.4	14,701.5]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	224.6	29.4	76.0	28.0	300.6	223.4	83.9	307.4	220.1	29.8	74.4	26.7	294.5
Agriculture and horticulture	01	209.9	28.7	73.4	27.2	283.3	208.7	81.4	290.1	205.4	29.2	71.8	25.8	277.2
Energy and water supply	1	420.9 R	1.2	73.2	14.0	494.1 R	404.5 R	72.7	477.2 R	[391.6 R	1.2	70.8 R	13.9 R	462.4 R]
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	149.8 R	0.1	6.7	1.7	156.5 R	140.8 R	5.8	146.6 R	131.8 R	0.1	5.0	2.3	136.7 R
Electricity	161	115.7	0.4	27.6	6.4	143.2	114.9	28.2	143.1	113.4 R	0.4	27.8 R	6.5 R	141.1 R
Gas	162	62.1	0.1	22.0	4.0	84.1	59.8	21.4	81.1	58.7 R	0.1	21.2	4.0	79.9 R
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	585.1	4.5	174.1	27.1	759.2	586.2	176.6	762.7	583.8	4.6	176.1	26.8	759.9
Metal manufacturing	22	146.3	0.7	19.7	2.7	165.9	143.0	20.0	163.0	141.7	0.9	20.2	2.7	162.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	171.3	1.3	50.8	10.0	222.1	176.8	51.9	228.7	177.0	1.3	51.7	10.3	228.7
Chemical industry	25	234.6	..	99.7	13.4	334.3	234.9	100.7	335.7	234.5	..	100.2	12.7	334.7
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103.0	..	20.6	2.7	123.6	103.2	20.8	124.0	103.3	..	20.9	2.7	124.2
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	131.6	..	79.1	10.7	210.7	131.7	80.0	211.7	131.2	..	79.3	10.0	210.5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,769.8	16.8	464.6	71.6	2,234.3	1,752.2	473.3	2,225.4	1,739.4	16.8	466.3	69.9	2,205.7
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	230.1	4.0	63.6	11.8	293.6	229.6	66.3	295.9	228.7	3.4	64.1	11.7	292.7
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	115.5	2.1	38.9	5.7	154.4	116.5	41.0	157.5	115.5	1.7	39.2	5.5	154.8
Other metal goods	311-314	114.5	1.9	24.7	6.2	139.2	113.1	25.3	138.4	113.1	1.6	24.9	6.2	138.0
Mechanical engineering	32	591.1	7.0	111.7	24.7	702.8	587.9	113.4	701.3	586.0	7.0	112.8	24.6	698.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66.5	..	7.8	2.4	74.3	67.3	7.7	74.9	66.5	..	7.6	2.0	74.2
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	148.1	..	29.1	7.1	177.2	146.5	29.7	176.2	147.1	..	29.2	7.3	176.3
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	63.4	..	9.2	1.7	72.7	62.9	9.1	72.1	62.7	..	9.2	1.6	71.8
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	278.5	3.4	56.5	12.7	335.0	277.3	58.0	335.3	276.0	3.3	57.9	13.0	333.9
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.8	..	27.1	2.1	92.9	67.4	28.6	96.1	69.1	..	29.9	1.7	99.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	377.8	..	172.7	21.1	550.6	372.6	173.8	546.4	368.5	..	168.3	20.1	536.8
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	143.5	..	52.3	6.3	195.8	138.2	52.9	191.1	136.3	..	52.6	7.3	188.9
Telecommunication equipment	344	114.2	..	52.7	5.0	166.8	110.5	51.9	162.4	108.0	..	49.6	4.3	157.6
Other electronic and electrical equipment														

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: Mar 1988

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1987		Dec 1987			Mar 1988										
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	
		All	Part-time [§]	All	Part-time		All	Part-time	All	Part-time		All	Part-time	All	Part-time		
SIC 1980																	
Retail distribution	64/65	765.0	139.0	1,302.0	778.1	2,066.9	788.9	1,403.9	2,192.8	765.6	150.4	1,332.4	802.7	2,098.0			
Food	641	214.9	56.0	378.7	258.0	593.6	221.2	397.4	618.7	214.6	60.2	387.3	268.5	601.8			
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	33.7	13.8	98.4	72.6	132.1	35.9	100.8	138.6	34.8	16.0	100.1	74.8	134.9			
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17.4	5.5	95.2	53.1	112.6	17.0	99.1	116.1	17.1	5.5	95.4	53.7	112.5			
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	51.2	8.5	192.5	115.9	243.7	55.2	214.8	270.0	55.1	11.1	198.3	120.7	253.4			
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	108.4		96.0	50.1	204.4	109.7	104.0	213.7	107.9		99.0	51.8	206.9			
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	165.4	13.8	64.6	24.6	230.0	167.8	66.0	233.8	166.7	15.4	67.1	25.0	233.8			
Other retail distribution	653-656	161.1	29.4	368.2	199.6	529.3	171.8	411.5	583.2	158.9	29.4	374.6	203.6	533.5			
Hotels and catering	66	336.0	131.0	685.2	472.7	1,021.2	360.3	716.6	1,076.9	353.3	144.3	717.5	480.3	1,070.8			
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	83.2	27.8	138.8	95.1	222.0	90.5	139.5	230.0	90.5	33.8	142.8	95.2	233.1			
Public houses and bars	662	73.7	42.0	200.3	169.0	274.1	78.5	207.6	286.1	75.2	44.3	205.0	168.6	280.2			
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	56.1	35.7	91.3	77.3	147.4	57.0	98.0	155.0	55.2	35.4	96.7	80.4	151.8			
Canteens and messes	664	30.8	4.2	100.1	52.2	130.9	33.2	102.6	135.8	33.1	5.0	103.8	51.9	136.9			
Hotel trade	665	85.3	20.4	147.5	75.3	232.8	93.2	163.7	257.0	91.3	24.2	162.1	80.3	253.4			
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	192.2	9.0	49.2	23.5	241.4	196.1	53.5	249.7	198.9	8.8	53.9	27.5	252.8			
Motor vehicles	671	169.0		41.8	20.0	210.8	171.7	45.2	217.0	174.4		45.9	23.6	220.3			
Transport and communication	7	1,040.1 R	30.6	274.8 R	64.1	1,315.0 R	1,057.5 R	280.3 R	1,337.9 R	1,058.5	34.9	283.8	66.5	1,342.3			
Railways	71	128.7	0.2	10.5	0.5	139.2	126.6	10.3	136.8	125.0	0.2	10.1	0.4	135.2			
Other inland transport	72	375.7	19.0	58.5	21.3	434.2	391.0	59.8	450.8	394.7	19.2	60.6	20.9	455.3			
Road haulage	723	200.9		30.8	12.4	231.8	211.8	32.3	244.1	214.4		33.4	13.4	247.7			
Other	721/722/726	174.7		27.7	8.9	202.4	179.3	27.5	206.7	180.3		27.3	7.6	207.6			
Sea transport	74	18.1 R	0.3	5.9 R	0.9	24.1 R	13.7 R	5.7 R	19.4 R	12.9	0.2	5.8	1.0	18.7			
Air transport	75	31.6	0.5	16.4	1.8	48.1	32.4	16.1	48.6	33.5	3.1	18.1	0.9	51.6			
Supporting services to transport	76	74.3	1.5	12.9	1.7	87.2	72.8	12.8	85.6	72.7	1.3	12.6	1.4	85.3			
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	82.6	2.9	66.6	14.7	149.2	83.5	68.7	152.2	81.4	2.8	69.5	16.2	151.0			
Postal services and telecommunications	79	329.1	6.3	103.9	23.2	432.9	337.5	107.0	444.5	338.2	8.2	107.0	25.7	445.3			
Postal services	7901	167.0	5.7	39.0	14.4	205.9	173.8	42.0	215.7	173.9	7.6	42.4	16.4	216.3			
Telecommunications	7902	162.1	0.6	64.9	8.8	227.0	163.7	65.0	228.8	164.3	0.6	64.6	9.3	229.0			
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,147.9	67.4	1,107.7	294.3	2,255.6	1,202.1	1,177.2	2,379.3	1,210.8	67.5	1,196.4	322.2	2,407.2			
Banking and finance	81	244.0	16.8	297.4	68.6	541.4	255.6	315.2	570.7	257.8	16.9	315.4	75.1	573.2			
Banking and bill discounting	814	190.1	11.3	216.1	46.6	406.2	198.3	224.9	423.3	199.6	11.4	225.6	49.9	425.2			
Other financial institutions	815	53.9	5.5	81.3	22.0	135.3	57.2	90.2	147.5	58.2	5.5	89.8	25.1	148.0			
Insurance, except social security	82	125.6	2.0	112.5	16.1	238.1	129.1	120.2	249.3	128.5	2.3	121.0	17.1	249.5			
Business services	83	627.6	38.1	614.9	177.7	1,242.4	667.1	655.3	1,322.5	674.5	36.5	670.5	192.1	1,345.0			
Professional business services	831-837	371.3		386.3	105.6	757.6	392.9	407.1	799.9	396.8		415.8	114.8	812.6			
Other business services	838/839	256.3		228.6	72.1	484.9	274.3	248.2	522.5	277.7		254.7	77.3	532.4			
Renting of movables	84	80.7	3.0	28.8	11.7	109.5	81.3	30.4	111.7	[80.9 R]	2.7	31.2	12.8	112.0 R			
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	70.1	7.5	54.1	20.2	124.1	69.0	56.1	125.2	69.2	9.1	58.4	25.1	127.6			
Other services	9	2,370.4 R	367.6	4,058.3 R	2,098.2 R	6,428.8 R	[2,392.1 R]	4,132.3 R	6,524.3 R	[2,412.2]	379.9	4,150.0	2,164.9	6,562.1			
Public administration and defence	91	864.5	71.7	718.3	246.6	1,582.8	[873.7 R]	721.8 R	1,595.5 R	[873.9]	73.6	720.2	255.0	1,594.1			
National government n.e.s.	9111	222.8	21.0	228.4	65.5	451.2	[223.2]	227.5	450.7	[223.3]	21.2	227.2	65.8	450.5			
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	288.9	30.6	308.0	152.3	596.9	294.0	312.4	606.4	293.1	31.8	310.8	158.9	604.0			
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	241.3	18.9	75.3	21.2	316.6	[244.2]	76.1	320.3	[245.0]	19.4	76.5	22.6	321.5			
National defence	915	78.9	1.1	38.6	4.2	117.5	[79.8 R]	38.1 R	117.9 R	[79.9]	1.2	38.0	4.3	117.9			
Social security	919	32.5	0.1	68.0	3.5	100.6	[32.6]	67.7	100.3	[32.6]	0.1	67.6	3.5	100.2			
Sanitary services	92	149.0	40.6	232.9	201.8	382.0	156.3	243.9	400.2	[159.8]	44.0	250.7	216.5	410.5			
Education	93	519.8	108.2	1,133.4	667.2	1,653.2	517.9	1,162.2	1,680.0	523.1	115.2	1,173.2	699.0	1,696.4			
Research and development	94	78.7	1.4	29.7	4.6	108.4	77.3	30.0	107.3	76.2	1.3	30.0	4.8	106.3			
Medical and other health services	95	[254.9 R]	33.7 R	1,008.8 R	463.1 R	1,263.7 R	[254.8 R]	1,015.6 R	1,270.4 R	[254.8]	33.8	1,018.0	471.1	1,272.8			
Other services	96	200.9	59.1	579.5	350.8	780.4	203.9	594.9	798.8	208.1	54.0	600.9	358.9	809.0			
Social welfare, etc	9611	123.6	36.6	503.5	311.3	627.1	127.3	522.4	649.7	129.2	32.7	527.2	316.5	656.4			
Recreational and cultural services	97	249.6	47.2	221.3	113.4	470.9	252.0	224.2	476.2	260.1	49.2	221.9	110.0	482.0			
Personal services	98	53.0	5.7	134.5	50.7	187.4	56.2	139.7	195.9	56.1	8.7	135.0	49.6	191.1			

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1-7 on a quarterly basis.

‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

§ The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region* THOUSAND

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Service industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time										
SIC 1980							1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East														
1985 Dec	4,022	3,382	1,380											

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

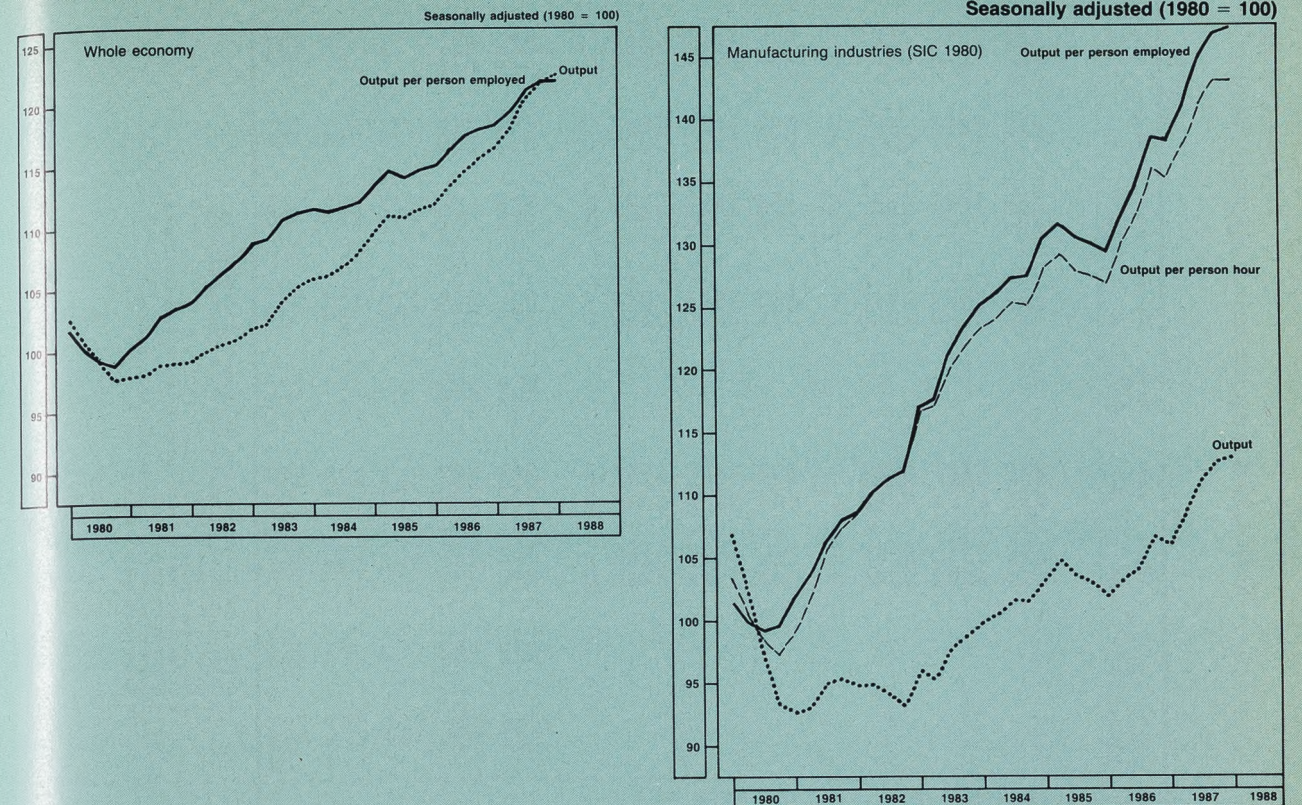
Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	THOUSAND											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East												
1986 Dec	66	106	168	679	539	287	776	793	568	1,110	747	1,565
1987 Mar	62	105 R	166	664	533	287	774	760	569 R	1,125	753	1,579 R
June	66	105 R	166	654	542	289	793	759	573	1,142	757	1,607 R
Sept	73	104	164	668	542	292	796	762	579	1,172	763	1,582 R
Dec	64	104 R	164	661	540	290	794	805	577	1,188	766 R	1,602 R
1988 Mar	60	103	162	655	536	290	788	773	581	1,207	771	1,623
Greater London (Included in South East)												
1986 Dec	1	51	60	200	255	122	367	353	327 R	690	391 R	669
1987 Mar	1	50 R	58	192	249	121	363	335	328	695	392	670
June	1	51	57	186	254	122	371	334	329	701	393	676
Sept	1	50	57	204	254	122	369	332	331	719	394	671 R
Dec	1	50	57	200	253	121	374	349	330	727	394	672 R
1988 Mar	1	50	54	201	251	120	369	336	331	736	396	678
East Anglia												
1986 Dec	36	8	31	79	97	38	77	81	63	65	54	155
1987 Mar	34	8	32	80	94	39	77	80	62	66	52	158
June	33	8	32	79	95	40	83	80	63 R	70	53	159
Sept	36	8	33	81	97	40	83	83	65	73	53	156
Dec	34	7	34	81	98	41	81	88	66	74	53	162
1988 Mar	32	7	34	82	96	41	82	83	67	76	54	165
South West												
1986 Dec	44	25	48	186	136	64	182	161	83	158	155	328
1987 Mar	43	25	48	183	134	64	181	152	84	160	156	329 R
June	42	25	49	183	136	64	203	155	85	162	157	332 R
Sept	47	25	50	181	136	65	200	154	86	168	159	321
Dec	44	25	51	180	134	64	183	166	87	172	161	320 R
1988 Mar	42	24	51	180	132	64	184	154	85	173	162	321
West Midlands												
1986 Dec	30	42	119	392	187	89	209	174	86	175	163	384
1987 Mar	28	41	118	387	185	90	209	166	86	177	165	389 R
June	27	40	118	389	189	91	211	163	86	181	166	390
Sept	30	40	119	386	190	93	213	164	86	185	168	389
Dec	29	39	119	388	190	93	216	176	86	189	170	399
1988 Mar	27	39	119	381	189	94	215	166	87	192	171	403
East Midlands												
1986 Dec	31	69	58	174	260	61	146	147	78	91	137	266
1987 Mar	29	64	58	173	255	61	146	141	79	92	140	266
June	29	64	59	176	256	62	151	141	80	93	142	276
Sept	32	63	61	175	259	63	152	143	82	97	143	271
Dec	32	61	61	174	260	63	153	149	82	96	144	276
1988 Mar	30	57	60	171	256	63	155	139	82	96	144	275
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1986 Dec	26	78	83	149	224	88	210	176	101	140	127	393
1987 Mar	25	75	81	148	217	88	211	167	102	141	128	394
June	26	75	80	147	221	89	218	171	104	146	128	396
Sept	29	73	79	148	226	90	221	169	107	144	131	391
Dec	27	71	78	147	223	90	218	181	107	143	129	403
1988 Mar	26	68	77	148	218	90	220	172	108	149	130	405
North West												
1986 Dec	17	46	94	253	276	111	252	249	131	197	211	446
1987 Mar	16	46	93	251	270	111	251	237	129	196	211	450 R
June	16	45	93	249	269	112	256	236	129	199	211	447 R
Sept	17	44	94	247	268	114	261	240	129	203	213	438
Dec	16	43	94	247	267	114	262	250	129	204	211	450
1988 Mar	16	41	93	243	264	114	258	242	130	202	211	451
North												
1986 Dec	13	52	60	109	96	56	104	103	57	74	89	272
1987 Mar	12	52	59	105	96	56	102	100	56	75	90	274
June	12	50	59	108	97	57	104	98	57	77	91	280
Sept	14	51	59	105	98	57	106	99	57	78	91	278
Dec	13	51	59	104	98	57	106	98	57	80	91	285
1988 Mar	12	50	60	104	97	57	106	96	57	80	91	286
Wales												
1986 Dec	22	35	57	69	78	42	86	89	41	61	94	187
1987 Mar	21	34	57	69	79	42	82	84	41	62	94	187
June	21	33	57	70	79	42	89	85	42	64	93	188
Sept	23	33	58	71	82	43	90	84	41	65	93	189
Dec	22	32	57	71	83	42	85	90	41	67	92	188
1988 Mar	21	31	57	71	82	42	86	88	41	67	92	189
Scotland												
1986 Dec	29	47	47	178	179	135	190	191	108	159	176	436
1987 Mar	30	46	47	176	173	136	189	183	106	161	176	439
June	30	45	46	177	172	138	198	185	108	165	178 R	444
Sept	28	45	46	175	171	140	202	182	108	164	179	439
Dec	27	44	46	173	169	140	194	181	106	166	179	442
1988 Mar	27	42	46	172	168	142	199	184	105	165	179	439
Great Britain												
1986 Dec	313	509	764	2,268	2,073	971	2,233	2,162	1,316 R	2,230	1,953	4,435
1987 Mar	301	494	759	2,235	2,036	975	2,221	2,067	1,315 R	2,256	1,965	4,464 R
June	302	488	757	2,231	2,055	984	2,307	2,074	1,326 R	2,299	1,975	4,455 R
Sept	330	485	764	2,236	2,069	996	2,325	2,080	1,340 R	2,349	1,994 R	4,455 R
Dec	307	478 R	763	2,225	2,062	992	2,293	2,193	1,338 R	2,379	1,996	4,529 R
1988 Mar	294	463	760	2,206	2,039	999	2,292	2,098	1,342	2,407	2,005	4,558

* See footnotes to table 1-1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.8

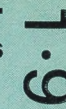
Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output [†]	Employed labour force [‡]	Output per person employed [‡]	Output	Employed labour force [‡]	Output per person employed [‡]	Output	Employed labour force [‡]	Output per person employed [‡]	Output per person hour
1979	102.9	100.7	102.2	107.1	104.6	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.4	96.6	101.9	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	91.0	103.5	104.8
1982	100.1	94.6	105.7	98.4	86.3	114.1	94.2	85.5	110.4	110.4
1983	103.3	93.9	110.0	101.9	81.8	124.7	96.9	81.0	119.8	118.9
1984	106.7	95.5	111.7	103.3	80.3	128.7	100.9	79.8	126.5	124.4
1985	110.7	96.9	114.2	108.1	79.6	135.7	103.8	79.5	130.6	128.1
1986	113.9	97.5	116.8	109.6	77.5	141.4 R	104.0	77.9	133.6	131.3
1987	119.3	99.1	120.3 R	113.0	76.0	148.6	109.5 R	76.8	142.7	139.5
1982 Q1	99.1	95.3	104.0	97.3	88.3	110.2	94.8	87.6	108.4	108.4
Q2	99.9	94.9	105.3	98.9	87.0	113.7	94.9	86.3	110.1	110.2
Q3	100.5	94.5	106.4	99.2	85.6	115.9	94.1	84.7	111.1	111.2
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.3	98.2	84.2	116.6	93.2	83.4	111.9	111.8
1983 Q1	101.8	93.5	108.9	100.4	83.0	121.0	96.0	82.1	117.0	116.7
Q2	102.1	93.6	109.1	100.6	82.0	122.7	95.4	81.2	117.5	117.1
Q3	104.0	94.0	110.7	102.9	81.3	126.6	97.6	80.6	121.2	120.1
Q4	105.2	94.5	111.3	103.9	80.9	128.4	98.8	80.1	123.4	121.9
1984 Q1	105.9	94.9	111.6	104.3	80.5	129.6	99.8	79.8	125.1	123.3
Q2	106.1	95.3	111.3	102.8	80.3	128.0	100.4	79.7	126.1	124.1
Q3	106.9	95.7	111.7	102.6	80.1	128.1	101.6	79.9	127.3	125.3
Q4	107.8	96.1	112.1 R	103.6	80.1	129.3	101.5	79.8	127.4	125.1
1985 Q1	109.5	96.5	113.5	106.7	79.9	133.5	103.8	79.7		

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions



	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6) (7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5)	United States	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																			Thousand
Civilian labour force																			
1985 Q2	27,494 R	7,218	3,359	..	12,617	..	..	27,274	..	..	22,851	59,533	..	2,040	13,519 R	4,354	3,185	114,857
Q3	27,603 R	7,290	3,342	..	12,658	..	..	27,332 R	..	..	22,980 R	59,670	..	2,087	13,557	4,374	3,200	115,494
Q4	27,642 R	7,397	3,364	..	12,773	..	..	27,392	..	..	22,998 R	59,665	..	2,097 R	13,621 R	4,375	3,202	116,187
1986 Q1	27,686 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,851	..	..	27,438 R	..	..	23,175 R	60,095	..	2,106 R	13,684 R	4,389	3,221	116,962
Q2	27,742 R	7,514	3,374	..	12,862	..	..	27,464 R	..	..	23,226 R	60,050	..	2,125 R	13,770 R	4,392	3,231	117,642
Q3	27,842 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,859	..	..	27,513 R	..	..	23,109 R	60,370	..	2,132 R	13,807	4,378	3,242	118,203
Q4	27,876 R	7,598	3,394	..	12,908	..	..	27,531 R	..	..	23,410 R	60,291	..	2,148 R	13,899 R	4,386	3,254	118,557
1987 Q1	27,887 R	7,637	3,418	..	13,024	..	..	27,593 R	..	..	23,391	60,527	..	2,161 R	13,988 R	4,415	3,267	119,151
Q2	27,964 R	7,696	3,416 R	..	13,094	..	..	27,655 R	..	..	23,378	60,760	..	2,166 R	14,337 R	4,418	3,273	119,626
Q3	27,965 R	7,745	3,436 R	..	13,138 R	..	..	27,700 R	..	..	23,479 R	60,888	..	2,176	14,469	4,416	3,285	120,053
Q4	27,940 R	7,741	3,452	..	13,224	..	..	27,707	..	..	23,415 R	61,204	..	2,179	14,517 R	4,441	..	120,568
1988 Q1	27,947	7,800	..	..	13,322	..	..	27,707	..	..	23,588	61,423	..	2,175	14,575	4,463	..	121,142
Civilian employment																			
1985 Q2	24,282 R	6,606	3,238	..	11,279	..	..	24,968	..	..	20,516	58,048	..	1,993	10,535 R	4,227	3,155	106,819
Q3	24,378 R	6,693	3,223	..	11,366	..	..	25,039	..	..	20,598 R	58,123	..	2,029	10,554 R	4,255	3,171	107,190
Q4	24,394 R	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,921 R	25,093 R	..	..	20,520 R	58,029	..	2,045	10,602 R	4,259	3,175	107,984
1986 Q1	24,374 R	6,849	3,253	..	11,605	..	..	25,164 R	..	..	20,625	58,471	..	2,066	10,693 R	4,267	3,185	108,760
Q2	24,424 R	6,917	3,272	..	11,629	..	..	25,225 R	..	..	20,615	58,422	..	2,083	10,789 R	4,272	3,204	109,223
Q3	24,560 R	6,935	3,305	..	11,620	..	..	25,311 R	..	..	20,598 R	58,651	..	2,091 R	10,840 R	4,265	3,217	109,973
Q4	24,662 R	6,958	3,285	..	11,683	..	20,930 R	25,359 R	..	..	20,659 R	58,630	..	2,104 R	10,937 R	4,272	3,230	110,434
1987 Q1	24,760 R	7,026	3,280	..	11,778	..	..	25,407 R	..	..	20,657	58,761	..	2,112	11,023 R	4,326	3,244	111,271
Q2	24,972 R	7,056	3,286	..	11,909	..	..	25,430 R	..	..	20,584	58,966	..	2,126	11,364 R	4,328	3,246	112,147
Q3	25,130 R	7,123	3,303	..	11,993	..	..	25,455 R	..	..	20,590 R	59,189	..	2,136 R	11,493 R	4,336	3,260	112,854
Q4	25,261 R	7,117	3,311	..	12,138	..	20,940	25,465	..	..	20,526 R	59,526	..	2,131	11,594 R	4,362	3,260	113,486
1988 Q1	25,380	7,233	..	..	12,271	..	..	25,494	..	..	20,711	59,792	..	2,124	11,684	4,389	..	114,214
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1987 unless stated																			Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male																			
	16,232 R	4,616	2,052	2,428	7,427	1,500	13,296	16,607	2,505	902	14,747 R	36,550	3,709	1,209	9,553	2,300	2,039	66,207	
Female	11,655 R	3,089	1,375	1,694	5,694	1,284	10,226	11,063	1,383	393	8,669 R	24,290	2,031	962	4,772	2,122	1,206	53,658	
All	27,887 R	7,705	3,427	4,122	13,121	2,784	23,522	27,669	3,888	1,295	23,416 R	60,840	5,740	2,171	14,324	4,421	3,244	119,865	
Civilian employment: Male																			
	14,209 R	4,256	1,978	2,231	6,793	1,438	12,153	15,398	2,378	729	13,519 R	35,510	3,365	1,188	7,901	2,256	2,025	62,107	
Female	10,773 R	2,822	1,319	1,414	5,161	1,192	8,822	10,042	1,223	339	7,065 R	23,600	1,770	938	3,470	2,081	1,193	50,334	
All	24,982 R	7,079	3,297	3,644	11,954	2,630	20,976	25,440	3,601	1,068	20,584 R	59,110	5,135	2,126	11,370	4,337	3,219	112,440	
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																			Per cent
Male:																			
Agriculture	3.4	7.0	7.7	3.6	..	..	..	4.5	24.0	..	10.5	7.2	..	8.5	16.2	5.5	7.6	4.3
Industry	40.2	35.0	48.7	38.5	..	..	..	50.1	33.6	..	37.8	38.1	..	38.0	39.0	43.9	47.1	36.3
Services	56.4	58.0	43.6	57.9	..	..	..	45.4	42.4	..	51.7	54.7	..	53.5	44.8	50.5	45.3	59.3
Female:																			
Agriculture	1.1	4.1	10.1	1.6	..	..	..	6.3	37.3	..	10.7	9.9	..	4.1	12.6	2.3	4.7	1.4
Industry	17.0	13.9	21.2	14.1	..	..	..	25.8	17.3	..	22.7	27.2	..	12.0	17.2	14.4	21.8	15.7
Services	81.9	82.0	68.8	84.3	..	..	..	67.9	45.3	..	66.6	62.9	..	83.9	70.2	83.3	73.6	82.9
All:																			
Agriculture	2.4	5.8	8.6	2.8	4.9	5.9	7.1	5.2	28.5	15.7	10.5	8.3	4.8	6.5	15.1	3.9	6.5	3.0	
Industry	30.2	26.6	37.7	29.1	25.3	28.2	30.8	40.5	28.1	28.7	32.6	33.8	26.8	26.5	32.4	29.8	37.7	27.1	
Services	67.4	67.6	53.7	68.2	69.8	65.9	62.1	54.2	43.4	55.6	56.8	57.9	68.4	66.9	52.5	66.2	55.8	69.9	

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

Notes: 1 For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportion by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1. For an explanation of the changes to UK employment estimates see page 56.
2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
3 Annual figures relate to June.

4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
6 Annual figures relate to 1986.
7 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
8 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
9 Annual figures relate to April.
10 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
11 Annual figures relate to January.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
													Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.93		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776	12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000	12.9	
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39		6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645	14.4	
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98		4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416	15.1	
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72		5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4	
1987	1,359	36.1	9.3	12.68		4	148	21	207	10.0	25	0.7	364	14.8	
Week ended															
1986 May 17	1,326	34.6	8.9	11.79	11.51	4	156	32	322	10.2	35	0.9	478	498	13.5
June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	11.28	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	448	12.7
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	11.66	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	395	14.3
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	11.77	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	433	15.3
Sept 13	1,280	33.8	9.2	11.81	11.68	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	434	13.8
Oct 14	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	11.77	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	814	14.9
Nov 15	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	12.06	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	482	13.5
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	11.62	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	511	14.0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30.6	8.6	9.75	11.47	11	423	28	281	9.9	39	1.0	704	568	18.1
Feb 14	1,305	35.1	9.3	11.97	12.09	4	172	34	341	10.0	38	1.0	514	417	13.4
Mar 14	1,354	36.3	9.2	12.44	12.27	3	109	35	339	9.8	37	1.0	448	357	12.0
Apr 11	1,329	35.8	9.2	12.25	12.44	4	103	29	273	9.5	33	0.9	435	406	13.3
May 16	1,353	36.4	9.3	12.65	12.38	3	129	23	229	10.1	26	0.7	358	369	13.9
June 13	1,396	37.2	9.3	12.97	12.68	3	129	14	132	9.4	17	0.5	262	306	15.2
July 11	1,334	35.3	9.4	12.54	12.49	4	172	16	153	9.9	20	0.5	325	355	16.4
Aug 15	1,268	33.5	9.4	11.88	12.70	3	116	15	124	8.4	18	0.5	240	281	13.6
Sept 12	1,377	36.0	9.5	13.09	12.96	2	89	12	104	8.7	14	0.4	193	236	13.6
Oct 10	1,468	38.4	9.7	14.10	13.66	3	117	15	140	9.5	18	0.5	264	287	14.5
Nov 14	1,516	39.6	9.5	14.24	13.58	3	105	15	245	15.9	18	0.5	395	376	19.5
Dec 12	1,476	38.6	9.7	14.32	13.42 R	3	106	14	118	8.5	17	0.4	224	276	13.5
1988 Jan 16	1,370	36.1	9.3	12.72	14.48	3	127	19	179	9.6	22	0.6	306	246	14.0
Feb 13	1,433	37.7	9.3	13.33	13.44	3	102	23	237	10.5	25	0.7	339	276	13.5
Mar 12	1,452	38.2	9.4	13.59	13.40	2	80	20	206	10.4	22	0.6	286	227	13.2
Apr 16	1,424	37.6	9.1	13.03	13.22	2	71	20	197	9.7	22	0.6	268	250	12.1
May 14	1,444	38.0	9.4	13.59	13.33	1	48	57	344	6.0	59	1.5	392	402	6.7

EMPLOYMENT 1.12

Hours of work—operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

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

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

UNITED KINGDOM		MALE AND FEMALE									THOUSAND						
		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION							
		Number	Per cent workforce†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
						Number	Per cent workforce†										
1984	Annual averages	3,159.8	11.6	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.7	11.0						1984	Annual averages		
1985		3,271.2	11.8	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.5	11.2						1985		Annual averages	
1986		3,289.1	11.7	104.0	..	3,185.1	3,180.4	11.4						1986			Annual averages
1987		2,953.4	10.7	73.4	..	2,880.0	2,880.0	10.2						1987				Annual averages
1986	June 12	3,229.4	11.5	107.3	100.8	3,122.1	3,208.8	11.5	8.7	1.4	289	2,874	67	1986	June 12 1986		
	July 10	3,279.6	11.7	101.6	125.1	3,178.0	3,210.3	11.5	1.5	5.1	381	2,832	67	1986	July 10		
	Aug 14	3,280.1	11.7	92.3	113.8	3,187.8	3,206.3	11.5	-4.0	2.1	318	2,896	67	1986	Aug 14		
	Sept 11	3,332.9	11.9	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,185.7	11.4	-20.6	-7.7	423	2,842	68	1986	Sept 11		
	Oct 9	3,237.2	11.6	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,163.5	11.3	-22.2	-15.6	353	2,817	67	1986	Oct 9		
	Nov 13	3,216.8	11.5	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,150.7	11.3	-12.8	-18.5	323	2,827	67	1986	Nov 13		
	Dec 11	3,229.2	11.5	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,120.7	11.1	-30.0	-21.7	290	2,870	69	1986	Dec 11		
1987	Jan 8	3,297.2	11.7	89.2	..	3,208.0	3,112.2	11.0	-8.5	-17.1	297	2,930	71	1987	Jan 8 1987		
	Feb 12	3,225.8	11.4	79.9	..	3,145.9	3,066.5	10.9	-45.7	-28.1	291	2,867	68	1987	Feb 12		
	Mar 12	3,143.4	11.1	72.3	..	3,071.1	3,037.3	10.8	-29.2	-27.8	261	2,815	67	1987	Mar 12		
	Apr 9	3,107.1	11.0	66.6	..	3,040.6	3,021.4	10.7	-15.9	-30.3	284	2,758	65	1987	Apr 9		
	May 14	2,986.5	10.6	74.9	..	2,911.5	2,950.9	10.5	-70.5	-38.5	246	2,677	63	1987	May 14		
	June 11	2,905.3	10.3	69.4	103.6	2,835.9	2,922.2	10.4	-28.7	-38.4	243	2,601	62	1987	June 11		
	July 9	2,906.5	10.3	63.9	128.9	2,842.5	2,873.1	10.2	-49.1	-49.4	337	2,510	60	1987	July 9		
	Aug 13	2,865.8	10.2	56.1	115.7	2,809.7	2,825.5	10.0	-47.6	-41.8	287	2,522	57	1987	Aug 13		
	Sept 10	2,870.2	10.2	92.4	..	2,777.8	2,772.2	9.8	-53.3	-50.0	358	2,457	55	1987	Sept 10		
	Oct 8	2,751.4	9.8	83.2	..	2,668.2	2,713.6	9.6	-58.6	-53.2	311	2,386	54	1987	Oct 8		
	Nov 12	2,685.6	9.5	69.4	..	2,616.2	2,650.8	9.4	-62.8	-58.2	282	2,353	51	1987	Nov 12		
	Dec 10	2,695.8	9.6	63.7	..	2,632.1	2,613.9	9.3	-36.9	-52.8	264	2,382	50	1987	Dec 10		
1988	Jan 14	2,722.2	9.7	62.8	..	2,659.4	2,564.7	9.1	-49.2	-49.6	270	2,402	51	1988	Jan 14 1988		
	Feb 11	2,665.5	9.8	57.4	..	2,608.1	2,532.6	9.0	-32.1	-39.4	262	2,356	48	1988	Feb 11		
	Mar 10	2,592.1	9.2	52.1	..	2,540.0	2,504.0	8.9	-28.6	-36.6	235	2,311	46	1988	Mar 10		
	Apr 14	2,535.0	9.0	56.9	..	2,479.0	2,453.1	8.7	-50.9	-37.2	256	2,235	46	1988	Apr 14		
	May 12	2,426.9	8.6	52.7	..	2,374.2	2,414.2	8.6	-38.9	-39.5	207	2,176	44	1988	May 12		
	June 9*	2,340.8	8.3	47.5	..	2,293.3	2,375.3	8.4	-38.9	-42.9	206	2,093	42	1988	June 9*		

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM		MALE AND FEMALE									THOUSAND						
		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION							
		Number	Per cent workforce†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
						Number	Per cent workforce†										
1984	Annual averages	3,038.4	11.4	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,886.1	10.9						1984	Annual averages		
1985		3,149.4	11.6	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,998.2	11.1						1985		Annual averages	
1986		3,161.3	11.6	101.6	..	3,059.6	3,055.1	11.2						1986			Annual averages
1987		2,826.9	10.3	71.4	..	2,755.5	2,755.6	10.0						1987				Annual averages
1986	June 12	3,103.5	11.4	105.3	97.8	2,998.2	3,083.1	11.3	7.6	0.4	279	2,759	65	1986	June 12 1986		
	July 10	3,150.2	11.5	99.8	121.8	3,050.4	3,083.8	11.3	0.7	4.3	369	2,716	66	1986	July 10		
	Aug 14	3,150.1	11.5	80.7	110.5	3,059.4	3,078.9	11.3	-4.9	1.1	309	2,776	65	1986	Aug 14		
	Sept 11	3,197.9	11.7	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,057.9	11.2	-21.0	-8.4	407	2,724	66	1986	Sept 11		
	Oct 9	3,106.5	11.4	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,035.4	11.1	-22.5	-16.1	342	2,699	66	1986	Oct 9		
	Nov 13	3,088.4	11.3	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,023.1	11.1	-12.3	-18.6	314	2,709	65	1986	Nov 13		
	Dec 11	3,100.4	11.4	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,993.3	11.0	-29.8	-21.5	282	2,751	67	1986	Dec 11		
1987	Jan 8	3,166.0	11.5	87.0	..	3,079.0	2,984.9	10.9	-8.4	-16.8	288	2,809	69	1987	Jan 8 1987		
	Feb 12	3,096.6	11.3	78.0	..	3,018.5	2,940.4	10.7	-44.5	-27.6	283	2,748	66	1987	Feb 12		
	Mar 12	3,016.5	11.0	70.6	..	2,945.9	2,911.9	10.6	-28.5	-27.1	253	2,698	65	1987	Mar 12		
	Apr 9	2,979.9	10.8	65.0	..	2,914.9	2,895.4	10.5	-16.5	-29.8	275	2,641	64	1987	Apr 9		
	May 14	2,860.3	10.4	72.8	..	2,787.5	2,824.8	10.3	-70.6	-38.5	237	2,561	62	1987	May 14		
	June 11	2,779.8	10.1	67.5	100.5	2,712.3	2,796.7	10.2	-28.1	-38.4	234	2,486	60	1987	June 11		
	July 9	2,778.5	10.1	62.2	125.8	2,716.3	2,747.9	10.0	-48.8	-49.2	325	2,395	58	1987	July 9		
	Aug 13	2,738.5	10.0	54.6	112.1	2,683.9	2,700.9	9.8	-47.0	-41.3	278	2,405	55	1987	Aug 13		
	Sept 10	2,740.2	10.0	89.2	..	2,651.1	2,648.5	9.6	-52.4	-49.4	344	2,343	54	1987	Sept 10		
	Oct 8	2,626.7	9.5	80.5	..	2,546.2	2,590.9	9.4	-57.6	-52.3	301	2,274	52	1987	Oct 8		
	Nov 12	2,564.6	9.3	67.2	..	2,497.4	2,530.1	9.2	-60.8	-56.9	274	2,242	49	1987	Nov 12		
	Dec 10	2,575.2	9.4	61.8	..	2,513.4	2,494.2	9.1	-35.9	-51.4	256	2,270	49	1987	Dec 10		
1988	Jan 14	2,600.4	9.5	61.1	..	2,539.3	2,446.3	8.9	-47.9	-48.2	261	2,289	49	1988	Jan 14 1988		
	Feb 11	2,545.9	9.3	55.9	..	2,490.0	2,415.4	8.8	-30.9	-38.2	254	2,245	46	1988	Feb 11		
	Mar 10	2,474.6	9.0	50.7	..	2,423.9	2,387.4	8.7	-28.0	-35.6	228	2,202	45	1988	Mar 10		
	Apr 14	2,417.7	8.8	55.0	..	2,362.7	2,336.5	8.5	-50.9	-36.6	247	2,126	44	1988	Apr 14		
	May 12	2,310.7	8.4	51.0	..	2,259.7	2,297.6	8.4	-38.9	-39.3	200	2,068	42	1988	May 12		
	June 9*	2,225.1	8.1	46.0	..	2,179.1	2,259.2	8.2	-38.4	-42.7	197	1,987	41	1988	June 9*		

* The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.
 † National and regional unemployment rates are now calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1987. See *Employment Gazette*, August 1988. The inclusion of trainees on work-related programmes in the base reduces the unemployment rate by some 0.1 percentage points on average.
 ‡ Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. Until 1987, a special supplementary count of those registering at Careers Offices was provided in June, July and August, the three main months affected. The change in benefit regulations from September 1988 and the associated expansion of YTS will mean that most people under 18 will no longer be able to claim Income Support and the special count would therefore no longer provide an indication of those likely to claim benefit in the autumn. This count has therefore been discontinued.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

UNITED KINGDOM		MALE AND FEMALE									THOUSAND						
		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION							
		Number	Per cent workforce†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
						Number	Per cent workforce†										
1984	Annual averages	3,159.8	11.6	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.7	11.0						1984	Annual averages		
1985		3,271.2	11.8	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.5	11.2						1985		Annual averages	
1986		3,289.1	11.7	104.0	..	3,185.1	3,180.4	11.4						1986			Annual averages
1987		2,953.4	10.7	73.4	..	2,880.0	2,880.0	10.2						1987				Annual averages
1986	June 12	3,229.4	11.5	107.3	100.8	3,122.1	3,208.8	11.5	8.7	1.4	289	2,874	67	1986	June 12 1986		
	July 10	3,279.6	11.7	101.6	125.1	3,178.0	3,210.3	11.5	1.5	5.1	381	2,832	67	1986	July 10		
	Aug 14	3,280.1	11.7	92.3	113.8	3,187.8	3,206.3	11.5	-4.0	2.1	318	2,896	67	1986	Aug 14		
	Sept 11	3,332.9	11.9	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,185.7	11.4	-20.6	-7.7	423	2,8					

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent work-force†	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
SOUTH EAST														
1984 } Annual averages	747.5	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.3	711.8	8.0			499.8	222.1
1985 } Annual averages	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.8	765.4	748.8	8.2			507.3	241.6
1986 } Annual averages	784.7	524.7	260.0	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	770.1	768.4	8.4			515.6	252.8
1987 } Annual averages	680.5	460.8	219.7	9.6	7.3	8.6	5.6	671.0	670.9	7.2			455.6	215.3
1987 June 11	669.4	455.4	214.0	8.9	7.2	8.5	5.5	660.5	681.3	7.3	-11.5	-11.6	462.1	219.2
July 9	670.8	454.0	216.9	8.5	7.2	8.4	5.5	662.4	688.0	7.2	-13.3	-13.5	454.9	213.1
Aug 13	665.6	447.6	218.1	7.6	7.2	8.3	5.6	658.0	654.3	7.0	-13.7	-12.8	447.1	207.2
Sept 10	653.3	440.7	212.6	10.4	7.0	8.2	5.4	642.9	639.8	6.9	-14.5	-13.8	438.6	201.2
Oct 8	624.5	423.4	201.1	10.6	6.7	7.9	5.1	614.0	623.4	6.7	-16.4	-14.9	427.9	195.5
Nov 12	603.1	410.3	192.8	9.1	6.5	7.6	4.9	594.0	603.9	6.5	-19.5	-16.8	414.1	189.8
Dec 10	603.5	411.8	191.7	8.5	6.5	7.6	4.9	595.0	590.8	6.4	-13.1	-16.3	403.7	187.1
1988 Jan 14	597.6	407.7	189.9	7.6	6.4	7.6	4.9	590.0	572.9	6.2	-17.9	-16.8	389.5	183.4
Feb 11	586.9	400.0	187.0	6.9	6.3	7.4	4.8	580.0	564.2	6.1	-8.7	-13.2	382.7	181.5
Mar 10	570.4	389.4	181.0	6.1	6.1	7.2	4.6	564.3	556.7	6.0	-7.5	-11.4	377.7	179.0
Apr 14	549.7	374.8	174.9	6.1	5.9	7.0	4.5	543.6	538.5	5.8	-18.2	-11.5	364.8	173.7
May 12	523.1	357.2	165.8	5.8	5.6	6.6	4.2	517.3	528.1	5.7	-10.4	-12.0	358.6	169.5
June 9*	501.6	342.6	159.0	5.3	5.4	6.4	4.1	496.3	516.2	5.6	-11.9	-13.5	351.1	165.1
GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)														
1984 } Annual averages	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.0	10.5	6.8	370.4	362.1	8.6			254.2	107.9
1985 } Annual averages	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.8	7.3	393.8	385.0	9.0			267.9	117.2
1986 } Annual averages	407.1	280.9	126.1	7.4	8.3	10.2	6.0	399.7	398.8	8.2			276.3	122.6
1987 } Annual averages	363.8	254.4	109.4	5.2	8.5	10.0	6.2	358.6	358.6	8.3			251.6	107.0
1987 June 11	361.4	254.0	107.4	4.9	8.4	10.0	6.1	356.4	362.9	8.4	-5.6	-4.9	254.2	108.7
July 9	362.9	253.8	109.1	4.8	8.4	10.0	6.2	358.1	357.3	8.3	-5.6	-5.4	251.3	106.0
Aug 13	361.2	251.5	109.7	4.4	8.4	9.9	6.3	356.8	351.0	8.2	-6.3	-5.8	247.8	103.2
Sept 10	355.5	248.1	107.4	5.4	8.3	9.7	6.1	350.1	344.7	8.0	-6.3	-6.1	244.0	100.7
Oct 8	341.3	239.4	101.9	5.6	7.9	9.4	5.8	335.7	338.4	7.9	-6.3	-6.3	239.5	98.9
Nov 12	330.7	232.6	98.2	5.1	7.7	9.1	5.6	325.6	331.0	7.7	-7.4	-6.7	234.1	96.9
Dec 10	332.2	233.9	98.3	4.9	7.7	9.2	5.6	327.3	326.2	7.6	-4.8	-6.2	230.4	95.8
1988 Jan 14	325.3	229.1	96.2	4.4	7.6	9.0	5.5	320.9	318.6	7.4	-7.6	-6.6	224.3	94.3
Feb 11	324.3	228.1	96.2	4.1	7.5	9.0	5.5	320.1	318.0	7.4	-0.6	-4.3	223.6	94.4
Mar 10	319.9	225.4	94.5	3.8	7.4	8.9	5.4	316.1	315.8	7.3	-2.2	-3.5	221.9	93.9
Apr 14	311.2	219.1	92.1	3.6	7.2	8.6	5.3	307.6	306.5	7.1	-9.3	-4.0	215.1	91.4
May 12	299.9	211.5	88.4	3.4	7.0	8.3	5.1	296.5	300.6	7.0	-5.9	-5.8	211.1	89.5
June 9*	290.8	205.0	85.8	3.2	6.8	8.0	4.9	287.6	293.6	6.8	-7.0	-7.4	206.1	87.5
EAST ANGLIA														
1984 } Annual averages	77.4	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.6	9.4	7.3	75.2	73.9	8.2			50.1	23.8
1985 } Annual averages	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.6	9.2	7.6	79.3	77.9	8.2			51.3	26.6
1986 } Annual averages	83.4	53.9	29.5	1.9	8.6	9.1	7.8	81.5	81.4	8.4			52.8	28.6
1987 } Annual averages	72.5	47.4	25.1	1.2	7.1	7.8	6.2	71.3	71.4	7.0			46.8	24.5
1987 June 11	71.3	46.9	24.4	1.1	7.0	7.7	6.0	70.2	72.9	7.2	-1.1	-1.4	48.0	24.9
July 9	70.0	45.6	24.4	1.0	6.9	7.5	6.0	69.0	71.3	7.0	-1.6	-1.6	46.9	24.4
Aug 13	68.3	44.2	24.1	0.9	6.7	7.3	5.9	67.4	69.8	6.9	-1.8	-1.5	46.0	23.8
Sept 10	67.2	43.4	23.8	1.4	6.6	7.1	5.8	65.8	68.1	6.7	-1.8	-1.7	44.9	23.2
Oct 8	64.2	41.5	22.7	1.4	6.3	6.8	5.6	62.8	65.7	6.5	-2.4	-2.0	43.2	22.5
Nov 12	62.3	40.3	22.0	1.1	6.1	6.6	5.4	61.2	62.7	6.2	-3.0	-2.4	41.0	21.7
Dec 10	63.1	41.1	22.0	1.0	6.2	6.7	5.4	62.1	61.3	6.0	-1.4	-2.3	39.9	21.4
1988 Jan 14	64.6	41.8	22.8	0.9	6.4	6.9	5.6	63.7	59.6	5.9	-1.7	-2.0	38.3	21.3
Feb 11	63.5	41.4	22.1	0.9	6.2	6.8	5.4	62.6	58.3	5.7	-1.3	-1.5	37.5	20.8
Mar 10	60.7	39.5	21.2	0.8	6.0	6.5	5.2	59.9	57.2	5.6	-1.1	-1.4	36.8	20.4
Apr 14	58.3	37.8	20.5	0.9	5.7	6.2	5.0	57.4	55.4	5.5	-1.8	-1.4	35.5	19.9
May 12	55.1	35.5	19.6	0.8	5.4	5.8	4.8	54.3	54.3	5.3	-1.1	-1.3	34.9	19.4
June 9*	50.9	32.8	18.1	0.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	50.2	52.8	5.2	-1.5	-1.5	34.0	18.8
SOUTH WEST														
1984 } Annual averages	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.8	8.2	188.7	184.6	9.3			121.9	62.7
1985 } Annual averages	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.0	11.0	8.7	200.4	196.1	9.6			127.6	68.4
1986 } Annual averages	205.7	131.6	74.2	4.2	10.0	10.8	8.6	201.6	201.1	9.8			129.0	72.1
1987 } Annual averages	178.9	115.0	63.9	2.7	8.6	9.4	7.3	176.3	176.3	8.4			113.5	62.7
1987 June 11	169.7	109.7	60.0	2.5	8.1	9.0	6.9	167.2	179.2	8.6	-1.6	-2.9	115.2	64.0
July 9	170.0	109.2	60.5	2.2	8.1	9.0	7.0	167.5	175.9	8.4	-3.3	-3.6	113.5	62.4
Aug 13	168.9	107.6	61.3	1.9	8.1	8.8	7.0	167.0	172.7	8.3	-3.2	-2.7	111.3	61.4
Sept 10	168.2	107.4	60.8	3.1	8.1	8.8	7.0	165.2	167.7	8.0	-5.0	-3.8	108.6	59.1
Oct 8	163.3	104.6	58.7	3.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	160.3	162.9	7.8	-4.8	-4.3	105.7	57.2
Nov 12	162.8	104.2	58.6	2.5	7.8	8.6	6.7	160.3	158.8	7.6	-4.1	-4.6	102.8	56.0
Dec 10	165.2	106.4	58.8	2.3	7.9	8.7	6.8	162.8	156.7	7.5	-2.1	-3.7	101.2	55.5
1988 Jan 14	167.6	107.7	59.9	2.2	8.0	8.8	6.9	165.5	154.2	7.4	-2.5	-2.9	99.0	55.2
Feb 11	163.3	104.8	58.5	2.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	161.3	151.8	7.3	-2.4	-2.3	97.2	54.6
Mar 10	156.0	100.1	55.8	1.8	7.5	8.2	6.4	154.2	148.8	7.1	-3.0	-2.6	95.2	53.6
Apr 14	148.9	95.8	53.1	1.9	7.1	7.9	6.1	147.1	145.3	7.0	-3.5	-3.0	92.6	52.7
May 12	139.7	89.9	49.8	1.7	6.7	7.4	5.7	138.0	142.8	6.8	-2.5	-3.0	91.1	51.7
June 9*	130.9	84.4	46.5	1.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	129.4	140.8	6.7	-2.0	-2.7	90.1	50.7

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent work-force†	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
WEST MIDLANDS														
1984 } Annual averages	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	13.6	15.6	10.5	332.6	329.3	13.0			233.9	95.3
1985 } Annual averages	349.7	243.1	106.6	12.1	13.6	15.5	10.6	337.6	334.1	13.0			234.5	99.6
1986 } Annual averages	346.7	238.6	108.0	11.7	13.3	15.2	10.4	334.9	334.6	12.8			232.1	102.5
1987 } Annual averages	305.9	211.1	94.8	7.7	11.6	13.3	9.0	297.6	297.6	11.3			206.7	90.9
1987 June 11	303.3	210.4	92.9	8.0	11.5	13.3	8.8	295.3	302.2	11.5	-3.6	-4.6	210.1	92.1
July 9	302.1	208.2	94.0	7.4	11.5	13.2	8.9	294.8	296.4	11.2	-5.8	-5.5	206.0	90.4
Aug 13	297.5	204.2	93.5	6.										

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent workforce†	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
NORTH														
1984	230.4	165.8	64.6	9.8	16.4	19.5	11.7	220.7	218.8	15.6			159.0	59.8
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	16.5	19.5	11.9	227.2	225.2	15.7			161.9	65.3
1986	234.9	167.3	67.6	9.4	16.1	19.3	11.5	225.6	225.4	15.4			161.8	63.6
1987	213.1	155.1	58.0	6.1	14.7	18.0	9.9	207.0	207.0	14.3			151.4	55.6
1987 June 11	210.8	154.6	56.2	5.7	14.5	17.9	9.5	205.2	210.1	14.5	-1.8	-2.0	154.2	55.9
July 9	208.8	151.9	56.8	5.2	14.4	17.6	9.7	203.6	206.3	14.2	-3.8	-3.3	151.3	55.0
Aug 13	204.9	148.0	56.9	4.6	14.1	17.2	9.7	200.2	203.3	14.0	-3.0	-2.9	148.6	54.7
Sept 10	211.2	151.7	59.5	9.4	14.5	17.6	10.1	201.8	200.9	13.8	-2.4	-3.1	147.3	53.6
Oct 8	201.8	146.4	55.4	7.4	13.9	17.0	9.4	194.4	197.5	13.6	-3.4	-2.9	144.8	52.7
Nov 12	198.1	144.4	53.7	6.1	13.6	16.7	9.1	192.0	193.5	13.3	-4.0	-3.3	142.0	51.5
Dec 10	198.0	144.7	53.3	5.4	13.6	16.8	9.1	192.6	191.4	13.2	-2.1	-3.2	140.3	51.1
1988 Jan 14	200.9	146.4	54.5	4.9	13.8	17.0	9.3	196.0	188.5	13.0	-2.9	-3.0	137.5	51.0
Feb 11	196.6	142.9	53.8	4.5	13.5	16.6	9.1	192.1	187.6	12.9	-0.9	-2.0	136.4	51.2
Mar 10	192.9	140.4	52.5	4.1	13.3	16.3	8.9	188.7	186.6	12.9	-1.0	-1.6	135.6	51.0
Apr 14	190.8	139.0	51.7	5.2	13.1	16.1	8.8	185.6	183.2	12.6	-3.4	-1.8	133.2	50.0
May 12	183.3	133.6	49.7	4.8	12.6	15.5	8.4	178.5	180.4	12.4	-2.4	-2.4	131.2	49.2
June 9*	178.9	130.6	48.3	4.4	12.3	15.1	8.2	174.5	179.2	12.3	-1.2	-2.5	130.8	48.4
WALES														
1984	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	14.2	16.5	10.7	166.6	164.7	13.5			118.2	46.6
1985	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	14.8	17.0	11.2	173.8	171.9	14.1			122.6	49.3
1986	179.0	126.1	52.9	6.2	14.7	16.9	11.3	172.9	172.7	14.2			122.4	50.3
1987	157.0	111.8	45.2	4.2	13.1	15.6	9.5	152.8	152.7	12.8			109.2	49.5
1987 June 11	151.5	108.3	43.1	4.1	12.7	15.1	9.0	147.4	154.1	12.9	-1.3	-1.7	109.9	44.2
July 9	152.1	108.1	44.0	3.6	12.7	15.1	9.2	148.5	152.3	12.7	-1.8	-2.1	108.9	43.4
Aug 13	150.5	106.6	43.9	3.2	12.6	14.9	9.2	147.3	150.8	12.6	-2.3	-1.8	108.2	42.6
Sept 10	155.0	109.4	45.6	6.3	13.0	15.3	9.5	148.7	148.5	12.4	-3.2	-2.4	107.0	41.5
Oct 8	148.1	105.4	42.6	5.1	12.4	14.7	8.9	142.9	145.2	12.2	-3.3	-2.9	104.7	40.5
Nov 12	145.5	104.2	41.3	4.0	12.2	14.5	8.6	141.5	142.4	11.9	-2.8	-3.1	102.7	39.7
Dec 10	146.1	104.7	41.4	3.6	12.2	14.6	8.6	142.5	140.2	11.7	-2.2	-2.8	100.9	39.3
1988 Jan 14	148.5	106.1	42.3	3.5	12.4	14.8	8.8	145.0	138.0	11.5	-2.2	-2.4	98.8	39.2
Feb 11*	145.5	103.6	41.8	3.1	12.2	14.5	8.7	142.4	136.8	11.4	-1.2	-1.9	97.4	39.4
Mar 10	141.4	101.1	40.4	2.8	11.8	14.1	8.4	138.6	136.0	11.4	-0.8	-1.4	96.9	39.1
Apr 14	140.1	100.2	39.9	3.8	11.7	14.0	8.3	136.2	134.5	11.3	-1.5	-1.2	95.9	38.6
May 12	133.0	95.2	37.8	3.3	11.1	13.3	7.9	129.6	132.1	11.1	-2.4	-1.6	94.2	37.9
June 9*	127.1	91.1	36.0	2.9	10.6	12.7	7.5	124.2	130.6	10.9	-1.5	-1.8	93.1	37.5
SCOTLAND														
1984	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	13.9	16.2	10.5	323.2	319.0	13.0			221.9	97.1
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	14.1	16.6	10.6	335.7	331.2	13.3			230.4	100.8
1986	359.8	248.1	111.8	17.9	14.4	16.9	10.9	341.9	341.5	13.7			237.1	104.4
1987	345.8	241.9	103.8	15.2	13.9	16.8	10.0	330.6	330.6	13.3			233.0	97.6
1987 June 11	340.3	239.6	100.7	13.4	13.7	16.6	9.7	326.9	333.9	13.5	-2.8	-4.8	235.5	98.4
July 9	342.8	237.7	105.1	12.7	13.8	16.5	10.1	330.1	330.7	13.3	-2.8	-4.9	232.9	97.8
Aug 13	336.1	232.7	103.4	11.2	13.5	16.1	9.9	324.8	326.2	13.1	-4.5	-3.4	229.4	96.8
Sept 10	332.7	228.1	100.6	17.3	13.4	16.1	9.7	315.4	320.3	12.9	-5.9	-4.4	226.4	93.9
Oct 8	325.5	228.2	97.2	15.5	13.1	15.8	9.4	310.0	315.5	12.7	-4.8	-5.1	223.2	92.3
Nov 12	321.5	225.8	95.7	13.1	12.9	15.6	9.2	308.4	311.3	12.5	-4.2	-5.0	220.2	91.1
Dec 10	324.0	228.2	95.8	12.3	13.1	15.8	9.2	311.7	308.7	12.4	-2.6	-3.9	218.2	90.5
1988 Jan 14	333.7	234.3	99.4	15.7	13.4	16.2	9.6	318.0	306.2	12.3	-2.5	-3.1	216.0	90.2
Feb 11	326.0	228.5	97.5	14.5	13.1	15.8	9.4	311.5	303.4	12.2	-2.8	-2.6	213.5	89.9
Mar 10	316.3	222.0	94.4	13.3	12.7	15.4	9.1	303.1	300.1	12.1	-3.3	-2.9	211.6	88.5
Apr 14	309.1	218.2	90.9	11.8	12.5	15.1	8.7	297.3	294.9	12.9	-5.2	-3.8	208.4	86.5
May 12	296.8	210.4	86.4	10.8	12.0	14.6	8.3	286.1	291.1	11.7	-3.8	-4.1	206.0	85.1
June 9*	288.8	204.4	84.4	9.9	11.6	14.2	8.1	278.9	286.0	11.5	-5.1	-4.7	202.6	83.4
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	17.5	20.7	12.4	118.1	112.6	16.2			82.3	30.3
1985	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	17.4	20.7	12.3	119.4	115.2	16.4			84.0	31.2
1986	127.8	92.9	34.9	2.4	18.3	22.0	12.7	125.4	125.3	17.9			91.4	33.9
1987	126.5	92.0	34.5	2.1	18.2	21.9	12.5	124.4	124.4	17.9			90.7	33.7
1987 June 11	125.6	91.5	34.1	1.9	18.0	21.8	12.4	123.7	125.5	18.0	-0.6	—	91.4	34.1
July 9	127.9	92.0	35.9	1.7	18.4	21.9	13.0	126.2	125.2	18.0	-0.3	-0.3	91.2	34.0
Aug 13	127.3	91.3	36.0	1.6	18.3	21.7	13.1	125.7	124.6	17.9	-0.6	-0.5	90.7	33.9
Sept 10	130.0	92.9	37.0	3.3	18.7	22.1	13.4	126.7	123.7	17.8	-0.9	-0.6	90.2	33.5
Oct 8	124.7	90.2	34.5	2.8	17.9	21.5	12.5	121.9	122.7	17.6	-1.0	-0.8	89.7	33.0
Nov 12	121.0	88.6	32.4	2.2	17.4	21.1	11.8	118.9	120.7	17.4	-2.0	-1.3	88.6	32.1
Dec 10	120.6	88.8	31.8	1.9	17.3	21.1	11.5	118.7	119.7	17.2	-1.0	-1.3	87.7	32.0
1988 Jan 14	121.8	89.4	32.3	1.7	17.5	21.3	11.7	120.0	118.4	17.0	-1.3	-1.4	86.6	31.8
Feb 11	119.6	88.1	31.5	1.5	17.2	21.0	11.4	118.0	117.2	16.8	-1.2	-1.2	85.6	31.6
Mar 10	117.5	86.5	31.0	1.4	16.9	20.6	11.3	116.1	116.6	16.8	-0.6	-1.0	84.9	31.7
Apr 14	118.3	86.8	31.5	1.9	17.0	20.7	11.4	116.3	116.6	16.8	0.0	-0.6	85.0	31.6
May 12	116.2	85.2	30.9	1.6	16.7	20.3	11.2	114.5	116.6	16.8	0.0	-0.2	84.9	31.7
June 9*	115.6	84.3	31.3	1.4	16.6	20.1	11.4	114.2	116.1	16.7	-0.5	-0.2	84.6	31.5

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at June 9, 1988

Region	Male		All	Rate	†per cent employees and unemployed	Male		All	Rate	†per cent employees and unemployed
	Female	All				Female	All			
ASSISTED REGIONS‡										
South West										
Development Areas	6,038	2,957	8,995	14.4		Carlisle	2,670	1,573	4,243	7.5
Intermediate Areas	13,035	6,862	19,897	10.9		Castleford and Pontefract	5,361	2,066	7,427	13.8
Unassisted	65,277	36,706	101,983	6.7		Chard	323	199	522	6.0
All	84,350	46,525	130,875	7.4		Chelmsford and Braintree	2,435	1,763	4,198	4.2
West Midlands										
Development Areas	133,347	58,084	191,431	11.4		Cheriton	6,860	2,567	9,427	12.2
Intermediate Areas	29,207	16,809	46,016	6.8		Chippenham	1,373	760	2,133	3.6
Unassisted	162,554	74,893	237,447	10.1		Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	950	654	1,604	5.6
All	162,554	74,893								

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡] and in travel-to-work areas* at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	‡ per cent employees and unemployed					‡ per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	1,474	764	2,238	9.4	Wolverhampton	13,430	5,388	18,818	13.3
Newbury	681	409	1,090	3.1	Woodbridge and Leiston	461	299	760	4.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	37,021	13,179	50,200	13.2	Worcester	2,582	1,427	4,009	6.4
Newmarket	690	622	1,312	5.0	Workington	2,115	1,170	3,285	12.0
Newquay	648	366	1,014	11.4	Worksop	2,345	917	3,262	12.9
Newton Abbot	1,055	710	1,765	7.7	Worthing	2,024	1,090	3,114	4.3
Northallerton	431	269	700	4.4	Yeovil	1,320	1,014	2,334	5.6
Northampton	3,697	2,122	5,819	5.3	York	4,480	2,301	6,781	8.0
Northwich	2,833	1,472	4,305	9.3					
Norwich	6,190	3,069	9,259	6.5					
Nottingham	24,520	9,414	33,934	10.1	Wales				
Okehampton	214	155	369	7.9	Llandello	2,454	818	3,272	19.4
Oldham	6,004	2,756	8,760	11.6	Aberdare	668	357	1,025	8.8
Oswestry	691	375	1,066	7.6	Aberystwyth	2,714	1,035	3,749	14.5
Oxford	4,236	2,103	6,339	3.5	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,783	1,316	5,099	15.4
					Bienau Gwent and Abergavenny	313	179	492	6.9
					Brecon				
Pendle	1,956	1,127	3,083	10.3	Bridgend	4,588	1,799	6,387	12.6
Penrith	404	308	712	5.0	Cardiff	15,279	5,320	20,599	10.5
Penzance and St. Ives	1,699	761	2,460	14.4	Cardigan	901	419	1,320	20.3
Peterborough	4,937	2,275	7,212	7.3	Cardarvan	967	434	1,401	7.8
Pickering and Helmsley	199	127	326	5.3	Carmanthen	2,274	1,096	3,370	11.4
					Conwy and Colwyn				
Plymouth	9,908	4,960	14,868	11.3	Denbigh	577	301	878	8.5
Poole	2,162	1,105	3,267	5.5	Dolgellau and Barmouth	324	147	471	10.2
Portsmouth	8,070	3,894	11,964	7.7	Fishguard	321	157	478	16.8
Preston	8,392	4,190	12,582	8.6	Haverfordwest	1,902	934	2,836	15.5
Reading	3,392	1,534	4,926	3.3	Holyhead	2,080	998	3,078	18.4
Redruth and Camborne	2,120	927	3,047	15.6	Lampeter and Aberaeron	581	236	817	14.6
Retford	1,454	722	2,176	10.1	Llandello	226	118	344	10.8
Richmondshire	530	497	1,027	8.5	Llandrindod Wells	401	256	657	8.5
Ripon	332	232	564	5.7	Llanelli	3,077	1,283	4,360	14.1
Rochdale	5,040	2,323	7,363	11.6	Machynlleth	219	121	340	9.7
Rotherham and Mexborough	13,907	4,878	18,785	18.2	Merthyr and Rhymney	5,945	1,874	7,819	16.0
Rugby and Daventry	1,777	1,452	3,229	6.3	Monmouth	240	154	394	11.4
Salisbury	1,108	831	1,939	4.6	Neath and Port Talbot	3,851	1,368	5,219	12.9
Scarborough and Filey	1,897	817	2,714	8.7	Newport	6,290	2,740	9,030	11.3
Scunthorpe	4,537	1,955	6,492	12.1	Newtown	416	290	706	8.3
Settle	138	122	260	4.6	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,013	1,393	4,406	12.0
Shaftesbury	419	282	701	4.6	Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,351	2,107	8,458	14.4
Sheffield	25,981	10,685	36,666	12.9	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	375	198	573	8.9
Shrewsbury	1,861	1,097	2,958	6.4	Pwllheli	414	221	635	13.5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,225	1,305	3,530	8.8	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	5,609	2,528	8,137	12.0
Skegness	1,095	407	1,502	13.1	South Pembrokeshire	1,546	562	2,108	17.9
Skipton	368	237	605	5.3	Swansea	9,484	3,299	12,783	13.4
Sleaford	520	322	842	7.5	Walspool	341	239	580	7.8
Slough	4,019	2,074	6,093	3.6	Wrexham	3,577	1,718	5,295	11.5
South Molton	163	111	274	7.8					
					Scotland				
South Tyneside	8,897	2,984	11,881	20.6	Aberdeen	7,045	3,446	10,491	6.2
Southampton	8,730	3,836	12,566	6.8	Alloa	1,935	803	2,738	16.9
Southend	12,323	6,433	18,756	7.4	Annan	571	370	941	11.2
Spalding and Holbeach	898	613	1,511	6.3	Arbroath	951	509	1,460	17.6
St. Austell	1,411	841	2,252	10.5	Ayr	3,613	1,566	5,179	12.3
Stafford	2,648	1,627	4,275	6.2	Badenoch	261	138	399	11.3
Stafford	585	417	1,002	5.7	Banff	559	286	845	9.6
Stockton-on-Tees	8,429	3,014	11,443	14.7	Bathgate	4,869	2,085	6,954	14.2
Stoke	10,725	5,532	16,257	7.7	Berwickshire	385	222	607	12.1
Stroud	1,234	884	2,118	5.9	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	666	339	1,005	9.7
Sudbury	573	388	961	6.2	Brechin and Montrose	884	564	1,448	11.7
Sunderland	22,392	7,521	29,913	17.2	Buckie	278	237	515	15.5
Swindon	3,699	2,185	5,884	6.1	Campbelltown	398	198	596	12.6
Taunton	1,612	886	2,498	6.1	Crief	237	140	377	11.0
Telford and Bridgnorth	5,114	2,620	7,734	11.9	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,854	944	3,798	25.4
Thanet	3,554	1,596	5,150	12.6	Dumbarton	2,996	1,719	4,715	17.2
Theftord	901	614	1,515	6.0	Dumfries	1,301	742	2,043	8.5
Thirsk	213	136	349	8.5	Dundee	8,739	3,877	12,616	13.2
Tiverton	405	269	674	6.3	Dunfermline	4,606	2,108	6,714	12.8
Torbay	3,414	1,603	5,017	12.2	Dunoon and Bute	773	398	1,171	15.1
Torrington	259	154	413	9.1	Edinburgh	20,883	8,317	29,200	9.8
Totnes	363	240	603	7.8	Elgin	931	669	1,600	10.1
Trowbridge and Frome	1,520	1,076	2,596	5.6	Falkirk	5,267	2,702	7,969	13.3
Truro	1,156	646	1,802	7.9	Forfar	619	347	966	9.6
Tunbridge Wells	1,578	847	2,425	2.7	Forres	363	247	610	19.9
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	357	274	631	5.0	Fraserburgh	464	219	683	9.8
Wakefield and Dewsbury	9,664	3,723	13,387	11.8	Galashiels	435	202	637	4.2
Walsall	12,627	5,193	17,820	11.3	Girvan	424	228	652	20.9
Wareham and Swanage	293	176	469	4.8	Glasgow	68,653	24,760	93,413	15.0
Warminster	221	191	412	6.4	Greenock	6,519	2,106	8,625	18.6
Warrington	4,521	2,196	6,717	9.2	Haddington	723	389	1,112	8.1
Warwick	2,645	1,827	4,472	5.4	Hawick	461	194	655	8.1
Watford and Luton	10,902	5,265	16,167	4.9	Huntly	214	116	330	8.7
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,706	1,105	2,811	6.2	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,738	650	2,388	17.7
Wells	783	556	1,339	5.7	Inverness	2,966	1,188	4,154	10.0
Weston-super-Mare	2,322	1,361	3,683	9.4	Irvine	6,726	2,520	9,246	19.3
Whitby	699	295	994	14.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	314	174	488	11.6
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	781	471	1,252	8.5	Keith	341	195	536	12.1
Whitehaven	1,873	998	2,871	8.7	Kelso and Jedburgh	277	126	403	7.8
Widnes and Runcom	5,967	2,364	8,331	15.2	Kilmarnock	3,193	1,299	4,492	14.7
Wigan and St. Helens	18,506	7,795	26,301	14.8	Kirkcaldy	6,865	3,047	9,912	15.5
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,346	748	2,094	2.5	Lanarkshire	18,592	7,148	25,740	16.4
Windsor	151	105	256	3.6	Lochaber	697	330	1,027	12.2
Wirral and Chester	20,816	8,172	28,988	14.7	Lockerbie	238	150	388	9.7
Wisbech	1,242	583	1,825	9.5	Newton Stewart	339	188	527	15.9

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡] and in travel-to-work areas* at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	‡ per cent employees and unemployed					‡ per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	907	605	1,512	9.0	Northern Ireland				
Oban	447	295	742	8.9	Ballymena	2,135	982	3,117	12.7
Orkney Islands	507	249	756	11.2	Belfast	40,652	16,417	57,069	16.5
Peebles	267	154	421	9.3	Coleraine	5,051	1,687	6,738	21.2
Perth	1,697	854	2,551	8.9	Cookstown	1,797	643	2,440	29.5
					Craigavon	7,231	3,064	10,295	17.1
Peterhead	903	526	1,429	11.8	Dungannon	2,823	976	3,799	25.9
Shetland Islands	374	257	631	6.4	Enniskillen	2,958	969	3,927	21.9
Skye and Wester Ross	518	245	763	14.7	Londonderry	9,403	2,460	11,863	26.2
Stewartry	418	336	754	9.7	Magherafelt	1,920	720	2,640	25.5
Stirling	2,408	1,184	3,592	10.8	Newry	5,153	1,887	7,040	27.5
Stranraer	788	404	1,192	16.8	Omagh	2,417	867	3,284	20.3
Sutherland	453	174	627	14.8	Strabane	2,808	620	3,428	30.6
Thurso	475	242	717	10.3					
Western Isles									

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1987 Apr	127.3	270.3	628.3	771.8	495.2	441.3	298.4	74.5	3,107.1
July	116.3	247.6	611.5	711.8	458.2	413.5	280.4	67.1	2,906.5
Oct	134.8	239.6	544.2	667.7	431.4	397.0	275.2	61.4	2,751.4
1988 Jan	119.4	229.6	544.3	673.3	434.8	392.8	270.6	57.4	2,722.2
Apr	106.0	202.0	495.7	633.1	411.5	375.5	260.0	52.2	2,536.0
Proportion of number unemployed									
1987 Apr	4.1	8.7	20.2	24.8	15.9	14.2	9.6	2.4	100.0
July	4.0	8.5	21.0	24.5	15.8	14.2	9.6	2.3	100.0
Oct	4.9	8.7	19.8	24.3	15.7	14.4	10.0	2.2	100.0
1988 Jan	4.4	8.4	20.0	24.7	16.0	14.4	9.9	2.1	100.0
Apr	4.2	8.0	19.5	25.0	16.2	14.8	10.3	2.1	100.0
MALE									
1987 Apr	72.5	159.7	407.5	531.6	372.1	318.7	223.1	73.0	2,158.2
July	66.6	145.8	390.8	491.2	342.2	297.0	209.1	65.8	2,008.5
Oct	76.8	139.5	351.8	462.7	322.6	284.7	205.2	60.3	1,903.6
1988 Jan	67.1	135.4	354.7	470.0	325.9	281.6	201.8	56.5	1,892.7
Apr	59.8	119.6	324.4	441.5	307.9	268.1	193.2	51.1	1,765.7
Proportion of number unemployed									
1987 Apr	3.4	7.4	18.9	24.6	17.2	14.8	10.3	3.4	100.0
July	3.3	7.3	19.5	24.5	17.0	14.8	10.4	3.3	100.0
Oct	4.0	7.3	18.5	24.3	16.9	15.0	10.8	3.2	100.0
1988 Jan	3.5	7.2	18.7	24.8	17.2	14.9	10.7	3.0	100.0
Apr	3.4	6.8	18.4	25.0	17.4	15.2	10.9	2.9	100.0
FEMALE									
1987 Apr	54.9	110.6	220.8	240.2	123.1	122.6	75.2	1.4	948.9
July	49.7	101.7	220.7	220.6	116.1	116.5	71.3	1.4	898.0
Oct	58.1	100.1	192.4	205.0	108.8	112.3	70.0	1.1	847.8
1988 Jan	52.4	94.3	189.6	203.3	108.9	111.2	68.9	0.9	829.5
Apr	46.2	82.4	171.3	191.6	103.6	107.3	66.7	1.1	770.3
Proportion of number unemployed									
1987 Apr	5.8	11.7	23.3	25.3	13.0	12.9	7.9	0.2	100.0
July	5.5	11.3	24.6	24.6	12.9	13.0	7.9	0.2	100.0
Oct	6.9	11.8	22.7	24.2	12.8	13.2	8.3	0.1	100.0
1988 Jan	6.3	11.4	22.9	24.5	13.1	13.4	8.3	0.1	100.0
Apr	6.0	10.7	22.2	24.9	13.5	13.9	8.7	0.1	100.0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								
1987 Apr	165.0	120.3	207.1	232.5	455.5	631.6	1,295.1	3,107.1
July	203.2	135.0	188.8	191.1	405.7	544.4	1,238.3	2,906.5
Oct	170.4	141.8	251.6	202.0	370.2	443.1	1,172.2	2,751.4
1988 Jan	178.9	91.3	209.4	235.3	460.1	446.5	1,100.6	2,722.2
Apr	136.0	120.5	183.0	197.0	386.7	483.6	1,029.2	2,536.0
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 Apr	5.3	3.9	6.7	7.5	14.7	20.3	41.7	100.0
July	7.0	4.6	6.5	6.6	14.0	18.7	42.6	100.0
Oct	6.2	5.2	9.1	7.3	13.5	16.1	42.6	100.0
1988 Jan	6.6	3.4	7.7	8.6	16.9	16.4	40.4	100.0
Apr	5.4	4.8	7.2	7.8	15.2	19.1	40.6	100.0
MALE								
1987 Apr	107.0	78.9	135.2	151.0	300.3	397.2	988.7	2,158.2
July	122.0	84.6	120.8	122.0	263.2	349.0	946.8	2,008.5
Oct	109.2	88.8	156.7	129.0	235.0	289.6	895.4	1,903.6
1988 Jan	108.6	58.6	140.2	155.0	295.6	288.3	846.3	1,892.7
Apr	87.2	80.0	119.5	125.9	250.2	310.6	792.2	1,765.7
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 Apr	5.0	3.7	6.3	7.0	13.9	18.4	45.8	100.0
July	6.1	4.2	6.0	6.1	13.1	17.4	47.1	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.7	8.2	6.8	12.3	15.2	47.0	100.0
1988 Jan	5.7	3.1	7.4	8.2	15.6	15.2	44.7	100.0
Apr	4.9	4.5	6.8	7.1	14.2	17.6	44.9	100.0
FEMALE								
1987 Apr	58.0	41.4	71.9	81.5	155.3	234.4	306.4	948.9
July	81.1	50.4	68.0	69.1	142.4	195.4	291.4	898.0
Oct	61.2	53.1	94.9	72.9	135.2	153.6	276.9	847.8
1988 Jan	70.3	32.7	69.2	80.3	164.5	158.2	254.3	829.5
Apr	48.7	40.5	63.5	71.0	136.5	173.0	237.0	770.3
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 Apr	6.1	4.4	7.6	8.6	16.4	24.7	32.3	100.0
July	9.0	5.6	7.6	7.7	15.9	21.8	32.4	100.0
Oct	7.2	6.3	11.2	8.6	15.9	18.1	32.7	100.0
1988 Jan	8.5	3.9	8.3	9.7	19.8	19.1	30.7	100.0
Apr	6.3	5.3	8.2	9.2	17.7	22.5	30.8	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate	
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	9,015	4,468	13,483	5.7	5,588	3,107	8,695	3.1	
Luton	4,704	1,829	6,533		593	376	969		
Mid Bedfordshire	836	674	1,510		1,219	676	1,895		
North Bedfordshire	2,222	1,163	3,385		791	416	1,207		
South Bedfordshire	1,253	802	2,055		699	350	1,049		
Berkshire	7,627	3,761	11,388	3.4	551	311	862		
Bracknell	833	512	1,345		716	435	1,151		
Newbury	868	521	1,389		1,019	543	1,562		
Reading	2,419	848	3,267						
Slough	1,818	866	2,684						
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,031	515	1,546						
Wokingham	658	499	1,157						
Buckinghamshire	6,420	3,598	10,018	3.8	205,020	85,756	290,776	7.6	
Aylesbury Vale	1,075	763	1,838		Barking and Dagenham	3,644	1,483	5,127	
Chiltern	471	311	782		Barnet	5,044	2,596	7,640	
Milton Keynes	3,041	1,575	4,616		Bexley	3,437	1,949	5,386	
South Buckinghamshire	472	243	715		Brent	9,428	4,061	13,489	
Wycombe	1,361	706	2,067		Bromley	4,102	1,982	6,084	
East Sussex	11,874	6,013	17,887	6.6	Camden	7,992	3,353	11,345	
Brighton	4,756	2,128	6,884		City of London	63	27	90	
Eastbourne	1,149	588	1,737		City of Westminster	6,469	2,647	9,116	
Hastings	1,727	777	2,504		Croydon	5,891	2,894	8,785	
Hove	1,846	970	2,816		Ealing	6,877	3,271	10,148	
Lewes	896	614	1,510		Enfield	5,443	2,577	8,020	
Rother	747	419	1,166		Greenwich	7,474	3,213	10,687	
Wealden	753	517	1,270		Hackney	12,109	4,313	16,422	
Essex	22,525	12,644	35,169	6.4	Hammersmith and Fulham	6,806	2,734	9,540	
Basilston	3,167	1,770	4,937		Haringey	9,799	4,177	13,976	
Brintree	1,114	809	1,923		Harrow	2,918	1,582	4,500	
Brinkwood	669	332	1,001		Havering	3,456	1,894	5,350	
Castle Point	1,123	664	1,787		Hillingdon	2,853	1,562	4,415	
Chelmsford	1,340	1,012	2,352		Hounslow	3,877	1,979	5,856	
Colchester	2,071	1,373	3,444		Islington	9,224	3,687	12,911	
Epping Forest	1,435	803	2,238		Kensington and Chelsea	4,695	2,096	6,791	
Harlow	1,391	729	2,120		Kingston-upon-Thames	1,466	755	2,221	
Maldon	522	338	860		Lambeth	13,942	5,216	19,158	
Rochford	740	423	1,163		Lewisham	10,128	3,861	13,989	
Southend-on-Sea	3,396	1,462	4,858		Merton	2,818	1,246	4,064	
Tandridge	2,294	1,159	3,453		Newham	9,570	3,435	13,005	
Thurrock	2,867	1,525	4,392		Redbridge	4,174	2,058	6,232	
Uttlesford	396	245	641		Richmond-upon-Thames	2,037	1,067	3,104	
Hampshire	23,896	12,374	36,270	5.6	Southwark	12,578	4,317	16,895	
Basingstoke and Deane	1,120	606	1,726		Sutton	1,932	987	2,919	
East Hampshire	709	523	1,232		Tower Hamlets	10,362	2,858	13,220	
Eastleigh	1,078	671	1,749		Waltham Forest	6,669	2,682	9,351	
Fareham	1,062	813	1,875		Wandsworth	7,743	3,197	10,940	
Gosport	1,280	962	2,242		EAST ANGLIA				
Hart	413	321	734		Cambridgeshire	9,405	4,952	14,357	4.9
Havant	2,449	1,097	3,546		Cambridge	1,579	716	2,295	
New Forest	1,877	1,001	2,878		East Cambridgeshire	446	326	772	
Portsmouth	5,064	2,372	7,436		Fenland	1,552	804	2,356	
Rushmoor	773	521	1,294		Huntingdon	1,196	1,001	2,197	
Southampton	6,390	2,582	8,972		Peterborough	4,038	1,650	5,688	
Test Valley	880	507	1,387		South Cambridgeshire	594	455	1,049	
Winchester	801	398	1,199		Norfolk	14,809	7,751		

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire	7,886	4,574	12,460	5.8	Nottinghamshire	34,925	13,132	48,057	10.4
Cheltenham	1,774	808	2,582		Ashfield	3,924	1,244	5,168	
Cotswold	538	406	944		Bassetlaw	3,520	1,548	5,068	
Forest of Dean	1,176	810	1,986		Broxtowe	2,278	1,050	3,328	
Gloucester	2,165	1,026	3,191		Gedling	2,428	1,152	3,580	
Stroud	1,255	909	2,164		Mansfield	4,192	1,384	5,576	
Tewkesbury	978	615	1,593		Newark	2,967	1,235	4,202	
					Nottingham	13,916	4,646	18,562	
Somerset	6,401	4,266	10,667	6.4	Rushcliffe	1,700	873	2,573	
Mendip	1,159	856	2,015						
Sedgemoor	1,579	1,041	2,620		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Taunton Deane	1,530	842	2,372		Humberside	30,013	12,378	42,391	12.0
West Somerset	510	303	813		Beverley	1,620	1,027	2,647	
Yeovil	1,623	1,224	2,847		Boothferry	1,554	798	2,352	
					Cleethorpes	2,336	1,046	3,382	
Wiltshire	7,346	4,883	12,229	5.5	East Yorkshire	1,638	881	2,519	
Kennet	590	460	1,050		Glanford	1,475	828	2,303	
North Wiltshire	1,224	904	2,128		Great Grimsby	4,338	1,488	5,826	
Salisbury	1,077	782	1,859		Holderness	937	553	1,490	
Thamesdown	3,138	1,796	4,934		Kingston-upon-Hull	13,343	4,780	18,123	
West Wiltshire	1,317	941	2,258		Scunthorpe	2,772	977	3,749	
WEST MIDLANDS					North Yorkshire	12,112	6,678	18,790	7.2
Hereford and Worcester	12,071	7,152	19,223	7.5	Craven	569	415	984	
Bromsgrove	1,785	1,044	2,829		Hambledon	1,029	619	1,648	
Hereford	1,136	679	1,815		Harrrogate	1,696	1,013	2,709	
Leominster	525	307	832		Richmondshire	539	501	1,040	
Malvern Hills	1,258	642	1,900		Ryedale	950	631	1,581	
Redditch	1,710	1,017	2,727		Scarborough	2,566	1,103	3,669	
South Herefordshire	701	450	1,151		Selby	1,565	1,026	2,591	
Worcester	1,823	900	2,723		York	3,198	1,370	4,568	
Wychavon	1,175	872	2,047						
Wyre Forest	1,958	1,241	3,199		South Yorkshire	59,568	22,853	82,421	14.9
					Barnsley	10,889	3,507	14,396	
Shropshire	8,946	4,846	13,792	9.2	Doncaster	13,231	5,337	18,568	
Bridgnorth	769	537	1,306		Rotherham	11,401	4,278	15,679	
North Shropshire	853	543	1,396		Sheffield	24,047	9,731	33,778	
Oswestry	607	313	920						
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,829	983	2,812		West Yorkshire	63,164	27,086	90,250	9.9
South Shropshire	580	331	911		Bradford	15,595	6,349	21,944	
The Wrekin	4,468	2,139	6,607		Calderdale	4,526	2,461	6,987	
					Kirklees	9,621	4,602	14,223	
Staffordshire	23,439	12,696	36,135	8.4	Leeds	21,575	9,134	30,710	
Cannock Chase	2,496	1,347	3,843		Wakefield	11,846	4,540	16,386	
East Staffordshire	2,165	1,229	3,394						
Lichfield	1,549	1,013	2,562		NORTH WEST				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,504	1,392	3,896		Cheshire	24,313	11,761	36,074	9.6
South Staffordshire	2,323	1,305	3,628		Chester	3,362	1,487	4,849	
Stafford	1,974	1,202	3,176		Congleton	1,047	778	1,825	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,206	908	2,114		Crewe and Nantwich	2,135	1,322	3,457	
Stoke-on-Trent	7,044	3,190	10,234		Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,851	1,201	4,052	
Tamworth	2,178	1,110	3,288		Halton	5,718	2,184	7,902	
					Macclesfield	2,054	1,148	3,202	
Warwickshire	8,874	5,653	14,527	7.1	Vale Royal	2,625	1,445	4,070	
North Warwickshire	1,190	790	1,980		Warrington	4,521	2,196	6,717	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,219	1,648	4,867						
Rugby	1,376	1,035	2,411		Lancashire	37,720	17,392	55,112	10.3
Stratford-on-Avon	1,120	841	1,961		Blackburn	4,846	1,802	6,648	
Warwick	1,969	1,339	3,308		Blackpool	5,906	2,286	8,192	
					Burnley	2,837	1,214	4,051	
West Midlands	109,224	44,546	153,770	11.7	Chorley	1,741	1,093	2,834	
Birmingham	48,695	18,561	67,256		Fylde	1,130	596	1,726	
Coventry	12,098	5,474	17,572		Hyndburn	1,805	998	2,803	
Dudley	9,014	4,363	13,377		Lancaster	3,808	1,715	5,523	
Sandwell	12,917	5,284	18,201		Pendle	1,956	1,127	3,083	
Solihull	4,846	2,633	7,479		Preston	4,679	1,818	6,497	
Walsall	9,733	3,657	13,390		Ribble Valley	400	358	758	
Wolverhampton	11,921	4,574	16,495		Rossendale	1,275	731	2,006	
					South Ribblesdale	1,766	1,119	2,885	
EAST MIDLANDS					West Lancashire	3,578	1,572	5,150	
Derbyshire	27,397	11,644	39,041	10.0	Wyre	1,993	963	2,956	
Amber Valley	2,637	1,223	3,860						
Bolsover	2,701	985	3,686		Greater Manchester	91,743	37,999	129,742	11.5
Chesterfield	3,966	1,487	5,453		Bolton	9,105	3,746	12,851	
Derby	8,387	3,193	11,580		Bury	3,990	2,047	6,037	
Erewash	2,547	1,120	3,667		Manchester	26,282	8,799	35,081	
High Peak	1,575	996	2,571		Oldham	6,610	3,051	9,661	
North East Derbyshire	3,289	1,378	4,667		Rochdale	6,675	3,081	9,756	
South Derbyshire	1,420	709	2,129		Salford	10,008	3,517	13,525	
West Derbyshire	875	547	1,422		Stockport	6,032	3,197	9,229	
					Tameside	6,591	3,143	9,734	
Leicestershire	16,743	8,224	24,967	6.2	Trafford	5,657	2,388	8,045	
Blaby	1,746	545	2,291		Wigan	10,793	5,030	15,823	
Charnwood	1,816	1,158	2,974						
Harborough	474	358	832		Merseyside	79,721	28,798	108,519	17.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,171	722	1,893		Knowsley	11,101	3,732	14,833	
Leicester	9,464	3,716	13,180		Liverpool	34,341	11,911	46,252	
Melton	518	416	934		Sefton	11,581	4,699	16,280	
North West Leicestershire	1,760	697	2,457		St Helens	8,037	2,938	10,975	
Oadby and Wigston	480	346	826		Wirral	14,661	5,518	20,179	
Rutland	314	266	580						
					NORTH				
Lincolnshire	13,313	6,900	20,213	9.3	Cleveland	30,902	10,008	40,910	17.1
Boston	1,315	653	1,968		Hartlepool	5,565	1,700	7,265	
East Lindsey	2,986	1,395	4,381		Langbaurgh	7,504	2,493	9,997	
Lincoln	3,462	1,447	4,909		Middlesbrough	9,404	2,801	12,205	
North Kesteven	1,313	815	2,128		Stockton-on-Tees	8,429	3,014	11,443	
South Holland	923	634	1,557						
South Kesteven	1,611	1,034	2,645		Cumbria	10,121	5,982	16,103	7.9
West Lindsey	1,703	922	2,625		Allerdale	2,387	1,329	3,716	
					Barrow-in-Furness	1,862	1,123	2,985	
Northamptonshire	8,522	5,448	13,970	5.9	Carlisle	2,421	1,422	3,843	
Corby	1,299	798	2,097		Copeland	1,971	1,040	3,011	
Daventry	608	637	1,245		Eden	500	380	880	
East Northamptonshire	554	459	1,013		South Lakeland	980	688	1,668	
Kettering	1,014	658	1,672						
Northampton	3,377	1,810	5,187						
South Northamptonshire	410	371	781						
Wellingborough	1,260	715	1,975						

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Durham	22,172	8,608	30,780	13.7	Dumfries and Galloway region	3,917	2,309	6,226	11.0
Chester-le-Street	1,823	745	2,568		Annandale and Eskdale	809	520	1,329	
Darlington	3,548	1,517	5,065		Nithsdale	1,563	861	2,424	
Derwentside	3,913	1,318	5,231		Stewartry	418	336	754	
Durham	2,490	1,053	3,543		Wigtown	1,127	592	1,719	
Easington	4,247	1,388	5,635						
Sedgefield	3,115	1,318	4,433		Fife region	12,508	5,839	18,347	13.7
Teesdale	504	274	778		Dunfermline	4,534	2,034	6,568	
Wear Valley	2,532	995	3,527		Kirkcaldy	6,777	3,000	9,777	
					North East Fife	1,197	805	2,002	
Northumberland	9,257	3,833							

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
SOUTH EAST											
Bedfordshire											
Luton South	3,163	1,137	4,300	Epsom and Ewell	717	329	1,046				
Mid Bedfordshire	985	704	1,689	Esher	480	269	749				
North Bedfordshire	1,880	954	2,834	Guildford	706	289	995				
North Luton	1,816	890	2,706	Mole Valley	540	266	806				
South West Bedfordshire	1,171	783	1,954	North West Surrey	668	400	1,068				
Berkshire											
East Berkshire	1,003	581	1,584	Reigate	638	331	969				
Newbury	732	448	1,180	South West Surrey	519	231	750				
Reading East	1,486	540	2,026	Spelthorne	747	454	1,201				
Reading West	1,174	456	1,630	Woking	830	396	1,226				
Slough	1,818	866	2,684	West Sussex							
Windsor and Maidenhead	861	446	1,307	Arundel	1,021	590	1,611				
Wokingham	553	424	977	Chichester	791	416	1,207				
Buckinghamshire											
Aylesbury	784	540	1,324	Crawley	804	413	1,217				
Beaconsfield	621	326	947	Horsham	551	311	862				
Buckingham	926	507	1,433	Mid Sussex	611	372	983				
Chesham and Amersham	481	297	778	Shoreham	791	462	1,253				
Milton Keynes	2,561	1,395	3,956	Worthing	1,019	543	1,562				
Wycombe	1,047	533	1,580	Greater London							
East Sussex											
Bexhill and Battle	696	399	1,095	Barking	1,959	685	2,644				
Brighton Kemptown	2,364	1,015	3,379	Battersea	3,240	1,272	4,512				
Brighton Pavilion	2,392	1,113	3,505	Beckenham	1,379	589	1,968				
Eastbourne	1,236	630	1,866	Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,498	1,353	6,851				
Hastings and Rye	1,869	853	2,722	Bexleyheath	932	593	1,525				
Hove	1,846	970	2,816	Bow and Popular	4,864	1,505	6,369				
Lewes	929	633	1,562	Brent East	4,020	1,599	5,619				
Wealden	542	400	942	Brent North	1,652	897	2,549				
Essex											
Basildon	2,431	1,275	3,706	Brent South	3,756	1,565	5,321				
Billerica	1,251	848	2,099	Brentford and Isleworth	1,899	855	2,754				
Braintree	956	716	1,672	Carshalton and Wallington	1,153	544	1,697				
Brentwood and Ongar	807	407	1,214	Chelsea	2,063	913	2,976				
Castle Point	1,123	664	1,787	Chingford	1,331	606	1,937				
Cheimsford	1,053	778	1,831	Chipping Barnet	887	540	1,427				
Epping Forest	1,139	644	1,783	Chislehurst	960	471	1,431				
Epping	1,549	813	2,362	Croydon Central	1,523	635	2,158				
Harlow	2,038	979	3,017	Croydon North East	1,669	914	2,583				
Harwich	1,495	908	2,403	Croydon North West	1,938	935	2,873				
North Colchester	901	568	1,469	Croydon South	761	410	1,171				
Rochford	680	427	1,107	Dagenham	1,685	798	2,483				
Saffron Walden	1,354	983	2,337	Dulwich	2,556	1,033	3,589				
South Colchester and Maldon	2,052	796	2,848	Ealing North	1,856	897	2,753				
Southend East	1,344	666	2,010	Ealing Acton	2,407	1,015	3,422				
Southend West	2,352	1,172	3,524	Ealing Green and Acton	2,614	1,359	3,973				
Thurrock				Ealing Southall	2,215	988	3,203				
Hampshire											
Aldershot	959	679	1,638	Edmonton	1,743	739	2,482				
Basingstoke	938	485	1,423	Eltham	1,806	908	2,714				
East Hampshire	787	585	1,372	Enfield North	1,422	701	2,123				
Eastleigh	1,538	918	2,456	Enfield Southgate	1,755	887	2,642				
Fareham	1,124	834	1,958	Erith and Crayford	1,978	1,124	3,102				
Gosport	1,402	1,049	2,451	Feltham and Heaton	1,327	769	2,096				
Havant	2,127	920	3,047	Finchley	3,001	1,391	4,392				
New Forest	885	444	1,329	Fulham	2,502	1,005	3,507				
North West Hampshire	706	448	1,154	Greenwich	5,688	2,049	7,737				
Portsmouth North	1,850	981	2,831	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,421	2,264	8,685				
Portsmouth South	3,536	1,568	5,104	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,805	1,343	5,148				
Romsey and Waterside	1,348	737	2,085	Hammersmith	3,046	1,426	4,472				
Southampton Itchen	3,193	1,286	4,479	Hampstead and Highgate	1,746	913	2,659				
Southampton Test	2,737	1,049	3,786	Harrow East	1,172	669	1,841				
Winchester	766	391	1,157	Harrow West	1,204	671	1,875				
Hertfordshire											
Broxbourne	1,164	693	1,857	Hayes and Harlington	1,400	676	2,076				
Hertford and Stortford	692	421	1,113	Hendon North	1,430	611	2,041				
Hertsmere	1,064	521	1,585	Hendon South	4,946	1,927	6,873				
North Hertfordshire	1,067	698	1,765	Holborn and St Pancras	1,093	658	1,751				
South West Hertfordshire	829	465	1,294	Hornchurch	4,011	1,831	5,842				
St Albans	834	414	1,248	Hornsey and Wood Green	1,222	640	1,862				
Stevenage	1,245	703	1,948	Ilford North	2,021	929	2,950				
Watford	1,229	675	1,904	Ilford South	5,029	1,971	7,000				
Welwyn Hatfield	975	591	1,566	Islington North	4,195	1,716	5,911				
West Hertfordshire	1,103	620	1,723	Islington South and Finsbury	2,632	1,183	3,815				
Isle of Wight											
Isle of Wight	2,788	1,444	4,232	Kensington	962	473	1,435				
Kent											
Ashford	1,261	796	2,057	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,395	963	3,358				
Canterbury	1,749	918	2,667	Lewisham East	2,861	1,144	4,005				
Dartford	1,362	776	2,138	Lewisham West	4,872	1,754	6,626				
Dover	1,849	831	2,680	Lewisham Deptford	3,140	1,174	4,314				
Faversham	2,126	1,256	3,382	Leyton	1,702	758	2,460				
Folkestone and Hythe	2,115	942	3,057	Mitcham and Morden	3,251	1,202	4,453				
Gillingham	1,615	1,013	2,628	Newham North East	3,177	1,122	4,299				
Gravesend	1,981	1,081	3,062	Newham North West	3,142	1,111	4,253				
Maidstone	1,108	580	1,688	Newham South	4,528	1,688	6,216				
Medway	1,731	960	2,691	Norwood	750	469	1,219				
Mid Kent	1,526	965	2,491	Old Bexley and Sidcup	974	479	1,453				
North Thanet	2,421	1,126	3,547	Orpington	5,320	1,812	7,132				
Sevenoaks	808	443	1,251	Peckham	1,834	769	2,603				
South Thanet	1,896	893	2,789	Putney	789	443	1,232				
Tonbridge and Malling	866	511	1,377	Ravensbourne	1,080	576	1,656				
Tunbridge Wells	717	355	1,072	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,155	612	1,767				
Oxfordshire											
Banbury	1,025	703	1,728	Ruislip-Northwood	601	355	956				
Henley	503	280	783	Southwark and Bermondsey	4,702	1,472	6,174				
Oxford East	1,700	692	2,392	Streatham	3,492	1,398	4,890				
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,042	466	1,508	Surbiton	504	282	786				
Wantage	576	334	910	Sutton and Cheam	779	443	1,222				
Witney	670	498	1,168	The City of London	2,400	932	3,332				
Surrey											
Chertsey and Walton	661	357	1,018	and Westminster South	2,669	1,156	3,825				
East Surrey	507	260	767	Tooting	5,788	2,346	8,134				
				Tottenham	957	491	1,448				
				Upminster	1,208	624	1,832				
				Uxbridge	1,048	536	1,584				
				Vauxhall	5,922	2,130	8,052				
				Walthamstow	2,198	902	3,100				
				Wanstead and Woodford	931	489	1,420				
				Westminster North	4,132	1,742	5,874				
				Wimbledon	1,116	488	1,604				
				Woolwich	3,229	1,469	4,698				
EAST ANGLIA											
Cambridgeshire											
Cambridge	1,458	653	2,111								
Huntingdon	1,056	853	1,909								
North East Cambridgeshire	1,805	978	2,783								
Peterborough	3,714	1,429	5,143								

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
South East Cambridgeshire											
South East Cambridgeshire	598	450	1,048	Stafford	1,737	975	2,712				
South West Cambridgeshire	774	589	1,363	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,206	908	2,114				
Norfolk											
Great Yarmouth	3,011	1,367	4,378	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,747	1,139	3,886				
Mid Norfolk	1,067	677	1,744	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,650	1,245	3,895				
North Norfolk	1,298	756	2,054	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,141	1,142	3,283				
North West Norfolk	2,075	1,043	3,118	Warwickshire							
Norwich North	1,724	823	2,547	North Warwickshire	2,220	1,322	3,542				
Norwich South	3,027	1,249	4,276	Nuneaton	2,303	1,213	3,516				
South Norfolk	1,098	778	1,876	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,507	1,145	2,652				
South West Norfolk	1,509	1,058	2,567	Stratford-on-Avon	1,120	841	1,961				
Suffolk											
Bury St Edmunds	1,058	860	1,918	Warwick and Leamington	1,724	1,132	2,856				
Central Suffolk	1,119	755	1,874	West Midlands							
Ipswich	1,882	984	2,866	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,855	886	2,741				
South Suffolk	1,055	854	1,909	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,872	1,211	4,083				
Suffolk Coastal	912	581	1,493	Birmingham Erdington	4,386	1,869	6,055				
Waveney	2,536	1,402	3,938	Birmingham Hall Green	3,022	1,266	4,288				
SOUTH WEST											
Avon											
Bath	1,695	798	2,493	Birmingham Ladywood	5,641	2,024	7,665				
Bristol East	2,393	1,164	3,557	Birmingham Northfield	4,699	1,736	6,435				
Bristol North West	2,319	1,068	3,387	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,432	1,790	6,222				
Bristol South	3,531	1,393	4,924	Birmingham Small Heath	6,382	1,984	8,366				
Bristol West	3,239	1,434	4,673	Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,518	1,667	7,185				
Kingswood	1,618	986	2,604	Birmingham Yardley	2,584	1,192	3,776				
Northavon	1,176	1,027	2,203	Birmingham Selly Oak	3,286	1,416	4,702				
Wansdyke	1,087	825	1,912	Coventry North East	2,437	1,165	3,502				
Weston-Super-Mare	2,007	1,077	3,084	Coventry North West	3,422	1,396	4,818				
Woodspring	1,072	806	1,878	Coventry South East	2,082	1,047	3,129				
Cornwall											
Fairmouth and Camborne	2,925	1,332	4,257	Coventry South West	4,028	1,737	5,765				
North Cornwall	1,907	1,072	2,979	Dudley East	2,753	1,443	4,196				
South East Cornwall	1,677	1,018	2,695	Dudley West	2,233	1,183	3,416				
St Ives	2,598	1,329	3,927	Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,479						

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Stockport	2,137	978	3,115
Harrogate	1,267	710	1,977	Stretford	5,060	1,863	6,923
Richmond	1,428	1,032	2,460	Wigan	3,826	1,713	5,539
Ryedale	1,212	743	1,955	Worsley	2,971	1,247	4,218
Scarborough	2,361	1,026	3,387				
Selby	1,648	1,079	2,727	Merseyside			
Skipton and Ripon	998	718	1,716	Birkenhead	5,930	1,808	7,738
York	3,198	1,370	4,568	Bootle	6,613	2,069	8,682
				Crosby	2,713	1,395	4,108
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	5,671	1,765	7,436
Barnsley Central	3,961	1,143	5,104	Knowsley South	5,430	1,967	7,397
Barnsley East	3,526	1,082	4,608	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,240	1,999	7,239
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,402	1,282	4,684	Liverpool Garston	4,526	1,620	6,246
Don Valley	4,146	1,656	5,802	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,444	1,803	6,247
Doncaster Central	4,452	1,855	6,307	Liverpool Riverside	7,276	2,350	9,626
Doncaster North	4,633	1,826	6,459	Liverpool Walton	7,033	2,278	9,311
Rother Valley	3,383	1,473	4,856	Liverpool West Derby	5,722	1,861	7,583
Rotherham	4,086	1,396	5,482	Southport	2,255	1,235	3,490
Sheffield Central	6,336	2,101	8,437	St Helens North	3,670	1,392	5,062
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,410	1,457	4,867	St Helens South	4,367	1,546	5,913
Sheffield Brightside	4,848	1,629	6,477	Wallasey	4,435	1,605	6,040
Sheffield Hallam	2,351	1,304	3,655	Wirral South	1,991	991	2,982
Sheffield Heeley	4,136	1,689	5,824	Wirral West	2,305	1,114	3,419
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,966	1,552	4,518				
Wentworth	3,932	1,409	5,341				
				NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	2,546	1,069	3,615	Hartlepool	5,565	1,700	7,265
Bradford North	4,305	1,604	5,909	Langbaurgh	4,463	1,579	6,042
Bradford South	3,054	1,234	4,288	Middlesbrough	6,340	1,830	8,170
Bradford West	4,926	1,693	6,619	Redcar	5,215	1,571	6,786
Calder Valley	1,729	1,116	2,845	Stockton North	5,125	1,658	6,783
Colne Valley	1,889	1,015	2,904	Stockton South	4,194	1,670	5,864
Dewsbury	2,486	1,235	3,721				
Elmet	1,696	860	2,556	Cumbria			
Halifax	2,797	1,345	4,142	Barrow and Furness	2,075	1,287	3,362
Hemsworth	3,595	1,168	4,763	Carlisle	2,033	1,128	3,161
Huddersfield	2,700	1,283	3,983	Copeland	1,971	1,040	3,011
Keighley	1,812	974	2,786	Penrith and the Borders	1,259	922	2,181
Leeds Central	4,455	1,535	5,990	Westmorland and Lonsdale	822	568	1,390
Leeds East	4,127	1,415	5,542	Workington	1,961	1,037	2,998
Leeds North East	2,472	1,125	3,597				
Leeds North West	1,913	928	2,841	Durham			
Leeds West	2,915	1,251	4,166	Bishop Auckland	3,299	1,387	4,686
Morley and Leeds South	2,280	964	3,244	City of Durham	2,490	1,053	3,543
Normanton	1,994	1,021	3,015	Darlington	3,364	1,422	4,786
Pontefract and Castleford	3,693	1,373	5,066	Easington	3,867	1,246	5,113
Pudsey	1,290	835	2,125	North Durham	3,804	1,362	5,166
Shipley	1,498	844	2,342	North West Durham	2,989	1,153	4,142
Wakefield	2,992	1,199	4,191	Sedgefield	2,559	985	3,544
NORTH WEST				Northumberland			
Cheeshire				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,086	924	3,010
City of Chester	2,904	1,175	4,079	Blyth Valley	2,892	1,167	4,059
Congleton	1,111	859	1,970	Hexham	962	635	1,597
Crewe and Nantwich	2,071	1,241	3,312	Wansbeck	3,317	1,107	4,424
Eddisbury	2,167	1,127	3,294				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,073	1,364	4,437	Tyne and Wear			
Halton	4,008	1,731	5,739	Blaydon	2,871	1,079	3,950
Macclesfield	1,231	777	2,008	Gateshead East	3,894	1,447	5,341
Tatton	1,517	838	2,355	Houghton and Washington	4,820	1,692	6,512
Warrington North	3,084	1,375	4,459	Jarrow	4,517	1,431	5,948
Warrington South	3,147	1,274	4,421	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,312	1,302	4,614
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,448	1,533	5,981
Lancashire				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,520	1,352	4,872
Blackburn	4,200	1,393	5,593	South Shields	4,380	1,553	5,933
Blackpool North	2,987	1,093	4,080	Sunderland North	6,836	1,991	8,827
Blackpool South	2,919	1,193	4,112	Sunderland South	5,171	1,812	6,983
Burnley	2,837	1,214	4,051	Tyne Bridge	6,232	1,709	7,941
Chorley	1,846	1,163	3,009	Tynemouth	3,646	1,306	4,952
Fylde	1,324	694	2,018	Wallsend	4,512	1,626	6,138
Hyndburn	1,805	998	2,803				
Lancaster	1,689	794	2,483	WALES			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,236	1,003	3,239	Clywd			
Pendle	1,956	1,127	3,083	Alyn and Deeside	1,811	989	2,800
Preston	4,124	1,461	5,585	Chwyd North West	2,792	1,201	3,993
Ribble Valley	761	617	1,378	Chwyd South West	1,800	901	2,701
Rossendale and Darwen	1,921	1,140	3,061	Delyn	2,237	945	3,182
South Ribble	1,766	1,119	2,885	Wrexham	2,176	1,048	3,224
West Lancashire	3,473	1,502	4,975				
Wyre	1,876	881	2,757	Dyfed			
				Cardigan	2,206	988	3,194
Greater Manchester				Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,136	1,020	3,156
Altrincham and Sale	1,388	698	2,086	Llanelli	2,469	1,022	3,491
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,513	1,105	3,618	Pembroke	3,493	1,518	5,011
Bolton North East	3,016	1,158	4,174				
Bolton South East	3,636	1,368	5,004	Gwent			
Bolton West	2,453	1,220	3,673	Blaenau Gwent	3,092	966	4,058
Bury North	1,967	984	2,951	Islwyn	2,134	788	2,922
Bury South	2,023	1,063	3,086	Monmouth	1,426	815	2,241
Cheadle	912	708	1,620	Newport East	2,478	1,091	3,569
Davyhulme	2,106	897	3,003	Newport West	2,813	1,137	3,950
Denton and Reddish	2,762	1,319	4,081	Torfaen	2,762	1,221	3,983
Eccles	2,913	1,148	4,061				
Hazel Grove	1,394	858	2,252	Gwynedd			
Heywood and Middleton	2,771	1,335	4,106	Caernarfon	1,882	730	2,612
Leigh	3,263	1,380	4,643	Conwy	1,995	847	2,842
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,583	945	2,528	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	855	450	1,305
Makerfield	2,945	1,572	4,517	Ynys Mon	2,525	1,202	3,727
Manchester Central	7,172	2,049	9,221				
Manchester Blackley	4,019	1,436	5,455	Mid Glamorgan			
Manchester Gorton	4,366	1,465	5,831	Bridgend	2,007	847	2,854
Manchester Withington	4,113	1,575	5,688	Caerphilly	3,047	983	4,030
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,715	1,204	4,919	Cynon Valley	2,828	927	3,755
Oldham Central and Royton	3,237	1,390	4,627	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,174	991	4,165
Oldham West	2,313	1,069	3,382	Ogmore	2,636	785	3,421
Rochdale	3,381	1,393	4,774	Pontypridd	2,637	979	3,616
Salford East	4,883	1,487	6,370	Rhondda	3,053	971	4,024
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,905	1,372	4,277				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 9, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,095	595	1,690	Argyll and Bute	1,837	1,005	2,842
Montgomery	847	579	1,426	Ayr	2,688	1,190	3,878
				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,941	1,429	5,370
South Glamorgan				Clydebank and Milingavie	2,894	1,036	3,930
Cardiff Central	3,374	1,271	4,645	Clydesdale	2,721	1,209	3,930
Cardiff North	1,333	566	1,899	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,373	1,225	3,598
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,170	924	4,094	Cunninghame North	3,015	1,264	4,279
Cardiff West	3,505	1,075	4,580	Cunninghame South	3,697	1,260	4,957
Vale of Glamorgan	2,402	1,126	3,528	Dumbarton	2,996	1,719	4,715
				East Kilbride	2,398	1,364	3,762
West Glamorgan				Eastwood	1,817	911	2,728
Aberavon	2,266	683	2,949	Glasgow Cathcart	2,623	921	3,544
Gower	1,659	776	2,435	Glasgow Central	5,042	1,656	6,698
Neath	2,311	929	3,240	Glasgow Garscadden	3,951	1,119	5,070
Swansea East	3,234	1,015	4,249	Glasgow Govan	4,012	1,319	5,331
Swansea West	3,441	1,114	4,555	Glasgow Hillhead	3,286	1,521	4,787
				Glasgow Maryhill	5,200	1,680	6,880
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Pollock	4,931	1,345	6,276
Borders region				Glasgow Provan	5,622	1,600	7,222
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,123	542	1,665	Glasgow Rutherglen	4,191	1,389	5,580
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	702	356	1,058	Glasgow Shettleston	4,453	1,347	5,800
				Glasgow Springburn	5,518	1,727	7,245
Central region				Greenock and Port Glasgow	5,749	1,652	7,401
Clackmannan	2,519	1,106	3,625	Hamilton	3,677	1,406	5,083
Falkirk East	2,666	1,239	3,905	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,193	1,299	4,492
Falkirk West	2,134	1,109	3,243	Monklands East	3,592	1,280	4,872
Stirling	2,045	1,042	3,087	Monklands West	2,853	1,165	4,018
				Motherwell North	3,512	1,439	4,951
Dumfries and Galloway region				Motherwell South	3,196	1,082	4,278
Dumfries	1,957	1,141	3,098	Paisley North	3,190	1,401	4,591
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,960	1,168	3,128	Paisley South	3,086	1,276	4,362
				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,012	1,036	3,048
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2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 June 11	1,311	808	98	236	508	295	446	858	326	242	4,322	8,642	2,440	11,082
July 9	22,949	10,015	2,783	6,631	10,941	6,962	12,329	14,940	6,721	8,531	19,435	112,222	7,997	120,219
Aug 13	29,620	14,557	2,792	8,320	12,814	8,114	13,633	18,293	7,192	9,354	19,795	129,927	8,561	138,488
Sept 10	31,640	14,780	3,179	9,082	13,789	9,181	15,335	20,237	8,161	10,321	18,797	139,722	9,494	149,216
Oct 8	5,393	2,737	308	981	1,364	1,003	1,484	2,003	713	1,227	5,821	20,297	2,269	22,566
Nov 12	907	740	19	86	137	81	160	244	72	90	250	2,046	—	2,046
Dec 10	785	663	25	78	139	64	110	202	68	72	195	1,738	—	1,738
1988 Jan 14	578	463	23	91	118	79	94	173	68	374	185	1,783	—	1,783
Feb 11	546	440	26	85	116	74	76	163	68	55	174	1,383	—	1,383
Mar 10	508	410	32	89	126	76	80	176	75	54	175	1,391	—	1,391
Apr 14	637	473	47	128	189	118	145	260	113	94	492	2,223	—	2,223
May 12	582	444	32	91	182	99	128	229	107	82	454	1,986	—	1,986
June 9	900	676	65	136	364	199	343	523	260	171	2,826	5,787	2,099	7,886

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

* Included in South East.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 June 11	173	122	31	53	720	427	649	366	734	107	1,541	4,801	1,107	5,908
July 9	162	101	78	28	461	133	674	612	840	78	1,556	4,622	1,051	5,673
Aug 13	117	65	10	35	270	258	408	293	154	109	1,359	3,013	838	3,851
Sept 10	119	79	67	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914
Oct 8	86	46	16	47	201	234	468	215	316	144	1,778	3,505	1,196	4,701
Nov 12	75	40	49	32	172	564	369	284	195	248	1,849	3,832	869	4,701
Dec 10	66	49	39	27	185	262	541	241	187	199	1,598	3,345	967	4,312
1988 Jan 14	88	40	172	37	346	436	568	437	403	245	2,626	5,358	1,154	6,512
Feb 11	138	100	143	118	792	652	586	512	722	310	2,874	6,847	1,572	8,419
Mar 10	147	96	52	45	667	709	1,294	537	289	432	2,278	6,450	1,405	7,855
Apr 14	145	92	42	47	618	402	895	388	305	367	2,050	5,259	1,247	6,506
May 12	92	70	32	29	355	461	754	224	256	548	1,843	4,594	1,184	5,778
June 9	72	58	17	17	375	341	666	724	133	270	1,471	4,086	1,403	5,489

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the totals of the unemployed.

* Included in South East.

	THOUSAND																		
	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy††	Japan‡	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzerland*	United States xx	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Monthly																			
1987 May	2,986	635	141	432	1,177	208	2,522	2,099	100	246	3,218	1,910	653	26.7	2,884	74	21.6	7,318	
June	2,905	604	122	424	1,142	195	2,459	2,097	91	247	3,213	1,760	658	28.8	2,839	74	20.7	7,655	
July	2,906	610	120	438	1,158	187	2,488	2,176	90	249	3,219	1,590	692	29.0	2,821	81	20.3	7,453	
Aug	2,866	602	119	429	1,102	199	2,575	2,165	84	249	3,262	1,660	694	31.7	2,812	108	19.7	7,088	
Sept	2,870	598	126	423	1,030	202	2,674	2,107	81	242	3,326	1,660	687	29.7	2,879	85	19.5	6,857	
Oct	2,751	585	147	423	1,000	208	2,697	2,093	87	238	3,328	1,620	638	31.3	2,951	76	19.7	6,845	
Nov	2,686	567	166	417	1,024	215	2,670	2,133	110	241	3,325	1,560	680	31.4	2,998	76	21.0	6,802	
Dec	2,696	620	201	422	1,025	220	2,677	2,308	137	250	3,447	1,500	697	31.4	3,024	71	22.4	6,526	
1988 Jan	2,722	645	227	432	1,161	264	2,689	2,519	147	252	3,531	1,680	700	42.6	3,069	..	24.2	7,603	
Feb	2,665	..	215	428	1,126	259	2,635	2,517	143	251	3,640	1,730	701	42.6	3,042	..	23.2	7,482	
Mar	2,592	..	188	419	1,181	261	2,548	2,401	133	247	3,635	1,800	687	..	2,996	..	22.0	7,090	
Apr	2,536	..	163	407	1,085	250	2,478	2,262	111	242	3,624	..	664	..	2,940	..	21.1	6,359	
May	2,427	..	..	395	1,035	..	2,432	2,149	92	236	..	..	647	..	..	..	..	6,533
June	2,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,131	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,819
Percentage rate: latest month	8.3	8.3	5.5	14.5	7.7	9.1	9.9	7.5	4.9	18.4	15.6	2.9	13.3	2.6	20.2	1.6	0.7	5.5	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Annual averages																			
1984	2,999	642	130	512	1,397	270	2,309	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,613	823	67.1	2,477	136	32.1	8,539	
1985	3,113	597	140	478	1,329	245	2,425	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,566	762	51.6	2,643	124	27.0	8,312	
1986	3,180	611	152	443	1,236	214	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,667	712	35.9	2,759	98	22.8	8,237	
1987	2,881	629	165	435	1,172	217	2,623	2,233	..	247	3,294	1,731	686	32.4	2,924	84	..	7,410	
Monthly																			
1987 May	2,951	634	162	438	1,188	218	2,661	2,218	..	250	3,233	1,940	684	31.6	2,918	92	..	7,546	
June	2,922	619	161	442	1,175	217	2,645	2,239	..	250	3,239	1,800	682	32.3	2,922	87	..	7,260	
July	2,873	645	154	441	1,190	217	2,638	2,250	..	250	3,297	1,660	686	30.5	2,927	81	..	7,224	
Aug	2,826	630	159	434	1,151	215	2,649	2,246	..	248	3,373	1,700	681	29.5	2,920	93	..	7,221	
Sept	2,772	596	160	430	1,130	217	2,597	2,252	..	247	3,376	1,670	681	31.8	2,944	65	..	7,091	
Oct	2,714	635	161	427	1,111	218	2,572	2,249	..	245	3,340	1,660	683	33.2	2,961	77	..	7,177	
Nov	2,651	619	159	425	1,080	217	2,546	2,242	..	245	3,335	1,630	682	33.6	2,965	82	..	7,090	
Dec	2,614	610	174	421	1,070	217	2,573	2,258	..	245	3,414	1,610	685	30.0	2,980	71	..	6,978	
1988 Jan	2,565	615	168	414	1,072	215	2,578	2,224	..	243	3,422	1,660	680	36.2	2,981	..	..	7,046
Feb	2,533	..	157	412	1,046	219	2,582	2,228	..	245	3,493	1,620	683	36.0	2,957	..	..	6,938
Mar	2,504	..	162	409	1,036	217	2,535	2,244	..	243	3,528	..	684	..	2,936	..	..	6,801
Apr	2,453	..	159	405	1,025	234	2,539	2,264	..	241	3,603	..	683	..	2,916	..	..	6,610
May	2,414	..	..	389	1,042	..	2,559	2,271	..	240	..	..	679	..	..	..	..	6,783
June	2,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,273	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,455
Percentage rate: latest month	8.4	7.8	5.4	14.2	7.8	8.6	10.4	8.0	..	18.6	15.5	2.6	13.9	2.2	20.1	1.7	..	5.2	
latest three months change on previous three months	-0.5	N/C	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	..	-0.3	+0.7	N/C	N/C	-0.1	-0.3	N/C	..	-0.3	
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)																			
Latest month	Apr 8.8	Apr 7.9	..	Apr 10.3	Apr 7.7	..	Apr 10.3	Mar 6.5	..	..	.. (3)	Mar 2.6	Apr 9.5	Feb 2.4	Feb 19.4	Apr 1.7	..	Apr 5.4
Per cent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: (1) The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 (2) Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 (3) OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.

(4) The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 † The unadjusted series includes school leavers. The seasonally adjusted series excludes school leavers, and also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).
 * Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 ** Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
 ‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 § Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
 ¶ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 †† Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 e Estimated.
 N/C no change.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW†											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1987 June 11	315.5	10.2	305.3	-38.3	201.9	5.8	196.0	-22.2	113.7	48.0	4.4	109.3	-16.1
July 9	429.1	10.7	418.4	-35.2	263.3	5.7	257.6	-16.7	165.8	55.2	5.0	160.8	-18.5
Aug 13	384.4	8.0	376.4	-14.8	237.6	4.4	233.2	-8.1	146.8	56.9	3.5	143.2	-6.7
Sept 10	456.6	55.5	401.1	-41.9	281.3	32.2	249.1	-17.7	175.2	54.0	23.2	152.0	-24.3
Oct 8	420.2	25.6	394.6	-40.2	264.9	14.2	250.6	-22.5	155.4	53.9	11.4	144.0	-17.7
Nov 12	375.3	10.8	364.5	-38.5	241.1	6.1	235.0	-24.8	134.2	52.0	4.8	129.4	-13.7
Dec 10	328.6	7.5	321.1	-26.8	217.6	4.3	213.3	-17.4	111.0	44.8	3.2	107.8	-9.4
1988 Jan 14	344.4	11.0	333.3	-22.1	214.7	6.2	208.5	-15.5	129.7	52.4	4.9	124.8	-6.6
Feb 11	345.2	9.4	335.8	-51.5	220.5	5.2	215.3	-41.3	124.6	51.0	4.2	120.4	-10.2
Mar 10	313.0	7.2	305.9	-27.8	202.5	4.1	198.4	-17.8	110.5	47.0	3.1	107.5	-10.0
Apr 14	323.9	14.8	309.1	-41.0	210.3	8.6	201.7	-26.9	113.6	47.9	6.2	107.4	-14.2
May 12	276.7	9.5	267.2	-31.7	180.4	5.5	174.9	-17.0	96.3	39.8	4.0	92.3	-14.7
June 9	273.8	6.5	267.3	-38.1	178.2	3.7	174.5	-21.6	95.6	39.2	2.8	92.8	-16.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW‡											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1987 June 11	403.4	11.7	391.8	+9.3	264.0	6.6	257.5	+8.3	139.4	59.3	5.1	134.3	+1.0
July 9	427.9	12.1	415.7	+16.7	279.0	6.8	272.2	+13.5	148.9	60.5	5.3	143.5	+3.2
Aug 13	419.6	10.1	409.6	+20.9	270.7	5.5	265.2	+16.2	148.9	56.4	4.6	144.4	+4.8
Sept 10	451.8	12.9	438.9	-3.9	277.6	7.4	270.1	+2.9	174.2	67.1	5.6	168.6	-7.0
Oct 8	549.0	30.5	518.5	-2.9	340.9	17.8	323.1	+4.4	208.1	68.4	12.7	195.3	-7.4
Nov 12	432.3	18.4	413.9	+3.8	273.8	10.6	263.3	+9.7	158.5	61.9	7.9	150.6	-6.0
Dec 10	317.5	10.1	307.4	-22.5	203.6	5.8	197.9	-7.1	113.9	42.7	4.3	109.5	-15.4
1988 Jan 10	321.5	8.4	313.1	+26.2	202.6	4.8	197.8	+25.8	119.0	49.8	3.6	115.3	+0.4
Feb 11	406.6	11.3	395.3	-51.0	264.5	6.3	258.2	-30.2	142.1	57.9	5.0	137.1	-20.8
Mar 10	392.5	9.3	383.2	-36.7	255.6	5.2	250.3	-21.5	136.9	55.7	4.1	132.9	-15.2
Apr 14	372.5	7.6	364.9	-23.1	242.7	4.3	238.4	-14.2	129.8	53.5	3.2	126.5	-8.9
May 12	394.9	10.8	384.1	-30.6	260.2	6.3	253.9	-12.2	134.7	55.5	4.5	130.2	-18.4
June 9	367.1	9.0	358.0	-33.7	243.2	5.2	238.0	-19.4	123.9	49.8	3.8	120.0	-14.3

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain Month ending	INFLOW										OUTFLOW										THOUSAND
	Age group										All ages										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54†	55-59‡	60 and over‡	All ages	
MALE																					
1987 June 11	14.6	22.0	47.8	28.1	18.7	28.2	19.8	9.4	6.7	195.3	13.1	24.8	57.5	35.7	24.4	37.8	24.4	9.9	9.4	237.0	
July 9	15.3	30.6	83.3	33.9	21.4	31.4	21.7	10.7	7.5	255.9	13.8	27.3	62.1	36.3	24.7	38.1	24.4	9.7	9.3	245.6	
Aug 13	14.4	27.8	65.3	33.2	21.2	30.9	21.5	10.3	6.9	231.6	12.4	26.0	64.7	35.1	23.2	35.4	23.0	9.2	9.1	238.0	
Sept 10	42.9	40.6	62.0	33.1	21.4	31.4	22.5	11.3	6.8	272.1	15.6	28.2	69.8	36.4	23.4	35.1	22.4	9.1	8.7	248.6	
Oct 8	26.2	32.9	63.6	35.4	22.3	33.1	23.5	11.5	7.8	256.4	27.3	44.0	81.6	40.7	27.0	39.3	24.2	9.9	9.3	303.2	
Nov 12	17.8	26.1	58.2	34.3	22.3	34.1	23.6	11.1	7.1	234.6	19.6	27.0	59.7	35.2	23.2	35.2	22.7	9.2	9.1	241.0	
Dec 10	14.9	22.3	51.3	32.1	21.4	32.1	21.7	9.9	6.3	211.9	12.3	19.6	44.3	26.6	17.6	27.7	18.5	7.7	7.3	181.5	
1988 Jan 14	16.0	21.6	49.9	31.0	20.5	30.8	21.3	10.3	6.9	208.4	10.9	17.1	41.7	26.5	17.5	26.1	17.2	7.2	7.3	171.6	
Feb 11	16.0	23.1	52.5	32.6	21.4	31.8	21.4	9.5	6.2	214.4	15.0	23.7	55.8	36.2	23.9	35.9	23.4	9.2	9.1	232.2	
Mar 10	13.4	20.7	47.5	29.9	20.0	29.8	20.6	9.2	5.8	196.8	13.4	23.1	55.4	35.4	23.6	35.8	23.0	9.2	8.4	227.2	
Apr 14	16.4	19.1	46.0	29.9	20.2	29.8	21.5	10.9	6.9	204.1	11.2	21.1	51.5	33.0	22.4	34.4	22.4	9.3	8.0	213.3	
May 12	13.1	18.1	41.0	25.9	17.5	26.0	18.9	8.9	6.8	175.1	13.2	22.3	55.2	35.2	23.9	36.5	23.8	9.8	8.4	228.2	
June 9	11.4	18.6	41.8	25.8	17.2	25.3	18.1	8.3	5.5	171.9	11.7	21.1	52.4	33.8	22.9	35.1	23.0	9.2	7.6	216.7	
FEMALE																					
1987 June 11	10.5	14.7	29.0	17.7	10.1	14.4	9.4	3.1	—	108.9	10.0	17.3	34.7	22.0	12.6	16.6	10.4	3.4	0.1	127.0	
July 9	11.8	23.6	58.9	21.2	12.0	17.7	10.4	3.5	—	159.1	10.4	19.7	37.5	22.9	12.8	16.1	9.9	3.3	0.1	132.7	
Aug 13	10.7	20.2	44.4	21.4	12.2	18.6	11.1	3.6	—	142.1	9.6	19.3	42.1	21.8	12.0	15.6	9.6	3.2	0.1	133.1	
Sept 10	31.2	33.3	39.1	20.4	11.9	17.2	10.7	4.0	—	167.8	11.4	21.4	49.9	24.1	14.5	21.1	12.2	3.6	0.1	158.4	
Oct 8	20.7	25.3	39.8	21.2	11.6	16.5	10.8	3.7	—	149.5	19.9	34.9	54.5	26.2	15.1	20.9	12.0	3.7	0.1	187.3	
Nov 12	13.7	18.3	35.3	20.3	11.1	16.3	11.1	3.8	—	129.9	14.6	21.5	39.2	22.5	12.8	17.7	10.9	3.4	0.1	142.8	
Dec 10	11.0	14.3	28.6	17.3	9.7	14.2	9.4	3.1	—	107.6	9.3	15.0	28.9	16.6	9.2	12.5	8.2	2.5	0.1	102.5	
1988 Jan 14	12.9	16.8	33.3	19.6	11.3	17.1	10.7	3.5	—	125.2	8.2	13.4	27.7	17.8	10.5	14.3	8.8	2.9	0.1	103.7	
Feb 11	12.3	16.4	31.8	19.7	11.3	15.5	10.4	3.2	—	120.5	11.5	17.2	34.2	21.3	12.1	16.4	10.5	3.2	0.1	126.6	
Mar 10	9.8	13.7	27.6	17.5	10.1	14.7	10.0	3.2	—	106.6	10.0	16.6	33.5	20.9	11.9	16.6	10.6	3.3	0.1	123.6	
Apr 14	12.0	12.6	26.7	17.4	10.4	15.8	10.9	3.6	—	109.4	8.6	15.5	31.6	19.8	11.5	15.8	10.3	3.4	0.1	116.6	
May 12	9.4	11.4	23.6	15.0	8.6	12.6	9.1	3.1	—	92.7	9.7	15.9	32.3	20.4	11.9	16.5	10.9	3.4	0.1	120.9	
June 9	8.0	12.0	23.8	14.8	8.3	12.8	8.6	2.7	—	91.1	8.7	14.7	29.9	18.9	10.9	15.1	10.2	3.3	0.1	111.7	
Changes on a year earlier																					
MALE																					
1987 June 11	-8.1	-3.5	-3.4	-1.9	-1.8	-3.7	-2.5	-1.0	-1.7	-27.5	-4.4	-2.5	+1.4	+3.0	+1.6	+2.4	+2.2	+1.1	—	+4.9	
July 9	-8.6	-2.5	-4.4	-0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-2.2	-22.8	-6.3	-2.1	+2.8	+2.9	+2.0	+3.4	+2.4	+1.4	+0.3	+6.7	
Aug 13	-6.4	-0.6	+1.9	-0.5	-0.4	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-2.4	-12.2	-4.4	-0.5	+3.5	+3.4	+1.9	+3.0	+2.2	+1.2	+0.2	+10.3	
Sept 10	-19.0	-6.8	-0.6	+0.7	-0.4	-1.5	-1.9	-1.2	-2.4	-33.1	-10.9	-2.3	+1.0	+2.1	+0.7	+0.8	+1.2	+0.8	-0.7	-7.3	
Oct 8	-1.8	-1.5	-3.6	-1.6	-2.0	-3.9	-2.8	-1.8	-2.7	-21.8	-7.4	-4.5	+2.8	+3.0	+2.4	+2.6	+1.8	+1.2	-0.2	-1.5	
Nov 12	-3.0	-1.8	-3.0	-2.2	-2.7	-4.3	-3.6	-2.3	-2.6	-25.4	-3.3	-1.1	+1.0	+2.6	+0.9	+1.6	+1.6	+0.8	-0.5	+3.7	
Dec 10	-2.0	-1.8	-3.1	-0.7	-1.4	-3.2	-2.8	-0.9	-1.3	-17.4	-2.8	-2.5	-2.8	+0.3	-0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.4	-0.6	-9.0	
1988 Jan 14	-2.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-1.2	-3.4	-4.2	-1.9	-1.6	-16.6	+1.2	+1.9	+6.1	+5.2	+3.0	+3.3	+2.1	+1.1	+0.2	+24.1	
Feb 11	-2.8	-3.8	-7.8	-5.3	-4.5	-8.0	-5.6	-2.1	-1.7	-41.6	-3.0	-3.0	-6.6	-2.4	-2.9	-5.7	-2.4	-0.6	-1.3	-28.0	
Mar 10	-1.5	-2.3	-3.3	-0.8	-1.1	-3.1	-3.4	-1.3	-1.3	-18.4	-2.3	-3.1	-4.0	-0.8	-1.7	-3.2	-2.2	-0.4	-1.5	-19.3	
Apr 14	+3.0	-3.4	-6.0	-1.8	-1.8	-3.1	-4.8	-2.2	-1.7	-21.9	-1.3	-2.9	-2.7	-0.1	-1.0	-1.9	-1.3	-0.3	-1.5	-13.0	
May 12	-7.7	-2.1	-3.9	-1.7	-1.5	-2.8	-1.6	-0.8	-1.1	-23.3	—	-2.5	-2.8	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-9.6	
June 9	-3.2	-3.5	-6.0	-2.3	-1.5	-2.9	-1.8	-1.1	-1.2	-23.3	-1.3	-3.7	-5.1	-1.8	-1.6	-2.8	-1.5	-0.7	-1.8	-20.3	
FEMALE																					
1987 June 11	-6.6	-3.7	-4.2	-2.5	-1.2	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3	—	-21.0	-3.7	-2.3	-0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+1.0	+1.3	+0.6	—	+2.5	
July 9	-7.5	-3.3	-6.6	-2.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.3	—	-23.8	-5.5	-1.8	-0.1	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+1.4	+0.7	—	-1.4	
Aug 13	-4.0	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	—	-9.3	-3.8	-1.0	+0.9	+1.3	+0.7	+1.4	+1.0	+0.6	—	+1.0	
Sept 10	-15.5	-9.1	-3.8	-3.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.8	-0.7	—	-36.6	-7.9	-2.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	+0.8	+0.3	—	-12.9	
Oct 8	-1.0	-1.3	-5.5	-3.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.6	—	-16.9	-5.2	-0.6	+0.2	-0.2	+1.0	+1.1	+0.5	0.0	—	-9.4	
Nov 12	-1.9	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-1.4	-1.6	-0.8	-0.3	—	-14.1	-2.9	-2.2	-2.3	-1.4	-1.0	-0.3	+0.7	+0.2	—	-8.9	
Dec 10	-1.5	-2.6	-2.8	-1.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	—	-9.8	-2.6	-3.3	-4.6	-2.8	-1.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	—	-16.5	
1988 Jan 14	-1.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	—	-7.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.8	-0.4	—	+0.8	+0.2	—	+0.3	
Feb 11	-1.8	-2.2	-3.2	-1.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.0	-0.1	—	-10.5	-2.1	-2.9	-5.3	-4.4	-2.9	-2.3	-0.6	-0.2	—	-20.6	
Mar 10	-0.8	-1.5	-2.9	-1.8	-1.2	-1.6	-0.4	—	—	-10.3	-1.7	-2.5	-4.1	-2.9	-1.8	-1.3	-0.3	+0.1	—	-14.4	
Apr 14	+2.3	-2.1	-4.5	-3.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	—	-11.0	-0.7	-1.8	-2.9	-2.0	-0.9	-0.2	+0.6	+0.3	—	-7.6	
May 12	-5.3	-1.9	-3.9	-3.1	-1.9	-2.5	-0.5	+0.1	—	-19.1	-0.3	-2.6	-5.1	-3.9	-2.2	-2.2	-0.3	-0.2	—	-17.0	
June 9	-2.4	-2.7	-2.9	-2.9	-1.8	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	—	-17.8	-1.3	-2.7	-4.8	-3.1	-1.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1	—	-15.3	

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

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

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
1985	34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
1986	39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
1987	19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1987 Q1	8,555	5,378	524	3,102	3,692	8,208	7,756	7,510	4,593	43,940	1,481	6,218	51,639
Q2	4,421	2,856	592	3,616	3,966	2,988	2,498	5,463	3,483	27,028	1,053	6,523	34,604
Q3	3,101	1,669	443	3,488	2,620	1,524	3,017	5,277	2,982	22,452	1,182	4,838	28,472
Q4	3,773	2,343	609	3,347	2,370	2,254	2,595	4,994	2,851	22,793	1,373	5,254	29,420
1988 Q1	3,212	1,907	145	1,939	1,255	5,103	5,781	4,927	2,842	25,204	2,289	2,491	29,984
1987 Mar	3,118	1,438	234	1,535	1,269	3,156	3,692	3,088	1,936	18,028	726	2,305	21,059
Apr	1,792	1,260	203	1,455	1,826	978	786	1,782	902	9,724	298	2,462	12,484
May	1,903	1,234	242	903	1,211	1,208	1,035	1,749	1,099	9,350	255	2,413	12,018
June	726	362	147	1,258	929	802	677	1,932	1,483	7,954	500	1,648	10,102
July	1,270	874	141	1,206	1,238	577	1,039	2,417	1,195	9,083	286	1,607	10,976
Aug	944	270	113	1,446	655	353	1,110	1,639	1,029	7,289	591	1,510	9,390
Sept	887	525	189	836	727	594	868	1,221	758	6,060	305	1,721	8,106
Oct	1,419	850	154	991	852	435	924	1,651	888	7,314	433	1,619	9,366
Nov	999	779	154	1,641	758	1,028	568	1,615	948	7,711	369	2,122	10,202
Dec	1,355	774	301	715	760	791	1,103	1,728	1,015	7,768	571	1,513	9,852
1988 Jan	929	535	56	548	583	1,160	1,140	1,194	1,014	6,624	577	616	7,817
Feb	886	577	59	593	325	1,436	1,128	1,585	857	6,847	359	1,008	8,214
Mar	1,397	795	53	798	346	507	3,513	2,148	971	11,733	1,353	867	13,953
Apr	1,594	1,101	159	1,096	625	1,099	2,461	1,504	611	9,149	639	952	10,740
May†	1,067	771	62	1,151	335	237	1,055	762	504	5,173	184	597	5,954
June†	1,155	873	48	226	344	170	925	1,037	402	4,307	224	697	5,228

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

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN		Division Class or Group	1986	1987	1987 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1988 Q1 R	1988 April	May†	June†
SIC 1980												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	422	489	110	75	213	91	39	36	0	0
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	16,430	13,498	10,531	740	462	1,765	7,962	1,251	192	61
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	2,621	880	35	31	469	345	0	0	0	0
Mineral oil processing		14	1,432	551	170	269	103	9	73	61	49	0
Nuclear fuel production		15	33	303	97	48	77	81	124	53	42	42
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	591	287	72	130	85	0	23	0	0	0
Energy and water supply industries	1		21,107	15,519	10,905	1,218	1,196	2,200	8,182	1,365	283	103
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23	1,157	137	51	39	20	27	45	0	168	5
Metal manufacture		22	7,321	2,983	863	928	687	505	289	205	213	49
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,159	1,934	787	586	416	145	264	230	122	2
Chemical industry		25	5,182	3,518	1,071	901	786	760	335	142	53	160
Production of man-made fibres		26	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel; manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		17,856	8,572	2,772	2,454	1,909	1,437	933	577	556	216
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	3,540	1,864	1,147	336	245	136	71	9	0	3
Manufacture of metal goods		31	6,884	4,918	1,626	1,048	988	1,256	689	262	213	118
Mechanical engineering		32	28,260	16,726	3,819	4,495	3,110	5,302	3,984	1,210	732	1,092
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	2,031	1,261	449	439	240	133	29	79	0	0
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	16,079	13,222	4,042	3,865	2,572	2,743	1,814	989	599	399
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	10,932	3,842	1,437	1,250	487	668	496	145	45	204
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	4,239	7,053	2,646	1,051	1,662	1,694	1,445	840	54	312
Instrument engineering		37	931	717	213	266	136	102	115	76	35	10
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		72,896	49,603	15,379	12,750	9,440	12,034	8,643	3,610	1,678	2,138
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	13,378	10,922	3,761	2,379	2,618	2,164	2,398	890	1,268	433
Textiles		43	8,278	4,382	1,089	1,192	1,276	825	797	136	141	208
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	6,031	3,167	919	1,082	682	484	492	210	40	312
Timber and furniture		46	2,583	1,800	876	246	253	425	271	61	54	250
Paper, printing and publishing		47	9,340	4,354	1,010	1,142	1,564	638	647	581	184	117
Other manufacturing		48-49	5,220	4,177	1,168	1,320	747	942	795	168	72	5
Other manufacturing industries	4		42,830	28,802	8,823	7,361	7,140	5,478	5,400	2,046	1,759	1,325
Construction	5	50	19,438	10,615	3,436	2,354	1,995	2,830	1,573	876	373	309
Wholesale distribution		61-63	6,864	5,280	1,684	1,398	1,192	1,006	712	385	265	216
Retail distribution		64-65	12,311	8,657	2,489	2,389	1,866	1,913	2,340	661	277	291
Hotel and catering		66	3,640	2,342	1,124	874	137	207	199	45	234	24
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	1,013	834	160	553	79	42	0	15	0	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		23,828	17,113	5,457	5,214	3,274	3,168	3,261	1,106	776	531
Transport		71-77	17,198	4,256	1,514	921	995	826	640	503	381	383
Telecommunications		79	717	648	402	199	37	10	114	0	0	0
Transport and communication	7		17,915	4,904	1,916	1,120	1,032	836	754	503	381	383
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,104	1,789	709	307	344	429	32	123	44	32
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		4,104	1,789	709	307	344	429	491	123	44	32
Public administration and defence		91-94	9,060	3,569	1,023	785	1,207	554	324	401	7	109
Medical and other health services		95	5,935	2,068	652	619	651	146	157	77	68	0
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	2,610	1,092	457	347	71	217	227	20	29	82
Other services	9		17,605	6,729	2,139	1,751	1,929	917	708	498	104	191
All production industries	1-4		154,689	102,496	37,879	23,783	19,685	23,158	23,158	7,598	4,276	3,782
All manufacturing industries	2-4		133,582	86,977	26,974	22,565	18,489	18,949	14,976	6,233	3,993	3,679
All service industries	6-9		63,452	30,535	10,214	8,392	6,579	5,350	5,214	2,230	1,305	1,137
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		238,001	144,135	51,639	34,604	28,472	29,420	29,984	10,740	5,954	5,228

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at July 1, 1988; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 10,000 in May and 9,000 in June.
** Included in the South East.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		THOUSAND	
	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	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0			
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8			
1985	162.1			201.6		200.5		154.6			
1986	188.8			212.4		208.3		157.4			
1987	235.0			226.2		222.1		159.3			
Annual averages											
1986 June 6	185.0	13.3	4.0	208.1	1.5	195.1	-1.8	149.4	-1.6		
July 4	193.4	8.4	6.5	217.9	3.7	208.5	0.7	157.1	0.5		
Aug 8	200.5	7.1	9.6	219.2	3.0	210.9	0.7	157.9	-0.7		
Sept 5	202.0	1.5	5.7	222.3	4.7	215.6	6.8	160.5	3.7		
Oct 3	209.5	7.1	5.4	220.9	1.0	217.8	3.1	162.4	1.8		
Nov 7	212.5	3.0	4.0	225.4	2.1	220.8	3.3	164.5	2.2		
Dec 5	210.6										

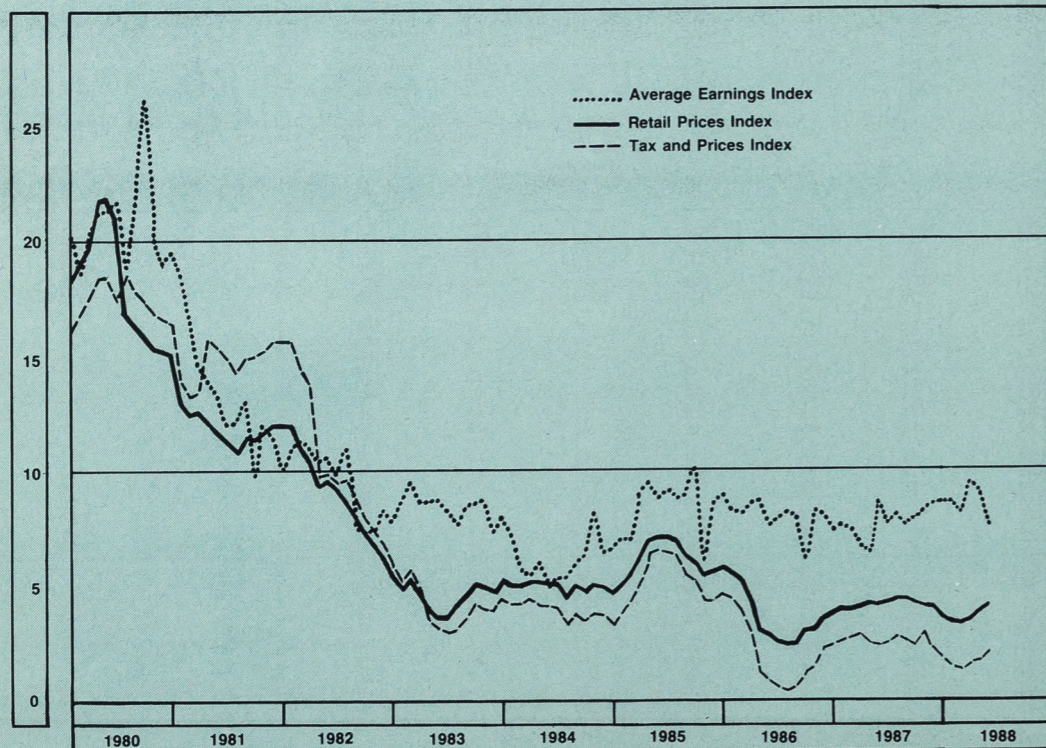
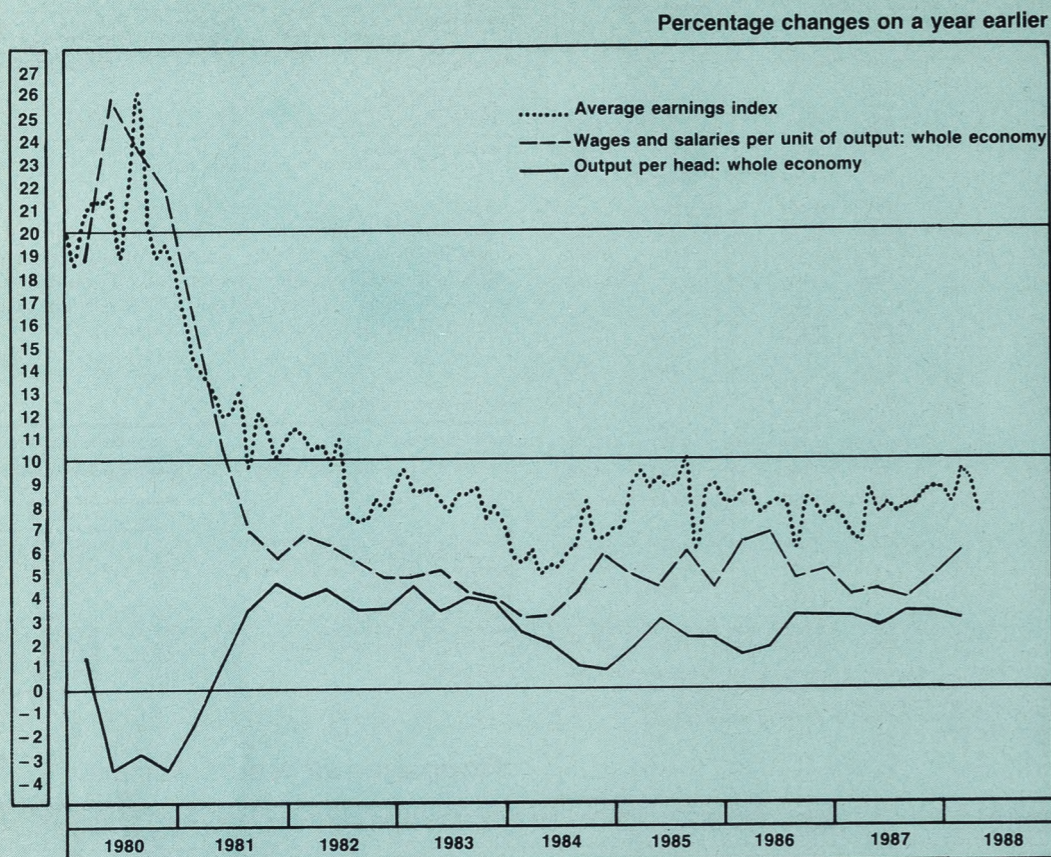
3.3 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND														
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1983	52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	10.5	15.3	7.5	7.8	17.1	150.2	1.2	151.4
1984	62.5	27.5	5.8	14.8	12.5	8.8	10.3	16.6	8.2	8.2	16.5	164.1	1.5	165.6
1985	65.6	28.2	6.3	17.8	14.5	9.8	10.7	18.1	9.7	9.3	17.0	178.7	1.6	180.3
1986	75.6	32.4	6.8	21.1	18.6	11.6	14.1	22.6	13.4	12.2	19.8	216.0	2.0	218.0
1987	95.3	40.1	8.6	22.3	24.8	13.6	18.3	27.4	15.7	13.6	22.2	261.7	2.0	263.8
1987 June 5	97.2	39.9	9.1	25.7	24.7	14.6	19.2	29.2	15.8	15.1	23.1	273.6	2.2	275.8
July 3	97.2	39.6	9.0	23.6	25.5	13.9	18.3	29.3	16.1	14.1	23.1	270.1	2.1	272.3
Aug 7	95.2	37.8	9.0	22.8	25.5	13.9	18.5	29.0	16.4	14.1	23.4	267.7	2.1	269.9
Sept 4	106.1	43.4	9.6	24.3	28.5	15.5	20.3	30.9	17.9	14.9	25.0	293.1	2.1	295.2
Oct 2	115.6	48.7	10.2	24.8	31.1	16.0	21.5	32.0	17.8	15.6	25.4	309.9	2.2	312.2
Nov 6	116.0	48.3	9.8	22.7	30.7	15.0	20.4	30.1	17.4	14.5	24.6	301.3	2.3	303.6
Dec 4	104.2	42.2	8.8	20.0	28.0	13.3	18.6	25.0	15.6	13.2	22.0	268.6	2.7	271.4
1988 Jan 8	98.1	39.1	8.5	19.3	27.3	12.8	17.6	23.5	14.4	13.3	20.2	255.0	2.9	257.9
Feb 5	96.7	36.5	8.4	19.5	27.6	13.1	17.3	23.3	14.2	13.5	20.5	254.0	2.8	256.9
Mar 4	96.6	34.5	9.0	21.2	26.7	13.8	17.5	25.2	14.3	13.8	21.9	260.1	2.8	263.0
Apr 8	102.8	36.1	10.0	24.2	27.6	15.2	17.9	26.5	15.4	14.8	24.2	278.8	3.0	281.8
May 6	106.8	36.6	10.8	25.9	27.7	15.7	18.1	28.1	15.6	16.2	24.9	289.7	2.8	292.5
June 3	110.3	37.2	11.1	26.5	28.6	16.2	18.4	28.5	16.0	16.5	24.5	296.5	2.8	299.3
Community Programme vacancies††														
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	..	14.0
1984	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	15.4	0.3	15.7
1985	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6
1986	4.8	2.4	0.6	3.0	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	29.2	0.6	29.9
1987	4.6	2.3	0.6	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.4	28.5	0.5	29.0
1987 June 5	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.8	3.4	1.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.3	27.5	0.5	28.0
July 3	4.5	2.3	0.5	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.2	28.1	0.5	28.6
Aug 7	4.6	2.3	0.6	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.6	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.1	29.7	0.5	30.2
Sept 4	4.8	2.4	0.6	2.7	4.0	1.6	2.9	3.8	4.3	2.7	3.9	31.5	0.5	31.9
Oct 2	5.2	2.7	0.6	2.7	4.4	1.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.4	31.5	0.5	32.0
Nov 6	5.1	2.6	0.6	2.6	4.6	1.5	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.2	31.1	0.5	31.6
Dec 4	5.2	2.7	0.6	2.6	4.4	1.5	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	30.6	1.0	31.7
1988 Jan 8	5.3	2.8	0.6	2.8	4.5	1.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.2	3.5	31.9	1.2	33.1
Feb 5	5.1	2.7	0.6	2.8	4.6	1.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.5	31.5	1.1	32.6
Mar 4	4.8	2.6	0.6	2.7	4.3	1.4	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	30.0	1.0	30.9
Apr 8	4.5	2.3	0.6	2.7	4.3	1.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	29.6	0.9	30.5
May 6	4.4	2.2	0.7	2.7	4.3	1.4	2.6	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.6	29.6	0.7	30.3
June 3	4.3	2.1	0.6	2.6	4.4	1.4	2.5	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.5	29.1	0.7	29.8
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies														
1983	50.8	22.1	5.1	12.7	9.6	8.0	8.7	13.2	5.9	6.8	15.3	136.1	1.2	137.3
1984	59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8
1985	62.3	26.6	5.8	16.1	12.2	9.0	8.7	16.0	7.8	8.0	14.6	160.5	1.2	161.7
1986	70.8	30.0	6.2	18.1	15.4	10.3	11.3	19.0	9.8	9.5	16.3	186.8	1.4	188.1
1987	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
1987 June 5	93.1	37.8	8.5	22.9	21.3	13.2	16.4	26.1	12.3	12.5	19.7	246.1	1.7	247.9
July 3	92.7	37.4	8.5	20.8	21.8	12.5	15.7	25.9	12.6	11.6	19.8	242.0	1.7	243.7
Aug 7	90.6	35.5	8.4	20.0	21.7	12.5	15.8	25.4	12.7	11.7	19.3	238.0	1.6	239.6
Sept 4	101.3	41.0	9.0	21.6	24.5	13.9	17.4	27.2	13.6	12.2	21.1	261.6	1.7	263.3
Oct 2	110.4	46.0	9.6	22.1	26.7	14.4	18.4	28.4	13.8	12.7	22.0	278.5	1.7	280.2
Nov 6	110.9	45.7	9.1	20.1	26.2	13.5	17.6	26.7	13.2	11.6	21.4	270.2	1.8	272.0
Dec 4	99.0	39.4	8.2	17.4	23.5	11.8	15.7	22.0	11.4	10.1	18.9	238.0	1.7	239.7
1988 Jan 8	92.8	36.4	7.8	16.5	22.8	11.3	14.6	20.2	10.2	10.1	16.8	223.1	1.7	224.8
Feb 5	91.6	33.8	7.8	16.8	23.0	11.7	14.4	19.9	10.3	10.1	17.0	222.5	1.7	224.2
Mar 4	91.7	31.9	8.4	18.5	22.4	12.4	14.7	22.1	10.8	10.6	18.5	230.2	1.9	232.0
Apr 8	98.3	33.8	9.3	21.6	23.3	13.9	15.2	23.6	11.6	11.7	20.6	249.1	2.1	251.3
May 6	102.4	34.3	10.1	23.2	23.4	14.2	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.1	21.3	260.1	2.1	262.2
June 3	106.0	35.1	10.5	23.8	24.2	14.8	16.0	25.6	12.1	13.5	21.0	267.4	2.1	269.5
Vacancies at careers offices														
1983	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4
1984	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1985	6.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.7	11.5
1986	7.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.8	0.6	13.4
1987	11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5
1987 June 5	14.4	9.0	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	22.6	0.9	23.5
July 3	15.2	9.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	23.0	0.8	23.9
Aug 7	14.1	8.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	21.8	0.8	22.6
Sept 4	14.4	8.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	22.8	0.8	23.7
Oct 2	14.2	8.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	22.1	1.0	23.1
Nov 6	13.8	8.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	0.9	22.0
Dec 4	13.3	8.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.7	0.8	20.5
1988 Jan 8	12.6	7.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.1	0.8	19.9
Feb 5	12.2	7.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	18.0	0.8	18.8
Mar 4	12.7	6.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.6	0.8	20.4
Apr 8	13.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	1.0	22.1
May 6	15.4	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8	1.2	27.0
June 3	17.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	29.6	1.1	30.7

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

Stoppages—Industry

SIC 1980	12 months to May 1988			12 months to May 1987		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	160	157,300	348,000	402	106,100	175,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	100	†	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	4	2,300	19,000	11	2,400	9,000
Metal processing and manufacturing	9	2,700	14,000	6	1,000	4,000
Mineral processing and manufacturing	8	1,400	4,000	13	2,400	19,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	9	1,600	12,000	10	1,900	12,000
Metal goods nes	14	2,700	29,000	18	4,500	34,000
Engineering	62	13,800	69,000	107	47,600	349,000
Motor vehicles	85	105,200	625,000	67	64,9	



GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)		Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)		Service industries (Divisions 6-9)								
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted							
	% change over previous 12 months		% change over previous 12 months		% change over previous 12 months		% change over previous 12 months								
SIC 1980		underlying*	underlying*	underlying*	underlying*	underlying*	underlying*	underlying*							
1980	111.4				109.4			113.0	JAN 1980 = 100						
1981	125.8				123.6			127.8							
1982	137.6				137.4			138.9							
1983	149.2				149.7			151.1							
1984	158.3				162.8			160.7							
1985	171.7				177.6			171.4							
1986	185.3				191.2			184.6							
1987	199.8				206.7**			198.8							
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8 3/4	144.8	146.4	8.8
Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	8	143.7	144.8	9.0	8 3/4	144.1	145.2	7.8	8 3/4	149.3	150.1	11.4
Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	7 3/4	145.1	145.0	7.9	8 1/2	145.9	145.3	7.9	8 1/2	148.6	149.1	9.5
April	146.0	147.0	8.6	7 1/2	146.7	148.1	8.9	8 1/2	147.4	148.5	9.1	8 1/2	147.2	148.3	8.6
May	148.3	148.6	8.7	7 1/2	149.2	148.2	8.6	8 1/2	149.3	148.4	8.4	8 1/2	150.4	150.8	9.6
June	149.7	148.2	8.2	7 1/2	150.2	147.8	8.1	8 1/2	150.4	148.2	7.7	8	151.4	151.4	9.1
July	151.7	150.3	7.7	7 1/2	151.2	149.7	8.6	8 3/4	151.8	150.0	8.3	8 1/2	153.9	152.3	7.6
Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	7 3/4	149.9	150.8	9.0	8 3/4	150.4	151.3	8.6	8 1/2	152.8	151.8	8.7
Sept	150.5	150.7	8.5	7 3/4	150.9	152.4	9.4	9 1/4	151.4	153.0	9.1	9	151.8	151.5	8.9
Oct	151.7	152.0	8.7	7 3/4	153.3	154.4	9.6	9 1/2	154.1	155.4	10.1	9 1/4	152.1	152.2	7.8
Nov	152.8	152.1	7.3	7 3/4	156.5	155.6	9.9	9 3/4	155.7	154.7	8.3	9 1/4	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	9 1/4	157.3	155.1	8.4
1984 Jan	152.7	154.7	7.1	7 3/4	155.9	157.0	9.0	9 1/2	154.9	156.0	7.9	9	154.3	155.9	6.5
Feb	153.8	155.6	5.7	7 3/4	157.5	158.7	9.6	9 1/2	156.5	157.8	8.7	9	154.5	155.2	3.4
Mar	154.2	154.4	5.5	7 3/4	159.3	159.2	9.8	9 1/2	154.3	153.7	5.8	9	156.5	157.0	5.3
April	154.7	155.8	6.0	7 3/4	158.0	159.5	7.7	9 1/4	153.4	154.5	4.0	8 3/4	157.8	158.9	7.1
May	155.7	156.0	5.0	7 3/4	160.6	159.5	7.6	9 1/4	155.7	154.7	4.2	8 3/4	158.3	158.7	5.2
June	157.5	156.0	5.3	7 3/4	163.8	161.1	9.0	9 1/4	158.4	156.1	5.3	8 3/4	158.8	159.0	5.0
July	159.6	158.2	5.3	7 1/2	164.6	162.9	8.8	9	159.5	157.6	5.1	8 1/2	162.1	160.3	5.3
Aug	159.2	159.0	5.9	7 1/2	162.8	163.7	8.6	8 3/4	157.7	158.7	4.9	8 1/4	162.7	161.8	6.6
Sept	159.9	160.2	6.3	7 1/2	164.5	166.1	9.0	8 3/4	159.7	161.4	5.5	8 1/4	162.3	162.4	7.2
Oct	164.2	164.5	8.2	7 1/2	167.2	168.3	9.0	8 1/2	162.2	163.6	5.3	8	168.6	168.7	10.8
Nov	162.8	162.0	6.5	7 1/2	169.1	168.1	8.0	8 1/2	164.4	163.4	5.6	8	164.5	165.1	7.5
Dec	165.3	163.5	6.6	7 1/2	170.0	169.5	8.2	8 1/2	164.9	164.7	5.7	8	168.4	165.9	7.0
1985 Jan	163.4	165.5	7.0	7 1/2	170.5	171.7	9.4	8 1/2	165.9	167.1	7.1	8 1/4	165.0	166.7	6.9
Feb	164.6	166.5	7.0	7 1/2	170.6	172.0	8.4	8 1/2	166.3	167.6	6.2	8 1/4	166.3	166.9	7.5
Mar	168.1	168.3	9.0	7 1/2	173.9	173.8	9.2	8 3/4	171.7	171.0	11.3	8 1/4	168.2	168.6	7.4
April	169.4	170.6	9.5	7 1/2	176.0	177.6	11.3	8 3/4	174.3	175.5	13.6	8 1/4	168.8	170.0	7.0
May	169.4	169.7	8.8	7 1/2	175.6	174.4	9.3	9	174.2	173.2	12.0	8 1/2	169.2	169.6	6.9
June	171.9	170.2	9.1	7 1/2	179.1	176.2	9.4	9	178.1	175.6	12.5	8 1/2	169.9	170.1	7.0
July	173.7	172.2	8.8	7 1/2	180.2	178.3	9.5	9	179.9	177.8	12.8	8 3/4	172.0	170.1	6.1
Aug	173.4	173.1	8.9	7 1/2	177.0	178.1	8.8	9	176.6	177.8	12.0	8 3/4	173.9	173.1	7.0
Sept	176.1	176.4	10.1	7 3/4	179.8	181.5	9.3	9	179.8	181.7	12.6	8 3/4	175.8	176.0	8.4
Oct	173.9	174.3	6.0	7 1/2	179.7	180.9	7.5	8 3/4	179.3	180.8	10.5	8 3/4	172.4	172.4	2.2
Nov	176.8	175.9	8.6	7 1/2	184.0	182.9	8.8	8 3/4	183.5	182.4	11.6	8 3/4	174.8	175.6	6.4
Dec	180.0	178.1	8.9	7 1/2	185.3	184.7	9.0	8 3/4	184.4	184.2	11.8	8 3/4	180.1	177.4	6.9
1986 Jan	176.9	179.1	8.2	7 1/2	184.1	185.5	8.0	8 1/2	184.1	185.5	11.0	8 3/4	175.0	176.7	6.0
Feb	177.9	180.0	8.1	7 1/2	184.5	186.0	8.1	8 1/4	184.5	185.9	10.9	8 1/2	176.5	177.0	6.1
Mar	182.4	182.6	8.5	7 1/2	187.0	186.9	7.5	8	186.8	186.0	8.8	8 1/4	182.7	183.0	8.5
April	184.0	185.3	8.6	7 1/2	189.3	191.1	7.6	7 3/4	188.6	189.9	8.2	8 1/4	184.4	185.7	9.2
May	182.3	182.6	7.6	7 1/2	188.5	187.1	7.3	7 3/4	187.7	186.6	7.7	8 1/4	181.8	182.2	7.4
June	185.7	183.9	8.0	7 1/2	192.9	189.8	7.7	7 3/4	191.6	188.8	7.5	8	184.5	184.8	8.6
July	187.9	186.3	8.2	7 1/2	192.5	190.5	6.8	7 3/4	192.2	189.9	6.8	8	188.0	186.0	9.3
Aug	187.2	187.0	8.0	7 1/2	190.8	191.9	7.7	7 3/4	190.9	192.1	8.0	7 3/4	188.0	187.3	8.3
Sept	186.8	187.1	6.1	7 1/2	192.1	194.0	6.9	7 3/4	191.9	193.9	6.7	7 3/4	185.7	186.0	5.7
Oct	188.3	188.7	8.3	7 1/2	193.9	195.2	7.9	7 3/4	193.6	195.2	8.0	7 3/4	187.4	187.4	8.7
Nov	191.2	190.2	8.1	7 3/4	198.4	197.1	7.8	7 3/4	197.8	196.6	7.8	8	189.6	190.5	8.5
Dec	193.4	191.3	7.4	7 3/4	200.6	200.0	8.3	8	199.7	199.6	8.4	8	192.1	189.2	6.7
1987 Jan	190.4	192.8	7.6	7 1/2	198.5	200.0	7.8	7 3/4	198.4	199.9	7.8	7 3/4	188.4	190.3	7.7
Feb	191.2	193.4	7.4	7 1/2	199.4	201.0	8.1	8	199.1	200.6	7.9	8	189.1	189.7	7.2
Mar	194.5	194.8	6.7	7 1/2	201.2	201.1	7.6	8	200.7	199.8	7.4	8	193.4	193.8	5.9
April	196.0	197.4	6.5	7 3/4	202.5	204.4	7.0	8	202.2	203.6	7.2	8	195.0	196.4	5.8
May	198.1	198.5	8.7	7 3/4	203.8	202.4	8.2	8	202.8	201.6	8.0	8	198.8	199.2	9.3
June	200.0	198.1	7.7	7 3/4	208.2	204.8	7.9	8 1/4	206.9	203.9	8.0	8 1/4	198.4	198.7	7.5
July	203.1	201.3	8.1	7 3/4	209.8	207.6	9.0	8 1/4	208.9	206.4	8.7	8 1/4	202.6	200.4	7.7
Aug	201.6	201.3	7.6	7 3/4	206.0	207.2	8.0	8 1/2	206.5	207.8	8.2	8 1/4	201.7	200.9	7.3
Sept	201.4	201.8	7.9	7 3/4	208.2	210.3	8.4	8 1/2	207.8	209.9	8.3	8 1/4	199.8	200.1	7.6
Oct	203.4	203.8	8.0	8	211.0	212.4	8.8	8 1/4	210.4	212.1	8.7	8 1/4	201.7	201.7	7.6
Nov	207.3	206.3	8.5	8 1/4	214.0	212.7	7.9	8 1/4	213.5	212.2	7.9	8 1/4	206.3	207.3	8.8
Dec	210.3	208.0	8.7	8 1/2	217.4	216.8	8.4	8 1/4	216.1	215.9	8.2	8 1/4	209.8	206.7	9.2
1988 Jan	206.9	209.5	8.7	8 1/2	215.2	216.8	8.4	8 1/2	214.3	215.8	8.0	8 1/2	205.6	207.7	9.1
Feb	206.7	209.2	8.2	8 1/2	213.6	215.3	7.1	8 1/2	211.9	213.6	6.5	8 1/2	207.0	207.6	9.4
Mar	213.1	213.3	9.5†	8 1/2	219.0	218.9	8.9	8 1/2	217.9	217.0	8.6	8 1/2	213.2	213.6	10.2†
Apr	213.6	215.1	9.0	8 1/2	221.6	223.7	9.4	8 3/4	221.6	223.1	9.6	8 1/2	211.6	213.1	8.5
May	213.2	213.6	7.6	8 1/2	222.4	220.8	9.1	8 3/4	222.0	220.6	9.4	8 3/			

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1986	194.6	166.8	195.6	195.4	193.4	185.7	193.2	184.3	196.9	183.6	184.4	176.2	190.1	181.9
1987	206.9	179.1	214.4	210.1	211.6	201.5	209.4	197.6	214.4	199.2	197.7	190.3	204.5	196.9
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0
1985 May	173.6	139.5	178.3	175.9	174.9	170.4	174.6	170.6	181.2	168.7	167.0	164.5	173.5	168.9
1985 June	188.2	148.0	177.1	182.5	175.7	175.2	178.8	173.4	183.1	168.3	183.3	164.5	176.5	172.1
1985 July	193.6	149.5	178.5	193.2	198.8	173.0	181.6	174.7	183.5	172.8	172.1	164.8	176.4	172.0
1985 Aug	203.1	150.7	177.2	184.8	176.7	172.1	180.8	171.7	181.0	166.8	167.8	163.1	173.0	168.5
1985 Sept	206.3	152.9	183.7	194.5	196.5	176.5	179.8	174.4	182.7	165.6	170.8	165.5	175.8	171.3
1985 Oct	200.5	153.6	181.7	187.1	176.7	175.6	180.4	175.5	184.5	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	195.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	192.7	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5
1986 April	183.2	164.7	188.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	179.8	172.1	187.3	177.2
1986 May	186.0	159.6	199.7	191.1	185.9	183.3	189.4	182.3	193.6	182.2	178.6	175.8	188.7	180.0
1986 June	193.2	159.4	195.4	191.5	191.5	191.5	192.8	184.1	199.7	190.6	184.7	176.2	192.9	184.1
1986 July	197.3	160.7	194.8	204.7	205.6	186.6	192.3	187.1	196.9	184.4	182.1	176.9	189.9	183.5
1986 Aug	213.4	161.7	194.2	207.2	189.8	185.5	192.4	183.0	195.8	182.6	188.8	176.2	186.6	181.0
1986 Sept	218.0	168.8	197.3	198.1	189.7	190.5	193.1	183.9	196.6	183.2	183.9	177.4	191.1	182.8
1986 Oct	213.7	171.0	194.5	199.2	207.9	188.7	196.6	185.6	199.9	183.2	186.1	178.2	191.0	183.7
1986 Nov	198.0	172.6	191.3	199.6	190.9	191.0	211.6	189.0	202.2	189.7	194.9	184.7	199.9	189.0
1986 Dec	195.7	174.2	203.1	199.1	203.9	197.2	210.6	191.4	207.2	194.6	194.5	182.5	202.1	187.6
1987 Jan	188.9	174.6	203.7	207.8	205.4	190.2	198.4	189.1	204.0	189.8	193.2	181.1	201.5	188.5
1987 Feb	188.3	175.7	203.7	203.2	196.2	192.6	200.7	192.0	204.6	194.7	193.4	184.6	195.3	192.3
1987 Mar	189.5	178.5	205.3	202.3	196.9	195.5	198.9	193.4	208.6	201.7	185.5	195.9	195.9	194.8
1987 April	199.1	185.1	209.9	201.4	220.2	195.8	203.7	192.0	213.5	194.7	191.6	184.9	202.5	188.0
1987 May	196.7	172.7	220.2	203.0	205.8	196.5	205.8	193.6	210.9	198.3	191.6	187.1	205.8	193.7
1987 June	206.0	178.0	214.0	202.8	204.8	205.4	208.8	198.6	217.5	208.6	197.0	191.4	204.7	200.5
1987 July	210.2	177.0	223.1	211.9	234.4	205.0	212.9	200.7	216.7	201.8	196.3	192.1	205.1	201.8
1987 Aug	218.0	178.6	212.5	226.4	201.4	201.2	209.6	198.8	214.7	197.4	195.6	190.9	203.2	197.6
1987 Sept	229.0	177.9	209.3	216.1	208.2	206.2	205.2	199.4	216.6	199.8	197.9	193.7	207.0	199.0
1987 Oct	225.5	181.8	210.9	215.4	236.0	203.8	210.3	201.0	218.1	201.8	197.9	194.4	205.7	200.3
1987 Nov	222.5	183.5	238.4	218.8	207.9	206.7	229.0	205.1	220.9	202.8	200.9	210.7	205.1	205.1
1987 Dec	209.3	185.3	221.6	212.3	221.8	218.9	229.6	207.3	226.8	204.1	214.3	197.5	216.5	201.5
1988 Jan	195.7	188.5	226.9	212.0	229.2	207.9	217.3	207.1	227.1	202.6	203.0	198.0	211.9	202.9
1988 Feb	193.6	171.9	224.7	211.2	210.2	209.1	215.4	209.2	229.2	173.2	203.3	202.1	211.9	203.5
1988 Mar	199.2	194.2	226.6	211.9	213.5	213.0	215.9	214.7	229.9	224.4	204.9	201.4	211.9	208.0
1988 Apr	207.2	208.9	231.5	219.6	247.9	213.6	224.0	211.7	234.2	214.7	203.2	203.9	218.3	208.0
1988 May	197.5	247.2	223.2	223.2	218.0	216.9	224.8	214.4	231.6	220.2	202.3	206.2	225.4	209.5

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

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
JAN 1980 = 100													
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	108.0	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.3	111.4	107.3
121.4	115.2	128.2	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.5	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	120.2
134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.6	140.0	147.9	143.7	137.6	131.8
145.2	139.9	156.6	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	143.5
155.6	150.2	170.1	157.1	156.7	153.9	148.0	154.1	170.4	159.3	170.3	169.4	158.3	154.4
168.4	161.0	184.8	169.7	169.5	165.2	157.2	166.2	184.8	169.0	178.3	182.3	171.7	169.6
180.8	172.3	198.6	183.0	182.9	176.7	169.7	177.0	203.5	178.5	196.3	196.7	185.3	181.9
192.8	187.6	214.7	198.4	197.5	189.7	182.0	190.9	225.1	190.6	210.2	210.1	199.8	196.9
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	163.1
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	164.2
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	166.6
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	168.9
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	168.9
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	172.1
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	171.3
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	168.5
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	171.3
169.0	166.5	188.6	171.6	172.6	164.9	159.9	166.3	183.3	172.2	180.0	185.5</		

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
October SIC 1980 CLASS	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
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	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48
1987	219.89	198.94	215.84	192.92	179.27	210.58	197.89	184.19	197.82	162.93
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	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	42.6	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.0	44.5
Hourly earnings										pence
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	358.9	292.2
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
1986	473.6	416.1	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0
1987	513.7	439.3	498.3	442.1	420.8	503.5	467.9	422.8	439.2	366.3
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
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	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	123.99	130.64	102.13
Hours worked										
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	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	38.7	37.8
Hourly earnings										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	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1	251.4
1987	312.4	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7	270.1
ALL (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
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	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.66
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.69	135.89
Hours worked										
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	41.7	43.5	41.6	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.2	41.5
Hourly earnings										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
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	386.5	497.1	463.1	403.1	413.3	327.4

† More detailed results were published in an article in the April 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*. Previous articles can be found in the March 1987 edition and in February editions for earlier years.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

Leather, footwear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All industries covered (SIC 1980)
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£ 148.63
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	..
134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	..	..
142.55	174.76	253.77	190.88	197.92	222.22	180.62	..	..
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	41.3	44.0	..	..
42.0	44.4	43.0	43.7	43.5	41.4	44.1	..	..
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	..
323.6	374.7	558.6	409.6	426.8	504.9	389.3	..	..
339.7	393.9	590.7	436.3	455.1	536.3	409.4	..	..
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£ 91.26
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	..
89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	98.55	..	..
96.51	128.43	152.00	113.63	118.79	163.79	104.68	..	..
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2
37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	36.9	38.3	..	..
36.8	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.1	39.4	37.8	..	..
37.2	39.1	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.0	..	..
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239.1
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9
229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	250.4	..	..
243.3	315.5	361.3	278.8	289.7	399.4	260.8	..	..
259.8	328.3	387.7	293.7	309.5	424.7	275.8	..	..
82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	139.80	160.58	£ 138.74
88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	147.59	171.39	148.69
95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	160.11	181.06	160.39
99.31	159.09	215.74	161.91	164.74	208.03	170.99	193.47	171.02
106.78	170.20	233.61	171.85	178.54	221.48	180.30	206.73	184.10
38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46.2	42.4
38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	43.3	46.5	42.5
38.2	43.6	41.6	42.2	41.8	41.1	43.9	46.4	42.8
37.9	43.1	41.4	42.3	41.3	41.3	44.0	47.0	42.7
38.2	43.8	42.2	42.5	42.2	41.4	44.1	47.0	43.1
217.2	304.2	411.4	303.1	320.5	413.9	320.9	347.3	pence 327.3
231.4	320.7	437.2	324.9	343.0	440.5	341.0	368.7	349.5
249.2	343.8	476.2	345.7	370.6	468.9	364.4	390.0	374.7
262.4	369.4	521.0	382.9	396.1	503.6	388.8	411.3	400.6
279.3	388.2	553.3	404.4	422.7	535.0	409.0	439.5	426.7

* Except sea transport.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†
Men	689	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3	604.5	657.5	724.7	776.8
Women	311	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4	743.9	807.2	869.4	947.0
Men and women	1,000	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	62			

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES						
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Hourly earnings (pence)	
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours		excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		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	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
April of each year												
FULL-TIME MEN†												
Manual occupations												
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1		
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7		
1983†	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0		
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2		
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1		
1986	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	358.8		
1987	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8		
1987	191.2	195.9	44.7	437.6	423.8	182.0	185.5	44.6	416.5	404.3		
Non-manual occupations												
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7		
1982*	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3		
1983†	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	179.7	181.9	38.4	450.4	450.9		
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9		
1985	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2		
1986	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4		
1987	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2		
1987	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8		
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	684.1	684.0	263.9	265.9	38.7	679.9	679.3		
All occupations												
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2		
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6		
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0		
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2		
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4		
1986	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.9	452.5	449.9		
1987	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	488.9	486.6		
1987	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6		
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	511.0	506.5	219.4	224.0	41.9	527.3	526.2		
FULL-TIME WOMEN†												
Manual occupations												
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2		
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7		
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	224.0		
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6		
1985	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.7	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6		
1986	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1		
1987	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9		
1987	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2		
1987	113.8	119.6	40.3	297.2	291.9	111.4	115.3	39.7	292.0	287.4		
Non-manual occupations												
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2		
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2		
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0		
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	312.9	311.9		
1985	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9		
1986	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1		
1987	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6		
1987	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8		
1987	147.7	149.1	37.5	391.6	389.4	155.4	157.2	36.8	418.0	415.9		
All occupations												
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2		
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1		
1983†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1		
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5		
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5		
1986	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1		
1987	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4		
1987	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	134.7	137.2	37.3	362.5	360.7		
1987	128.2	133.4	39.0	339.2	335.9	144.9	148.1	37.5	388.4	386.2		
FULL-TIME ADULTS												
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over												
All occupations												
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2		
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1		
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1		
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5		
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over												
All occupations												
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4		
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7		
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7		
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8		
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates												
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0		
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	399.9	386.7		
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7		
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	444.4	437.7	181.2	184.7	40.4	450.8	446.8		
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	474.1	467.6	194.9	198.9	40.4	484.7	481.1		

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.
 *Results for manufacturing industries for 1981 and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1987 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.
 †Results for 1981-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1987 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

Labour costs		Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Energy (excl.	Index of	Whole
		facturing	quarrying		coal and water supply**	production industries§§	economy
							Pence per hour
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	...
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	...
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	...
	1984	509.80	...	475.64	811.41	...	...
	1985	554.2	...	511.2	860.6	...	...
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	...
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	...
	1984	84.0	...	86.0	77.7	...	...
	1985	84.7	...	86.6	78.6	...	...
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	...
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	...
	1984	10.5	...	8.0	11.5	...	...
	1985	10.6	...	8.0	11.5	...	...
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	...
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	...
	1984	7.4	...	7.7	5.5	...	...
	1985	6.7	...	7.2	5.1	...	...
Private social welfare payments	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	...
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	...
	1984	5.3	...	4.1	12.1	...	...
	1985	5.3	...	4.1	12.2	...	...
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	...
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	...
	1984	3.3	...	2.2	4.7	...	...
	1985	3.3	...	2.1	4.1	...	...
SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier
1980 = 100	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.9

RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1987 June	101.9	0.0	2.3	4.2	101.8	0.1	2.1	4.2
July	101.8	-0.1	1.8	4.4	101.9	0.1	1.9	4.4
Aug	102.1	0.3	1.7	4.4	102.2	0.3	1.9	4.4
Sept	102.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	102.6	0.3	2.0	4.2
Oct	102.9	0.5	1.1	4.5	103.1	0.5	1.5	4.5
Nov	103.4	0.5	1.5	4.1	103.6	0.5	1.9	4.1
Dec	103.3	-0.1	1.4	3.7	103.3	-0.3	1.5	3.7
1988 Jan	103.3	0.0	1.5	3.3	103.3	0.0	1.4	3.3
Feb	103.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	103.6	0.3	1.4	3.3
Mar	104.1	0.4	1.7	3.5	104.0	0.4	1.4	3.5
Apr	105.8	1.6	2.8	3.9	105.7	1.6	2.4	3.9
May	106.2	0.4	2.7	4.2	106.1	0.4	2.4	4.2
June	106.6	0.4	3.2	4.6	106.6	0.5	3.2	4.6

The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in June than in May. There were higher prices for motor vehicles, non-seasonal foods, petrol and clothing. The third tranche of the recent price increases for gas and electricity took effect. Seasonal food prices were on average lower.

Food: The prices of some fresh vegetables and fruits were lower most notably for tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers, and new potatoes. The index for seasonal foods fell by around 1 1/2 per cent. The index for non-seasonal products rose by a little less than 1/2 per cent. Food prices overall were little changed.

Catering: The group index increased by a little more than 1/2 per cent. The main price increases were for restaurant meals.

Housing: Price increases throughout the group resulted in an average increase of nearly 1/2 per cent for housing costs.

Fuel and light: The third phase of price increases took effect for gas and electricity which meant that the index for this group increased by a little more than 1 1/2 per cent.

Clothing and footwear: There were higher prices for most clothing and footwear, the overall increase in the group index being around 1 1/2 per cent.

Personal goods and services: Price increases for chemists' goods contributed to an increase of about 1/4 per cent in the group index.

Motoring expenditure: Car price increases led to a rise in the group index of a little less than 1 per cent. Petrol prices were also higher.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 14

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)			Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12			1	12
All items	106.6	0.4	4.6				
Food and Catering	105.9	0.2	4.1	Housing	109.8	0.4	6.2
Alcohol and tobacco	105.7	0.1	4.8	Rent	112.5		7
Housing and household expenditure	107.1	0.5	4.9	Mortgage interest payments	99.3		1
Personal expenditure	105.8	0.5	4.5	Rates	116.8		8
Travel and leisure	107.3	0.6	4.7	Water and other charges	115.6		9
All items excluding seasonal food	106.6	0.5	4.7	Repairs and maintenance charges	106.6		5
All items excluding food	106.9	0.5	4.9	Do-it-yourself materials	107.1		4
Seasonal food	105.3	-1.5	0.1	Fuel and light	102.4	1.7	3.0
Food excluding seasonal	104.7	0.4	3.8	Coal and solid fuels	96.6		1
All items excluding housing	105.9	0.4	4.2	Electricity	107.1		7
Nationalised industries	107.3	1.2	6.6	Gas	100.1		0
Consumer durables	104.2	0.1	3.1	Oil and other fuel	88.7		-8
Food	104.8	0.1	3.1	Household goods	105.6	0.1	3.6
Bread	108.0		8	Furniture	105.8		4
Cereals	107.8		5	Furnishings	106.5		4
Biscuits and cakes	104.5		3	Electrical appliances	104.7		2
Beef	109.0		8	Other household equipment	105.9		3
Lamb	108.9		0	Household consumables	107.6		6
of which, home-killed lamb	113.2		1	Pet care	101.2		1
Pork	101.9		1	Household services	106.2	0.2	4.5
Bacon	103.0		4	Postage	100.6		0
Poultry	101.5		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	101.2		1
Other meat	99.9		-1	Domestic services	108.3		6
Fish	104.3		2	Fees and subscriptions	110.5		7
of which, fresh fish	105.0		5	Clothing and footwear	105.3	0.5	4.5
Butter	103.4		4	Men's outerwear	106.6		5
Oil and fats	101.0		3	Women's outerwear	104.3		5
Cheese	106.9		6	Children's outerwear	107.3		7
Eggs	104.2		0	Other clothing	105.1		3
Milk, fresh	104.6		4	Footwear	104.3		3
Milk products	107.7		6	Personal goods and services	106.6	0.3	4.6
Tea	103.9		4	Personal articles	101.3		2
Coffee and other hot drinks	93.0		-2	Chemists goods	107.8		4
Soft drinks	115.4		12	Personal services	110.4		7
Sugar and preserves	110.1		7	Motoring expenditure	108.2	0.8	4.8
Sweets and chocolates	101.0		1	Purchase of motor vehicles	111.3		6
Potatoes	95.8		-9	Maintenance of motor vehicles	109.6		7
of which, unprocessed potatoes	89.5		-18	Petrol and oil	100.7		0
Vegetables	107.5		5	Vehicles tax and insurance	113.1		10
of which, other fresh vegetables	106.8		5	Fares and other travel costs	106.9	0.2	5.3
Fruit	110.5		5	Rail fares	107.8		8
of which, fresh fruit	113.1		7	Bus and coach fares	109.7		6
Other foods	105.2		4	Other travel costs	103.6		3
Catering	109.5	0.6	7.0	Leisure goods	104.2	-0.1	2.2
Restaurant meals	109.8		7	Audio-visual equipment	94.2		-4
Canteen meals	109.5		7	Records and tapes	99.6		0
Take-aways and snacks	109.1		7	Toys, photographic and sport goods	104.5		3
Alcoholic drink	106.8	0.2	5.3	Books and newspapers	111.9		6
Beer	107.6		6	Gardening products	107.7		6
—on sales	107.5		7	Leisure services	108.4	0.0	7.0
—off sales	107.8		5	Television licences and rentals	103.6		3
Wines and spirits	105.7		4	Entertainment and other recreation	112.0		10
—on sales	107.0		6				
—off sales	104.8		3				
Tobacco	103.6	-0.1	3.8				
Cigarettes	103.9		4				
Tobacco	100.8		2				

Note: 1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.
2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. (See general notes under table 6.7.)

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on June 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

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

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

Average prices on June 14, 1988

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
FOOD ITEMS		p	p			p	p
Beef: home-killed				Butter			
Sirloin (without bone)	233	334	244-399	Home-produced, per 250g	283	53	49-60
Silverside (without bone) †	319	234	214-259	New Zealand, per 250g	263	52	51-54
Best beef mince	327	131	99-169	Danish, per 250g	276	58	56-64
Fore ribs (with bone)	225	170	129-213	Margarine			
Brisket (without bone)	279	173	145-195	Soft 500g tub	272	34	27-57
Pump steak †	310	314	269-349	Low fat spread 250g	261	40	36-44
Stewing steak	302	161	145-190	Lard, per 250g	303	15	14-23
Lamb: home-killed				Cheese			
Loin (with bone)	272	247	190-338	Cheddar type	287	136	112-169
Shoulder (with bone)	261	119	98-158	Eggs			
Leg (with bone)	268	202	169-240	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	252	106	84-126
Lamb: imported				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	204	93	78-114
Loin (with bone)	185	155	134-176	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	191	86	78-99	Pasteurised, per pint	304	26	23-26
Leg (with bone)	194	148	128-169	Skimmed, per pint	286	25	22-27
Pork: home-killed				Tea			
Leg (foot off)	282	112	89-150	Loose, per 125g	290	42	32-52
Belly †	255	84	73-98	Tea bags, per 250g	303	100	79-114
Loin (with bone)	287	144	128-168	Coffee			
Fillet (without bone)	245	199	136-284	Pure, instant, per 100g	554	132	85-178
Bacon				Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	259	138	115-168
Collar †	130	114	98-140	Sugar			
Gammon †	258	189	145-216	Granulated, per kg	306	54	52-55
Back, vacuum packed	200	163	138-203	Fresh vegetables			
Back, not vacuum packed	229	163	139-180	Potatoes, old loose			
Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	310	59	48-78	White	183	14	8-21
Sausages				Red	51	13	9-15
Pork	330	87	69-104	Potatoes, new loose	222	18	12-24
Beef	243	83	62-94	Tomatoes	323	58	50-66
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	188	47	43-54	Cabbage, greens	272	31	20-45
Corned beef, 12oz can	201	70	54-89	Cabbage, hearted	245	27	20-36
Chicken: roasting				Cauliflower, each	266	66	50-89
Frozen, oven ready	226	64	52-86	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	273	79	59-92	Carrots	321	30	24-39
Fresh and smoked fish				Onions	332	27	16-39
Cod fillets	255	204	166-242	Mushrooms, per 1/4lb	313	31	25-34
Haddock fillets	239	221	180-255	Cucumber, each	322	45	39-60
Mackerel, whole	143	78	60-99	Fresh fruit			
Kippers, with bone	248	113	84-129	Apples, cooking	301	40	30-48
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	192	146	129-169	Apples, dessert	314	35	29-43
Bread				Pears, dessert	305	36	30-44
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	311	46	41-58	Oranges, each	282	15	10-22
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	229	59	55-63	Bananas	331	48	39-52
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	265	38	35-42	Grapes	281	91	76-120
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	144	40	36-42	ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD			
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	229	61	52-65	Draught bitter, per pint	660	87	79-100
Flour				Draught lager, per pint	665	99	90-110
Self-raising, per 1 1/2kg	167	52	46-56	Whisky, per nip	668	71	65-80

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink		
						All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food		
Weights	1974	1,000	747	951-2-925-5	80	253	47-5-48-8	204-2-205-5	51	70
	1975	1,000	768	961-9-966-3	77	232	33-7-38-1	193-9-198-3	48	82
	1976	1,000	772	958-0-960-8	90	228	39-2-42-0	186-0-188-8	47	81
	1977	1,000	753	953-3-955-8	91	233	44-2-46-7	200-3-202-8	45	83
	1978	1,000	767	966-5-969-6	96	232	30-4-33-5	199-5-202-6	51	85
	1979	1,000	768	964-0-966-6	93	214	33-4-36-0	196-0-198-6	51	77
	1980	1,000	786	968-8-969-6	93	207	30-4-33-2	180-9-183-6	41	82
	1981	1,000	793	969-2-971-9	104	207	28-1-30-8	176-2-178-9	42	79
	1982	1,000	794	965-7-967-6	99	206	32-4-34-3	171-7-173-6	38	77
	1983	1,000	797	971-5-974-1	109	203	25-9-28-5	174-5-177-1	39	78
	1984	1,000	799	966-1-968-7	102 Feb-Nov	201	31-3-33-9	167-1-169-8	36	75
					87 Dec-Jan	190	26-8-29-7	160-3-163-2	45	75
	1985	1,000	810	970-3-973-2	86	185	24-0-26-7	158-3-161-0	44	82
	1986	1,000	815	973-3-976-0	83 Feb-Nov					
					60 Dec-Jan					
Annual averages	1974	108.5	109.3	108.8	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2	109.7
	1975	134.8	135.3	135.1	147.5	133.3	129.8	134.3	132.4	135.2
	1976	157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3	159.3
	1977	182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	190.3	197.0	189.1	185.7	183.4
	1978	197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	180.1	208.4	207.8	196.0
	1979	223.5	222.2	224.1	246.7	228.3	211.1	231.7	239.9	217.1
	1980	263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	255.9	224.5	282.0	290.0	261.8
	1981	295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0	306.1
	1982	320.4	326.2	322.0	417.6	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7	341.0
	1983	335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0	366.5
	1984	351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8	387.7
	1985	373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3	412.1
	1986	385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6
	1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118.2
	1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0
	1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7
	1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9
	1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9
	1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4
	1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
	1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
	1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7
	1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1
	1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9
	1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8
	Feb 11	381.1	391.4	383.3	489.5	343.6	328.2	346.9	428.9	425.9
	Mar 11	381.6	391.5	383.4	489.5	345.2	337.5	347.3	429.9	426.5
	Apr 15	385.3	395.6	387.0	497.8	347.4	343.7	348.7	434.3	427.6
	May 13	386.0	395.8	387.3	495.9	349.8	356.8	349.4	436.2	428.8
	June 10	385.8	395.3	387.0	496.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	439.3	429.4
	July 15	384.7	394.9	386.8	498.3	347.4	332.2	350.7	440.4	431.0
	Aug 12	385.9	396.1	387.9	499.8	348.6	336.5	351.4	442.6	432.5
	Sept 16	387.8	398.5	390.0	500.5	348.3	331.7	351.8	445.3	434.6
	Oct 14	388.4	399.6	390.9	500.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	447.8	436.6
	Nov 11	391.7	403.7	394.3	500.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	449.5	436.0
	Dec 9	393.0	404.7	395.3	499.7	349.8	333.3	353.4	452.9	434.6
	1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7

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

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	1974 Weights
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52	1975
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57	1976
46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54	1977
48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56	1978
44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59	1979
40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62	1980
36	135	62	65	81	75	152	65	1981
41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65	1982
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63	1983
36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65	1984
37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62	1985
40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58	1986
115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.2	111.0	106.8	1974
147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	138.6	143.9	135.5	1975
171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	161.3	166.0	159.5	1976
209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	190.3	173.3	1977
225.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	206.7	207.2	192.0	1978
247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	236.4	243.1	213.9	1979
290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	276.9	288.7	262.7	1980
358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	300.7	322.6	300.8	1981
413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6	1982
440.9	367.1	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9	1983
489.0	400.7	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3	1984
532.5	452.3	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3	1985
584.9	478.1	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5	1986
124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	125.2	130.3	115.8	Jan 14 1975
162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	152.3	157.0	154.0	Jan 13 1976
19								

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

UNITED KINGDOM	PER CENT											
	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12.0	20.1	20.7	1.7	0.4	10.5	5.8	9.8	13.5	7.3	9.8	12.2
1975 Jan 14	19.9	18.3	18.7	18.2	24.0	10.3	24.9	18.3	18.6	25.2	30.3	15.8
1976 Jan 13	23.4	25.4	23.2	26.1	31.1	22.2	35.1	19.0	10.9	21.6	20.5	33.0
1977 Jan 18	16.6	23.5	17.9	16.6	18.8	14.3	17.8	11.5	12.9	15.7	13.9	8.3
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15.8	8.8	15.3	6.6	10.6	11.6	10.2	12.7	11.1	11.8
1979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15.8	6.0	6.9	7.6	9.0	10.0	8.3
1980 Jan 15	18.4	12.6	22.5	21.4	16.5	24.6	18.9	15.4	11.9	19.6	22.8	22.2
1981 Jan 13	13.0	8.9	14.8	15.0	10.0	20.1	28.4	6.9	5.3	13.4	11.6	17.1
1982 Jan 12	12.0	11.0	7.2	15.9	32.2	22.8	13.0	3.7	-0.2	6.5	10.4	12.6
1983 Jan 11	4.9	1.9	7.3	9.9	8.7	-0.5	16.2	2.6	1.8	8.0	7.1	3.7
1984 Jan 10	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.8	9.9	0.5	2.6	-0.3	4.7	4.8	3.9
1985 Jan 15	5.0	3.4	6.2	5.8	12.7	8.8	3.9	2.1	3.3	7.1	2.4	5.4
1986 Jan 14	5.5	3.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	11.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	6.5	3.6	6.3
1987 Jan 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10.5	8.3	-0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.0

UNITED KINGDOM	PER CENT														
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 June 9	4.2	2.3	5.9	4.1	0.7	10.2	-0.2	1.8	4.3	2.3	4.0	6.4	4.3	1.5	1.9
July 14	4.4	2.3	6.3	4.0	0.7	10.3	-0.7	2.3	4.6	0.9	4.0	8.1	4.6	1.8	2.1
Aug 11	4.4	2.3	6.5	4.0	0.4	10.1	-0.9	2.7	4.9	0.3	4.0	8.4	4.5	1.8	1.9
Sept 8	4.2	2.1	6.5	4.2	0.5	9.9	-1.6	3.0	5.3	1.5	3.0	6.8	4.4	2.6	2.1
Oct 13	4.5	3.0	6.3	4.5	1.0	10.2	-2.1	3.0	5.5	1.3	3.4	7.1	4.8	3.3	3.3
Nov 10	4.1	3.6	6.5	4.4	1.2	6.7	-1.7	3.2	4.9	1.5	4.4	6.5	5.2	3.6	3.8
Dec 8	3.7	3.7	6.2	4.5	1.2	4.2	-1.6	3.3	4.8	1.9	3.9	5.8	5.1	3.6	3.6
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
Feb 16	3.3	2.9	6.7	3.9	1.7	4.0	-2.0	3.5	5.2	1.6	4.4	4.0	5.9	3.1	3.6
Mar 15	3.5	3.2	6.6	4.0	1.7	4.0	-2.0	3.5	5.1	2.1	4.4	4.2	5.7	3.0	3.7
Apr 19	3.9	2.8	7.0	5.3	3.4	4.7	-0.8	3.4	4.8	2.1	4.6	4.8	5.6	3.0	6.7
May 17	4.2	2.4	7.0	5.3	3.9	5.6	1.3	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.3	2.7	7.2
June 14	4.6	3.1	7.0	5.3	3.8	6.2	3.0	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.3	2.2	7.0

Notes: See notes under table 6-7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	PER CENT											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384.3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372.2	375.3
1987 January	386.5				384.2				377.8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102.8				103.1				103.6			

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6-7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

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

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

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

Calculations

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

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

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

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

Structure

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

Definitions

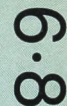
Seasonal food: Items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

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

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

RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

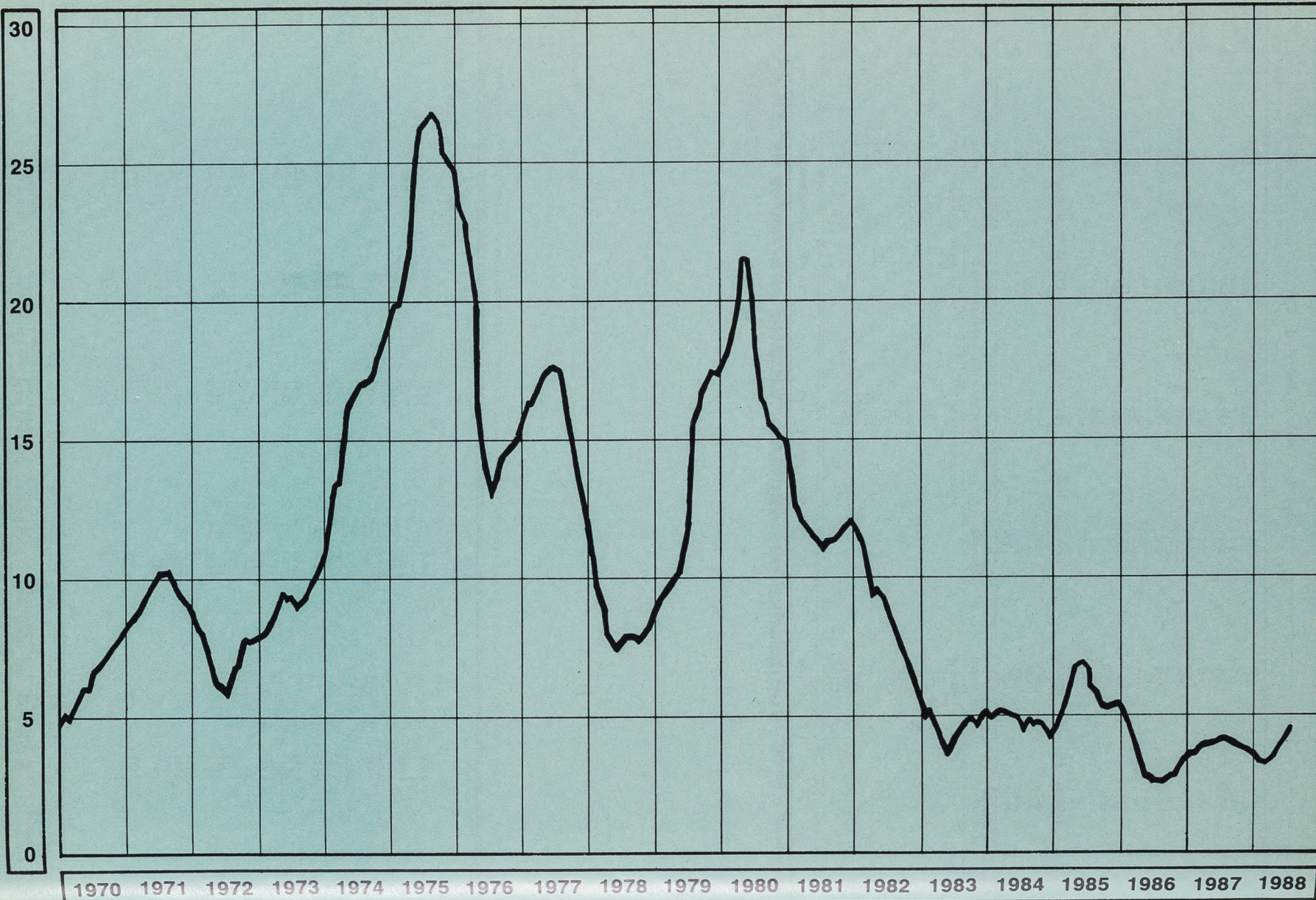


	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD*	
																			Indices 1980 = 100	
Annual averages																				
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5	
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1	
1983	127.1	134.1	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3	
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.3	126.1	131.7	
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146.4	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	153.7	123.3	130.5	137.6	
1986	146.3	162.4	129.0	142.3	149.0	151.7	162.2	120.7	314.7	185.2	201.4	114.9	122.9	165	193.7	160.3	124.2	133.1	141.1	
1987	152.4	176.1	130.9	144.5	155.5	157.8	167.3	121.0	366.4	191.1	211.0	114.6	122.3	180	203.9	167.0	126.0	137.9	145.8	
Quarterly averages																				
1987 Q2	152.4	174.6	130.5	144.5	154.8	157.5	166.9	121.1	365.5	190.8	209.6	115.1	122.1	178	202.3	165.1	125.7	137.2 R	145.4	
Q3	152.7	177.5	132.2	145.3	156.6	158.5	167.9	121.1	367.1	191.8	211.8	114.7	122.3	181	204.9	168.0	126.0	138.8	146.4	
Q4	154.4	180.5	131.4	144.9	157.7	160.4	168.7	121.2	386.8	191.9	215.3	115.0	123.1	183	207.3	170.5	126.8	140.0	147.7	
1988 Q1	155.1	183.8	132.2	144.9	159.0	162.4	169.5	121.7	393.0	193.3	217.6	114.4	122.1	188 R	209.9	172.7	127.8	140.8 R	148.7	
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly																				
1987 Dec	154.5	..	131.4	144.8	158.0	160.6	168.8	121.3	390.9	..	215.8	114.7	122.9	184	207.6	170.7	127.0	140.0	147.9	
1988 Jan	154.5	..	131.9	144.6	158.4	161.3	169.1	121.5	390.3	..	216.9	114.4	121.8	186	208.0	171.6	127.3	140.4	148.2	
Feb	155.1	183.8	132.1	145.0	158.9	162.6	169.4	121.8	388.5	193.3	217.9	114.2	122.1	187	209.6	172.9 R	127.9	140.8	148.6	
Mar	155.7	..	132.5 R	145.1	159.7	163.2	169.9	121.9	400.2	..	218.2	114.6	122.5	190	211.0	173.6	128.3	141.4	149.3	
Apr	158.2	..	132.7	145.7 R	160.3	163.8 R	170.7 R	122.2	408.4 R	..	219.2	115.1	122.9 R	191 R	210.3	175.2	128.5	142.1	150.1 R	
May	158.8	186.6	132.4	145.8	161.4	165.3	171.1	122.4	409.3	194.2	220.0	115.2	123.0	191	210.2	175.8	128.2	142.7	150.5	
June	159.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																				
																			Per cent	
Annual averages																				
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3	
1984	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.3	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.4	3.4	3.5	4.5	
1986	3.4	9.1	1.7	1.3	4.1	3.6	2.7	-0.2	23.0	3.8	5.8	0.4	0.2	7.1	8.8	4.3	0.7	2.0	2.6	
1987	4.2	8.4	1.5	1.5	4.4	4.0	3.1	0.2	16.4	3.2	4.8	0.3	-0.5	9.1	5.3	4.2	1.5	3.6	3.3	
Quarterly averages																				
1987 Q2	4.2	9.3	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.3	3.4	0.1	17.8	2.8	4.2	-0.2	-1.0	9.2	5.6	3.4	1.0	3.8	3.7	
Q3	4.3	8.3	2.3	2.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	0.6	16.0	3.2	4.9	0.1	0.2	7.9	4.6	4.7	1.8	4.2	3.7	
Q4	4.1	7.1	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.4	3.1	5.3	0.4	-0.1	7.0	4.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	4.0	
1988 Q1	3.3	..	2.2	1.0	4.1	4.8	2.4	0.8	13.6	1.9	5.0	0.6	0.5	6.8	4.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	3.4	
Q2	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly																				
1987 Nov	4.1	7.1	1.7	1.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.3	3.1	5.4	0.4	-0.1	7.5	4.7	5.4	2.1	4.5	3.9	
Dec	3.7	..	1.7	1.4	4.2	4.1	3.1	1.0	15.7	..	5.2	0.5	-0.2	7.4	4.6	5.1	1.9	4.4	4.0	
1988 Jan	3.3	..	1.9	0.9	4.1	4.3	2.4	0.7	14.3	..	5.0	0.7	0.6	7.0	4.5	4.4	1.6	4.0	3.5	
Feb	3.3	6.9	2.2	1.0	4.1	5.2	2.4	0.9	13.4	1.9	5.0 R	0.6	0.5	6.8	4.3	5.2	1.7	3.9	3.5	
Mar	3.5	..	2.3	1.0	4.1	4.7	2.5	..	13.2	..	4.9	0.5	0.6	7.2	4.5	5.4	1.8	3.9	3.6	
Apr	3.9	..	2.2	1.0	4.0	4.7	2.5	1.0	13.0	..	5.0	0.0	0.7	7.2	3.9	6.1	1.9	3.9	3.5	
May	4.2	6.9	1.7	1.0	4.1	4.6	2.5	1.1	12.5	1.8	4.9	-0.1	0.7	7.1	3.9	6.4	2.2	3.9	3.5	
June	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

C2 Per cent
RETAIL PRICES INDEX



8.1 TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self-employed *							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment †							
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3	219.5		309.4	
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4		336.8	
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2		327.0	
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6		309.2	
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2		307.0	
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2		312.8	
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3		334.9	
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0		314.1	
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1		311.2	
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7		333.6	
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0		330.1	
December	209.3	259.8	139.5	228.9		315.3	
1985 March	207.1	258.3	138.0	226.8		320.6	
June	222.2	271.5	142.4	276.3		379.0	
September	225.4	266.1	142.9	280.5		372.3	
December	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4		335.8	
1986 March	214.2	260.1	142.5	242.1		334.0	
June	223.0	271.8	144.5	288.6		384.9	
September	226.3	278.0	145.7	289.1		378.0	
December	223.6	278.7	147.3	255.6		349.2	
1987 March	222.0	274.1	147.4	246.8		348.6	
June	238.1	281.8	146.6	293.0		396.0	
September	238.9	284.2	150.3	299.0		388.1	
December	230.0	286.1	155.0	270.1		354.4	
1988 March	233.1	280.2	151.8	268.8		359.0	
Change March 1988 on March 1987							
Absolute (thousands)	+11.1	+6.1	+4.4	+22.0		+10.4	
Percentage	+5.0	+2.2	+3.0	+8.9		+3.0	

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

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

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

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)
1980	2,961		2,738		+223
1981	2,970		3,272		-302
1982	3,188		3,640		-452
1983	4,003		4,090		-87
1984	4,614		4,663		-49
1985	5,442		4,871		+571
1986	5,553		6,083		-530
1987 P	6,237		7,255		-1,018
Percentage change 1987/1986	+12		+19		
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual
1987 P Q1	1,014	1,489	1,081	1,687	-67
Q2	1,491	1,576	1,798	1,868	-307
Q3	2,358	1,597	2,977	1,895	-619
Q4	1,373	1,575	1,398	1,805	-25
1988 P Q1	1,055	1,537	1,325	2,032	-270
1987 P January	412	523	356	554	+56
February	265	485	316	570	-51
March	337	481	408	563	-71
April	413	499	480	615	-67
May	474	501	605	632	-131
June	604	576	714	621	-110
July	741	531	840	638	-99
August	920	539	1,128	625	-208
September	697	527	1,009	632	-312
October	583	528	751	630	-168
November	396	478	369	577	+27
December	394	569	278	598	+116
1988 P January (e)	405	506	410	636	-5
February (e)	285	494	410	696	-125
March (e)	365	532	505	700	-140
April (e)	460	543	580	711	-120

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

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

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987 P	15,445		3,394	9,196	2,855
1987 P Q1	2,620	3,819	502	1,632	486
Q2	4,018	3,776	938	2,445	635
Q3	5,576	3,799	1,283	3,158	1,135
Q4	3,231	4,051	672	1,960	599
1988 P Q1	2,880	4,196	550	1,790	540
1987 P January	1,031	1,374	174	640	216
February	672	1,195	127	410	135
March	917	1,250	200	582	135
April	1,304	1,254	191	944	168
May	1,254	1,268	343	746	207
June	1,419	1,268	404	755	260
July	1,869	1,241	428	1,105	336
August	2,210	1,270	479	1,316	414
September	1,497	1,288	376	736	385
October	1,338	1,351	338	740	260
November	940	1,298	163	595	181
December	954	1,402	170	626	158
1988 P January (e)	1,060	1,384	170	670	220
February (e)	820	1,437	150	520	150
March (e)	1,000	1,375	230	600	170
April (e)	1,360	1,310	230	940	190

Notes: See table 8.2.

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,671
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,687
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,743
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987 P	27,430		1,559	23,661	2,210
1987 P Q1	4,237	6,915	254	3,400	584
Q2	7,311	6,900	347	6,432	532
Q3	10,646	6,869	583	9,506	558
Q4	5,236	6,746	375	4,324	537
1988 P Q1	4,340	7,041	280	3,340	720
1987 P January	1,305	2,199	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,452	53	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,264	81	1,339	222
April	2,072	2,273	104	1,722	247
May	2,390	2,332	130	2,118	142
June	2,848	2,295	114	2,592	142
July	3,147	2,340	118	2,921	108
August	4,039	2,270	258	3,540	242
September	3,460	2,259	207	3,045	208
October	2,537	2,204	227	2,124	186
November	1,602	2,326	77	1,323	201
December	1,097	2,216	71	876	150
1988 P January (e)	1,400	2,308	140	980	280
February (e)	1,330	2,452	60	1,050	220
March (e)	1,610	2,292	80	1,310	220
April (e)	2,150	2,307	170	1,690	290

Notes: See table 8.2.

9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1988-March 1989	36,359	20,211	23,939	39,712	38,578	38,102	51,988	23,276	19,487	42,710	334,362
Entrants to training April-June 1988	4,805	2,423	4,285	9,987	9,234	9,887	12,935	6,779	4,271	9,673	74,279
Total in training June 30, 1988	40,453	20,352	30,221	46,310	47,530	46,339	60,867	29,829	23,339	46,792	392,032

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	June	May	June	May	June	May
Community Industry	7,000	7,000	1,744	1,620	809	823
Community Programme	213,000	219,000	30,406	31,033	19,679	19,688
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	94,000	94,000	8,595	8,571	5,834	5,799
Job Release Scheme	14,000	15,000	1,010	1,089	533	559
Jobshare	585	661	28	28	77	85
Jobstart Allowance	2,000*	3,000†	355*	363†	204*	213†
New Workers Scheme	12,000	13,000	1,204	1,341	1,358e	1,458e
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	359,545**	192,450††	46,295**	24,694††	21,043**	10,961††

* Live cases as at May 27, 1988.

† Live cases as at April 29, 1988.

** March 28 to May 27, 1988.

†† March 28 to April 29, 1988.

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

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, June 3, 1988	51,316
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job	6,708
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, May 9 to June 3, 1988†	3,286
Placed into employment by jobcentre and local authority careers offices, January 11, 1988 to April 8, 1988	8,980
Of which Section 1**	7,864
Of which Section 2** (297 open; 819 sheltered)	1,116

† 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.

** Section 1 classifies those people suitable for ordinary employment. Section 2 classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Amount of civilian jobs, both main and secondary, of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded.

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Quarterly series	M [Q]	Aug 88:	1-1	<i>Manufacturing and certain other industries</i>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 88:	117	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	June 88:	5-9
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Apr 88:	22
<i>Industry: GB</i>				<i>Manufacturing</i>			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Aug 88:	1-4	International comparisons	M	July 88:	5-9
: time series, by order group	M	Aug 88:	1-2	<i>Aerospace</i>	D	Aug 86:	3-9
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Aug 88:	1-3	<i>Agriculture</i>	A	Apr 88:	2-5
<i>Occupation</i>				<i>Coal-mining</i>	A	Apr 88:	2-5
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 87:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Aug 88:	5-9
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 88:	1-7	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
<i>Region: GB</i>				Latest figures: industry	M	Aug 88:	1-4
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Aug 88:	1-5	Region: summary	Q	June 88:	1-4
Self-employed: by region		Mar 88:	162	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 88:	1-4
: by industry		Mar 88:	161				
Census of Employment: Sept 1984				Output per head			
GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Aug 88:	5-9
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
International comparisons	M	Aug 88:	1-9	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Aug 88:	5-9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				Quarterly and annual indices	M	Aug 88:	5-9
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 88:	1-14				
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Labour costs			
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 88:	1-15	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	2-7
Employment measures	M	Aug 88:	9-2	Per unit of output	M	Aug 88:	2-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65				
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	June 88:	1-6	Retail prices			
Trade union membership	A	May 88:	275	<i>General index (RPI)</i>			
Unemployment and vacancies				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Aug 88:	6-9
Unemployment				percentage changes	M	Aug 88:	6-9
Summary: UK	M	Aug 88:	2-1	Recent movements and the index			
GB	M	Aug 88:	2-2	excluding seasonal foods	M	Aug 88:	6-9
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Aug 88:	2-5	Main components: time series			
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 88:	2-1	and weights	M	Aug 88:	6-9
Broad category: GB	M	Aug 88:	2-2	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 88:	6-9
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 88:	2-6	Annual summary	A	Apr 88:	2-6
Region: summary	Q	June 88:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Apr 88:	2-6
Age time series UK	Q (Q)	Aug 88:	2-7	<i>Pensioner household indices</i>			
: estimated rates	Q	June 88:	2-15	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Aug 88:	6-9
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Aug 88:	2-8	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Aug 88:	6-9
Region and area				Revision of weights	A	June 88:	6-9
Time series summary: by region	M	Aug 88:	2-3	<i>Food prices</i>	M	Aug 88:	6-9
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Aug 88:	2-4	<i>London weighting: cost indices</i>	D	May 82:	2-7
: counties, local areas	M	Aug 88:	2-9	<i>International comparisons</i>	M	Aug 88:	6-9
(formerly table 2.4)							
Parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 88:	2-10	Household spending			
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 88:	2-6	All expenditure: per household	Q	June 88:	10-11
Flows:				: per person	Q	June 88:	10-11
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2-19	Composition of expenditure			
UK, time series	M	Aug 88:	2-19	: quarterly summary	Q	June 88:	10-11
GB, Age time series	M	Aug 88:	2-20	: in detail	Q (A)	June 88:	10-11
GB, Regions and duration	Q	July 88:	2-23/24/26	Household characteristics	Q (A)	June 88:	10-11
GB, Age and duration	Q	July 88:	2-21/22/25				
Students: by region	M	Aug 88:	2-13	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Aug 88:	9-3/4	Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 88:	12-13
International comparisons	M	Aug 88:	2-18	: time series	M	Aug 88:	12-13
Ethnic origin	M	Mar 88:	164	Latest year and annual series	A	July 88:	12-13
Temporarily stopped: UK				Industry			
Latest figures: by region	M	Aug 88:	2-14	Monthly: <i>Broad sector</i> : time series	M	Aug 88:	12-13
Vacancies				Annual Detailed	A	July 88:	12-13
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 88:	3-1	Prominent stoppages	A	July 88:	12-13
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 88:	3-2	<i>Main causes of stoppage</i>			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Aug 88:	3-3	Cumulative	M	Aug 88:	12-13
				Latest year for main industries	A	July 88:	12-13
Redundancies				Size of stoppages	A	July 88:	12-13
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Aug 88:	2-30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 88:	12-13
Regions	M	Aug 88:	2-30	International comparisons	A	June 88:	12-13
Industries	M	Aug 88:	2-31				
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Tourism			
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Aug 88:	14-1
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Aug 88:	14-2
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Aug 88:	14-3
				Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Aug 88:	14-4
Earnings and hours				Overseas travel and tourism			
Average earnings				Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	July 88:	14-5
<i>Whole economy (new series) index</i>				Visits abroad by country visited	Q	July 88:	14-6
Main industrial sectors	M	Aug 88:	5-1	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 88:	14-7
Industry	M	Aug 88:	5-3	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 88:	14-8
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 88:	197	Visitor nights	Q	July 88:	14-9
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)							
Latest key results	A	Nov 87:	567	YTS			
Time series	M (A)	Aug 88:	5-6	YTS entrants: regions	M	Aug 88:	9-1
Basic wage rates: manual workers							
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 88:	230				
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 88:	257				

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

Special Feature



Trainees receiving instruction at the Women's Technology Training Scheme, Birmingham, which is supported by money from the European Social Fund.

Photo: Birmingham City Council

The European Social Fund—still going strong after 30 years

by Stephen Barber

European Social Fund Unit, Department of Employment

This article looks at one of the European Community's financial instruments, the European Social Fund. It describes its current operation, how it is likely to operate throughout 1989 and what will be the shape of the Fund that will replace it. The Fund is administered in the United Kingdom through the Department of Employment.

- In 1988 around 3 million Europeans, the great majority of them young people under 25 years will benefit from the European Social Fund.
- The total Fund budget for new allocations for 1988 was over £2,000 million.

- For the first time in four years the United Kingdom was successful in being allocated more than any other member state (£405 million—19.1 per cent of the total).
- This figure, however, represents only around one-tenth the assistance the Community gives to agriculture.

The European Social Fund (not to be confused with the Department of Health and Social Security's Social Fund) is playing an increasingly important role in the lives of many of the European Community's population. In many cases people might not realise that their training scheme is being assisted by Europe.

The European Social Fund (ESF) along with the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) make up the European Community's Structural Funds. These funds are the subject of a major review which will determine the direction they will go over the next five years.

The European Social Fund dates back to the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Article 123 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community says that the purpose of the Social Fund is to:

"Improve employment opportunities for workers in the common market and to contribute thereby to raising the standard of living"

and has the task of:

"rendering the employment of workers easier and of increasing their geographical and occupational mobility within the Community"



YTS in Liverpool, supported by the ESF.

The current Social Fund

The Fund is administered centrally by the European Commission's European Social Fund Directorate under its West German director, Dr Otto Dibelius. The Commission works through the Department of Employment in London and its equivalents in the other 11 member states. In Northern Ireland, the Department of Economic Development handles applications before passing them on to London.

Objectives

The current European Social Fund concerns itself principally with vocational training operations and recruitment subsidies. Within these general priorities there are particular groups upon whom Social Fund assistance is targeted. These include:

- those under 25 years old. 75 per cent of the new assistance available each year is allocated to this group;
- those who are unemployed or who are threatened with unemployment, in particular the long-term unemployed (over 12 months);
- women wishing to return to work;
- handicapped people capable of working in the open labour market;
- migrant workers who move or have moved within the Community, together with members of their families.

In addition, up to 5 per cent of the Fund is reserved for operations of an innovatory nature within the framework of the labour market policies of the member state.

Not all costs incurred in operating vocational training or employment creation programmes are, however, eligible for Social Fund assistance. Assistance is granted from the Fund only for expenditure intended to cover:

- incomes of people undergoing vocational training;
- the costs of:
 - preparation, operation and administration of vocational training measures, including the vocational guidance of the recipients and the cost of training teaching staff and of depreciation;
 - board and lodging and travelling expenses for the recipients of vocational training;
 - in the case of vocational training of the handicapped, the adaptation of workplaces;
 - the granting for a period, not exceeding 12 months per person, of aid for recruitment to additional jobs; or for employment in projects for the creation of additional jobs which fulfil a public need; and of the assistance towards the creation of jobs for self-employed people other than in a professional occupation, for young people under 25 who are seeking employment and for the long-term unemployed;
- benefits designed to facilitate the transfer and integration of migrant workers and members of their families;
- carrying out preparatory or evaluation operations or studies.

Method of funding

The European Social Fund operates on a principle of matching funding, with the exception of the 'absolute priority' areas (see p 455). The Commission will match, but not exceed, the contribution from within the member state, and the member state's contribution must come from a public authority within it. For Social Fund purposes, public authorities within the United Kingdom would include central and local government and industrial training boards.

In most cases the funding works on a 50:50 basis but applicants from the private sector are required to contribute 10 per cent themselves with the remainder being split 45:45. In the absolute priority areas 55 per cent comes from Brussels and 45 per cent from the member state.

Management of the Social Fund

The European Commission through its 'Services' administers the Social Fund. But it is assisted by a tripartite consultative committee (the Advisory Committee), whose opinion it seeks. The Committee



The author, Stephen Barber, chairing a meeting of interested UK organisations and European Commission officials to discuss Integrated Development Operations.

Photo: Jim Stagg

comprises representatives of national Governments, trade unions and employers' organisations. The Committee usually meets annually in the spring to decide on applications to the Fund and to determine how the Fund will operate for the following year.

The Social Fund is a victim of its own success and is no longer large enough to fund completely the increasing number of applications made to it each year. It, therefore, adopts two measures to correct this 'supply:demand' imbalance.

Area categories

The Community is divided geographically into three categories of area—absolute priority, priority and others. The UK's priority areas are shown in the panel.

The whole Fund is open to absolute priority areas, significantly less to the 'others'. This means that a type of operation (for the disabled, the long-term unemployed, etc) may attract Fund support if it takes place in one area of the Community but not in another.

The absolute priority areas are determined at the beginning of the life of the five-year Fund.

The priority areas are decided through the compilation of a league table based on levels of gross domestic product and unemployment. The European Commission decides the proportion of the Community's working population that the Social Fund can afford to support in a given year and a cut-off point in the league table is decided in line with its decision. This is done with a view to concentrating assistance more on the poorest areas with the highest unemployment.

This mechanism forms part of the guidelines. These are, in effect, criteria or sub-rules which are re-appraised each year. The basic rules of the Fund last for the life of that particular Fund (normally five years).

Linear reductions

This system of priority areas has been only partly successful in cutting the cloth of the Social Fund. A further measure known as the system of linear reduction has in recent years been adopted, particularly with respect to the heavily over-subscribed adult part of the Fund. This

The United Kingdom's priority areas

Absolute Priority

Northern Ireland

Priority

Counties/Local authority areas

Central Region (Scotland), Cleveland, Clwyd, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Durham, Fife, Greater Manchester, Gwent, Gwynedd, Highlands, Humberside, Isle of Wight, Lothian, Merseyside, Mid Glamorgan, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, South Glamorgan, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Strathclyde, Tayside, Tyne and Wear, West Glamorgan, West Midlands.

Travel-to-work areas

Workington and Copeland in Cumbria
Llanelli in Dyfed
The districts of Dover and Thanet in Kent
Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Lancaster, Nelson, Rossendale and Blackpool in Lancashire
Coalville in Leicestershire
Parts of Grimsby, Hull and Scunthorpe in Lincolnshire
Corby in Northamptonshire
North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth Boroughs in Warwickshire
Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Keighley, Todmorden and Wakefield in West Yorkshire.

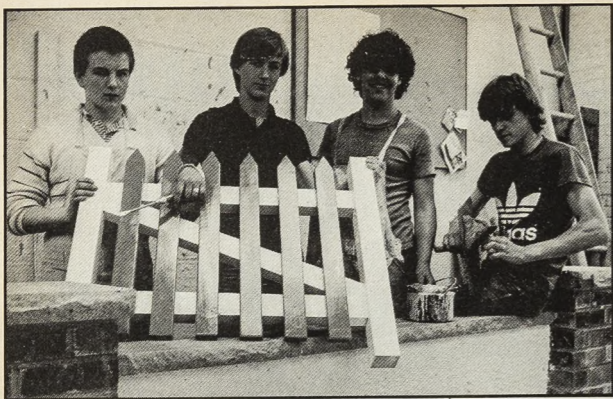


Photo: Crown copyright
Trainees on the ESF-funded YTS course at Trafford Park Skillcentre, Manchester.

Table 1 The European Social Fund Year

The timetable for Social Fund applications relating to programmes to operate in calendar year 1988 would be as follows:

February/March 1987	Guidelines for 1988 discussed by Social Fund Advisory Committee
April 1987	Guidelines formally issued by European Commission
April/May 1987	Detailed guidance on applications issued by Department of Employment
Mid-August 1987	Initial deadline for receipt of applications by Department of Employment
October 20, 1987	Brussels deadline for applications
February/March 1988	Applications formally considered by Social Fund Advisory Committee
March 1988	Provisional decision on applications available
July 1988	Formal decision on applications sent to applicants showing amount allocated
October 1989	Deadline for receipt by Brussels of claim for payment (in most cases)

is a crude, yet effective, method, which simply cuts by the required amount the size of each successful application to the Fund.

Criticisms of the Social Fund

The present Social Fund which began in 1984 is, in theory, in its last year. It is showing signs of wear and of being in need of a major overhaul. The Fund has no shortage of critics: academics, individual companies, government, both central and local, politicians and the European Commission itself. The most common charges that are levelled at the Fund are:

- Unlike its sister European Regional Development Fund 95 per cent of the Social Fund works on a system of annual applications, based on a January–December year. This poses most problems for the United Kingdom which retains its April to March financial year. Planning ahead is difficult because successful funding for 'year 1' of a programme gives no guarantee of success the following year. Programmes based on an academic year, September to June, require two separate Social Fund applications—with the same absence of guarantee.
- The size of the linear reduction on successful applications to the adult section of the Fund for 1988 was over 60 per cent.
- Applications for Social Fund assistance have to be submitted to Brussels well before the year in which they are to operate. But organisations will not learn whether their applications have been successful until the following March and may not learn how much they are to be allocated until two

or three months later, by which time the programme might have been operating for some five or six months. (See timetable in table 1.)

- Because the guidelines and the geographical priority areas can and do change each year, many are unsure from one year to the next what they will be eligible for.
- Although it is a problem which the European Commission has gone to great lengths to tackle, organisations often have to wait many months after their scheme has ended before they receive full payment from the Commission.
- The Fund's objectives need to be brought up to date and focused better on current labour market problems, like long-term unemployment.

But in spite of these difficulties the Social Fund remains increasingly attractive to member states. In 1987, for example, one member state alone bid for as much as was in the whole of the Fund. In the United Kingdom the volume of applications for 1988 represented an increase of one-third on the previous year. The amount allocated to voluntary organisations in the UK has increased six-fold over six years. Over the same period the allocation to local authorities increased from £2 million to £71 million.

Table 2 lists countries receiving assistance from the European Social Fund in the years 1984–88.

Integrated Operations

A significant development affecting the Social Fund over the last two years has been the increase in applications for "operations forming part of an integrated programme involving assistance from two or more Community financial instruments". Known as integrated

Table 2 European Social Fund Assistance to EC countries, 1984–88

	Amounts in ECU million									
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Belgium	90.5	4.9	96.2	4.3	29.3	1.2	54.4	1.8	45.7	1.4
Denmark	95.8	5.2	49.7	2.2	45.3	1.8	34.8	1.1	30.8	1.0
Federal Republic of Germany	82.4	4.4	104.7	4.7	94.9	3.8	158.6	5.1	175.6	5.5
Greece	94.7	5.1	140.2	6.2	143.1	5.6	178.9	5.8	242.8	7.6
France	214.9	11.6	388.0	17.4	378.6	15.0	379.1	12.3	373.1	11.7
Ireland	219.6	11.9	269.1	12.0	227.1	9.0	204.6	6.6	214.0	6.7
Italy	417.9	22.5	601.1	26.9	554.2	21.9	635.0	20.6	592.2	18.6
Luxembourg	0.5	0.03	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.1	1.4	0.05	1.8	0.06
Netherlands	51.8	2.8	45.7	2.0	56.0	2.2	67.6	2.2	69.6	2.2
Portugal	—	—	—	—	223.7	8.9	348.3	11.3	331.1	10.4
Spain	—	—	—	—	355.8	14.1	443.7	14.4	495.6	15.6
United Kingdom	586.8	31.6	532.6	23.9	413.7	16.4	580.4	18.8	607.3	19.1
Total	1,854.9	100	2,228.2	100	2,524.1	100	3,086.8	100	3,179.3	100

Note: An ecu has a current (July) value of around 67 pence.

Source: European Commission

or integrated development operations (IDOs), these applications for European Community assistance seek to combine elements of two or more of the Social, Regional and Agricultural Guidance Funds together with an input from the European Investment Bank. In projecting the so-called 'programme approach' IDOs can be viewed as a bridge between the current and the future Social Funds.

Eleven areas within the United Kingdom have either submitted, or have indicated they will be submitting, an IDO application. These are:

Birmingham
Bradford
Clwyd
Durham/Cleveland
Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys
Industrial South Wales
Manchester/Salford/Trafford
Merseyside
South Yorkshire/Scunthorpe
Strathclyde
Tyne and Wear, South East Northumberland

Of these, the application from the City of Birmingham has already been approved, granting around £203 million of Community aid. Thirty million pounds has been allocated from the European Social Fund, spread over the five years of the programme, which has as its overall objective the economic regeneration and revival of the city. The applications so far submitted by the United Kingdom concentrate, in the main, on inner city and steel areas.

The next 12 months will reveal how successful the United Kingdom has been as the European Commission considers the ten remaining applications.

Table 3 lists the assistance received by areas in the UK in 1988.

The future of the Fund

The present five-year European Social Fund was due to end in December 1988. In July 1986 the Single European Act was finally ratified by all 12 member states. Article 13 D of the Treaty provided for a review of the Structural Funds, to clarify and rationalise their tasks. This review is now well under way against the background of the decision of the European Council in February 1988 to double the Structural Funds between 1987 and 1993.

In June the European Council agreed the broad framework that would form the basis for the new Funds, and gave some indication of what their shape would be. This 'Framework Regulation' set out five priority objectives for the Funds:

- promoting the development and structural adjustment of the less-developed regions;
- converting the regions, frontier regions or parts of regions (including employment areas and urban communities) seriously affected by industrial decline;
- combatting long-term unemployment;
- facilitating the occupational integration of young people;
- with a view to reform of the common agricultural policy, speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures and promoting the development of rural areas.

The Social Fund will contribute towards each of the

¹ As at end-July 1988.

Table 3 Areas in the United Kingdom receiving assistance in 1988

Area	£ million
Scotland	52.4
Wales	25.6
Northern Ireland	50.7
Northern	46.1
North West	53.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	47.9
West Midlands	54.6
East Midlands	15.4
East Anglia	1.0
South West	14.4
South East	27.2
Total	405

Note: Figures are provisional. The balance represents allocations to schemes covering more than one region.

objectives but its main tasks will be concerned with long-term unemployed people and young people who have completed their period of compulsory full-time education. Emphasis in the Framework Regulation is placed upon the need for a partnership between the Community and member states; and Community-funded operations are seen as being complementary to national measures. Close consultation between all concerned in pursuit of a common goal is seen as essential.

At present the Social Fund assistance is allocated mainly to a large number of sometimes small individual project applications. (The United Kingdom alone submitted almost 3,000 in 1988.) This will change under the new Fund when the emphasis will be on longer programmes. There will also be closer monitoring and evaluation of operations to gauge their effectiveness.

Assistance will be concentrated upon less developed regions. Within the United Kingdom only Northern Ireland will qualify for this status. The United Kingdom is also expected to benefit under 'Objective 2' covering areas of industrial decline based upon unemployment, the share of industrial employment and its rate of fall. The list of 'Objective 2' areas is not known¹.

The broad framework for the new Funds has been agreed and this will be followed by more detailed implementing regulations which, according to the European Commission's indicative timetable, will be the subject of negotiations during the rest of 1988 with their adoption scheduled by December 1988.

As far as the European Social Fund is concerned, however, applications for 1989 are already being put together so the new Fund is unlikely to start until 1990. The more detailed transitional arrangements will emerge over the coming months.

This then is where things currently stand both on the present Fund and on its likely successor. The remaining months of 1988 will see important decisions being taken which will directly affect many of the Community's 320 million citizens in the run-up to 1992. The ability of the future Social Fund to tackle and overcome the problems that the current Fund has encountered will be the measure of its success. A further *Employment Gazette* article will report progress. ■

Employment advice and information

Free Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 428.

Inquiry office: Telephone 01-273 6969



“... it is for the employer to judge the necessary standard of performance ...”

Situations people face and fudge Employee performance

by Roger Steel

Partner and head of employment group of solicitors, Frere Cholmeley

In this second of his series of articles¹, Roger Steel considers the legal principles involved in dealing with the poor performer.

Employers often have to face the situation where staff fail to meet a given standard of performance. But with almost equal regularity they fudge the situation, through delay or lack of attention to the procedures, and leave themselves without a remedy—either by way of an improvement in performance or by way of fair dismissal.

¹The views expressed in these articles are the author's own and are not necessarily those of the Department of Employment.

Most commonly, an employer will have been dissatisfied for some time with an employee's performance but not mentioned it. When the employee is dismissed for 'the final straw', the dismissal is unfair because the employee was never made aware there was a problem.

Another common situation is where an employer starts the procedure and gives the employee a period in which to improve. The employer, through pressure of other

commitments, lets the period expire without further comment. The employee assumes that his or her performance is now satisfactory; and a dismissal for poor performance after expiry of the period and without further warnings will probably be unfair.

This article discusses four specific situations which employers find difficult to handle and often fudge with undesirable results for all concerned.



Certain employees are not trained to deal with the extra requirements for the job in its new form.

The employee with redundant skills

- A highly skilled craftsman, employed for many years by the same company, is, too thorough and too slow for the new more technical processes and materials which have been introduced in recent years, even though the same job is still being carried out.
- To meet changing demands in the market, a company alters its direction and broadens its appeal by offering ancillary services to accompany those it already provides. The change in direction means that certain of its employees, while still required to perform some of the functions which have previously taken up their time, are not qualified or trained to perform the extra requirements for the job in its new form, and the company wishes to replace them with employees who can combine the skills of both the old and new aspects of the job.

In each case, the employees no longer have the necessary skills, and consideration should first be given to whether training could provide them with different abilities.

If this is not practicable or if, having received the training, the employees are unable to reach a satisfactory standard, the employer should consider treating the situation as a redundancy, rather than an issue relating to capability.

Through the redundancy provisions, employment could be terminated under the old contract and then, if appropriate, the employees could be allowed a trial period in the 'new' job. The trial period can be extended to take

account of retraining, but its duration must be agreed in writing before the new job begins. It should be for the purpose of retraining and specify the terms and conditions to apply thereafter. Also it should be borne in mind that if this route is adopted, a redundancy payment will, subject to the terms of the statutory scheme, be payable if:

- no 'new' job is offered, or
- the job offered is unsuitable and/or reasonably refused by the employee, or
- a job is offered, but the employer or employee terminates the new contract during the trial period.

Employers should take particular note that the redundancy option does not remove the risk of unfair dismissal. The fair redundancy procedures (warning, consultation, proper notice and consideration of alternative employment prior to dismissal) should all be observed.

Of course, a termination is only going to be a true redundancy if the statutory definition of that term is satisfied; and each case will turn on its own facts.

Even so, the redundancy route does avoid a major problem with capability dismissals, namely the need for a clear pattern of warnings without improvement. In cases such as the ones described, the employee cannot improve; and a series of warnings would seem artificial, degrading to a skilled worker and likely to heighten confrontation.

The burnt-out executive

The erstwhile dynamic executive with a successful record in previous years is now unenthusiastic about his work and appears just to be marking time. His performance, and with it the company's performance, is slipping. The company's future ambitions will leave him behind.

Senior employees can be assumed to be aware of the needs of the business and expected to adapt themselves accordingly. The law accepts that it has to be for the employer to judge what is a satisfactory standard, provided that he or she does so genuinely and reasonably. This is especially so in the case of senior employees, whose skills and performance are likely to be of a more intangible nature than those of manual workers.

The first thing, though, is to decide if this is a question of capability or of conduct. It may well have consequences for the employee's performance and lead to sub-standard work; but is it caused by an inability to do the job, or by attitude and inattention?

Personal problems

If the employee's ability has been proved, but his or her work becomes unsatisfactory due to lack of motivation in circumstances where there is some personal default, it is probably best dealt with—at least in the first instance—either under the disciplinary procedure, or in the form of counselling to attempt to correct the situation and prevent it from getting worse.

On investigation unforeseen matters may well be revealed which will determine the course of action to be taken. The executive may have temporary family and money worries and not be 'burnt out' at all. Sensitive and sensible consideration of the underlying causes of his or her distraction should prove a pointer as to the appropriate remedy, be it stick or carrot.

Work-related problems

Where, however, the employee's problem is work-related and largely involuntary, so that no personal blame

attaches, the issue is more realistically one of capability. The employer and employee will have to consider together how best to accommodate the problem in the context of the needs of the business and whether some other kind of work within the organisation—even of a lower status—might be preferable to dismissal.

All too often, though, a capability or attitude problem manifests itself through disruptive conduct, rigid attitudes towards work, resistance to change and resentment of younger colleagues. Bitterness and withdrawal is the result.

Clearly the employer can only go so far to accommodate changes in behaviour, and in these situations it is rarely worthwhile keeping the employee in the same job. Transfer should be considered; but if rejected, with no alternative of 'honourable resignation', the law will support an employer who feels he must dismiss as long as the procedures adopted are reasonable. Letting things drift is no help to anyone.

Setting parameters for the sales representative

As discussed in the last section, it is for the employer to judge the necessary standard of performance, provided the assessment is genuine and reasonable. In establishing what is reasonable in the case of a sales representative, sales figures and associated information should provide an objective point of reference.

All the usual procedures, naturally, apply to sales staff as much as to any other employees. However, as the

success of a sales rep's performance is essentially geared to results, it will make the task easier for all concerned if the employer establishes clear guidelines (preferably agreed in advance with the individual) as to what is expected to be achieved over a period of time.

Not only does such a system enable the rep to know where he or she stands but, from the employer's point of view, agreed targets and documented results provide the evidential basis for the employer to found a fair dismissal should the necessity ever arise.

The targets must be realistic and reasonable if they are to be used as the main basis for assessing the employee's competence for the job.

But employers should be wary of using results as the only criterion, and of accepting without question a failure to meet targets as proof of incompetence. There could be reasons which are not the employee's fault to account for lack of sales success. If there are, they should be weighed, together with the sales representative's views, against the statistical information.

For example, there may be a strike at a supplier, a predominance of national accounts in the territory which are handled direct by head office, a trainee to 'break in' a new product line to come to grips with, even a new boss to get to know. Many factors can explain a drop in figures; and if they are exclusive to the individual under review, his or her poor performance may be unsurprising.

Equally, poor personnel can be found achieving outstanding short-term results. A product may sell itself or enjoy a virtual monopoly. The sales figures may be made up largely of spares the customer is obliged to buy, disguising a lack of new sales activity. Good sales staff will

be seen by their immediate superiors to be anticipating obsolescence in a particular product, and not to be overselling so as to give their customers inventory problems.

Only if the monitoring systems are correct can the true performance be judged by higher management and the personnel department back at head office. The immediate superior can instinctively come to a judgment; but without systems and documentation, the temptation to jump to conclusions based almost exclusively on results is very high. Wrong decisions may be made; and at a subsequent tribunal hearing the immediate superior carries the blame when the employee's representative tears the company witness apart!

Over-promoting the competent employee

A manager with a very good performance record is invited by the sales director of the company to become a regional manager, a position carrying a higher salary and a company car. The manager accepts the promotion without any probationary period being mentioned. The director decides three months later that the employee is not suited to the position as he does not possess adequate 'man management' capabilities. The director therefore decides that he cannot continue the appointment. But the employee cannot be re-offered his former job because he has been replaced, and he would not agree to a demotion anyway.

Here, the director may have burnt his boats. The manager has a 'clean', not unimpressive record and has had little chance to show what he can do. The sales director has kept no notes of the conversations with the manager, nor of comments and rumours from the disgruntled subordinates the manager has upset. Although there is a morale problem, the cause is difficult to put one's finger on. The director may have made a very expensive mistake.

Before any promotion is effected it is advisable for an employer to consider the imposition of a probationary period (particularly if new skills need to be acquired by the employee), explain to the employee and confirm in writing:

- the existence (and if so, the conditions) of any probationary period;
- exactly what will be required of him or her in the new position and what are to be the standards of work expected; and
- what the consequences will be if the promotion is unsuccessful. If the consequence is dismissal, this

should be made very clear, as it could influence the employee's decision.

Secondly, it is advisable to have a probationary period of a length appropriate to the new position, particularly if any degree of extra training will be required. The employer should maintain an appraisal of the employee's performance over the period, giving guidance and warning, and draw attention to any shortcomings.

Consideration should be given to extending the probationary period consistently with the principle that the employee should be given a fair chance; and the employer should be prepared to give reasonable support, training and advice as required during the period. Failure to do so may amount to a breach of contract by the employer, entitling the employee to resign and claim constructive dismissal.

If at the end of the probationary period the employer feels unable to confirm the appointment—having considered and granted (if appropriate) an extension—he or she should discuss the matter with the employee before dismissal. If the employee's former job could be re-offered, it should be. If any other position might be available (whether or not a demotion) to which the employee would be suited, this too should be discussed with the employee before any move is made toward dismissal.

If an employer decides before the end of the probationary period that the employee is unsuited to the new position, the probationary period can be brought to an early end; but the employer must be very sure of his or her ground, and should preferably only do it with the employee's consent. Otherwise employers run the risk of accusation that they have not given the employee a fair chance.

The dismissal of an over-promoted employee can, therefore, be fair for a reason relating to the capability of the employee; but considerable care must be taken by the employer to minimise the chances and the risks of a failed promotion.

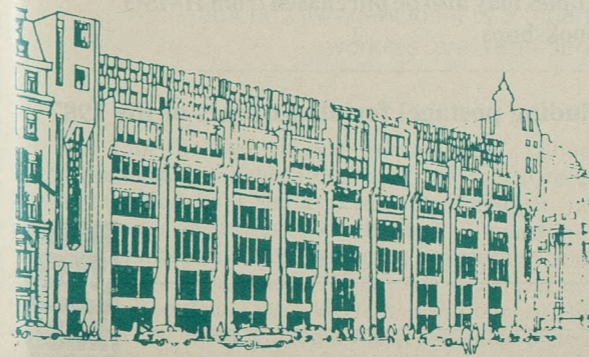
This is not to say that probationary periods should always be imposed. Their legal status is usually just to indicate a lesser degree of security without going so far as to cut down any statutory or contractual entitlements.

What is essential is a clear understanding of the requirements as opposed to a "the job is what you make of it, my boy" approach. Monitoring and liaison are the important factors. A probationary period merely provides a useful, agreed timeframe during which such procedures can operate and objectively be seen to operate. ■



Over-promotion and a 'sink-or-swim' attitude can be a very expensive mistake.

Cartoon: The Industrial Society's 'Supervisor's Survival Kit'



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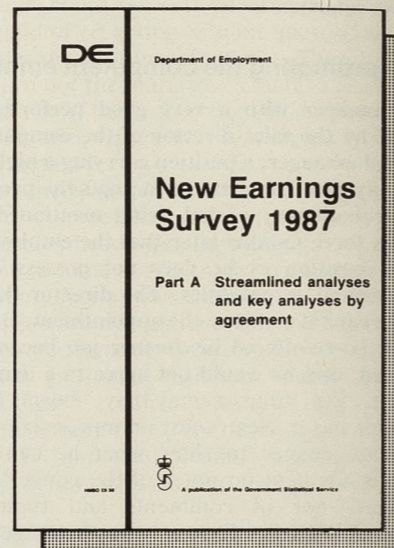
**The Editor
Employment Gazette
Department of Employment
Caxton House
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Members of the UK delegation: (left to right) Rhys Robinson, John Sankey, Anne Mackie and John Morton.

Photo: International Labour Office.

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International labour conference 1988

The ILO (International Labour Organisation) is an agency of the United Nations which aims to "improve workers' standards and conditions of work and to encourage productive employment throughout the world". Alone among UN agencies it is a tripartite organisation on which employers and workers are represented as well as governments.

The 75th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from June 1 to 22 and was attended by 1,900 government, employer and worker delegates and advisers—including 117 ministers—from 141 ILO member states. Wolfgang Beyreuther, State Secretary for Labour and Wages of the German Democratic Republic, was elected president of the conference. The United Kingdom was represented by four delegates—Rhys Robinson and David Alexander from DE Overseas Division and Anne Mackie and John Morton representing respectively the CBI and TUC—

together with several advisers. The delegation participated in all Conference Committees relevant to the United Kingdom, including the three technical Committees set up to consider Safety and Health in Construction, Employment Promotion and Social Security and Rural Employment Promotion.

Discussion in the plenary sessions of the conference centred on the ILO director general's report which this year was concerned with human rights. Special sittings of the conference were addressed by President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines and Felipe Gonzalez, President

of the Spanish Government. Norman Fowler, the UK's Secretary of State for Employment, addressed the conference on June 15.

Secretary of State's address

Addressing the plenary session of the conference, Mr Fowler stressed that the greatest social problem facing the countries of the European Community, like the rest of the world, was unemployment. It was essential for unemployment to be reduced and employment growth actively promoted. The key to achieving this lay in policies to provide more access to training; to deal with the problems of the long-term unemployed; to encourage self-employment and enterprise skills; and to provide more flexibility in labour markets. It did not lie in placing unnecessary burdens of regulation on employers, as these increased employers' costs and inevitably had a negative effect on employment. Burdensome regulation would also put at risk the European Single Market by making companies less competitive.

Mr Fowler emphasised that the key factor in the British Government's policy of reviving and expanding the economy was to enable the vigour and enterprise of the British people to be fully realised. To bring this about, the Government had reduced tax rates and now had one of the lowest rates of corporation tax in the industrialised world. It had also taken steps to bring greater competition into all aspects of the economy and had swept away a whole range of unnecessary and burdensome restrictions on business. The Government had pursued this policy not only domestically but also within the various international bodies of which it was a member. But although it had been rigorous in examining the need for regulation, it had at the same time been careful to retain and, where necessary—as in the vital field of health and safety at work—modernise legislation which was clearly needed to protect the interests of workers.

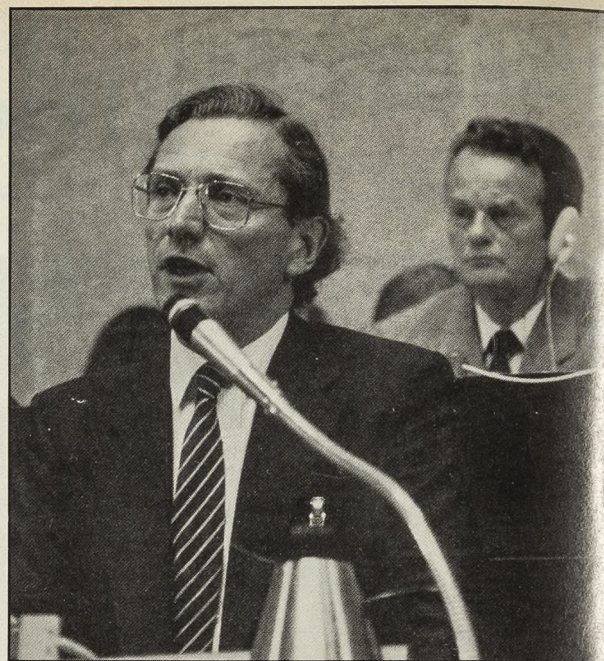
He said that Britain's vital manufacturing base had shared fully in the general economic revival. Helped by more flexible working practices, manufacturing productivity had grown faster since 1980 than in all other major industrialised countries. Manufacturing output had recovered from the depths of the recession to over 20 per cent above its 1981 level. Productivity improvements had been matched by greater competitiveness, reflected in much lower unit costs, and by the greatly improved profitability of our industrial and commercial companies.

As a result of these substantial gains and the stable framework provided by the Government's monetary and fiscal policies, the British economy overall was now in very good shape.

In conclusion, Mr Fowler emphasised that Britain's recent achievements in the economic and employment fields were highly relevant to the work of the conference. The success of one of the major industrialised countries was a hopeful development for the world economy as a whole and, not least, for the developing countries. The British Government's policy of creating a sound economy to encourage the growth of real and lasting employment had important implications for the future work of the International Labour Organisation and for all governments seeking better job prospects and standards of living for their people.

Committee on Safety and Health in Construction

The second round of the discussions initiated in 1987 on safety and health in construction reached a successful conclusion with the adoption by the conference of two



Employment Secretary, Norman Fowler addressing the ILO plenary session.

new instruments—a Convention and a Recommendation on the important subject of the safety and health of construction workers. The new instruments, which will replace earlier ones adopted in 1937 and now outdated, cover all construction activities and represent a significant step forward in setting international standards.

Although the provisions of the new instruments align fairly well with the technical standards set in United Kingdom legislation, they are wider in scope and introduce new requirements on workers' rights and duties, co-ordination, planning, ergonomic principles and welfare. They will accordingly require careful appraisal to see how they compare both with existing United Kingdom law and with plans for revised standards, including those that may be proposed by the European Commission.

The Government will shortly be seeking the advice of the Health and Safety Commission on the question of whether the Convention should be ratified and the Recommendation accepted.

The negotiations in the committee reflected a good spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding with all sides wishing to improve standards of worker protection in this hazardous industry. The three United Kingdom representatives all participated actively in the proceedings and made constructive contributions which were reflected in the adoption in the final text of a number of amendments favourable to the United Kingdom position.

More generally, the proceedings of the committee clarified an important aspect of the relationship between the wording of Conventions and the terms of the provisions in corresponding domestic legislation. Hitherto, some governments have taken the view that such provisions must be in terms virtually identical to those of Conventions in order to be compatible with ratification.

However, at the beginning of the committee's proceedings the legal adviser to the conference provided a legal opinion, recorded in the relevant section of the Conference Provisional Record, regarding the interpretation of Conventions. The implication of the opinion is that the text of a Convention does not necessarily have to be construed in accordance with the



ILO Plenary Session.

Photo: International Labour Office.

rules of interpretation applicable to English statute law when assessing its compatibility with domestic legislation. This will clearly be relevant in future when questions regarding the ratification of Conventions are under consideration.

Committee on Employment Promotion and Social Security

The Committee on Employment Promotion and Social Security completed the discussion started last year on the terms of a draft Convention and Recommendation to revise Unemployment Provision Convention No 44 of 1944.

During negotiations a high degree of consensus was achieved and the amendments which were introduced have brought in a welcome degree of flexibility. Most of the specific points raised by the United Kingdom on its own behalf or through other European Community representatives were also accepted.

The adoption of the Convention and Recommendation updates the 1934 Convention, extends it to bring in some of the employment promotion measures previously contained solely in Recommendations, and completes the 28-year-long task of bringing up to date all the ILO's social security Conventions adopted before World War II.

The new standards are adaptable to very diverse national situations, taking account of levels of development. Their chief objective is to promote the co-ordination of a country's system of protection against unemployment and its employment policy. To this end, ratifying states should seek to ensure that their system of protection against unemployment, and in particular the methods of providing unemployment benefit, contribute to the promotion of full, productive and freely chosen employment, and are not such as to discourage employers from offering and workers from seeking productive employment.

Committee on Rural Employment Promotion

The aims of this committee were not to draft an ILO instrument but to explore the problem of rural unemployment and to consider what might be done to combat that and the associated problem of rural poverty.

In discussion, the committee drew on the views and experiences of member states and heard about initiatives being undertaken in many countries to promote employment in rural areas. It was clear that unemployment in rural areas affects countries at all levels of development. It is particularly severe in developing countries where increasing population, inappropriate development strategies and other factors (such as the disadvantaged position of rural women who carry a substantial burden of productive work and family responsibilities) have contributed to the lack of employment to poverty and to other problems. Delegates recognised that rural employment promotion could only be part of the answer to rural problems but considered that there were a number of initiatives relating to employment which could bring significant improvements for rural populations.

In its report, the committee noted the signs of gradual recovery from international recession, the innovations which were now being adopted in agriculture, and the increased awareness among industrialised countries of the need for trade liberalisation.

Against this hopeful background the committee recognised that new opportunities existed for economic growth and employment promotion. The report pointed to a wide range of measures which could be applied to increase growth, generate sustained employment, develop both agriculture and rural industry and improve the lives of rural populations. These measures would help to ensure a sufficient supply of food and to meet the essential needs of the rural population, particularly in developing countries. ■

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



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

Disabled people

David Porter (Waveney) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many firms in the United Kingdom of 20 or more employees are not employing at least 3 per cent disabled persons in the latest year for which figures are available.

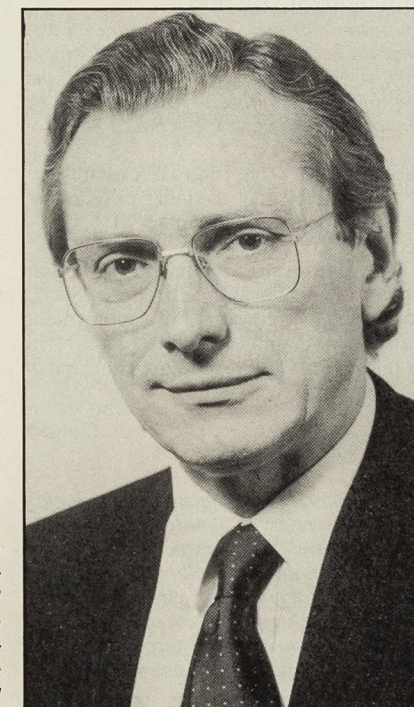
John Lee: The information available relates to people who are registered as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, or the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1945. On June 1, 1987 25,540 employers in the United Kingdom with 20 or more employees were employing less than 3 per cent registered disabled people.

(July 5)

Emma Nicholson (Torridge and North Devon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many adults are registered as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 on the latest date for which figures are available; and what percentage this represents of the total workforce.

John Lee: The number of adults registered as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 on April 18, 1988 was 371,631. I regret that the number of adults in the total workforce is not available. The only figure available for the total workforce is that of the total working population of Great Britain which includes young people. In December 1987, this amounted to 27,212,000 (seasonally adjusted). The number of adults and young people registered as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 on April 18, 1988 was 374,238. This represented 1.4 per cent of the total working population in December 1987.

(June 21)



Norman Fowler

Jobclubs

David Sumberg (Bury South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many unemployed people have attended Jobclubs and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: Since official records began in April 1986 until March 1988 a total of 126,283 unemployed people passed through Jobclubs.

I have been very encouraged by the success of Jobclubs in helping long-term unemployed people into jobs. We plan a substantial increase in the number of Jobclub places in 1988-89.

(June 30)

Dangerous workplaces

Ted Garrett (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many of the United Kingdom's 1,500 most potentially dangerous workplaces the Technology Division of the Health and Safety Executive plans to inspect in the next 12 months.

Patrick Nicholls: Of the approximately 1,300 premises which are subject to the Fire Certification (Special Premises) Regulations 1976, HSE inspectors from the Technology Division expect to visit 215 in 1988-89. Some 600 certificates have already been issued, a further 35 premises have been surveyed and listed major hazard sites are also subject to other visits by HSE inspectors.

(July 1)

Employment changes

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide figures to show how net employment growth in the United Kingdom since 1979 compares with that of other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries when measured on a common basis in terms of full-time equivalents.

John Cope: Comparative data for employment in terms of full-time equivalents are not available. Figures for net change in total civilian employment in the major OECD countries are given below.

Net change in civilian employment between 1979 and 1987

	Thousands	Per cent
Canada	+1,559	+15.0
United States	+13,616	+13.8
Japan	+4,320	+7.9
Italy	+590	+2.9
Germany	-249	-1.0
France	-340	-1.6
United Kingdom	-410	-1.6

Source: United Kingdom—Department of Employment. Other countries—OECD.

(June 20)

Benefit Fraud

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of the numbers flowing through unemployment in the year to April is represented by those denied benefit after fraud investigations.

John Cope: Records are not kept separately of the number of unemployed people whose claim to benefit is disallowed by the independent adjudication authorities in fraud cases. In the year ending March 31, 1988, 80,088 people voluntarily withdrew their claims to unemployment benefit following a fraud investigation. This figure represents 1.83 per cent of the total number of people who withdrew their claims in that year.

(June 20)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average duration of unemployment of those denied benefit after fraud investigations in the year to April; what are the net savings to the taxpayer; and how these are calculated.

John Cope: Records are not kept separately of the number of unemployed people whose claim to benefit is disallowed by the independent adjudication authorities in fraud cases. Where a person voluntarily withdraws a claim to unemployment benefit following a fraud investigation, it is assumed, on the basis of DHSS research, that the person refrains from claiming benefit on average for a period of 22 weeks. Net savings to the taxpayer for the year up to March 31, 1988 amount to £54.6 million and are calculated by multiplying by 22 the total amount of weekly benefit in payment at the time that a claim is withdrawn and deducting the costs of the fraud operation.

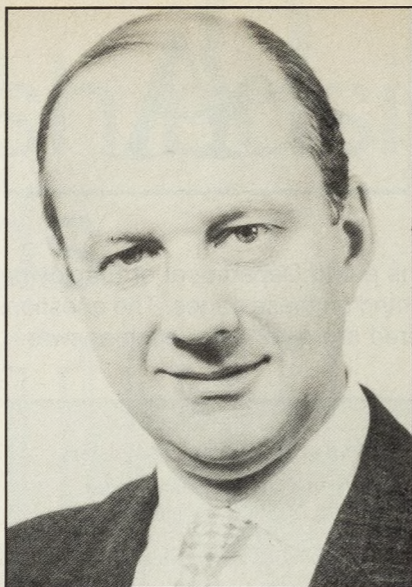
(June 20)

YTS bridging allowance

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment under what circumstances 16 and 17 year olds in receipt of YTS bridging allowance will be able to pursue a part-time education course, similar to the 21 hour rule, without losing the allowance; and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: The YTS bridging allowance will be paid to young people for a maximum of eight weeks in any 12-month period who have lost a job or a previous YTS place. To be eligible for the allowance, young people must apply for a YTS place, make themselves available for interviews when required and be prepared to start on a YTS course at any time. Subject to these conditions, young people may, if they wish, pursue a part-time education course while receiving the allowance.

(June 24)



John Cope

Employment Training

Gordon Brown (Dumfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of expenditure on the Employment Training programme will be financed from the European Social Fund.

John Cope: The forecast expenditure for the Employment Training programme for the period September 1, 1988-December 31, 1988 will be £425 million.

The European Commission's recent decision has allocated European Social Fund assistance towards the Employment Training programme totalling £24,217,418 for this period. This represents 6 per cent of the forecast.

(July 7)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether severely disabled people in receipt of severe disablement allowance will be allowed to retain their severe disabled allowance and receive all other payments to which trainees are entitled throughout their stay on the Employment Training scheme.

Patrick Nicholls: People who are in receipt of Severe Disablement Allowance will receive a training allowance on entering Employment Training which gives a premium of £10 over their benefit level while they train. They will be eligible to receive all other payments to which trainees on the programme are entitled.

(July 5)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment under what circumstances an unemployed claimant receiving income support or unemployment benefit and studying in further education on a course of less than 21 hours per week can continue with that course work as an element within an Employment Training Personal Action Plan.

John Cope: Everyone joining Employment Training will follow an integrated programme of directed and practical training based on an agreed individual Action Plan.

Employment Training will build on trainees' previous attainments and experience, and an individual's Action Plan may include the completion of courses started before the trainee joined the programme that are relevant to the plan.

(June 24)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what would be the effect on the benefit entitlement to participants on Employment Training of paying £5 per week top-up and a further £5 for work done outside the programme.

John Cope: Participants in Employment Training who are on Income Support when training starts will continue to receive an element of that benefit while they train. Additional income received will be treated in the normal way. Any voluntary top-up to the premium made at regular intervals will attract a £5 per week disregard. In addition, the appropriate weekly disregard (usually £5, but £15 in some circumstances) will be applied to any earnings received from work outside the programme.

(June 23)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if, pursuant to his answer of June 23, he will outline the circumstances in which participants on Employment Training will benefit from a £15 per week disregard for income received above their standard entitlements.

John Lee: If participants in Employment Training who are in receipt of income support undertake paid work outside the programme, the normal disregards will be applied under DHSS Regulations. For most people, this is a £5 weekly disregard, but the earnings of lone parents, people in receipt of a disability premium, couples aged under 60 who have been in receipt of supplementary benefit or income support for two years, and people in certain specialist occupations such as retained fire-fighters all attract a £15 weekly disregard.

(July 5)

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average cost of a training place on: (a) the new Employment Training programme to begin in September; and (b) the YTS at an annual ratio.

John Cope: The average gross cost to the Exchequer of a training place per year is expected to be about £4,200 on Employment Training. On the latest available information a full training year on YTS costs an average of £2,600.

(July 14)

Tourist Information Centres

Barry Field (Isle of Wight) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will take steps to encourage the greater use of unmanned tourist information centres for use by tourists after normal working hours.

John Lee: The English Tourist Board estimates that around 10 per cent of manned Tourist Information Centres have some form of electronic information system. The ETB is actively encouraging the widespread use of interactive video systems to provide information to visitors outside normal working hours, and is establishing a database of recommended systems.

(June 27)

Community Programme

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people under the age of 25 years are currently on Community Programme schemes; and what is the estimated number who will be on such schemes when the Community Programme ends in September.

Patrick Nicholls: Information is not available in the form requested.

The total number of entrants of the Community Programme in the 12 months to May 31, 1988 was 264,135, of whom about 50 per cent were under 25. It is unlikely that the proportion in the under-25 age group will change significantly over the next two months. The total number of filled places at May 31, 1988 was 219,262.

(June 23)

Textile employment

Gordon Brown (Dumfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list in the Official Report the number of workers employed in the British textile industry both full-time and part-time in 1970 and 1988.

John Lee: The following table gives the available information on the textile industry in Great Britain on a consistent basis for June 1971 and June 1987 (the longest period for which comparable estimates are available). March 1988 estimates are also given, but these are not directly comparable with the estimates for June 1971 and June 1987 because of seasonal variation.

Employees in employment in the textile* industry in Great Britain

	Thousands					
	Males			Females		
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All
June 1971	na	na	255.4	201.3	42.8	244.1
June 1987	112.4	2.3	114.7	91.7	15.2	106.9
March 1988	119.6	2.2	111.8	91.2	14.1	105.3

*The textile industry is defined as Class 43 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

(July 7)

Venture capital

Greg Knight (Derby North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has to encourage the spread of information concerning the opportunities provided by venture capital through the Small Firms Service; and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: Small Firms Service counsellors are always willing to advise their clients on venture capital, on which a number of counsellors have specialised expertise. Counsellors keep up to date with developments in this field and bring them to the attention of clients seeking funds.

(June 27)

Underpayment

Maria Fyfe (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total of underpayment of wages in 1987 detected by the inspectorate in the 4,443 establishments which were not prosecuted that year.

Patrick Nicholls: In 1987 arrears of pay assessed as due to workers employed by 4,443 establishments found to be underpaying totalled £1,252,034.

Earlier replies to the hon member on May 13, (column 286, Official Report) and May 27 (column 396) may not have made it clear that (a) the number of establishments prosecuted is included in statistics of establishments found to be underpaying and (b) the two sets of figures cannot be directly related. Prosecutions brought in 1987, for example, do not necessarily relate to establishments found to be underpaying in that year.

(June 23)

Restart

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what provision is to be made to include suitable courses of study to the Restart menu; and what guidance will be given to Restart counsellors to interpret the meaning of suitable when judging a course to be a positive outcome from a Restart interview.

John Cope: The Restart programme is the gateway to a range of opportunities to help the individual into work. These include courses of study made available by local



John Lee

education authorities and others. The decision to take up a course of study is made by the individual after discussion with the Restart interviewer. A course of study likely to benefit an individual's job prospects would be regarded as a positive outcome from the interview.

(June 23)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what were the results of the Manpower Services Commission's evaluation of the impact that follow-up Restart interviews have had on the unemployment count.

John Lee: The evaluation of the impact of follow-up Restart interviews showed that these further interviews are particularly effective. Increasing the take-up of opportunities available under the Restart programme will inevitably have an effect on the number of people claiming unemployment benefit.

(June 27)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether it is his intention to introduce national follow-up Restart interviews; and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: As my right hon friend the Secretary of State announced in the White Paper *Training for Employment*, the Restart programme will be developed further during 1988-89. An important aspect of this development is the phased introduction of follow-up interviews throughout the country.

(June 27)

Management Extension Programme

John Cunningham (Copeland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people participating in Management Extension Programmes organised by the Manpower Services Commission found permanent employment within six months of completing their Management Extension Programme in each year since Management Extension Programmes began.

John Cope: The number of people known to have found permanent work within six months of completing the Management Extension Programme, in the years for which statistics are available, are:

1985-86†	388
1986-87†	513
April-Sept 1987	343

† Financial year.

The figures have been established by a survey with an approximate 75 per cent response rate, and the actual figures, therefore, are likely to be higher.

(July 5)

John Cunningham (Copeland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of Management Extension Programmes organised by the Manpower Services Commission in each year since Management Extension Programmes began.

John Cunningham (Copeland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people have participated in Management Extension Programmes organised by the Manpower Services Commission since Management Extension Programmes began.

John Cope: The total number of people who have participated in Management Extension Programmes in each year since the programme began is:

1980-81	50
1981-82	32
1982-83	123
1983-84	493
1984-85	764
1985-86	1,695
1986-87	2,470
1987-88	2,198

A separate programme is organised for each participant in the Management Extension Programme.

(July 4)

Job creation

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many of the net new jobs created in the United Kingdom since 1983 have been full-time and how many part-time; and what evidence there is on how many of the new part-time jobs have been taken by people already in employment.

John Cope: As the employment labour force estimates for Northern Ireland do not distinguish between full-time and part-time jobs, the figures below are for Great Britain only.

Between December 1983 and December 1987, the latest date for which figures are available, there was a net increase of 603,000 full-time and 760,000 part-time jobs in the employed labour force (that is, the sum of employees in employment, the self-employed and members of HM Forces).

It is estimated from the Labour Force Survey that between spring 1984 and spring 1987, the number of people with two or more jobs increased by 133,000.

(June 20)

Government purchasing

Barry Field (Isle of Wight) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the measures he has taken to encourage Government Departments to use small businesses.

John Cope: This Department has taken a number of steps to encourage government Departments to buy from small businesses, through meetings at ministerial level and with senior purchasing officials. In addition, this Department has decided to fund the recruitment of a private sector secondee to work in the Central Unit on Purchasing to promote the opportunities available.

This Department has also taken action to assist and encourage small businesses to obtain government contracts, primarily by improving the quality of information made available to them. We publish a booklet, *Tendering for Government Contracts*, which gives guidance on what government Departments seek to buy and the names and addresses of the relevant contacts. Departments, including the Ministry of Defence and this Department, also publish booklets providing more specific information on the purchasing opportunities within their Departments.

(July 8)

Recruitment of inspectors

Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, pursuant to his statement on December 2, 1987 at column 1007 that there will be 40 additional agricultural and factory inspectors in place before April 1989, whether he will state the number of inspectors in each of these two inspectorates on December 1, 1987, May 1, 1988 and June 1, 1988; by what date the 40 inspectors are expected to be in place; and whether he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The number of inspectors in each inspectorate on the dates mentioned are as follows:

	Factory Inspectorate	Agricultural Inspectorate
December 1, 1987	558	150
May 1, 1988	541.5	150
June 1, 1988	542.5	150

Some 30 successful candidates from a recent recruitment competition should be joining the Health and Safety Executive's Factory and Agricultural Inspectorates shortly and further recruitment of inspectors to both inspectorates is currently under way.

(June 22)



Patrick Nicholls

Benefit suspension

Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what period is laid down in his Department's guidelines for dealing with a claimant who has been suspended from unemployment benefit pending investigations and the claimant being told the result of the investigations.

John Lee: Claimants may be suspended from unemployment benefit for a variety of reasons. In most cases, doubtful claims would be submitted for a decision to the adjudication officer. Social Security legislation provides that once a claim has been submitted to an adjudication officer, as far as practicable it should be disposed of within 14 days. The adjudication officer is empowered, however, to make whatever inquiries that are necessary before making a decision.

The period of time between a claimant being suspended from unemployment benefit and being notified of the result of investigations will therefore vary from one case to another, and will depend, among other things, on the complexity of the case.

(June 30)

Topics



Twelve adults died as a result of tractor accidents in 1987.

Photo: HSE

Warning of rise in farm deaths

Fifty-six people—including eight children—were killed in agriculture in 1987—an increase of one on the previous year.

Chief agricultural inspector Carl Boswell expressed his regret that the new figures did not better those of 1986—the safest year on record.

Speaking at the Royal Agricultural Show, he said: "Regrettably, the work of inspectors reveals that the current level of fatalities is precarious. Too many farmers adopt a passive role

and fail to accept their responsibility for the safety of themselves, employees and the public. Without the commitment of the industry, the death toll could easily rise far higher again."

Tractors (12 deaths) and other self-propelled machines (six) remain the most dangerous items on farms for adults, accounting for over a third of their deaths. The largest cause of child deaths (five) were falling objects—bales, gates and spare wheels.

In addition, 46 agricultural workers and ten members of the public suffered non-fatal poisoning from the misuse of chemicals.

Mr Boswell added: "There are encouraging signs that our recent campaigns and the dedicated efforts of the inspectorate have created growing awareness of the industry's health and safety problems—this must now translate into action at farm level. That is the job of the farmer, not the inspectorate." □

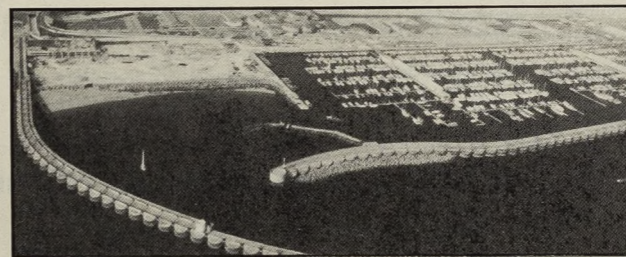
Waterfront renaissance

Waterfront sites offer the most exciting development opportunities this century for pleasure, profit and civic pride.

That is the message from the English Tourist Board, contained in *The Waterfront Renaissance*, a supplement to last month's edition of the ETB newspaper, *Tourism in Action*.

The supplement contains details of spectacular waterfront developments in Europe, Australia and the USA; leading English projects in Manchester, Bristol and Liverpool; the need for a new approach by developers; and the ETB's role as development advisor.

It also earmarks 21 key development cities in the UK, including Birmingham, Swansea, Southampton, and Glasgow.



Brighton Marina Village

Photo: Powerhouse Group

Miles Collinge, ETB development director said: "Derelict docks and inland waterways are perfect sites for tourism-led developments which offer a mixture of waterside attractions, hotels, convention facilities, shops, and space to be entertained.

"Clear opportunities exist for the

private sector to join forces with central and local government and the community to inspire and implement redevelopment. We firmly believe that *The Waterfront Renaissance* will stimulate major urban and economic revival." □

Tourism in Action is available from the English Tourist Board, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ.

Diary dates

Major conferences and events taking place over the next few months include:

● *Manpower Planning in Practice* aims to provide the knowledge to enable participants to initiate and develop manpower planning within an organisation.

The three-day non-residential course will be held at the Rubens Hotel, London from September 6 to 8.

Subjects examined include forecasting manpower movements and promotion; establishing the cost effectiveness of a range of manpower strategies; and understanding the role of the computer in the manpower planning process.

Further information is available from the course administrator, Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW (Tel 01-946 9100).

● *Tomorrow's Workplace* is a conference organised by British Telecom and the Confederation of British Industry in response to the growing trend towards 'telecommuting'.

Delegates will hear that people who work from home via the telephone are four times more productive than their office-bound colleagues, and that running a remote workforce can lead to a reduction in company overheads and increased growth and profitability.

The conference will take place on September 14 at the Queen Elizabeth II conference centre. Details are available from Nicki Cann at the CBI on (tel 01-379 7400).

● *Government and the Private Sector: Relationships, Roles and Responsibility* is the title of the Royal Institute of Public Administration's national conference at Eliot College, University of Kent, Canterbury on September 17 to 18.

It will focus on issues like improving communication and mutual understanding between the public and private sectors, the scope for adopting private sector management techniques in the public sector and the transfer of activities from the public to the private sector.

Further details are available from the Royal Institute of Public Administration, 3 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JH (tel 01-222 2248).



Tourists outside Buckingham Palace

Photo: Evelyn Smith

London decline reversed

London's economy has reversed its post-war pattern of decline—but a comprehensive report by the London Chamber of Commerce warns that growth this year will fall below that recorded in 1987, as a result of the Stock Market crash.

The *London Economic Review* concludes that actual and prospective job losses as a result of the crash are not as dramatic as some commentators have suggested.

It claims the greatest impact will be to halt the rapid rise in City salaries which, after adjustments for inflation, increased by 32 per cent between 1983 and 1987.

As a result of the downturn in the financial sector, growth in GDP, incomes and consumer expenditure in London this year is expected to fall below both the rates applying in 1987 and the rates forecast for the national economy in 1988.

The report shows that after declining over most of the post-war period, London outpaced the country as a whole during the mid-1980s. Last year GDP growth in London was estimated at about 5.5 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent in the national non-oil economy.

It claims London's strong performance was fuelled by the buoyancy of the finance, business and professional service sectors which saw employment rise by 14 per cent between 1984 and 1987.

Other developments which contributed to the turnaround in London's economy include a revival of the capital's manufacturing industry, and the growth in tourism and the

construction industry.

However, as London's economy expands, employers are experiencing serious labour shortages which are pushing wages up at a faster rate than in the rest of the country. Recent surveys undertaken by the London Chamber show that two-thirds of respondents in manufacturing, and more than half in service industries have difficulty in recruiting staff.

The report concludes that there is little prospect of an easing of the problems employers face in recruiting staff.

It says high house prices and housing shortages will continue to deter the movement of people from other regions, and suggests that new jobs will be filled increasingly by commuters from the South East suburbs.

There will also be a sharp fall in the number of young people entering the labour market. □

London Economic Review 1988 is available from London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB. Price: Members £35, non-members £55.

Special exemption orders

Changes in the legislation which restrict the hours worked by women and young people under 18 employed in factories, introduced by the Sex Discrimination Act 1986, took effect on February 27, 1987, although the prohibition on women working at night remained in force until February 26, 1988. As a result, the provisions in the Factories Act 1961 and related legislation now apply only to young people.

Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 remains thereby enabling the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), subject to certain

conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for young people aged 16 and 17 by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories.

Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended June 1988 the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 15,319 young people. On the day of the count a total of 12,837 young people were covered by 1,699 orders. □

Holiday habits survey

A survey into company practices on holiday entitlement and related issues has been undertaken by the Confederation of British Industry.

Its report, *A Survey of Holiday Arrangements in British Business*, is based on information provided by 485 member companies on a variety of holiday-related issues including basic holiday entitlement, public and 'customary' holidays, service-related holidays, the calculation of holiday pay, special leave, and the general administrative arrangements covering holiday leave.

The survey found few significant differences in the level of holiday entitlement for manual and non-manual employees in the same company.

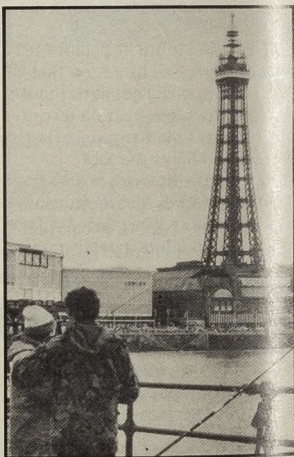
However, the level varied considerably between employees in the manufacturing sector and those in the service sector. In six out of ten manufacturing companies, employees receive 33 days holiday, comprising 25 days' basic and eight public holidays. In contrast, the most common level of total holiday entitlement in public sector companies is 28 or 29 days.

In other respects, conditions are often more favourable to service sector employees than to their

manufacturing counterparts. They generally have a shorter basic working week, and they are more likely to be entitled to service-related holidays.

The service sector is also more likely to receive paid bereavement and maternity leave. □

Holiday Arrangements in British Business: A CBI Survey is available from CBI Publications Department, Centre Point, 103, New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU. Price: £40 (£20 non-members).



Holidaymakers at Blackpool

Major award for hygiene video

Hygiene, the Professional Touch, a video launched last year by J Lyons and Co Ltd, won the prestigious Gold Award in the 1987 British Medical Association Film and Video Competition.

The competition, established in 1957, is the premier event for health and medical educational films. Awards are made each year for films judged to be outstanding in their creativity, subject accuracy and educational effectiveness.

The 28-minute production is designed to be shown to all those who come into contact with food at the manufacturing, preparation and service stages. Trainers using the video film are supplied with full supporting notes and a question and answer brief.

The film comprises three sections—Part One emphasises the principles of hygienic food handling and the need for scrupulous cleanliness.

The second section examines the environment and how it must be controlled to prevent food contamination risks.

The final part concentrates on food handlers and the need for impeccable personal hygiene, proper clothing and a professional attitude to their jobs. The video is available in all formats. □

Hygiene, the Professional Touch is available from J Lyons and Co Ltd, Cadby Hall, London W14 0PA.



Mountaineers enjoy a view of Britain's countryside

Photo: BTA

Boost for British countryside

The English Tourist Board is aiming to increase visitor spending in the countryside by 20 per cent over four years. The plan is described in the ETB's strategy document, *Visitors in the Countryside* (supported by the Rural Development Commission, Countryside Commission and Forestry Commission) which was launched by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler.

Donald Bluck, ETB chairman, said: "The Secretary of State's support for our initiative demonstrates Government recognition of tourism's potential to regenerate the rural economy.

"Opportunities exist for land released from agricultural production to be used for leisure purposes. Rural economies faced with change or decline can diversify through tourism and benefit from this thriving industry which has enormous future potential."

Mr Bluck said that ETB Tourism Development Funds worth £13 million were available this year for tourism projects—and rural tourism, including the promotion of a network of footpaths, would be one of the priorities.

ETB's objectives are to increase public and private sector investment in rural tourism

developments; introduce training and business advice services to improve management and marketing skills; and to raise standards at existing attractions and encourage new attractions which reinforce character and heritage.

It will also improve existing accommodation and encourage additional accommodation, particularly in pubs and on farms; and ensure more effective use of existing resources by improved co-ordination. □

Visitors in the Countryside is available from the English Tourist Board, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ. Price £10.

London and South East merger call

The London Chamber of Commerce believes the time has come for the economic future for London and the South East region of England to be looked at as a whole.

"The region faces many great pressures that interlock across it, but until now they have been looked at in fragmented areas. We believe that is no longer sustainable," said Tony Platt, director of the Chamber, speaking to more than 100 businessmen in London.

He continued: "There are many growing factors that will have an immense impact on business decision-making. They will also profoundly affect the planning and

provision required by Government and local authorities."

Mr Platt was announcing a major two-day conference to be held in November, entitled "London and the South-East: The Challenges of Change".

The conference will be held at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, London on November 29 and 30. Speakers will include Transport Secretary Paul Channon; Dr Franz Hummer, managing director of Glaxo Pharmaceuticals and Andre Benard, president of France Manche and co-chairman of Eurotunnel.

It will consist of six sessions—'Revival', 'Expansion', 'Communications', 'Government',

and two sessions under the theme 'Europe, the Tunnel and 1992'.

Outlining the challenges facing the region, Mr Platt said: "It must prepare itself for the single European market, utilise the advantage of the Tunnel, and accept greater competition."

"It must improve the skills of its workforce, restore a manufacturing base, and revitalise deprived zones. It must encourage tourism and improve transport. It must ensure that planning and environmental controls are sensible."

Further information on the conference is available from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB. □

Labour force survey

A range of preliminary results from the 1987 Labour Force Survey was published in the March 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 144-158). These provisional estimates were based on projections of the mid-1987 population, since the latest firm population estimates available at the time referred to 1986.

Population estimates for mid-1987 have now become available and the survey estimates have been revised to take these into account.

The revised estimates for Great Britain show 17,000 fewer people aged 16 and over and 15,000 fewer economically active than the preliminary results. The effect on estimated activity rates, unemployment rates and the distribution of characteristics of the employed and unemployed is negligible.

Further information about the survey results is available from Department of Employment, Statistics C4, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF. □

Small firms sales rise

Small businesses throughout Britain are going from strength to strength according to the latest *Quarterly Survey of Small Business in Britain*.

Nearly two-thirds of the 933 respondents reported an increase in sales over the past year and more than half expect to increase their sales during the next quarter. The yearly balance (percentage of replies reporting an increase minus the percentage reporting a decrease) is at its highest level (52.7 per cent) since the surveys began in 1984 and the balance for expected sales has hit a new high (46.7 per cent).

In terms of employment, the balance for the actual change over the year is 19.3 per cent and the balance for the next quarter is 15.3 per cent. □

Quarterly Survey of Small Business in Britain is available from the Small Business Research Trust, Francis House, Francis Street, London SW1P 1DE (tel 01-828 5327/5372) or National Westminster Bank PLC, Small Business Sector, Commercial Banking Services, 8th Floor, Finsbury Court, 101-117 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1EH (tel 01-726 1000).

Import guide

The import trade can present a bewildering maze of documents, regulations and duties. Of course, there are ways through the seemingly infinite piles of paperwork, and a guide to these can be found in *Importing for the Small Business*.

Written by training and export consultant Mag Morris, the book provides step-by-step information on every stage of the import procedure—from the decision to import right through to clearing goods through customs, and covering a range of problems in between, including quotations, orders and contracts; regulations and controls; terms and methods of payment; and shipping documents.



Ms Morris has also included a list of chambers of commerce, useful addresses, public notices commonly used abbreviations, and the changes in European Community regulations, effective from January 1988. □

Importing for the Small Business is available from bookshops or from Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN (tel 01-672 7754). Price £7.95. ISBN 1 85091 648 9.

EC magazine

Teenagers have the chance to learn about the European Community and the implications of the 1992 internal market, with the launch of a new series of publications, *Europe In Figures*.

The first 60-page, full-colour brochure includes an introduction to the Community and its institutions, and looks at topics like finance, agriculture, energy, employment, and—of great interest to teenagers—education. □

Europe In Figures is available from Eurydice European Unit, Rue Archimede, 17/Bte 17 B-1040 Brussels, Belgium. Price £3.30. It is also available in the other eight European Community official languages.

REVIEWS

Horrified counsellor turns author

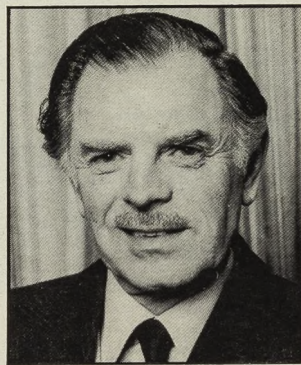
The frustration of seeing people muddle through their accounts and paperwork when they first set up in business has turned Small Firms Service counselling adviser Dennis Millar into an author.

When he met would-be millionaires to give advice on how to market and finance their ventures, he found most of them kept their business accounts in a shoe-box!

He was also horrified to hear that some start-up clients had been faced with annual accountants' bills nearing £850. "I'm not trying to do accountants out of a job with this booklet," he stressed. "But I do hope I can help clients help themselves reduce these bills to between £200 and £300."

His *Accounting for a Small Firm* is a do-it-yourself accounting and book-keeping booklet—published by the Central Office of Information for the Department of Employment—and comes complete with a pull-out concertina section, showing samples of form records and what, for example, profit and loss accounts, cash flow forecasts and bank analysis cash book sheets should look like.

Mr Millar spent 20 years working



Dennis Millar Photo: Crown copyright

for ICI—from a salesman to the managing director of one of its companies in Taiwan—before joining Cambridge Small Firms Service on retirement.

He believes the booklet is filling a gap in the market. "I hope readers find my booklet takes the fear out of accounting for them," he said. □

Accounting for a Small Firm is available free to anyone setting up business by telephoning Freephone Enterprise and asking for Small Firms Service Northern Home Counties office or from Small Firms Centre, Carlyle House, Carlyle Road, Cambridge.

All change for 1992

The Single European Market will affect the UK in many different ways—not least in the increasing interchange of workers between the member states of the community.

There has already been a marked increase in graduate recruitment from other European Community countries by British employers as well as growing interest on the part of British graduates working in continental Europe.

Working In The European Communities by Tony Raban is a useful guide for both the graduate recruiter and the student seeking a job abroad. Revised to include chapters on Greece and Luxembourg, it also contains brief information on the two newest members, Portugal and Spain.

The book begins with a general overview of the Community, looking at the obstacles to mobility

between the member states. Raban then takes each member in turn, scrutinising its education system and its recruitment practices.

He points out problems such as the fact that continental employers, when faced with British graduates, often regard them as too young or too specialised, while the British employer might regard the continental graduate as too old! There is a major language barrier too—the West German high school is the equivalent of the British university!

The book is intended for both British and Continental readers and includes a UK chapter aimed primarily at the growing numbers of foreign employers recruiting here. □

Working In The European Communities is available from Hobsons Publishing plc, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ (tel 0223 354551). Price £16.50. ISBN 1 85432 095.

Investors' chronicles

Many of today's corporate giants have their origins in strategic investment decisions made years ago. Their future growth depends likewise on further successful investments—in new products, new markets and new technologies.

In large, diversified companies, most ideas for capital projects come from the divisions, and are based on detailed knowledge at divisional level. The board is formally responsible for capital investment decisions, but lacks the time—and often the knowledge—for detailed involvement in even quite large projects.

A report by the Centre for Business Strategy at London Business School explores the trade-off between the entrepreneurial role of business divisions and the formal decision-making structures laid down by the company.

The report *Managing Strategic Investment Decisions in Large, Diversified Companies* found that while formal capital expenditure manuals did exist in the companies they investigated, these manuals were hardly consulted. One of the companies was embarrassed to supply a copy of the manual because it was so out-of-date.

All new projects were nevertheless subjected to detailed financial appraisal. In spite of this, the researchers found that some companies made subtle analytical errors: using an inappropriate mixture of real and nominal cash flows and discount rates before and after tax; and failing to distinguish between discounted cash flow returns, return on assets, and return on equity.

The authors concluded that senior management's role in these large decision-making processes is far more complex than a simple approval or rejection of a submitted proposal. Top management manage the process through setting formal procedures for strategic planning, through capital budgeting procedures, and by setting the wider corporate context and climate.

Unlike previous research in this area, the authors also found that top management intervened directly in the decision-making process in order to influence the projects as they evolved. □

Managing Strategic Investment Decisions in Large Diversified Companies is available from the Centre for Business Strategy, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4SA. Price: £10. ISBN 0 902 583 13 1.