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January 1988

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COVER PICTURE

Gracelyn Baptista, from Trinidad, and her three daughters design and create knitwear in Birmingham for outlets all over the UK. A special feature on Caribbean and Asian small businesses in Britain starts on page 8. Photo: Crown copyright.



Trends in occupational accidents are analysed in an article on page 15 which also identifies industrial sectors where increases seem concentrated.



The expansion of computer-based training, particularly interactive systems, is examined on page 23.

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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

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

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

	General information		A brief Employ and the
Di	etails of the extensive range of Di nployment and training programi usiness help		The law
Pu	ne above booklet translated into: unjabi	PL782 (Punjabi)	Fair an a guide
GI	ujerati	PL782 (Gujerati)	Individ a guide
E	mployment legislat	ion	Offsett redund for em
			Code o
em	series of leaflets giving guidance iployment legislation. Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	on current PL700 (1st rev)	Code o agreen
2	Procedure for handling redundancies	PL833	Sex dis
3	Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)	Taking A simple
4	Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (1st rev)	employi Fact sh
5	Suspension on medical group health and safety regulations		A series and em
6	Facing redundancy? Time off hunting or to arrange training		Facing A leaflet available
7	Union membership rights and closed shop including the uni labour only provisions of the		
	Employment Act 1982	PL754 (1st rev)	Page

PI 704

PI 711

PL702

PL808

PL827

PL724 (3rd rev)

PL699 (1strev)

PL712 (3rd rev)

PL707 (2nd rev)

PL701 (1strev)

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 company and	
Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, summa	arising
employment law	
Fact sheets on employment law	
A series of ten, giving basic details for and employees	employers
Facing an unfair dismissal claim?	
A leaflet describing an audio visual pro	gramme
available on video cassette	PL734
D 1.0	
Race relations	

improvement or prohibition notices

industrial tribunal awards—a

guide for employers

under the Health and Safety at Work, etc.

Indicated at a state of the sta		
Industrial action and the law. A brief guide taking account of the		Overseas workers
Employment Acts 1980 and 1982		O TOTOGUO ITOTAGIO
and the Trade Union Act 1984	PL753	
The law on unfair dismissal— guidance for small firms	PL715	Employment of overseas workers in the Information on the work permit scheme— applicable to nationals of EC member sta
Fair and unfair dismissal— a guide for employers	PL714	Gibraltarians Employment of overseas workers in to
Individual rights of employees— a guide for employers	PL716	Training and work experience schemes O
Offsetting pensions against	12/10	A guide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK
redundancy payments—a guide for employers	RPLI (1983)	
Code of practice—picketing		Employment measures
Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements		Jobshare
Sex discrimination in employment		A share opportunity for the unemployed
Collective agreements and sex discrimination		
Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, summaris	sing	Equal pay
employment law		Equal pay
Fact sheets on employment law A series of ten, giving basic details for en	nployers	A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 Equal pay for women—what you
and employees		should know about it
Facing an unfair dismissal claim? A leaflet describing an audio visual progravailable on video cassette	ramme PL734	Information for working women
		Wages legislation
		The law on payment of
Race relations		wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986
The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers	PL748	A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages
		Miscellaneous
Industrial tribunals		The Employment Agencies Act 1973
Industrial tribunals procedure—		General guidance on the Act, and regulation for use of employment agency and employbusiness services
for those concerned in industrial	ITL1 (1986)	Payment on time
Industrial tribunals—appeals concer	ning	Guidance for suppliers and buyers Career development loans

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rkers in the UK

OW21(1982

OW1

PL825

PL743

PI 739

PI 810

PL815

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 jobce

PL594 (4th rev)



Chris Fitzgerald receives his cheque from Mr Fowler

Availability for work changes

New procedures for ensuring that claimants be desirable. First, it is clear that the work have been announced.

These include:

- a revised questionnaire seeking more information about new claimants when they first make their claim.
- a new questionnaire issued to claimants invited to Restart interviews.

from Michael Stern (Bristol North West), Employment Secretary Norman Fowler

work. The procedure, which followed are taking to find it.

"The questionnaire has clearly enabled a independent adjudicating authorities of

to unemployment benefits are available for existing questionnaire needs to seek more information in certain respects, such as on the qualifications and experience of claimants for the jobs they are seeking. will build on these strengths and take us Second, the current procedure does not pay sufficient regard to the fact that the circumstances of claimants can change considerably over time.

The revised questionnaire seeks more information on such subjects as the Answering a Parliamentary question claimant's qualifications and experience and on the type of work which is being

The new questionnaire to be issued at the 'We introduced in October 1986 a new end of April will seek information about procedure to ensure that claimants to qualifications, training and recent job unemployment benefits are available for seeking efforts so that the Restart obviously commercial nature are better interviewer can identify more accurately criticisms by the Public Accounts the most appropriate help that can be Committee of the effectiveness of the offered. The questionnaire will also seek previous arrangements, consists of a information about any restrictions which questionnaire to all new claimants about the claimants are placing on the jobs they will work they are looking for and the steps they take so that a check can be made that they continue to be available for work.

"Neither of these measures affects the better assessment to be made by the law on availability for work which was last re-enacted in the Social Security Act, 1975. claimants' entitlement to benefit. However, They are intended solely to ensure that the experience has also shown some changes to law is administered effectively," he added.

CP makes it a million

The millionth participant in the Community Programme was rewarded with a cheque for £200 at the launch of its second annual

Chris Fitzpatrick received his award from Employment Secretary Norman Fowler who also presented a bandsaw to Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Trust (BAMMOT) on whose project Mr Fitzpatrick works.

The Trust restores and rebuilds omnibuses of historical interest for the Birmingham Motor Museum.

Mr Fitzpatrick, 49, is a former Birmingham car worker who opted for the Community Programme after a Restart interview. It is the first time he has worked since being made redundant eight years

Of the report Mr Fowler said: "In the year covered by the report we spent over £1 billion on the Programme. Over 300,000 people took part in a wide range of activities, including helping inner cities, crime prevention and energy conservation and creating assets for the community at large. Nearly half the projects are sponsored by voluntary organisations, and the rest by local authorities, private firms and others

'The new training programme (see last month's News Brief) will bring together all the best features of our existing programmes for unemployed adults, including the Community Programme. It forward into the 1990s'

PER to go private?

Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) may be privatised this year.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler announced in the Commons: "There is extensive and effective private sector provision in the activities which PER provides on a fee charging basis. The Government's view is that activities of an carried on in the private sector.

Mr Fowler added that he had decided to seek professional advice about options for transferring PER out of the public sector.

"I have appointed Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited to act as my advisers and to report to me early in the New Year.'

PER was set up in 1974 and has been fully self-financing since 1983. It has a network of 35 offices nationally and employs 340 staff. Its recruitment services draw an annual turnover of £9 million.

8 Itemized pay statement

10 Employment rights on the

12 Time off for public duties

reasons for dismissal

13 Unfairly dismissed?

14 Rights of notice and

15 Union secret ballots

17 Limits on payments

16 Redundancy payments

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

transfer of an undertaking

Rules governing continuous

employment and a week's pay

9 Guarantee payments



Fingers on the button: John Cope, Employment Minister, sees the new technology on view when opening the West Midlands regional headquarters of the Small Firms Service (SFS).

Mr Cope, who has special responsibility for the SFS, had earlier been told that in the last financial year the West Midlands dealt with more than 30,000 inquiries from would-be entrepreneurs. The region takes in Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, The Marches and Staffordshire.

Also pictured are: regional manager Eddie Billington (centre) and office manager Brian Crossley

When testing goes against women

used, selection tests can play an important role in aiding women's career opportunities—and those of men seeking work in jobs traditionally done by women.

These are the findings of an Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) report,

A firm of occupational psychologists was as tender-minded. commissioned to study the selection test procedures in 13 public and private sector organisations as well as the performance of seven selection tests in current use.

In some organisations where all tests developed from an all-male workforce may and not do justice to female applicants.

Criticism is also made of some tests for

Badly constructed, poorly administered and showing a "slight but real sexual bias." In wrongly interpreted selection tests can limit one test, it was found that all the 'work' the job and career opportunities of women. situations were represented by men and all But when carefully chosen and properly the recreational situations by women.

Another test supported the widely believed images of men and women as 'hard' v 'soft', objective v subjective and tough v tender-minded.

But as these differences emerged from self-descriptions, says the report, it may be Selection Tests and Sex Bias, the first that they are self-perpetuating. If women research on these issues carried out in the are expected to be tender-minded, for example, they are likely to see themselves

Test users, says the report, should choose tests carefully, thoroughly train test users and interpreters, and monitor the use of tests for any sex differences.

The researchers also suggest that the were assumed to be accurate and objective British Psychological Society—which selection tools, if women consistently oversees the use of tests in Britain and scored less well than men, those scores were endorses 'BPS approved' courses—should thought to reflect poorer abilities. This is encourage research into sex differences in not always the case, says the EOC. Tests test performance, set minimum standards guidelines for test publishers and trainees, and develop its own code of

Fit for work

A company which has 23 employees with disabilities in their workforce of 77 and a major aircraft manufacturer whose disabled workers are helping to build a flight simulator for use by disabled children were among the 100 winners of this year's Fit for Work

Other winners included a firm which provided new car parking facilities, ramps and toilets to give special help to handicapped workers, and a firm which filled six out of 11 vacancies with disabled employees. Arthritis, epilepsy, deafness, back and spine problems, and limited vision were just some of the problems that workers have overcome with the help of another winner.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler, at a reception for the winners in Lancaster House, said: "We are trying to spread the message far and wide—that disabled workers are good and reliable employees, keen to develop their abilities and potential."

Now in its eighth year, the award is given in recognition of companies' achievements in employing disabled people. This year they include a company whose bosses have learned sign language in order to "speak" to deaf employees and local authorities who take a consistently positive approach to the needs and ambitions of disabled people.

Research into loan scheme

Research has been commissioned by the Department of Employment (DE) into the operation of its Loan Guarantee Scheme.

The scheme is designed to help small firms get financial backing where conventional loans are not

Research into the scheme will be carried out by National Economic Research Associates (NERA), which will look at how well the scheme is achieving its stated aims and assess its capacity to generate additional economic activity.

Since the scheme began in 1981, £600 million has been lent to almost 18,000 small firms.

The decision to evaluate the scheme was taken when it was renewed for a further three years in the 1986 Budget. At that time the premium payable to the DE for the guaranteed portion of the loan was reduced from 5 per cent to 2.5 per

The research will involve a survey of borrowers who have received loans under the scheme since its renewal.

Record spending on tourism attractions

Visitor spending at tourist attractions in England has now topped the £300 million mark, according to the English Tourist Board report Sightseeing in 1986.

Some 203 million visits were made to over 3 100 attractions, which employed 52,000 paid staff and 29,000 volunteers.

Although overall visits fell by 1 per cent in 1986, there are signs of recovery this year with the National Trust reporting an increase of 4 per cent and English Heritage 14 per cent to the end of October.

England's most popular free attractions last year were Blackpool Pleasure Beach (6,500,000 visits), the British Museum (3.591,000 visits) and the National Gallery (3.182.000 visits). Madame Tussaud's was in the top slot among charged attractions (2,390,000 visits), followed by Alton Towers (2,250,000 visits) and the Tower of London (2,250,000 visits).

The most popular category of attractions was museums and galleries with 56.9 million visits. Visits to historic buildings reached 51.6 million, while those to wildlife attractions totalled nearly 19 million. Other sites drew 76 million visitors, including 19 million to leisure parks.



Since the Catherine Cookson gallery opened at South Shields Museum attendance has increased by

Since 1982 over 400 tourist attractions have opened in England. Most popular newcomers are all in Yorkshire: Jorvik Viking Centre in York (868,445 visits), followed by the National Museum of Photography at Bradford (677,530 visits), and the Rother Valley Country Park near Sheffield (654,417 visits.).

According to the report, the largest single percentage increase in visitors was at British

Nuclear Fuels' Sellafield exhibition centre. Following a national advertising and promotional campaign, visits rose by 175 per cent from under 20,000 in 1985 to over 52,000 in

Copies of "Sightseeing in 1986", a 69 page report, are available from Department D, English Tourist Board, 4 Bromells Road, London, SW4 0BJ, priced £13, post

Opening the door to opportunity

By lifting unnecessary sex discriminatory requirements and outdated restrictions on hours and conditions, employment opportunities for women and young people could be extended.

The proposals are contained in a consultative document Restrictions on employment of young people and the removal of sex discrimination in legislation.

The intention is to encourage flexibility in industry and employment, reduce the administrative burden on employers, end unjustified sex discrimination in employment and simplify the legislation restricting the employment of young people aged between minimum school-leaving age and 18, making it easier to understand and

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said "It is important that, while retaining necessary safeguards, legislation on young people's employment and sex discrimination should not place restrictions on British industry's ability to compete in domestic and world markets.'

• to amend section in the document are: Discrimination Act 1975;

jobs or which sets specific workplace conditions where women are employed;

• to repeal the legislation restricting young people's hours of work in factories, shops, mines and quarries. This restricts hours and times of work, places limits on overtime, weekend work, shiftwork and nightwork, and also sets minimum meal and rest breaks and holidays;

• to repeal provisions dealing with young people where the processes involved are now obsolete;

• to seek views on whether, in view of legislation protective of all employees' health and safety, some provisions which place extra restrictions on the type of work young people can do are still necessary:

• to remove the artificial distinction between school-leavers aged just under 16, and those who have passed their 16th birthday.

Copies of the document, priced £2, are The main proposals in the document are: available from Miss S Thompson, HSL1, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. • to repeal or amend legislation which Comments should be sent to the above prohibits women from doing certain address by Monday, February 29, 1988.

Centres for EC information

Four information centres, designed to advise UK businesses on EC activities have been opened in London, Birmingham, Newcastle and Glasgow.

The centres will link businesses with the EC through a library and database, providing information on demand.

Each centre will also assist with research development programmes, Community law, technical standards and rules, financial assistance and calls for tender.

Inquiries are handled impartially and in complete confindence.

The CEBIs also provide access to Community databases and European Community information sources.

Over the next year, 39 centres will be opened throughout Europe, as part of wider plan to improve the flow of information in readiness for 1992 when the EC becomes a barrier-free Community market.

The UK information centres can be contacted on Glasgow (tel 041-248 7806); Newcastle (tel 091-232 6002 ext 4136); Birmingham (tel 021-454 6171), and London (tel 01-730 8115).

News Brief

RPI computer error

Special extra payments are to be made to pensioners and severely disabled people following the discovery that a computer programme error has affected the monthly retail prices

As a result the annual inflation rate will have been understated by onetenth of 1 per cent in most months during the period February 1986 to October 1987

Announcing the error. Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "Each month 130,000 prices, covering many categories of expenditure, are collected and analysed in a complex set of calculations. Following a decision in March 1983 the index has since February 1986 been calculated by computerised methods. Monitoring of the system has revealed that during the programming work in 1985 a mistake was made in the detailed calculations for certain items."

This has led to a regular understatement of about 0.06 per cent in the price change in each month relative to the base month of January 1986. This occurred from February 1986 to January 1987. From February 1987, as the faulty programme was applied to a wider range of items, the understatement relative to January 1987 was about 0.09 per cent.

Mr Fowler reported that the programming fault had now been rectified, and the annual inflation rate of 4.1 per cent for November was correct. And the figure for the November level of the index was also correct at 103.4.

Scheme help

People with disabilities joining the new Job Training Scheme can now get help through the four special schemes already available to improve value for money in the operation of help people with disabilities into employment.

equipment; communication service for the fixed amount of training at Skillcentres." deaf; and the personal reader service for the and trainees can obtain information about effectiveness of our training programmes." them through the Disablement Resettlement Officer located in jobcentres, developments in and provision for the the MSC local area office, or through the MSC's training policies and programmes disablement Advisory Service.



The one millionth person to make use of the English Tourist Board's Prestel link was John Lee, Minister responsible for tourism, who was visiting the World Travel Market.

Through the system he ordered a copy of England Holidays, a guide to holidays throughout England published by the board.

STA under review

A review of the Skills Training Agency (STA) is under way following two critical reports in the last 12 months.

The National Audit Office Report considered that the MSC's agreement to purchase fixed amounts of training from STA had resulted in the MSC incurring "considerably higher total costs for providing training courses.'

The Public Accounts Committee noted the action which the MSC was taking to the present schemes, but expected it to 'continue its efforts to minimise the The four schemes, special aids to diseconomy arising from its agreement with employment; adaptation of premises and the Skills Training Agency to purchase a

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler visually handicapped are available said: "We must now take action to answer nationwide, and new JTS managing agents these criticisms and to improve the

The review will take account of and of the growth in other provision.

Long-term unemployment falls

Britain's more depressed areas are experiencing some of the most significant falls in long-term unemployment, according to a survey in the latest Manpower Services Commission Labour Market Quarterly

Areas of the North and Wales have seen a decline in unemployment greater than the national average. July figures show that Consett in Cumbria, for example, has a higher percentage fall in long-term unemployment than Winchester, while Liverpool boasts one of the highest falls in youth long-term unemployment. The figures are provided in an analysis of local labour markets, using specific economic indicators to highlight the variations of local labour markets within regions.

Nationally, employment continues to increase at a higher rate, the employed labour force increasing by 372,000 in the year to June, which is three times the increase shown in the previous year. Employees in work increased by 109,000 in the second quarter of 1987—the largest quarterly increase since 1984. The service sector accounted for 99,000 of this increase.

REFERENCE BESTSELLERS

....FROM HMSO

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Myra Chapman & Basil Mahon

'The authors examine the presentation of quantitative data-something seldom taught on academic courses and for which there are few widely known guidelines...The book fills a gap in the literature. It exemplifies its own message and is a model of clear presentation. It should do much to reduce the output of poorly presented statistical information that misleads or is ignored.' - British Book News

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'compulsory reading' - Local Government Review

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Special Feature



r Mr Maiid, serving a customer at a Pakistani food and cloth store in Balham, Londoi

Growth strategies in small Asian and Caribbean businesses

by Peter Wilson and Professor John Stanworth¹

This article looks at a group of mostly small Asian and Caribbean entrepreneurs in Britain, traces the routes of their success and examines some of the problems encountered on the way.

In recent years governments throughout the Western world have been looking towards the small firm as a means of creating jobs.

The article is written by Peter Wilson, partner of New Enterprise Development, and Professor John Stanworth, Head of the Small Business Unit Polytechnic of Central London It is based on a report published in 1987 by the Small Business

Ward, R (1987) "Ethnic Entrepreneurs in Britain and Europe", Entrepreneurship in Europe, Goffee, R and Sease, R (eds), Croom Helm

One element of this field of interest has been ethnic minorities and the varying patterns of entrepreneurial success associated with different ethnic groups. Historically, Britain has not only attracted a large number of immigrants compared to most Western countries but has attracted those whose culture and way of life have been radically different from those of the host population².

The extent to which differing ethnic groups become engaged in entrepreneurial activities varies considerably.

Research by C Brown¹ found that the proportion of Asian men in business in Britain exceeded the figure for the host population (18 per cent compared to 14 per cent), whereas the figure for Caribbeans was only 7 per cent. Further work by P Wilson and J Stanworth² found substantial differentials in the London Borough of Brent and work by A Brooks³ recorded similar patterns of business ownership in South London.

Cultural factors appear important since Asian ethnic groups have tended to follow the example of other immigrant groups, such as the Chinese and the Jews, in drawing strength from close links with an extended family and within their community. Caribbeans, on the other hand, have followed the Irish model of entrepreneurship based on the more narrow nuclear family unit.

Adopting a sociological perspective on ethnic and small business factors, T Jones and D McEvoy⁴ have highlighted the concepts of "exclusion" and "exclusiveness"

Exclusion refers to hostility in the host society, which has the effect of promoting small business, since it restricts the options open to the minority.

Exclusiveness refers to the degree of ethnic solidarity or brotherhood which provides a vital business resource. The "exclusiveness" factor would appear to explain many of the differences between Asians and Caribbeans; vet other differences remain, such as the range of business activities involved. Asians tend to be concentrated in retailing. whereas Caribbeans are stronger in construction, manufacturing and personal services like hair care and beauty

Several models have been developed to attempt to explain ethnic minority enterprise⁵. Two trends have emerged in the evolution of minority businesses.

The first is the frequent reliance on "ethnic niche" or "ethnic enclave" markets (see p 14). The second is the gradual development of a successful group of well-managed businesses which have potential to act increasingly as models for the aspirations of other people within the com-

The study: objectives and method

The study⁶ was designed to assess the main business growth strategies employed by the firms; and to investigate the factors which helped or hindered growth at the launch of the firm and during later development.

It collected data from 25 businesses owned and operated by Asian and Caribbean entrepreneurs, with an emphasis on their principal business development strategies, tactics and plans. The firms were chosen from newspaper articles, through names already known to the researchers and through a network of contacts in London, Birmingham and Leicester.

There was no attempt to select certain types of firms. The only criteria used was that the firms should have been trading for at least five years or should be employing more than five people. Interviews were conducted with managing directors or senior directors between March and May

Brown, C (1984) Black and White Britain, Heinemann.

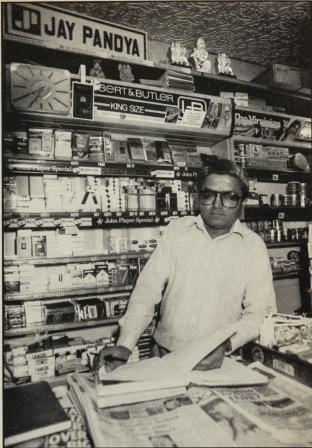
Wilson, P and Stanworth, J (1985) Black Business in Brent, Small Business Research Trust.

Brooks, A (1983) "Black Business in Lambeth", New Community, vol XI, no 1/2 Jones, T and McEvoy, D (1986) "Ethnic Enterprise: The Popular Image", The

Survival of the Small Firm, vol 1, Curran, J et al (eds), Gower.

Secves, F and Ward, R (1984) "West Indian Business in Britain", Ethnic ommunities in Business, Ward, R and Jenkins, R (eds), Cambridge University

Wilson, P (1987) Growth Strategies in Minority Enterprise, Small Business



Jay Pandya's tobacconists in Wembley is renowned locally for its

The year of formation of the firms and the country of origin of the owners is given in table 1, and their activities, employment size and sales turnover are summarised in

Table 1 Firms by formation date and owner's country of

Year of formation	No of firms	Country of origin	No of firms
1965–69	6	India	14
1970-74	9	Bangladesh	4
1975-79	8	Pakistan	1
1980-85	2	Jamaica	3
		Guyana	2
		Montserrat	1
All	25	All	25

The entrepreneurs: motivations, attitudes. experiences

In most cases the success of the business has been built on the experience, skill and commitment of the founders, together with a long period of hard work. Both the Asians and Caribbeans made the point that they were forced to overcome the problems of lack of capital and lack of business expertise by applying themselves single-mindedly to the task of getting the enterprise off the ground over a period of several years. Almost invariably they started with very little personal or family capital, and hardly ever resorted to bank borrowing.

Their attitudes to business and their disinclination to accept external assistance, therefore, largely determined their launch strategies, which—with very few exceptionswere based on a gradual, if considered, entry into the market. They consolidated over a number of years before gaining sufficient confidence, knowledge and expertise to develop the business to its next stage.

Not all the owners had relevant experiences and skills. As many as eight Asian founders of businesses (42 per cent) had no relevant experience in the industry, although three had close family support, which reduced the risks associated with ignorance of market or operational matters. The two Caribbean founders who had no relevant experience, had received support from partners at the start. Almost all the Asian founders had members of their families in other businesses, either in Britain, Africa or the Indian subcontinent, whereas only one Caribbean founder had family members in business.



Record shop specialising in reggae music.

To the extent that the family can give specific advice about business problems, this was a major source of advantage to the Asians.

Motivating

Study, commercial opportunity and employment were principal reasons why business founders immigrated to Britain (see table 3).

The motivations of the Caribbean founders were clearly different from those of the typical Caribbean immigrant of the time, who had been attracted largely by the offer of employment opportunities in manual and skilled labour occupations. Academic pursuit was revealed as the prime reason for travelling to Britain although, once here, economic opportunity in the labour market (as opposed to selfemployment) was the main reason for settling.

Nor did the Asian founders immigrate primarily to seek work or wider opportunity. Their prime motivation was also to study, followed by specific opportunities for commercial development.

Attitudes to racial prejudice

The attitude of the founders to racial prejudice was essentially pragmatic, revealing specific examples of racially motivated discrimination in only two instances. There was little evidence that discriminatory actions or attitudes had put them at a severe disadvantage, in terms of either financial or psychological cost. Where there had been obstacles of this nature, they managed to circumvent them without undue effort.

This was not to deny the existence of racial discrimination, but rather to point to the propensity of the founders to regard such obstacles as surmountable. For instance, one

Table 2 Firms by activities, employment and turnover

Activity	No	Employ	ment	Annual turn-
		Total	Average	over average (£ million)
Asian firms Manufacturing and distribution of clothing				
and textiles Manufacturing and	7	252	36	7.1
distribution of foodstuffs Conglomerate* and	4	233	58	31.3
general trading	4 3	354	88	50.2
Printing and publishing	3	69	23	1.0
Hotel reservations	1	120	120	60.0
All	19	1,028	54	21.6
Caribbean firms				
Manufacturing of dental ceramics	1	12	12	0.3
Manufacturing and				
distribution of cosmetics	1	60	60	4.2
Manufacturing and distribution of greeting				
cards	1	1	1	0.1
Data preparation bureau	1	80	80	1.5
Manufacturing and distribution of soft				
furnishings	1	4	4	na
Hair salon All	1	35	35	na
All	6	192	32	1.5

A mixture of unrelated activities within the same business

Table 3 Reason for migration to Britain

Reason	No of founders		
	Asian	Caribbean	
To study	6	4	
To start in business	5	0	
To seek work	3	1	
To escape (political)	3	0	
Not applicable (here already)	2	1	
All ''	19	6	

of the founders of a black cosmetics company pointed to the excessive security requirements of their bank, which they responded to by moving their bank account. Such attitudes and actions are arguably a necessary, if not sufficient, condition of business growth.

Experiences

Many of the firms' founders started their business careers as petty traders and middlemen. Some, like the Taxi Group, a manufacturer of jeans and fashion clothing, actually started as market-stall traders. By 1986, this company had achieved a listing on the Unlisted Securities Market, a sales turnover of over £30 million and a workforce of some 80 people in the UK.



Traditional clothing is imported for the local Indian community in London's



H.I.M. Fashionwear's factory in Handsworth Birmingham.

Others, like Khan's Sweets, started from home as smallscale cottage industries. The common theme was the founders' willingness to start almost literally from scratch, building up sales and capacity slowly. The growth paths of these firms are illustrative of business strategies which emphasise caution and measured risk, keeping working capital under strict control and external debt financing to a minimum.

There were strong parallels with family businesses in the wider economy, where success had also depended on access to family finance, assistance from family labour and advice, and moral support from family members. But among the Asian firms (if not so marked among the Caribbean), the advantages of family ties were arguably more pervasive than among family firms in the wider economy. Financial links were not only more evident among a widely dispersed Asian community but advantages accruing from access to ethnic markets and links with overseas suppliers set these family firms apart from most others.

Access to finance

The striking fact about both Asian and Caribbean firms was that shortage of capital was not regarded by the entrepreneurs as a severe constraint, since most had been able to start from a low fixed capital base. Usually this was achieved by starting up with a very small capacity.

For instance, Khan's Sweets began literally on the kitchen table, selling Indian confectionery in very small

quantities to local restaurants; Dental Ceramics started in a dental friend's back room; and Downs Cosmetics began life in a small shop in North London. No doubt many of these firms could have started with a higher cost structure; in reality they were able to adapt their scale of operation to match their resources.

As a start-up strategy, the deliberate commitment of only small amounts of capital to the business and the progressive accumulation of operating experience and exposure to the wider market, reduced the risk of failure to a tolerable level.

Although personal savings were the main source of capital, 11 of the Asian firms (58 per cent) benefited from assistance given by both the immediate and wider family, whereas only one of the Caribbean firms revealed any such family support. Among these 11 Asian firms, the main sources of support were brothers of the founder (four cases), fathers (four), wife (one), uncle (one) and brotherin-law (one). Most of this support came from the immediate family, with the wider family (uncles and in-laws) playing a more modest role. Family support was usually in the form of cash, with personal guarantees provided exceptionally.

Outside the family, financial support tended to come either from partners or friends, or in the form of credit from suppliers. Of the five Asian firms receiving nonfamily support at the start, two sought help from friends, two from suppliers and one from partners. The Caribbean firms relied heavily on partners: four out of the six sought



and staffed chemists

financial contributions from co-directors. There were thus significant differences between the Asian and Caribbean firms in the way they financed their activities: the former relied on immediate and wider family whereas the latter compensated for a lack of family support by mobilising partners' funds.

It is commonly believed that, lacking the extended family relationships to be found in the Asian group, the Caribbean entrepreneur's financing options have been restricted (and hence the business strategies that are available to the firm)

The evidence, however, suggests that successful firms were able to harness funds from a variety of private sources and that Asian firms in particular did not rely on sources from extended family or wider groups, preferring to finance the venture almost exclusively with close family support. Nevertheless, their extensive trading experiences in the Indian sub-continent, Africa or elsewhere and their links with family-operated businesses in their countries of origin (or countries of recent settlement) tended to facilitate the financing of their business.

Caribbean entrepreneurs had neither strong family trading links abroad nor close family connections in Britain with surplus financial resources to invest in their businesses.

Government finance

Hardly any of the Asian or Caribbean firms used finance from public sector sources for either the launch or the later development of the business, although two firms received premises improvement grants from local authorities. Many firms had not heard about current government schemes (whether local or central government) that are available to



Jeweller's shop in Ealing Road, London

small firms. None had used the Business Expansion Scheme (although one firm specifically mentioned it as an option, but had rejected it because of the perceived complexity of Inland Revenue regulations) and none had used the Loan Guarantee Scheme.

There were isolated criticisms of specific government assistance, including the ECGD and regional grants, but no consensus emerged on attitudes to government intervention in the small business sector. These minority groups, in fact, exhibited much the same attitude towards government aid as small firms in general.

Relations with banks

As the businesses grew, financial strategies were evolved partly as a reflection of their newly won financial confidence and the development of a track record) to take advantage of enhanced borrowing powers, particularly with their banks.

Many of the founders began to recognise the value of a track record and explicitly accepted that their relative inexperience was the reason for their early difficulties with their

Although the founders had misgivings about prejudice encountered in the beginning, several were quite charitable towards and sometimes even dismissive of any perceived malevolence on the part of their bankers. This attitude could help to explain why disadvantages suffered by black minorities in business, emanate as much from the small scale of their operations as from race or cultural back-



A row of Asian entrepreneurs in London-a sweet shop, a cash and carry

Indeed, many firms consciously cultivated their bankers in the knowledge that a close understanding was likely to

benefit business development in the long run.

There was no evidence of a deliberate policy to use banks serving a particular ethnic group (which would have suggested a deliberate tactic to overcome unwarranted discrimination on the part of British banks or of particular bank managers); most firms banked with the "big five". There was no clear preference for Asian banks among the Asian firms and, indeed, several expressed their support for British banks because of their superior professional standards and experience of overseas trade.

The role of labour

and an accountant.

The role of family and co-ethnic group labour in ethnic business has been widely perceived as a source of special advantage¹, mainly derived from a low, flexible overhead cost structure. Family and group labour were prevalent in many of the firms, particularly in the food and clothing industries, in which firms that chose a high volume, low cost strategy were more likely to survive the early years. Low overheads were essential in keeping down unit costs, while the firms slowly built up their turnover.

Direct family involvement in the business in the early years was not as pervasive as might have been expected— Asian firms are generally believed to depend heavily on their immediate families. In the Asian firms, brothers of the founders (four cases) and wives and fathers (two cases) were the most common family involvement, whereas immediate family members participated in two of the six Caribbean firms.

Overall, three out of six Caribbean firms had some form f family or group labour input, whereas the relevant proprtion for the Asians was 11 out of 19 (58 per cent). Thus 50 per cent of the Caribbean and 42 per cent of the Asian ounders started as sole owners without the participation of ther family or other co-ethnic group labour. Neverthess, while many started as a 'one man band', within five ears 84 per cent of the Asian firms had some form of mily or wider group involvement in either the ownership management of the business. On the other hand, in the aribbean group family participation did not increase over

In most cases, family members were taken into the firm ecause of the need for additional labour and for manageent resource as the founder came to the end of his natural an of control.

Professional managers were taken on by five Asian firms the business grew beyond the skills of the founder. ecruitment coming from either outside the firm or by ternal promotion. In all cases, these managers were white ritons with extensive experience in their industry, able to ring to bear additional resources on the day-to-day operaons of the business. These specific management skills vere not easily found in the immediate family or among oup members.

In employment terms, the Asian firms were much larger nan the Caribbean, with a staff ratio of 54:32. Not surpringly, the Asians employed mainly Asian staff while the aribbean firms employed mainly Caribbean staff, as table demonstrates

able 4 Average employment per firm

Average no of employees

	Emplo	yees		
	Asian	Caribbean	White	All
Asian firms	25	0.5	9	35
Caribbean firms	9	17	6	32
Allfirms	21	5	8	34

ecruitment

Recruitment channels were more informal among Asian d Caribbean firms than among firms in the wider economy, due principally to a common background between employer and employee and the use of word of mouth as he main recruitment medium.

When jobs were available, the grapevine carried word apidly to work-seekers of the same ethnic group. This kept own the cost of recruitment.

By encouraging current employees to recommend suitable candidates, the owners knew that they would have first-hand knowledge of employment conditions and of staff already working there. Since many Asian employees were unable to speak English at all, their active participation in the labour market was considerably eased where most, if not the entire workforce, spoke their language and knew their customs.

Conditions of employment

Conditions of employment, wage levels, industrial relations and trade union representation were not investigated specifically (since these important issues were beyond the scope of the study and the time available) but some clues emerged about the quality of working life in the firms.

Very few were in industries with notoriously bad employment conditions, and even those in the food and clothing industries were more concerned with the trading side than with manufacturing.

Where wage levels were specifically mentioned and where general employment conditions could be assessed, the firms appeared to have taken the view that enlightened personnel policies were likely to achieve better performance from staff. Many firms, typically those with older, first generation owners, had adopted the paternalistic attributes of family firms in the wider economy, where the owners viewed their employees as part of their extended family and expected unquestioning loyalty and devotion in return.



Ordering items with the rep.

Access to markets

Because of the limitations imposed by low spending in local ethnic communities, it might be supposed that the survival of the firm would depend on the extent to which it could develop non-ethnic products and sell them in a wider market. However, most firms continued to operate solely in the market niche in which they started out, as table 5 demonstrates, and the transition to the wider market did not materialise.

Table 5 Ethnic product and market dependence

	No of firms with			
	Ethnic p	Ethnic products E		narkets
	Start- up	Develop- ment	Start- up	Develop- ment
Asian firms Caribbean firms	8 3	9 3	8 3	8 3

Many firms were in a position to sell their products or services to wider markets but seemed either incapable or unwilling to do so. One firm managed to introduce nonethnic products into its range (in so doing it abandoned ethnic products completely). Whereas three Caribbean firms were selling ethnic products into ethnic markets (implying greater dependence than selling into wider markets,

Reeves, F and Ward, R (1984) "West Indian Business in Britain". See

and therefore greater risk), less than a third (31 per cent) of the Asian firms were doing so.

Development of products or markets

Several owners were considering or planning a transition to wider products or markets (usually the latter) on the grounds of perceived demand. There appeared to be some logic in moving in this direction, particularly as the wider market was itself large and growing.

But closer examination of the problem of managing the transition revealed that almost all the expertise and knowledge in the firm lay in a small corner of the market; in other words, the more 'protected' ethnic 'niche' where the owners had privileged information about the needs of the customers. This had pointed to the exploitation of that particular niche as the first obvious step on the firm's development path.

The consequence of entry into and later growth in the ethnic niche was that expertise and knowledge were consolidated there. It therefore seemed more logical to extend the range of existing products and services and continue to sell to the ethnic niche, rather than to extend the existing range to new market segments, where the needs of customers were more complex and less well understood.

The limitations of the entrepreneur's personal resources and abilities tended to preclude a systematic search for the investigation of new product or market areas. Few of the firms had a detailed corporate plan whereby strategies for widening their activities (and so reducing their dependence on a narrow product range or market) were mapped out.

Six firms were actively considering radical product or market changes, but none had so far implemented them. Usually their plans and intentions were triggered by having already made a small if unintended incursion into the wider market where, for instance, white customers had bought their products at ethnic outlets.

Access to suppliers and advisers

Among the Asian firms surveyed, only one firm had privileged access to suppliers through the immediate family in the supply chain, and two firms were taking advantage of co-ethnic suppliers who offered unrestricted credit terms despite the fact that they were new firms without a track record. A single Caribbean firm was given similar preferential terms by a supplier.

Free or subsidised premises were provided to three Asian firms by the immediate family and one by a co-ethnic



group member. Two Caribbean firms received help with premises from other group members. With the sole exception of one Caribbean firm, none of the firms in the study claimed to have any special access to information and advice about business practices, either from immediate family or other members of the group. Access to cheap premises, combined with access to raw material supplies on easy credit terms, gave these firms a more secure start with the advantage of low discretionary overheads and lower working capital requirements.

Conclusion

The implications of the survey findings are twofold.

First, business development initiatives (whether based on job creation or not) aimed at minority groups should recognise the essential differences between groups, both in terms of their internal resources and in their access to opportunities. Finance should not always be viewed as the main factor in business growth; marketing and organisational development deserve at least equal attention in the business plans of growing companies.

Second, growing minority-owned businesses contribute substantially to the local and national economy, even though they frequently evolve from humble beginnings: the contribution of the Asian and Caribbean business is not restricted solely to the services provided by small corner

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Special Feature



Occupational accident statistics 1981–85

by Gillian Goddard

Economic and Statistics Unit, Health and Safety Executive

This article is a considered analysis of trends in reported occupational accidents 1981 to 1985, drawing both on HSE sources and other sources of information, and identifying those sectors of industry in which increases seem concentrated.

There was a marked increase in the number of reported major injuries for manufacturing and construction from 1981 to 1985.

The overall impression is that the increase is concentrated in the more traditional parts of these industries, often those that are contracting in size. Though under-reporting occurs to an unquantifiable extent in some areas of work, the increases cannot be fully explained by any increase in the level of reporting.

Recently published 1 provisional date for 1986–87, not yet analysed in the depth of this article suggest that the number of fatal accidents may have since reduced. For major injuries overall, the situation seems broadly as in 1985, though the comparison is made difficult by a widened definition under new regulations.

over the past three decades.

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¹ Health and Safety Commission/Health and Safety Executive Annual Report 1986-87 (HMSO 1987)

Technical note

For the period 1981 to 1985, the main source of accident reports was the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1980 (NADOR). NADOR came into force in January 1981 and was succeeded by the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985, (RIDDOR), which came into force in April 1986. This paper therefore analyses accident statistics during most of the period in which NADOR was in force.

It draws principally upon information from accidents reported to HSE and other enforcement authorities, taking into account the views of the national industry groups (NIGs) within HSF. Trends in these statistics have been observable for some time and were noted in Health and Safety Statistics 1983 and 1984-85. Over the last few months the figures have been further analysed and compared with some additional sources of information. A short section compares the HSE statistics for Scotland with those of England and Wales. The final section looks briefly at a few other relevant sources of statistics.

Fuller account

A fuller account of HSE's statistics for this period is published in Health and Safety Statistics1 which describe in some detail the sources, coverage and limitations of the statistics. The accident statistics reported to HSE for 1981 to 1985 are based almost exclusively on reports of the more serious reported injuries, fatal and "major" injuries as defined in NADOR. Moreover, HSE believes that in some areas of work these serious injuries may be under-reported to an unquantifiable extent. Reports of the much more numerous "over three day" injuries ceased in April 1983, to be resumed in 1986, when RIDDOR came into force.

The tables in this paper concentrate on accidents to employed persons. The full published reports also show workrelated injuries reported under NADOR to non-employees, that is self-employed and non-employed people, such as children and members of the public. These first became reportable in 1981. Numbers of such reports have increased over the period 1981 to 1985. But a substantial part of this increase may well have been due to an increased propensity to report, as people have become aware of a newly created duty to report. This factor will be expected to impinge more heavily on the non-employed, and on the employed in certain work activities where the duty to report was new.

Increase

Table 1 also compares the number of reported major (nonfatal) injuries to employees in 1985 with 1981. The "all industry" total shows an increase of 7 per cent over the period. But within this total, some sectors of industry increased much more sharply. Thus in manufacturing industries the numbers increased by 17 per cent, while in construction the increase in reported numbers was 33 per cent over the period 1981 to

Part of this increase might be attributed to some increased propensity to report accidents following the introduction of the NADO regulations in 1981. The effect of this cannot be quantified, but it is thought to be small for categories, such as employees in manufacturing industry, for which reporting was not a new duty, and compliance had previously been good. Another possibility can be dismissed, for manufacturing and the construction industry at least, that the collapse of the system for notifying "over three day accidents" led to a further artificial increase in the reporting and recording of such accidents as major injuries. Such misreporting can and does occur, but tests for the proportion likely to be so misrecorded show no change in the proportion over the period 1981 to 1985.

Accidents to employees

The number of reported deaths to employees remained roughly constant over 1981-84, with a small decrease in 1985. The figures for particular sectors show no obviously different patterns. The numbers in 1981 and 1985 are shown and compared in table 1. However, because numbers of deaths in the particular industry groups tend to be small, individual trends are difficult to identify.

Accidents to non-employees

For self-employed people, the numbers of reported accidental deaths have fluctuated around 50 to 70 per year during 1981 to 1985. Table 1 compares the numbers in 1985 and 1981 (including 10 or so deaths per year to nonemployed people in agriculture (see below).

Table 1 also compares the numbers of reported major injuries to the self-employed. Although reported numbers are small they do show an increase. HSE suggests that this increase again reflects both substantial under-reporting and substantial increasing propensity to report, following the creation of the duty to report in 1981.

With one exception, the figures in table 1 necessarily exclude injuries to self-employed people working on their owne, which are not reportable. The exception is for agriculture, for which deaths of such people are notified to agricultural inspectors and are included in the table.

For agriculture alone, the table also includes reported fatal and major injuries to non-employed persons. This is because for agriculture there is some difficulty in assigning employment status correctly. A better indication of the changes in reported numbers over the period in agriculture therefore comes from comparing all reported accidental deaths (to employees, self-employed and non-employed people.) This fell from around 70 to 60 deaths between 1981 and 1984, but the figure for 1985 was higher at 75.

Accident rates for employees

Table 2 shows accident rates for reported injuries to employees only. The rates presented here are based on estimates of the numbers of employees in employment

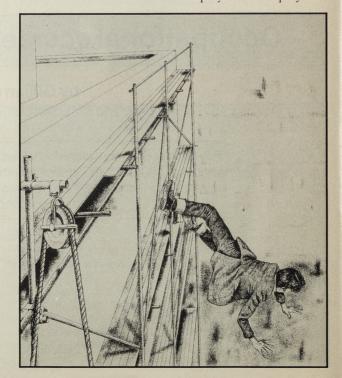


Table 1 Occupational injuries reported to enforcement authorities 1981 and 1985

	Year	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Agri- culture	Local authority enforced*	Other **	All industries excluding mining and quarrying	Mining and quarry- ing†	All industries
Employees Deaths	1981 1985	109 108	106 107	31 20	40 30	102 84	388 349	61 55	449 404
1985 as a percentage of 1981		99	101	65	75	82	90	90	90
Major (non-fatal) injuries	1981 1985	4,110 4,820	1,690 2,240	170 230	1,220 1,380	4,110 3,620	11,290 12,300	1,030 890	12,320 13,180
1985 as a percentage of 1981		117	133	135	113	88	109	86	107
Self-employed Deaths Major (non-fatal)	1981 1985	6	11 22	38†† 55††	*	12 5	67 82	=	67 82
injuries	1981 1985	8 17	40 113	46†† 86††	*	22 33	116 249	Ξ	116 249

nns nave been rounded for convenience in certain cases, and they may not add to totals because they have been rounded independently. reported to local authorities. These local authority figures are based on around 410 voluntary returns to the HSE in 1981 and 1985 out of a possible total of 461 local authorities. For only returns, fatal injuries to the non-employed in 1981 and to the self-employed are included with fatal injuries to employees; all major injuries to the self-employed are included.

or injuries to employees.
des SIC Orders XXI to XXVII. For reported major injuries to the non-employed, about three-quarters belong to SIC XXV, Professional and Scientific Services, which would include

cludes Std. Orders XXI to XXVII. For reported major injuries to time hon-employed, about irred-quarters belong to Std XXV, Professional and Scientific Services, which would include read accidents to school children and patients in geriatric wards of hospitals, nursing homes, etc. ures for mining and quarrying are distorted by effects of the miners' strike (March 1984 to March 1985). Therefor, e all industry totals are shown with and without the mining and quarrying component. Any or major injuries to the self-employed or non-employed reported to HM Mines and Quarries Inspectorate are included with fatal or major injuries to employees. cluding injuries to non-employed persons. For agriculture only, the numbers of reported injuries to the non-employed were:

1981

1985

prepared by the Department of Employment. Rates cannot be calculated with any confidence for the selfemployed, because of the difficulty of defining and obtaining good estimates of their number.

The total fatal injury rate has fluctuated between 2.3 and 1.9 deaths per 100,000 employees. Little importance should be attached to fluctuations of this kind. However, these figures give the impression that the long-term downward trend observed since 1971 (when the rate was 3.6) may have been levelling out during the 1980s.

Turning to the "fatal and major" rate (dominated by the major injury component), there was an overall increase of 8 per cent from 1981 to 1985. Within this total:

- The drop in 1984 for 'mining and quarrying' is explained by the effects of the miners' strike (March 1984 to March 1985).
- The apparent large increase in the rates for agriculture between 1981 and 1985 should be

interpreted with caution. The run of figures shows wide swings from year to year and it seems likely that these arise from a varying propensity to report the 200 to 300 major injuries from the random selection of the quarter of a million farms where accidents happen to occur.

• For the construction and manufacturing sectors, the percentage increase in the rates is larger than that for the numbers alone, because of the decline in numbers of employees. The following paragraphs look at these sectors in greater detail.

The increase in reported accidents, in numbers and rates for the manufacturing and construction industry is a cause of some concern. Possible reasons for manufacturing are given in the technical note on page 16 (last paragraph). For construction, a larger part of the increase for employees may result from an increased propensity to

Table 2 Occupational accident rates to employees 1981 to 1985 by industry (SIC 1968)

Great Bri	ta	I
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Great Britain

Year	All industries	Mining and quarrying†	All except mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture
* Number of	deaths and major inquir	ries at work per 100.00	00 employees.			
1981	60.3	325	56.1	71	164	55
1982	62.1	344	57.6	75	204	49
1983	62-4	331	58-2	79	221	66
1984p	62-2	183	60-4	88	234	88
1985p	65-3	343	61.6	93	238	75
	percentage of 1981					
	108	106	110	131	145	134
Deaths at wo	ork per 100,000 employ	ees.				
	2.1	18.2	1.9	1.8	9.7	8.8
	2.3	21.6	2.0	2.3	9.9	7.6
	2.1	14.5	2.0	2.0	11.4	8.3
	2.1	17-1	1.9	2.3	9.8	8.5
	1.9	20.1	1.7	2.0	10.9	6.0
	90	110	89	111	112	68

Based on provisional employment data See footnote + below table 1.

Health and Safety Statistics 1983 (HMSO 1986). Health and Safety Statistics 1984-85 (HMSO 1986).

Order no	Standard industrial classification	Numbers		1985 as a percentage of 1981 Percentage change in		
		1981	1985	Numbers	Major injury rates	
111	Food, drink and tobacco	495	599	121	141	
\ <u>/</u>	Chemicals and allied industries	324	406	125	137	
VI	Metal manufacture	539	513	95	139	
VII	Mechanical engineering	461	550	119	144	
X	Electrical engineering	167	268	160	182	
ΧÎI	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	374	478	128	163	
KIII	Textiles	176	230	131	152	
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	198	252	127	129	
XVII	Timber, furniture etc	260	372	143	149	
(VIII	Paper, printing and publishing	275	304	111	117	
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	174	262	151	155	

report accidents, but there are a number of underlying health and safety factors which may well be associated with the relatively high accident rate: the transient nature of construction. However, the variation within the sectors of industry and changes in contractual arrangements. A fuller account of these factors is given in the Chief Inspector of Factories' report1.

The fatal and major injury rate for manufacturing industry as a whole was about 40 per cent of that for construction. However, the variation within the sectors of manufacturing is such that one group, "metal manufacturing" has a combined fatal and major injury incidence rate that exceeds that for construction in 1985. The next section takes a more detailed look at some sectors of manufacturing where there have been increases in numbers of reported accidents and or injury incidence

Selected manufacturing industries

In detail, for 1985, rates for reported injuries were higher than the comparable figures for 1981 for all manufacturing SIC orders, with the exception of shipbuilding and marine engineering. Table 3 (which refers to SIC 68) shows numbers of reported major injuries and percentage increases in numbers and rates for the main sectors of manufacturing industry where increases have occurred. Further sub-categorisation would not be useful, because of the small numbers involved, but it is possible to make a few specific observations from looking at the more detailed figures.

The following comments on the detailed categories in table 3 relate to numbers of fatal and major injuries reported to HSE or combined fatal and major injury rates over the period 1981 to 1985.

- Food, drink and tobacco (order III) shows a gentle upward trend, with much of the increase apparently occurring in the sub-groups: grain and bread, bacon, meat, fish and confectionery. These subgroups account for nearly half of the reported injuries.
- Chemicals and allied industries (order V) increased most between 1981 and 1983.
- Metal manufacture (order VI) has a relatively high injury incidence rate with much of the increase in rate occurring between 1982 and 1984. The rate is dominated by the figures for the iron and steel industry which appear to have remained high but steady. Much of the observed increase was

accounted for by three sub-groups: steel tubes, aluminium and copper, brass etc, although for the latter (copper, brass) sub-group the 1985 increase does no more than return to the level in 1983.

- Mechanical engineering (order VII) has higher accident rates for two of its larger sub-groups: industrial plant work and a "not elsewhere specified category".
- Electrical engineering (order IX) has a much lower injury rate than the manufacturing average. But although its overall rate increased only slowly, there appears to have been a marked increase in reported accidents between 1982 and 1983.
- Metal goods not elsewhere specified (order XII) shows an apparently steady upward trend in the injury rate, which mainly results from an increase in the "other" sub-group, which includes a wide range of products from metal furniture, windows, gas appliances and smaller items. Around 75 per cent of the accidents are in this group but only 60 per cent of the employees).
- The numbers in textiles (order XIII).are too small to comment on sub-groups.
- Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc (order XVI)



The dangers of not checking before switching on a machine.

showed more noticeable increases in numbers and rates between 1981 and 1982 and then 1983 and 1984. The rate for 1985 was less than that in 1984. Numbers in the main sub-groups have fluctuated but rates for glass and cement show the most consistent upward trends.

- Timber, furniture etc (order XVII) has shown one of the sharpest increases in injury incidence rates. This is spread over most of the sub-groups, of which "timber" and "furniture" are the largest. But the 1985 rate for "furniture (including upholstery)" is slightly lower than in 1984.
- Paper, printing and publishing (order XVIII) has an overall rate that is less than that for manufacturing overall and has remained fairly steady. But the sub-group "paper and board" has shown a more marked increase over the period (nearly 100 per cent). This sub-group accounted for one-quarter of the accidents in this industry in 1981 rising to onethird by 1985.
- The category "other manufacturing industries" (order XIX) has shown a steep increase in injury incidence rate since 1982. This largely results from increases in the three largest sub-groups: plastics, rubber and a miscellaneous group (including musical instruments).

Further comments on some of these industries are given below where the view of HSE specialist industry groups are presented.

Differences between Scotland and England and Wales

Table 4 shows changes over 1981 to 1985 in overall reported major injury rates for manufacturing and construction for Scotland compared with those for England and Wales. The increase in the Scottish major injury incidence rate for manufacturing industry (10 per cent) differs noticeably from that of England and Wales (nearly 40 per cent). Detailed consideration suggests why. The rate in Scotland started from a higher level. It reflects the concentration of Scottish manufacturing in 1981 in the traditional "heavy" industries, in which accident rates tend to be higher.

Table 5 compares changes—for Scotland and England and Wales-in manufacturing employment as well as in reported injuries (and injury rates) for three main sectors of manufacturing, and for construction. This clearly shows that the movement in injury incidence rates for Scotland and England and Wales have tended to be similar, except for a group of orders VII-XII best described as "engineering". Here the rate for Scotland declined by 17 per cent whereas that for England and Wales increased by 44 per cent. This appears to be associated with a marked decline, particularly in numbers of reported injuries, in one particular order X, "shipbuilding and marine engineering"

The shipbuilding and marine engineering component of engineering is shown separately in table 5. Almost one in five of the reported major injuries to Scottish manufacturing employees in 1981 was from this shipbuilding and marine engineering order, compared with one in 30 such injuries for England and Wales. By 1985, the Scottish proportion had declined to about one in 15, and the England and Wales proportion to one in 45. The overall decline in accident numbers is therefore concentrated into this order. The number of employees in this order appears, however, to have declined at about the same rate as in England and Wales. It is therefore presumably the "heaviest" part of the shipbuilding and marine engineering sector that has been hit in the recession.

Other sources of information

This section considers some sources of information other than accidents reported under the NADO regulations. Up to 1983 the most comprehensive source of data on occupational injuries to employees was the set of claims for industrial injury benefit, made to the Department of Health and Social Security, following occupational accidents leading to more than three days absence from work. The number of such claims fell markedly from over 600,000 in 1973–74 to less than 400,000 in 1982–83 (the last full year of the scheme). However, this information did not carry on sufficiently into the period now under review (1981–85) to be of any real help in this analysis.

The HSE statistics alone, therefore, cannot identify possible reasons for the increases observed in reported major injuries from 1981 onwards. These arise from a reporting system that started in 1981 and is limited to the more serious, and hence less frequent accidents. The numbers are anyway too small for very detailed statistical analyses. It may be more a matter of informed judgement that changes for the worse in the economic circumstances of industry may have led to decreased investment (newer machines are usually more safe than are old machines); declining maintenance standards; less attention to, and resources for, health and safety. To test this, it is necessary to look at wider, and often non-statistical information. The following paragraphs look briefly at views given by the specialist industry groups within HSE, and then at some other sources of statistics, commenting on the problems of attempting comparisons with HSE data.

Views of the HSE's National Industry Groups

Earlier in this article (see p 18) it was suggested that the "traditional and declining" industries showed increasing trends in reported major injuries. This view was supported by many of the HSE specialists. Some explained how changing economic circumstances resulting in reductions in the workforce had not always been accompanied by improvements in safety standards. Even where new

Table 4 Major injury incidence rates * 1981 and 1985, England and Wales, Scotland, Great Britain

	England and Wal	es	Scotland		Great Britain		
	Manufacturing	Construction	Manufacturing	Construction	Manufacturing	Construction	
1981	65	151	91	182	67	155	
1985	90	225	100	238	91	226	
1985 as a percentage of 1981	139	148	110	130	135	146	

Major injuries to employees reported to HMFI per 100,000 employees.

"safer" machinery had been introduced, adequate training had not always been given. Systems of work for maintenance, of both old and new machines, needed to improve

Some of the industries, for example, construction, steel making, foundries and rubber were acknowledged to be of a "high risk nature". In relation to other specific industries, the specialists made a variety of observations.

- In the food industry, mention was made of a greater emphasis on hygiene resulting in more accidents associated with cleaning and a change in the structure of the workforce, with more experienced workers being replaced in some areas with new and less well trained employees.
- In the cement and concrete products industries, an increase in maintenance and re-equipping was mentioned along with a need for improved training.
- In the paper and board industry an increase in productivity and, for chemicals, an increase in output were thought to be possibly relevant.
- In some other industries for example, woodworking, an increase in numbers of small premises, with possibly higher accident rates was postulated.

The specialists advised against attempts to over-interpret the relatively small numbers of the more serious accidents reported to HSE. Some of them supplied information from other sources, discussed in the next section, which often included counts of accidents not required to be reported to

employment which may be safer. The very collection of such data may suggest greater safety consciousness. For all the imperfections outlined above, the best overall picture currently available, because it is the most complete, must therefore come from the aggregation of injuries reported to the Health and Safety Executive and its agencies.

With these points in mind, tables 6–8 show HSE figures compared with data from the Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF) and some data for the construction industry. Some other independent sources were similarly compared, but the results are not tabulated here because of the stated difficulties in making meaningful comparisons.

Some general observations can be made in relation to these tables and some of the other statistics looked at. The proportion of employees thought to be covered by the EEF ranged between 10 and 25 per cent of those in the most closely corresponding industries that HSE can identify. In all cases where comparisons were attempted the proportion of employees covered by the non-HSE source was less than two-thirds of the HSE defined industry, and the proportion appeared to be declining throughout the period 1981 to 1985. In most, but not all cases, the injury rate from the non-HSE source was lower than that calculated for the whole industry sector. As shown by the figures in tables 6 and 7, the EEF statistics do not show any obvious trends over the period. This was true for the other non-HSE sources of data, but interpretation was difficult because the companies or firms voluntarily responding, differ from year to year. It seems evident, however, that the increases in accident rates occur selectively more, in those parts of industry groups that are not members of particular trade associations.

There were additional non-HSE sources of information,

Occupational injuries, employment and injury incidence rates in 1981 and 1985 compared for selected industries, England and Wales, Scotland and Great Britain

	1985 as a	percentage	of 1981							
		Number of reported major injuries ¹			Number of employees ²			Major injury rates ³		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
Manufacturing (Orders III-XIX) Metals, minerals	121	93	118	87	85	87	139	110	135	
and chemicals (Orders IV-VI)	108	88	106	86	77	85	126	114	125	
Engineering (Orders VII-XII) of which shipbuilding and	119	73	113	83	87	83	144	83	136	
marine engineering (Order X)	87	33	63	72	71	72	121	47	90	
Other (food, textiles etc) (Orders III, XIII-XIX)	129	118	127	92	84	92	139	140	139	
Construction (Order XX)	134	128	133	90	98	91	148	130	146	

Comparison of data from other sources

Other independent sources of occupational injury data do exist. Many large companies, trade unions, employers' federations etc, continue to collect and collate data specific to their organisation on a voluntary basis. Some of this is published. HSE has also had access to some unpublished material which has allowed them to make some tentative comparisons with the more comprehensive HSE figures. These sources inevitably can only relate to specific sectors of employment, and tend to include a higher proportion of larger companies or other categories of industry or for which no comparison could be attempted for a variety of reasons. These include different definitions of accidents, for example "lost time", "disabling", "notifiable" (not defined), employment data based on operatives, man hours etc and groupings of industries which differed too greatly from those in the Standard Industrial Classification used by HSE. Some of the sources which used accident definitions covering accidents less serious than "fatal and major" appeared to show some decline in number and rate, but this may be affected by varying propensity to report in such circumstances. For all the reasons given above, HSE statistics are not comparable.

Table 6 HSE accident data compared with data from the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF)

Fatal accidents reported to HSE, and those collected by EEF

Year	HSE	EEF	Incidence ra	ates ²		Percentage of
	fatals ¹	fatals	HSE	EEF	Non EEF ²	employees covered by EEF returns
1978	82	16	2.1	1.7	2.2	24
1979	80	19	2.1	2.4	2.0	21
1980	82	19	2.3	2.6	2.2	20
1981	59	10	1.8	2.1	1.8	15
1982	77	9	2.6	2.1	2.6	14
1983	49	8	1.7	2.0	1.6	14
1984	72	8	2.5	2.0	2.6	14
1985	60	9	2.1	2.4	2.1	13

Accidents to employees reported to HMFI and employed in industries MLH 311-399, 496.

Deaths per 100,000 employees, those for "non-EEF" calculated by subtracting EEF figures from those for HSE.

Table 7 HSE accident data compared with data from the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF)

Data for 'serious" injuries, major injuries reported to HSE compared with disablement figures collected by EEF

Year	HSE major inj	uries ¹	EEF disablin	g injuries ²	EEF rate as
	No	Rate	No	Rate	percentage of HSE rate
1981	2,177	68-2	278	58.3	85
1982	2,017	67.5	290	68-9	102
1983	2,112	72.3	160	39.0	54
1984	2,307	79.9	209	51.6	65
1985	2,399	84.3	181	49-1	58

Major injuries defined by NADOR.

Table 8 HSE accidents data compared with data from some selected companies (SC) in the construction industry

Year	HSE fatal and major injuries		SC fatal and major injurie		SC rate as percentage	Percentage of employees
	No	Rate*	No	Rate*	of HSE rate	covered by SC returns
1985 1986 ³	2,351	238	66	159	67	4
1986°	2,562p	264p	169	222	84	8

Conclusion

The salient features emerging are:

- The number and rate of fatal injuries to employees remained broadly constant over 1981-85, after a long period in which they moved downwards;
- There has been a marked increase in the number of reported major injuries for manufacturing and construction over 1981-84, which has been sustained in 1985. Differences between Scotland and England and Wales appear to rest in the differing experiences of the shipbuilding and marine engineering sector;
- HSE's analysis of these figures has concentrated on the increase in the number and rate of reported injuries to employees within manufacturing. This is unlikely to be fully explained by any increased propensity to report following the introduction of the 1981 NADO regulations. The overall impression is that accidents are increasing in the more traditional parts of these industries, often those that are contracting in size;
- The limited available information suggests that

these increases may occur more in the parts of industry which are not members of trade associations;

- For construction, some of the increase might perhaps be explained by a greater propensity to report accidents in certain parts of the industry, where the initial propensity to report accidents was known to be low and where the workforce itself is
- Attempts to look at the figures in fine detail within sectors are generally not successful, because small numbers are encountered, changes in which should not be given too much significance;
- The HSE specialist industry groups generally supported the broad comments made and were in some instances, able to give some specific examples of where improvements might be looked for. within particular industries;
- HSE has not found other sources of data from which either to extract indicators of overall trends in the number of "over three day" injuries since 1981, or to make comparisons with HSE's statistics for "fatal and major" injuries.

Major injuries reported to HMFI.
Employment is taken from the DE figures for employees in employment
Major injuries/employees

in injuries destructed by Machaelan and the properties of the body or any permanent impairment to functions of the body or part thereof (excluding teeth, fingernail etc; including any ry which appears at the time likely to disable, permanently and totally, an employee from following any gainful employment.

C (Selected companies).
Accidents to employees reported to HSE and employed in industry MLH 500.
Collected by the senior safety advisors group which represents the majority of the larger construction companies.
Figures for 1986 contain some reports under NADOR (Jan-March) and some made under RIDDOR (April to Dec), they are not comparable with data for 1985. Also, significantly more selected ompanies responded in 1986 than in 1985 so that these data are not comparable with each other. Impanies responded in 1986 that Number per 100,000 employees.

BRITISH WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 1980–1984

Neil Millward and Mark Stevens
The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys

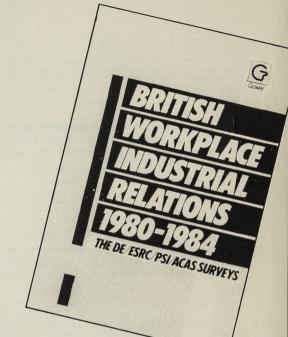
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Labour Market Data

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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

Jan 14, Thursday
Feb 18, Thursday
Mar 17, Thursday
Mar 25, Friday
Mar 2, Wednesday
Mar 2, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service)
/6572
Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).

Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 (Ansafone Service). **Average Earnings Index**: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412 **Tourism**: 01-213 7685

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The economy continues to grow strongly. Latest estimates for the third quarter of 1987 indicate that GDP (average) in the UK was about 2 per cent higher than in the second quarter and was 5 per cent above its level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have increased in the three months to October 1987 by 11/2 per cent compared with the previous three months, to a level 31/2 per cent above the same period a year earlier. Within the total. manufacturing output rose by 2 per cent in the three months to October and is now 61/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Manufacturing output is now nearly 21/2 per cent above the level of the previous peak in the first half of 1979.

The favourable developments in the labour market continue with rising employment and falling unemployment. The employed labour force rose by 134,000 in the second quarter of 1987. contributing to a total increase of 372,000 in the year ending June 1987, as reported last month. The rate of increase has now strengthened for five successive quarters. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry increased by 3,000 in October with a reduction of 6,000 in the three-month period ending October

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell again by 63,500 between October and November. continuing the sharp downward trend, which appears to have been quickening. The series has now fallen for 17 months running since the peak in June 1986. The fall since then has now reached over half a million (564,000), the largest sustained fall on record

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to October was about 8 per cent 1/4 per cent more than the increase in the year to September

The rate of inflation in November as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index. fell to 4.1 per cent from the 4.5 per cent recorded in October. It has been discovered that due to a computer programme error, the annual ation rate has been understated by about 0.1 per cent in most months from February 1986 to October 1987 but the estimate for November corrects that error

During the 12 months to October 1987 a provisional total of 3.5

million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action; this compares with 2.2 million days lost in the previous 12 months, to October 1986, and an annual average for October of 11.0 million days for the ten years to

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the third quarter 1987 was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier with the number of visits from North America increasing by 30 per cent over the year

Between July and September 1987 the number of visits abroad by UK residents was up by 3 per cent. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £555 million in the third quarter, compared with a deficit of £484 million in the third quarter 1986.

Economic background

The latest indicators show a continued expansion of economic activity, provisional estimates indicating that the Gross Domestic Product (average) grew by about 2 per cent in the third quarter of 1987 and was some 5 per cent above its level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to October 1987 is provisionally estimated to be 11/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and to have increased by 31/2 per cent over the corresponding period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the latest three months was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 61/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Manufacturing output is now 211/2 per cent above its trough in the first quarter of 1981 and almost 21/2 per cent above the level of the previous peak in the first half of 1979. Within manufacturing, the output of the engineering and allied industries increased by 3 per cent and there were increases of 2 per cent in the chemicals, textiles and clothing and 'other manufacturing' industries Output of the metals industry and other minerals rose by 1 per cent. The output of the energy sector in the latest three months was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months but 31/2 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure rose by 21/2 per cent in the third quarter of 1987 compared with the previous quarter to £43-3 billion in 1980 prices, and was over 51/2 per cent

higher than a year earlier. Expenditure on most categories of goods and services increased during the third quarter. The volume of retail sales rose by 1 per cent in November, on the provisional estimate, and in the three months September to November was 11/2 per cent above that of the previous three months. The value of sales was 8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

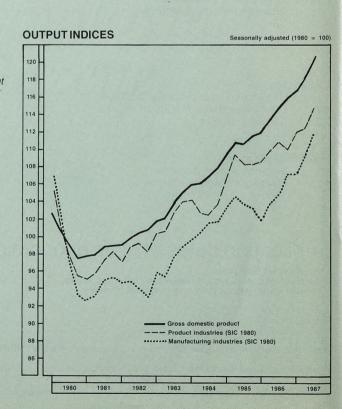
Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and the financial industries fell in the third quarter on the revised estimate at 1980 prices. by nearly 5 per cent, but was 4 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry fell by 21/2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1987, but was still almost 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was 6 per cent lower than in the preceding quarter, but 31/2 per cent higher than last

Stocks held by UK industry on the revised estimate rose by about £900 million in the third quarter of 1987 at 1980 prices. Within the total, there was an increase in stocks held by retailers of around £335 million, by manufacturers of

around £270 million and by wholesalers of around £110 million. Retailers have now been stockbuilding for 11 successive quarters. Stocks in the energy and water supply industries increased by about £10 million in the third quarter following two successive quarters of destocking.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in November is estimated to be a surplus of £1.6 billion. In the first eight months of the financial year 1987-88 there was a net repayment (that is, a surplus) of £1.1 billion. This compares with a £5.7 billion deficit in the same period last year. Proceeds from privatisation in November were £1.5 billion. This contributed to a total of £4.9 billion in the first eight months of the current financial year, compared with receipts totalling £1.3 billion in the same period last

Sterling's effective exchange rate index in November 1987 rose by 21/2 per cent to 75.4, largely due to sterling's 7 per cent rise against the dollar. Sterling also rose by 1 per cent against the yen and by 1/2 per cent against the EMS currencies in total, although it was broadly unchanged against the deutschmark. The index was 10 per cent higher than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting rises of

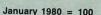


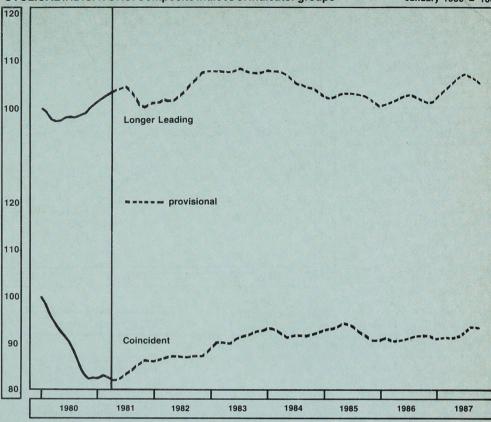
31/2 per cent against the Japanese ven and 51/2 per cent against EMS currencies overall. On Thursday.

December 3 the exchange rate was 75.9 but fell slightly to 75.6 by Thursday, December 17. UK base rates decreased by 1/2 per cent to 81/2 per cent on December 3, having previously fallen from 10 per cent to 9 per cent through two reductions of 1/2 per cent on October 23 and again on November 4

On preliminary figures' the current account of the balance of payments was estimated to have been in deficit by £1.1 billion in the third quarter of 1987, compared with a deficit of £0.7 billion in the previous quarter. The invisible account was in surplus by £1.9 billion in the third quarter. Visible trade in the three months to October 1987 was in deficit by £3.0 billion compared with a £2.8 billion deficit in the previous three months Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil rose from £0.9 billion to £1.0 billion while the deficit in non-oil rade increased from £3.7 billion to £4.0 billion. In the three months to October 1987 the volume of exports rose by 4 per cent, over the previous three-month period and was 61/2 per cent higher than a yea earlier. The underlying volume of non-oil exports has been rising for over six months. The volume of imports rose by 5 per cent in the three months to October, and was 8 per cent higher than year earlier. The underlying level of non-oil import volume continues to rise following the slight fall at the

over 25 per cent against the dollar, CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups





hours a week observed in the late 1970s. There are now fewer operatives in manufacturing, but a higher proportion of them work overtime and the average weekly hours of overtime per operative in October was about 3.7 hours

compared with about three hours in 1979, the year of the previous peak. Over the same period the normal weekly hours, excluding overtime, of operatives have reduced by about one hour

Hours lost through short-time

remain very low, 0.28 million hours per week in October 1987. The index of average weekly

hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime

working in manufacturing industries

Employment

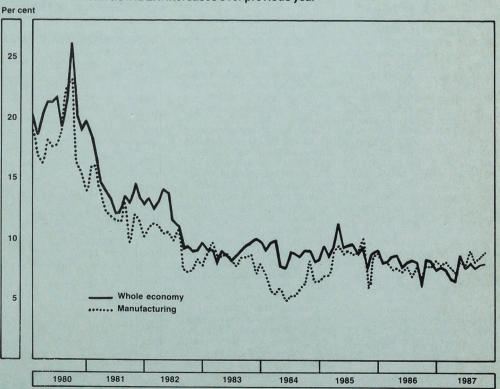
beginning of the year.

Latest figures becoming available relate to employees in the production industries for October 1987. The number of employees employed in manufacturing industries in Great Britain increased by an estimated 3,000 in October. However, the monthly figures can be erratic and over the three-month period ending October 1987, there has been a reduction of 6,000.

Figures for the rest of the economy and the employed labour force in Great Britain remain. virtually the same as reported last month. The employed labour force--which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces—in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 372,000 in the year ending June 987 and by 1,363,000 between March 1983 (when the upward trend began) and June 1987.

Overtime working by operatives n manufacturing industries moved to the highest level since the start of the decade with an estimated 13.74 million hours per week in October. However, current levels are still well below the level of over 15 million

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year



and short time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 104-2 in October 1987, giving an average of 103.7 over the threemonth period ending October 1987 and compares with an average of 102-8 for the three months ending October 1986

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell very sharply again, by 63,500 between October and November, to 2,648,800, the lowest level on the current basis since July 1982. The series has now fallen for 17 consecutive months, by 564,000 since the peak in June 1986, the largest sustained fall since similar records began in 1948. The adult unemployment rate was 9.5 per cent in November

The downward trend appears to have been quickening to rather more than 50,000 per month. In the six months since May there has been a fall of 50,600 a month on average-33,200 among men and 17,400 among women, while over the past three months there has been a record average fall of 60,100 per month

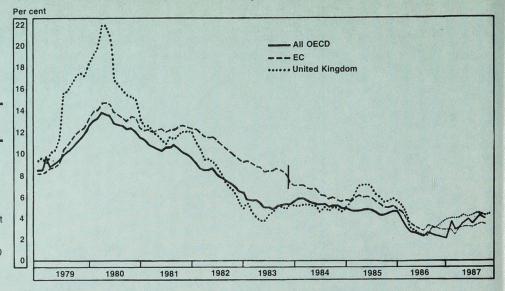
Over the 12 months to November the adult employment rate for the UK has fallen by 1.8 percentage points. There were falls in all regions over this period, with the largest falls in the West Midlands (2.3 percentage points). Wales (2.1 percentage points) and the North West (2.0 percentage points). The smallest fall was in Northern Ireland (1.0 percentage points) although the fall in recent months has been more in line with Great Britain.

The total of unemployed claimants in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by nearly 66 000 in November to 2.686,000, 9.7 per cent of the working population. The total was 531,000 lower than a year ago. the biggest 12-month fall since similar records began in 1948.

In November, there was an unadjusted fall of 52,000 among adults and a fall of nearly 14,000 among school leavers. The school leaver total, at 69,400 was nearly 29.000 lower than a year ago. This fall at least partly reflects last year's school leavers starting their second year of training on YTS. The fall of nearly 52,000 among adult claimants in November was in contrast to the rise of 11.500 expected from seasonal influences and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 63,500

In October, the number of claimants unemployed for more than a year in the UK was 1,172,000, a fall of 169,000 in the vear-the largest annual fall on record. Over this period unemployment fell among claimants of all durations except

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



those unemployed for over five

The number of claimants aged under 25 now stands at 919,000, a fall of 227,000 compared with a year ago The stock of unfilled vacancies at

jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased sharply again, by 6,800 to 268,000 in November—26 per cent higher than a year ago. Inflows of notified vacancies increased further in November to remain at the highest level since the current series began in 1980, and were 5 per cent higher than a year ago. Placings, however, remained a little lower in November than at the same time last year.

Output per head in the whole

the first quarter and 3 per cent

During 1986, manufacturing

output grew steadily from its rather

depressed level in the first quarter

(particularly between the first and

third quarters), thus suggesting

during the year. In 1987 output has

quite fast growth in productivity

continued to show rapid growth

stemming of the earlier decline in the manufacturing employed labour

force. Productivity has therefore

1987. In the three months to

are slightly higher than those

manufacturing output figures.

to an upward revision in

October 1987 output per head

continued to show good growth in

increased by 2 per cent compared

with the previous three months and

by 7 per cent compared with a year

earlier. Recent productivity figures

published the previous month due

which may have led to the

and employment declined

economy in the second quarter of

1987 was 3/4 per cent higher than in

higher than in the second quarter of

Productivity

last year

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to October was about 8 per cent, an increase of 1/4 per cent on the year to September.

In production industries the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to October was about 31/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to September. Within this sector the underlying increase in average earnings in manufacturing in the year to October was about 81/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to September. These increases include the effect of higher overtime working this year compared with a

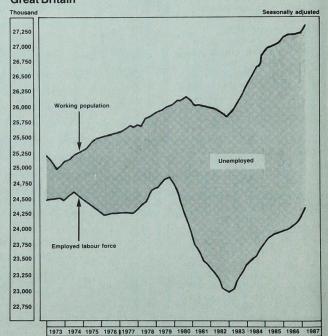
year ago, reflecting the buoyant output performance

In the service industries the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to October was about 73/4 per cent, an increase of ½ per cent on the year to September, reflecting payment of the second stage of the 1987 teachers' settlement and some increased overtime by local authorities to repair October's storm damage.

The actual increase for the whole economy in the year to October was 8.0 per cent, the same as the underlying increase.

In the three months to October. wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, with an increase in actual

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE: **Great Britain**



earnings of 8.4 per cent being partly offset by a rise in productivity of 7.2 per cent. The corresponding unit wage cost increase for September has been revised to 0.9 per cent as a result of a further upward revision to the output figures.

Unit wage cost figures in the whole economy in the second quarter of 1987 have been revised downwards and were 4.1 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1986, resulting from an increase in actual earnings of 71/2 per cent being largely offset by a rise in output per head of 2.9 per cent.

Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, fell to 4.1 per cent in November, from the 4.5 per cent recorded for October.

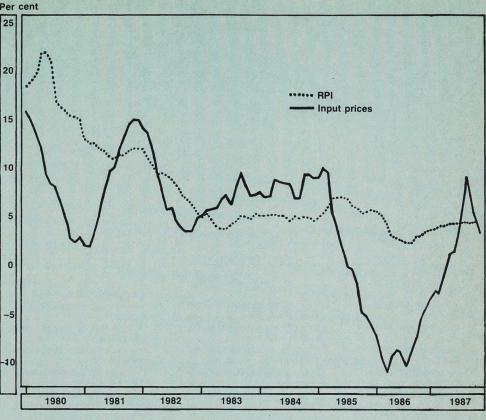
The index rose by 0.5 per cent between October and November. There were a number of price increases across a range of goods and services. The most notable were for food with higher prices for bread and potatoes and seasonal increases in the prices of other fresh vegetables. In addition, part of the monthly increase resulted from the correction introduced to rectify an error in a computer program which affected the monthly index between February 1986 and October 1987 and which was announced by the Secretary of State for Employment on Friday December 11

The annual change in the price index for home sales of manufactured products for November was 3.9 per cent, the same as in October. For the previous six months to November the annual increase was around 31/2 per cent.

Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry were 3.2 per cent higher in November than a year ago. The annual rate has fallen in successive months from 9.1 per cent in August.

The tax and prices index increased by 2.4 per cent in the year to November compared with 2.9 per cent recorded for October.

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



The monthly increase in this index of 0.4 per cent, being based largely on the RPI, is also affected by the correction which has been applied to the November RPI.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 62,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in October 1987. This compares with 47,000 (also provisional) in September 1987, 167,000 in October 1986 and an average of 1,116,600 for October during the ten-year period 1977-86.

Over a longer period there was a provisional total of 3.5 million working days lost during the 12

months to October 1987, compared with 2.2 million days in the previous year and an annual average over the ten-year period to October 1986 of 11.0 million days. The figure for the latest 12 months is slightly below the figure for the year ending September 1987. The current level of working days lost is mainly a result of the dispute in the telecommunications industry last January and February.

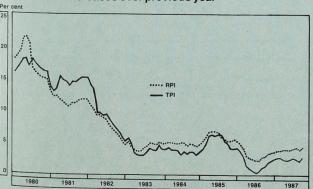
During the 12 months to October 1987, a provisional total of 93 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress, the lowest annual total since the one ending March 1986. The figure compares with 1,032 stoppages in the 12 months to October 1986 and with the ten-year average for October to number of visits abroad-

1986 of 1.614 stoppages in

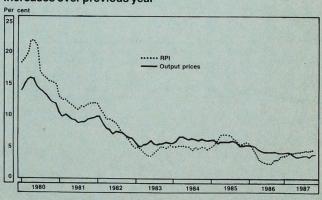
Overseas travel and tourism

The number of visits to the UK by overseas residents in September 1987 was 1,580,000, 18 per cent more than in September 1986. 410,000 of these visits were from North America, 28 per cent more than the previous year, while the number of visits from Western Europe was 790,000, 16 per cent more than in September 1986, UK residents made virtually the same

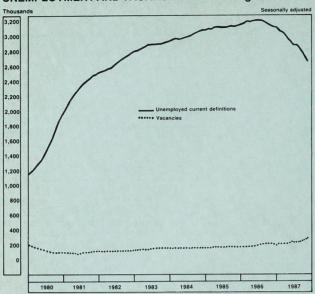
RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



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



JANUARY 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



3,360,000—as in September

Expenditure in the UK by overseas residents was £695 million in September 1987, 8 per cent more than in September 1986; while expenditure abroad by UK residents increased by 13 per cent to £990 million, leading to a balance of payments travel account deficit of £295 million compared with a deficit of £233 million in the previous September

Provisional estimates for the third comparisons guarter of 1987 show that overseas residents made 5.8 million visits to the UK. 14 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1986, and 7 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1985. In the third quarter of 1987. UK residents made 10-3 million visits abroad, a 3 per cent increase over the same period a year ago.

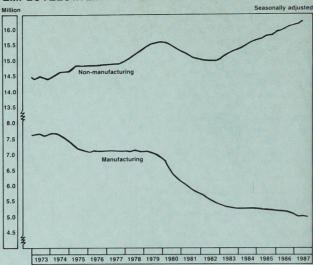
The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £555 million for the third quarter of 1987, compared with a £484 million

deficit in the third quarter of 1986. This £555 million deficit came about through UK residents spending £2.920 million abroad, 15 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1986, while overseas residents spent £2,365 million here, also 15 per cent more than a year earlier.

International

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate remains relatively high in the UK compared with many other countries, though it is lower than several countries including France, Belgium and Spain, as shown by the OECD's latest standardised rates in table 2.18. Over the past year, unemployment in the UK has

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



been falling faster than in any other major industrialised country. Countries experiencing a rise over the period include West Germany, France, Spain and Italy, More recently, in the latest three months compared with the previous three months (as is also shown in table 2.18), the UK rate has similarly fallen faster than in all other major countries. Other countries which have recently experienced a fall include Belgium, France, Japan, Canada and the USA. Unemployment has recently continued to rise in Spain and Italy, and there has been very little change in West Germany.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to October, at 81/2 per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. The average earnings increase for Great Britain is higher than the increase for 12 of

the 15 countries shown (excluding Switzerland where recent figures are not available). Precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition. However, since UK productivity is increasing relatively fast, the comparison of unit wage cost increases is more favourable. In the second quarter of 1987, the latest for which figures are available, only six of the same 15 countries had increases in unit wage costs lower than the United Kingdom.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to October by 5.3 per cent in Italy, 4.5 per cent in the United States, and 4-3 per cent in Canada. There were also increases of 3-2 per cent in France, 0-9 per cent in West Germany, 0.5 per cent in Japan, and 0·1 per cent in the Netherlands. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 4.5 per cent, was above the average for the OECD countries (3.9 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (3.4 per cent).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

	GDP		Output								Income			
	average measure ²		GDP ^{3, 4}		Index of ou	tput UK ⁵			Index of		Real pers		Gross tra	
					Production industries ¹	,5	Manufactu industries ¹	ring ,6	productio OECD countries		disposab income	ile	companie	
	1980 = 10	00 %	1980 = 10	0 %	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100) %	1980 = 10	0 %	1980 = 1	00 %	£ billion	%
981 982 983 984 985 986	99·1 R 100·7 R 104·0 R 106·5 110·3 R 113·7 R	-0.9 R 1.6 R 3.3 R 2.4 R 3.6 R 3.1	98-4 100-1 103-3 106-7 110-6 R 114-0	-1·6 1·7 3·2 3·3 3·7 R 3·1 R	96·6 98·4 101·9 103·3 108·0 R 110·0 R	-3·4 1·9 3·6 1·4 4·6 R 1·9 R	94·0 94·2 96·9 100·8 103·7 104·5 R	-6·0 0·2 2·9 4·0 2·9 0·8 R	100·1 96·6 99·6 107·2 R 110·5 111·9	0·1 -3·5 3·1 7·6 3·1 1·3	98·6 98·4 100·6 103·4 106·1 110·6	-1·4 0·2 2·2 2·8 2·6 4·2	17·8 20·8 24·6 28·8 38·8 47·2	-2.2 16.8 18.2 17.1 34.7 21.7
986 Q3 Q4	113-9 R 115-2 R	3·0 R 4·2 R	114·8 115·9	3·6 4·0	110-8 R 111-0 R	2·4 R 2·6 R	104·9 R 107·3 R	1.2 R 4.0 R	112·2 112·4	1·5 1·3	111·2 112·2	4·6 4·3	12·3 11·9	24- 15-
987 Q1 Q2 Q3	116·3 R 117·3 R 119·8	3·4 R 3·7 R 5·2	116-9 R 118-3 R 120-8 R	4·6 R 4·3 R 5·2 R	111-9 112-4 114-7 R	3·1 2·5 R 3·5 R	107-3 R 109-4 111-8	5·3 R 5·2 R 6·6 R	113-1 R 114-5 R	1.5 R 2.7	113·9 114·2	4·7 3·4	12·9 13·2	13- 12-
May June			:: "		113·1 111·7 R	2·9 R 2·5	109-6 R 109-6 R	5-4 R 5-2 R	114·5 R 115·3 R	2·6 2·8	a :: -		-::	
July Aug Sept					114·4 115·2 R 114·4 R	3·2 3·3 R 3·5	111-4 R 112-1 R 112-0 R	5.9 R 6.4 R 6.6 R	::.			:: '	::	÷
Oct					115-4	3.5	113-2 R	6.5			9 . 3		1.	

3	Expenditu	re												
	Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inve	estment ⁸				- 37	General — governme		Stock changes	Base lending
	expenditu 1980 price		volume ¹		Whole economy 1980 price	es ¹⁰	Manufact industries 1980 pric	5	Construction distribution & financial industries 1980 prices	on al s ¹⁰	consump at 1980 p	tion	1980 prices ¹³	rates†
	£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	137-7 R 138-8 R 144-4 R 147-6 R 153-3 R 162-6 R	0·2 R 0·8 4·1 R 2·2 R 3·9 R 6·0 R	100·2 102·1 107·4 111·3 116·4 122·6	0·2 1·9 5·2 3·6 4·6 5·3	37·57 39·54 41·61 R 45·01 46·40 46·55	-9·6 5·2 5·2 8·2 3·1 0·3	5·7 5·6 5·6 6·6 7·5 7·1	-22·1 -1·7 -0·8 18·1 R 14·8 R -5·1	8·6 9·3 9·5 10·8 R 12·1 11·9	1·1 7·1 2·6 14·1 11·4 -1·4	49·1 49·7 50·6 51·0 50·9 51·4	0·2 1·0 1·9 0·8 -0·1 0·9	-2·40 -1·04 0·70 0·28 0·61 0·66	14½ 10-10¼ 9 9½-9¾ 11½ 11
1986 Q3 Q4	41.0 R 41.3 R	6·1 R 6·0 R	123-7 126-5	5·5 7·3	11·80 11·86	2·4 4·6	1·8 1·7	-3⋅2 -10⋅6	3·0 3·2	0·0 8·6	12·9 12·9	1·4 0·6	-0·16 0·41	10 11
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	41·5 R 42·3 R 43·3 R	4·3 R 4·4 R 5·7 R	125·4 128·3 131·8 R	5·1 5·8 6·6 R	11·90 12·04	2·9 6·3	1·8 1·9 1·9	-7·7 11·0 6·2	3·2 3·3 3·1 R	11·1 13·5 2·0	12·8 12·8 R	-0⋅5 0⋅2 	-0·28 R -0·11 R	9 0
May June			125·4 129·4	5·5 5·9		::						- ::	:::	9
July Aug Sept		::	131·2 132·5 131·8	5·6 6·3 6·6 R			::			-:-	:. ::	:::		9 10 9½
Oct Nov			133-0 R 134-4	6·4 R 5·8						::	- 11	::		9

	٧	/isible tr	ade			Balance	of paymer	nts		Compe	titiveness	Prices					
	E	Export vo	olume ¹	Import v	olume ¹	Visible balance	Current	Effective rate; 1, 1	e exchange	Normal	unit costs ^{1, 13}	Tax and index†14	price	Producer	prices inc	lex† ^{6, 14}	
						balance	balance	rate		labour	COSIS	index.		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1	980 = 10	00 %	1980 = 1	00 %	£ billion	£ billion 1975 = 100 %		1980 =	100 %	Jan 1987 % = 100		1980 = 100 %		1980 = 100 %		
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	1 1 1 1 1 1	99·3 01·9 03·8 12·5 18·7	-0·7 2·6 1·9 8·4 5·5 3·7	96·3 101·5 109·7 121·8 126·0 134·2	-3·7 5·4 8·1 11·0 2·9 6·5	3·4 2·3 -0·8 -4·4 -2·2 -8·5	6·2 4·0 3·3 1·5 2·9 -0·9	95·3 90·7 83·3 78·7 78·2 72·8	10·1 R -4·8 -8·2 -5·5 -0·6 -6·9	105·7 101·9 95·9 93·6 95·0 90·0	5·7 -3·6 -5·9 -2·4 1·5 -5·3	152-5 167-4 174-1 180-8 190-3 193-8	14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9 5·3 1·8	109-2 117-2 125-3 135-5 137-7 126-6	9·2 7·3 6·9 8·1 1·6 -8·1	109·5 118·0 124·4 132·1 139·4 145·7	9·5 7·8 5·4 6·2 5·5 4·5
1986 Q3 Q4		122·6 130·5	5·5 9·1	139·0 144·0	11·4 12·5	-2·9 -2·7	-0·9 -1·0	71·9 68·3	-12·4 -14·5	88·8 85·6	- 11·0 - 12·1	193·0 195·9	0·7 2·0	120·8 127·4	-9·2 -3·9	146·3 147·4	4·4 4·2
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	1	130-0 126-3 130-7 R	10·6 3·6 6·6 R	133-2 140-9 R 151-0 R	7·0 9·1 R 8·6 R	-1·1 -2·4 -3·0 R	0·6 R -0·7 R -1·1 R	69·9 72·8 72·7	-6·9 -4·2 1·1	88-4 93-3	-3·4 -0·7	100·4 99·8 100·0	2·7 2·5 2·6	129·8 128·7 131·0	-2·0 2·3 8·4	149·3 150·9 151·6	4·1 3·6 F 3·6
May June		124-2 R 123-4 R	6·7 R 3·6 R	144-8 R 139-1	7·6 9·1	-1·1 -0·8	-0·4 R -0·0 R	73·3 72·7	-4·1 -4·3			99·8 99·8	2·4 2·5	128·0 129·7	1·3 4·4	151·0 151·1	3·5 3·6
July Aug Sept	1	130-9 R 126-6 R 134-6 R	2·9 R 4·9 6·6 R	147-8 R 155-1 R 150-1 R	8-1 R 8-1 R 8-7 R	-0.9 -1.5 -0.6	-0·3 -0·9 0 R	72·8 72·3 73·1	-3·1 -1·5 1·1	::	'	99·7 100·0 100·4	2·8 2·6 2·4	130·5 131·3 R 131·1	8-9 9-1 7-1 R	151-3 151-5 R 151-9	3·6 3·6 3·5
Oct Nov		132-4	6.6	149-1	8-1	-0.9	-0.3	73·6 75·4	4·5 7·5			100·9 101·5	2.9	131-0 R 131-6	5.4 R 3.2	152-7	3.9

R=Revised

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

Not seasonally adjusted.

[1] The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

(2) For description of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.

(3) For details of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p 72.

(4) GDP at factor cost.

(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

(6) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

(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 304, Ephrea 1979, 900.

an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p80.

(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 in Section 6 (page S53).

EMPLOYMENT Working population

T	-	 -	m		
ΤН	u	5	А	N	

Quar	rter	Employees i	n employment*		Self-employed	нм	Employed	Working	YTS:
		Male	Female	All	— persons (with or without employees)†	Forces**	labour force	population§	non-employee trainees‡
	ED KINGDOM	1							
	ljusted for seaso June Sept Dec	11,967 12,022 11,979	9,542 9,575 9,665	21,509 21,597 21,645	2,610 2,615 2,619	326 326 323	24,445 24,537 24,587	27,624 27,883 27,860	226 R . 281 R 264 R
1986	Mar June Sept Dec	11,863 11,903 11,967 R 11,920 R	9,579 9,691 9,709 9,830	21,442 21,595 R 21,676 R 21,750 R	2,623 2,627 2,652 2,678	323 322 323 320	24,387 24,543 R 24,651 R 24,748 R	27,711 27,772 27,984 R 27,977 R	228 255 306 R 294 R
1987	Mar June	11,875 R 11,972	9,744 9,890 R	21,619 R 21,862 R	2,703 2,729	320 319	24,642 R 24,910 R	27,785 R 27,815 R	271 R 322 R
	ED KINGDOM sted for seasonal								
1985		11,977 11,961 11,960	9,525 9,575 9,608	21,502 21,536 21,568	2,610 2,615 2,619	326 326 323	24,438 24,476 24,510	27,653 27,697 27,758	
1986	Mar June Sept Dec	11,927 11,914 11,906 R 11,899	9,644 9,675 9,710 R 9,770 R	21,571 21,589 21,616 R 21,669 R	2,623 2,627 2,652 2,678	323 322 323 320	24,517 24,537 24,590 R 24,667 R	27,832 27,860 27,867 R 27,879 R	
1987	Mar June	11,939 11,983	9,809 9,874	21,748 R 21,857 R	2,703 2,729	320 319	24,772 R 24,905 R	27,900 R 27,907 R	

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

* 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-1986 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1986 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1986 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 201 of the April 1987 Employment Gazette.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

GRE BRIT SIC 1	AIN	All indu		Manufa industr	icturing ies	Production			ruction and	Service industri	es							THOUSAI
		Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
visi Cla	ons sses	0-9		2-4		1-4	Ž.	1-5	-	6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34
981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544			
982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13.078	338	328	343	507	383	901	,862
83	June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	367	844	815
984	June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466	320	289	319	445	345	768	788
985	June	21,011	21,003	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,834	6,852	13,857	13,821	321	271	309	444	343 345	750	786
	Nov Dec	21,145	21,069	5,271 R 5,258	5,247 R 5,244	5,833 R 5,815	5,809 R 5,801	6,796	6,779	14,026	13,968	323	256 252	306 305	438 436	348 R 347	748 746 744	782 783 780
	Jan Feb Mar	20,950	21,079	5,213 R 5,184 R 5,181	5,238 R 5,212 R 5,205	5,759 R 5,728 R 5,721	5,784 R 5,757 R 5,744	6,687	6,717	13,955	14,043	308	242 R 240 R 239	304 304 301	432 431 431	345 R 344 R 345	740 737	773 768
	April May June	21,105	21,100 R	5,170 R 5,143 R 5,137	5,197 R 5,167 R 5,151	5,708 R 5,677 R 5,667	5,734 R 5,701 R 5,681	6,635	6,654	14 161 B	14,127 R		237 R 233	301 301	426 424	344 R 343 R	735 734 729	766 768 759
	July Aug Sept	21,188 R	21,128 R	5,145 R 5,140 R 5,152	5,132 R 5,120 R 5,113	5,671 R 5,662 R 5,672	5,658 R 5,642 R 5,634	6,646	6,599		14,214 R		230 226 223	300 300 R 299	425 426 425	343 R 343 R 345 R	723 725 723	758 763 761
- 1	Oct Nov Dec	21,260	21,180 R	5,143 5,134 5,120	5,110 5,111 5,106	5,660 5,646 5,631	5,627 5,623 5,616	6,606	6,588				220 217 213	300 300 300	425 425 424	347 347 348	720 717 715	759 757 754
	lan Feb Mar	21,133	21,263 R	5,059 5,052 5,051	5,083 5,082 5,075	5,563 5,554 5,547	5,586 5,583 5,571	6,527	6,558		14,280 R 14,394 R		211 206 204	299 297 298	423 416 419	344 341 342	713 707 704	753 749 748
1	April May une	21,377 R	21,372 R	5,044 5,052 5,071	5,070 5,077 5,085	5,534 5,542 5,562	5,560 5,567 5,576	[6,550]	[6,569]				201 195 195	296 294 294	420 420 417	343 343 344	707 703 707	749 742 740
F	uly lug lept			5,083 5,090 5,103 R	5,072 5,071 5,063 R	[5,571] [5,577] [5,591 R]	[5,560] [5,558 R]	[6,580]		14,526 R	14,493 R		197 [195] [194]	294 293 293	418 419 422	344 344 346	710 708 710	746 746 750
(Oct			5,100	5,066	[5,583]	[5,550]	[0,560]	[6,532]			329	[195]	293	424	346	708 R	752

EMPLOYMENT 4 **Working population**

Quarter	Employee	s in employ	ment*			Self-employed	нм	Employed	Working	YTS
	Male		Female		All	(with or without	Forces**	labour force	population§	non-employee trainees‡
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		employees)†				
GREAT BRITAIN										Acres de la companya
Unadjusted for sea	asonal variation	004	0.040	0.000	01.011	0.550				
1985 June	11,699	821	9,312	3,996	21,011	2,550	326	23,887	26,944	217 R
Sept	11,753	808	9,345	3,993	21,098	2,554	326	23,978	27,198	272 R
Dec	11,712	832	9,434	4,091	21,145	2,558	323	24,027	27,179	256 R
1986 Mar	11,601	819	9,349	4,058	20,950	2,563	323	23,835	27,034	221
June	11,643	853	9,462	4,141	21,105	2,567	322	23,993	27,097 R	245
Sept	11,706	843	9,482 R	4,110 R	21,188 R	2,592	323	24,103 R	27,301 R	297 R
Dec	11,660	867	9,600	4,220 R	21,261 R	2,618	320	24,198	27,299 R	285 R
1987 Mar	11,618 R	869	9,516	4,183 R	21,133	2,643	320	24,097 R	27,113 R	263 R
June	11,715 R	887	9,662	4,247 R	21,377 R	2,669	319	24,364 R	27,144 R	313 R
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seaso										
1985 June	11,709		9,295		21,003	2,550	326	23,879	26,977	
Sept	11,692		9,345		21,037	2,554	326	23,917	27,021	
Dec	11,693		9,376		21,069	2,558	323	23,951	27,077	
1986 Mar	11,664		9,414		21,079	2,563	323	23,964	27,154	
June	11,654 R		9,446		21,100 R	2,567	322	23,988 R	27,181	
Sept	11,645		9,482		21,128 R	2,592	323	24.042 R	27,189 R	
Dec	11,640 R		9,540		21,180 R	2,618	320	24,118 R	27,200 R	
1987 Mar	11,682 R		9,581		21,263 R	2,643	320	24,226 R	27,226 R	
June	11 726 B		9 646		21 372 B	2 669	319	24 360 B	27 224 P	

** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2-1 and 2-2 and their footnotes.

‡ The figures include YTS trainees without contracts of employment based on information from the MSC, and additionally for the UK, trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland, reported by NIDED. These trainees are outside the working population.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry

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ī	HOUSAND	

		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc. ‡	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services†
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981	June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,904	1,559	1,267	1,487
	Nov Dec	264 261	276 275	316 315	573 567	555 556	486 488	486 488	981	1,187	2,154	1,010	892	427	2,124	1,922	1,580	1,266	1,464
	Jan Feb Mar	258 258 257	274 274 272	312 311 310	558 551 550	551 547 552	484 484 486	486 477 477	966	1,180	2,072	991	886	427	2,139	1,927	1,599	1,270	1,464
	April May June	255 254 252	271 270 268	305 304 302	553 551 552	551 547 R 549	486 485 488	477 477 475	968	1,185	2,068	1,070	893	429	2,175	1,925 R	1,597	1,271	1,549
	July Aug Sept	250 248 247	270 270 269	298 292 307	557 560 558	547 540 540	487 494 495	478 482 486	974	1,198	2,074	1,072	900	432	2,221	1,941	1,539	1,270 R	1,560
	Oct Nov Dec	245 244 242	265 262 264	304 305 303	557 556 552	541 542 541	495 498 498	490 486 486	975	1,201	2,162	1,035	888	433	2,234	1,951	1,639	1,258 R	
	Jan Feb Mar	240 239 239	259 257 256	299 300 295	541 534 534	532 530 529	493 493 495	483 484 485	980	1,205	2,067	1,021	887	435	2,261		1,653	1,267 R	
	Apr May June	239 241 240	254 252 253	293 295 297	539 545 545	529 529 532	497 498 501	484 485 486	[988]	1,218	2,074	1,095	895	441	2,306	1,975 R		1,267	1,610
	July Aug Sept	239 R 239 242	252 251 252	299 297 299	548 547 549	534 533 531	507 508 512	487 487 487 R	[989]	1,223	2,081	1,109		, ,	2,000	1,070 H	1,040	1,207	1,010
	Oct	243	252	297	549	534	515		[300]	,,220	2,301	1,703							

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

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: index of production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Oct 198	S R		Aug 198	37		Sep 198	7		Oct 198	7	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	4,062-9	1,597-1	5,660.0	[3,992·6F	R 1,584-5 R	5,577·1R]	[4,003·4R	1,587-5 R	5,590·8 R] [3,997-0	1,586-5	5,583-5]
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,619-5	1,523-2	5,142.7	3,578·0F	1,512-4 R	5,090-4 R	3,587-8	R 1,514-8R	5,102·5 R	3,584.9	1,514-9	5,099-8
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	443·4 166·7 117·9 64·3	73.9 7.3 27.9 22.5	517·3 174·0 145·8 86·8	[414·7 146·2 116·5 61·5	72·1 5·8 27·9 21·5	486·7] 152·0 144·4 83·0	[415-6 [145-7 116-6 61-3		151.9]	R] [412·1 [144·7 R] [116·7 R] 61·3	5·6 7 27·8	483·7 150·3 144·5 82·7
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	593-2	178-1	771-4	591-2	176-5	767-7	593-3	176-7	770-0	592-4	177-2	769-6
Metal manufacturing	22	149-9	20.1	170.0	143-9	20.2	164-1	145-3	20.0	165-3	145-4	20.1	165-4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	172-5	52.0	224-5	177-0	51.3	228-2	177-5	51.7	229-3	177-4	51.6	229.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and preparations	25/26 251 255-2591	243 ·8 104·5	102·9 20·9	346·6 125·4	244·3 104·3	101·5 21·1	345·8 125·4	244·6 104·4	101·6 20·8	346·2 125·3	244·1 104·4	20.7	346·3 125·1
	260	139-3	82.0	221.3	140.0	80.5	220.5	140.2	80.8	221.0	139.7		221-2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,815-4	473-0	2,288.5	1,780-2	R 466·8	2,247·1 F	R 1,783⋅6 I	R 469⋅5		R 1,780·6		2,247.6
Metal goods nes	31	237-6	66.7	304-2	232.0	65-0	297.0	233-8	65.5	299-3	231.8	65-1	296.8
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical equipment	32 320 325 321-324/	604·2 66·1 66·0	112·5 7·8 9·5	716·8 73·9 75·5	597·8 67·0 63·6	7.8	710·11 74·8 72·6	67-4	7.9	708-2 F 75-3 72-6 F	66-6	7.9	705.9 74.5 73.0
Office machinery, data processing equipment	327/328 33	436·0 66·0	85·9 27·5	521·9 93·5	433·0 67·7	86·7 28·3	519·7 96·0	430·4 68·3	86·6 28·5	517·0 96·8	429·4 67·9		514·9 96·4
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34 341/342/	385-8	175-0	560-8	381-9	170-8	552-7	380-9	171-4	552-3	381-8		552-3
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	343 344 345-348	148·0 115·5 122·3	53·3 52·7 69·0	201·3 168·2 191·3	142·3 114·2 125·4	52·3 50·4 68·1	194·7 164·5 193·5	141·1 113·2 126·5	52·8 50·4 68·2	193·9 163·6 194·8	141.6 113.3 126.9	3 50.2	193·3 163·5 195·4
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	35 351 352/353	216·3 85·6 130·7	29·1 8·1 21·1	245·5 93·7 151·8	209·1 81·9 127·2	29·5 8·5 21·0	238·6 90·5 148·2	211·9 82·5 129·4	30·0 8·9 21·2	242·0 91·4 150·6	213-0 82-6 130-5	8.9	243-4 91-4 151-9
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment Ship and other transport equipment	36 364 361-363/	233-6 140-3	31·1 21·5	264-6 161-8	221·2 134·6	30·0 20·7	251-2 155-3	221.9 135.4	30·0 20·8	251.9 156.1	221·7 135·3		251·7 156·0
Only and other transport equipment	365	93.3	9.5	102.8	86.6	9.4	95.9	86.5	9.3	95.8	86-3	9.4	95.7
Instrument engineering	37	71.9	31-2	103-0	70.5	31.0	101-4	71.1	31.5	102-6	70.0	31.0	101-1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,210-8	872-0	2,082-9	1,206-5	R 869-1 F	2,075-6	R 1,210-9	R 868-6 F	R 2,079-5 F	7 1,211-9	870.7	2,082-6
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture All other food, drink and tobacco	41/42 411/412 424-428 413-423/	327·5 55·2 68·8	229·5 37·3 23·9	557⋅0 92⋅5 92⋅7	319·9 54·2 68·7	227·0 36·9 24·3	546.9 91.1 93.1	321.9 54.7 68.9	227·4 37·5 24·6	549·3 92·3 93·5	321·0 54·2 68·4	37.7	549·3 91·9 93·4
manufacture	429	203-4	168-3	371.7	197-0	165.7	362.7	198-3	165-3	363-6	198-4	165-6	364-0
Textiles	43	117-6	112-5	230-1	115-9	107.0	223.0	115.6	106-5	222-1	115-7	7 107-6	223-3
Footwear and clothing	45	77.9	214-5	292-5	77.9	214-1	292.0	77-8	213-8	291-6	77-3	3 214-4	291.7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	167-6	39-1	206.7	171.3	39.6	210-9	173-4	40.0	213-5	176-2	40.5	216.8
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	47 471/472 475	320 ·4 96·9 223·5	169·5 44·3 125·2	489·8 141·1 348·7	316·4 96·6 219·8	44.5	141.0	96-4	44.2	140.5	96-0	44.1	484·4 140·1 344·3
Rubber and plastics	48	143.7	60-4	204-1	146-8	62.5	209-2	148-2	63-3	211-5	147-7	63.7	211-4
Other manufacturing	49	46.5	37.9	84-4	49-1	39-3	88-4	49-3	38-2	87.5	50.0	37.1	87-1

See footnotes to table 1-1.

Employees in employment*: Sept 1987 1 • 4

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Sept 198	6 R	-			June 1987			Sept 198	7			
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,706-5	842-9	9,481.6	4,110.0	21,188-0	11,714-8	R 9,662·0	R 21.376-7					-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	246.7	33-1	88-3	32.3	335-0	217-8	82-3	300-2					
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,931.7	69.7	1,714-3	367-0	6,646-0	[4,858-2	1,691-9	6,550-1	4.874-7	72.7	1,705-4	358.2	6,580-1
Index of production industries	1-4	4,076-5	55-5	1,595-9	315-1	5,672-4	3,988.0	1,573-9	5,561.9	4,003-4	58-5	1,587-5	305-6	
of which, manufacturing industries Service industries ‡	6-9	3,630·1 6,528·1	54·3 740·1	1,522·2 7,679·0	300.9	5,152-3	3,569.8	1,501-1	5,070.9	3,587-8	57-3	1,514-8	291.8	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	246-7	33-1	88-3	3,710·7 32·3	14,207·0 335·0	217-8	82.3	R 14,526-4	н				
Agriculture and horticulture	Ō1	232.0	32.4	85.8	31.4	317-7	203-1	79.8	282.9					
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	1 111 161	446·4 167·7 117·8	1·3 0·1 0·4	73·7 6·9	14.2	520·2 174·6	418·3 147·3	72·7 6·4	491.0 153.6	415.6 145.7	1·2 0·1	72.7 6.2	13·8 1·4	488·3 151·9
Gas	162	64.5	0.4	27·8 22·5	6·4 4·1	145·7 87·0	116·3 61·8	27·7 21·6	143·9 83·5	116·6 61·3	0·4 0·1	27·8 21·4	6·5 3·9	144·5 82·7
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	594-1	4.1	177-6	29.3	771-8	587.7	174-1	761-8	593-3	4.3	176-7	28-1	770.0
Metal manufacturing	22	150-4	0.7	20.0	2.9	170-4	144-5	19-1	163-7	145-3	0.7	20.0	2.7	165-3
Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	24	172.7	1.3	51.6	10.4	224.2	174.0	51.0	225.0	177-5	1.2	51.7	10-5	229-3
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	251	236.6 104.5		102·0 20·8	15·0 3·0	338·6 125·3	236·6 104·1	99·9 20·8	336.5 124.9	238·2 104·4		100·9 20·8	13·7 2·9	339·1 125·3
preparations	255-259	132-1		81.2	12.0	213-4	132-4	79-2	211-6	133-8		80-1	10-9	213-9
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,826-8	16-0	474.9	74-5	2,301-6	1,779-4	466-0	2,245-4	1,783-6	16.0	469-5	72-2	2,253-0
Metal goods n.e.s. Hand tools and finished metal goods Other metal goods	31 316 311-314	239·6 120·6 119·0	3·4 1·7 1·6	67·2 41·1 26·1	12·8 6·3 6·5	306·7 161·7 145·1	232·3 117·0 115·3	64·5 39·7 24·9	296·8 156·6 140·2	233-8 118-3 115-5	3·6 1·8 1·8	65·5 40·4 25·1	12·0 5·8 6·2	299·3 158·7 140·6
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	32 320	606·0 66·8	6.4	113·7 8·1	24.9 2.3	719.7 74.9	598 · 1 67·9	111·9 7·7	710·0 75·6	595·7 67·4	6.2	112·5 7·9	24·9 2·2	708·2 75·3
working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries Mining and construction	321-324/327	152-6		29.6	7-1	182-2	150-8	29.6	180-3	149-2		29.4	7.4	178-6
machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical	325	66-2		9.5	1.7	75.7	64-8	9-4	74.1	63.5		9.1	1.8	72-6
equipment ,	328	284-1	3.5	57-2	13-1	341-3	280-5	56-4	336-9	281.2	3-1	57.2	12.7	338-4
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65-8		27.3	2.0	93-1	66-3	27.9	94-2	68-3		28.5	1.8	96-8
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	387-4		175.0	22.8	562-4	378-0	171-3	549-3	380-9		171.4	21.6	552-3
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment	341/342/343 344	149·0 115·4		53·4 52·8	6·7 5·9	202·4 168·2	142-3 113-2	52·7 51·2	195.0	141-1		52-8	6.8	193-9
Other electronic and electrical	345-348	123.0		68.8	10-2	191.8	122-6	67.4	164·3 190·0	113·2 126·5	•••	50.4	4.7	163.6
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines	35 351	217-3	0.9	29.4	2.6	246-7	210.9	29-3	240.2	211.9	1.0	30.0	10-1	194·8 242·0
Bodies, trailers, caravans and	352/353	86·8 130·5		8·2 21·2	0.5	94.9	82.9	8-2	91.0	82.5		8.9	0.4	91.4
Other transport equipment	36	238-4	1.5	31:0	2·0 3·1	151·7 269·4	128·1 222·6	21·1 30·0	149·2 252·6	129·4 221·9		21.2	2.0	150-6
Aerospace equipment Ship and other transport equipment	364 361-363/	140.7	•••	21.6	1.3	162-3	136-9	20.7	157.6	135.4	1.2	30.0 20.8	3·1 1·1	251·9 156·1
	365 37	97.7		9-4	1.9	107-1	85.7	9.2	95.0	86.5		9.3	2.0	95.8
011	4	72·3 1,209·2	34-1	31·3 869·6	6·4 197·1	103.6	71.1	31.1	102-3	71.1	1.3	31.5	6-4	102-6
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	328-4	8.6	229-1	83.0	2,078·9 557·5	1,202·7 320·7	861·0 224·1	2,063·8 544·8	1,210·9 321·9	37.0	868-6	191.4	2,079.5
	411/412	55.2		37.1	10.1	92.3	53.9	36.4	90.3	54.7	8.7	227·4 37·5	80·9 9·1	549·3 92·3
	419 424-428	63·8 69·9	::	65·2 24·3	34·7 4·2	129·0 94·2	62·5 69·3	66·5 23·9	129·0 93·2	62·7 68·9		66·4 24·6	37.0	129·1 93·5
manufacture	413-418/ 420-423/429	139-5		102-5	33.9	242.0	135.0	97.4	000.4	405.0				
Textiles	43	117-2	2.2	112.0	17.8	229.2	115.7	106.7	232·4 222·4	135·6 115·6	2.6	98·9 106·5	30·9 14·9	234·5 222·1
Footwear and clothing Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	45 453/456	78·3 42·1		214·5 169·8	25.2	292-8	77-2	214-4	291.6	77-8		213-8	24.4	291-6
	46	167-8	3-4	39.4	20·2 8·4	211·9 207·2	41·1 168·1	168·6 39·1	209.7	41.3		168-6	19.4	209-9
Paper, printing and publishing	47	318-5	14-2	167-5	36.5	486.0	317-6	168-6	207·3 486·2	173-4 316-0	3.7	40·0 170·6	8-1	213.5
	471/472	96-3		44.2	7.9	140-5	95.8	43.4	139-2	96.4	14.4	44-2	36.0 7.9	486·5 140·5
Dukt.	475 48	222·3 142·6	1.7	123.3	28.6	345.6	221.8	125-1	347.0	219-6		126-4	28.1	346.0
044	49	46.7	1.7	60·1 38·5	12·6 12·5	202·7 85·2	146·5 47·9	61·8 37·6	208-3	148-2	2.0	63.3	12.5	211.5
Construction	5	855-2	14.2	118-4	51.9	973-6	[870-2	118.0	85.5 988.2]	49.3	2.3	38-2	13.9	87.5
	6	1,970-8	304.7	2,373-4	1,367-1	4,344-1	1,987-7	2,399-5	4,387-1	2,009-1	326-1	2,403.4	1,381-4	4,412-5
Agriculture and textile raw	61	612-7	14-9	295.0	90.8	907-7	621-3	299-1	920-4	624-5	13.9	298-1	90.6	922-6
materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials Machinery, industrial equipment,	6117612 613	89·7 94·7	::	32·1 29·2	7·7 9·8	121·8 123·8	88·9 97·7	32·0 29·9	120·8 127·6	89·0 99·4		31·2 30·4	7·2 10·1	120·2 129·8
venicles and parts Food, drink and tobacco	614 617	128·7 161·7	8.9	48·5 84·2	11·2 31·6	177·2 245·9	128-9	48.5	177-4	129-9		48-6	11.0	178-5
	615/616/		, ,	34.2	01.0	243.8	166-6	85.5	252.0	165-6	9.1	84.5	31.9	250-1

EMPLOYMENT • 4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: Sept 1987

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GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Sept 198	6				June 1987			Sept 19	87			
	Class or Group	Male	,	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part-	
Retail distribution	64/65	774-1	131.9	1,299.9	765.9 249.7	2,074·0 589·5	770.6 218.0	1,303·8 377·4	2,074·5 595·4	773·3 217·8	142·7 57·8	1,307·4 378·7	779·4 259·5	2,080·8 596·5
Food Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	641 642	215·8 35·3	52·1 13·9	373·7 99·0	73-2	134-4	35.2	98-5	133-7	34·6 16·3	14.4	96·7 94·9	71·8 52·1	131·3 111·2
Dispensing and other chemists Clothing, footwear and leather goods	643 645/646	17·5 50·9	4·9 8·1	93·9 193·4	51·3 116·3	111·4 244·3	16·5 52·6	95·4 196·0	111·9 248·6	55.0		198.9	120.2	253.9
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	109-4		97-0	48.8	206.3	107-4	97.0	204.4	108-2		97-4	51-1	205.7
Motor vehicles and parts, filling	651/652	169-3	14.5	64.5	24.5	233-8	167-2	64.3	231.5	169-9	14-8	64.4	23.8	234-3
Other retail distribution	653-656	163.0	28.4	368-8	197-2	531-8	160-7	365-9	526-6	161.5		365.7	196-6	527-2
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	66 661	358-8 86-0	137·4 27·3	713·2 140·3	482·3 95·5	1,072·1 226·3	366-2 89-0	728-5 149-0	1,094·7 238·1	95.5	148·9 34·6	729·0 143·4	482·2 96·6	1,108·8 238·9
Public houses and bars	662	76·7 57·5	44·8 37·2	201·1 88·2	169·8 74·7	226·3 277·8 145·7	76·7 58·5	204·5 88·0		79·0 58·0		204·5 92·3	168·8 77·2	283·5 150·3
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	663 664	32.8	4.7	100.3	51.0	133.1	32.7	103.0	135.7	34.6	5.7	102-3	50.1	136-9
Hotel trade	665	92.1	21.4	165-0	82.8	257-1	94.7	166-3	260.9	97.3	24.6	169-1	81-8	266-4
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	191-3	9-1	49-6	23.7	240.9	195-5	51-2	246-7	198-9		52-1	25·1 21·4	251·0 218·6
Motor vehicles	671	168-3		41.6	20.0	209.9	171.7	43.5		174-2		44.5	21.4	210.0
Transport and communication	7	1,055.9	30-6	275.6	63-4	1,331-5	1,058·7 F	10.4	R 1,335-4 F					
Railways	71	131.6	0.2	10.5	0.5					394-2	20.0	60.5	20.5	454-7
Other inland transport Road haulage	72 723	379·3 200·5	19.0	57.8 30.9	20·3 13·0	437·1 231·4	385·9 205·6	59·5 31·2	445·4 236·8	211.7	20.0	60·5 32·3	12.8	244-0
Other	721/722/ 726	178-8	10.4	26.9	7.3	205.7	180-3	28.3	208-6	182-5	11.0	28-2	7.7	210-7
Sea transport	74	20.4	0.3	5.9	0.9	26.4	17.5	6.0	23.6	16-2	0.3	5.9	1.0	22-1
Air transport	75	33.0	0.5	16-6	1.5	49-6	32.9	16-7	49.5	33-4	0.5	16-6	1.6	50-1
Supporting services to transport	76	77-6	1.9	13-4	1.8	91.0	74-6	12-8	87-5					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	85.9	3.5	67-7	15-5	153.7	83.2	66.5	149·7 212·1	84-6	2.8	68-4	15.0	153-0
Postal services Telecommunications	7901 7902	165·5 162·6	4·6 0·7	37·9 65·7	13·7 9·1	203·3 228·3	172·0 163·9 F	40·1 64·7		1				
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,134-8	57.5	1,086-3	295-0	2,221.1	1,173-6	1,132-4	2,305-9					
Banking and finance	81	241.4	19-2	297-0	68·9 45·2	538-4 406-3	248·9 193·3	300·2 216·6						
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	189·5 51·9	11·3 7·8	216·8 80·2	23.6	132.1	55.6	83.6		57-1	5.5	85.7	24.1	142-8
Insurance, except social security	82	125-8	2.1	109-4	15-6	235-2	126-8	113-5	240-3	129-5	2.2	116-1	15.9	245-6
Business services	83	613-7	24.0	593-1	174-7	1,206-8	644-3	630-6		658·2 387·0	36·1 14·8	646·0 402·6	185·7 109·1	1,304·2 789·6
Professional business services Other business services	831-837 838/839	364·6 249·1	15·4 5·4	375·3 217·8	103·2 71·5	739·9 466·9	378·3 266·0	395·1 235·5	773-4 501-5	271-2		243.4	76.5	514-6
Renting of movables	84	80.3	3.0	29-2	11.8	109-5	82-1	29.7	111.9	82-3	3.0	30-3	12-2	112-5
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	73.5	9.4	57.7	24-0	131-2	71,4	58-3	129.7	70.9	8-0	58-6	24-3	129-4
Other services	9	2,366.7	347-3	3,943-6	1,985-1	6,310-3	2,418·7 F	R 4,079·2	R 6,498-0 F	1				
Public administration and defence †	91	861-7	69-4	709-8	235-6	1,571-5	874-2 F							
National government n.e.s. Local government services n.e.s.	9111 9112	220·8 289·3	18·6 30·9	219·6 307·6	53·5 152·7	440·4 596·9	224·1 F 293·1	308·1		₹				
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	240.0	18.6	74-7	20.8	314.7	244.4	75.3	319.7					
National defence Social security	915 919	79·2 32·3	1·2 0·1	40·1 67·8	4·6 4·0	119·4 100·1	79·6 32·8	38·5 67·8						
Sanitary services	92	149-5	40.7	220.1	191-4	369-6	153-6	234-0	387-6					
Education	93	497-2	85-3	1,041.7	586-3	1,538-9	518-5	1,126-3	1,644-8					
Research and development	94	80.5	1.3	30.2	4.6	110-8	78-3	29-4	107-7	78-8	1.3	30.0	4-6	108-8
Medical and other health services	95	255-6	33.7	1,014-3	464-6	1,270.0	258·2 F	R 1,010-4	R 1,268-6 I	3				
Other services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	198·1 122·7	54·0 33·4	559·4 489·2	334·3 299·1	757·5 611·9	206·7 129·5	587 ·0 512·4		206·5 130·2	51·4 2 33·2	584·0 512·5	353-4 311-9	790-4 642-7
Recreational and cultural services	97	269.9	55.9		118-6		273.81			273.4		238-1	120-4	511.5
													51.9	197-1
Personal services ‡	98	54.2	7.0	139-2	49-6	193-4	55.4	135-4	190.7	56.7	7 6.4	140.4	21.9	197.

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.

Manpower in the local authorities 1.7

TABLE A England	Mar 8, 1986		0.00	(June 14, 19	986)		(Sept 13, 1	986)	9,761
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Education-Lecturers and teachers	472,208	170,383	506,971	472,865	160,251	506,514	465,142	114,142	492,935
-Others Construction	169,839 103,557	447,570 565	364,828 103,812	173,819 103,132	448,637 592	369,176 103,400	173,108 104,294	443,186 578	365,908 104,554
Transport** Social Services	16,887 141,551	394 178,146	17,059 217,104	15,974 141,440	416 178,862	16,154 217,316	15,238 142,895	392 180,010	15,408 219,301
Public libraries and museums	23,437	17,526	32,146	23,522	17,732	32,330	23,700	18,121	32,696
Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health	62,371 18,638	22,581 1,421	72,273 19,255	65,864 19,038	24,863 1,502	76,747 19,691	66,487 19,202	24,971 1,494	77,416 19,852
Refuse collection and disposal Housing	37,235 51,198	246 13,745	37,343 57,281	36,445 50,965	241 13,769	36,552 57,067	36,743 51,564	226 13,934	36,843 57,744
Town and country planning	19,599	658	19,941	19,309	653	19,649	19,752	686	20,109
Fire Service–Regular –Others (a)	34,265 4,118	2,056	34,265 5,003	34,133 4,537	2,118	34,134 5,449	34,216 4,505	2,191	34,217 5,446
Miscellaneous services	219,092	41,677	237,481	210,296	42,102	228,902	212,674	42,654	231,537
All above Police service—Police (all ranks)	1,373,995 114,846	896,968	1,724,762 114,846	1,371,339 114,743	891,738	1, 723,081 114,743	1,369,520 114,765	842,586	1, 713,966 114,765
Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and	39,790	5,785	42,287	40,151	5,798	42,653	40,465	5,833	42,983
agency staff	18,577	6,025	21,517	18,641	6,298	21,715	18,876	6,273	21,929
All (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	1,547,208	908,778	1,903,412	1,544,874	902,438	1,902,192	1,543,626	854,692	1,893,643
ABLE B Wales									
Education-Lecturers and teachers	31,127	5,877	32,286	31,140	5,548	32,263	30,578	4,593	31,526
-Others Construction	10,405 7,824	28,492 33	22,513 7,838	10,391 7,807	28,230 22	22,365 7,816	10,300 7,987	28,091 28	22,183 7,999
Transport** Social Services	1,698 8,777	30 11,657	1,711 13,674	1,643 8,644	33 11,759	1,657 13,589	1,582 8,656	33 11,951	1,596 13,679
Public libraries and museums	1,096	826	1,500	1,113	791	1,501	1,131	816	1531
Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health	4,070 1,266	1,866 212	4,872 1,353	4,599 1,272	2,024 233	5,467 1,368	4,589 1,277	2,018 238	5,456 1,376
Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,835 1,980	7 531	1,838 2,222	1,838 2,060	8 545	1,841 2,309	1,842 2,080	8 567	1,845 2,339
Fown and country planning	1,379	31	1,395	1,394	32	1,410	1,399	34	1,416
Fire Service—Regular —Others (a)	1,828 253	160	1,828 320	1,831	157	1,831 325	1,827	m —	1,827
Miscellaneous services	16,734	3,352	18,155	17,056	3,404	18,497	253 16,976	163 3,407	322 18,424
All above Police service-Police (all ranks)	90,272	53,074	111,505	91,047	52,786	112,239	90,477	51,947	111,519
-Others (b)	6,341 1,731	379	6,341 1,895	6,362 1,803	387	6,362 1,970	6,373 1,810	385	6,373 1,976
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,062	284	1,196	1,072	291	1,208	1,078	280	1,208
All (excluding special									
employment and training measures)	99,406	53,737	120,937	100,284	53,464	121,779	99,738	52,612	121,076
TABLE C Scotland (g)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,871	5,530	60,083	57 570	5,279	E0 690	F7 100	4.050	50.400
-Others (c) Construction	21,314	39,153	39,901	57,570 21,758	38,401	59,682 39,993	57,139 21,639	4,958 38,520	59,122 39,926
Transport**	18,152 7,163	61 93	18,181 7,208	18,419 7,090	74 91	18,455 7,135	17,243 6,696	61 95	17,273 6,741
Social Services	20,359	25,501	32,375	20,422	25,473	32,425	20,645	25,733	32,773
Public Libraries and Museums Recreation, leisure and tourism	3,171 10,727	1,638 2,383	4,035 11,864	3,265 12,334	1,640 2,840	4,128 13,686	3,246 12,043	1,658 2,743	4,118 13,351
Environmental health Cleansing	2,237 9,348	470 159	2,455 9,422	2.264 9,589	545 222	2,517 9,697	2,302 9,635	546 232	2,555 9,751
Housing	5,695	440	5,911	5,860	427	6,070	5,912	444	6,130
Physical planning Fire Service—Regular	1,701 4,505	64	1,737 4,505	1,740 4,509	71	1,779 4,509	1,680 4,489	69	1,718 4,489
-Others (a) discellaneous services	487 33,014	145 3,272	554 34,606	479 33,032	176 3,300	561 34,623	490 34,432	177 3,309	573 36,038
Allabove	195,744	78,909	232,837	198,331	78,539	235,260		78,545	234,558
Police Service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b)	13,331 3,238	2,536	13,331 4,408	13,353 3,241	2,524	13,353 4,415	197,591 13,505 3,285	2,550	13,505 4,462
Administration of District Courts	117	12	123	105	12	111	122	12	128
All (excluding special employment and training									
measures)	212,430	81,457	250,699	215,030	81,075	253,139	214,503	81,107	252,653

Education—Lecturers and teachers 173, 310 461, 865 375, 195 175, 333 469, 382 379, 856 174, 542 477, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 1	
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others —Othe	0.191 379,40 639 105,19 91 3,17 3,961 224,99 8,445 32,82 6,367 79,25 1,510 19,89 219 36,23 3,962 59,07 805 20,73 1 34,43 2,157 5,57 2,748 233,00 7,934 1,741,13
Construction	639 105,19 91 3,17 3,961 224,99 8,445 32,82 6,367 79,25 1,510 19,89 219 36,23 3,962 59,07 805 20,73 2,157 5,57 2,748 233,00 17,934 1,741,13 — 116,44
Construction	91 3,17 3,961 224,99 8,445 32,62 6,367 79,25 1,510 19,89 219 36,23 3,962 59,07 805 20,73 1 34,43 2,157 5,57 2,748 233,00 7,934 1,741,13
Transport** Social Services 143,231 182,468 220,763 145,342 183,766 223,495 146,696 185 Social Services 143,231 182,468 220,763 145,342 183,766 223,495 146,696 185 Social Services 18,133 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 18,131 14,268 18,133 32,479 23,631 18,137 32,656 23,815 18,137 32,657 23,654 18,138 18,131 14,268 18,138 18,131 14,268 18,131 14,268 18,133 18,147 14,268 18,131 14,268 18,131 14,268 18,131 14,268 18,131 14,268 18,133 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,147 18,1	8,445 32,82 6,367 79,25 1,510 19,89 219 36,23 3,962 59,07 805 20,73 1 34,43 2,157 5,57 2,748 233,00 7,934 1,741,13 — 116,44
Public libraries and museums 63,203 24,280 73,842 63,245 24,266 73,886 67,698 27,886 67,698 18,790 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 18,911 1,469 19,553 19,233 27,270 1,473 19,434 1,336,864 1,473 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1,474 1	6,367 79,25 1,510 19,89 219 36,23 3,962 59,07 805 20,73 1 34,43 2,157 5,57 2,748 233,00 7,934 1,741,13 116,44
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-Others (a) 4,669 2,1551 42,593 231,403 212,822 42,415 231,619 214,027 42 All above 1,361,170 928,295 1,721,884 1,368,998 935,746 1,735,441 1,374,254 927 -Others (b) 40,464 5,840 42,985 40,889 5,747 43,369 41,025 5 -Others (b) 40,464 5,840 42,985 40,889 5,747 43,369 41,025 5 Probation, magistrates courts and agency staff 19,024 6,107 22,054 19,255 6,640 22,498 19,375 6 All (excluding special employment and training measures) 1,535,999 940,322 1,902,264 1,545,182 948,133 1,917,348 1,551,095 940 TABLE B Wales (continued) Education—Lecturers and teachers 10,218 29,232 22,627 10,242 29,644 22,843 10,309 22 Construction 142 — 142 149 — 149 39 17 17 149 39 17 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 19 149 14	2,748 233,00 7,934 1,741,13 — 116,44
All above Police (all ranks)	- 116,44
All above Police (all ranks) —Others (b) 40,464 5,840 42,985 40,889 5,747 43,369 41,025 5	- 116,44
Police service—Police (all ranks)	
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (excluding special employment and training measures) 1,535,999 940,322 1,902,264 1,545,182 948,133 1,917,348 1,551,095 940 TABLE B Wales (continued) Education—Lecturers and teachers -Others -Others 10,218 29,232 22,627 10,242 29,644 22,843 10,309 25 Construction 142 -142 149 -149 39 17ansport 8,625 12,176 13,743 8,795 12,359 12,186 14,182 1,921 5,008 1,113 1,113 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111	
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TABLE B Wales (continued) Education—Lecturers and teachers 30,535 6,425 31,684 30,715 6,392 31,993 30,603 6 Others 10,218 29,232 22,627 10,242 29,644 22,843 10,309 27 10,7888 24 7,898 8,009 16 8,016 7,881 10,789 142 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149	
Education—Lecturers and teachers 30,535 6,425 31,684 30,715 6,392 31,993 30,603 20,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000	0,512 1,923,78
Education—Lecturers and teachers 30,535 6,425 31,684 30,715 6,392 31,993 30,603 20,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000	
Construction	6,306 31,87
Construction 7,888 24 7,898 8,009 16 8,016 7,881 Transport 142 149 149 149 149 39 Social Services 8,625 12,176 13,743 8,795 12,359 13,989 8,677 12 Public libraries and museums 1,121 809 1,517 1,113 805 1,507 1,121 Recreation, parks and baths 4,182 1,921 5,008 4,213 1,991 5,070 4,730 2 Environmental health 1,254 226 1,348 1,250 237 1,349 1,266 Environmental health 1,254 226 1,348 1,250 29 1,806 1,780 Refuse collection and disposal 1,817 8 1,820 1,802 9 1,806 1,780 Housing 2,146 594 2,417 2,140 591 2,410 2,195 Town and country planning 1,400 31 1,416 1,400 32 1,416 1,402 Fire Service—Regular 1,843 — 1,843 1,838 — 1,838 1,819 —Others (a) 259 155 324 256 151 319 247 Miscellaneous services 16,757 3,327 18,173 16,759 3,314 18,170 17,029 51 All above 88,187 54,928 109,960 88,681 55,541 110,875 89,098 55 Police Service—Police (all ranks) 6,392 6,424 5,64 5,64 5,64 5,69 5,642 5,64 5,64 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,69 5,64 5,69 5,69 5,69 5,69 5,69 5,69 5,69 5,69	9,290 22,74
142	20 7,89
Social Services 8,625 12,176 13,743 8,795 12,359 13,959 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,059 12,	_ 3
Recreation, parks and baths	2,435 13,89
Hecreation, parks all baths	831 1,52 2,190 5,66
Environmental neatiff 1,817 8 1,820 1,802 9 1,806 1,780 Refuse collection and disposal 2,146 594 2,417 2,140 591 2,410 2,195 Town and country planning 1,400 31 1,416 1,400 32 1,416 1,402 1,402 1,402 1,403 1,838 1,819 1,843 1,843 1,838 1,819 1,843 1,838 1,819 1,402 1,402 1,402 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403 1,403	243 1,36
Town and country planning 1,400 31 1,416 1,400 32 1,416 1,402 Fire Service-Regular 259 155 324 266 151 319 247 Miscellaneous services 16,757 3,327 18,173 16,759 3,314 18,170 17,029 3 All above 88,187 54,928 109,960 88,681 55,541 110,875 89,098 55 Police Service-Police (all ranks) 6,392 6,424 6,389	7 1,78
Town and country planning 1,843 1,838 1,838 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,839 1,83	611 2,47
Fire Service—Regular 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1,843 — 1	38 1,42 — 1,81
Office Service	155 31
All above Police (all ranks) 6,392 6,392 6,424 6,389 Police Service—Police (all ranks) 6,392 6,424 0.70 1,021 1,766	3,374 18,46
Police Service-Police (all ranks) 6.392 — 6.392 6.424 — 6.424 6.389	5,500 111,28
Others (b) 1,751 565 1,517 1,756 575	- 6,38 380 1,93
Probation magistrates' courts and	
agency staff 1,076 286 1,209 1,087 287 1,221 1,088	288 1,22
All (excluding special employment and training 97,406 55,599 119,478 97,950 56,206 120,441 98,341 50 measures)	66,168 120,82
TABLE C Scotland (g) (continued)	
Education Lacturers and teachers (d) 57.569 5.870 59.917 57.844 6.493 60.441 57.748	6,052 60,16
Others (c) 22,487 39,916 41,453 22,576 40,191 41,680 22,529 3	39,772 41,44
Construction 16,800 63 16,830 16,827 53 16,852 16,870	66 16,90
Transport* 630 31 646 634 35 651 641 Social Services 19,633 25,763 31,770 19,755 26,063 32,035 20,045 20	46 66

1,696 4,480 571 36,278

245,757

173 3,316

80,375

2,575

1,660 4,480 491 34,670

189,868 13,465 3,326 127

1,787 4,495 488 34,658

190,525 13,445 3,384 126

207,480

1,825 4,495 568 36,279

246,987

174 3,342

81,593

84,167

1,711 4,515 483 35,210

210,246

42

179 3,336

81,665

2,598

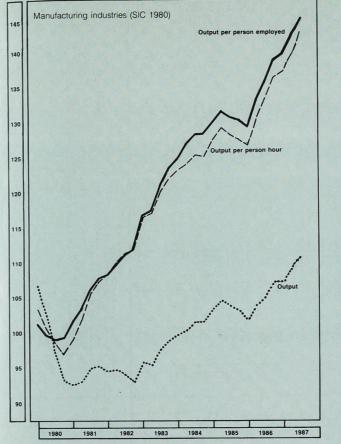
84,275

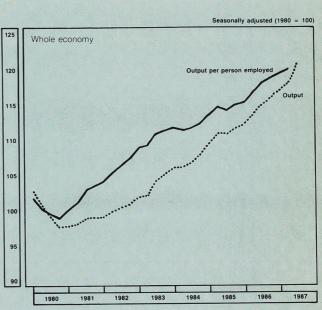
1,734 4,515 567 36,823

231,623 13,473 4,623 134

249,853

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity





seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	nomy		Production Divisions	n industries 1 to 4		Manufacturi Divisions 2	ng industries to 4		
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102-9	100·7	102-2	107·1	104·7	102-3	109·5	105-3	104·1	101·5
1980	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0
1981	98-4	96·6	101-9	96·6	91·5	105-7	94·0	91-0	103·5	104·8
1982	100-1	94·6	105-7	98·4	86·2	114-2	94·2	85-5	110·3	110·4
1983	103-3	93·9	110-0	101·9	81·7	124-7	96·9	81-0	119·8	118·9
1984	106-7	95·5	111-7	103·3	80·2	128-8	100·8	79-8	126·4	124·4
1985	110-6 R	96·9	114-1 R	108·0 R	79·7	135-5	103·7	79-5	130·6	128·0 R
1986	114-0	97·5	116-9 R	110·0 R	77·9	141-3 R	104·5 R	77-9	134·3 R	131·9 R
1982 Q1	99·1	95·3	104·0	97·2	88·3	110·1	94·7	87·6	108·3	108·3
Q2	99·9	94·9	105·3	98·8	87·0	113·6	94·9	86·3	110·1	110·1
Q3	100·5	94·5	106·4	99·2	85·5	116·1	94·1	84·7	111·2	111·3
Q4	100·8	93·9	107·3	98·3	84·1	116·9	93·1	83·4	111·9	111·8
1983 Q1	101·8	93·5	108-9	100·4	82·9	121·1	95·9	82·1	116·9	116·6
Q2	102·1	93·6	109-1	100·5	82·0	122·6	95·4	81·2	117·5	117·0
Q3	104·0	94·0	110-7	102·8	81·3	126·5	97·6	80·6	121·2	120·1
Q4	105·2	94·5	111-3	104·0	80·8	128·7	98·9	80·1	123·5	122·0
1984 Q1	105-9 R	94·9	111.7	104·2	80·4	129·6	99·7	79·8	124·9	123·1
Q2	106-1	95·3	111.4	102·7	80·2	128·1	100·4	79·8	126·0	124·0
Q3	106-8 R	95·7	111.7	102·5	80·1	128·0	101·6	79·9	127·3	125·3
Q4	107-8	96·1	112.2	103·7	80·1	129·5	101·6	79·8	127·4	125·1
1985 Q1	109·4 R	96·6	113-2 R	106·4	80·0	133-0	103·4	79·6	129·8 R	127·4
Q2	110·8 R	96·9	114-4 R	109·3	79·9	136-8	104·6	79·6	131·6	129·1
Q3	110·7 R	97·1	114-0 R	108·2	79·7	135-8	103·7	79·4	130·6 R	128·1
Q4	111·4 R	97·2	114-7 R	108·2 R	79·4	136-3 R	103·2	79·3	130·3	127·5 R
1986 Q1	111-8 R	97·3	114-9 R	108-5 R	78·8	137·7 R	101-9 R	78·8	129·4 R	126-8 R
Q2	113-4	97·3	116-6	109-7	78·1	140·5	104-0	78·1	133·2 R	130-9 R
Q3	114-8	97·5	117-8	110-8 R	77·5	143·0 R	104-9 R	77·4	135·5 R	133-3 R
Q4	115-9	97·8	118-5	111-0 R	77·2	143·8 R	107-3 R	77·3	139·0 R	136-6 R
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	116-9 R 118-3 R	98·2 98·6	119-0 R 120-0 R	111·9 112·4 R 114·7 R	76·5 76·2	146·3 147·5 R	107-3 R 109-4 111-8 R	76·9 76·9 76·9	139·7 R 142·3 R 145·6 R	137·2 139·5 142·7 R

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 31 of January 1987 Employment Gazette.

All above
Police Service-Police (all ranks)
-Others (b)
Administration of District Courts

All (excluding special employment and training measures)

EMPLOYMENT ___ Selected countries: national definitions

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	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	(2)(5)	(3) (6) (7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2) (5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: sea	asonally adjuste	ed unless sta	ated											1		T in the	(-)(-)	Thousan
Civilian labour force 1984 Q3 Q4	26,958 27,134	7,131 7,151	3,372 3,377	 	12,467 12,501	.:		27,131 27,165	::	::	22,728 22,785	59,435 59,506		2,028	13,463	4,404	3,173	113,804
1985 Q1 Q2	27,240	7,192	3,353		12,521			27,228			22,728	59,650		2,035	13,504	4,403	3,181	114,259
Q3 Q4	27,371 27,328 27,435	7,218 7,290 R 7,397 R	3,359 R 3,342 3,364		12,621 12,650 12,765	::	•••	27,274 27,360 27,392	::		22,828 23,003 22,998	59,553 59,670 59,645	::	2,049 2,040 2,087 2.095	13,530 13,478 13,557 13,635	4,426 4,414 4,427 4.427	3,187 3,185 3,200 3,202	115,028 115,175 115,467
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,510 27,538 27,544 R 27,559 R	7,432 7,514 7,557 7,598	3,365 3,374 3,402 3,394	::	12,863 12,869 12,849 12,896	 :: 		27,443 27,473 27,512 27,526	::	::	23,175 23,179 23,132 23,410	60,116 60,050 60,370 60,331	::	2,108 2,123 2,134	13,698 13,729 13,807	4,392 4,396 4,375	3,221 3,231 3,242	116,187 117,008 117,628 118,171
1987 Q1 Q2	27,580 R 27,588 R	7,637 7,695	3,418		13,028 13,099		::	27,572 27,632			23,414	60,569		2,146	13,913	4,382 4,420	3,254	118,558
Civilian employment 1984 Q3 Q4	23,807 23,951	6,501 6,527	3,251 3,252		11,063			24,832			20.449	60,760 57,816	••	1,965	10,689		3,273	119,615
1985 Q1	24.036	6.596	3,230		11,114	••	20,826	24,881	••		20,502	57,956	::	1,976	10,566	4,270 4,274	3,139 3,145	105,359 105,938
Q2 Q3 Q4	24,112 24,150 24,187	6,606 6,693 6,801	3,238 3,223 3,247		11,284 11,357 11,474	::	20,920	24,936 24,968 25,039 25,093		::	20,419 20,516 20,598 20,520	58,059 58,067 58,123 58,010	::	1,989 1,993 2,029 2,045	10,536 10,514 10,596 10,623	4,293 4,284 4,307 4,310	3,155 3,155 3,171	106,620 106,828 107,193
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,194 24,216 R 24,268 R 24,347 R	6,849 6,917 6,935 6,958	3,253 3,272 3,305 3,285		11,610 11,638 11,607 11,682	:: ::		25,170 25,234 25,310	 	 ::	20,645 20,594 20,558	58,451 58,403 58,651		2,066 2,083 2,093	10,650 10,767 10,883	4,270 4,276 4,264	3,175 3,185 3,204 3,217	107,973 108,752 109,249
1987 Q1	24,452 R	7,026	3,280		11,775		20,931	25,354 25,396			20,659	58,669		2,102	10,959	4,268	3,230	109,980 110,420
Q1	24,586 R	7,056		••	11,908	••		25,407		::	20,678	58,740 58,945	::	2,112 2,126	10,979	4,329	3,244 3,246	111,254 112,180
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: Civilian labour force: Male Female All	1986 unless sta 16,109 11,342 R 27,451 R	4,541 R 2,995 R 7,536 R	2,042 1,343 3,385	2,445 1,668 4,113	7,347 5,523 12,870	1,472 1,250 2,722	13,433 10,045 23,478	16,581 10,904 27,485	2,513 1,379 3,892	898 384 1,282	14,752 8,473 23,225	36,260 23,950 60,202	3,824 2,020 5,844	1,190 938 2,128	9,881 4,392 14,273	2,298 2,087 4,386	2,039 1,206 3,244	Thousan 65,422 52,413 117,834
Civilian employment: Male Female All	13,892 R 10,336 R 24,221	4,198 2,748 6,946	1,978 1,301 3,279	2,227 1,380 3,607	6,657 4,977 11,634	1,383 1,139 2,522	12,245 8,720 20,965	15,381 9,876 25,257	2,371 1,217 3,588	726 331 1,056	13,638 6,977 20,614	35,260 23,270 58,530	3,326 1,757 5,083	1,171 914 2,086	7,697 3,262 10,959	2,238 2,031 4,269	2,025 1,193 3,219	60,892 48,706 109,597
Civilian employment: propo Male: Agriculture Industry Services	rtions by sector 3-5 41-0 55-5	7·3 35·1 57·6	7·6 48·7 43·7	3·7 39·0 57·3	6·9 34·1 59·1			4·6 50·3 45·1	24·3 32·9 42·8	::	10·6 38·1 53·1	7·3 38·7 54·0	::	9·0 37·7 53·1	16·7 38·8	5·6 44·2	7·6 47·1	Per cer 4·4 36·6
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1·1 17·7 81·2	4·4 14·2 81·4	10·2 21·3 68·6	1·7 14·4 83·8	3·1 13·8 83·1	::		6·5 26·2 67·3	37·9 16·6 45·5	::	11·6 23·3	10·1 28·0	::	5·0 12·6	12·8 17·0	50·0 2·6 14·6	45·3 4·7 21·8	59·0 1·4 15·9
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2·5 31·1 66·4	6·1 26·8 67·1	8·7 37·8 53·6	2·9 29·7 67·5	5-1 25-3 69-6	6·7 28·1 65·2	7·3 31·3 61·3	5·3 40·9 53·8	28·9 27·4 43·8	16·0 28·9 55·3	65·2 10·9 33·1 56·0	8·5 34·5 57·1	4·9 28·1 67·0	82·3 7·2 26·7	70·2 15·6 32·4	82·8 4·2 30·2	73·6 6·5 37·7	82·7 3·1 27·7

Sources: OEED "Labour Force Statistics 1965–1985" 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 working population excluding HM Forces, civilian employment to employed labour force excluding HM Forces, and industry to production and construction industries.

[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 1985. | 7| Annual figures relate to second quarter. | 8| Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training. | 9| Annual figures relate to April. | 10| Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October. | 11| Annual figures relate to January. | 12| Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1 · 1 1

GREA	T	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
BRITA		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	orked	Stood o		Working	part of we	ek	Stoodo	ff for whole	or part of	fweek	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-		Opera-	Hourslo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours	ost	
				per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986		1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304	29·5 26·6 29·8 31·5 34·3 34·0 34·2	8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0 9·0	11·76 9·37 9·93 10·19 11·39 11·98 11·72		21 16 8 6 6 4 5	823 621 320 244 238 165 192	258 320 134 71 40 24 29	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 402 241 293	12·1 11·4 10·7 10·2 10·4 10·2 10·1	279 335 142 77 43 28 34	5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7 0.9	4,006 4,352 1,776 1,000 645 416 485		14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4 15·1 14·4
	ended Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	1,338 1,386 1,407	34·1 * 35·4 36·1	9·1 9·1 9·3	12·53 12·77 13·07	12·07 12·18 12·33	3 3 3	200 168 123	22 23 18	217 221 144	10·1 9·7 8·1	27 27 21	0·7 0·7 0·5	345 353 267	374 361 307	15·7 14·4 12·8
1986	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,218 1,334 1,336	31·5 34·6 34·7	8·6 8·7 8·9	10·51 11·64 11·83	11·92 11·77 11·82	7 5 7	264 212 261	22 30 36	218 286 359	10·0 9·5 10·0	28 36 43	0·7 0·9 1·1	482 498 620	417 395 486	17·0 14·0 14·6
	Apr 12 May 17 June 14	1,294 1,326 1,291	33·6 34·6 33·7	8·8 8·9 9·0	11·36 11·79 11·56	11.63 11.48 11.40	6 4 3	256 156 109	33 32 28	339 322 283	10·2 10·2 10·1	40 35 31	1·0 0·9 0·8	595 478 392	617 502 417	15·1 13·5 12·7
	July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13	1,279 1,192 1,280	33·8 31·6 33·8	9·2 9·2 9·2	11·74 10·99 11·81	11.61 11.71 11.68	4 4 3	140 144 116	22 20 23	220 223 244	10·2 10·9 10·5	25 24 26	0·7 0·6 0·7	360 367 360	403 414 390	14·3 15·3 13·8
	Oct 14 Nov 15 Dec 13	1,346 1,393 1,354	35·6 36·9 35·8	9·0 9·1 9·2	12·18 12·69 12·49	11·73 12·08 11·74	8 5 4	300 184 164	43 33 26	445 319 256	10·4 9·7 9·9	50 37 30	1·3 0·9 0·8	745 503 420	813 524 488	14·9 13·5 14·0
1987		1,136 1,305 1,354	30·6 35·1 36·3	8·6 9·3 9·2	9·75 11·97 12·44	11·18 12·11 12·43	11 4 3	423 172 109	28 34 35	281 341 339	9·9 10·0 9·8	39 38 37	1·0 1·0 1·0	704 540 448	610 408 349	18·1 13·4 12·0
	Apr 11 May 16 June 13	1,329 1,353 1,396	35·8 36·4 37·2	9·2 9·3 9·3	12·25 12·65 12·97	12·51 12·34 12·80	4 3 3	103 129 129	29 23 14	273 229 132	9·5 10·1 9·4	33 26 17	0·9 0·7 0·5	435 358 262	455 376 279	13·3 13·9 15·2
	July 11 Aug 15 Sept 12	1,334 1,268 1,377 R	35·3 33·5 36·0	9·4 9·4 9·5	12·54 11·88 13·09 R	12·41 12·61 12·95 R	4 3 2	172 116 89	16 15 12	153 124 104	9·9 8·4 8·7	20 18 14	0·5 0·5 0·4	325 240 193	361 268 209	16·4 13·6 13·6
	Oct 10	1,468	38.4	9.7	14-18	13.74	3	117	15	140	9.5	18	0-5	257	281	14.5

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries 1 · 12

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY HO	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	EHATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKLY	HOOKS WOL	IKED I EII OI I	
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100·1 89·0 84·6 82·6 83·4 82·8 80·2	100·0 89·2 85·0 82·5 84·3 82·9 78·7	100·0 86·8 80·1 77·3 73·6 74·6 68·6	100·0 89·5 84·8 85·1 87·0 86·4 85·2	100·0 94·3 89·6 87·4 84·3 83·3 82·8	100·0 98·7 100·5 101·5 102·7 103·2 102·9	100·0 98·9 100·9 102·0 103·5 104·9 103·8	100·0 98·8 100·9 103·2 104·5 105·5 103·9	100·0 101·5 103·9 105·6 105·8 105·6 104·5	100·0 99·0 99·5 100·2 100·3 100·5 100·0
Week ended 1985 Sept 14	82-8	82.0	74.8	86-6	82.5	103-4	104-4	104-3	105-6	100-1
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	82·6 82·3 82·5	82·4	74.3	87-1	84-2	103·4 103·4 103·6	105-5	105-6	105-9	100-8
1986 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	82·0 81·5 81·2	80.0	72.0	86-4	84.9	103·4 103·2 103·2	104-3	104-8	105.0	100-4
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	80·8 80·2 79·8	78-4	69-1	85.8	83.5	103·0 102·8 102·7	103.6	103-4	104-4	99-8
July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13	79·6 79·4 79·3	78-3	66.8	84-1	81-1	102·8 102·8 102·8	103-4	103.7	104-1	99-9
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	79·1 79·5 79·5	78-1	66-4	84-4	81.5	102·8 103·0 102·9	103-9	103-8	104.5	100-0
1987 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	78·4 79·5 79·6	77.5	66-9	83-9	82.6	102·2 103·2 103·3	104-1	104-6	104.9	99.7
Apr 11 May 16 June 13	79·6 79·7 80·2	77-9	67.0	84-5	81.5	103·4 103·2 103·5	104-2	104-5	105-1	99-8
July 11 Aug 15 Sept 12	79·9 80·1 80·2 R	78.3	67.5	83-9	81.1	103·2 103·4 103·6	104-0	104-1	105-1	99-9
Oct 10	80.7					104-2				99.9 -

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

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UNITED	MALE AN	ID FEMALE										
KINGDOM	UNEMPLO	DYED			UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING SCH	OOL LEAVER	IS	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
		working popu- lation†	leavers included in unem- ployed	school leavers:		Number	Per cent working popu- lation?	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	aged 60 and over
983 ^{††} Annual averages	3,104·7 3,159·8 3,271·2 3,289·1	11·7 11·7 11·8 11·8	134·9 113·0 108·0 104·0	::	2,969·7 3,046·8 3,163·3 3,185·1	2,866·5 2,998·6 3,113·5 3,180·3	10·8 11·1 11·3 11·5					
985 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,258-9 3,273-1	11·8 11·8	110·1 99·4	• ::	3,148·8 3,173·7	3,123·1 3,143·0	11·3 11·4	-0·9 19·9	1·5 7·3	323 301	2,871 2,907	64 65
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12-3	101-3	1.00	3,306-4	3,155-7	11-4	12.7	10-6	316	3,022	69
Feb 6* Mar 6	3,336·7 3,323·8	12·0 12·0	92·3 84·8		3,244·4 3,239·0	3,164·4 3,206·8	11·4 11·5	8·7 42·4	13·8 21·3	308 285	2,967 2,973	66 66
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	3,325·1 3,270·9 3,229·4	12·0 11·8 11·6	112·4 110·9 107·3	100-8	3,212·7 3,160·0 3,122·1	3,196·8 3,200·6 3,212·5	11·5 11·5 11·6	-10·0 3·8 11·9	13·7 12·1 1·9	329 283 289	2,930 2,921 2,874	67 67 67
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11	3,279·6 3,280·1 3,332·9	11·8 11·8 12·0	101.6 92.3 140.7	125·1 113·8	3,178·0 3,187·8 3,192·2	3,212·4 3,209·2 3,183·2	11·6 11·6 11·5	-0·1 -3·2 -26·0	5·2 2·9 -9·8	381 318 423	2,832 2,896 2,842	67 67 68
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	3,237·2 3,216·8 3,229·2	11·7 11·6 11·6	117·5 98·2 89·0	::	3,119·7 3,118·6 3,140·2	3,159·6 3,143·4 3,119·4	11·4 11·3 11·2	-23·6 -16·2 -24·0	-17·6 -21·9 -21·3	353 323 290	2,817 2,827 2,870	67 67 69
987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	3,297·2 3,225·8 3,143·4	11·9 11·6 11·3	89·2 79·9 72·3	::	3,208-0 3,145-9 3,071-1	3,114·3 3,065·8 3,039·7	11·2 11·0 10·9	-5·1 -48·5 -26·1	-15·1 -25·9 -26·6	297 291 261	2,930 2,867 2,815	71 68 67
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	3,107·1 2,986·5 2,905·3	11·2 10·8 10·5	66·6 74·9 69·4	103-6	3,040·6 2,911·5 2,835·9	3,018·1 2,952·3 2,925·2	10·9 10·6 10·5	-21·6 -65·8 -27·1	-32·1 -37·8 -38·2	284 246 243	2,758 2,677 2,601	65 63 62
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	2,906·5 2,865·8 2,870·2	10·5 10·3 10·3	63·9 56·1 92·4	128·9 115·7	2,842·5 2,809·7 2,777·8	2,876·2 2,829·1 2,773·3	10·4 10·2 10·0	-49·0 -47·1 -55·8	-47·3 -41·1 -50·6	337 287 358	2,510 2,522 2,457	60 57 55
Oct 8 Nov 12§	2,751·4 2,685·6	9·9 9·7	83·2 69·4		2,668·2 2,616·2	2,712·3 2,648·8	9·8 9·5	-61·0 -63·5	-54·6 -60·1	311 282	2,386 2,353	54 51

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	Annual averages	2,987·6 3,038·4 3,149·4 3,161·3	11.5 11.5 11.7 11.7	130·7 109·7 105·6 101·6	:	2,856·8 2,928·7 3,043·9 3,059·6	2,757·8 2,886·1 2,998·3 3,055·0	10·6 10·9 11·1 11·3					
1985 Nov 14 Dec 12		3,138·3 3,151·6	11·7 11·7	107·5 97·1		3,030·8 3,054·5	3,005·3 3,023·7	11·2 11·2	-1·7 18·4	-0·7 6·2	314 293	2,761 2,795	63 64
1986 Jan 9		3,282-0	12-1	99-2		3,182.9	3,035-8	11.2	12-1	9.6	308	2,907	65
Feb 6* Mar 6		3,211·9 3,199·4	11·9 11·8	90·3 83·1	::	3,121·5 3,116·3	3,043·1 3,084·1	11·2 11·4	7·3 41·0	12·6 20·1	298 277	2,852 2,858	65 65
Apr 10 May 8 June 1		3,198·9 3,146·2 3,103·5	11·8 11·6 11·5	109·8 108·6 105·3	97.8	3,089·1 3,037·5 2,998·2	3,072·9 3,075·9 3,086·7	11·3 11·4 11·4	11·2 3·0 10·8	19·8 18·4 8·3	319 275 279	2,814 2,806 2,759	65 65 65
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 1		3,150·2 3,150·1 3,197·9	11.6 11.6 11.8	99·8 90·7 136·6	121·8 110·5	3,050·4 3,059·4 3,061·4	3,085·8 3,081·7 3,055·3	11·4 11·4 11·3	-0·9 -4·1 -26·4	4·3 1·9 -10·5	369 309 407	2,716 2,776 2,724	66 65 66
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11		3,106·5 3,088·4 3,100·4	11.5 11.4 11.4	114·2 95·5 86·6		2,992·3 2,992·8 3,013·7	3,031·3 3,015·9 2,992·0	11·2 11·1 11·0	-24·0 -15·4 -23·9	-18·2 -21·9 -21·1	342 314 282	2,699 2,709 2,751	66 65 67
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12		3,166·0 3,096·6 3,016·5	11·7 11·4 11·1	87·0 78·0 70·6		3,079·0 3,018·5 2,945·9	2,987·1 2,939·9 2,914·4	11·0 10·9 10·8	-4·9 -47·2 -25·5	-14·7 -25·3 -25·9	288 283 253	2,809 2,748 2,698	69 66 65
Apr 9 May 14 June 1		2,979·9 2,860·3 2,779·8	11·0 10·6 10·3	65·0 72·8 67·5	100.5	2,914·9 2,787·5 2,712·3	2,892·2 2,826·2 2,799·6	10·7 10·4 10·3	-22·2 -66·0 -26·6	-31·6 -37·9 -38·3	275 237 234	2,641 2,561 2,486	64 62 60
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10		2,778·5 2,738·5 2,740·2	10·3 10·1 10·1	62·2 54·6 89·2	125·8 112·1	2,716·3 2,683·9 2,651·1	2,750·8 2,704·4 2,649·5	10·2 10·0 9·8	-48·8 -46·4 -54·9	-47·1 -40·6 -50·0	325 278 344	2,395 2,405 2,343	58 55 54
Oct 8 Nov 12		2,626·7 2,564·6	9·7 9·5	80·5 67·2		2,546·2 2,497·4	2,589·7 2,528·1	9·6 9·3	-59·8 -61·6	-53·7 -58·8	301 274	2,274 2,242	52 49

Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107–108), unadjusted figures for February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

§ 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.

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and H.M. Forces) at mid-1986 for 1986 and 1987 data and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

MALE						FEMALE							UNITED
UNEMPL	OYED			OYED EXCLU	IDING	UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMP	LOYED EXCL	UDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Per cent working	School	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted	Number	Per cent working	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	Number	
	popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	1†	popu- lation†	leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	+	
2,218·6 2,197·4 2,251·7 2,252·5	13·8 13·5 13·7 13·7	77·2 65·0 62·6 59·7	2,141·4 2,132·4 2,189·1 2,192·8	2,055·3 2,102·1 2,159·0 2,190·1		886·0 962·5 1,019·5 1,036·6	8·4 8·9 9·1 9·1	57·7 48·0 45·3 44·3	828·3 914·5 974·2 992·2	811·2 895·9 954·4 990·2	7·7 8·2 8·5 8·7		1983†† 1984 1985 1986 Annual averages
2,230·8	13·6	63·9	2,166·9	2,159·7	13·1	1,028·1	9·2	46·2	981·9	963·4	8·6	423·0	Nov 14 1985
2,253·9	13·7	57·8	2,196·2	2,172·5	13·2	1,019·1	9·1	41·6	977·5	970·5	8·7	424·5	Dec 12
2,345-6	14-3	58.7	2,287.0	2,180-1	13-3	1,062-1	9-4	42.7	1,019-5	975-6	8.6	439-8	Jan 9 1986
2,300·4	14·0	53·5	2,246·9	2,181·7	13·3	1,036·2	9·1	38·8	997·4	982·7	8·7	431·8	Feb 6*
2,298·9	14·0	49·1	2,249·8	2,217·6	13·5	1,024·9	9·0	35·7	989·2	989·2	8·7	430·8	Mar 6
2,290·0	13·9	64·8	2,225·2	2,203·5	13-4	1,035·0	9·1	47·6	987·4	993·3	8·7	435·6	Apr 10
2,251·4	13·7	63·6	2,187·9	2,204·5		1,019·4	9·0	47·3	972·2	996·1	8·8	431·9	May 8
2,217·5	13·5	61·3	2,156·1	2,209·3		1,011·9	8·9	46·0	965·9	1,003·2	8·8	430·5	June 12
2,231·5	13·6	57·8	2,173·7	2,206·3	13-4	1,048·1	9-2	43·8	1,004·3	1,006·1	8·9	435·3	July 10
2,220·0	13·5	53·3	2,168·7	2,200·9		1,058·1	9-3	39·1	1,019·1	1,008·3	8·9	446·0	Aug 14
2,251·3	13·7	80·7	2,170·6	2,186·9		1,081·6	9-5	60·0	1,021·6	996·3	8·8	441·5	Sept 11
2,199·8	13·4	66·9	2,132·9	2,171·8	13-2	1,037·4	9·1	50·6	986·8	987·8	8·7	436·6	Oct 9
2,200·2	13·4	55·9	2,144·3	2,166·3		1,016·6	9·0	42·3	974·3	977·1	8·6	431·2	Nov 13
2,221·5	13·5	50·6	2,170·9	2,152·8		1,007·6	8·9	38·3	969·3	966·6	8·5	431·1	Dec 11
2,272·4	13·8	50·8	2,221·6	2,146·9	13·1	1,024·8	9·0	38·3	986·5	967·4	8·5	433·2	Jan 8 1987
2,233·9	13·6	45·5	2,188·4	2,122·8	12·9	991·9	8·7	34·4	957·5	943·0	8·3	416·8	Feb 12
2,181·0	13·3	41·1	2,140·0	2,107·9	12·8	962·3	8·5	31·2	931·1	931·8	8·2	406·5	Mar 12
2,158·2	13·1	37·9	2,120·3	2,092·7	12·7	948·9	8·4	28·7	920·2	925·4	8·1	404·2	Apr 9
2,080·4	12·7	42·9	2,037·5	2,053·6	12·5	906·1	8·0	32·0	874·0	898·7	7·9	383·7	May 14
2,023·0	12·3	39·8	1,983·2	2,036·2	12·4	882·4	7·8	29·6	852·7	889·0	7·8	373·3	June 11
2,008·5	12·2	36·4	1,972·1	2,004·6	12·2	898·0	7·9	27·5	870·4	871-6	7·7	368·4	July 9
1,970·3	12·0	32·1	1,938·2	1,971·9	12·0	895·5	7·9	24·0	871·4	857-2	7·5	369·0	Aug 13
1,973·8	12·0	53·3	1,920·5	1,939·7	11·8	896·4	7·9	39·1	857·3	833-6	7·3	356·9	Sept 10
1,903·6	11·6	47·3	1,856-3	1,898·6	11·6	847·8	7·5	35·9	811·9	813·7	7·2	343·4	Oct 8
1,865·8	11·4	39·3	1,826-6	1,854·3	11·3	819·7	7·2	30·2	789·6	794·5	7·0	332·1	Nov 12§

UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

	1
	4000

											D Su	mmary		
2,133·5 2,109·6	13·6 13·3	74·6 62·9	2,059·0 2.046·8	1,975·5 2,020·5	12·6 12·8	854·0 928·8	8·3 8·8	56·1 46·8	797-9	782-2	7.6		1983††)	
2,163.7	13.5	61.1	2,102-6	2.075.0	12.9	985.7	9.0	44-5	882·0 941·2	865·6 923·3	8·2 8·5		1984 Anni 1985 aver	
2,159-6	13-5	58-2	2,101-4	2,098-8	13.1	1,001.7	9.0	43.5	958-2	956.3	8.6		1985 aver	ayes
2,143-6	13.4	62-2	2,068-4	2,073.8	12.9	994-7	9-1	45-3	949-4	931.5	8.5	408-8	Nov 14 1985	
2,165-3	13-5	56-3	2,109-1	2,085-4	13-0	986-3	9.0	40.8	945-4	938-3	8.6	410-5	Dec 12	
2,254.0	14-1	57-3	2,196-8	2,092-5	13-1	1,028-0	9.3	41.9	986-1	943-3	8.5	425-3	Jan 9 1986	
2,208-8	13-8	52-2	2,156-6	2,093-2	13-1	1,003-2	9.0	38-1	965-1	949.9	8.6	417-3	Feb 6*	
2,207-0	13-8	48-0	2,159-1	2,127-9	13-3	992-3	9.0	35-1	957-2	956-2	8.6	417.0	Mar 6	
2,197·3 2,159·8	13.7	63-1	2,134-1	2,112-9	13-2	1,001-6	9.0	46.7	954-9	960-0	8.7	421-4	Apr 10	
2,125.5	13·5 13·3	62·1 60·0	2,097·6 2,065·5	2,113-4	13-2	986-4	8.9	46.5	939-9	962.5	8.7	417-7	May 8	
				2,117-4	13-2	978-0	8-8	45.2	932-7	969-3	8.7	416-2	June 12	
2,138-4 2,128-6	13.4	56.6	2,081-8	2,114-1	13-2	1,011-7	9-1	43.2	968-6	971.7	8-8	420-0	July 10	
2,128.6	13·3 13·5	52·2 78·1	2,076·4 2.076·9	2,108-1	13-2	1,021-5	9.2	38.5	983-0	973.6	8-8	430-5	Aug 14	
		70.1	2,076.9	2,093-9	13-1	1,042.8	9-4	58-4	984-4	961-4	8.7	426-4	Sept 11	
2,105-9	13-2	64.9	2,040.9	2,078-6	13-0	1,000-7	9.0	49.3	951-4	952-7	8-6	421-6	Oct 9	
2,100.9	13·2 13·3	54·2 49·2	2,052·7 2,078·3	2,073-4	13-0	981-4	8.9	41.3	940-1	942-5	8.5	416-4	Nov 13	
		49.2	2,076-3	2,059.9	12-9	972-9	8.8	37.5	935-4	932-1	8.4	416-4	Dec 11	
2,176·5 2,139·2	13-6	49-5	2,127.1	2,054-2	12-8	989-5	8.9	37.5	952-0	932-9	8.4	418-2	Jan 8 1987	
2,139.2	13·4 13·1	44·3 40·0	2,094-9	2,031.2	12.7	957-4	8.6	33.7	923-6	908-7	8-2	402-1	Feb 12	
		40.0	2,048-2	2,017.0	12-6	928-4	8.4	30.6	897-8	897-4	8-1	391.9	Mar 12	
2,065·1 1,988·0	12.9	36.9	2,028-2	2,001-2	12-5	914-8	8.3	28-1	886-7	891-0	8.0	389-3	Apr 9	
1,931-5	12·4 12·1	41·6 38·6	1,946.5	1,961.8	12-3	872-3	7.9	31.3	841-0	864-4	7.8	369-2	May 14	
			1,892-9	1,944.7	12-2	848-3	7.7	29.0	819-3	854-9	7.7	358-9	June 11	
1,916·5 1,879·1	12·0 11·7	35.2	1,881-2	1,913-2	12.0	862-1	7.8	27.0	835-1	837-6	7.6	353-3	July 9	
1,880-8	11.8	31·0 51·2	1,848·0 1,829·6	1,881-2	11.8	859.5	7.8	23.5	835-9	823-2	7.4	353.7	Aug 13	
			1,029-6	1,849-5	11.6	859-4	7-8	37-9	821-4	800.0	7.2	342.1	Sept 10	
1,813·4 1,777·3	11.3	45·6 37·8	1,767-8	1,809-0	11-3	813-3	7-3	34.9	778-4	780-7	7.0	329-2	Oct 8	
1,111.3	11-1	3/.8	1,739-4	1,765.7	11.0	787-3	7.1	29.4	757.9	762-4	6.9	318-5	Nov 12§	

Change since previous month

-0·5 -4·3

Average change over 3 months ended

-2·0 -2·2

229·4 226·5

225·0 221·7 219·7

101.7

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS

Seasonally adjusted

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED			ENT WOR	KING	UNEMPL	LOYED E	XCLUDING	SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjus				
					included in un- employe					Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
983†† 984 985 986	Annual averages	721·4 748·0 782·4 784·7	514·5 511·0 527·1 524·7	206·9 236·5 255·2 260·0	24·5 20·1 17·0 14·6	8·4 8·4 8·6 8·6	10·0 9·7 9·9 9·9	6·0 6·5 6·9 6·8	696·9 727·4 765·4 770·1	667·5 711·8 748·8 768·4	7·8 8·0 8·3 8·4			476·6 489·7 507·3 515·7	190·9 222·1 241·6 252·8
986 No	ov 13	761·0	506·5	254·5	14·7	8·3	9·5	6·7	746·3	753·3	8·3	-8·3	-7·9	505·5	247·8
	ec 11	764·6	512·5	252·1	13·3	8·4	9·6	6·6	751·2	745·5	8·2	-7:8	-7·8	500·8	244·7
987 Jai	n 8 b 12	774·1 756·0	520·0 511·3	254·1 244·7	12·3 10·9	8·5 8·3	9·8 9·6 9·4	6·6 6·4 6·2	761·7 745·1 723·9	743·2 727·1 716·6	8·2 8·0 7·9	-2·3 -16·1	-6·1 -8·7 -9·6	497·7 490·3 483·3	245·5 237·0 233·3
Ap Ma	ar 12 or 9 ay 14 ne 11	733·6 721·5 690·9 669·4	497·1 489·1 469·3 455·4	236·5 232·4 221·6 214·0	9·7 8·8 9·5 8·9	8·0 7·9 7·6 7·3	9·4 9·2 8·8 8·6	6·1 5·8 5·6	712·6 681·4 660·5	707·9 693·3 682·1	7·8 7·6 7·5	-10·5 -8·7 -14·6 -11·2	-11·8 -11·3 -11·5	477·5 469·0 462·8	230·4 224·3 219·3
Jul Au	ly 9 lg 13 lpt 10	670-8 665-6 653-3	454·0 447·6 440·7	216·9 218·1 212·6	8·5 7·6 10·4	7·3 7·3 7·2	8·5 8·4 8·3	5·7 5·7 5·6	662·4 658·0 642·9	668·8 655·0 640·3	7·4 7·2 7·0	-13·3 -13·8 -14·7	-13·0 -12·8 -13·9	455·6 447·5 438·8	213·2 207·5 201·5
No	et 8	624-5	423·4	201·1	10·6	6·8	8·0	5·3	614·0	623·3	6·8	-17·0	-15·2	427·8	195·5
	ov 12§	603-1	410·3	192·8	9·1	6·6	7·7	5·0	594·0	603·8	6·6	-19·5	-17·1	414·4	189·4
83†† 84 85	Annual averages	359·9 380·6 402·5 407·1	258·8 265·4 278·4 280·9	101·1 115·2 124·1 126·1	12·0 10·2 8·6 7·4	8·7 9·0 9·4 9·5	10·3 10·5 10·9 11·0	6·2 6·9 7·3 7·3	347·9 370·4 393·8 399·7	334·0 362·2 385·0 398·8	8·1 8·6 9·0 9·3			240·7 254·2 267·9 276·3	93·3 107·9 117·1 122·6
86 No	ov 13	397·1	273·7	123·4	7·6	9·3	10·8	7·1	389·5	393·6	9·2	-3·9	-3·5	273·1	120·5
De	ec 11	398·9	276·1	122·8	7·1	9·3	10·9	7·1	391·8	389·9	9·1	-3·7	-3·6	270·8	119·1
	n 8	398·8	276·2	122·6	6·6	9·3	10·9	7·1	392·3	389·3	9·1	-0.6	-2·7	269·7	119·6
	b 12	390·7	272·1	118·6	5·9	9·1	10·7	6·9	384·8	381·5	8·9	-7.8	-4·0	265·7	115·8
	ır 12	383·1	267·8	115·3	5·3	9·0	10·5	6·7	377·7	377·2	8·8	-4.3	-4·2	263·0	114·2
Ma	r 9	368·9	265·2	114·1	5·0	8·6	10·4	6·6	374·3	373·6	8·7	-3·6	-5·2	260·6	113·0
	ly 14	368·9	258·6	110·3	5·1	8·6	10·2	6·4	363·8	368·7	8·6	-4·9	-4·3	257·7	111·0
	ne 11	361·4	254·0	107·4	4·9	8·5	10·0	6·2	356·4	363·3	8·5	-5·4	-4·6	254·5	108·8
Au	y 9	362·9	253·8	109·1	4·8	8·5	10·0	6·3	358·1	357·8	8·3	-5·5	-5·3	251·6	106·2
	g 13	361·2	251·5	109·7	4·4	8·5	9·9	6·4	356·8	351·3	8·2	-6·5	-5·8	248·0	103·3
	pt 10	355·5	248·1	107·4	5·4	8·3	9·8	6·2	350·1	344·8	8·1	-6·5	-6·2	244·1	100·7
Oc	t 8	341·3	239·4	101·9	5·6	8·0	9·4	5·9	335·7	338·3	7·9	-6·5	-6·5	239·4	98·9
	v 12§	330·7	232·6	98·2	5·1	7·7	9·1	5·7	325·6	330·8	7·7	-7·5	-6·8	234·1	96·7
83†† 1 84 85	Annual averages	77·5 77·3 81·3	54·8 52·0 53·2	22·6 25·3 28·1	2·7 2·2 2·0	8·9 8·6 8·7	10·2 9·5 9·3	6·9 7·3 7·7	74·7 75·1 79·3	72·1 73·9 77·9	8·3 8·2 8·4			51·0 50·1 51·3	21·1 23·8 26·6
86 No De	v 13 c 11	83·4 81·0 81·9	53·9 52·2 53·3	29·5 28·9 28·7	1·9 1·7 1·6	8·4 8·5	9·2 8·9 9·1	7·9 7·7 7·6	81·5 79·3 80·4	81·4 80·4 79·5	8·8 8·6 8·5	-0·1 -0·9	-0·7 -0·8	52·8 52·3 51·7	28·6 28·1 27·8
87 Jar Feb		85·1 83·6 81·1	55·6 55·2 53·6	29·5 28·4 27·5	1·5 1·2 1·1	8·9 8·7 8·4	9·5 9·4 9·1	7·9 7·6 7·3	83·6 82·4 80·0	79·7 77·9 77·2	8·6 8·4 8·3	0·2 -1·8 -0·7	-0·3 -0·8 -0·8	51·9 51·0 50·9	27·8 26·9 26·8
	r 9	78·9	52·0	26·9	1·0	8·2	8·9	7·2	77·9	76·0	8·2	-1·2	-1·2	49·8	26·2
	y 14	75·1	49·5	25·6	1·2	7·8	8·4	6·8	73·9	74·1	8·0	-1·9	-1·3	48·8	25·3
	ne 11	71·3	46·9	24·4	1·1	7·4	8·0	6·5	70·2	73·0	7·9	-1·1	-1·4	48·1	24·9
Aug	y 9	70·0	45·6	24·4	1·0	7·3	7·8	6·5	69·0	71·3	7·7	-1·7	-1.6	46·9	24·4
	g 13	68·3	44·2	24·1	0·9	7·1	7·5	6·4	67·4	69·9	7·5	-1·4	-1.4	46·1	23·8
	pt 10	67·2	43·4	23·8	1·4	7·0	7·4	6·3	65·8	68·1	7·1	-1·8	-1.6	44·9	23·2
	t 8 v 12§ WEST	64·2 62·3	41·5 40·3	22·7 22·0	1·4 1·1	6·7 6·5	7·1 6·9	6·1 5·9	62·8 61·2	65·7 62·7	6·8 6·5	-2·4 -3·0	-1·9 -2·4	43·2 41·1	22·5 21·6
83†† 84 85 86	Annual averages	188-6 193-7 204-9 205-7	129·3 127·2 132·8 131·6	59·3 66·5 72·2 74·2	6·2 5·0 4·6 4·2	9·8 9·8 10·1 10·1	11·1 10·8 11·0 10·9	7·7 8·3 8·7 8·8	182·3 188·7 200·4 201·6	172·8 184·6 196·0 201·1	9·0 9·3 9·6 9·7			117·9 121·9 127·6 129·0	54·9 62·7 68·4 72·1
86 No	v 13	203·8	129·2	74·6	4·0	10·0	10·7	8·9	199·8	197·8	9·6	1·3	-2·1	126·6	71·2
De	c 11	205·2	131·0	74·2	3·7	10·0	10·9	8·8	201·6	195·2	9·5	-2·6	-2·0	125·1	70·1
	n 8	209·1	134·1	75·0	3·4	10·2	11·1	8·9	205·6	195·0	9·4	-0·2	-1·4	124·8	70·2
	b 12	204·0	131·3	72·7	3·1	10·0	10·9	8·7	201·0	190·6	9·2	-4·4	-2·4	122·5	68·1
	r 12	196·5	126·4	70·1	2·7	9·6	10·5	8·3	193·8	188·0	9·1	-2·6	-2·4	120·7	66·9
Ma	r 9	191·0	123·1	67·9	2·4	9·3	10·2	8·1	188·5	186·6	9·0	-1·4	-2·8	119·5	67·1
	ly 14	178·6	115·6	63·0	2·7	8·7	9·6	7·5	175·9	180·5	8·7	-6·1	-3·4	116·1	64·4
	ne 11	169·7	109·7	60·0	2·5	8·3	9·1	7·2	167·2	179·3	8·7	-1·2	-2·9	115·3	64·0
Aug	y 9	170·0	109·2	60·5	2·2	8·3	9·1	7·2	167·5	176-2	8·5	-3·1	-3·5	113·7	62·5
	g 13	168·9	107·6	61·3	1·9	8·3	8·9	7·3	167·0	173-1	8·4	-3·1	-2·5	111·5	61·6
	pt 10	168·2	107·4	60·8	3·1	8·2	8·9	7·2	165·2	167-9	8·2	-5·2	-3·8	108·8	59·1
	t 8	163:3	104·6	58·7	3·0	8·0	8·7	7·0	160·3	162·9	8·0	-5·0	-4·4	105·7	57·2
	v 12§	162:8	104·2	58·6	2·5	8·0	8·7	7·0	160·3	158·7	7·8	-4·2	-4·8	102·8	55·9

	Nov 128			
See	footnotes	to	table	2.

398·7 392·8 395·8

9·2 8·0 13·3

12·4 10·4

12·6 12·3

16·1 15·8 15·8

15·2 15·0

8.9

389·5 384·7 382·5

365·4 358·9

391·8 385·9 379·3

371·8 12·4 363·8 12·1

13·0 12·8 12·6

312·7 305·9 302·4 -4·2 -4·4 -4·5 217·3 212·6 210·3 12·4 12·0 11·8 320·6 310·5 303·3 222·5 215·5 210·4 296·6 290·9 284·4 11·4 11·2 11·0 206·2 202·2 198·0 9·2 9·2 9·3 94·0 93·5 95·0 11.7 11.5 11.6 13·4 13·1 13·1 208·2 204·2 204·3 193·6 188·5 11·1 10·7 12·6 12·2 276·1 267·4 278·1 10·8 271·5 10·5 89·7 86·0 Oct 8 Nov 12§ EAST MIDLANDS 174·8 186·2 193·6 196·4 124·9 129·3 131·8 132·3 1983†† 1984 1985 1986 188·0 194·3 202·3 202·8 averages 192·0 193·4 195·6 193·6 10·2 10·1 131·2 130·3 65·8 64·8 5·7 5·2 10·4 10·4 11·6 11·7 8·6 8·4 -0·1 -2·0 -0·8 -0·7 131·9 133·7 1986 Nov 13 Dec 11 130·2 129·6 128·8 193·5 191·3 189·7 -0·1 -2·2 -1·6 200·6 197·1 193·2 10·1 10·0 9·9 -0·8 -0·7 -0·8 66·8 64·2 62·5 10·8 10·6 10·3 1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 128·8 125·9 125·1 192·2 182·7 177·6 189·3 184·6 182·9 -1·4 -2·2 -2·3 62·0 59·3 57·6 10·3 9·8 9·5 11.7 11.2 10.9 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 177·9 174·9 172·5 180·0 176·4 173·1 123·4 120·9 119·2 56·6 55·5 53·9 10·8 10·5 10·5 -2·9 -3·6 -3·3 58·4 58·0 57·6 -3·7 -3·8 116·5 113·7 168·9 8·9 165·0 8·7 -4·2 -3·9 54·1 52·0 YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 190·5 195·6 203·2 211·8 207·4 204·8 212·9 220·1 15·1 14·8 15·3 15·7 263·7 275·7 288·8 301·4 81·3 87·0 92·9 95·8 209·8 208·7 88·6 87·8 93·6 92·8 13.2 13·2 13·2 15·4 15·5 9.9 295·6 297·9 298·4 12·6 296·5 12·5 -2·0 -1·9 -0·3 -1·3 308-8 215·3 217·0 207·7 206·1 208·7 305·1 300·5 294·3 295·8 292·1 293·8 -1·3 -0·9 -1·5 222·0 218·7 214·1 13.5 13.2 12.9 15·9 15·6 15·3 -0·7 -3·7 -1·7 94·2 91·6 89·1 11·1 9·8 8·9 205·2 200·4 199·8 294·3 279·2 273·2 290·0 282·1 282·1 300·7 289·8 282·9 212·6 205·0 199·8 12·8 12·4 12·1 15·2 14·6 14·3 -3⋅8 -7⋅9 0⋅0 8·2 10·6 9·7 196·5 192·9 189·7 197·8 192·5 195·0 83·9 83·4 85·1 273·0 268·4 267·2 276·7 272·0 267·0 -4·4 -3·4 -5·0 8·7 7·5 12·9 12·0 11·8 12·0 14·1 13·8 13·9 8·9 8·8 9·0 -5·4 -4·7 -5·0 185·4 181·7 -5·9 -5·2 -5·2 -5·4 Oct 8 Nov 12§ 187·0 184·3 79·9 77·4 11.0 11·4 11·2 13·4 13·2 8·5 8·2 255·8 252·5 261·1 11·1 255·9 10·9 NORTH WEST 407·9 422·0 430·7 432·4 14·5 14·5 1986 Nov 13 Dec 11 435·6 436·8 14·3 13·0 17·4 17·5 10·4 10·3 421·3 423·8 424·8 422·0 14·1 14·0 298·9 297·1 125·9 124·9 304·6 306·6 131·0 130·2 -2·9 -2·8 -2·4 -2·5 1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 443·9 435·4 426·3 132·2 129·1 125·8 431·8 424·6 416·5 296·8 293·5 291·7 124·3 122·6 121·8 311·7 306·3 300·5 12·1 10·8 9·8 14·8 14·5 14·2 17·8 17·5 17·2 14·0 13·8 13·8 -0.9 -5.0 -2.6 -1.9 -1.2 -1.9 10·5 10·2 10·0 412·8 397·1 388·8 -3·6 -4·9 -4·7 289·9 284·4 283·0 120·4 116·9 116·5 421·9 407·9 398·9 124·1 118·9 116·3 17·0 16·5 16·2 9·8 9·4 9·2 410·3 401·3 399·5 13·6 13·3 13·3 -3·2 -9·0 -1·8 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 297·7 289·0 282·6 9·0 10·8 10·1 14·0 13·6 13·3

PER CENT WORKING POPULATION?

Female Actual

10·4 10·3

326·8 326·0

331·1 326·8

325·3 319·2 315·8

12·8 12·6

12·6 12·3 12·2

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

Male

232·2 231·8

235·9 231·4 226·2

106·2 104·7

105·8 102·4 99·8

338·4 336·4

WEST MIDLANDS

1986 Nov 13 Dec 13

Female School All leavers included in un-

employed

-6·2 -5·1 -6·7

-6·7 -7·4

-7·7 -5·9 -6·6

277·9 273·8 269·5

113·9 112·1 109·8

See footnotes to table 2-1.

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS:				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemploye
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	8,401 14,856 80,991 104,248	4,276 8,233 46,053 58,562	12,677 23,089 127,044 162,810	20·0 12·6 8·3 9·2	Carlisle ** Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	3,001 5,635 333 3,269 2,921	1,658 2,197 236 2,153 1,527	4,659 7,832 569 5,422 4,448	8·3 14·3 6·3 5·4 6·1
All West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	153,917 35,507 189,424	66,309 19,730 86,039	220,226 55,237 275,463	13·0 7·4 11·7	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	7,261 1,978 1,157 1,844 385	2,892 1,146 803 1,122 280	10,153 3,124 1,960 2,966 665	13:0 5:4 6:8 12:1 5:4
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	1,857 1,125 110,109 113,091	1,044 554 50,324 51,922	2,901 1,679 160,433 165,013	11·5 13·6 10·2 9·6	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	1,985 258 3,430 1,857 20,297	888 226 2,181 1,044 9,438	2,873 484 5,611 2,901 29,735	. 14·0 5·0 7·1 11·1 12·1
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	20,914 95,805 67,592 184,311	7,752 37,834 31,784 77,370	28,666 133,639 99,376 261,681	17·1 14·0 10·0 12·5	Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	3,412 2,855 1,277 4,140 558	2,185 1,604 673 1,818 348	5,597 4,459 1,950 5,958 906	3· 9· 10· 12· 11·
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	116,701 77,339 67,209 261,249	44,678 31,934 31,403 108,015	161,379 109,273 98,612 369,264	17·5 12·0 11·3 13·6	Derrby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	10,894 432 451 13,055 2,058	4,418 293 274 5,218 1,272	15,312 725 725 725 18,273	9· 5· 6· 17· 9·
North Development Areas Intermediate Unassisted All	116,442 16,116 11,803 144,361	41,042 5,939 6,729 53,710	157,484 22,055 18,532 198,071	16·8 13·1 8·7 15·0	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	2,547 25,226 5,870 2,342	1,176 10,755 2,205 1,294	3,330 3,723 35,981 8,075 3,636	9· 13· 12· 6· 6·
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	41,637 53,816 8,723 104,176	15,818 20,721 4,740 41,279	57,455 74,537 13,463 145,455	15·9 13·4 11·6 14·0	Evesham Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	1,022 4,601 636 1,316 2,569 1,125	778 2,421 373 598 1,145 554	1,800 7,022 1,009 1,914 3,714 1,679	7· 10· 18· 11· 13·
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	134,970 35,801 55,023 225,794	52,319 16,821 26,517 95,657	187,289 52,622 81,540 321,451	16·9 16·2 10·1 14·4	Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	3,257 2,242 2,973 1,318	1,646 1,406 1,947 823	4,903 3,648 4,920 2,141	7 13 8 9
South East East Anglia	410,254 40,348	192,828 21,961	603,082 62,309	7·4 7·4	Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Harllepool	4,388 7,853 4,307 1,577 6,359	2,135 3,064 2,662 913 1,958	6,523 10,917 6,969 2,490 8,317	14 13 3 5 20
GREAT BRITAIN Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	440,922 448,775 887,559 1,777,256	166,929 188,345 432,069 787,343	607,851 637,120 1,319,628 2,564,599	16·9 13·3 8·3 10·6	Harwich Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	3,331 390 25,060 793	1,567 369 12,960 533	932 4,898 759 38,020 1,326	13 9 5 5 19
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	88,586 1,865,842	32,398 819,741	120,984 2,685,583	19·7 10·8	Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow	2,490 7,308	1,493 4,414	3,983 11,722	8
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS* England Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield	3,191 4,783	1,566 1,555	4,757 6,338	10·1 9·8	Heritora and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	7,306 754 1,920 1,021 799	522 1,373 589 504	1,276 3,293 1,610 1,303	1
Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	1,403 853 1,594 3,891 1,196	587 622 1,023 2,388 702	1,990 1,475 2,617 6,279 1,898 13,477	7·8 3·8	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,966 18,226 1,453 4,027 4,022	3,260 7,115 1,157 2,206 2,371	9,226 25,341 2,610 6,233 6,393	10 13 5 5 13
Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton Bath	9,993 1,846 2,451 1,655 2,594	3,484 1,079 1,544 960 1,537	2,925 3,995 2,615 4,131	12·1 10·2 3·5 6·7	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough Kidderminster	2,086 798 231 1,485 2,429	1,045 487 119 988 1,584	3,131 1,285 350 2,473 4,013	!
Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed Bicester Bideford Birmingham	810 2,943 596 315 949 69,638	489 1,646 299 324 490 29,521	1,299 4,589 895 639 1,439 99,159	8·0 5·7 8·9 3·9 15·5 12·9	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	2,530 4,549 437 23,906 460	1,374 2,082 310 10,143 284	3,904 6,631 747 34,049 744	13 12 10
Bishop Auckland Blackburn Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury	5,244 5,562 10,705 330 1,969	2,155 2,181 4,788 279 1,198	7,399 7,743 15,493 609 3,167	17·2 11·8 13·9 6·8 14·4	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalville	14,013 4,905 65,863 216,586 3,137	6,541 2,311 24,035 90,266 1,588	20,554 7,216 89,898 306,852 4,725	1
Boston Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield	15,866 1,443 6,075 18,048 1,894 1,681	7,221 699 2,793 7,184 1,162 931	23,087 2,142 8,868 25,232 3,056 2,612	9·3 11·8 9·8 12·4	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,315 2,878 711 2,077 254	1,383 420 1,336	1,921 4,261 1,131 3,413 426	
Bridport Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burnon-on-Trent	9,536 18,142 524 2,995 4,184	4,962 9,001 339 1,292 1,871	14,498 27,143 863 4,287	7·5 8·3 8·4 15·4 10·8	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Mattock Medway and Maidstone	1,303 64,666 6,644 728 11,290	587 26,142 2,336 448	1,890 90,808 8,980 1,176	1
Bury St. Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	755 1,013 5,191 3,406 2,798	653 676 2,665 2,040 1,488	6,055 1,408 1,689 7,856 5,446 4,286	9·2 4·3 7·7 9·7 3·8 9·1	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	793 18,735 3,997 733 6,106	628 6,120 2,174 490	1,421 24,855 6,171 1,223 8,022	1

	NUMBE	R UNEMPI	LOYED		PER C	ENT WORK	KING	UNEMPL	LOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed			
				leavers included in un- employe					Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	16-3	19-5	11-3	213.9	206-6	14.9			151.7	55.0
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	230·5 237·6 234·9	165·9 169·3 167·3	64·6 68·4 67·6	9·8 10·4 9·4	16-6 16-6 16-3	19·6 19·7 19·5	11·8 12·1 11·7	220·7 227·2 225·6	218·8 225·2 225·4	15·7 15·8 15·7			159·0 161·9 161·8	59·8 63·3 63·6
1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	228·4 228·3	163·9 164·8	64·5 63·5	8·1 7·2	15·9 15·9	19·1 19·2	11·1 10·9	220·3 221·1	220·6 219·6	15·3 15·3	-0·3 -1·0	-1·4 -1·1	159·8 159·3	60·8 60·3
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	233·3 228·1 222·9	168·8 165·4 162·5	64·5 62·7 60·4	6·7 6·1 5·4	16·2 15·9 15·5	19·7 19·3 18·9	11·1 10·8 10·4	226·5 222·1 217·5	219·3 217·9 216·8	15·2 15·1 15·1	0·3 -1·4 -1·1	-0.5 -0.9 -1.9	159·1 158·3 158·2	60·2 59·6 58·6
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	222·7 216·6 210·8	163·0 159·3 154·6	59·7 57·3 56·2	5·0 6·3 5·7	15·5 15·1 14·6	19·0 18·5 18·0	10·3 9·9 9·7	217·7 210·3 205·2	216·1 212·3 210·4	15·0 14·7 14·6	-0·7 -3·8 -1·9	-1·1 -1·9 -2·1	158·0 156·0 154·5	58·1 56·3 55·9
July 9 Aug 13	208·8 204·9	151·9 148·0	56·8 56·9	5·2 4·6	14·5 14·2 14·7	17·7 17·2 17·7	9·8 9·8 10·3	203·6 200·2 201·8	206·5 203·3 201·1	14·3 14·1 14·0	-3·9 -3·2 -2·2	-3·2 -3·0 -3·1	151·4 148·5 147·3	55·1 54·8 53·8
Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12§	211·2 201·8 198·1	151·7 146·4 144·4	59·5 55·4 53·7	9·4 7·4 6·1	14·7 14·0 13·8	17·7 17·0 16·8	9·6 9·3	194·4 192·0	197·4 193·5	13·7 13·4	-3·7 -3·9	-3·0 -3·3	144·7 142·0	52·7 51·5
WALES														
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages	170·4 173·3 180·6 179·0	122·9 123·2 127·7 126·1	47·5 50·1 52·9 52·9	8·3 6·8 6·8 6·2	14·3 14·4 14·9 14·9	16·7 16·6 17·2 17·0	10·4 10·8 11·4 11·4	162·1 166·5 173·8 172·9	157·4 164·7 171·9 172·6	13·2 13·6 14·2 14·3			114·2 118·2 122·5 122·4	43·3 46·6 49·3 50·3
1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	173·3 173·5	121·8 122·4	51·5 51·1	5·9 5·2	14·4 14·4	16·4 16·5	11·1 11·0	167·4 168·4	167·8 166·2	13·9 13·8	-0·9 -1·6	-1·8 -1·4	119·0 118·0	48·8 48·2
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	176·9 171·4 166·0	124·8 121·9 118·2	52·1 49·4 47·8	5·0 4·3 3·8	14·7 14·2 13·8	16·8 16·5 16·0	11·2 10·7 10·3	171·9 167·1 162·2	165·0 161·4 159·2	13·7 13·4 13·2	-1·2 -3·6 -2·2	-1·2 -2·1 -2·3	116·7 114·8 113·2	48·3 46·6 46·0
Apr 9 May 14	163·4 157·8	116·7 112·7 108·3	46·7 45·1 43·1	3·4 4·6 4·1	13·6 13·1 12·6	15·8 15·2 14·6	10·1 9·7 9·3	160·0 153·1 147·4	158·2 155·3 154·1	13·1 12·9 12·8	-1·0 -2·9 -1·2	-2·3 -2·0 -1·7	112·8 110·7 109·9	45·4 44·6 44·2
June 11 July 9 Aug 13	151·5 152·1 150·5	108·1 106·6	44·0 43·9	3·6 3·2	12·6 12·5	14·6 14·4	9·5 9·5	148·5 147·3	152·4 150·9	12·7 12·5	-1·7 -1·5	-1·9 -1·5	108·9 108·2 107·0	43·5 42·7 41·5
Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12§	155-0 148-1 145-5	109·4 105·4 104·2	45·6 42·6 41·3	6·3 5·1 4·0	12·9 12·3 12·1	14·8 14·2 14·1	9·8 9·2 8·9	148·7 142·9 141·5	148·5 145·2 142·4	12·3 12·1 11·8	-2·4 -3·3 -2·8	-1·9 -2·4 -2·8	104·7 102·8	40·5 39·6
SCOTLAND	143.3	1042	41.0											
1983†† 1984 1985 1986 Annual averages	335-6 341-6 353-0 359-8	232·1 235·2 243·6 248·1	103·4 106·4 109·3 111·8	20·6 18·4 17·3 17·9	13·8 14·0 14·2 14·6	16·0 16·3 16·7 17·0	10·5 10·6 10·7 11·0	315·0 323·1 335·7 341·9	306·9 319·0 331·3 341·5	12·6 13·0 13·4 13·8			213·8 221·9 230·4 237·1	93·1 97·1 100·8 104·4
1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	360·1 365·2	249·3 254·3	110·8 110·9	16·2 15·2	14·6 14·8	17·1 17·5	10·9 10·9	343·9 350·0	346·2 347·4	14·0 14·0	1·1 1·2	0·6 1·1	241·1 242·6	105·1 104·8
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	380·4 372·5 363·8	265·0 260·3 254·8	115·4 112·2 109·0	20·1 18·8 17·2	15·4 15·1 14·7	18·2 17·9 17·5	11·4 11·0 10·7	360·3 353·8 346·6	349·3 346·3 343·8	14·1 14·0 13·9	1·9 -3·0 -2·5	1·4 -1·2	244·4 243·4 242·4	104·9 102·9 101·4
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	363·5 346·1 340·3	254·5 244·3 239·6	108·9 101·8 100·7	16·1 14·4 13·4	14·7 14·0 13·8	17·5 16·8 16·4	10·7 10·0 9·9	347·4 331·8 326·9	345·3 336·7 333·8	13·9 13·6 13·5	1·5 -8·6 -2·9	-1·3 -3·2 -3·3	242·5 237·9 235·7	102·8 98·8 98·1
July 9 Aug 13	342·8 336·1 332·7	237·7 232·7 232·1	105·1 103·4 100·6	12·7 11·2 17·3	13.9 13.6 13.5	16·3 16·0 15·9	10·3 10·2 9·9	330·1 324·8 315·4	330·9 326·7 319·8	13·4 13·2 12·9	-2·9 -4·2 -6·9	-4·8 -3·3 -4·7	232·9 229·4 226·3	98·0 97·3 93·5
Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12§	325·5 321·5	228·2 225·8	97·2 95·7	15·5 13·1	13·2 13·0	15·7 15·5	9·6 9·4	310·0 308·4	315·3 311·1	12·7 12·6	-4·5 -4·2	-5·2 -5·2	223·1 220·0	92·2 91·1
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	117·1 121·4 121·8 127·8	85·1 87·7 88·0 92·9	32·0 33·7 33·8 34·9	4·2 3·3 2·4 2·4	17·2 17·7 17·6 18·6	20·4 21·0 21·0 22·4	12·1 12·5 12·4 12·9	112·9 118·1 119·4 125·4	108·7 112·6 115·2 125·3	16·0 16·4 16·7 18·3			79·8 82·3 84·0 91·4	29·0 30·3 31·2 33·9
1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	128·4 128·8	93·2 94·1	35·2 34·7	2·6 2·3	18·7 18·8	22·4 22·7	13·0 12·8	125·8 126·5	127·5 127·4	18-6 18-6	-0·8 -0·1	-0.5	92·9 92·9	34·6 34·5
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	131·2 129·2 126·8	95·9 94·7 92·9	35·3 34·5 34·0	2·2 1·9 1·7	19·1 18·8 18·5	23·1 22·8 22·4	13·0 12·7 12·6	129·0 127·3 125·2	127·2 125·9 125·9	18·5 18·4 18·3	-0·2 -1·3 -0·0	-1·1 -0·5 -0·7	92·7 91·6 90·9	34·5 34·3 34·4
Apr 9 May 14	127·2 126·1	93·1 92·3 91·5	34·1 33·8 34·1	1·5 2·1 1·9	18·5 18·4 18·3	22·4 22·2 22·0	12·6 12·5 12·6	125·7 124·0 123·7	125·9 126·1 125·6	18·3 18·4 18·3	0·0 0·2 -0·5	-0·4 0·1 -0·1	91·5 91·8 91·5	34·4 34·3 34·1
June 11 July 9 Aug 13	125·6 127·9 127·3	92·0 91·3	35·9 36·0	1·7 1·6	18·6 18·6	22·2 22·0	13·3 13·3	126·2 125·7	125·4 124·7	18-3 18-2	-0·2 -0·7	-0·2 -0·5	91·4 90·7	34·0 34·0
Sept 10 Oct 8	130·0 124·7 121·0	92·9 90·2 88·6	37·0 34·5 32·4	3·3 2·8 2·2	18·9 18·2 17·6	22·4 21·7 21·3	13·7 12·7 12·0	126·7 121·9 118·8	123·8 122·6 120·7	18·0 17·9 17·6	-0·9 -1·2 -1·9	-0.6 -0.9 -1.3	90·2 89·6 88·6	33·6 33·0 32·1
Nov 12§ See footnotes to table 2·1.	121.0	00.0	32.4	2,2	17.0	21.3	12.0	110-0	120-7	17.0	1.3	1.0	00-8	02 1

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent
				† per cent employees and					employees and unemployee
Newark	1,653	882	2,535	10.6	Wolverhampton	15,069	6,038	21,107	14·9
Newbury	890	530	1,420	4.0	Woodbridge and Leiston	661	424	1,085	6·2
Newcastle upon Tyne	40,876	14,593	55,469	14.5	Worcester	3,266	1,669	4,935	7·9
Newmarket	847	675	1,522	6.0	Workington**	2,402	1,275	3,677	13·1
Newquay	1,401	945	2,346	26.2	Worksop	2,642	1,011	3,653	14·2
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,556 537 4,543 3,201 7,433	943 345 2,473 1,707 3,676	2,499 882 7,016 4,908 11,109	10·8 5·6 6·4 10·5 8·1	Worthing Yeovil York	2,593 1,700 4,775	1,455 1,187 2,676	4,048 2,887 7,451	5·6 6·9 8·9
Nottingham	26,472	10,459	36,931	10·9	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon	2,598	790	3,388	19·6
Okehampton	274	175	449	9·4		854	410	1,264	10·8
Oldham	6,471	2,942	9,413	12·2		3,028	1,231	4,259	16·2
Oswestry	855	478	1,333	9·5		4,121	1,385	5,506	16·1
Oxford	5,225	2,683	7,908	4·4		403	219	622	8·5
Pendle	2,094	1,096	3,190	10·2	Bridgend	5,081	2,037	7,118	13·7
Penrith	547	431	978	6·8	Cardiff	17,412	6,066	23,478	11·8
Penzance and St. Ives	2,264	1,081	3,345	19·4	Cardigan	1,058	502	1,560	24·2
Peterborough	5,753	2,665	8,418	8·7	Carmarthen	1,088	509	1,597	8·9
Pickering and Helmsley	249	149	398	6·4	Conwy and Colwyn	2,854	1,485	4,339	14·6
Plymouth	10,519	5,574	16,093	12·3	Denbigh	700	420	1,120	10·8
Poole	2,780	1,526	4,306	7·2	Dolgellau and Barmouth	421	204	625	13·4
Portsmouth	10,546	4,771	15,317	9·8	Fishguard	420	191	611	21·0
Preston	9,406	4,377	13,783	9·2	Haverfordwest	2,260	898	3,158	16·8
Reading	4,540	2,144	6,684	4·5	Holyhead	2,369	1,109	3,478	20·4
Redruth and Camborne	2,627	1,119	3,746	18·7	Lampeter and Aberaeron	679	299	978	17·8
Retford	1,644	882	2,526	11·4	Llandeilo	250	151	401	12·6
Richmondshire	721	630	1,351	11·1	Llandrindod Wells	502	347	849	10·9
Ripon	349	295	644	6·6	Llanellii	3,380	1,490	4,870	15·2
Rochdale	5,679	2,607	8,286	12·7	Machynlleth	330	202	532	14·6
Rotherham and Mexborough	14,925	5,171	20,096	18·9	Merthyr and Rhymney	6,407	2,113	8,520	16·7
Rugby and Daventry	2,251	1,643	3,894	7·5	Monmouth	337	188	525	14·8
Salisbury	1,479	1,049	2,528	6·1	Neath and Port Talbot	4,565	1,564	6,129	14·6
Scarborough and Filey	2,599	1,339	3,938	12·6	Newport	7,229	2,964	10,193	12·6
Scunthorpe	5,147	2,173	7,320	13·3	Newtown	511	298	809	9·5
Settle	218	156	374	6·6	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,323	1,480	4,803	12·7
Shaftesbury	545	411	956	6·3	Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,765	2,161	8,926	14·8
Sheffield	28,630	11,769	40,399	14·2	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	602	318	920	14·0
Shrewsbury	2,356	1,340	3,696	8·1	Pwliheli	769	381	1,150	24·7
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,834	1,563	4,397	11·0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,870	3,122	9,992	14·4
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,763 448 563 5,318 214	787 252 391 2,766 157	2,550 700 954 8,084 371	22·4 6·1 8·3 4·8 10·4	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Weishpool Wrexham	1,927 10,312 473 4,278	891 3,665 307 1,882	2,818 13,977 780 6,160	23·3 14·3 10·6 13·3
South Tyneside	9,886	3,242	13,128	22·1	Scotland	8,017	3,849	11,866	7·0
Southampton	11,232	4,710	15,942	8·7	Aberdeen	2,300	893	3,193	19·0
Southend	15,823	7,899	23,722	9·4	Alloa	656	363	1,019	11·9
Spalding and Holbeach	1,052	731	1,783	7·4	Annan	1,046	520	1,566	19·0
St. Austell	1,840	1,027	2,867	13·3	Abroath	4,340	1,802	6,142	14·5
Stafford	3,100	2,003	5,103	7·4	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	356	230	586	16·1
Stamford	721	539	1,260	7·2		633	320	953	11·0
Stockton-on-Tees	9,195	3,347	12,542	16·0		5,633	2,321	7,954	16·0
Stoke	12,512	6,315	18,827	8·9		380	226	606	11·8
Stroud	1,510	1,088	2,598	7·1		881	489	1,370	13·1
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth	737 23,745 4,427 1,906 6,514	460 8,352 2,611 1,070 3,005	1,197 32,097 7,038 2,976 9,519	7·8 18·1 7·2 7·2 14·4	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,007 335 516 278 3,241	600 277	1,607 612 760 436 4,228	19·6 12·6
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	4,696	2,167	6,863	16·9	Dumbarton	3,394	1,866	5,260	19·3
	1,110	681	1,791	7·2	Dumfries	1,395	788	2,183	9·0
	257	180	437	10·7	Dundee	9,514	4,420	13,934	14·4
	518	328	846	7·8	Dunfermline	4,998	2,436	7,434	14·0
	4,437	2,399	6,836	16·5	Dunoon and Bute	884	538	1,422	18·2
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	304 473 1,769 1,443 2,194	191 334 1,334 803 1,245	495 807 3,103 2,246 3,439	10·8 10·4 6·6 10·0 3·8	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	23,122 1,020 6,278 708 362	710 3,095 407	32,771 1,730 9,373 1,115 628	15·4 11·0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall Wareham and Swanage Warminster	474 10,255 14,744 418 265	316 3,872 5,968 303 246	790 14,127 20,712 721 511	6·3 12·3 13·1 7·4 8·0	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	502 692 530 74,025 6,560	358 243 27,242	755 1,050 773 101,267 8,816	24·3 16·1 3 18·8
Warrington Warwick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushden Wells	5,369 3,387 14,226 1,994 1,021	2,410 2,145 6,950 1,201 737	7,779 5,532 21,176 3,195 1,758	10·5 6·7 6·4 7·0 7·4	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	781 483 261 2,085 3,183	228 131 785	1,166 71 392 2,870 4,62	8·5 2 10·5 3 21·2 1 11·3
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes and Runcorn	2,712 842 870 2,035 6,923	1,624 408 562 1,025 2,582	4,336 1,250 1,432 3,060 9,505	11·0 17·7 9·8 9·2 16·9	Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock	7,392 372 388 277 3,693	2 241 3 260 7 160	61: 64: 43:	3 14·6 3 14·4 7 8·5
Wigan and St. Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisbech	20,701 1,813 292 23,214 1,417	8,752 1,013 215 9,309 635	29,453 2,826 507 32,523 2,052	16·2 3·5 7·1 16·2 10·8	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	7,18 20,47 820 31 410	8,299 596 2 181	1,41	6 16·5 3 12·2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics 2.4

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

		Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	Male	Female	All	⊤ per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,068 663 570 277 1,952	722 464 270 151 899	1,790 1,127 840 428 2,851	10·7 13·5 12·5 9·2 9·9	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,342 42,479 5,389 1,944 7,755	1,032 16,995 1,648 673 3,359	3,374 59,474 7,037 2,617 11,114	13·6 17·1 21·8 30·9 18·4
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	1,021 447 690 490 2,835	555 298 446 332 1,435	1,576 745 1,136 882 4,270	12·7 7·5 21·9 10·5 12·8	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,816 3,226 9,493 2,094 5,451	972 997 2,426 784 1,868	3,788 4,223 11,919 2,878 7,319	25·6 23·5 26·1 27·8 28·6
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	877 521 507 1,552 605	389 305 252 523 209	1,266 826 759 2,075 814	17·6 19·5 11·0 20·8 15·7	Omagh Strabane	2,570 3,027	938 706	3,508 3,733	21·7 32·9

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3.

* Travel to work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126) and February 1986 (p 86) issues.

‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT O Age and

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NITE		Under 2	5			25-54				55 and 0	ver			All ages			
		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	AII	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
985 J	AND FE	617·1 693·8	265·2 193·5	350·9 358·0	1,233·1 1,245·2	571·1 596·8	295·3 278·5	782·4 792·6	1,648·8 1,667·9	93·9 101·1	65·5 61·4	193·6 201·2	353·1 363·8	1,282·1 1,391·6	626·1 533·4	1,326·9 1,351·9	3,235·0 3,276·9
986 J	lan	678-7	218-6	349.6	1,246-9	672-4	295.5	814-5	1,782-4	108-8	62.1	207.5	378-4	1,459-9	576-2	1,371.6	3,407.7
	Apr* July Oct	572·1 608·7 634·2	280·3 247·8 193·9	331·5 321·2 317·4	1,183·8 1,177·7 1,145·5	626·8 595·5 604·7	317·0 312·4 295·4	819·3 821·9 815·8	1,763·0 1,729·9 1,715·9	104·3 99·7 102·2	68·1 67·6 65·6	205·8 204·7 207·8	378·2 372·1 375·7	1,303·2 1,304·0 1,341·1	665·4 627·8 555·0	1,356·5 1,347·8 1,341·0	3,325·1 3,279·6 3,237·2
987	Jan Apr July	620·0 488·1 504·8	209·4 252·1 205·6	303·4 285·7 264·9	1,132·8 1,025·9 975·3	659·3 598·3 535·9	302·9 312·9 277·8	818-6 797-2 769-8	1,780·8 1,708·3 1,583·5	105·6 93·9 83·0	65·6 66·7 61·0	212·4 212·3 203·6	383·6 372·8 347·6	1,384·8 1,180·4 1,123·7	578·0 631·6 544·4	1,334·4 1,295·1 1,238·3	3,297·2 3,107·1 2,906·5
(Oct	532-3	142.9	243.5	918-7	523-4	246-2	726.5	1,496-1	80.4	54.0	202-2	336-6	1,136.0	443-1	1,172-2	2,751-4
985		360·5 403·9	157-6 115-3	237·4 239·6	755·5 758·9	359·1 375·3	188·4 174·3	629·8 634·5	1,177-4 1,184-1	79·4 85·1	54·6 51·5	149·3 154·4	283·3 291·0	799·1 864·4	400·7 341·1	1,016·5 1,028·4	2,216·2 2,234·0
986 .		402.1	131-1	234-3	768-2	441.5	182-1	650-7	1,274-2	92.3	51.9	159.0	303-2	936.5	365-1	1,044-0	2,345-6
	Apr* July Oct	341·1 354·7 370·6	167·2 146·5 114·6	222·8 214·8 210·3	731·2 715·9 695·5	406·0 369·8 377·0	197·1 197·4 183·3	653·2 652·2 645·6	1,256·3 1,219·4 1,205·9	89·0 84·1 85·6	56·5 56·5 55·2	157·0 155·5 157·6	302·6 296·1 298·3	836·1 808·7 833·1	420·9 400·4 353·2	1,033·0 1,022·5 1,013·5	2,290·0 2,231·5 2,199·8
987	Jan Apr July	372·2 298·5 302·5	125·0 150·3 123·1	202·2 190·9 177·6	699·5 639·7 603·3	432·2 394·2 340·5	184·0 191·8 175·2	651·4 636·3 614·6	1,267·5 1,222·4 1,130·3	88·9 79·7 69·6	54·9 55·0 50·6	161·6 161·5 154·7	305·4 296·2 274·9	893·4 772·3 712·6	363·9 397·2 349·0	1,015·2 988·7 946·8	2,272·4 2,158·2 2,008·5
	Oct	318-4	87-0	162.7	568-1	333-6	157-2	579-3	1,070.0	66.7	45.4	153-4	265-6	718-7	289-6	895.4	1,903-6
EMA 985		256·5 289·8	107·6 78·1	113·5 118·4	477·7 486·3	211·9 221·4	106·9 104·2	152·6 158·2	471·4 483·8	14·5 16·0	10·9 9·9	44·3 46·9	69·7 72·8	483·0 527·2	225·4 192·3	310·4 323·4	1,018-8
986	Jan	276-0	87.5	115-3	478.7	231.0	113-4	163-8	508-2	16-5	10.2	48.6	75.2	523-4	211.1	327.7	1,062
	Apr* July Oct	230·9 254·0 263·6	113·1 101·3 79·3	108·6 106·5 107·1	452·7 461·7 450·0	220·8 225·7 227·7	119·8 115·0 112·1	166·1 169·7 170·2	506·7 510·4 510·0		11.6 11.2 10.5	48·8 49·2 50·3	75·6 76·0 77·4	467·0 495·3 508·0	244·5 227·5 201·9	323·5 325·4 327·5	1,035-0 1,048- 1,037-0
987	Jan Apr July	247·7 189·7 202·3	84·5 101·7 82·5	101·2 94·8 87·3	433·3 386·3 372·1	227·1 204·1 195·5	118·9 121·1 102·6	167·3 160·8 155·2	513·3 486·0 453·2	14.3	10·7 11·6 10·4	50·8 50·8 48·9	78·2 76·7 72·6	491·5 408·1 411·1	214·1 234·4 195·4	319·3 306·4 291·4	1,024 948 898
	Oct	218-8	56.0	80-8	350-6	189-8	89-0	147-3	426-1	13.7	8.6	48-8	71.0	417-3	153-6	276-9	847

* See footnote to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									Thousand
1986 Oct	186-5	301-9	657-1	779-6	494-4	442.0	298-0	77-7	3,237-2
1987 Jan	162-2	297-9	672-6	809-7	515-0	456-1	304-6	79.0	3,297-2
Apr	127-3	270-3	628-3	771.8	495-2	441-3	298-4	74.5	3,107-1
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
	Proportion o	f number unem	ployed						Percen
1986 Oct	5.8	9-3	20.3	24.1	15-3	13.7	9-2	2.4	100-0
1987 Jan	4.9	9.0	20-4	24.6	15-6	13-8	9.2	2.4	100-0
Apr	4.1	8.7	20-2	24.8	15.9	14.2	9.6	2.4	100-0
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
MALE									Thousand
1986 Oct	106-4	173.0	416-1	522-8	367-3	315-9	221.8	76-6	2,199-8
1987 Jan	92.4	174-4	432-6	553-1	386-3	328-2	227.5	77-9	2,272-4
Apr	72.5	159.7	407.5	531-6	372-1	318-7	223.1	73.0	2,158-2
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
001		f number unem	ployed						Percen
1986 Oct	4.8	7.9	18-9	23.8	16.7	14-4	10-1	3.5	100-0
1987 Jan	4.1	7.7	19-0	24.3	17-0	14-4	10.0	3-4	100-0
Apr	3-4	7.4	18-9	24.6	17-2	14.8	10.3	3.4	100.0
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
FEMALE									Thousan
1986 Oct	80-1	128-9	241.0	256-8	127-1	126-1	76-3	1-1	1,037-4
1987 Jan	69-8	123-5	240-0	256-7	128-7	127-9	77-1	1.1	1,024-8
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
001		f number unem							Per cen
1986 Oct	7.7	12-4	23.2	24-8	12-3	12-2	7.4	0-1	100-0
1987 Jan	6.8	12-1	23-4	25.0	12-6	12-5	7.5	0-1	100-0
Apr	5.8	11.7	23.3	25-3	13.0	12.9	7.9	0.2	100-0
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

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1986 Oct	196-3	157-3	302-2	231-9	453.5	555-0	1,341-0	3,237-2
1987 Jan	162-8	134-8	246-5	281-4	559-3	578-0	1.334-4	3,297-2
Apr	165-0	120-3	207-1	232-5	455-5	631-6	1,295.1	3,107-1
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
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed	163					Per cen
986 Oct	6.1	4.9	9-3	7.2	14-0	17-1	41-4	100-0
987 Jan	4.9	4.1	7.5	8.5	17.0	17.5	40.5	100-0
Apr	5.3	3.9	6.7	7.5	14.7	20.3	41.7	100.0
July	7.0	4.6	6.5	6.6	14-0	18.7	42.6	100.0
					14.0	10.1	42.0	100-0
Oct	6.2	5.2	9-1	7.3	13-5	16-1	42.6	100-0
MALE								Thousan
986 Oct	124-6	97.5	181-4	147-1	282-6	353-2	1,013-5	2,199-8
987 Jan	100-2	88-6	165-7	186-8	352-0	363-9	1.015-2	2,272-4
Apr	107-0	78.9	135-2	151-0	300-3	397-2	988-7	2,158-2
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
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed					000 1	Percen
986 Oct	5.7	4.4	8-2	6.7	12-8	16-1	46-1	100-0
987 Jan	4.4	3.9	7-3	8-2	15.5	16-0	44.7	100-0
Apr	5.0	3.7	6-3	7.0	13.9	18-4	45.8	100-0
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
EMALE			0.2		12.0	13.2	47.0	Thousan
986 Oct	71.7	59.8	120-8	84-8	170-8	201-9	327-5	1,037.4
987 Jan	62-6	46-2	80.9	94.6	207-2	214-1	319-3	1,024-8
Apr	58.0	41.4	71.9	81.5	155-3	234.4	306.4	948-9
July	81.1	50.4	68-0	69-1	142.4	195-4	291.4	898.0
Oct	61-2	53.1	04.0					
OCI		mber unemployed	94.9	72.9	135-2	153-6	276-9	847-8
986 Oct	6.9	5.8	11.6	8-2	16-5	19-5	31-6	Per cen
987 Jan	6.1	4.5	7.9	9.2	20.2	20.0	04.0	
Apr	6.1	4.4	7.6		20-2	20.9	31.2	100.0
July	9.0	5.6	7.6	8.6	16-4	24.7	32.3	100.0
				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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
			0	per cent mployees and					†per cent employees and unemployed
OUTH EAST edfordshire	11,637	5,734	17.371	nemployed 7·3	West Sussex Adur	7,516 737	4,502 460	12,018 1,197	4.3
Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	6,068 1,050	2,357 883	8,425 1,933		Arun Chichester	1,728 1,117	970 670	2,698 1,787	
South Bedfordshire	2,687 1,832	1,422 1,072	4,109 2,904		Crawley Horsham	941 786	516 536	1,457 1,322	
erkshire Bracknell	10,133 1,161	5,134 721	15,267 1,882	4.6	Mid Sussex Worthing	926 1,281	659 691	1,585 1,972	
Newbury Reading	1,163 3,095	717 1,147	1,880 4,242		Greater London	232,551	98,157	330,708	8.5
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	2,392 1,357	1,081 770	3,473 2,127		Barking and Dagenham Barnet	4,250 6,017	1.722	5,972 9,017	
Wokingham	965	698	1,663		Bexley Brent	4,086 10,675	3,000 2,259 4,516	6,354 15,191	
uckinghamshire Avlesbury Vale	8,008 1,376	4,535 974	12,543 2,350	4.8	Bromley Camden	4,975 8,807	2,406 3,822	7,381 12,629	
Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes	682 3,668	409 1,901	1,091 5,569		City of London City of Westminster Croydon	69 7,857	33	102 11,083	
South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	590 1,692	309 942	899 2,634		Cróydon Ealing Enfield	6,974 8,008	3,226 3,306 3,722	10,280 11,730	
st Sussex	14,756		22,280	8.3	Greenwich	5,926 8,302	2,714 3,615	8,640 11,917	
Brighton Eastbourne	5,409 1,609	7,524 2,530 830	7,939 2,439		Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham	13,397 7,803	5,006 3,154	18,403 10,957	
Hastings Hove	2,376 2,211	1,034 1,152	3,410 3,363		Haringey Harrow	10,550 3,312	4,448 1,871	14,998 5,183	
Lewes Rother	1,110	741 564	1.851		Havering Hillingdon	4,418 3,429	2,144 1,926	6,562 5,355	
Wealden	1,038	673	1,567 1,711		Hounslow Islington	4,563 10,465	2,412 4,262	6,975 14,727	
sex Basildon	28,800 4,003	15,686 2,046	44,486 6,049	8·1	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	5,592 1,949	2,477 977	8,069 2,926	
Braintree Brentwood	1,463 902	1,021 425	2,484 1,327		Lambeth Lewisham	15,539 11,001	5,902 4,212	21,441 15,213	
astle Point helmsford	1,582 1,799	876 1,218	2,458 3,017		Merton Newham	3,388 10,602	1,533 3,653	4,921 14,255	
colchester pping Forest	2,641 1,714	1,673 987	4,314 2,701		Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames	4,985 2,349	2,413 1,332	7,398 3,681	
arlow aldon	1,616 733	961 460	2,701 2,577 1,193		Southwark Sutton	13,755 2,323	4,845 1,258	18.600	
ochford outhend-on-Sea	996 4,119	580 1,813	1,576		Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	11,114 7,070	3,130 2,961	3,581 14,244 10,031	
endring hurrock	2,959 3,759	1,458 1,804	5,932 4,417		Wandsworth	9,001	3,900	12,901	
ttlesford	514	364	5,563 878		EAST ANGLIA				
npshire asingstoke and Deane	31,269 1,547	15,046 814	46,675 2,361	7.3	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	11,276 1,892	6,091 873	1 7,367 2,765	6.1
ast Hampshire astleigh	976 1,434	660 893	1,636 2,327		East Cambridgeshire Fenland	516 1,715	440 936	956 2,651	
reham osport	1,445 1,724	993 1,010	2,438 2,825		Huntingdon	1,566 4,764	1,251 1,952	2,817 6,716	
art	564	412	976		Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	823	639	1,462	
w Forest rtsmouth	3,335 2,610 6,414	1,377 1,258 2,879	4,712 3,868 9,293		Norfolk Breckland	18,312 1,882	9,495 1,120	27,807	9.4
ishmoor outhampton	884 8,052	701 3,076	1,585 11,128		Broadland Great Yarmouth	1,307 4,113	876 1,948	3,002 2,183 6,061	
st Valley inchester	1,169 1,115	697 545	1,866		Norwich North Norfolk	5,045 1,730	2,105 936	7,150 2,666	
fordshire	13,224	7,709	1,660 20,933	4.8	South Norfolk West Norfolk	1,348 2,887	933 1,577	2,281 4,464	
roxbourne acorum	1,319 1,731	739 1,064	2,058 2,795	1	Suffolk	10,760	6,375	17,135	6.5
ast Hertfordshire ertsmere	1,032	709	1,741 1,834		Babergh Forest Heath	1,004 560	648 438	1,652 998	- 10-1
orth Hertfordshire Albans	1,518 1,405	663 932 799	2,450 2,204		lpswich Mid Suffolk	2,771 799	1,320 609	4,091 1,408	
evenage ree Rivers	1,560 907	937 454	2,497 1,361		St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal	1,030 1,231	912 790	1,942 2,021	
atford elwyn Hatfield	1,334 1,247	686 726	2,020 1,973		Waveney	3,365	1,658	5,023	
of Wight	4,022		6,393	13-2	SOUTH WEST				
edina outh Wight	2,232 1,790	2,371 1,245 1,126	3,477 2,916		Avon Bath	23,324 1,904	12,087 972	35,411 2,876	8.4
	32.063	17,122	49,185	8.7	Bristol Kingswood	13,933 1,492	5,984 929	19,917 2,421	
nford nterbury	1,635 2,798	1,044 1,488	2,679 4,286		Northavon Wansdyke	1,680 976	1,406 716	3,086 1,692	
tford ver	1,338 2,547	735 1,176	2,073 3,723 3,318		Woodspring	3,339	2,080	5,419	
lingham avesham	2,026 2,440	1,292 1,313	3,753		Caradon	15,214 1,750	8,316 1,082	23,530 2,832	16.1
idstone chester-upon-Medway	1,907 3,797	1,125 2,028	3,032 5,825		Carrick Kerrier	2,601 3,283	1,313 1,644	3,914 4,927	
venoaks epway	1,297 2,569	783 1,145	2,080 3,714		North Cornwall Penwith	1,821 2,614	1,156 1,204	2,977 3,818	
ale anet	2,834 4,696	1,563 2,167	4,397 6,863		Restormel Scilly Isles	3,102 43	1,874 43	4,976	
nbridge and Malling nbridge Wells	1,187 992	734 529	1,921 1,521		Devon	26,740	14,743	41,483	11.3
rdshire	6,968	3,799	10,767	4.5	East Devon Exeter	2,030 2,717	1,192 1,270	3,222 3,987	
rerwell ford	1,436 2,517	947 1,096	2,383 3,613		Mid Devon North Devon	1,011 2,129	644 1,290	1.655	
outh Oxfordshire	1,327 753	656 526	1,983 1,279		Plymouth South Hams	8,845 1,323	4,454 949	3,419 13,299 2,272	
ey	935	574	1,509		Teignbridge Torbay	2,177 4,285	1,342 2,312	3,519 6,597	
nbridge	9,307 1,071	5,149 599	14,456 1,670		Torridge West Devon	1,343 880	755 535	2,098 1,415	
som and Ewell uildford	695 1,174	362 557	1,057 1,731		Dorset	12,177	6,564	18,741	
le Valley igate and Banstead	652 1,045	366 620	1,018 1,665		Bournemouth Christchurch	4,537 627	1,989 346	6,526 973	
nnymede elthorne	782 936	431 618	1,213 1,554		North Dorset Poole	534 2,410	414 1,289	948 3,699	
irrey Heath Indridge	574 711	397 414	971 1,125		Purbeck West Dorset	547 1,037	392 663	939	
averley oking	806	389 396	1,195 1,257		Weymouth and Portland Wimborne	1,640 845	969 502	2,609 1,347	

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Gloucestershire	9,724	5,537	er	per cent inployees and nemployed 7·1	Nottinghamshire	37,263	14,469	51,732	per cent mployees an nemployed 11:0
Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	2,070 719 1,655 2,524 1,508 1,248	994 543 999 1,143 1,123 735	3,064 1,262 2,654 3,667 2,631 1,983		Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	3,967 3,872 2,571 2,588 4,160 3,314 14,833	1,289 1,790 1,202 1,295 1,476 1,413 4,969	5,256 5,662 3,773 3,883 5,636 4,727 19,802	
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset	8,120 1,455 2,023 1,818 789	5,326 1,106 1,245 1,010 504	13,446 2,561 3,268 2,828 1,293	8.0	Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	1,958	1,035	2,993	
Yeovil Wittshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,035 8,949 773 1,520 1,412 3,697 1,547	1,461 5,989 601 1,129 1,005 2,078 1,176	3,496 14,938 1,374 2,649 2,417 5,775 2,723	6.7	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	34,163 1,918 1,895 2,646 1,895 1,661 4,763 1,090 15,127 3,168	14,103 1,187 1,063 1,159 1,157 885 1,673 661 5,212 1,106	48,266 3,105 2,958 3,805 3,052 2,546 6,436 1,751 20,339 4,274	13.5
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychayon	14,852 2,133 1,287 715 1,656 2,025 918 2,317 1,524	8,672 1,253 793 406 806 1,219 590 1,046 1,084	23,524 3,386 2,080 1,121 2,462 3,244 1,508 3,363 2,608	9.2	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	14,303 737 1,277 2,022 737 1,110 3,410 1,668 3,342	8,365 455 796 1,294 635 776 1,723 1,153 1,533	22,668 1,192 2,073 3,316 1,372 1,886 5,133 2,821 4,875	8-6
Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	2,277 11,202 1,053 995 732	1,475 5,733 681 639 409	3,752 16,935 1,734 1,634 1,141	11.2	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	65,275 11,273 15,046 12,476 26,580	24,860 3,895 5,779 4,533 10,653	90,135 15,168 20,825 16,909 37,233	16-0
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	2,130 720 5,572 27,656 2,828 2,523 1,959 2,943 2,717	1,200 411 2,393 14,645 1,550 1,256 1,216 1,536 1,549	3,330 1,131 7,965 42,301 4,378 3,779 3,175 4,479 4,266	9-9	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	70,570 17,653 5,191 10,859 24,468 12,399	30,042 6,881 2,665 5,265 10,435 4,796	100,612 24,534 7,856 16,124 34,903 17,195	11.0
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarmworth Warwickshire North Warwickshire	2,340 1,585 8,061 2,700 11,070 1,601	1,486 1,173 3,596 1,283 6,674 883	3,826 2,758 11,657 3,983 17,744 2,484	8·7	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	28,539 3,915 1,187 2,617 3,304 6,555	13,502 1,814 907 1,405 1,437 2,386	42,041 5,729 2,094 4,022 4,741 8,941	11-0
Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	3,697 1,803 1,482 2,487	1,979 1,247 1,024 1,541	5,676 3,050 2,506 4,028		Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,546 3,046 5,369	1,513 1,630 2,410	4,059 4,676 7,779	
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	124,644 54,262 14,516 10,665 14,669 5,810 11,400 13,322	50,315 20,892 6,239 4,887 5,866 3,139 4,226 5,066	174,959 75,154 20,755 15,552 20,535 8,949 15,626 18,388	13·2	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	43,205 5,343 7,264 2,972 2,088 1,295 1,988 4,560 2,094 5,049	19,621 2,048 3,034 1,269 1,260 726 993 2,091 1,096 1,788	62,826 7,391 10,298 4,241 3,348 2,201 2,981 6,651 3,190 6,837	11.5
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	29,958 2,767 3,059	13,029 1,196 1,112	42,987 3,963 4,171	11.0	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	505 1,455 2,041 4,200 2,351	401 746 1,170 1,832 1,167	906 2,201 3,211 6,032 3,518	
Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	4,159 9,123 2,942 1,788 3,430 1,628 1,062	1,699 3,515 1,338 1,204 1,523 761 681	5,858 12,638 4,280 2,992 4,953 2,389 1,743		Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	102,819 9,845 4,525 28,878 7,120 7,462	43,202 4,190 2,400 10,082 3,283 3,424	146,021 14,035 6,925 38,960 10,403 10,886	
Leicestershire Blaby Hinckley and Bosworth Charnwood Harborough	20,055 924 1,546 2,224 679	10,009 694 944 1,400 517	30,064 1,618 2,490 3,624 1,196	7-4	Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	11,296 7,406 7,434 6,646 12,207	3.698	15,419 11,104 11,033 9,424 17,832	
Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	10,946 609 2,155 597 375	4,367 504 864 437 282	15,313 1,113 3,019 1,034 657		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Sefton Wirral	86,686 12,080 36,902 8,832 12,815	31,690 4,178 12,859 3,355 5,200	118,376 16,258 49,761 12,187 18,015	18-7
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven	15,310 1,327 3,971 3,677 1,429	8,118 645 1,908 1,544 939	23,428 1,972 5,879 5,221 2,368	10.8	NORTH Cleveland	16,057 33,513	6,098	22,155 44.612	2 18:4
South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,092 2,011 1,803	755 1,311 1,016	1,847 3,322 2,819	7.1	Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	5,899 8,228 10,191 9,195	2,776 3,175	7,700 11,004 13,366 12,542	
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	10,505 1,737 729 739 1,262 4,109 541 1,388	6,297 973 655 537 805 2,101 483 743	16,802 2,710 1,384 1,276 2,067 6,210 1,024 2,131	7·1	Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	11,867 2,828 2,117 2,698 2,125 656 1,443	1,549 1,304 1,465 1,059 505	18,691 4,377 3,421 4,163 3,184 1,161 2,385	

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	ΑII	Rate
			ei	per cent mployees and nemployed					per cent employees and unemployed
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	25,070 2,004 3,773 4,300 2,885 4,604	9,644 828 1,631 1,493 1,215 1,490	34,714 2,832 5,404 5,793 4,100 6,094	15:1	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	4,500 968 1,749 490 1,293	2,411 544 915 332 620	6,911 1,512 2.664 822 1,913	12.0
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	3,827 587 3,090	1,537 321 1,129	5,364 908 4,219		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	13,466 4,970 7,086 1,410	6,482 2,329 3,203 950	19,948 7,299 10,289 2,360	14.7
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	10,612 1,132 699 3,253 1,312 1,007 3,209	4,172 478 345 1,224 558 642 925	14,784 1,610 1,044 4,477 1,870 1,649 4,134	13.4	Gramplan region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	12,758 2,156 6,562 1,123 812 2,105	6,749 1,128 2,801 771 536 1,513	19,507 3,284 9,363 1,894 1,348 3,618	8.5
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	63,299 10,233 16,224 9,237 9,886 17,719	21,971 3,475 5,654 3,414 3,242 6,186	85,270 13,708 21,878 12,651 13,128 23,905	16-1	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	8,767 356 1,073 2,419 820 431 2,631 477 560	4,261 230 448 1,072 596 211 1,086 300 318	13,028 586 1,521 3,491 1,416 642 3,717 777 878	14.8
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan	13,097 2,106 1,712 2,136 939 2,380	6,089 1,008 880 944 567 1,046	19,186 3,114 2,592 3,080 1,506 3,426	13.8	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	29,742 18,280 2,673 2,950 5,839	12,545 7,682 1,193 1,159 2,511	42,287 25,962 3,866 4,109 8,350	11:7
Wrexham Maelor Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	3,824 12,032 1,617 2,031 1,062 2,515 2,880 1,927	1,644 5,399 735 949 556 1,075 1,193 891	5,468 17,431 2,353 2,980 1,618 3,590 4,073 2,818	15.7	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milingavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	125,664 2,295 692 51,962 2,970 1,972 2,686 3,224 7,398	48,427 1,378 408 17,057 962 966 1,356 964 3,051	174,091 3,668 1,100 69,019 3,932 2,938 4,042 4,188 10,449	17-0
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen Gwynedd	16,490 3,412 2,328 1,780 5,755 3,215	6,476 1,040 848 1,041 2,166 1,381 4,208	22,966 4,452 3,176 2,821 7,921 4,596	13.7	Dumbarton East Kilbride East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell	3,394 2,731 849 5,117 6,366 3,693 4,533 5,973 7,410	1,866 1,581 641 2,064 2,110 1,406 1,941 2,399 2,870	5,260 4,312 1,490 7,181 8,476 5,099 6,474 8,372 10,280	
Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon—	1,605 2,463 1,025 1,031	820 972 510 552	2,425 3,435 1,535 1,583		Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside region Angus	9,637 2,762 15,129 2,825	4,069 1,343 7,365	13,706 4,105 22,494	13·3
Isle of Anglesey Mid-Glamorgan	2,900	1,354 6,884	4,254 27,860	15.6	City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	9,085 3,219	1,581 4,116 1,668	4,406 13,201 4,887	
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr	2,908 2,472	877 843	3,785 3,315		Orkney Islands	570	270	840	10.1
Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	4,603 3,217 4,347	1,641 983 1,352	6,244 4,200 5,699		Shetland Islands Western Isles	1,552	298 523	745 2,075	6·0 20·8
Powys	3,429 2,388	1,188	4,617	40.0	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	881 1,084 423	1,411 459 662 290	3,799 1,340 1,746 713	10.2	Antrim Ards Armagh	2,155 2,035 2,602	923 994 1,024	2,078 2,029 3,626	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	15,712 12,112 3,600	5,752 4,099 1,653	21,464 16,211 5,253	11:4	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	2,342 1,381 1,124 22,510 1,305	1,032 360 657 7418 706	3,374 1,741 1,781 29,928	
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	14,457 2,078 1,863 2,487 8,029	5,060 599 777 965 2,719	19,517 2,677 2,640 3,452 10,748	14.4	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	1,305 1,938 2,876 1,944 4,029 7,529 2,131	706 981 1,000 673 1,678 1,839 973	2,011 2,010 3,876 2,617 5,707 9368 3,104	
Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	2,109 380 692 760 277	1,123 226 358 388 151	3,232 606 1,050 1,148 428	8-3	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	2,816 3,226 1,467 1,964 3,980 2,094	972 997 606 587 1,725 784	3,788 4,223 2,073 2,551 5,705 2,878	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	11,090 2,119 6,072 2,899	5,203 827 2,905 1,471	16,293 2,946 8,977 4,370	15:3	Newry & Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	1,132 5,451 3,120 1,838 2,570 3,027	288 1,868 1,464 1,205 938 706	1,420 7,319 4,584 3,043 3,508 3,733	

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in table 2-4. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets.

**Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 12, 1987 Female All Female All Epsom and Ewell Esher Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne Woking 944 651 908 688 913 796 704 936 1,076 1,445 1,007 1,318 1,074 1,502 1,277 1,045 1,554 1,596 SOUTH EAST 501 356 410 386 589 481 341 618 520 Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire 4,067 1,210 2,259 2,399 1,702 1,538 963 1,123 1,085 1,025 Berkshire
East Berkshire
Newbury
Reading East
Reading West
Slough
Windsor and Maidenhead
Wokingham 1,401 974 1,887 1,581 2,392 1,117 781 West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex 2,307 1,787 1,712 1,322 1,330 1,588 1,972 1,464 1,117 1,076 786 791 1,001 1,281 843 670 636 536 539 587 691 Shoreham Worthing Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe 1,021 767 1,125 691 3,095 1,309 1,725 1,206 1,802 1,089 4,743 1,978 Greater London
Barking
Battersea
Beckenham
Bethnal Green and Stepney
Bexleyheath
Bow and Poplar
Brent East
Brent North
Brent South
Bagenham
Dulwich
Ealing North
Ealing North
Ealing North
Ealing North
Ealing Southall
Edmonton
Etham
Enfield North
Enfield Southgate
Erith and Crayford
Feltham and Heston
Finchley
Fulham
Greenwich
Hackney North and Stoke Newington
Hackney South and Shoreditch
Hammersmith
Hampstead and Highgate
Harrow West
Hayes and Harlington
Hendon North
Hendon North
Hendon South
Holborn and St Pancras
Hornchurch
Hornsey and Wood Green
Ilford North
Ilford South
Islington North
Islington 2,160 3,1603 1,603 1,603 1,603 1,151 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 787
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Bexhill and Battle
Brighton Kemptown
Brighton Pavilion
Eastbourne 1,411 3,956 3,983 2,619 3,746 3,363 1,930 1,272 900 2,751 2,658 1,731 2,592 2,211 1,161 751 511 1,205 1,325 888 1,153 1,152 769 521 Eastbourne
Hastings and Rye
Hove
Lewes
Wealden Essex
Basildon
Billericay
Braintree
Brentwood and Ongar
Castle Point
Chelmsford 4,551 2,582 2,153 1,580 2,458 2,327 2,146 2,879 3,805 3,094 1,953 1,522 3,025 2,537 4,479 3,073 1,583 1,262 1,083 1,582 1,417 1,334 1,815 2,591 1,927 1,184 909 1,184 909 1,689 3,106 Epping Forest Harlow Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Thurrock Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire 1,148 1,286 1,094 2,040 1,589 1,853 1,299 970 5,525 4,369 1,771 4,039 3,407 1,024 914 656 715 1,166 1,024 1,227 1,180 609 1,197 1,879 907 1,550 1,253 532 2,062 1,942 1,809 3,206 2,613 3,080 4,035 1,908 1,567 3,722 6,248 2,678 4,660 1,556 East Hampshire
Eastleigh
Fareham
Gosport
Havant
New Forest
North West Hampshire
Portsmouth North
Portsmouth South
Romsey and Waterside
Southampton Itchen
Southampton Test
Winchester Hertfordshire
Broxbourne
Hertford and Stortford 1,432 884 1,256 1,461 1,106 1,161 1,699 1,527 1,252 1,446 2,229 1,483 1,966 2,350 1,672 1,791 2,747 2,363 1,997 2,335 797 599 710 889 566 630 1,048 836 745 889 Hertsmere North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Orpington Peckham 4,022 2,371 6,393 Kent
Ashford
Canterbury
Dartford
Dover
Faversham
Folkestone and Hythe
Gillingham
Gravesham
Maidstone
Medway Putney
Ravensbourne
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes
Romford 2,679 3,199 2,546 3,457 4,217 3,714 3,376 3,753 2,298 3,361 3,198 4,599 1,607 3,739 1,921 1,521 Romford
Ruislip-Northwood
Southwark and Bermondsey
Streatham
Surbiton
Sutton and Cheam
The City of London
and Westminster South
Tooting
Tottenham
Twickenham
Upminster
Ubridge
Vauxhall
Walthamstow 3,091 3,119 6,089 1,156 1,507 1,298 6,550 2,327 1,104 4,835 1,398 3,611 1,119 1,377 2,360 593 681 661 2,412 969 570 2,140 639 1,612 4,210 4,496 8,449 1,749 2,188 1,959 8,962 3,296 1,674 6,975 2,037 5,223 Medway Mid Kent North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North Wimbledon Oxfordshire
Banbury
Henley
Oxford East
Oxford West and Abingdon
Wantage
Witney 2,147 1,111 2,897 1,900 1,197 1,515 1,288 717 2,006 1,279 777 901 **EAST ANGLIA** Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon 2,521 2,456 3,197 6,008 Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey

Inemployment in Par	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	740 1,062	579 804	1,319 1,866	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,063 1,585 3,148 2,972	1,224 1,173 1,277 1,408	3,287 2,758 4,425 4,380 3,748
lorfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	4,113 1,431 1,730 2,345 2,057 3,500 1,348 1,788	1,948 910 936 1,213 975 1,449 933 1,131	6,061 2,341 2,666 3,558 3,032 4,949 2,281 2,919	Stoke-on-Trent South Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Strattord-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	2,485 2,786 2,672 1,942 1,482 2,188	1,263 1,552 1,431 1,371 1,024 1,296	4,338 4,103 3,313 2,506 3,484
suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,235 1,411 2,159 1,359 1,231 3,365	992 891 1,038 1,006 790 1,658	2,227 2,302 3,197 2,365 2,021 5,023	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	2,285 3,278 4,916 3,456 4,790 6,116 5,145 4,877 6,918	1,115 1,390 1,925 1,416 1,802 2,365 1,956 1,970 2,162	3,400 4,668 6,841 4,872 6,592 8,481 7,101 6,847 9,080
Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	1,904 2,721 2,575 4,079 3,800 1,957 1,430 1,269 2,341 1,248	972 1,239 1,133 1,576 1,697 1,081 1,198 1,905 1,330 956	2,876 3,960 3,708 5,655 5,497 3,038 2,628 2,174 3,671 2,204	Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley East Dudley Heast Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	6,127 3,010 3,812 5,058 2,866 4,053 2,539 4,654 3,378 2,633 4,125 1,685 1,685 1,782	1,850 1,331 1,558 2,035 1,354 1,562 1,288 1,891 1,670 1,326 1,938 1,201 1,167 1,558	7,977 4,341 5,370 7,093 4,220 5,615 3,827 6,545 5,048 3,959 6,063 2,886 2,984 6,340 5,886
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	3,638 3,101 2,180 3,527 2,768	1,599 2,006 1,337 1,819 1,555	5,237 5,107 3,517 5,346 4,323	Walsall South Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	4,333 3,820 3,242 3,474 4,133 5,281 4,329 3,712	1,553 1,606 1,312 1,403 1,545 1,795 1,495 1,776	5,426 4,554 4,877 5,678 7,076 5,824 5,488
Devon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torridge and West Devon	2,717 1,755 2,213 3,083 3,686 2,076 2,218 2,011 1,388 3,370 2,223	1,270 1,053 1,329 1,476 1,720 1,258 1,388 1,218 889 1,852 1,290	3,987 2,808 3,542 4,559 5,406 3,334 3,606 3,229 2,277 5,222 3,513	EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire	2,361 3,664 3,751 3,269 5,112 2,843 1,889 3,233	994 1,293 1,520 1,335 1,805 1,293 1,281 1,521	3,355 4,957 5,271 4,604 6,917 4,136 3,170 4,754
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	2,843 2,178 1,130 997 1,926 2,102 1,001	1,259 973 602 736 1,046 1,304 644	4,102 3,151 1,732 1,733 2,972 3,406 1,645	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East	2,370 1,466 1,200 1,637 1,000 2,888 4,084	1,136 851 876 996 772 1,402 1,552	3,506 2,317 2,076 2,633 1,772 4,290 5,636
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,222 1,267 2,558 1,574 2,103	1,083 840 1,198 1,156 1,260	3,305 2,107 3,756 2,730 3,363	Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey	3,974 1,672 2,312 1,288	1,413 992 986 1,020	5,387 2,664 3,298 2,308 5,417 3,281
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,150 1,198 1,873 1,491 1,408	1,315 962 1,049 1,016 984	3,465 2,160 2,922 2,507 2,392	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire	2,099 2,205 1,886 4,104 1,341	1,182 1,363 1,010 1,801 1,020	3,568 2,896 5,905 2,361
Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	1,432 1,520 1,351 3,038 1,608	1,024 1,129 963 1,655 1,218	2,456 2,649 2,314 4,693 2,826	Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	2,124 996 1,376 2,312 1,957 1,740	892 1,152 1,082	3,386 1,914 2,268 3,464 3,039 2,731
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	2,133 2,007 1,584 2,723 1,647 2,471 2,277	1,253 1,251 877 1,673 989 1,154	3,386 3,258 2,461 4,396 2,646 3,625 3,752	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,395 3,545 2,054 2,114 3,608 2,464 6,138 4,642 4,053 1,958 3,292	1,503 1,023 1,121 1,279 1,308 2,100 1,481 1,388 1,035	4,471 5,048 3,077 3,235 4,887 3,772 8,238 6,123 5,441 2,993 4,447
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,773 2,035 2,130 5,264	1,092 1,251 1,200	2,865 3,286 3,330 7,454	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry	1,790 2,309	1.453	2,868 3,762
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,523 2,751 2,105 2,221 3,086 2,717	1,496 1,343 1,084 1,572	3,779 4,247 3,448 3,305 4,658 4,266	Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull Worth Kingston-upon-Hull West	2,699 3,643 3,832 4,763 4,805 5,624 4,698	1,654 1,496 1,673 1,442 1,917	4,236 5,297 5,328 6,436 6,247 7,541 6,551

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	AII
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby	1,546 1,859 1,489 3,117 1,737	884 1,333 979 1,557 1,214	2,430 3,192 2,468 4,674 2,951	Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley Merseyside	2,578 5,674 4,293 3,387	1,129 2,058 1,764 1,516	3,707 7,732 6,057 4,903
Skipton and Ripon York South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone	1,213 3,342 3,995 3,645 3,633	865 1,533 1,261 1,229 1,405	2,078 4,875 5,256 4,874 5,038	Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Mill	7,057 3,058 6,191 5,889 5,645 5,089 4,844	2,235 1,554 1,965 2,213 2,137 1,772 1,944	9,292 4,612 8,156 8,102 7,782 6,861 6,788
Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	4,591 5,127 5,328 3,698 4,430 7,014 3,775 5,252 2,657 4,596 3,286 4,248	1,752 2,043 1,984 1,554 1,552 2,313 1,617 1,707 1,440 1,790 1,786 1,477	6;343 7;170 7;312 5;252 9;327 9;327 5;392 6;959 4,097 6;386 5;072 5;725	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	7,818 7,373 6,133 2,700 4,046 4,786 4,836 2,241 2,597	2,528 2,487 1,991 1,411 1,561 1,794 1,759 1,192 1,232	10,346 9,860 8,124 4,111 5,607 6,580 6,595 3,433 3,829
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	2,878	1,263	4,141	NORTH			
Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax	4,852 3,499 5,395 2,076 2,082 2,795 1,997 3,115	1,611 1,363 1,829 1,288 1,211 1,324 971 1,377	6,463 4,862 7,224 3,364 3,293 4,119 2,968 4,492	Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	5,899 4,889 6,902 5,686 5,626 4,511	1,801 1,759 2,106 1,742 1,890 1,801	7,700 6,648 9,008 7,428 7,516 6,312
Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West	3,627 3,104 2,148 4,884 4,678 2,739 2,273	1,244 1,467 1,074 1,747 1,548 1,269	4,871 4,571 3,222 6,631 6,226 4,008 3,386	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	2,404 2,239 2,125 1,549 1,229 2,321	1,520 1,124 1,059 1,137 786 1,198	3,924 3,363 3,184 2,686 2,015 3,519
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	3,341 2,587 2,133 3,941 1,512 1,759 3,155	1,495 1,069 1,069 1,435 989 1,004 1,282	4,836 3,656 3,202 5,376 2,501 2,763 4,437	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	3,915 2,885 3,555 3,979 4,079 3,575 3,082	1,613 1,215 1,504 1,331 1,538 1,312 1,131	5,528 4,100 5,059 5,310 5,617 4,887 4,213
NORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,377	1,034	3,411
Cheshire City of Chester	3,369	1,456	4,825	Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	3,253 1,209 3,773	1,224 773 1,141	4,477 1,982 4,914
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	1,274 2,530 2,471 3,545 4,621 1,552 1,874 3,639 3,664	985 1,327 1,242 1,603 1,903 994 1,099 1,501 1,392	2,259 3,857 3,713 5,148 6,524 2,546 2,973 5,140 5,056	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields	3,182 4,215 5,152 5,030 3,715 4,881 3,950 4,856	1,156 1,545 1,946 1,576 1,494 1,654 1,471 1,666	4,338 5,760 7,098 6,606 5,209 6,535 5,421 6,522
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde	4,621 3,579 3,685 2,972 2,195 1,504	1,581 1,377 1,657 1,269 1,350 815	6,202 4,956 5,342 4,241 3,545 2,319	Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	7,071 5,496 6,514 4,240 4,997	2,155 2,085 1,809 1,511 1,903	9,226 7,581 8,323 5,751 6,900
Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,988 1,967 2,767	993 893 1,314	2,981 2,860 4,081	WALES			
Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,094 4,447 898 2,177 2,041 4,093 2,177	1,096 1,443 657 1,213 1,170 1,742 1,051	3,190 5,890 1,555 3,390 3,211 5,835 3,228	Clywd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	2,269 3,307 2,154 2,755 2,612	1,067 1,539 1,076 1,238 1,169	3,336 4,846 3,230 3,993 3,781
Areater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Rolton South Fast	1,680 2,842 3,229 3,854	844 1,307 1,247 1,515	2,524 4,149 4,476 5,369	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,473 2,590 2,721 4,248	1,179 1,221 1,187 1,812	3,652 3,811 3,908 6,060
Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	2,762 2,227 2,298 1,227 2,530 3,221 3,280 1,723	1,428 1,179 1,221 838 1,065 1,491 1,381 998	4,190 3,406 3,519 2,065 3,595 4,712 4,661 2,721	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	3,293 2,328 1,780 2,839 3,239 3,011	996 848 984 1,195 1,201 1,252	4,289 3,176 2,764 4,034 4,440 4,263
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	3,019 3,638 1,828 3,422 7,658 4,292	1,480 1,694 1,108 1,729 2,323 1,601	4,499 5,332 2,936 5,151 9,981 5,893	Gwynedd Caernarfon Corwy Meirionnydd nant Conwy Ynys Mon	2,436 2,454 1,234 2,900	1,055 1,109 690 1,354	3,491 3,563 1,924 4,254
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale	4,849 4,520 4,321 3,571 2,384 3,780	1,672 1,925 1,372 1,465 1,094 1,560 1,664	6,521 6,445 5,693 5,036 3,478 5,340 7,174	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore	2,255 3,459 2,908 3,360 2,875	956 1,082 877 1,113 846	3,211 4,541 3,785 4,473 3,721

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
				Strathclyde region				
Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,304 1,084	749 662	2,053 1,746	Argyll and Bute Ayr Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Val	2,295 3,204 ey 4,553	1,373 1,371 1,534	3,668 4,575 6,087	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North	3,762 1,558	1,521 642	5,283 2,200	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,302 3,038 2,686	1,133 1,379 1,356	4,435 4,417 4,042	
Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	3,574 3,912 2,906	1,031 1,217 1,341	4,605 5,129 4,247	Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dumbarton	3,401 3,997 3,394	1,558 1,493 1,866	4,959 5,490 5,260	
West Glamorgan Aberavon	2,720	820	3,540	East Kilbride Eastwood Glasgow Cathcart	2,731 1,943 2,813	1,581 1,065 1,068	4,312 3,008 3,881	
Gower Neath	1,979 2,547 3,502	907 1,008 1,082	2,886 3,555 4,584	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Govan	5,353 4,230 4,255	1,802 1,219 1,324	7,155 5,449 5,579	
Swansea East Swansea West	3,709	1,243	4,952	Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock	3,683 5,520 5,213	1,744 1,870	5,427 7,390 6,777	
SCOTLAND Borders region				Glasgow Provan Glasgow Rutherglen	5,849 4,485	1,564 1,638 1,496	7,487 5,981	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauder	1,140 dale 969	614 509	1,754 1,478	Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,642 5,919 5,768	1,420 1,912 1,769	6,062 7,831 7,537	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk East	2,949 3,219	1,240 1,434	4,189 4,653	Hamilton Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East	4,051 3,693 3,877	1,651 1,406 1,539	5,702 5,099 5,416 4,532	
Falkirk West Stirling	2,559 2,363	1,270 1,259	3,829 3,622	Monklands West Motherwell North Motherwell South	3,144 4,044 3,366	1,388 1,627 1,243	5,671 4,609	
Dumfries and Galloway region Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,179 2,321	1,204 1,207	3,383 3,528	Paisley North Paisley South Renfrew West and Inverciyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden	3,519 3,396 2,226 2,074	1,452 1,411 1,123 1,052	4,971 4,807 3,349 3,126	
Fife region Central Fife Dunfermline East	3,491 3,086	1,657 1,406	5,148 4,492	Tayside region Angus East	2,370	1,391	3,761	
Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife	2,288 3,191 1,410	1,080 1,389 950	3,368 4,580 2,360	Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside Perth and Kinross	4,878 3,880 1,748 2,253	2,106 1,738 979 1,151	6,984 5,618 2,727 3,404	
Grampian region Aberdeen North	3,014 2,340	1,106 1,047	4,120 3,387	Orkney and Shetland islands	1,107	568	1,585	
Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon	2,156 1,552	1,128 1,072	3,284 2,624	Western Isles	1,552	523	2,075	
Kincardine and Deeside. Moray	1,591 2,105	883 1,513	2,474 3,618	NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East	3,283	1,399	4,682	
Highland region Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,633 3,819 3,315	766 1,953 1,542	2,399 5,772 4,857	Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry	6,321 4,036 9,220 4,286 6,536	1,399 2,161 1,848 2,171 1,888 2,200	8,482 5,884 11,391 6,174 8,736	
Lothian region East Lothian Edinburgh Central	2,673 3,523	1,193 1,614	3,866 5,137	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley	6,042 9,087 4,072	1,969 2,208 1,779	8,011 11,295 5,851	
Edinburgh East Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	3,110 4,745 2,200	1,162 1,670 1,030	4,272 6,415 3,230	Mid-Ulster Newry & Armagh North Antrim	6,381 6,307 4,855	2,119 2,155 1,680	8,500 8,462 6,535	
Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Linlithgow	2,892 1,480 3,206	1,257 734 1,345	4,149 2,214 4,551	North Down South Antrim South Down	2,744 3,761 4,329	1,598 1,811 1,926	4,342 5,572 6,255	
Livingston Mid Lothian	2,963 2,950	1,381 1,159	4,344 4,109	Strangford Upper Bann	2,625 4,701	1,367 2,119	3,992 6,826	

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMA 1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,053 917	757 654	46 45	141 123	214 207	162 156	130 121	253 200	36 59	92 89	218 207	2,345 2,124		2,345 2,124
987 Jan 8	1,333	793	95	263	378	272	304	490	213	236	425	4,009		4,009
Feb 12	745	529	43	120	193	123	99	209	44	85	161	1,822		1,822
Mar 12	676	477	42	105	179	115	107	215	49	82	196	1,766		1,766
Apr 9	1.061	619	101	233	383	244	263	388	149	190	890	3,902	<u> </u>	3,902
May 14	752	512	51	121	242	150	191	317	113	125	729	2,791		2,791
June 11	1,311	808	98	236	508	295	446	858	326	242	4,322	8,642		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

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	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	246 205	56 70	115 149	68	621 738	764 534	1,142 869	706 769	430 412	143	2,343 2,255	6,588 6,251	1,010 1,598	7,598 7,849
1987 Jan 8	293	93	279	132	791	587	1,100	845	373	231	2,807	7,438	1,489	8,927
Feb 12	513	117	175	179	1,264	1,033	1,573	958	800	299	2,394	9,188	1,792	10,980
Mar 12	404	64	155	114	930	349	1,274	797	1,461	291	1,996	7,771	1,494	9,265
Apr 9	326	73	115	50	734	910	984	1,446	536	147	2,039	7,287	1,338	8,625
May 14	164	82	161	55	585	524	901	1,374	259	108	1,934	6,065	1,205	7,270
June 11	173	122	31	53	720	427	649	366	734	107	1,541	4,801	1,107	5,908
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	57	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914
Oct 8	86	46	16	47	201	234	468	215	316	144	1,778	3,505	1,196	4,701
Nov 12	75	40	49	32	172	564	369	284	195	243	1,849	3,832	869	4,701

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

THOUSAND

7,174 7,116

5.9

-0.1

Sept 5.8

Sweden xx Switzer-

Oct

Nov

Per cent

Percentage rate: latest month

latest three months change on

previous three months

UNEMPLOYMENT **Selected countries**

Austra-

Austria*

Canada xx Den-

1,111

8.4

-0.4

Sept 8-5

7.9

-0.1

2,572

10.4

-0.2

Sept 10-6

2,252 2,243

7.9

N/C

France*

	Kingdom†	lia xx	Auothu	gium‡	Ouridad AX	mark*	Trance	(FR)*	arecce	Republic**	italy	oapan	lands*	Horway	Opum	Ollodoll A	land*	States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, Monthly	NATIONAL DEFINITION	ONS (1) NO	T SEASONAL	LY ADJUST	ED													7 4
1986 Nov Dec	3,217 3,229	583 656	165 202	431 445	1,173 1,180	213 216	2,673 2,689	2,068 2,218	111 139	237 250	3,180 3,277	1,590 1,610	692 705	33·2 36·0	2,867 2,902	95 98	22·1 24·0	7,872 7,461
1987 Jan Feb Mar	3,297 3,226 3,143	671 700 703	234 225 205	462 453 450	1,342 1,335 1,397	271 252 248	2,729 2,699 2,679	2,497 2,488 2,412	148 146 136	255 253 249	3,330 3,404 3,348	1,820 1,860 1,940	713 709 692	41·5 39·7 36·5	2,972 2,988 2,977	93 94 94	26·6 25·4 23·6	8,620 8,503 8,124
Apr May June	3,107 2,986 2,905	652 635 604	167 141 122	442 432 424	1,271 1,177 1,142	232 208 195	2,593 2,522 2,459	2,216 2,099 2,097	116 100 91	251 246 247	3,143 3,218 3,213	1,900 1,910 1,760	668 653 658	31·1 26·7 28·8	2,946 2,884 2,839	82 74 74	22·5 21·6 20·7	7,306 7,318 7,655
July Aug Sept	2,906 2,866 2,870	610 602 598	120 119 126	438 429 423	1,158 1,102 1,030	187 199 202	2,488 2,575 2,674	2,176 2,165 2,107	90 84 	249 249 242	3,219 3,262 3,326	1,590 1,660 1,660	692 694 687	29·0 	2,821 2,812 2,879	81 108 85	20·3 19·7	7,453 7,088 6,857
Oct Nov	2,751 2,686	585	147	423	1,000		2,697	2,093 2,133	:::	238 241			638 680			.76		6,845 6,802
Percentage rate: latest mor	nth 9·7	7-6	4-9	15-4	7.6	7-4	10.9	7.6	4.6	18-8	14-3	2.7	13.9	1.8	20.6	1.7	0.7	5-6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, Annual averages	, NATIONAL DEFINITION Excl. school	ONS (1) SEA	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED														
1983 1984 1985 1986	2,867 2,999 3,113 3,180	698 642 597 611	133 130 140 152	505 512 478 443	1,445 1,397 1,329 1,236	278 270 245 214	2,068 2,309 2,425 2,517	2,258 2,265 2,305 2,223	62 71 89 110	193 214 231 236	2,707 2,955 2,959 3,173	1,561 1,613 1,566 1,667	801 823 762 712	63·5 67·1 51·6 35·9	2,208 2,477 2,643 2,759	151 136 124 98	26·3 32·1 27·0 22·8	10,717 8,539 8,312 8,237
Monthly 1986 Oct Nov Dec	3,160 3,143 3,119	639 637 645	155 158 175	444 435 445	1,210 1,214 1,215	210 213 212	2,544 2,549 2,574	2,180 2,167 2,178		239 241 245	::	1,660 1,690 1,720	697 693 695	36·7 35·5 33·4	2,802 2,825 2,849	90 100 99		8,222 8,243 7,949
1987 Jan Feb Mar	3,114 3,066 3,040	638 632 651	176 168 179	444 437 440	1,255 1,252 1,254	216 213 217	2,613 2,655 2,676	2,193 2,189 2,225		245 246 246	2,724	1,790 1,770 1,740	691 691 693	35·0 35·0 34·3	2,869 2,889 2,897	80 95 95	::	8,023 7,967 7,854
Apr May June	3,018 2,952 2,925	641 634 619	163 162 161	440 438 442	1,211 1,188 1,175	218 219 217	2,659 2,661 2,645	2,226 2,219 2,240	::	250 250 250	2,783	1,800 1,940 1,800	689 684 682	31·5 31·6 32·3	2,900 2,912 2,920	90 92 87	::	7,500 7,546 7,260
July Aug Sept	2,876 2,829 2,773	645 630 596	154 158 e 160	441 434 430	1,190 1,151 1,130	217 215 216	2,638 2,649 2,597	2,251 2,248 2,254		250 249 247	2,945	1,660 1,700 1,670	686 681 681	30·5 	2,926 2,924	81 93 65	·	7,224 7,221 7,089

Germany Greece** Irish

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

428 e

15.6

-0.3

Sept 10-3

166

5.6

N/C

1985

635

8.2

-0.2

2,648

9.5

-0.6

(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.

OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)

(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.

1.9

-0.1

20.9

+0.1

May

20.1

77

1.8

-0.3

Sept 1-6

1985 0·9

2.7

-0.3

civil servants, professional people, and tarmers.

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.

683

682

14.0

N/C

Sept 9-2

245 19·1

-0.4

12.4

+0.4

1985

(10.5)(3)

N/C no change.

UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

Change since previous year††

Excluding school leavers

Male

AII

INFLOW:

Male and Female

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending

Apr 9 May 12 June 11

THOUSAND

Change since previous yeart†

+3·2 +4·8 -7·0 -7·4 -6·0

	Nov 13 Dec 11	415·2 356·6	12·3 8·7	402·9 347·9	+14.2	266·8 235·6	6·9 4·9	259·8 230·7	+12.1 -4.5	148·4 121·0	61·0 50·8	5·4 3·8	143·1 117·2	+2·1 -4·7
1987		368·7 398·8 342·1	13·3 11·6 8·5	355-4 387-2 333-7	-8·3 +11·8 -23·7	231·5 263·2 221·0	7·5 6·6 4·9	224·0 256·6 216·2	-6·0 +19·5 -19·1	137·1 135·7 121·1	56·1 56·5 53·8	5·8 5·0 3·6	131·4 130·6 117·5	-2·3 -7·7 -4·6
	Apr 9 May 12 June 11	357·1 320·8 315·5	7·0 21·9 10·2	350·1 298·9 305·3	-3⋅8 -38⋅2 -38⋅3	232·6 204·8 201·9	4·0 12·9 5·8	228-6 191-9 196-0	+3·6 -24·1 -22·2	124·5 116·0 113·7	56·8 49·9 48·0	3·0 9·1 4·4	121-6 107-0 109-3	-7·3 -14·1 -16·1
	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	429·1 384·4 456·6	10·7 8·0 55·5	418·4 376·4 401·1	-35·2 -14·8 -41·9	263·3 237·6 281·3	5·7 4·4 32·2	257·6 233·2 249·1	-16·7 -8·1 -17·7	165·8 146·8 175·2	55·2 56·9 54·0	5·0 3·5 23·2	160·8 143·2 152·0	-18·5 -6·7 -24·3
	Oct 8 Nov 12	420·2 375·3	25·6 10·8	394·6 364·5	-40·2 -38·5	264·9 241·1	14·2 6·1	250·6 235·0	-22·5 -24·8	155·4 134·2	53·9 52·0	11·4 4·8	144·0 129·4	-17·7 -13·7
UNITE		OUTFLO	W÷					Della B						
KING	nending	Maleand	Female			Male				Female	100		4	
		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††
	Nov 13 Dec 11	432·9 343·2	22·8 13·3	410·1 329·9	+16·2 -6·8	266·5 212·4	13·0 7·4	253·6 205·0	+9·1 -2·3	166·4 130·8	65·8 50·9	9·8 5·9	156·6 124·9	+7·3 -4·4
	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	294·9 460·8 431·4	8·1 14·5 11·5	286·9 446·3 419·9	+61·4 +44·1 +50·3	176·4 296·5 278·3	4·4 8·2 6·5	172·0 288·4 271·8	+37·1 +32·0 +35·8	118·5 164·2 153·1	53·9 70·8 64·9	3·7 6·3 5·0	114·9 157·9 148·1	+24·3 +12·0 +14·5
													105 4	101

School leavers:

Female

All

Excluding Change

school leavers

since previous year††

Married

60·5 56·4 67·1 68·4 61·9

272·2 265·2 270·1 323·1 263·3 148·9 148·9 174·2 208·1 158·5 6·8 5·5 7·4 17·8 10·6 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

'The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2·20. While table 2·20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total 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 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.

† 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.

279·0 270·7 277·6 340·9 273·8

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

INFLOW											OUTFLO	w								THOUSA
Great Britain Month ending	Age group			27.60																
MALE	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
1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	20·8 16·9	27·9 24·1	61·2 54·4	36·5 32·8	25·0 22·8	38-4 35-3	27·2 24·5	13·4 10·8	9·7 7·6	260·0 229·3	22·9 15·1	28·1 22·1	58·7 47·1	32·6 26·3	22·3 17·9	33·6 28·4	21·1 18·4	8·4 7·3	9·6 7·9	237-3 190-5
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	18·0 18·8 14·9 13·4 20·8 14·6	22·3 26·9 23·0 22·5 20·2 22·0	51·2 60·3 50·8 52·0 44·9 47·8	31·3 37·9 30·7 31·7 27·6 28·1	21·7 25·9 21·1 22·0 19·0 18·7	34·2 39·8 32·9 34·6 28·8 28·2	25·5 27·0 24·0 28·0 20·5 19·8	12·2 11·6 10·5 13·1 9·7 9·4	8·5 7·9 7·1 8·6 6·9 6·7	225·0 256·0 215·2 226·0 198·4 195·3	9·7 18·0 15·7 12·5 13·2 13·1	15·2 26·7 26·2 24·0 24·8 24·8	35·6 62·4 59·4 54·2 58·0 57·5	21·3 38·6 36·2 33·1 35·4 35·7	14·5 26·8 25·3 23·4 24·1 24·4	22·8 41·6 39·0 36·3 37·6 37·8	15·1 25·8 25·2 23·7 24·6 24·4	6·1 9·8 9·6 9·6 10·4 9·9	7·1 10·4 9·9 9·5 9·7 9·4	147·5 260·2 246·5 226·3 237·8 237·0
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	15·3 14·4 42·9 21·0 17·8	30·6 27·8 40·6 26·3 26·1	83·3 65·3 62·0 50·9 58·2	33·9 33·2 33·1 28·4 34·3	21·4 21·2 21·4 17·8 22·3	31·4 30·9 31·4 26·5 34·1	21·7 21·5 22·5 18·8 23·6	10·7 10·3 11·3 9·2 11·1	7·5 6·9 6·8 6·3 7·1	255·9 231·6 272·1 205·2 234·6	13·8 12·4 15·6 21·8 19·6	27·3 26·0 28·2 35·2 27·0	62·1 64·7 69·8 65·2 59·7	36·3 35·1 36·4 32·6 35·2	24·7 23·2 23·4 21·6 23·2	38·1 35·4 35·1 31·4 35·2	24·4 23·0 22·4 19·3 22·7	9·7 9·2 9·1 7·9 9·2	9·3 9·1 8·7 7·5 9·1	245-6 238-0 248-6 242-5 241-0
FEMALE 1986 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	21·7 15·6 12·5	26·6 20·0 16·9	45·3 38·9 31·4	24·8 23·0 19·1	13·5 12·5 10·5	18·4 17·9 14·8	11·8 11·9 9·8	4·3 4·1 3·3	Ξ	166-4 144-0 117-4	17·5 11·9	23·7 18·3	41·4 33·5	23·9 19·4	13·8 10·8	18·0 13·9	10-2 8-4	3·2 2·6	0·1 0·1	151·7 119·0
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	14·6 14·1 10·6 9·7 14·7 10·5	18·1 18·6 15·2 14·7 13·3 14·7	35·2 35·0 30·5 31·2 27·5 29·0	20·2 21·2 19·3 20·6 18·1 17·7	12·0 12·1 11·3 12·0 10·5 10·1	17·9 16·4 16·3 17·2 15·1 14·4	10·9 10·4 10·4 11·4 9·6 9·4	3·6 3·3 3·2 3·7 3·0 3·1		132·5 131·0 116·9 120·4 111·8 108·9	7·9 13·6 11·7 9·3 10·0 10·0	13·3 20·1 19·1 17·3 18·5 17·3	27·5 39·5 37·6 34·5 37·4 34·7	18·6 25·7 23·8 21·8 24·3 22·0	10·9 15·0 13·7 12·4 14·1 12·6	14·3 18·7 17·9 16·0 18·7 16·6	8·0 11·1 10·9 9·7 11·2 10·4	2·7 3·4 3·2 3·1 3·6 3·4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	103-4 147-2 138-0 124-2 137-9 127-0
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	11.8 10.7 31.2 16.5 13.7	23·6 20·2 33·3 20·3 18·3	58·9 44·4 39·1 31·8 35·3	21·2 21·4 20·4 17·0 20·3	12·0 12·2 11·9 9·3 11·1	17·7 18·6 17·2 13·2 16·3	10·4 11·1 10·7 8·6 11·1	3·5 3·6 4·0 2·9 3·8		159·1 142·1 167·8 119·6 129·9	10·4 9·6 11·4 16·0 14·6	19·7 19·3 21·4 28·0 21·5	37·5 42·1 49·9 43·6 39·2	22·9 21·8 24·1 21·0 22·5	12·8 12·0 14·5 12·0 12·8	16·1 15·6 21·1 16·7 17·7	9·9 9·6 12·2 9·6 10·9	3·3 3·2 3·6 2·9 3·4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	132-7 133-1 158-4 149-8 142-8
Changes on a year MALE 1986 Nov 13	earlier -2·3	-0.1	+3.4	+3-1	+1.6	+2.3	+1.7	+1.2	+0.7	+11-4	-1.8	-1.0	.0.5	.01	.00	.00		.00		
Dec 11	-2.4	-1.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-4.8	-2.7	-2.3	+3·5 -1·1	+3·1 +0·4	+2·3 +0·4	+3·3 +1·8	+1.7	+0·6 +0·4	-0.5	+11·8 -2·2
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	-1.8 -2.5 -2.5 -18.4 -2.1 -8.1	-0·7 +0·1 -2·2 -0·4 -2·6 -3·5	+1·1 +6·1 -2·2 +2·2 -3·7 -3·4	+0·6 +4·7 -2·8 +1·3 -2·4 -1·9	-0·3 +3·1 -2·4 +0·8 -1·9 -1·8	-1.0 +4.8 -3.7 +1.0 -3.7 -3.7	-2·2 +2·8 -0·9 +2·5 -3·2 -2·5	-0.6 +0.6 -1.0 -0.8 -1.9 -1.0	-1.7 -1.1 -1.6 -2.3 -2.0 -1.7	-6.5 +18.5 -19.2 -14.0 -23.5 -27.5	+1·0 -0·6 +0·1 -0·1 -4·1 -4·4	+1.7 +0.2 +0.7 -1.8 -2.4 -2.5	+6.5 +7.6 +6.9 -0.5 +1.5 +1.4	+4.6 +6.4 +5.1 +1.0 +2.1 +3.0	+2·9 +4·4 +4·2 +1·1 +1·6	+4.6 +7.7 +6.1 +1.7 +1.7 +2.4	+3·1 +4·2 +4·4 +1·9 +2·0 +2·2	+1.0 +1.6 +1.6 +0.9 +1.2 +1.1	+0.9 +0.3 +0.7 +0.2	+26·5 +31·9 +3·4 +2·9 +4·9
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	-8.6 -6.4 -19.0 -7.1 -3.0	-2·5 -0·6 -6·8 -8·1 -1·8	-4·4 +1·9 -0·6 -16·3 -3·0	-0·2 -0·5 +0·7 -8·7 -2·2	-0.9 -0.4 -0.4 -6.5 -2.7	-1.5 -1.9 -1.5 -10.5 -4.3	-1.6 -1.9 -1.9 -7.6 -3.6	-1·1 -1·0 -1·2 -4·2 -2·3	-2·2 -2·4 -2·4 -4·2 -2·6	-22·8 -12·2 -33·1 -73·0 -25·4	-6·3 -4·4 -10·9 -12·9 -3·3	-2·1 -0·5 -2·3 -13·3 -1·1	+2·8 +3·5 +1·0 -13·6 +1·0	+2·9 +3·4 +2·1 -5·2 +2·6	+2·0 +1·9 +0·7 -3·0 +0·9	+3·4 +3·0 +0·8 -5·3 +1·6	+2·4 +2·2 +1·2 -3·1 +1·6	+1·4 +1·2 +0·8 -0·7 +0·8	+0·3 +0·2 -0·7 -2·1 -0·5	+6·7 +10·3 -7·3 -59·2 +3·7
FEMALE 1986 Nov 13 Dec 11	-1·8 -1·6	-1·1 -1·5	+0·8 -1·0	+0·9 -0·7	+0·4 -0·3	+1·3 -0·1	+0·8 +0·1	+0·4 +0·2	 -0·2	-1·7 -4·8	-1·4 -2·0	-0·4 -2·1	+1·7 -1·7	+2·7 -0·1	+1.8	+2.9	+1·4 +0·6	+0.6	=	+9·2 -4·1
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11	-1.7 -2.6 -2.0 -14.0 -2.3 -6.6	-1·4 -1·9 -1·3 -1·9 -2·4 -3·7	-0.9 -1.2 -1.2 -1.7 -4.2 -4.2	-0·3 -1·4 -1·0 -0·6 -2·7 -2·5	-0·2 -0·6 -0·2 -0·6 -1·1 -1·2	-0.6 -0.5 +0.1 -0.6 -0.7 -1.6	-0·4 -0·1 -0·2 -0·5 -0·9	+0·1 +0·2 +0·1 -0·3 -0·5 -0·3		+3·3 -4·7 -5·5 -20·0 -14·5 -21·0	+0·9 -0·6 -0·3 -0·7 -2·8 -3·7	+1·4 -0·6 -0·5 -1·3 -0·9 -2·3	+4·6 +2·2 +2·7 -0·1 +0·8 -0·6	+4.6 +3.0 +3.0 +1.2 +2.3 +0.6	+2·6 +2·3 +2·1 +0·9 +1·6 +0·6	+3·4 +2·7 +2·6 +1·1 +2·1 +1·0	+1.8 +1.9 +2.2 +0.8 +1.8 +1.3	+0·8 +0·7 +0·6 +0·4 +0·7 +0·6		+20·2 +11·5 +2·4 +5·6 +2·5
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	-7·5 -4·0 -15·5 -5·2 -1·9	-3·3 -1·0 -9·1 -6·3 -1·7	-6.6 -0.4 -3.8 -13.5 -3.6	-2·6 -1·2 -3·0 -7·8 -2·7	-1·1 -1·0 -1·9 -4·2 -1·4	-1·4 -0·7 -1·8 -5·2 -1·6	-1·0 -0·6 -0·8 -3·2 -0·8	-0·3 -0·3 -0·7 -1·4 -0·3	Ξ	-23·8 -9·3 -36·6 -46·8 -14·1	-5·5 -3·8 -7·9 -10·1 -2·9	-1.8 -1.0 -2.9 -12.2 -2.2	-0·1 +0·9 -1·9 -11·5 -2·3	+1·7 +1·3 -0·5 -5·0 -1·4	+1·0 +0·7 -0·5 -3·3 -1·0	+1·3 +1·4 -0·3 -3·2 -0·3	+1·4 +1·0 +0·8 -1·3 +0·7	+0·7 +0·6 +0·3 -0·3 +0·2		-1.4 +1.0 -12.9 -46.9 -8.9

^{**} 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 outllows, 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.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES*

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
983		58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
984		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
985		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
986		39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	27,788	21,283	27,850	40,132	22,679	200,526	11,359	32,882	244,767
986	Q3	10,857	7,169	1,142	3,524	4,300	4,823	7,140	9,707	6,334	47,827	2,929	8,337	59,093
	Q4	7,330	5,201	2,003	3,688	8,149	5,327	5,447	12,059	6,552	50,555	2,573	7,337	60,465
1987		8,158 4,130 2,966	5,091 2,645 1,552	524 592 443	2,416 3,499 3,383	2,911 2,853 1,755	7,896 2,629 1,333	7,701 2,411 2,777	7,210 5,121 5,166	4,056 2,429 1,825	40,872 23,664 19,648	1,364 922 1,075	4,768 5,392 3,652	47,004 29,978 24,375
986	Nov	2,145	1,612	919	859	2,405	928	1,471	3,412	1,672	13,811	942	1,819	16,572
	Dec	2,715	1,935	421	607	2,087	2,589	1,791	3,986	1,459	15,655	1,060	2,553	19,268
987	Jan	2,222	1,814	190	593	832	2,860	1,842	1,655	927	11,121	333	1,695	13,149
	Feb	2,957	1,978	100	443	1,065	1,968	2,174	2,673	1,342	12,722	353	1,264	14,339
	Mar	2,979	1,299	234	1,380	1,014	3,068	3,685	2,882	1,787	17,029	678	1,809	19,516
	Apr	1,649	1,117	203	1,435	1,244	948	801	1,705	744	8,729	262	2,171	11,162
	May	1,839	1,191	242	806	997	883	933	1,682	911	8,293	219	2,052	10,564
	June	642	337	147	1,258	612	798	677	1,734	774	6,642	441	1,169	8,252
	July	1,185	789	141	1,171	742	473	1,024	2,344	912	7,992	227	1,011	9,230
	Aug	944	270	113	1,423	447	328	985	1,601	435	6,276	560	1,260	8,101
	Sept	837	493	189	789	566	532	768	1,221	478	5,380	288	1,376	7,044
	Oct†	1,408	850	154	849	401	293	494	1,385	525	5,709	239	1,153	7,101
	Nov†	854	708	154	165	489	481	234	950	270	3,597	255	322	4,174

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

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES*

GREAT BRITAIN	Division											
SIC 1980		or Group	1985	1986	Q3	Q4	1987 Q1	Q2	Q3	September	October†	November
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	372 372	440 440	93 93	131 131	55 55	55 55	200 200	0	0 0	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water inergy and water supply industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	28,301 99 1,301 0 660 30,361	16,368 2,621 1,460 33 595 21,077	4,010 1,227 375 0 252 5,864	3,790 407 500 33 138 4,868	10,278 35 170 97 72 10,652	340 17 269 48 112 786	462 111 103 77 0 753	209 48 21 26 0 304	91 6 5 27 0 129	138 0 4 27 0 169
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres xtraction of minerals and ores other		21,23 22 24 25 26	467 5,653 4,486 4,228 1,394	1,161 7,795 4,396 5,267 37	331 1,594 1,153 1,133 26	132 1,771 1,145 1,198	30 801 693 882 0	22 822 472 735 0	20 602 344 650 0	10 329 67 65 0	10 119 2 143 0	0 114 3 105 0
than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		16,228	18,656	4,237	4,246	2,406	2,051	1,616	471	274	222
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	2,523 10,922 22,210	3,773 7,020 28,934	1,043 1,252 6,728	1,528 1,431 6,900	1,062 1,440 3,319	64 936 4,065	172 981 2,301	82 335 876	37 604 1,064	0 234 248
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	2,064 20,711 9,448	2,031 16,410 13,015	314 3,603 1,911	244 3,887 3,991	201 3,890 1,423	439 3,425 1,202	240 2,041 445	30 526 163	32 1,270 123	32 423 222
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering		36 37	4,516 1,346	4,080 984	942 184	1,273 301	2,046 201	870 228	1,367 121	123 45	227 17	119 31
letal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		73,740	76,247	15,977	19,555	13,582	11,329	7,668	2,180	3,374	1,309
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing ther manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	16,438 4,849 6,904 3,776 6,130 9,570 47,667	13,621 6,385 6,124 2,654 9,354 5,186 43,324	3,409 1,798 1,810 569 3,184 1,254 12,024	2,859 1,553 1,317 212 2,441 952 9,334	3,430 973 840 838 980 736 7,797	2,162 909 1,044 206 879 1,282 6,482	2,635 1,017 577 201 1,381 691 6,502	758 291 119 9 249 254 1,680	435 230 70 77 95 125 1,032	263
Construction onstruction	5	50	17,885 17,885	20,086 20,086	4,936 4,936	6,185 6,185	3,123 3,123	2,000 2,000	1,743 1,743	621 621	593 593	
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles istribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	7,254 11,350 2,973 1,427 23,004	7,035 12,686 3,707 1,013 24,441	1,578 4,020 549 286 6,433	1,824 1,724 1,939 122 5,609	1,491 2,169 1,105 90 4,855	1,253 1,971 840 489 4,553	1,060 1,470 132 79 2,741	598 64	279 680 0 29 988	432
Transport Telecommunications ransport and communication	7	71-77 79	6,276 417 6,693	17,442 717 18,159	4,218 52 4,270	6,669 119 6,788	1,455 359 1,814	847 199 1,046	948 37 98 5	10	C	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	5,076	4,118	901	724	642	278	267	190	91	
anking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		5,076	4,118	901	724	642	278	267	190	91	
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. ther services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	7,388 4,080 2,483 13,951	9,175 6,499 2,545 18,219	2,506 1,532 320 4,358	1,354 1,382 289 3,025	969 652 457 2,078	691 448 259 1,398	1,188 641 71 1,90 0	176 44	107	2 2
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		167,996 137,635 48,724 234,977	159,304 138,277 64,937 244,767	38,102 32,238 15,962 59,093	38,003 33,135 16,146 60,465	34,437 23,785 9,389 47,004	20,648 19,862 7,275 29,978	16,539 15,786 5,893 24,375	4,331 3 1,788	4,680	2,77

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 November 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in October and 7,000 in November.

** Included in the South East.

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

UNITED	Unfilled va	cancies		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGDOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1982 1983 Annual 1984 averages 1985 1986	113·9 137·3 150·2 162·1 188·8			166·0 181·7 193·9 201·6 212·4		165·0 179·5 193·7 200·5 208·3		127·7 137·0 149·8 154·6 157·4	
1985 Nov 8	166·4	0·7	1·4	205·1	-0·9	203·8	-0.9	158·0	-1·1
Dec 6	164·0	-2·4	0·3	203·1	0·1	205·4	0.8	158·9	0·5
1986 Jan 3	164·3	0·3	-0.9	184·5	-7⋅3	185·3	-6·6	143·3	-5·1
Feb 7	168·9	4·6	-0.8	207·7	0⋅9	206·0	0·7	158·1	0·0
Mar 7	172·9	4·0	3.0	203·5	0⋅1	200·6	-1·6	154·3	1·5
Apr 4	173·9	1·0	3·2	206·9	7·5	206·5	7·1	155·6	4·1
May 2	171·7	-2·2	0·9	210·3	0·9	208·9	1·0	159·9	0·6
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	-1·9	2·9	222·4	0.0	224·0	2·8	165·6	1·7
987 Jan 9	212·0	1·4	0·8	218·9	-0·7	217·0	-0·3	161·2	-0·4
Feb 6	207·0	-5·0	-1·8	209·2	-5·4	213·9	-2·3	159·0	-1·8
Mar 6	214·2	7·2	1·2	232·0	3·2	227·9	1·3	168·0	0·8
Apr 3	217·7	3·5	1·9	230·2	3·8	225·0	2·7	162·4	0·4
May 8	230·5	12·8	7·8	213·3	1·4	202·3	-3·9	147·6	-3·8
June 5	233·7	3·2	6·5	229·9	-0·7	223·5	-1·5	162·5	-1·8
July 3	235·2	1·5	5·8	220·0	-3·4	217·9	-2·4	154·3	-2·7
Aug 7	236·9	1·7	2·1	222·7	3·1	218·5	5·4	154·8	2·4
Sept 4	246·6	9·7	4·3	228·8	-0·4	215·9	-2·5	154·5	-2·7
Oct 2	261·4	14·8	8·7	235·9	5·3	224·2	2·1	158·0	1·2
Nov 6	268·2	6·8	10·4	237·5	4·9	230·9	4·1	159·7	1·6

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about ½ of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about ¼ of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

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

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1985 Nov 8 Dec 6	62·3 60·6	26·2 25·5	5·7 5·5	17·7 17·2	13·2 13·1	9·2 9·3	8·8 9·3	16·6 16·6	8·2 8·0	8·4 8·5	14·7 14·1	165·8 162·3	1·6 1·7	166·4 164·0
1986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7	60·5 63·1 63·9	25·2 26·2 27·1	5·6 5·6 5·6	16·8 17·7 18·2	13·2 13·5 13·8	9·5 9·7 9·7	9·3 9·2 9·3	16·7 17·6 17·1	8·1 8·5 8·6	8·5 8·3 8·7	14·2 14·7 15·6	162·6 167·2 171·2	1·8 2·0 2·0	164·4 169·2 173·2
Apr 4 May 2 June 6	64·6 64·0 67·8	27·0 27·3 28·0	5·6 5·4 6·0	18·2 17·1 18·7	13·6 14·0 15·0		9·6 10·4 11·3	17·2 17·4 18·9	8·6 8·9 9·2	8·3 8·7 9·3	15·7 16·0 16·9	171·2 170·3 183·3	2·1 2·0 2·0	173·3 172·3 185·2
July 4 Aug 8 Sept 5	71-6 75-0 76-3	29·9 32·0 32·5	6·4 6·5 6·6	18·7 18·5 18·5	16.9	10-9	11·6 12·3 12·5	19·6 20·1 20·0	9·8 10·6 10·8	9·7 10·1 10·5	17·4 17·3 17·0	191·4 198·4 200·3	2·0 2·1 2·0	193·4 200·5 202·4
Oct 3 Nov 7 Dec 5	79·8 81·8 81·6	34·1 35·2 35·5	7·1 6·8 7·1	18·5 18·7 18·1	17.4	11.3	13·5 13·8 13·3	20·9 21·4 21·5	11·5 11·7 11·4	10·8 10·3 10·4	16·6 17·0 16·9	206·0 210·5 208·6	2·1 2·1 2·0	208·1 212·6 210·6
1987 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	81·9 79·6 81·7	36·1 35·4 35·5	6·8 6·9 7·3	18·1 18·0 18·6	18-1	10-9	13·7 14·1 14·8	21·8 21·2 22·0	11·4 11·1 10·0	10·4 10·6 10·1	17·2 17·3 17·6	210·1 205·2 212·6	2·1 2·1 2·0	212·1 207·3 214·6
Apr 3 May 8 June 5	82·7 87·1 87·5	35·3 35·7 35·8	7·4 7·9 7·9	19·3 21·5 20·4	20.6		14·9 15·9 15·6	22·7 24·5 24·6	11·5 11·7 12·1	9·7 10·5 11·8	17·2 18·1 18·2	215·1 229·2 232·0	2·1 2·0 2·0	217·1 231·2 234·0
July 3 Aug 7 Sept 4	89·5 89·9 93·9	36·9 36·3 38·5	8·0 8·1 8·3	19·4 19·4 19·9	21.5		15·1 15·7 16·3	25·2 25·4 25·8	12·3 12·3 12·4	11·0 11·2 11·5	18·3 18·7 19·6	233·2 234·9 244·5	2·0 2·0 2·1	235·2 236·9 246·6
Oct 2 Nov 6	101·6 108·3	41·9 44·0	8·9 9·1	21·1 20·4	24·6 25·2	13·3 12·9	17·1 17·1	26·7 26·3	12·9 12·9	12·4 12·1	20·7 21·4	259·2 265·7	2·2 2·5	261·4 268·2

© Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.

3.3 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobce 1983 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	52.9 62.5 65.6 75.6	(including C 22.9 27.5 28.2 32.4	5-3 5-8 6-3 6-8	y Programn 13·6 14·8 17·8 21·1	11.5 12.5 14.5 18.6	8·7 8·8 9·8 11·6	10·5 10·3 10·7 14·1	15·3 16·6 18·1 22·6	7·5 8·2 9·7 13·4	7·8 8·2 9·3 12·2	17·1 16·5 17·0 19·8	150·2 164·1 178·7 216·0	1·2 1·5 1·6 2·0	151-4 165-6 180-3 218-0
1986 Nov 7	89·5	39·7	7·6	21·5	22·0	13·2	17·5	25·5	16·3	13·0	20·1	246·2	2·0	248·2
Dec 5	81·3	36·0	7·1	18·4	20·4	11·2	15·1	23·1	14·4	12·3	18·2	221·6	1·7	223·3
1987 Jan 9	78·7	35·8	6·6	17·4	19·6	10·9	15·4	23·1	14·1	12·1	18·5	216·4	1·8	218·1
Feb 6	76·2	35·1	6·6	18·2	20·0	11·0	15·3	22·4	13·5	12·2	18·6	214·1	2·0	216·0
Mar 6	79·7	35·4	7·4	20·2	19·7	11·4	16·3	23·7	13·6	12·1	19·8	224·1	2·0	226·1
Apr 3	84·2	36·4	7-9	22·7	20·9	12·9	16·7	25·5	14·7	12·0	20·2	237·9	2·2	240·0
May 8	93·2	38·4	8-7	25·7	23·5	14·4	18·6	28·4	14·9	13·0	22·7	263·3	2·1	265·4
June 5	97·2	39·9	9-1	25·7	24·7	14·6	19·2	29·2	15·8	15·1	23·1	273·6	2·2	275·8
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
Community Program 1983 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	2·1 3·0 3·3 4·8	0·8 1·5 1·6 2·4	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·6	0·9 1·2 1·7 3·0	1·9 1·8 2·3 3·2	0·7 0·7 0·8 1·3	1·8 2·0 2·0 2·8	2·0 2·1 2·0 3·6	1.7 1.6 1.9 3.6	0·9 0·9 1·3 2·8	1·7 1·7 2·4 3·6	14·0 15·4 18·2 29·2	0·3 0·4 0·6	14·0 15·7 18·6 29·9
1986 Nov 7	5·3	2·9	0·7	3·2	3·6	1·4	3·2	3·8	4·3	3·1	3·0	31·7	0·4	32·2
Dec 5	4·8	2·6	0·7	2·8	3·7	1·3	2·6	3·1	3·8	2·8	3·2	28·6	0·4	29·0
1987 Jan 9	4·8	2·5	0·7	2·9	3·6	1·4	2·7	3·4	3·8	2·7	3·9	29·6	0·4	30·1
Feb 6	4·7	2·4	0·6	2·8	3·2	1·2	2·5	3·1	3·5	2·4	3·4	27·4	0·5	27·9
Mar 6	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·5	2·9	1·2	2·3	2·8	3·1	2·2	3·1	25·0	0·4	25·4
Apr 3	3·7	1·9	0·6	2·4	3·0	1·2	2·2	2·8	3·2	2·0	3·0	24·0	0·5	24-5
May 8	4·0	2·0	0·6	2·4	3·1	1·4	2·5	2·9	3·2	2·0	3·5	25·5	0·5	26-0
June 5	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·8	3·4	1·4	2·8	3·1	3·5	2·5	3·3	27·5	0·5	28-0
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
Total excluding Cor 1983 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	50.8 59.4 62.3 70.8	ogramme va 22·1 26·0 26·6 30·0	5·1 5·4 5·8 6·2	12·7 13·6 16·1 18·1	9·6 10·7 12·2 15·4	8·0 8·1 9·0 10·3	8·7 8·2 8·7 11·3	13·2 14·5 16·0 19·0	5·9 6·6 7·8 9·8	6·8 7·3 8·0 9·5	15·3 14·8 14·6 16·3	136·1 148·6 160·5 186·8	1·2 1·2 1·2 1·4	137·3 149·8 161·7 188·1
1986 Nov 7	84·2	36·8	6·8	18·4	18·3	11·8	14·3	21·7	12·0	9·9	17·1	214·5	1·6	216·0
Dec 5	76·5	33·4	6·4	15·6	16·7	9·9	12·5	20·0	10·7	9·5	15·0	192·9	1·3	194·3
1987 Jan 9	73·9	33·3	5·9	14·5	16·1	9·6	12·6	19·8	10·3	9·4	14·6	186·7	1·3	188·1
Feb 6	71·6	32·7	6·0	15·4	16·7	9·8	12·8	19·3	10·1	9·8	15·2	186·6	1·5	188·1
Mar 6	75·6	33·2	6·9	17·7	16·8	10·2	14·0	20·9	10·5	9·9	16·7	199·1	1·6	200·7
Apr 3	80·5	34·5	7·3	20·3	17·9	11·8	14·5	22·7	11.6	10·1	17·3	213·9	1·6	215·5
May 8	89·3	36·4	8·1	23·4	20·4	13·1	16·2	25·4	11.7	11·0	19·3	237·8	1·6	239·5
June 5	93·1	37·8	8·5	22·9	21·3	13·2	16·4	26·1	12.3	12·5	19·7	246·1	1·7	247·9
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
Vacancies at Caree 1983 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	7: Offices 3:6 4:3 6:0 7:6	1.9 2.1 3.2 4.4	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·4	0·5 0·6 0·7 0·7	0·7 0·9 1·2 1·2	0·5 0·5 0·6 0·7	0·5 0·6 0·6 0·6	0·5 0·5 0·7 0·8	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	7·2 8·5 10·8 12·8	0·3 0·5 0·7 0·6	7·4 9·0 11·5 13·4
1986 Nov 7	7·6	4·3	0·3	0·7	1·1	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·4	12·8	0·7	13·5
Dec 5	7·4	4·5	0·3	0·7	1·1	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	12·0	0·6	12·5
1987 Jan 9	6·8	4·1	0·3	0·7	1·2	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	11·4	0·5	11.9
Feb 6	7·8	5·0	0·2	0·8	1·3	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	13·2	0·6	13.8
Mar 6	7·8	4·6	0·3	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·3	0·3	0·3	13·2	0·7	13.9
Apr 3	9·1	5·3	0·3	1·1	1·1	0·8	0-8	0·9	0·4	0·4	0·3	15·2	0·6	15·9
May 8	10·8	6·2	0·5	1·3	1·3	1·0	1-0	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·5	18·2	0·7	19·0
June 5	14·4	9·0	0·5	1·2	1·9	1·0	1-1	1·2	0·6	0·4	0·4	22·6	0·9	23·5
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 Nov 6	14·2 13·8	8·2 8·1	0·7 0·6	1·2 1·0	1·8 1·9	1.1	0.9	1·2 1·0	0·4 0·3	0·3 0·3	0·4 0·4	22·1 21·1	1.0	23·1 22·0

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

‡ Included in South East.
† Vacancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.
††Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

Stoppages-industry

United Kingdom	12 mor	ths to Oct	1987	12 mon	ths to Oc	1986
	Stoppa	ges in prog	ress	Stoppag	ges in pro	gress
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing		-	404 000	-	70 000	115 000
Coal extraction	292	93,700	181,000	300	72,200	115,000
Coke, mineral oil						
and natural gas						_
lectricity, gas, other		000	F 000	10	2 200	7 000
energy and water	4	900	5,000	13	2,800	7,000
Metal processing	•	4 000	7 000		F 000	101 000
and manufacture	6	1,900	7,000	11	5,900	161,000
Mineral processing	•	0.000	17 000	00	6 400	27 000
and manufacture	9	2,200	17,000	20	6,400	27,000
Chemicals and man-	F	900	0.000	11	1,900	17,000
made fibres	5	900	2,000	1.1	1,900	17,000
Metal goods not	40	0.000	00.000	0.5	4 400	04.000
elsewhere specified	13	3,300	32,000	25	4,100	24,000
ngineering	84	41,900	212,000	92	22,200	210,000
Motor vehicles	75	58,200	88,000	70	57,200	113,000
Other transport				40		445.000
equipment	26	35,200	75,000	49	83,300	415,000
Food, drink and						
tobacco	26	6,900	31,000	29	7,800	43,000
Textiles	5	1,900	18,000	9	6,800	16,000
Footwear and clothing	21	8,400	41,000	13	2,100	18,000
Timber and wooden						
furniture	2	200	1,000	7	700	3,000
aper, printing and						
publishing	13	1,700	18,000	16	11,900	60,000
Other manufacturing						
industries	12	1,500	5,000		2,000	10,000
Construction	27	4,200	19,000	23	7,300	32,000
Distribution, hotels						
and catering, repairs	10	700	3,000	16	3,400	14,000
Transport services						
and communication	151	187,800	1,688,000	105	66,300	199,000
Supporting and						
miscellaneous						
transport services	25	3,300	15,000	26	1,900	7,000
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business						
services and leasing	5	1,700	4.000	8	1,500	3,000
Public administration.						
education and						
health services	109	440,300	998,000	164	266,500	653,000
Other services	17	3,400	39,000		2,900	8,000
All industries		0,.00	55,500		_,000	5,500
and services	930§	900,200	3,499,000	1,032§	637,200	2,155,000

§ Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Stoppages of work* 4.1

Stoppages: October 1987 United Kingdom Number of Workers stoppages involved Working days lost 59 19,300 62,000 Stoppages in progress of which, stoppages:
Beginning in month
Continuing from earlier months

46
13

† Includes 14,100 directly involved. ‡ Includes 2,100 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress								
	Octobe	er 1987	12 months to October 1987						
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved					
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	21	9,500	323	626,700					
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	1	200	26	34,900					
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	200	45	11,000					
Redundancy questions	6	3,200	64	55,700					
Trade union matters	6 2 7	100	23	4,700					
Working conditions and supervision	7	600	138	27,600					
Manning and work allocation	13	1,200	217	61,000					
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8	2,700	94	47,700					
All causes	59	17,700	930	869,200					

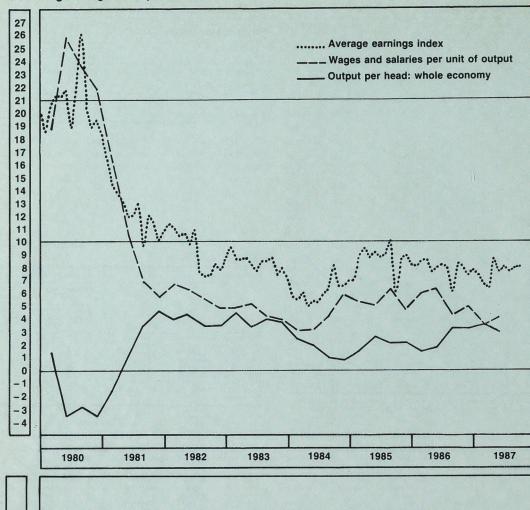
Stoppages of work*: summary

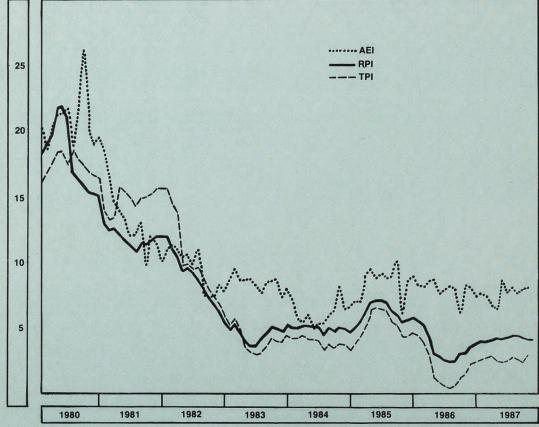
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United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of wo (Thou)	orkers	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)									
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)			
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666† 1,159 1,001 4,586 830† 1,512 2,101†	668† 1,166 1,041 4,608 834† 1,513 2,103†	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313 All industries and services (All classes)	78 97 201 128 166 237 374 Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697			
SIC 1980							Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)			
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074	2,101 [†] 573 [†] 1,436 643 538	2,103† 574† 1,464 791 720	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920	380 591 22,484 4,143 143	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895	61 32 66 31 38	41 68 334 50 33	1,675 295 666 197 190	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622			
1985 Oct Nov Dec	96 65 48	125 93 72	112 68 28	228 202 186	280 228 220	7 3 1	98 52 28	6 3 4	3 1 —	43 12 29	123 159 158			
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	75 83 69 112 78 97 82 77 90 128 89 73	96 116 91 128 99 116 100 92 102 148 107 91	41 42 40 57 40 45 18 26 57 41 88 43	183 188 66 62 49 64 22 28 67 48 98 50	217 248 184 145 288 170 67 67 154 167 117	6 16 21 12 5 10 4 11 19 16	44 60 88 68 225 102 32 38 110 74 28 23	3 3 2 5 7 1 3 3 —	2 3 3 14 1 — — 1 — 7 1	10 111 22 17 26 21 6 6 6 39 18 7	151 165 52 21 17 41 15 26 27 43 50			
1987 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct	97 102 99 107 72 73 62 45 46	109 123 115 126 86 91 81 58 63 59	168 43 209 126 87 51 35 12 11	171 145 215 151 125 172 72 78 18 14	886 928 251 326 220 342 187 37 47 62	9 24 20 28 13 7 39 	55 59 54 49 29 20 22 18 23 34	3 17 3 4 — 4 8 1 8	5 1 1 2 1 6 1 1	785 778 8 10 18 9 57 9	35 45 164 234 159 302 55 8 9			

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

EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy Percentage changes on a year earlier





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

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				nally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
				% chan	ge over s 12 months	s		% change over previous 12 months		s		% change over previous 12 month				% chang	ge over s 12 months
					under- lying†			under- lying†					under- lying†				under- lying†
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Annual average	111.4 125.8 137.6 9s149.2 158.3 171.7 185.3				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8 177·6 191·2				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5 176·2 190·8				113·0 127·8 138·9 151·1 160·7 171·4 184·6		JAN	1 1980 = 10
	Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 103/4 103/4	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12 ³ / ₄ 12 11 ³ / ₄	131·6 133·7 135·2	132·6 134·7 134·6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 121/4 12	133·0 133·9 135·6	134·6 134·7 136·2	10·2 10·5 10·7	
1	April May June	134·5 136·5 138·3	135·4 136·7 137·0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138·8	136·0 136·5 136·7	14·1 13·8 11·5	113/4 111/2 111/4	135-2 137-8 139-6	136·1 136·9 137·6	13·7 13·6 11·4	113/4 111/4 11	135·4 137·2 139·0	136·5 137·6 138·8	8·8 9·0 9·5	
1	July Aug Sept	140·7 138·8 138·7	139·5 138·6 138·9	10·9 7·5 7·3	9½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	139·2 137·6 137·9	137·8 138·4 139·3	11·0 9·1 9·3	11 9½ 9½	140·1 138·4 138·7	138·5 139·3 140·2	11·0 9·4 9·6	11 9½ 9½	142·9 140·7 139·9	141·6 139·7 139·1	11·1 6·6 6·3	
1	Oct Nov Dec	139·6 142·4 143·6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8	140·0 142·5 143·2	140-9 141-6 142-7	8·9 9·0 9·6	9 ¹ / ₄ 9 9	139·9 143·7 144·0	141·1 142·8 143·8	8·6 9·8 10·2	9½ 9¼ 9	140·9 143·4 145·2	141·2 143·8 143·1	6·9 8·0 7·0	
	Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8·8 9·6 8·6	8 8 7 ³ / ₄	142-9 143-7 145-1	144·0 144·8 145·0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂	143·5 144·1 145·9	144·6 145·2 145·3	9·0 7·8 7·9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂	144·8 149·3 148·6	146·4 150·1 149·1	8·8 11·4 9·5	
/	April May June	146·0 148·3 149·7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8·6 8·7 8·2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	146·7 149·2 150·2	148-1 148-2 147-8	8·9 8·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148·5 148·4 148·2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8	147·2 150·4 151·4	148·3 150·8 151·4	8·6 9·6 9·1	
1	July Aug Sept	151·7 150·4 150·5	150·3 150·2 150·7	7·7 8·4 8·5	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	151·2 149·9 150·9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8·6 9·0 9·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄	151·8 150·4 151·4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	8½ 8½ 9	153·9 152·8 151·8	152·3 151·8 151·5	7·6 8·7 8·9	
1	Oct Nov Dec	151·7 152·8 155·1	152·0 152·1 153·4	8·7 7·3 8·0	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6 156·6	9·6 9·9 9·7	9½ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾	154·1 155·7 155·9	155·4 154·7 155·8	10·1 8·3 8·3	91/4 91/4 91/4	152·1 153·1 157·3	152·2 153·6 155·1	7·8 6·8 8·4	
F	Jan Feb Mar	152·7 153·8 154·2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	155·9 157·5 159·3	157-0 158-7 159-2	9·0 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156·0 157·8 153·7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9	154·3 154·5 156·5	155·9 155·2 157·0	6·5 3·4 5·3	
1	April May June	154·7 155·7 157·5	155·8 156·0 156·0	6·0 5·0 5·3	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	158·0 160·6 163·8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7·7 7·6 9·0	9½ 9½ 9½	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	157·8 158·3 158·8	158·9 158·7 159·0	7·1 5·2 5·0	
1	July Aug Sept	159·6 159·2 159·9	158·2 159·0 160·2	5·3 5·9 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	164·6 162·8 164·5	162·9 163·7 166·1	8·8 8·6 9·0	9 8¾ 8¾	159·5 157·7 159·7	157·6 158·7 161·4	5·1 4·9 5·5	8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼	162·1 162·7 162·3	160·3 161·8 162·4	5·3 6·6 7·2	
١	Oct Nov Dec	164·2 162·8 165·3	164·5 162·0 163·5	8·2 6·5 6·6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	167·2 169·1 170·0	168·3 168·1 169·5	9·0 8·0 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	162·2 164·4 164·9	163·6 163·4 164·7	5·3 5·6 5·7	8 8 8	168·6 164·5 168·4	168·7 165·1 165·9	10·8 7·5 7·0	
	Jan Feb Mar	163·4 164·6 168·1	165-5 166-5 168-3	7·0 7·0 9·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	170·5 170·6 173·9	171·7 172·0 173·8	9·4 8·4 9·2	8½ 8½ 8¾	165·9 166·3 171·7	167·1 167·6 171·0	7·1 6·2 11·3	8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8½	165·0 166·3 168·2	166·7 166·9 168·6	6·9 7·5 7·4	7 7 7
٨	April May June	169·4 169·4 171·9	170-6 169-7 170-2	9·5 8·8 9·1	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	176·0 175·6 179·1	177·6 174·4 176·2	11·3 9·3 9·4	8 ³ / ₄ 9	174·3 174·2 178·1	175·5 173·2 175·6	13·6 12·0 12·5	8½ 8½ 8½	168·8 169·2 169·9	170·0 169·6 170·1	7·0 6·9 7·0	7 7 63/4
A	July Aug Sept	173·7 173·4 176·1	172·2 173·1 176·4	8·8 8·9 10·1	7½ 7½ 7¾ 7¾	180·2 177·0 179·8	178·3 178·1 181·5	9·5 8·8 9·3	9 9 9	179·9 176·6 179·8	177·8 177·8 181·7	12·8 12·0 12·6	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	172·0 173·9 175·8	170·1 173·1 176·0	6·1 7·0 8·4	6 ³ / ₄ 6 ³ / ₄ 6 ³ / ₄
· N	Oct Nov Dec	173·9 176·8 180·0	174·3 175·9 178·1	6·0 8·6 8·9	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	179·7 184·0 185·3	180·9 182·9 184·7	7·5 8·8 9·0	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	179·3 183·5 184·4	180·8 182·4 184·2	10·5 11·6 11·8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	172·4 174·8 180·1	172·4 175·6 177·4	2·2 6·4 6·9	6 ³ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₂ 6 ¹ / ₂
986 Ja	an eb Mar	176·9 177·9 182·4	179·1 180·0 182·6	8·2 8·1 8·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	184·1 184·5 187·0	185·5 186·0 186·9	8·0 8·1 7·5	8½ 8¼ 8	184·1 184·5 186·8	185·5 185·9 186·0	11·0 10·9 8·8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₄	175·0 176·5 182·7	176·7 177·0 183·0	6·0 6·1 8·5	6½ 6¾ 7
M	pril fay une	184·0 182·3 185·7	185·3 182·6 183·9	8·6 7·6 8·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	189·3 188·5 192·9	191·1 187·1 189·8	7·6 7·3 7·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	188·6 187·7 191·6	189·9 186·6 188·8	8·2 7·7 7·5	8½ 8¼ 8	184-4 181-8 184-5	185·7 182·2 184·8	9·2 7·4 8·6	7½ 7½ 7¼ 7¼
Α	uly lug lept	187·9 187·2 186·8	186·3 187·0 187·1	8·2 8·0 6·1	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	192·5 190·8 192·1	190·5 191·9 194·0	6·8 7·7 6·9	73/4 73/4 73/4	192·2 190·9 191·9	189·9 192·1 193·9	6·8 8·0 6·7	8 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	188-0 188-0 185-7	186·0 187·3 186·0	9·3 8·3 5·7	7¼ 7¼ 7¼
N	Oct lov Jec	188·3 191·2 193·4	188·7 190·2 191·3	8·3 8·1 7·4	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	193·9 198·4 200·6	195·2 197·1 200·0	7·9 7·8 8·3	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	193·6 197·8 199·7	195·2 196·6 199·6	8·0 7·8 8·4	7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	187·4 189·6 192·1	187·4 190·5 189·2	8·7 8·5 6·7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
	an eb Mar	190·4 191·2 194·5	192·8 193·4 194·8	7·6 7·4 6·7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	198·5 199·4 201·2	200·0 201·0 201·1	7·8 8·1 7·6	7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	198·4 199·1 200·7	199·9 200·6 199·8	7·8 7·9 7·4	7 ³ / ₄ 8 8	188·4 189·1 193·4	190·3 189·7 193·8	7·7 7·2 5·9	7½ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
M	pril lay une	196·0 R 198·1 200·0	197-4 R 198-5 R 198-1 R	6·5 R 8·7 7·7	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	202·5 203·8 208·2	204·4 202·4 204·8	7·0 8·2 7·9	8 8 8 ¹ / ₄	202·2 202·8 206·9	203·6 201·6 203·9	7·2 8·0 8·0	8 8 8 ¹ / ₄	195-0 R 198-8 R 198-4	196.4 R 199.2 R 198.7	5-8 R 9-3	73/4 73/4 71/2
A S	uly lug lept Oct	203·1 201·6 201·4 203·4	201·3 201·3 201·8 203·8	8·1 7·6 7·9 8·0	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	209·8 206·0 208·2	207·6 207·2 210·3	9·0 8·0 8·4	81/4 81/2 81/2	208·9 206·5 207·8	206·4 207·8 209·9	8·7 8·2 8·3	8½ 8½ 8¼ 8¼	202·6 201·7 199·8	200·4 200·9 200·1	7·5 7·7 7·3 7·6	71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series except for the services series, which is based on data up to December 1985. For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics p 630, Employment Gazette, December 1987. R Revised.

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREA BRIT	AIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemicals and manmade fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1		(01-02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5 169·6 184·4 194·6	106·1 118·6 131·1 134·7 67·7 135·3 166·8	104·4 119·8 135·8 147·8 162·5 178·6 195·6	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2 170·4 182·7 195·4	125·0 137·3 150·7 167·1 181·6 193·4	109·1 121·6 136·8 148·5 159·5 172·4 185·7	109·8 124·8 138·9 152·0 164·9 179·1 193·2	106·9 117·3 130·6 142·3 156·1 172·3 184·3	109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9 167·1 182·3 196·9	100·5 111·4 125·3 138·6 149·0 168·9 183·6	111·4 124·0 137·3 143·2 157·4 170·9 184·4	103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3 151·9 164·1 176·2	109·0 123·9 136·7 149·6 160·9 174·9 190·1	N 1980 = 10 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4 169·6 181·9
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
	Nov	182·9	159·3	185·5	188·4	177·1	176-6	195-3	180·1	186·3	175·6	173·3	171·6	182·6	174·5
	Dec	184·5	157·8	190·0	184·9	192·0	182-0	190-1	179·7	189·6	173·2	178·6	169·7	186·7	174·5
1986	Jan	179·5	172·0	185·1	185·4	188·3	176·3	183·4	177·7	189·5	172·5	179·7	169·7	185-0	177·2
	Feb	177·9	166·4	187·3	189·7	179·9	177·0	184·2	180·8	189·7	176·5	178·2	170·6	183-3	176·7
	Mar	179·4	170·1	188·2	189·3	184·5	178·8	186·2	182·5	192·7	185·9	181·1	173·8	183-0	179·5
	April	183·2	164·7	188·1	189·5	202·6	182·5	186·1	184·1	199·5	178·0	179·8	172·1	187·3	177·2
	May	186·0	159·6	199·7	191·1	185·9	183·3	189·4	182·3	193·6	182·2	178·6	175·8	188·7	180·0
	June	193·2	159·4	195·4	191·5	191·5	191·5	192·8	184·1	199·7	190·6	184·7	176·2	192·9	184·1
	July	197·3	160·7	194·8	204·7	205·6	186·6	192·3	187·1	196·9	184·4	182·1	176·9	189·9	183-5
	Aug	213·4	161·7	194·2	207·2	189·8	185·5	192·4	183·0	195·8	182·6	188·8	176·2	186·6	181-0
	Sept	218·0	168·8	197·3	198·1	189·7	190·5	193·1	183·9	196·6	183·2	183·9	177·4	191·1	182-8
	Oct	213·7	171·0	194·5	199·2	207·9	188·7	196·6	185·6	199·9	183·2	186·1	178·2	191·0	183·7
	Nov	198·0	172·6	219·3	199·6	190·9	191·0	211·6	189·0	202·2	189·7	194·9	184·7	199·9	189·0
	Dec	195·7	174·2	203·1	199·1	203·9	197·2	210·6	191·4	207·2	194·6	194·5	182·5	202·1	187·6
1987	Jan	188·9	174·6	203·7	207·8	205·4	190·2	198·4	189·1	204·0	189·8	193·2	181·1	201·5	188·5
	Feb	188·3	175·7	203·7	203·2	196·2	192·6	200·7	192·0	204·6	194·7	193·4	184·6	195·3	192·3
	Mar	189·5	178·5	205·3	202·3	196·9	195·5	198·9	193·4	208·6	196·6	201·7	185·5	195·9	194·8
	April	199·1	185·1	209·9	201·4	220·2	195·8	203·7	192·0	213·5	194·7	191·6	184·9	202·5	188·0
	May	196·7	172·7	220·2	203·0	205·8	196·5	205·8	193·6	210·9	198·3	191·6	187·1	205·8	193·7
	June	206·0	178·0	214·0	202·8	204·8	205·4	208·8	198·6	217·5	208·6	197·0	191·4	204·7	200·5
	July	210·2	177·0	223·1	211·9	234·4	205·0	212·9	200·7	216·7	201·8	196·3	192·1	205·1	201·8
	Aug	218·0	178·6	212·5	226·4	201·4	201·2	209·6	198·8	214·7	197·4	195·6	190·9	203·2	197·6
	Sept	229·0	177·9	209·3	216·1	208·2	206·2	205·2	199·4	216·6	199·8	197·9	193·7	207·0	199·0
	[Oct]		181-8	210-9	215.4	236-2	203.7	210-6	200.9	218-0	202.4	198-1	194-9	205-9	199-9

* 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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	facturing (21–22)	(23-24)	(25–26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on a	dult 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
Hours worked	130 21	104 00	20101	170 10						
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
Hourly earnings		N. 48. T								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	356-9	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	410.5	469-1	416-1	400.6	457-8	445.9	392.6	415-7	340-0
EMALE (full-time of	n adult rates)									
Weekly earnings										5
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 94·47
1986	113-84	112-92	130.58	125-38	117-27	140.86	127-86	115.19	123-21	94.47
Hours worked	00.5	00.4	00.0	00.7	38-1	38-5	37.7	38-3	39-1	38-1
1983 1984	38·5 38·8	38.4	38·2 38·5	38·7 38·5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38-8	38-4
1984	38.5	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
Hourly earnings	30.9	30.1	39.1	30.0	30.9	30.0	30.9	00 7	00 0	pence
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253-1	254-8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265-4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215-8
1985	289-2	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
LL (full-time on adu										
Weekly earnings										3
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
Hours worked	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.5	40.5	40.0	40.0	44.5	40 E	41.4
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41·5 41·7	43·5 43·5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40·5 41·0	41·1 40·3	41·4 42·0	41.9	43.3	41.5
1985 1986	41·8 41·8	44·5 44·2	41·9 42·2	42·8 42·1	40.7	40.3	41.6	42.0	43.3	41.0
Hourly earnings	41.0	44.5	42.5	42.1	40.1	40.1	41.0	72.0	40.5	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

† For more detailed results see article in March 1987 Employment Gazette.

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

												(not	seasona	lly adjusted)
Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAI	
(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 198 CLASS	30
107·6 121·4 134·1 145·2 155·6 168·4 180·8	105·9 115·2 126·9 139·9 150·2 161·0 172·3	110·4 128·2 142·8 156·6 170·1 184·8 198·6	107·6 121·1 134·0 144·0 157·1 169·7 183·0	111.5 125.8 137.6 148.0 156.7 169.5 182.9	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9 165·2 176·7	108·0 120·5 127·6 137·9 148·0 157·2 168·7	108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3 154·1 166·2 177·0	112·7 128·9 144·6 157·5 170·4 184·8 203·5	114·2 129·6 140·0 149·5 159·3 169·0 178·5	123·8 140·8 147·9 163·6 170·3 178·3 196·3	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4 182·3 196·7	111·4 125·8 137·6 149·2 158·3 171·7 185·3	JAN 19 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	80 = 100 Annual averages
169·0 171·6 177·1	166·5 165·8 159·4	188·6 192·5 190·8	171·6 175·7 176·1	172·6 176·4 178·4	164·9 167·7 175·0	159·9 159·6 171·0	166·3 177·5 171·3	183·3 185·5 210·0	172·2 173·1 173·7	180·0 177·3 183·6	185·5 186·4 191·8	173·9 176·8 180·0	N	ov ec
175·8 176·8 179·9	169·7 169·3 161·0	189·6 190·8 194·4	176·7 177.6 178.3	173·7 174·7 180·9	170·1 171·8 173·0	158·4 159·8 159·9	170·4 170·7 172·8	189·2 193·7 210·6	172·4 174·7 175·7	179·5 180·4 197·4	191·6 190·2 187·2	176·9 177·9 182·4	1986 Ja	an eb lar
180·1 177·8 181·8	167·1 165·7 167·0	196·4 197·8 202·6	180·3 180·2 186·5	179·8 178·7 185·3	179·5 174·3 176·5	163-6 169-4 170-1	174·2 177·2 175·8	193·3 202·4 201·2	174·9 175·3 182·2	203·6 189·5 194·7	189·4 194·5 195·1	184·0 182·3 185·7	A N Ji	pril lay une
180·9 179·3 182·3	171·4 190·3 185·4	199·8 197·0 201·5	186·4 181·3 183·5	186·5 179·3 185·4	176-8 176-3 178-1	167·7 174·2 170·7	178·9 179·6 178·5	207·7 202·0 198·3	180·0 177·0 178·2	206·1 211·1 199·8	201·8 193·4 199·8	187·9 187·2 186·8	Α	uly ug ept
182·5 183·9 188·7	172·3 179·0 169·8	202·8 204·8 205·9	184·3 189·3 192·1	185·7 190·9 193·6	177·5 179·8 187·1	171·1 172·9 186·8	178·5 182·2 184·9	203·0 222·6 217·7	185·3 182·0 183·8	199·4 197·5 196·1	203·2 205·7 208·0	188·3 191·2 193·4	N	ov ec
187·1 188·6 193·2	184·8 188·3 174·6	205·2 208·4 210·5	189·9 190·5 195·6	186·6 189·4 196·6	183·3 181·4 185·4	171·8 173·3 176·2	177·0 179·2 187·7	210·3 209·5 231·1	184·2 184·3 186·0	196·0 199·9 197·4	206·3 202·8 201·7	190·4 191·2 194·5	1987 Ja F N	an eb lar
186-5 192-1 193-6	175·9 184·2 188·0	211·0 213·4 217·3	191·2 198·0 199·7	194·4 192·9 199·4	192·8 187·8 189·9	182·8 182·4 179·8	191·9 R 190·9 R 191·2 R	217·6 221·5 235·4	185·5 186·6 188·4	197·2 217·7 206·9	205·8 208·2 206·2	196·0 R 198·1 200·0	A N Ji	pril lay une
195 ·3 191 ·4 193 ·2	184·8 189·7 190·9	215·6 215·3 219·8	201·1 196·2 198·1	200·2 196·0 199·4	189·2 189·9 192·0	176·8 181·0 180·8	195·2 189·4 189·9	221·7 219·0 222·8	195·7 191·2 193·9	222·1 226·9 211·1	215·1 207·8 213·8	203·1 201·6 201·4	Α	uly ug ept
194-1	206-5	218-6	199-2	200-8	189-3	183-8	194-9	228-2	195-4	214-2	213-0	203-4	[0	Oct]

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry† 5.4

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21–49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980
113-94 119-69 129-72 134-81	133·35 139·92 154·00 163·40	184·22 198·43 214·42 235·17	140-51 151-41 162-57 177-70	146·19 157·50 170·58 182·25	169·13 179·77 193·34 208·70	139·99 147·80 160·37 171·25	162·43 173·32	£ 148·63 159·30
42·0 41·8 42·0 41·7	43·0 42·9 - 44·1 43·6	42·1 42·5 42·4 42·1	43·1 43·3 43·4 43·4	42·5 42·8 43·0 42·7	40·8 40·7 41·1 41·3	43·6 43·3 44·0 44·0	46·5 46·7 	43·3 43·4
271·6 286·5 309·0 323·6	309·8 326·3 348·9 374·7	437·7 467·1 506·1 558·6	325·9 349·7 374·5 409·6	343·6 367·7 397·1 426·8	415·0 441·5 470·0 504·9	321·2 341·4 364·8 389·3	349·5 371·2 	pence 343·5 366·7
73·60 78·58 85·22 89·55	97·36 102·63 113·18 121·09	112-07 119-71 129-16 139-81	87·52 92·48 98·23 107·39	90·32 96·30 103·21 110·48	112·46 126·00 124·17 157·49	77-98 87-81 95-86 98-55	118·08 126·69	£ 91·26 97·34
37·1 37·0 37·1 36·8	38·4 38·4 38·7 38·4	38·6 38·8 38·5 38·7	38·6 38·6 38·6 38·5	38·1 38·1 38·1 38·1	36·1 37·5 36·9 39·4	39·2 38·8 38·3 37·8	40·8 41·5 	38·2 38·2
98·6 112·6 129·9 143·3	253·7 267·2 292·4 315·5	290·6 308·3 335·9 361·3	226·6 239·8 254·5 278·8	237·2 252·9 271·0 289·7	311·4 336·1 336·4 399·4	199·0 226·6 250·4 260·8	289·4 305·4 	pence 239·1 254·9
82·96 88·13 95·10 99·31	129·37 136·00 149·83 159·09	170·39 182·49 198·21 215·74	127·29 136·87 145·72 161·91	132·98 143·09 155·04 164·74	168-43 179-22 192-65 208-03	139·80 147·59 160·11 170·99	160·58 171·39 181·06 193·47	£ 138-74 148-69 160-39 171-02
38·2 38·1 38·2 37·9	42·5 42·4 43·6 43·1	41·4 41·7 41·6 41·4	42·0 42·1 42·2 42·3	41·5 41·7 41·8 41·6	40·7 40·7 41·1 41·3	43·6 43·3 43·9 44·0	46·2 46·5 46·4 47·0	42·4 42·5 42·8 42·7
217-2 231-4 249-2 262-4	304·2 320·7 343·8 369·4	411·4 437·2 476·2 521·0	303·1 324·9 345·7 382·9	320·5 343·0 370·6 396·1	413·9 440·5 468·9 503·6	320·9 341·0 364·4 388·8	347·3 368·7 390·0 411·3	pence 327·3 349·5 374·7 400·6

* Except sea transport.

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

MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£))	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
		excluding affected b	those whose				excluding affected b	those whose	
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
							1		
119⋅3 ∫ 134⋅8	124·7 138·1	43·5 43·8	286·0 315·1	279·8 307·9	118-4	121.9	44.2	275·3 302·0	269·1 294·7
142-8	147-4	43.7	336.7	329-2	140-3	143-6	43-9	326-5	319-0]
153-6 167-5 178-4	158·9 172·6 183·4	44·4 44·6 44·5 44·7	358·1 386·8 411·6 437·6	325·5 348·5 373·8 398·5 423·8	138·4 148·8 159·8 170·9 182·0	152·7 163·6 174·4 185·5	44·3 44·5 44·5 44·6	345·0 368·0 392·6 416·5	315·2 336·1 356·8 380·8 404·3
		20.0							419-7
180-1	181-4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178-9	38-2	462.5	462.3
193-2	194-6	39-1	491-6	491.0	193·7 190·6	194·9 191·8	38·4 38·4	503·4 494·8	502·9 494·2
211·7 230·7	213·5 232·0	39·3 39·3	537·8 582·0	537·1 580·7	207·3 223·5	209·0 225·0	38·5 38·6	537·4 574·7	536·4 573·2
254·4 271·9	255·7 273·7	39·3 39·4	641·0 684·1	640·0 684·0	243·4 263·9	244·9 265·9	38·6 38·7	627·3 679·9	625·8 679·3
131-3	137-1	42.0	323-5	320-8	136-5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331-2
148-8 147-9	152-6 151-8	42·2 42·3	357·0 354·2	354·0 351·4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365-6	364-6
158-6 156-4	163·3 161·2	42·2 42·2	378-1	380·0 375·0	163·8 161·1	164-7	41.4	399·1 392·6	398·0 391·2
171·2 187·2	176·8 192·6	42.8	444.3	438-6	187-9	192-4	41-9	452.5	421·4 449·9
202·3 217·0	207·8 222·3	42·9 43·0	479·1 511·0	474·0 506·5	203·4 219·4	207·5 224·0	41·8 41·9	488·9 527·3	486·6 526·2
79.9	82.9	39.6	209-5	207.1					188·2 202·7
86.7	90-3	39.7	227-3	224.9	85-6	87-9	39-3	224-3	222-0]
91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238-1	90-8	93.5	39.4	238-0	222·6 J 235·1
107-0	111.6	40.0	278-9	274-6	104-5	107.5	39.5	273.0	252·9 269·2 287·4
97-2	97.6	37.2	260-3	259.0					259·2 282·2
105-5	106-2	37-2	283-3	281.9	114-2	115-1	36-5	310-0	309-0]
115.8	117.2	37.4	310-8	308.7	123-0	124.3	36.5	334.3	311·9 5 333·1 357·6
135·8 147·7	136·7 149·1	37·4 37·5	363·2 391·6	361·2 389·4	144·3 155·4	145·7 157·2	36·7 36·8	390·6 418·0	388·8 415·9
78.1		38-4	211-6	210-6	89.3	91.4			241.2
J· 87·1	89.7	38·5 38·5	232-1	230-4	97.5	99-0	37.1	263-1	262.1
94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250-1	106-9 107-6	108·8 109·5	37·2 37·2	288·5 290·6	287·5 } 289·5
101.7	105.5	38-8	270.9	268-8	114.9	117-2	37.2	310.3	309·1 332·4
119·2 128·2	123·2 133·4	38·8 39·0	316·1 339·2	313·3 335·9	134·7 144·9	137·2 148·1	37·3 37·5	362·5 388·4	360·7 386·2
134-0	138-0	41·2 41·3	329-6	325.4					303·2 332·1
133·3 143·2	137·2 148·0	41.4	327·2 354·1	323·1 349·9	145-4	148-3	40.0	365-1	362-5
ver									
116·8 132·0	122·5 135·9	41·2 41·3	294·7 324·6	291·2 320·3	119.8	123-1	40.3	300.4	298-4
131·2 141·2	135·2 146·0	41·4 41·4	322·3 349·1	318·2 344·8	132-1	134.5	40.2	329·3 359·5	326·7 356·8
142-2	147.0	41.4	3F1 F	347.3	144 5	147.4	40.1	262.6	260.0
142-2 155-2	160.8	41.9	380-6	375-4	155-8	159-3	40-3	389.9	360·0 386·7
183·1 196·0	188-6	41.9	411·8 444·4 474·1	404·8 437·7 467·6	167·4 181·2 194·9	171·0 184·7 198·9	40·4 40·4 40·4	416·8 450·8 484·7	412·7 446·8 481·1
	Weekly earnings (£ including those whose pay was affected by absence 119-3 134-8 134-4 142-8 141-0 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 159-6 180-1 178-5 193-2 191-4 271-9 131-3 148-8 147-9 158-6 156-4 178-2 202-3 217-0 72-5 79-9 79-6 86-7 91-9 100-1 13-8 148-8 147-7 191-6 158-7 191-7 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-8 191-	Weekly earnings (£)	earnings (E) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Weekly earnings (£)	Neekly earnings (E)		New New Yearnings (C)		New Note Park Securing (c)

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 mean 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

		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	Index of production industries§	Who ecor	le lomy
Labourcosts	1975 1978 1981		249·36 365·12 603·34	156·95 222·46 357·43	217·22 324·00 595·10	166·76 249·14 405·57	P ::	ence per hou
	1984 1985	509·80 554·2		475·64 511·2	811·41 860·6	::		
Percentage shares of labour costs *								Per cen
Wages and salaries	1978 1981	84·3 82·1	76·2 73·3	86·8 85·0	78·2 75·8	83·9 81·6		
	1984 1985	84·0 84·7		86·0 86·6	77·7 78·6			
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978 1981	9·2 10·0	9·3 8·7	6·8 7·8	11·2 11·5	9·0 9·7		
	1984 1985	10·5 10·6		8·0 8·0	11·5 11·5		1	
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978 1981	8·5 9·0	6·7 7·0	9·1 9·9	6·9 7·0	8·4 8·9		
	1984 1985	7·4 6·7		7·7 7·2	5·5 5·1			
Private social welfare payments	1978 1981	4⋅8 5⋅2	9·4 10·1	2·3 2·8	12·2 13·1	5·1 5·6		
	1984 1985	5·3 5·3	:	4·1 4·1	12·1 12·2			
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries	1978 1981	2·3 3·7	7·7 9·6	1·9 2·3	2·6 4·1	2·6 3·9		
element) and other labour costs ‡	1984 1985	3·3 3·3	::	2·2 2·1	4·7 4·1		::	
		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con-	Whole economy	
SIC 1980						struction industries††		
Labour costs per unit of output §		% change						% change
1980 = 100		over a year earlier						over a year earlier

SIC 1980		Manufact	turing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100·0 110·5 112·6 111·5 113·2 117·0 121·6	22·8 10·5 2·0 -1·0 1·6 3·4 3·9	100-0 106-9 105-9 99-8 82-2 94-8 92-5	100·0 108·4 109·2 107·0 107·4 111·4 114·3	100·0 119·2 122·9 127·3 133·8 136·1 142·8	100·0 110·1 111·3 110·0 111·6 115·4 118·9	100·0 111·0 115·7 119·6 123·1 127·9 134·1	22·9 11·0 4·2 3·4 2·9 3·9 4·8
	1984 Q2 Q3 Q4							122·2 123·4 125·4	2·0 3·4 4·2
	1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4			: ::		::		125·4 126·4 129·1 130·0	3·7 3·4 4·6 3·7
	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4							131·8 133·6 134·2 135·9	5·1 5·7 4·0 4·5
	1987 Q1 Q2	::			·:			136·7 138·9	3·7 4·0
Wages and salaries per unit of ou	tput § 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	100·0 109·3 114·0 114·4 117·8 124·5 130·4	22·4 9·3 4·3 0·4 3·0 5·7 4·7	100-0 105-3 106-5 102-3 86-1 102-5	100·0 106·6 110·5 110·4 113·5 119·7	100·0 118·0 121·7 125·0 129·4 134·1	100·0 108·3 112·2 112·7 116·1 122·1	100·0 109·9 115·7 120·3 125·3 131·7 138·8	22·5 9·9 5·3 4·0 4·2 5·1 5·4
	1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	122·5 125·6 128·4	5·4 6·4 6·0					129·8 133·1 134·3	4·6 6·1 4·4
	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	131·6 130·1 129·8 130·0	7·7 6·1 3·1 1·1					136·9 138·2 138·9 140·8	6·2 6·5 4·4 4·8
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	131·5 131·1 130·9	0·5 0·8 1·5					141·7 143·9	3·5 4·1
³ months ending:	1987 July Aug Sept Oct	131·0 129·9 131·8 131·9	1·6 -0·1 1·2 2·2		: ::			: ::	
enumy.	1987 July Aug Sept Oct	130·8 130·8 130·9 131·2	1·2 0·9 0·9 1·1				: ::	::	

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

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

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

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

Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

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

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

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(

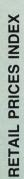
	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	64·2 73·4 84·9	82·9 87·6 92·1	79 85 92	78 83 91	73·2 80·7 89·9	68·1 76·9 86·9	84 89 94	53 65 79	62 71 83	59·1 68·6 81·9	81·9 86·8 93·0	87 92 96	82 89 91		78·5 85·3 91·9	90·0 93·1 95·1	res 1980 = 100 78 85 92
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	100·0 113·3 126·0 137·4 149·3 162·9 175·4	100·0 106·2 112·7 117·8 123·7 131·2 137·0	100 110 117 122 128 133 136	100 112 125 130 136 142 146	100·0 109·5 120·4 128·3 134·4 141·0 147·7	100·0 112·3 131·9 146·7 158·0 167·1 174·0	100 105 110 114 117 122 126	100 127 170 203 256 307 346	100 116 133 149 164 176 188	100·0 123·1 144·1 172·3 192·0 212·9 223·1	100·0 105·6 110·7 115·0 120·3 125·1 128·0	100 103 110 113 114 120 122	100 110 121 132 143 154 170 R	100·0 122·6 142·0 163·4 182·5 200·7 222·7	100·0 110·5 119·2 128·6 140·9 151·5 162·7	100·0 105·1 111·6 119·2	100 110 117 121 126 131 134
Quarterly averages 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	173-6 176-2 181-0	137-1 137-4 R 138-3 R	135 134 139	145 145 149	147·7 148·3 151·0	172·7 174·3 175·5	125 128 129	341 347 359	187 189 192	221·9 224·0 227·4	128·5 127·7 128·7	122 122 123	167 R 173 R 177 R	216·4 222·3 227·9	162-8 161-9 165-3	:	134 134 135
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	184·0 186·9	138-4 R 140-8	135 137	149 148 R	154·9 162·3	176·7 178·3 179·6	129 131	371	::	231.2	130·7 130·4 131·2	123 123	189 R 195	235.5	167·5 172·5		135 136 136
1987 Mar	184-4	140-6 R	135	149	- V. +				·	232-2	131-2	123			167-7		135
Apr May June	187-4 185-6 187-8	140-5 R 137-7 R 144-0	137	149 149 146 R		178·3 	131 	 ::		233·9 237·6	130·6 130·3 R 130·3 R	123 123 123	:: ::	,	171·5 173·1 172·8	:	136 136 136
July Aug Sept	190·4 190·0			148 148		179·6 			::-	: ::	128-2 R 131-8 133-5	123 123			172·7 171·6	: ::	136 136 138
Increases on a year	rearlier																
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	10 14 16	9 6 6	9 7 8	11 7 9	10 10 11	13 13 13	7 5 6	21 24 20	15 15 15	28 16 19	9 6 7	7 5 4	10 8 3		7 9 8	2 3 2	Per cent 9 8 9
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	18 13 11 9 9	8 6 5 5 6	9 10 11 4 5 4	10 12 12 12 4 5 4	11 9 10 7 5 5	15 12 17 11 8 7	6 5 5 3 4 3	27 27 33 19 26 20	21 16 15 12 10 7	22 24 17 20 11 11	7 6 5 4 4 4 2	4 3 7 3 1 5	10 10 10 9 11 8	20 15 15 12 10 11	9 11 8 8 10 8	5 5 6 7 8	9 9 7 4 4 4
Quarterly averages 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	7 7 8	5 5 3	3 2 1	3 3 3	5 4 5	5 4 4	2 4 4	12 14 11	7 7 6	5 4 4	2 2 2	1 1 2	9 12 12	8 15 10	7 7 8	::	2 2 2 2
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	8 8	2 3 	-1 1	3 2 R	8 10	3 3 3	4 5	10		5	2 2 3	2 1	18 17	5	4 6	::	1 2 1
Monthly 1987 Mar	8	5	-1	3		4				6	2	2 =		++	3		1
Apr May June	7 8 8	2 1 5	i	3 3 2		3	5			7 6	2 2 1	1 1			6 5 7		2 2 2 2
July Aug Sept	9 8			 3						::	2 2 3	1	::		6		1 2 3

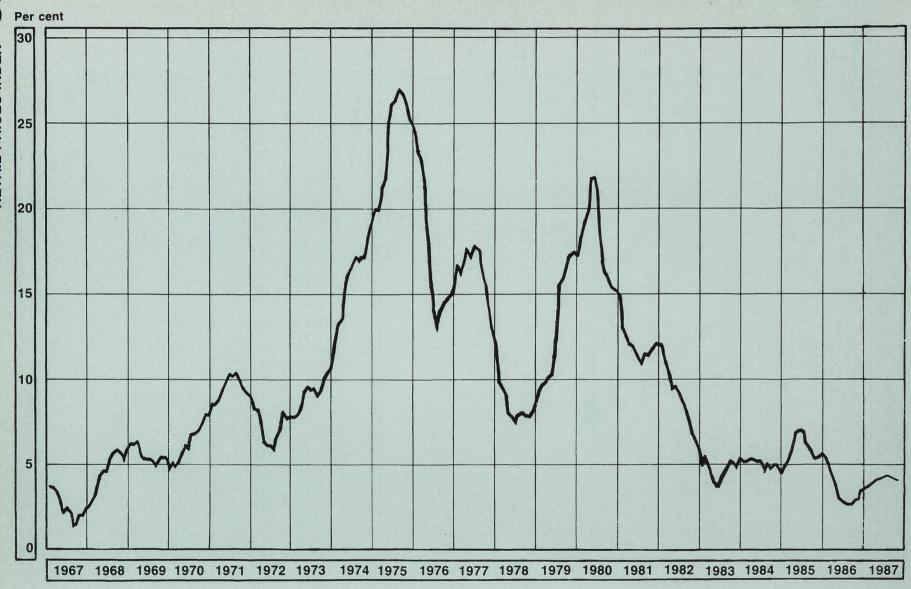
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

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

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





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

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1986 Nov Dec	391·7 393·0	0·8 0·3	1·5 1·9	3·5 3·7	394·3 395·3	0·9 0·3	1·8 2·1
1987 Jan	394.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	396-4	0.3	2.5
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100				Index Jan 13, 1987=100		
Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	100-4 100-6 101-8 101-9 101-9 101-8 102-1 102-4 102-9 103-4	0·4 0·2 1·2 0·1 0·0 -0·1 0·3 0·3 0·5	2-6 2-3 3-4 2-6 2-3 1-8 1-7 1-8 1-1	3·9 4·0 4·2 4·1 4·2 4·4 4·2 4·5 4·1	100.3 100.6 101.6 101.7 101.8 101.9 102.2 102.6 103.1 103.6	0·3 0·3 1·0 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·3 0·5	2·5 2·3 3·0 2·2 2·1 1·9 1·9 2·0 1·5

The overall level of the RPI in November was 0.5 per cent higher than in October. There were a number of price increases across a range of goods and services. In addition, part of the monthly increase resulted from the correction introduced to rectify an error in a computer program which affected the monthly index between February 1986 and October 1987 and which was announced on Friday, December 11. The effect of the correction on the all Items index was relatively small and some four-fifths of the ½ per cent monthly change is the result of higher prices. The component indices have similarly been corrected to eliminate the effect of the bias, the impact of which was not

Food: Prices of bread and potatoes were higher in November. There were seasonal increases in the prices of other fresh vegetables; the index for seasonal foods rose by a little over 2 per cent. The index for all foods increased by around ½ per cent.

Catering: The group index increased by a little more than ½ per cent. About four-fifths of this was due to the correction.

Alcoholic drink: Discounts on the prices of wines and spirits contributed to a fall of around ¼ per cent in the index for this group, despite a further rise in 'on sales' beer prices.

Tobacco: Some cigarette prices increased. The index for the group increased by a little over ½ per cent.

Housing: The index for the group increased by around ¾ per cent, less than a fifth of which was due to the correction.

due to the correction. Fuel and light: There were increases in coal and oil prices. The index for the group increased by a little more than ½ per cent. Household goods: There were some price increases throughout this group. The group index rose by a little less than 1 per cent, around three-quarters of which was due to the correction. Household services: Increased telephone charges were one of a number of factors which contributed to an increase of a little over ½ per cent in the index for this group. Less than one-lifth

of this was due to the correction.

Clothing and footwear: The index for this group increased by a little more than ½ per cent, about two-thirds of which was due to the correction.

Personal goods and services: The group index increased by around 1½ per cent, about

retsoins goods and services: The group index increased by around 1/4 per cent, about two-fifths of which was due to the correction.

Fares and other travel costs: Higher fares for buses contributed to an increase of around ½ per cent in the group index. About one-fifth of the increase was due to the correction.

Leisure goods: There was an increase of around ½ per cent in the group index. About four-fifths of the increase was due to the correction.

Leisure services: The group index rose by a little less than a ½ per cent.

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 10

	Index Jan 1987	Percen change (month	over		Index Jan 1987	Percent change (month	over
	=100	1	12		=100	1	12
Allitems	103-4	0.5	4-1	Tobacco	101-1	0.6	1.2
				Cigarettes Tobacco	101·4 99·4		1
Food and Catering Alcohol and tobacco	102·4 102·6	0·6 0·1	4·3 3·4				
Housing and household expenditure	103.7	0.6	3·4 4·1	Housing Rent	105.6	0.7	6.7
Personal expenditure	103-2	0.8	2.4	Mortgage interest payments	105·6 103·1		6
Travel and leisure	104-5	0.3	5.4	Rates	107.7		8
All items excluding seasonal food	103-6	0.5	4.2	Water and other charges	107-6		8
All items excluding food	103-8	0.5	4.3	Repairs and maintenance charges	103.0		3
Seasonal food	98.8	2.1	6.3	Do-it-yourself materials	104.2		3
Food excluding seasonal	102-1	0.3	3.1	Fuel and light	98-3	0.3	-1.7
All items excluding housing	103.0	0.4	3.7	Coal and solid fuels	100.2		1
Nationalised industries	101.9	0.4	2.2	Electricity Gas	100.0		-1
Consumer durables	102.9	0.7	1.9	Oil and other fuel	95·5 101·2		-4 7
Food	101-6	0.5	3.6		104-2	0.0	
Bread	104-2		6	Household goods Furniture	104.2	0.9	3·2 3
Cereals	102-6		3	Furnishings	105.1		3
Biscuits and cakes Beef	102·7 102·2		3	Electrical appliances	104-4		4
Lamb	97.7		4	Other household equipment	103-8		3
Home-killed lamb	97.0		8	Household consumables	105-2		5
Pork	101.5		2	Pet care	100-8		- 3
Bacon	101.7		2	Household services	103-8	0.6	4.9
Poultry	103-3		2	Postage	100-6		1
Other meat	100.5		2	Telephones telemessages, etc Domestic services	100·9 104·3		2
Fish Freshfish	102·8 100·7		5	Fees and subscriptions	106.4		
Butter	100.4		1	Clothing and footwear	102.9	0.6	1.5
Oil and fats	98.6		-2	Men's outerwear	103-8	0.0	2
Cheese	102.5		4	Women's outerwear	102.2		ő
Eggs	107-7		12	Children's outerwear	103-8		3
Milk fresh	104.1		8	Other clothing	103-2		2
Milk products Tea	105·0 100·6		5	Footwear	102-1		2
Coffee and other hot drinks	92.4		-8	Personal goods and services	103.9	1.3	4.4
Soft drinks	106.0		7	Personal articles	100-9		1
Sugar and preserves	106-3		7	Chemists goods Personal services	104-6		5
Sweets and chocolates	100-2		1		105.9		7
Potatoes	96.9		1	Motoring expenditure Purchase of motor vehicles	105·4 108·2	0.0	6.5
Unprocessed potatoes Vegetables	93·3 99·2		-2 12	Maintenance of motor vehicles	108-2		5
Other fresh vegetables	98.7		17	Petrol and oil	100-2		1
Fruit	99.3		1	Vehicles tax and insurance	108-3		10
Fresh fruit	98.6		-1	Fares and other travel costs	103-1	0.5	5.2
Other foods .	102.0		2	Railfares	101.1		6
Catering	105-3	0.6	6.5	Bus and coach fares	106.7		7
Restaurant meals	105.5		7	Other travel costs	101.8•		
Canteen meals	105.0		5	Leisure goods	103-1	0.5	3.6
Take-aways and snacks	105-1		7	Audio-visual equipment	96.9		-1
Alcoholic drink	103-3	-0.2	4.4	Records and tapes	103.9		4
Beer Beer on sales	104.0		5	Toys photographic and sport goods Books and newspapers	102.3		1
Beer off sales	104·3 102·4		5	Gardening products	108·4 102·1		9
Wines and spirits	102.4		3	Leisure services		0.4	
Wines and spirits on sales	103.6		4	Television licences and rentals	103·7 99·9	0.4	3.8
Wines and spirits off sales	101.4		4	Entertainment and other recreation	106.6		7

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

Average prices on November 10, 1987

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
	4 4 4 1	p	p			p	p
FOOD ITEMS Beef: home-killed				Flour Self-raising, per 1½kg	220	49	42- 53
Sirloin (without bone)	233	304	220-380	Gen-raising, per 172kg	220	43	42- 33
Silverside (without bone) *	329	216	198-248	Butter	202		
Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone)	341 239	122 154	99–159 120–193	Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g	297 256	52 51	48- 59 49- 54
Brisket (without bone)	239 298	161	130-184	Danish, per 250g	277	57	55- 62
Rump steak *	331 331	298	256-329				
Stewing steak	331	150	124–178	Margarine Soft 500g tub	237	32	25- 56
Lamb: home-killed				Low fat spread 250g	301	38	31- 44
Loin (with bone)	314	202	168-248				
Shoulder (with bone)	288	102	84-136	Lard, per 250g	326	15	13- 23
Leg (with bone)	295	174	155–203	Cheese			
Lamba Imported				Cheddar type	284	127	105-150
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone)	184	154	129-174				100 100
Shoulder (with bone)	180	87	78- 99	Eggs			
Leg (with bone)	150	145	134-165	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	252 212	110 99	84-126 78-110
and the second second					212	33	70-110
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off)	295	113	95-150	Milk		9 5	
Belly *	272	83	69- 96	Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed per pint	310 288	26 25	22- 27
Loin (with bone)	332	147	118-160	Skillined per pilit	200	25	21- 27
Fillet (without bone)	269	195	135–278	Tea			
Pagen				Loose, per 125g	273	40	32- 52
Bacon Collar *	141	113	98-140	Tea bags, per 250g	328	96	79–110
Gammon*	269	185	150-212	Coffee			
Back, vacuum packed	197	162	112-208	Pure, instant, per 100g	619	134	86-175
Back, not vacuum packed	181	157	135–178	Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	232	152	119–189
Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	321	58	47- 70	Sugar Granulated, per kg	324	51	49- 54
Sausages				Front constants			
Pork	354	83	68- 98	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Beef	269	78	60- 94	White	219	11	8- 15
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	196	47	44 50	Red	80	11	10- 14
Fork function fileat, 1202 can	190	47	41- 56	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	346	52	42- 60
Corned beef, 12oz can	218	86	69-105	Cabbage, greens	286	23	16- 35
				Cabbage, hearted	309	23	15- 32
Chicken: roasting	010	05	FO. 04	Cauliflower Brussels sprouts	296 208	46	31- 59
Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 4lb,	219	65	52- 84	Carrots	339	28 19	20- 38 14- 24
oven ready	278	83	69- 90	Onions	341	21	14- 29
				Mushrooms, per 1/4lb	334	31	25- 38
Fresh and smoked fish	054			Fresh fruit			
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	254 248	196 196	169-235 170-240	Apples, cooking	315	31	24- 36
Mackerel, whole	177	72	50- 98	Apples, dessert	341	32	25- 40
Kippers, with bone	265	106	82-125	Pears, dessert Oranges	333 306	36 31	25- 54
0				Bananas	343	49	12- 49 40- 52
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	206	160	142-179				
	. 200	,00	142-173	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint	683	95	76 00
Bread				Draught lager, per pint	683 695	85 95	76- 98 87-107
White, per 800g wrapped and	040	1_		Whisky, per nip	706	69	63- 77
sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	318 227	45 57	38- 56 53- 61	Gin, per nip	702	69	63- 76
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	276	37	34- 40	Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	3,129 439	145 537	133-155
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	156	38	36- 40	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	517	738	450-661 612-879
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	235	58	48- 63	4-star petrol, per litre	699	38	36- 39

Or Scottish equivalent.

General notes

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:

% change = -	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	×	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	
re origings =	Index for earlier month	(lan	1074-100)	-100

For example, take the index for November 1987 (103-4) and multiply it by the nuary index (394.5), then divide by the November 1986 index (391.7). Subtract

100 from the result which gives 4.1 as the percentage change in the index over the 12 months to July.

The index for November 1987, if translated to the old reference date (January 1974=100), would be 407.9.

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

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

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

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.

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	All items	All items		Nationalise industries	1	Food		100	Meals bought and	Alcoholic drink
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food		maustries		All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	bought and consumed outside the home	
Weights 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	747 768	951·2-925·5 961·9-966·3		80 77		253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	51 3 48	70 82
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797	958·0–960·8 953·3–955·8 966·5–969·6 964·0–966·6 966·8–969·6 969·2–971·9 965·7–967·6 971·5–974·1 966·1–968·7		90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-No	V	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5 31·3-33·9	186·0–188·8 200·3–202·8 199·5–202·6 196·0–198·6 180·9–183·6 176·2–178·6 174·5–177·1 167·1–169·8	47 45 5 51 6 51 6 41 9 42 6 38 6 39	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 [815	970·3–973·2 973·3–976·0		87 Dec-Jar 86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jar	,	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3–163·2 158·3–161·0	2 45) 44	75 82]
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7 195·2 222:265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4 358·9 383·2 396·4	108-8 156-4 156-4 156-5 181-5 187-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9		108·4 156·5 185·4 208·1 227·3 246·7 307·9 368·0 417·6 440·9 454·9 478·9 496·6		106·1 185·4 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3 308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	103·0 159·9 177·7 197·0 180·1 221·1 224·5 244·7 276·9 282·8 319·0 314·1 336·0	106·9 177·7 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7 262·0 283·9 303·5 313·8 327·8 340·9 350·0	108-2 156-8 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	109·7 157·3 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·0 366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6
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 Feb 11 Mar 11	379·7 381·1 381·6	390·2 391·4 391·5	381·9 383·3 383·4		489·5 489·5 489·5		341·1 343·6 345·2	322·8 328·2 337·5	344·9 346·9 347·3	426·7 428·9 429·9	423·8 425·9 426·5
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	385·3 386·0 385·8	395·6 395·8 395·3	387·0 387·3 387·0		497·8 495·9 496·8		347·4 349·4 351·4	343·7 356·8 361·8	348·7 349·4 350·3	434·3 436·2 439·3	427·6 428·8 429·4
July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16	384·7 385·9 387·8	394·9 396·1 398·5	386·8 387·9 390·0		498·3 499·8 500·5		347·4 348·6 348·3	332·2 336·5 331·7	350·7 351·4 351·8	440·4 442·6 445·3	431·0 432·5 434·6
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	388·4 391·7 393·0	399·6 403·7 404·7	390·9 394·3 395·3		500·4 500·7 499·7		347·6 347·5 349·8	324·9 322·8 333·3	352·2 352·4 353·4	447·8 449·5 452·9	436-6 436-0 434-6
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	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	National- ised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal	Non- seasonal food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·3 100·6	100-0 100-4 100-6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·7 100·7	100·0 103·2 103·0	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·4 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·6
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	101-8 101-9 101-9	101·8 101·8 101·9	101·6 101·7 101·8	101·2 101·6 101·6	100·8 100·7 100·7	101·0 101·2 101·1	101·6 102·2 101·6	107·4 110·6 105·2	100·5 100·7 100·9	101·4 101·8 102·3	100·8 101·2 101·4
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	101-8 102-1 102-4	102·1 102·4 102·8	101·9 102·2 102·6	101·4 101·7 102·1	100·9 101·3 101·4	99·9 100·3 101·7	100·4 100·7 100·4	97·0 98·6 95·7	101·0 101·0 101·2	102·9 103·6 104·3	101·7 102·1 102·8
Oct 13 Nov 10	102·9 103·4	103·3 103·8	103·1 103·6	102·6 103·0	101·5 101·9	102·2 102·9	101·1 101·6	96·8 98·8	101·8 102·1	104·7 105·3	103·5 103·3

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	1	Ourable nousehold goods	Clothing and footwear	1	Miscel- aneous loods	Transport and vehicles	Servi	ces		
43 46	124 108	52 53		64 70	91 89	<u>-</u>	63 71	135 149	54 52			1974 Weight
46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69		75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70		74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65			1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984
37 40	153 153	65 62		65 63	75 75		77 B1	156 157	62 58			1985 1986
115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 584-9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 485-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	1: 1: 1: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2:	07·9 31·2 44·2 66·8 82·1 01·9 37·2 43·8 50·4 56·7 33·9 66·7	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	1: 11: 11: 2: 2: 2: 3: 3: 3: 3:	11-2 38-6 38-3 38-3 36-7 36-4 76-9 70-7 25-8 45-6 32-2 19-2	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3 400-5		Annual averages	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124.0	110-3	124-9		18-3	118-6	12	25-2	130-3	115-8		Jan 14	1975
162·6 193·2	134·8 154·1	168·7 198·8		10.8	131.5		52-3	157-0	154-0		Jan 13	1976
222.8	164-3	219-9		57·0 75·2	148-5		75.2	178-9	166-8		Jan 18	1977
231.5	190-3	233-1		37·3	163·6 176·1		8.8	198.7	186-6		Jan 17	1978
269.7	237-4	277-1		6.1	197-1		6·4 8·8	218·5 268·4	202.0		Jan 16	1979
296-6	285-0	355.7		11-0	207-5		3.4	299.5	246·9 289·2		Jan 15	1980
392-1	350.0	401-9	23	9.5	207-1		2.5	330-5	325.6		Jan 13	1981
426· 2	348-1	467-0	24	5-8	210-9		7-4	353.9	337-6		Jan 12	1982
450-8	382-6	489-3	25	2.3	210-4	35	3.3	370.8	350-6		Jan 11 Jan 10	1983 1984
505-1	416-4	487-5	25	7.7	217-4	37	8-4	379-6	369.7		Jan 15	1985
545·7 549·9 553·2	463·7 465·7 467·5	507·0 507·0 507·0	26 26 26	5·2 7·8 8·8	225·2 225·7 227·9	40	2·9 6·1 5·8	393·1 391·2 386·8	393·1 394·1 394·7		Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1986
580· 8 594· 4 597· 3	483·5 482·7 471·6	506·8 504·2 504·8	26 28 26	7·6 9·3 8·7	227·4 227·8 227·5	40	8·7 8·5 9·3	386·3 383·6 387·9	399·1 400·5 401·2		Apr 15 May 13 June 10	
597·1 597·5 598·3	472·6 475·2 477·3	505·0 505·8 506·7	26 25 26	4.2	226·8 229·7 231·5	41	8·2 0·1 1·6	386·7 387·0 393·2	401·5 402·0 403·2		July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16	
599.9 502.2 603.1	478-4 497-4 501-1	506·4 506·1 505·3	26/ 27/ 267	6.3	233·0 234·0 234·2	41: 41: 41:	3.0	393·2 395·3 396·3	404·0 406·2 406·7		Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	
602.9	502-4	506-1	26	5.6	230-8	41:	3-0	399-7	408-8		Jan 13	1987
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear*	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi- ture*	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*		•
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127		47		_	
100·0 99·9 99·9	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 100·0 99·8	100·0 100·4 101·0	100·0 100·1 100·3	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 101·0 101·3	100·0 99·8	100·0 100·2	30 100·0 100·1	198 Jan 13 Feb 10	7 weights 1987
99-8 99-8 99-8	105·0 103·6 103·4	99·9 99·4 99·4	101·5 102·0 101·9	100·9 101·4 101·6	101·0 101·0 100·8	101·3 101·4 101·9	102-1 102-8	99·9 100·2 101·3	100·3 100·9 101·6	100·1 101·5 101·1	Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	
99·7 99·5 99·7	103·8 104·1 104·4	99·1 99·0 98·5	101·6 101·9 102·7	102·0 102·4 102·9	99·2 99·8 101·8	101·9 102·4 101·9	103·2 104·4 104·8	101·5 102·2 102·3	102·0 101·6 101·7	101·3 101·4 101·4	June 9 July 14 Aug 11	
100·5 101·1	104·9 105·6	98·0 98·3	103·3 104·2	103·2 103·8	102·3 102·9	102·6 103·9	105·4 105·4	102·3 102·6 103·1	101·9 102·6 103·1	101·9 103·3 103·7	Sept 8 Oct 13 Nov 10	

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Misce- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 13 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 10	12·0 19·9 23·4 16·6 9·9 9·3 18·4 13·0 12·0 4·9 5·1 5·5	20·1 18·3 25·4 23·5 7·1 10·9 12·6 8·9 11·0 1·9 6·0 3·4 3·2	20-7 18-7 23-2 17-9 15-8 9-6 22-5 14-8 7-2 7-3 7-0 6-2 6-2	1.7 18.2 26.1 16.6 8.8 5.3 21.4 15.9 9.9 6.3 5.8 6.5	0·4 24·0 31·1 18·8 15·3 3·9 16·5 10·0 32·2 8·7 5·8 12·7 7·4	10·5 10·3 22·2 14·3 6·6 15·8 24·8 20·1 22·8 -0·5 9·9 8·8 11·4	5·8 24·9 35·1 17·8 10·6 6·0 18·9 28·4 13·0 16·2 0·5 3·9 4·0	9-8 18-3 19-0 11-5 11-6 6-9 15-4 6-9 3-7 2-6 2-6 2-1 2-9	13·5 18·6 10·9 12·9 10·2 7·6 11·9 5·3 -0·2 1.8 -0·3 3·3 3·6	7·3 25·2 21·6 15·7 12·7 9·0 19·6 13·4 6·5 8·0 4·7 7·1 6·5	9-8 30-3 20-5 13-9 11-1 10-0 22-8 11-6 10-4 7-1 4-8 2-4 3-6	12·2 15·8 33·0 8·3 11·8 8·3 22·2 17·1 12·6 3·7 3·9 5·4 6·3
1986 Nov 11 Dec 9	3·5 3·7	3·0 3·1	6·4 6·9	2·9 3·4	10·6 10·7	8·2 8·5	-0·1 -0·4	-0·2 0·0	2·3 2·8	3·5 3·5	0·5 0·9	4·5 4·3
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

	All	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 Feb 10	3·9	3·8	6·5	3·8	9·5	8·2	-0·2	1·3	3·5	2·6	3·9	2·7	5·9	-0·6	3·4
Mar 10	4·0	3·3	6·6	3·9	8·9	8·2	-0·4	1·6	3·4	2·1	4·2	4·3	6·0	-0·4	3·4
Apr 14	4·2	3·6	6·2	3·9	3·6	9·1	-0·2	1.7	4·0	2·5	3·7	5·7	3·5	0·6	2·6
May 12	4·1	3·4	6·1	4·0	1·2	7·8	-0·2		4·3	2·3	3·9	7·3	4·5	1·3	1·7
June 9	4·2	2·3	5·9	4·1	0·7	10·2	-0·2		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		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		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		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

Notes: See notes under table 6-3.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	son pension	er househo	lds	Two-pers	son pension	er househo	lds	General	index of reta	ail prices (e	xcl. housin
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 314-2 313-1 346-7 363-2 378-4	105-2 134-3 158-3 186-9 202-5 220-6 262-1 292-1 322-4 334-3 353-6 371-4 382-8	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0 353-8 371-3 382-6	114-2 145-0 171-3 194-2 207-1 239-8 275-0 304-5 327-4 342-3 357-5 374-5 384-3	101-1 121-0 151-5 178-9 195-8 213-4 248-9 280-3 311-8 327-5 343-8 360-7 375-4 384-2	105-8 134-0 157-3 186-3 200-9 219-3 260-5 290-3 319-4 331-5 351-4 369-0 379-6	108-7 139-1 160-5 189-4 203-6 231-1 266-4 295-6 319-8 334-4 351-3 368-7 379-9	114-1 144-4 170-2 192-3 205-9 238-5 271-8 303-0 324-1 339-7 355-1 371-8 382-0	101-5 123-5 151-4 176-8 194-6 211-3 249-6 279-3 305-9 323-2 337-5 353-0 367-4 377-8	107-5 134-5 156-6 184-2 199-3 217-7 261-6 289-8 314-7 324-3 361-8 371-0	110·7 140·7 160·4 187·6 202·4 233·1 267·1 295·0 316·3 332·0 345·3 362·6 372·2	116-1 145-7 168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8 271-8 300-5 320-2 335-4 348-5 365-3 375-3
JAN 13, 1987 = 100 1987	100-3	101-2	100-9		100-3	101-3	101-1		100-3	101.5	101.7	

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 6-3

6.7 RETAIL PRICES Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENS	IONER HOL	SEHOLDS								N 15, 1974 = 10
4000	001.7	201 5	341-6	414-1	430-6	248-2	211-6	398-8	370-8	305-5	336.3
1982 1983	321·7 336·2	291·5 300·7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215-3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358-2
1984	352.9	320.2	386-6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438-3	417-3	321.3	384-3
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274-3	223.4	458-6	451.6	343-1	406.8
1986	382.0	340.1	428-4	587-2	510-4	281-3	231.0	472-1	468-4	357.0	432.7
INDEX FOR TWO-P	ERSON PENS	IONER HOL	JSEHOLDS								
1982	318-8	287.8	350.7	413-1	430.5	249-4	219-9	369-6	362.3	314-1	336-3
1983	333-3	296.7	377-3	440.6	461-2	257.4	223.8	393-1	383.9	320-6	358-2
1984	350-4	315-6	399-9	488.5	479-2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331-1	384-3
1985	367-6	325-1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438-1	353.8	406-7
1986	379-2	334.6	445.3	584.4	511-3	281.2	239.5	428.5	456.0	368-4	432-9
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PR										
1982	314-3	299.3	341.0	413-3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331-6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366-5	440.9	465-4	250.4	214-8	366-3	345-6	342-9	364-0
1984	343.9	326-1	387.7	489.0	478-8	256.7	214-6	374.7	364-7	357-3	390.8
1985	360.7	336-3	412-1	532.5	499-3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381-3	413-3
1986	371.5	347-3	430.6	584.9	506-0	266-7	229-2	390.1	409-2	400.5	439.5

Note: The General Index covers 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.

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60·5 68·7 77·1 83·2 90·8	77·3 83·0 87·6 90·7 94·0	73·5 80·2 85·9 89·8 93·8	65·8 70·7 76·4 83·2 90·8	61 66 74 81 89	60·8 66·7 72·9 79·5 88·1	81·8 85·5 88·6 91·0 94·8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51·8 61·1 69·4 74·7 84·6	46·9 54·8 64·1 71·9 82·5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74-7 81-3 86-6 90-1 93-9	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89-1 90-7 91-8 92-8 96-1	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	ces 1980 = 10 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1 133·4 141·5 146·3	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·1 139·4 148·8 162·4	100·0 106·8 112·6 116·3 122·9 126·9 129·0	100·0 107·6 117·0 126·0 134·0 140·5 142·3	100·0 - 112·5 - 124·6 - 131·9 - 137·6 - 143·1 - 149·0	100 112 123 132 140 146 152	100·0 113·4 126·8 139·0 149·3 158·0 162·2	100·0 106·3 111·9 115·6 118·4 121·0 120·7	100·0 124·5 150·6 181·0 214·4 255·8 314·7	100·0 120·4 141·1 155·8 169·3 178·5 185·2	100·0 117·8 137·3 157·3 174·3 190·3 201·4	100·0 104·9 107·7 109·7 112·1 114·4 114·9	100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2 120·0 122·7 122·9	100 114 127 137 146 154 165	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0 163·6 178·0 193·7	100 112 122 133 143 154 160	100·0 106·5 112·5 115·9 119·3 123·3 124·2	100·0 110·4 117·1 120·9 126·1 130·5 133·1	100·0 110·5 119·1 125·3 131·7 137·6 141·1
Quarterly averages 1986 Q4	148-3	168-6	129-2	142-6	151-3	154	163-5	120.0	335-1	186-2	204-3	114-5	123-2	171	198-1	162	124-4	134-0	142-2
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	150·1 152·4 152·7	172·0 174·6 177·5	129·4 130·5 132·2	143·5 144·5 145·3	152·7 154·8 156·6	155 157 159	165·5 166·9 167·9	120-7 121-1 121-1	345·9 365·5 367·1	189·6 190·8 191·8	207·2 209·6 211·8 R	113·7 115·1 115·1 R	121·5 122·1 122·3	176 178 181	201·0 202·3 204·9	165 165 168	125·7 125·7 126·0	135·5 137·3 138·8 R	143·5 145·3 R 146·6
Monthly 1987 May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	152·4 152·4 152·3 152·7 153·2 153·9 154·9	174·6 177·5 R 	130·2 131·4 132·0 132·7 131·9 131·6	144·4 144·6 145·1 145·6 145·3 R 145·1	155·0 155·4 156·6 156·7 156·7 R 157·2	158 158 158 158 159 R 160	166·9 167·2 167·6 168·0 168·1 168·5	121-1 121-3 121-3 121-2 120-9 121-1 121-1	363·8 371·0 365·5 363·8 372·9 R 353·5	190·8 191·8 	209·7 210·5 210·9 211·6 R 212·9 R 214·2	115·3 115·0 114·2 115·1 116·1 R 115·6	122·1 122·0 121·9 122·3 122·7 123·3	178 179 180 180 183 R 183	202·3 202·3 204·4 204·2 206·1 207·2	165 165 167 168 169 170	125·4 125·7 125·8 126·3 126·0 126·5	137·2 137·8 138·1 138·9 139·5 R 139·9	145·4 145·7 145·9 146·6 147·3 147·6
Increases on a ye	ear earlie	r																	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10-8 7-4 8-1 8-9 9-1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11.8 9.3 8.1 3.8 3.6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	Per cer 11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1 3·4	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3	6·6 7·6 8·7 7·7 6·3 4·9 1·3	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3 4·0 4·1	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·3 4·7 3·6	13·6 13·4 11·8 9·6 7·3 5·8 2·7	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5 18·1 19·3 23·0	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6 10·8 9·2 5·8	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·2 2·1 0·4	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3 2·3	10.9 13.6 11.2 8.6 6.6 5.5 7.1	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3 8·8 8·8	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9 7·5 7·7 3·9	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4 0.7	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3 3·5 2·0	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·1 4·5 2·6
Quarterly averages 1986 Q4	3.4	9-8	1.3	0.7	4.3	4.1	2.1	-1-1	19-5	3.2	4.4	-0.5	-1.8	8.9	8.6	3-8	0.2	1.3	1-8
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	3·9 4·2 4·3	9·4 9·3	0·3 1·4	1·1 1·6 2·1	4·1 4·6 4·5	5·0 3·3 3·9	3·2 3·4 3·4	-0·5 0·1 0·6	16·4 17·8 16·0	3·4 2·8 3·2	4·1 4·2 4·9 R	-1·3 -0·2 0·4 R	-1·2 -1·0 0·2	10·0 9·2 7·9	6·1 5·6 4·6	3·8 3·4 R 4·7	0·9 1·0 1·8	2·2 3·8 4·2	2·3 3·4 3·8
Monthly 1987 May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	4·1 4·2 4·4 4·4 4·2 4·5	9·3 8·3 	2·6 1·9 1·8	1.7 1.7 2.4 2.3 1.7 1.7	4·7 4·8 4·7 4·5 4·5 4·3	3·3 3·4 4·1 3·9 3·6 3·9	3·4 3·3 3·4 3·5 3·2 3·2	0·2 0·2 0·7 0·8 0·4 0·9 -0·9	17-7 18-1 16-9 16-4 14-7 15-3	2·8 3·2 	4·3 4·6 4·7 4·8 R 5·2 R 5·3	-0·3 -0·4 -0·4 0·7 1·1 0·5	-1·1 -0·9 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·1	10·1 8·8 8·1 7·8 7·8 7·5	5·7 4·9 4·8 4·6 4·4 4·6	3·5 3·3 4·3 4·9 5·0 5·1	0·9 1·2 1·9 1·9 1·6 1·9	3·8 3·7 3·9 4·3 4·3	3·4 3·4 3·5 3·9 3·9

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

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

TOURISM **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain**

TH	0	110	A	AIF

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	180-6 194-1	225·0 236·0	137·3 138·5	219·5 267·4		309-4 336-8	
June September December	194·9 184·3	234·0 230·8	134·7 134·8	268-2 209-6		327·0 309·2	
1983 March June September	174-0 197-7 203-6	226·7 237·1 245·3	131·3 133·0 135·3	203-2 262-2 265-3		307-0 312-8 334-9	
December 1984 March June	200·3 200·5 213·1	243-8 239-5 251-7	138·3 136·6 137·6	211·0 202·1 265·7		314·1 311·2 333·6	
September December	216-2 209-3	259·8 259·8	137·0 139·5	262-0 228-9		330-1 315-3	
1985 March June September December	207·1 222·2 225·4 219·9	258-3 271-5 266-1 267-0	138-0 142-4 142-9 145-7	226-8 276-3 280-5 244-4		320-6 379-0 372-3 335-8	
1986 March June September December	214·2 228·0 226·3 223·6	260·1 271·7 277·8 278·4	142-5 144-5 145-7 147-2	242-1 288-7 289-2 255-7		334-0 385-0 378-3 349-7	
1987 March June	222·0 238·1	273·6 281·2	147-3 146-6	247·0 293·2		349-3 396-8	
Change June 1987 on June 1986 Absolute (thousands)	+10-1	+9.5	+2·1	+4-5		+11.8	
Percentage	+4-4	+3-5	+1.5	+1-6		+3-1	

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

3	million	at	current	prices
~	11111111011	ar	Cultoni	Pilos

	Overseas visito (a)	ors to the UK	UK residents a (b)	broad	Balance (a) less (b)	
1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 P Percentage change 1986/1985	2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,435		2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,070		+223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -635	
	Overseas visito	ors to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1986 P 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	912 1,250 2,055 1,218	1,334 1,295 1,368 1,438	896 1,456 2,539 1,179	1,372 1,513 1,632 1,553	+16 -206 -484 +39	-38 -218 -264 -115
1987 P 1st quarter 2nd quarter R 3rd quarter (e)	1,014 1,503 2,365	1,476 1,549 1,576	1,084 1,823 2,920	1,652 1,867 1,844	-70 -320 -555	-176 -318 -268
1986 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	332 264 316 364 424 463 633 778 644 451 418 350	441 451 442 427 440 440 456 472 419 522 497	259 237 399 367 497 593 695 968 877 578 371 230	412 435 525 463 560 490 526 569 537 504 583 466	+73 +27 -83 -3 -73 -130 -62 -190 -233 -127 +47 +120	+29 +16 -83 -36 -120 -62 -86 -113 -65 -85 -61 +31
1987 P January February March April R May R June R July (e) August (e) September (e)	412 265 337 416 478 608 750 920 695	550 453 473 490 497 562 523 541 512	357 317 409 487 613 723 825 1,105 990	555 572 525 604 675 588 612 638 594	+55 -52 -72 -71 -135 -115 -75 -185 -295	-5 -119 -52 -114 -178 -26 -89 -97 -82

\$56 JANUARY 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
76	10,808,		2.093	6.816	1,899
77	12,281		2,093 2,377	6,816 7,770	2.134
78	12,646		2.475	7.865	2,306 2,417
79	12,486; 12,421		2,196 2,082	7,873	2,417
30	11,452		2,082	7,910	2,429
31	11,636		2,105 2,135	7,055 7,082	2,291 2,418
3	12,464.		2,135	7,082 7,164	2,418
34	13.644.		3,330	7,551	2,464 2,763
35	14.449		3,797	7,870	2 782
6 P	13,844.		2,843	8,302	2,782 2,699
36 1st quarter P	2,560	3,761	525	1 536	499
2nd guarter P	3,312	3.058	525 672	1,536 2,017	623
3rd quarter P	5,054	3.335	1,071	2.933	1,050
4th quarter P	2,917	3,690	575	1,815	526
7 1st quarter P_	2,620	3,887	502	1,632 2,528	486
2nd quarter PR	4,101	3,855	938	2,528	635
3rd quarter (e)	5,760	3,885	1,390	3,250	1,120
86 P January	920 726	1,263	179	523 459	218
February	914	1,300	133	459	134
March April	1,025	1,198 985	214 185	553	147
May	1,123	1,093	224	689 677	151 222
June	1.164	980	263	651	250
July	1.677	1,079	319	1 023	250 385 383 332 209 169
August	2,043	1,162	431	1,023 1,229	383
September	1,334	1,094	321	681	332
October	1,188	1,219	241	738	209
November December	905 823	1,217	163 171	573	169
December		1,255	1/1	504	148
7 P January	1,031	1,440	174	640	216
February	672 917	1,226	127	410	135 135
March April P	1,337	1,221	200	582	135
April R May R	1,337	1,310 1,311	191 343	978	168
June R	1,443	1,311	343 404	771 779	207
July (e)	1.930	1,266	460	1,140	260 330
August (e)	2,250	1,301	520	1,320	410
September (e)	1,580	1,318	410	790	380

Notes: See table 8-2.

TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
976	11 560		579	9,954	1,027
977	11,560 11,525		619	9,934	1,040
978 979	13,443		782	9,866 11,517	1,144
979	15,466		1 087	12,959	1,420
980	17,507		1,087 1,382	14,455	1,670
981 982	19,046		1,514	15.862	1,671
982	20,611		1 299	17.625	1,677
983	20,994		1,299 1,023	15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371	1,687 1,743
984	20,994 22,072		919	19 371	1,781
985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
986 P	25,181		1,167	22,110	1,905
	20,101		1,107	22,110	1,905
986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,172	159	3.020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,015	269	3,020 5,701	440
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,480	437	9,147	442
4th quarter P	5,011	6,514	301	4,242	467
987 1st quarter P	4,237	7,058	254	3,400	584
2nd quarter PR	7,447	7,009	347	6,568	584 532
3rd quarter (e)	10,310	6,637	680	9,100	530
986 P January	1,137	1,976	60	866	200
February	1,012	2 030	40	809	202 155
March	1,586	2,030 2,166	40	1,345	155
April	1,623	1,736	95	1,339	199
April May June	2 130	2,222	69 48 42 85 71	1,948	199 120
June	2,139 2,647	2,057	113	2,414	120
July	2,896	2 192	114	2,680	102
August	3,777	2,192 2,156	194	3,407	176
September	3,353	2,132	129	3,060	164
October	2,475	2,191	129 137	2,187	151
November	1,475	2,281	104	1,169	201
December	1,062	2,042	60	886	116
987 P January	1,305	2,254	100		
February	1,305	2,204	120 53	975	209
March	1,291	2,582 2,222		1,086	152
April R	1,642	2,222	81	1,339	222 247
May R	2,110	2,249	104	1,759	247
June R	2,436	2,317	130	2,164	142
July (e)	2,902	2,243 2,282	114	2,646 2,790	142
August (e)	3,030	2,202	140	2,790	100
September (e)	3,920 3,360	2,234 2,121	300	3,390	230
lotes: See table 8.2	3,300	۷,۱۷۱	240	2,920	200

T	H	O	u	S	A	N

	1984	1985	1986 P	1986 P				1987 P			
				1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	13,644	14,449	13,844	2,560	3,312	5,054	2,917	2,620	4,101		
North America											
USA	2,764	3,166	2,288	437	523	863	466	409	790		
Canada	567	631	555	89	149	208	110	93	147		
Total	3,330	3,797	2,843	525	672	1,071	575	502	938		
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	426	503	496	65	122	189	119	104	124		
France	1,632	1,620	1,756	404	490	545	317	327	665		
Federal Republic of Germany	1,485	1,484	1,599	284	396	585	335	291	483		
Italy	475	494	494	72	75	259	89	104	110		
Netherlands	741	762	769	125	177	240	227	156	212		
Denmark	192	201	250	48	52	73	76	57	59 27		
Greece	81	118	94	23	20	. 25	25	31	27		
Spain	293	342	366	73	65	147	81	80	81		
Portugal	59	64	81	16	21	23	21	19	14		
Irish Republic	909	968	984	157	238	391	198	158	346		
Total	6,292	6,557	6,888	1,268	1,655	2,478	1,488	1,326	2,122		
Other Western Europe											
Austria	111	108	117	17	19	54	27	18	25		
Switzerland	313	339	348	51	101	105	91	67	101		
Norway	216	237	285	62	70	84	69	65	81		
Sweden	402	380	407	80	113	124	90	83	125		
Finland	72	70	67	13	22	21	11	26	30		
Others	145	179	189	44	37	68	40	47	44		
Total	1,259	1,313	1,413	268	362	455	328	306	406		
Other countries											
Middle East	610	588	535	105	107	229	93	96	82		
North Africa	132	119	100	20	18	40	21	16	26		
South Africa	182	147	141	29	35	49	27	26	36		
	57	68	66	13	11	30	12	15	16		
Eastern Europe		211	205	51	37	67	50	69	57		
Japan	201	470	467	79	119	183	86	86	129		
Australia	456	473							129		
New Zealand	95	83	92	11	25	34	21	15	24		
Latin America	165	166	181	25	44	74	39	36	36		
Rest of World	865	927	912	166	227	344	177	127	229		
Total	2,763	2,782	2,699	499	623	1,050	526	486	635		

Notes: See table 8-2.

TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

ты	OI	10	۸	N	-

	1984	1985	1986 P	1986 P				1987 P			
				1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th (
Total all countries	22,072	21,610	25,181	3,734	6,410	10,026	5,011	4,237	7,447		
North America											
USA	719	722	946	139	223	322	262	223	299		
Canada	200	193	221	20	47	115	39	32	49		
Total	919	914	1,167	159	269	437	301	254	347		
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	776	755	761	109	198	221	232	149	158		
France	4,482	4,523	5,188	829	1,271	1,994	1,094	910	1,310		
Federal Republic of Germany	1.294	1,321	1,258	204	309	479	267	249	410		
Italy	1,184	1,066	1,103	150	320	504	128	185	331		
Netherlands	868	949	868	146	278	276	169	160	321		
Denmark	126	151	154	20	35	56	35	35	42		
Greece	1,048	1,319		28 9				35			
			1,520		438	880	193	13	527		
Spain	5,022	4,175	5,887	620	1,486	2,531	1,250	753	1,969		
Portugal	573	709	956	122	244	385	205	111	198		
rish Republic	1,552	1,462	1,657	265	405	668	319	228	527		
Total	16,935	16,430	19,352	2,482	4,984	7,994	3,892	2,791	5,793		
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	477	566	661	11	191	397	62	8	193		
Austria	609	557	587	230	116	197	44	277	104		
Switzerland	519	488	520	160	126	166	68	170	126		
Norway/Sweden/Finland	302	346	339	85	94	114	47	47	83		
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	475	475	534	44	159	222	109	96	200		
Other	53	82	116	7	31	57	20	11	69		
Total	2,436	2,514	2,757	537	717	1,153	350	609	775		
Other countries											
Middle East	227	189	221	60	41	59	61	41	52		
North Africa	253	273	280	60 68	58	57	01	41			
Eastern Europe	164	237		51	58		97	85	115		
Australia/New Zealand			194	51	49	63	30	28	45		
	167	154	188	- 72	56	24	35 37	87	42		
Commonwealth Caribbean	140	122	162	44	41	40		46	45		
Rest of World including Cruise	830	777	860	261	195	198	207	297	233		
Total	1.781	1,752	1.905	556	440	442	467	584	532		

Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

Total visits Mode of travel Air Holiday Visits to friends Other purposes and relatives 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,844 -4 5,067 4,872 5,098 4,563 4,724 4,803 5,129 5,036 5,056 2,295 2,395 2,565 2,453 2,393 2,556 2,863 3,014 3,257 +8 5,876 5,529 5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,385 6,666 5,890 -12 2,283 2,308 2,058 1,675 1,568 1,530 1,770 1,890 1,757 -7 657 793 756 808 2,620 4,101 tes: See table 8-2.

Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	Total visits	Mode of trav	rel	Purpose of v	isit		THOUS
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 P % change 1986/1985	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 25,181 +17	8,416 9,760 10,748 11,374 12,031 12,361 13,934 13,732 16,495 +20	5,028 5,706 6,759 7,672 8,580 8,634 8,137 7,878 8,686 +10	8,439 9,827 11,666 13,131 14,224 14,558 15,246 14,838 17,949 +20	2,261 2,542 2,690 2,740 2,768 2,886 3,155 3,188 3,350 +5	1,970 2,166 2,317 2,378 2,529 2,559 2,689 2,628 2,794 +6	774 931 834 797 1,090 982 982 896 1,088 +21
1985 1st quarter	3,279	2,383	896	1,946	699	508	126
2nd quarter	5,585	3,502	2,083	3,881	886	625	193
3rd quarter	8,258	4,994	3,264	6,322	725	979	231
4th quarter	4,488	2,853	1,635	2,749	877	516	346
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	2,661	1,074	2,219	738	572	205
2nd quarter P	6,410	4,219	2,191	4,616	906	680	208
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,258	3,767	7,946	804	1,003	273
4th quarter P	5,011	3,358	1,654	3,169	902	538	403
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	3,070	1,167	2,669	793	579	197
2nd quarter P	7,447	5,241	2,206	5,369	975	837	266

TOURISM 8.9

	Overseas visitors	UK residents			MILLION NIGH
1978	to the UK	going abroad		Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
976 980 981 982 983	149-1 154-6 146-0 135-4 136-3	176-4 205-0 227-7 251-1 261-7	1985 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	25·8 38·1 71·7 31·4	42·5 63.1 114·7 49·7
984 1985 1986 P % change 1986/1985	145·0 154·5 167·0 156·7 —6·2	264·4 277·5 270·0 311·6 +15·4	1986 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	25·4 32·9 67·0 31·5	44·7 73·7 139·1 54·1
Notes: See Add a			1987 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P	28·7 38·3	50·3 86·1

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES VTC antrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April1987–March 1988	42,442	22,109	27,587	46,183	42,448	39,849	55,982	23,632	21,417	43,502	365,151
Entrants to training† April–November 1987	31,295	14,576	22,931	36,507	35,701	32,380	46,178	21,170	16,914	26,976	284,628
Total in training† November 30, 1987	47,230	21,869	34,451	53,204	51,789	48,884	67,251	31,099	25,251	45,032	426,060

* Planned entrants are based on assumptions about the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1987-88, the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS, the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment, and the number leaving further education or employment part-way through their first year and thus requiring the balance of a year's training on YTS.
† YTS entrants and those already in training include some young people on existing one-year YTS places as well as those on two-year YTS places.

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales		
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	
Community Industry Community Programme Enterprise Allowance Scheme Job Release Scheme Jobshare Jobstart Allowance New Workers Scheme	8,000 222,000 96,000 20,000 873 4,000* 20,000	8,000 224,000 97,000 20,000 848 5,000† 19,000	1,707 30,443 8,443 1,501 42 500* 2,074	1,691 30,687 9,195 1,531 45 567† 2,127	904 19,613 6,598 718 79 373* 1,925	907 20,047 5,989 739 66 488† 1,849	
Restart interviews	1 273 046**	1 021 700††	158.930**	128,495††	74,115**	60,689††	

Number benefiting as at 30 October.

Number benefiting as at 30 September

April 10 to October 30.

April 10 to September 30.

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

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, November 6, 1987 Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, October 5 to November 6, 1987 Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, October 5 to November 6, 1987*

45,731 8,051 3,692

† 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 wit disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

Not including placings through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities—jobcentres and local authority careers offices

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peo	Disabled people®										
	Suitable for o	Suitable for ordinary employment					Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions					
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed				
1986 Oct	24.8	21.7	49.3	38-1	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.0				
1987 Jan Apr July	22·2 22·9 25·5 23·6	19·5 20·0 22·2 20·1	43·6 46·3 52·6 49·7	33·2 35·5 41·0 37·4	3-9 4-1 4-4 4-4	3·4 3·6 3·8 3·8	2·2 2·5 2·9 2·7	1·7 1·9 2·3 2·1				

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

Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 21, 1987, the latest date for which figures are available, 383,500 people were registered under the Acts.

DEFINITIONS

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

ASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

mum entitlements of manual workers under national collecve agreements and statutory wages orders. Minimum entitleents in this context means basic wage rates, standard rates, nimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as appropriate, gether with any general supplement payable under the agreeent or order

RNINGS

otal gross remuneration which employees receive from their emovers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' ntributions to national insurance and pension funds are ex-

MPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

aployees in employment plus HM forces and the self-employed.

MPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

count of civilian jobs, both main and secondary, of employees id by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in overnment employment and training schemes are included if ey have a contract of employment. HM forces, homeworkers and vate domestic servants are excluded.

TILL-TIME WORKERS

ople normally working for more than 30 hours a week except here otherwise stated.

ENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

Il UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, cluding those on release leave.

OUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

NDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

atistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the nited Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and onditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 vorkers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the ggregate 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 or 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 underecording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages nuch more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) provisional

break in series

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1968 Orders III-XIX. SIC 1980 Divisions 2-4.

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.

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 1-4 inclusive SIC 1968, Orders II-XXI.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

THE SELF-EMPLOYED

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed as defined above.

estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

EC European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				Average weekly and hourly earnings			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Jan 88: Aug 86:	1·1 317	and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			
Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment		Aug oo.	017	industries	D (A)	lan 00:	-
Industry: GB		1 00:	1.4	Summary (Oct) Detailed results	B (A) A	Jan 88: Mar 87:	5·4 65
All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	1.2	Manufacturing			
Manufacturing: by Division class or group		Jan 88:	1.3	International comparisons	M A	Jan 88: Aug 86:	34
Occupation				Aerospace Agriculture	A	Mar 87:	15
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	Α	Dec 87:	1.10	Coal mining	Α	Mar 87:	15
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 87:	1.7	Average earnings: non-manual employees	B (A)	Dec 87:	5-
Region: GB	Q	Nov 87:	1.5	Basic wage rates: manual workers Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5.
Sector: numbers and indices, Self-employed: by region	Q	Jan 87:	56	Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	
: by industry		May 86:	164	Holiday entitlements	Α	Mar 87:	
Census of Employment: Sept 1984		Jan 87:	31	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	М	Jan 88:	1.1
GB and regions by industry UK by industry		Sept 87:	444	Region: summary	Q	Dec 87:	1.1
nternational comparisons	Q	Dec 87:	1.9	Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Jan 88:	1.1
Apprentices and trainees by industry:	Α	July 87:	1.14	Output per head			
Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	^`			Output per head: quarterly and	N (0)	l= 63	
Manufacturing industries	A	July 87:	1.15	annual indices	M (Q)	Jan 88:	1
Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector	M A	Jan 88: Feb 87:	9·2 87	Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	М	Jan 88:	5.
abour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Dec 87:	1.6	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jan 88:	5.
rade union membership	Α	Feb 87:	84	Labour acata			
			•	Labour costs Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	21
Inemployment and vacancies				Per unit of output	М	Jan 88:	
Unemployment Summary: LIK	М	Jan 88:	2-1				
Summary: UK GB	M	Jan 88:	2.2	Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Jan 88:	2.5	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jan 88:	6
Broad category: UK Broad category: GB	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	2·1 2·2	percentage changes	M	Jan 88:	6
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Dec 87:	2.6	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	М	Jan 88:	6
Region: summary	Q	Dec 87:	2.6	Main components: time series			
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Jan 88: Dec 87:	2·7 2·15	and weights	M	Jan 88:	6· 6·
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Jan 88:	2.8	Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary	M A	Jan 88: Mar 87:	11
Region and area		len co-	2.3	Revision of weights	A	Apr 87:	18
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	2.4	Pensioner household indices	M (O)	lan 00:	6
: counties, local areas	M	Jan 88:	2.9	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	Jan 88: Jan 88:	6
(formerly table 2.4)		lan 00.	0.10	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	16
: Parliamentary constituencies	M Q	Jan 88: Dec 87:	2·10 2·6	Food prices	M	Jan 88:	6
Age and duration: summary Flows:				London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	May 82: Jan 88:	26
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2.19	international companisons			
UK, time series GB, Age time series	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	2·19 2·20	Household spending	0	D 07	
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Nov 87:	2.23/24/26	All expenditure: per household : per person	Q	Dec 87: Dec 87:	7 7
GB, Age and duration	Q	Nov 87:	2.21/22/25	Composition of expenditure			
Students: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	2·13 9·3/4	: quarterly summary	Q	Dec 87:	7
International comparisons	M	Jan 88:	2.18	: in detail	Q (A) Q (A)	Dec 87: Dec 87:	7
Ethnic origin		Jan 87:	18	Household characteristics		500 01.	
emporarily stopped: UK				Industrial disputes: stoppages of	work	l 00	
Latest figures: by region	М	Jan 88:	2.14	Summary: latest figures	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	4
				: time series Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	3
acancies UK unfilled, inflow outflow and				Industry			4
placings seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 88:	3.1	Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M A	Jan 88: Sept 87:	4
Region unfilled excluding Community	M	lan oo.	3-2	Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages	Â	Sept 87:	4
Programme seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	3.3	Main causes of stoppage	V		1
/acancies (previous definition)				Cumulative	M A	Jan 88: Sept 87:	4
Industry ÜK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3.3	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	Sept 87:	4
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3.4	Days lost per 1,000 employees in			1
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sept 85:	3.6	recent years by industry	A	Sept 87: Nov 87:	4 5
				International comparisons		1100 07.	1
Redundancies							
Confirmed: GB latest month	М	Jan 88:	2.30	Tourism	М	Jan 88:	
Regions	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	2·30 2·31	Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Jan 88:	
Industries Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overse	as		4
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573	residents	M M	Jan 88: Jan 88:	Į.
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q A	July 86: Dec 86:	284 500	Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the U		Jan Jo.	
Industry		500 00.	300	by country of residence	Q	Oct 87:	
				: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Oct 87:	
Earnings and hours Average earnings				: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 87:	
Whole economy (new series) index				: visits abroad by mode of travel and			
Main industrial sectors	М	Jan 88:	5-1	purpose of visit	Q	Oct 87:	
Industry	M Q (M)	Jan 88: Dec 87:	5·3 630	: visitor nights	Q	Oct 87:	
Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	Q (IVI)	Dec or.	000				
Latest key results	Α	Nov 87:	567	YTS			
Time series	M (A)	Jan 88:	5.6	YTS entrants: regions	M	Jan 88:	

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



Alitalia MD Super 80 flightdeck with 'wide' display and Novoview SP3 visual simulation.

The role of computers in training

by Jerry Leese

The advent of low-cost personal computers has sparked off a revolution not only in the use of computers in the workplace, but also in the area of training. This article looks at the expanding market of computer-based training and, in particular, at recent developments in interactive systems.

When it comes to training, new technology is very I new—yet a booming business.

At the "New Technologies in Training" exhibition held in London last November there were, at a most conservative estimate, more than 1,000 computerised training aids vying for attention, three-quarters of which were systems introduced or further developed only in the last 18 months or so. Little more than six or seven years ago it is doubtful if such an exhibition, certainly one of this size,

could have been mounted at all. Only the fourth exhibition in the series, it seems set now to become a regular annual

That in itself is some indication of the importance given by today's employers to computer-based training, for although it is more than 20 years since computers began to be used seriously as a training aid, it was not until the early 1980s, with the advent of low-cost personal computers, that the revolution began.

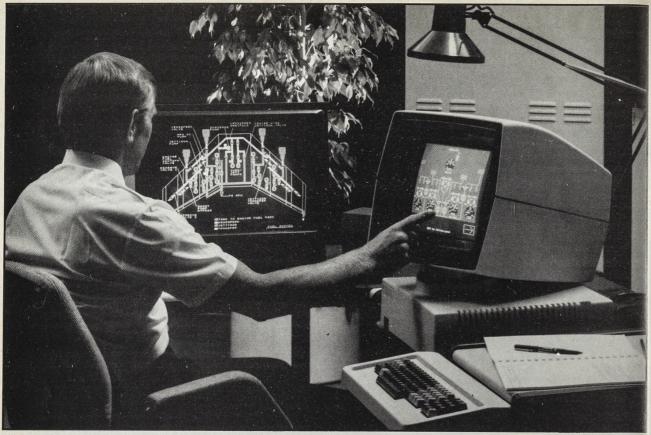


Photo: Rediffusion Simulation Ltd Interactive training systems translate conventional training programmes into dynamic self-teach lessons stored in a computer and accessed through a keyboard and touch sensitive screen. Here a simulated Boeing 747 flight deck panel is linked through the computer, to a dynamic schematic of the aircraft's

Against this background, new technology covering the whole spectrum of training needs is growing fast, with an increasing number of employers investing in computer-based technology. An inspection of the 'situations vacant' pages in the trade press—those involved with engineering, journalism, medical science and food technology, for example—shows that more and more employers are offering new technology training as part of their recruitment packages.

MSC survey

A recent survey commissioned by the MSC into training needs has shown that half the microcomputers used in offices have been installed for less than two years.

The survey's report, Training to use Microcomputers in Offices: A Survey, found that, even for this one sector of a much wider computer-based training market, an on-the-job and hands-on approach to training was essential. External courses were seen to have weaknesses of being too remote from real operating situations, a theme echoed by Rediffusion Simulation Ltd, one of the companies at the exhibition involved in training personnel for the industrial production industries.

Growing market

According to Brian Drinkall, managing director of Mentor Interactive Training Ltd, the UK market alone is worth £80 million, growing at the rate of 35 per cent a year, and is likely to exceed £300 million by 1992.

His own company has produced systems used by the Royal Navy to teach ratings English and maths while at sea, and to train Conoco personnel working off-shore in the North Sea oilfields. The company has also installed computer-based training systems at Ford's technical training centre at Dagenham, and produced a system which trains Asda's inventory clerks and food managers to keep computerised stock records in their stores.

The variety of these and other systems can be gauged by their widely varying price tags. At one end of the market there are relatively modest systems costing a few hundred pounds, or even less; for example, software for the Central Office of Information's *Back to Basics* interactive video which trains staff in correct manual lifting techniques to prevent back injuries can be hired for about £30 a month. At the other end of the market are the full-flight simulators used by airlines and the Armed Forces to train air pilots, which cost upwards of £10 million each.

Types of computer-based training

Between these two extremes, instances of the application of computer-based training are as many as they are varied, for example, there is now a training simulator in every branch of Kelly Temporary Services, the staff agency. This enables the company to train its temporary staff on most of the word processors and personal computers—85 per cent of such equipment, the company claims—being now used in the best equipped offices.

Milkmen are being trained to used computers to record delivery details and give customers itemised read-outs on how much milk they have ordered in the week. With their help milkmen can now use new technology to forecast more accurately how much milk is needed on the next day's

¹ CFL Vision, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8TN.

round. It is estimated that use of the system itself will also reduce their weekly book-keeping tasks from around four hours to just 20 minutes and, in the case of independent milkmen, provide accounts for the tax inspectors.

The Abbey National Building Society is using computerbased training to help its counter staff learn about the company's own internal procedures to be followed when an account holder dies, as well as the general legal situation, including probate, both in English and Scottish law. The two-hour course also helps teach them to appreciate how a relative or friend of the deceased would be feeling and to offer constructive advice—for example, on where to go for a death certificate.

Birkbeck College, London, has been working on a programme for Eurocentres Ltd to be used in its language centres to estimate the vocabulary of non-native speakers of English. It does this in a ten-minute test which mathematically locates where a learner's knowledge of English words runs out, claiming high accuracy over the 2,000 to 10,000 word range. It is anticipated that the test could also be used as part of more general language assessment of people with an incomplete knowledge of English applying to work in clerical posts.

Simulation techniques

Rediffusion Simulation Ltd, mentioned earlier, has developed a computer-based training programme for use on a course on heating and ventilating energy conservation control. The programme, which simulates real-life heating and hot water systems on the computer screen, enables trainees to study the principle of installation and fault-finding without the costly, time-consuming and often dangerous business of practising on real plumbing systems and electrical wiring rigs.

Simulation techniques are among the most sophisticated and flexible computer-based training systems now in wide commercial use. At its simplest level a computer-based training programme simply lists information and learning material, linked maybe with a degree of learner control—for instance, the trainee may be able to undertake a series of exercises. This is often termed a 'tutorial' system. In this



Photo: Rediffusion Simulation Ltd Rediffusions Piper Cheyenne IIIA simulators at Lufthansa's Bremen training centre are an essential element of the revolutionary Futura training programme.

way it is perhaps little different to a traditional textbook except that it is presented on a screen rather than on the printed page.

On the other hand, simulation, by adding high resolution graphics of real-life situations—say, the control panel used in an automated food processing line, or the electrical circuitry of an army tank—and adding touch screen facilities and greater learner-control, has taken computer-based training into a wider area of applications.

Graham Ketley, general manager of general simulation at Rediffusion, says it has redefined the market for computer-based training aids. "At the bottom end you have got hundreds of small 'computer training companies'—I use the term in quotes—who buy a personal computer for a few hundred pounds, write what they say is the software, and think of themselves as a training company. But this isn't computer training. There is a market for it, of course, but it is not where we see ourselves operating."

Rediffusion's involvement with simulated training began with the full-flight simulators used to train air pilots, for which the company is perhaps still best-known. Historically, this was because the first flight simulators built after the war used film to provide the simulated visuals.

Today, these simulations are made using computer graphics; but there is another reason for Rediffusion's present involvement in the wider use of simulated training in other industries, although this too developed out of work on flight-simulators.

Training carried out by airlines and the Armed Forces is all training which has to be done. The trainee pilots accrue credits which are offset against the number of flying hours they have to complete. "What is happening now", says Graham Ketley, "is that the same training requirements are appearing in other industries and commercial environments. We are in the process of putting together a whole new business looking at all aspects of simulation outside flight."

So far, this has included energy conservation control, food processing, instructor training aid for classroom tuition, aircraft weapon systems, CEGB National Grid operation and British Army classroom training aids. Among other areas being looked at by the company are medicine, aerospace and, in the wake of the 'Big Bang', the financial institutions. They are all markets which, Graham Ketley says, involve substantial investment—each one costing several hundreds of thousands of pounds or even more to develop. Over and above this, a further investment of £2½ million has been made by the company in a new purpose-built plant in Burgess Mill where it will shortly be moving.

"In effect what we are doing is not simulation at all, but training. In essence, we train people to use complex equipment, applying a whole range of training media to industrial problems," he says.

"It might be acceptable to train a fireman to put out a fire by ringing a bell, getting him to slide down a pole and put out a clapped-out old motor that had been purposely set on fire in the back-yard. That's a real-life situation and that's how they train firemen. But what you couldn't do is to train someone in that same way to handle the problems we've seen at Chernobyl or Three Mile Island.

"In the same way you can't train people to try out faultfinding scenarios on an automatic processing plant without bringing it to a halt, maybe losing hundreds of poundsworth of money, maybe even putting peoples' lives at risk," he says.

"We have recognised that a lot of the people who train



The production floor at Lab-Craft Limited, one of the winning companies of the new National Training Awards to acknowledge excellence in training. Lab-craft, based in Romford, Essex, manufactures specialised lighting products and fire alarm systems, a key part of the process being the use of Honeywell Bull Business Manufacturing System to assist in assembly, stock control and accounting activities. The Honeywell Bull computer terminal being used here relays production information from the shop floor to Lab-Craft's DPS4 computer system, which is also used extensively by the company's on-site

on computers may not be fluent in keyboard skills, so in terms of the human element there is a need to get right away from just keyboard training. By using interactive techniques what we do, for example, is actually to simulate the control panel of the piece of equipment the trainee is learning to use. He will actually press the same button on the touch screen as he would on the real control panel. At the same time, while he is doing this he is able to look at another screen and actually see the act he has initiated in a real-life simulation of the plant.

'What we are doing here is to provide an integrated training solutions business. Computer-based training is almost a generic term—a whole range of techniques. Computer-based training is only one of the elements; interactive video is another and simulation yet another. They are all tools to apply to problems in different mixes.

"A lot of the work we are doing now integrates simulation with computer-based training and the requirements are just getting broader. The boundaries between computer-based training and simulation are coming closer together and we are now using some extremely sophisticated hardware and software authoring languages. What we do here is extremely complex, but what we present to the trainee is extremely simple."

Conclusion

The use of interactive training systems is something which changes conventional training techniques into dynamic, self-teach lessons stored in a computer and accessed by the trainee through a keyboard and touchsensitive screen in a way that is totally flexible in both application and operation.

From the trainee's point of view, it provides an ideal environment in which to receive information and demonstrate an understanding of it. The variety of the presentation material and the ability to progress at the trainee's own pace ensures that concentration and retention are very high-much higher than would be the case in the classroom or lecture theatre.

From the trainer's point of view the benefits are even greater. As Graham Ketley says: "The design of the system is such that courseware, the planned lesson software, may be developed without specialist computer knowledge by

"More fundamentally, it frees instructors from their traditional 'chalk and talk' role to manage the training discipline efficiently, monitor student progress and, where necessary, provide individual help and advice."

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

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Special Feature



Looking for a job.

Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed

This article compares the monthly count of benefit claimants in Great Britain with alternative measures from the Labour Force Survey. It summarises trends in these measures and mainly uses data from the 1986 LFS to describe some of the characteristics of the unemployed.

Unemployment can be measured in a number of ways and there are two basic approaches to collecting the information. Firstly, by surveys of individuals asking about whether people have a job or would like work and the steps they have taken to find work. Secondly, by counting people registered as unemployed at government offices.

In this country the main survey is the annual Labour Force Survey. This collects data not only about unemployment but also employment and self-employment. Additionally it provides a wide range of detail about the social characteristics of the unemployed.

However, surveys are expensive and the United Kingdom-in common with most Western European countries—uses as its main monthly measure of unemployment the count of those registered as unemployed. Since 1982, the monthly figures have been based directly on the number claiming benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices, referred to as the claimant count. These figures are

able 1 Unemployment rates by sex, age and marital status: GB labour force, ILO/OECD unemployed and claimant count

	Men	Married men	Non- married men	Women	Married women	Non- married women	All
0/OECD unemployed 16 and over	11.5	8.3	17.8	10.6	8.9	14.0	11-1
to 24 to 44 to retirement†	19·0 9·8 8·8	19·7 8·0 7·3	18·9 15·8 18·4	16·6 10·4 6·1	18·5 10·0 5·0	16·0 12·5 11·2	17·9 10·1 7·8
to retirement†	11.5	8-3	17.8	10.8	9-1	14.3	11.3
bour force unemployed 16 and over	11-1	7.9	17-2	9.9	8.2	13-3	10.6
to 24 to 44 to retirement†	18·5 9·6 8·4	18·9 7·8 7·0	18·5 15·3 17·4	15·7 9·6 5·8	17·1 9·0 4·8	15·3 12·0 10·3	17·2 9·6 7·4
to retirement+	11.2	8.0	17-3	10-1	8.3	13-7	10.7
aimant count** 16 and over	13.7			9.0			11.8
to 24 to 44 45 and over†	20·7 11·7 12·0	·· ·:		16·0 7·3 5·8			18·6 10·0 9·6

e technical note for definitions. etirement age is defined as 60 for women and 65 for men. Claimant rates are not readily available separately for those above and below retirement age. at April 1986. Detailed analyses by age are only produced quarterly.

ailable frequently, quickly and cheaply as the by-product official procedures.

The count also provides figures for local areas which ould be prohibitively costly to obtain from surveys beuse of the large sample that would be needed to obtain

This article compares the results of the monthly claimant ount with two survey-based measures of unemployment: rstly, a definition which closely follows international uidelines, referred to as the ILO/OECD definition, and econdly, one conventionally used in Great Britain labour orce estimates. It also uses LFS data for spring 1986 to escribe the characteristics of the unemployed, using the onventional labour force definition unless otherwise

Comparisons of the different measures of unemployment for earlier years have appeared in previous articles, and a summary of trends since 1981 are provided in this article. Further details of the definitions, other references and sources are given in the technical note on p 38.

Summary

- In spring 1986 unemployment defined under internationally recommended criteria was some 200,000 lower than the claimant count
- Between spring 1983 and 1986 the claimant count rose by one-third of a million while survey-based unemployment remained broadly flat.
- This divergence in trend probably reflects an increasing propensity to claim benefits.
- The 1986 Labour Force Survey also showed:
- Over 10 per cent of unemployed people had no
- Over half of unemployed married women were looking after the home before they started looking for work.

- Over 40 per cent of unemployed men lost their last job as a result of redundancy or dismissal.
- Unemployment was lower among the highly
- Unemployment was lower among older people.
- Most unemployed people were looking for fulltime work, but a quarter of unemployed women would accept only part-time work.
- The most frequent main way of looking for work was to visit a jobcentre.

Different measures of unemployment in 1986

Comparisons of the claimant count with the ILO/ OECD measure of unemployment

According to the LFS, in Great Britain in the spring of 1986 there were 2.97 million people without jobs who said they were available to start work and had sought work at some time during the past four weeks; that is, unemployed according to the ILO/OECD definition1

This compares with an average of 3.17 million people included in the claimant count during the survey period.

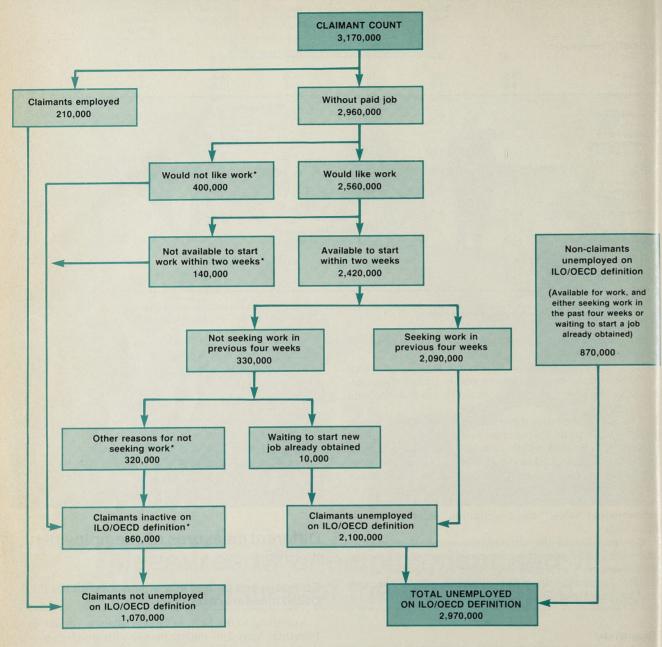
As in previous years, the number of unemployed men included in the ILO/OECD measure (1.79 million) was less than that measured by the claimant count (2.18) million), while for women the ILO/OECD measure (1.18 million) exceeded the claimant count (0.99 million). These differences are also reflected in the unemployment rates given in table 1. The difference between male and female rates was greater using the claimant count than the ILO/OECD

The table also shows comparisons of unemployment rates by age and marital status and similar figures using the labour force measure.

Figure 1 illustrates how the net difference of some

Described as the broad ILO measure in the October 1986 and April 1987 articles.

Figure 1 The monthly claimant count compared with the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment in Great Britain, spring 1986



* See table 3 for further analysis of these groups by reasons for not seeking work

200,000 between the ILO/OECD and claimant count figures is the result of large, partly off-setting differences. In spring 1986 there were 860,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits but not unemployed (economically inactive) according to the ILO/OECD definition because they were not seeking work or were not available to start a job. In addition there were another 210,000 people claiming benefits who had some paid work in the reference week of the survey and were therefore classified as employed.

Hence there were 1,070,000 claimants not classified as unemployed. These were partly offset by 870,000 people who were unemployed in the ILO/OECD measure but excluded from the claimant count.

Table 2 shows the comparison by sex and the changes

Economically inactive claimants

As illustrated by figure 1 and also table 3, the 860,000 claimants without a job but not classified as unemployed comprised three distinct groups:

• Some 400,000 claimants (about 200,000 men and nearly 200,000 women) said they would not like work. As shown in table 3, a majority of the women in this group said they were looking after their family or home. Over half the men were sick, disabled or retired.

able 2 Survey measure of unemployment, using ILO/OECD definition, compared with the monthly claimant count

	Spring 198	36		Change sinc	Change since spring 1985				
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All			
nemployed (available for work and looked for work in the last four weeks†)	1.79	1.18	2.97	_	_				
of which: not in claimant count claimants§	0·21 1·57	0·65 0·53	0·87 2·10	+0·03 -0·03	+0·01 -0·01	+0·04 -0·04			
aimants§ not unemployed** of which: not seeking in last four weeks	0.61	0.46	1.07	+0.04	+0.03	+0.07			
or not available (inactive)‡ employed	0·49 0·12	0·37 0·09	0·86 0·21	+0·03 +0·01	+0.03	+0·06 +0·01			
Caimant count††	2.18	0.99	3.17	+0·01 (+0·04)**	+0·02 (+0·04)**	+0·03 (+0·08)**			

or negligible.

figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000 and may therefore appear not to add.

figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000 and may therefore appear not to add.

fechnical note for detailed definition. These figures are only available from the 1984, 1985 and 1986 surveys. Previous surveys did not include questions about jobsearch in the previous

weeks.
ese figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results. The technical note gives further details.
of unemployed on ILO/OECD definition.

lot unemployed on ILD/OECD definition.
ople not in work nor unemployed on ILO/OECD definition.
he changes in brackets allow for the change in compilation of the claimant count in March 1986 which reduced over-recording by some 50,000.

ble 3 Economically inactive claimants (ILO/OECD definition) by reason for not seeking work

Great Britain, spring 1986 Thousands*

in reason stated for	Wou	ld not like	work		ld like wo			lable but		Allin	active cl	aiman	ts		
t seeking work in evious week				butn	but not available†		seeking work in previous four weeks		Num				Per cent of all nactive claimants		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
oking after family or home	10	120	130	10	30	40	10	50	60	30	190	230	6	52	26
lieved no jobs available	30	10	40	-		-	110	20	130	140	30	170	29	7	20
ng-term sick (disabled)	50	20	80	10	_	20	20	10	30	90	30	120	18	9	14
etired emporarily sick, on holiday,	60	10	70	-		-	10		10	70	10	80	14	4	9
awaiting results of job application, or waiting to start job already obtained**	-			20	20	30	10	10	20	30	20	50	6	6	6
d not want/need employment	30	20	50	_			_	_		30	20	50	6	5	6
t yet started looking her reasons/no reply/						_	20	10	20	20	10	30	4	2	6 3
not applicable‡	20	20	40	20	20	40*	30	20	50	80	50	130	16	14	15
reasons	200	190	400	70	70	140	210	110	320	490	370	860	100	100	100

figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000 and may therefore appear not to add.
available to start work within two weeks.
ose waiting to start a job already obtained who are also available to start work within two weeks are classified as unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition and therefore not included among

economically inactive.

cludes 25,000 claimants who were actually seeking work in the reference week of the survey but were not available for work and therefore classified as economically inactive on the OFCD definition

• A further 140,000 claimants (again half of them men and half women) said they would like work but were not available to start within the next fortnight.

• About 320,000 (210,000 men and 110,000 women) said they were available for work but had nevertheless not sought a job within the past four weeks. Some two-fifths of this group, mostly men, said they were not seeking work because they believed no jobs were available (such people are often referred

• to as "discouraged workers"). Again the most common reason given by the women in this group for not seeking work was that they were looking after their family or home.

Employed claimants

Some 210,000 claimants (120,000 men and 90,000 women) were identified by the 1986 LFS as having a paid job during the reference week. This is not, however, necessarily an indication of activity in the "black economy" for two main reasons.

First, in some circumstances people can legitimately claim benefits while they also have low earnings from parttime work¹. It may be noted that fewer than a fifth of the claimants classified as employed said they did more than 30 hours paid work in the week of the survey. Nevertheless some two-thirds said they were not looking for another job that week.

The second main qualification to these figures is that they could also be affected by respondents replying incorrectly, perhaps through misunderstanding the questions about claimant benefits.

In broad terms, people working part-time who are available for full-time work and laiming at Unemployment Benefit Offices may be entitled to the following:

[•] Supplementary Benefit if they have low income and are working less than 30 hours a week. (Supplementary Benefit is reduced, usually by £1, for every £1 of net earnings above £4 a week;)

[•] Unemployment Benefit for days they earn £2 or less, provided any paid work

⁽including work on days not claimed) is of a temporary nature; or
• national insurance credits if they work no more than one day or eight hours a week, with weekly earnings below the lower earnings limit for paying national insurance contributions



Checking the vacancies at a jobcentre

Non-claimant unemployed

The 1986 LFS identified 870,000 people as unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition but not claiming benefits. Three-quarters (650,000) were women, about 70 per cent of whom were married, compared with around 40 per cent of all female claimants. More than half the non-claimant unemployed women were specifically seeking part-time work, while the men were mainly seeking full-time work.

Comparisons using the labour force measure of unemployment

Another measure of unemployment from the LFS has conventionally been used for the purpose of the Department of Employment's estimates of the labour force (hence the term "labour force measure"). This has been established longer than the ILO/OECD measure and has been included in previous articles. It is also used later in this

¹ Earlier figures are not available because questions on job search over the past four weeks were only included in the LFS from 1984.

article to describe the characteristics of the unemployed in

It consists essentially of those who said they were seeking work in the reference week of the survey (rather than the last four weeks as in the ILO/OECD definition) but no restrictions on the availability for work are applied (except in the case of students). The full definition is given in the technical note on p 38.

In spring 1986 there were 2.82 million people unemployed according to the labour force definition, about 150,000 fewer than on the ILO/OECD measure. This difference is the net result of two adjustments. On the one hand, some 360,000 people were included in the ILO/ OECD measure of unemployment but not the labour force measure. They said they were available for work and looking for work in the previous four weeks but not the previous week. On the other hand, 210,000 were included in the conventional labour force measure but not the ILO/OECD measure, mostly because they were not available for work.

Table 4 compares the conventional GB labour force estimate of unemployment with the monthly count. On this basis, there were 960,000 claimants who were not identified as unemployed because they said they were not seeking work. An additional 210,000 claimants were classified as employed—the same group as identified using the ILO/ OECD definition. These two groups were partly offset by some 820,000 non-claimants who were unemployed according to the conventional survey definition.

Trends in the different measures between 1981 and 1986

Between 1981 and 1986 the trend in unemployment, as measured through the LFS, has been very different from the trend in the claimant count. Table 5 compares the various measures of unemployment over the period.

The ILO/OECD measure of unemployment has only been calculated since 1984¹. Over the period 1984–86 it has fallen by over 100,000. The movement in the labour force measure over this period has been similar. Over the same period the claimant count rose by over 200,000. Looking at the labour force measure over a slightly longer period, 1983-86, it can be seen that unemployment on the survey measure has been basically stable while the monthly count increased by about a third of a million (on a consistent basis).

Some indication of the reasons for the divergence

Table 4. Labour force estimate of unampleyment compared with the monthly element count in Great Pritain

	Spring 198	6		Change since	Change since spring 1985					
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All				
Labour force estimate of unemployed people seeking			100 day							
work of which:	1.72	1.10	2.82	as a satur us a sa co	distant kaun	+0.01				
not in claimant count claimants	0·23 1·49	0·59 0·51	0·82 2·00	+0·05 −0·04	+0·01 -0·01	+0·06 -0·05				
Claimants not unemployed§	0.69	0.48	1.17	+0.05	+0.04	+0.09				
inactive (not seeking work) employed	0·57 0·12	0·39 0·09	0·96 0·21	+0·04 +0·01	+0.04	+0·08 +0·01				
Claimant count	2.18	0.99	3-17	+0·01 (+0·04)**	+0·02 (0·04)**	+0·03 (+0·08) ^{††}				

See notes to table 1

Spring	ILO/OEO unemplo	D measure byment	of	Labour fo unemplo	orce measi yment**	ure of	Claimant count (unadjusted, including school leavers)			Claimant count (seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers allowing for discontinuities		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
1981				(1.56)	(0.92)	(2.48)**	1.70	0.60	2.30†	1.56	0.58	2.14
83				1.81	1.04	2.85	2.16	0.83	2.99	1.98	0.77	2.75
84	1.84	1.26	3.09	1.78	1.14	2.92	2.08	0.89	2.98	2.00	0.85	2.86
85	1.79	1.18	2.97	1.72	1.10	2.81	2.17	0.96	3.13	2.08	0.92	3.00
36	1.79	1.18	2.97	1.72	1.10	2.82	2.18	0.99	3.17	2.11	0.96	3.08
ange				(1010)	(+0.10)	(+0.24)**				+0.56	+0.39	+0.94
81-86				(+0.16)	(+0.18)	(+0.34)**	X	X	X			+0.33
83-86				-0.09	+0.06	-0.03	X	X	X	+0.14	+0.19	
84-86	-0.05	-0.07	-0.13	-0.06	-0.04	-0.10	X	X	X	+0.11	+0.11	+0.22
85–86						+0.01	X	X	X	+0.04	+0.04	+0.08

gures individually rounded to the nearest 10,000.
survey figures from 1983 are all on a comparable basis. However, the 1981 labour force estimate of unemployment is on a slightly different definition. If it could be calculated completely same basis as for later years, the 1981 figure would be marginally higher than the 2-48 million shown.
unemployment count in 1981 was then based on those registered for work at jobcentres and careers offices of which there were 2-49 million (1-79 million men and 0-70 million women)

unemployment count in 1861 was included by the period of t

ble 6 Unemployed* people by reason for leaving last job by sex, age, marital status

ed 16 and over	Men	Women	Married women	Non- married women	
unemployed (thousands) whom, had previously had a job (per cent of all	1,720	1,099	603	497	2,820
unemployed) (thousands) (whom left their last job less than 3 years ago (per cent of all who had	88·8	85·9	96·0	73·6	87·7
	1,527	<i>944</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>366</i>	2,472
jobs before)	70·1	68·1	65·8	71·6	69·3
(thousands)	1,071	<i>643</i>	381	262	1,714
whom: main reason for leaving					
Made redundant	40·5	21·3	16·6	28·1	33·3
Temp job ended	24·0	18·0	13·0	25·2	21·8
Resigned	10·3	12·7	11·5	14·4	11·2
Family/personal Health reasons Retired (includes early	4·1 5·2	26·6 8·1	36·9 9·5	11.6	12.5
retirement) Other reasons/not stated	**	**	**	**	**
	13·0	11·8	10·5	13·8	12·6

tween the claimant count and the survey-based estimates unemployment can be gained from changes in the two oups not common to the two measures. Between 1983 d 1986 there was a significant increase in the number of inactive claimants. One might have expected a tendency the unemployed, particularly the long-term unemployed, to stop seeking work because they believed no jobs were available. However, while there has been some increase in the number of these "discouraged claimants" since 1983¹, this explains only a quarter of the increase in inactive claimants generally. The other inactive claimants have grown more.

The number of unemployed non-claimants has also increased over this period but much more modestly.

It seems likely that part of the recent divergence between the claimant count and the survey estimates reflects some increasing propensity to claim benefits, over the period.

Over a longer time period a fully comparable survey

figure on the labour force definition is not available. Best estimates for 1981 suggest that it was then quite close to the former registration count and rather higher than the claimant count, whereas the claimant count significantly exceeded the survey measure in both 1985 and 1986.

Over the period 1981 to 1986 the claimant count (on a consistent basis) grew by over 900,000, while the survey figures indicated an increase of only about a third of a million, a divergence of some 600,000 which has occurred among both men and women.

Table 7 Unemployed* people by status before seeking work: age and sex

Great Britain, spring 1986

	Total (thou-	All†† un-		n status b work (pe		
	sands)	em- ployed	Working	time ed- ucation/		Other†
All aged 16 and over						
All Men All women Married Non-married	2,820 1,720 1,099 603 497	100 100 100 100 100	57·6 71·4 36·0 31·1 42·0	13·7 13·2 14·4 2·0 29·4	15·9 1·9 37·7 56·6 14·7	7·8 9·3 5·6 3·4 8·3
16-24 All All men All women Married Non-married	1,044 615 429 111 318	100 100 100 100 100	47·4 55·4 36·0 29·3 38·3	33·9 33·3 34·6 ** 44·6	8·4 ** 19·5 58·6 5·9	7·2 7·8 6·3 ** 7·5
25–44 All Men All women Married Non-married	1,184 697 487 371 116	100 100 100 100 100	60·2 80·9 30·8 25·6 47·1	2·5 2·9 1·9 **	24·8 2·5 56·7 63·9 33·8	7·6 9·8 4·5 3·1 9·0
45-retirement All All men All women Married Non-married	age 559 392 167 112 55	100 100 100 100 100	70·9 80·2 48·9 48·3 50·2	** ** ** **	11·2 3·0 30·4 33·7 23·5	9·2 10·2 6·9 **

See notes to *table 1.* Not unemployed on conventional labour force definition. † The changes in brackets allow for the change in compilation of the claimant count in March 1986 which reduced over-recording by some 50,000

oour force definition. dicates that estimates are based on small numbers.

Earlier figures are not available because questions on claiming benefits were only cluded in the LFS from 1983.

Labour force definition.
Includes people who were economically inactive for various other reasons, including sickness or had no wish to work.
Includes that estimates are based on small numbers.
Includes some unemployed people who were temporarily not seeking work or did not answer the question and were therefore not included in the next four columns.

Characteristics of the unemployed in spring 1986

Work previously done by the unemployed

Tables 6 and 7 give some background about how unemployed people had come to be unemployed, and what they had been doing before they started looking for work.

Overall, 88 per cent of the unemployed had previously had a job. Information on why they had left their last job was only collected if they said they had left it less than three years before—in total for about 60 per cent of all the unemployed.

Some 58 per cent of the unemployed had been in work immediately prior to starting to look for a new job; the proportion was twice as high for men (71 per cent) as for women (36 per cent) (table 7)

Young people were less likely to have been working before they started looking for work, largely because they were more likely to have been in full-time education or training; one-third of all the unemployed aged under 24 had been in this position.

Also, 57 per cent of married women said they had been looking after their family or home before they had started looking for work, and among those aged 25 to 44, the proportion was 64 per cent.

For those people who had left their last job within the previous three years, the main reason they had left varied according to their sex, marital status and age.

The main reason for men leaving their last job was that they were made redundant or were dismissed (41 per cent). The ending of a temporary job was the second most common reason for leaving.

The pattern for non-married women was similar to that for men, whereas over a third of married women gave family or personal reasons as the main reasons they had left their last job.

Among young people aged 16 to 24, the proportion who had left because they had a temporary job which ended was nearly as great as the proportion who had left because they had been made redundant or dismissed (30 per cent).

Tables 8 and 9 show respectively the occupation and the

Table 8 Unemployed* by occupation

Great Britain, spring 1986

All aged 16 and over	Unemp	loyment r	ate†	Occupa of the u	ation dist inemploy	ribution ed§
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
All non-manual	4.01	4.98	4.50	15.5	31.1	21.6
Managerial and professional Clerical and	3.2	3.9	3.5	9.4	9.5	9.4
related Other non-	5.8	5.0	5.2	2.4	14.4	7.1
manual	6.7	7.3	7.1	3.6	7.2	5.0
All manual Craft and	9.87	7.98	9.27	46.9	27.4	39-3
similar General	7.8	9.2	7.9	17.0	3.7	11.9
labourers Other manual Inadequate description/no available/did	21·3 10·9	17·8 7·7	21·0 9·5	3·6 26·2	23.2	2·4 25·1
not answer††	**	**	**	37.7	41.5	39-2
All occupations (thousands)	11-1	9.9	10.6	100 1,720	100 1,099	100 2,820

r force definition. nt or previous occupation

Table 9 Unemployment* by industry

Great Britain, spring 1986

C Division	Unem	ploymen	t rate†	Previou the une	us indust employed	ry of
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Agriculture,						
forestry and				1.5	0.5	1.1
fishing	6.0	5.3	5.9	1.2	0.5	1.1
Energy and						
water supply	4.0	6.7	5.1	1.6	0.5	1.2
industry	4.8	0.7	3.1			
Extraction of						
minerals, etc, metal						
manufacturing	6.6	5.0	6.3	2.6	0.8	1.9
Metal goods,						
engineering and						
vehicles	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.7	4.0	6.8
Other						
manufacturing				0.0	8.9	7.3
industries	6.8	9.3	7.8	6.2	0.8	8.2
Construction	12.5	5.5	11.9	12.9	0.0	0.5
Distribution,						
hotel and	9.0	7.5	8.2	12.7	18-8	15-1
catering, etc	9.0	7.5	0.2	12,	100	
Transport and communication	4.9	4.7	4.8	3.4	1.3	2.6
Banking,	7.5	,				
finance, etc	3.6	4.5	4.0	2.6	4.7	3.4
Other services	6.1	4.6	5.2	9.5	17.8	12.7
adequate						
description/not						
available/did no			00.5	07.0	41 5	39-
answer**	91.2	94.4	92.5	37.8	41.5	100
	11.1	9.9	10.6			(2.820
Il industries housands)	11.1	9.9	10.6	100 (1,720)	100 (1,099)	

industry which unemployed people had previously been working in. The unemployment rates by occupation and industry need to be interpreted with some caution, because of the large proportions who did not state previous occupation or industry. Altogether, nearly 40 per cent of the unemployed did not give a previous occupation or industry usually either because they had never had a job, or because they had left their last job more than three years before and were therefore not asked about details relating to it.

Despite these qualifications, the unemployment rates for occupations in table 8 show a predictable pattern, with lower unemployment rates in non-manual occupations. The occupational distribution among those registered unemployed in 19821 confirms this broad conclusion.

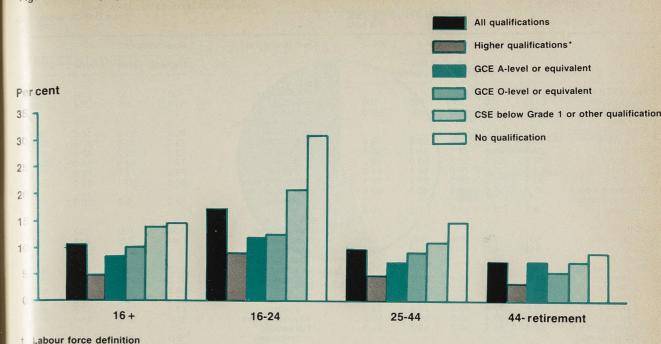
The construction industry had the highest male unemployment rate, followed by distribution, hotel and catering, as shown in table 9.

For women, the highest rates were in manufacturing and in distribution, hotel and catering. However, the pattern of unemployment shown by these figures also needs to be interpreted with some caution because of the 40 per cent of unemployed who didn't give a previous industry.

For example, the three-year cut-off would tend to depress the apparent level of unemployment in industries (or occupations) which had shed large numbers of jobs more than three years before the survey date. The analysis might also make unemployment appear relatively high in industries (or occupations) with a strong seasonal pattern where peak employment was not in the spring months, or in which large numbers of temporary workers were employed.

It is also possible that for a number of the unemployed, the occupation or industry of their last job may not be the same as that of their "usual" job, as the last job may have

qure 2 Unemployment rates† by age and highest qualification in Great Britain, spring 1986



n temporary work (perhaps not fully using their skills) ertaken in the absence of the type of work they had viously been engaged in.

U employment and qualifications

See note to table 10

nemployment rates were closely related to qualificas, as well as to age and sex, as shown in table 10 and re 2. The unemployment rate was higher for people lower level qualifications than for well-qualified ple; among graduates it was only 4½ per cent, whereas per cent of economically active people with no qualificais were unemployed. The overall pattern of unemployment rates falling as qualifications rise also held broadly within each age group.

igure 3 shows the qualifications of the unemployed in ifferent way. About 44 per cent of all the unemployed d they had no qualifications (48 per cent of males and 40 cent of females). This compared with under one-third all economically active people.

Qualification levels are closely related to age, with younger people tending to have a higher level of qualifications. Among the 16 to 24 age group, for example, only about one in five economically active people had no qualifications, whereas the proportion rose to nearly a half among economically active people aged between 45 and retirement age.

Among the unemployed, the proportion with no qualifications rose from 36 per cent for 16 to 24 year olds, to nearly 60 per cent for those over 45.

The unemployed looking for work

Most of the unemployed said they were looking for fulltime jobs as employees, although a minority were looking for other types of work.

Three-quarters of all the women who were looking for work said they would accept a part-time job but the majority of unemployed women said they would prefer a fulltime job, or had no preference. However, nearly a quarter of unemployed women said they would only accept a part-time job.

In contrast, only about 40 per cent of unemployed men said they would accept a part-time job and less than 2 per cent would only accept a part-time one. Seven per cent of

Table 10 Unemployment rates* by qualifications

Great Britain, spring 1986

Highest qualifications	Allage	d 16 and ov	er	16–24			25-44			44-retirement age		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Higher qualifications† GCE A-level or	4.0	5.6	4.6	9.5	8.3	8.9	3.5	6.0	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
equivalent GCE O-level or	8.0	9.7	8.4	12-2	11.3	11.9	6.7	9.5	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.4
equivalent CSE below grade 1	10.5	9.8	10.1	14.0	10.9	12.3	7.6	10.2	9.1	6.8	4.2	5.4
and other equal No qualification All**	14·4 17·3 11·1	13·2 11·2 9·9	13·8 14·5 10·6	20·7 31·8 18·5	20·4 29·0 15·7	20·6 30·7 17·2	11·4 18·0 9·6	10·6 10·9 9·6	11·0 14·6 9·6	8·0 11·0 8·4	6·5 6·5 5·8	7·3 9·0 7·4

Indicates that estimates are based on small numbers.

Data was not collected for people who had left their last job more than three years before.

Labour force definition.
Current or previous industry.
Data on the previous industry of the unemployed was not collected for people who had eff their last job more than three years before.

Figures were published quarterly in Employment Gazette until the series was

Labour force definition. Degree level of above, HNC/HND/BTEC (Higher) and equivalents, teaching and nursing qualifications. Includes some who did not describe their qualifications

Table 11 Length of time the unemployed* people had sought work

Great Britain, spring 1986 Per cent

	Men	Women	Of whon	n	All
			Married	Non- married	
All aged 16 and over		APR 32.0			
All unemployed	100	100	100	100	100
(thousands)	1,720	1,099	603	497	2,820
of whom:					
Seeking less than:					
3 months†	16.0	25.3	26.8	23.6	19.6
6 months	27.7	40.1	43.1	36.4	32.5
1 year	43.0	58.4	62.1	53.9	49.0
2 years	57.2	71.8	74.8	68-1	62.9
3 years	90.9	86-2	85.5	87.1	89.1
All seeking work	91.5	86.6	85.8	87.5	89.6
Temporarily not					
seeking	8.5	13.4	14.2	12.5	10-4
16–24					
All unemployed	100	100	100	100	100
(thousands)	615	429	111	318	1,044
of whom:					
Seeking less than:					
3 months†	21.6	27.1	26.1	27.4	23.9
6 months	35.5	41.6	43.2	41.0	38.0
1 year	55.3	63.0	68.9	61.0	58.5
2 years	69.9	77.6	83.8	75.5	73.1
3 years	92.0	89.4	90.7	89.0	91.0
All seeking work	92.4	89.7	90.7	89.4	91.3
Temporarily not					
seeking	7.6	10.3	9.3	10.6	8.7
25–44					
All unemployed	100	100	100	100	100
(thousands)	697	487	371	116	1,184
of whom:					
Seeking less than:					
3 months†	14.0	26.6	28.8	19.8	19.2
6 months	25.4	43.4	46.9	32.2	32.8
1 year	38.6	61.1	65.4	47.4	47.9
2 years	53.2	74.3	78.4	61.4	61.9
3 years	91.8	86.3	86.2	86.6	89.5
All seeking work	92.4	86.6	86.5	87.2	90.0
Temporarily not					
seeking	7.6	13.4	13.5	12.8	10.0
44-retirement age				100	,
All unemployed	100	100	100	100	100
(thousands)	392	167	112	55	559
of whom:					
Seeking less than:					A PROPERTY OF
3 months†	10.7	16.8	20.2	9.9	12.5
6 months	19-6	27.4	31.1	19.9	21.9
1 year	31.7	39.8	45.1	28.9	34.2
2 years	45.0	51.0	55.1	42.5	46.8
3 years	88-1	78.5	78.6	78.3	85.3
All seeking work	88.6	79.0	79.3	78.3	85.7
Temporarily not					
seeking	11.4	21.0	20.7	21.7	14.3

men and around 4 per cent of women wanted to be selfemployed.

Table 11 shows how long men and women in different age groups had been looking for work. The length of time people had been seeking work does not necessarily correspond to the length of time they had been unemployed, for a number of reasons. For example, they might have started looking for work before they left their last job, or finished their full-time education or training. It is also possible that people answering questions about how long they had been looking for work may not remember this very accurately; for instance, they may forget short periods of employment

For all these reasons, as well as the differences between the claimant count and survey unemployment, the LFS

Table 12 Length of time unemployed people* had been seeking work by qualifications level

Great Britain, spring 1986 Per cent

Aged 16 and over	Qualifica	ations		
	Higher‡	Other	None	AII*
All				
All unemployed (thousands) of whom: Seeking less than:	100 179	100 1,325	100 1,254	100 2,820
3 months† 6 months	25·2 43·6	21·6 35·6	16·7 27·8	19·6 32·5
1 year 2 years	63·1 73·1	55·2 69·9	40·8 54·5	49·0 62·9
3 years	78.9	77-0	62.5	70.4
All seeking work	87.8	90-1	89.5	89.6
Temporarily not seeking	12-2	9.9	10.5	10-4
Men All unemployed	100	100	100	100
(thousands) of whom:	91	775	818	1,720
Seeking less than: 3 months†	20.2	18.7	12.9	16.0
6 months	38-3	31.2	23.2	27.7
1 year 2 years	58·2 69·2	50·2 65·2	34·8 48·8	43·0 57·2
3 years	77.3	74.0	57.8	66.0
All seeking work	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.5
Not seeking temporarily	9.0	8.3	8.6	8.5
Women				
All unemployed	100 88	100 550	100 436	100
(thousands) of whom:	00	330	400	1,000
Seeking less than:		05.0	00.7	05.0
3 months†	30·3 49·2	25·6 41·6	23·7 36·4	25·3 40·1
1 year	68-1	62.2	52.2	58.4
2 years	76·9 80·3	76·6 81·4	65·5 71·5	71·8 77·1
3 years All seeking work	84.4	87.9	85.7	86-6
Temporarily not	15-6	12.1	14.3	13.4
seeking	12.0	12.1	14.3	13.4

data on how long unemployed people had been looking for work are not directly comparable with the quarterly analyses, published in Employment Gazette, of how long people had claimed benefits.

Altogether, about one-fifth of the unemployed had been looking for work for less than three months, and about hal had been looking for less than a year. About 10 per cent o the people unemployed, using the conventional labour force definition, said they were not looking for work in the reference week because they were on holiday, had tempor ary sickness, were waiting for results of a job application of waiting to start a new job1

Young unemployed people were less likely to have been looking for a long time than older people: 59 per cent of 16 to 24-year-olds had been looking under a year, compared with 35 per cent of those aged over 45; only 11 per cent of the 16 to 25-year-olds said they had been seeking work for over three years, compared with 30 per cent of those over

Women were likely to have been looking for work for a shorter period than men: 58 per cent said they had been looking less than a year and only 9 per cent for over three years, compared with 43 and 25 per cent respectively for men. This pattern held in all age groups. Married women were likely to have been looking for a shorter period than others.

Table 12 shows how the level of qualifications affected

gure 3 Qualification levels of the unemployed by age in Great Britain, spring 1986

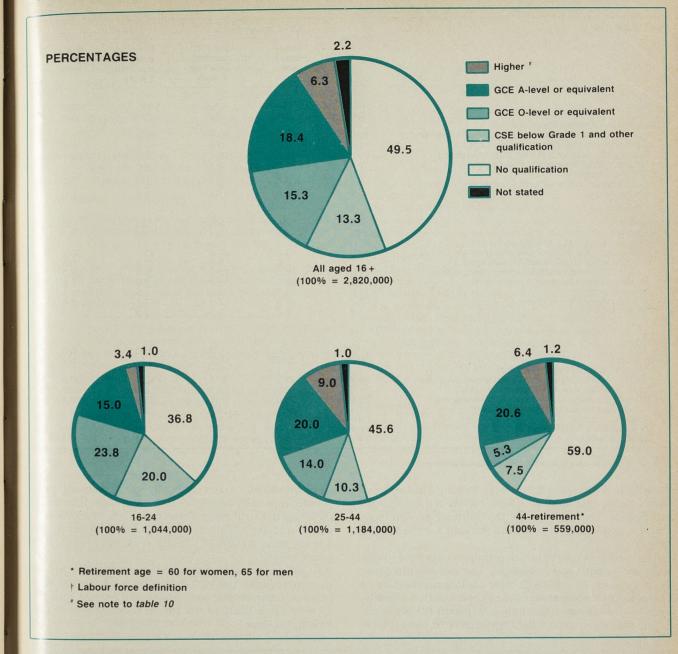


Table 13 Main method of seeking work, by sex and age

Great Britain, spring 1986 Per cent

	All aged 16 and over		16–24 2			25–44			44-retirement age			
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
All unemployed*†	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(thousands)	1.720	1.099	2.820	615	429	1.044	697	487	1,184	392	167	559
for whom main method												
of seeking work:												
Visiting jobcentre, government												
employment office, etc	41.2	29.6	36.7	46.4	39.9	43.7	39.9	24.4	33.5	36-6	20.4	31.8
Name on books of private												
employment agency	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Studying situations vacant							_					
columns in newspapers	19.2	29.3	23.2	16.1	24.1	19.4	19.7	31.6	24.6	22.5	33.1	25.7
Answering advertisements in	0 7	10 7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5		100	40.7	0.0	100	0.0
newspapers	8.7	10.7	9.5	8.2	9.0	8.5	9.4	12.6	10.7	8.0	10.6	8.8
Personal contacts	10.1	7.1	8.9	8.5	6.6	7.7	10.7	7.5	9.4	11.5	7.3	10.3
Direct application to employers	7.9	5.6	7.0	9.2	7.3	8.4	8.0	5.1	6.8	5.9	3.2	5.1
Other methods	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5

includes some unemployed who were temporarily not seeking work or who did not give a main method of seeking work. Labour force definition.

Labour force definition.
Includes some people who had not yet started looking for work.

¹ People temporarily not looking for work in the reference period were excluded from the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment.

Labour force definition.
Includes some people who had not yet started looking for work.
Includes some people who did not state their level of qualification.
Degree level and above, HNC/HND/BTEC (Higher) and equivalents, teaching and nursin

Aged 16 and over	All	Of whom, seeking				
	seeking work†	Less than 1 year	For 1 year but less than 2 years	For 2 years but less than 3 years	For 3 years or over	
Men and Women	100	100	100	100	100	
All methods	2,525	1.381	392	210	529	
(thousands) Of whom main method of seeking work:	2,020	1,001	002			
Visiting jobcentre, Government employment office, etc	40.9	37.5	43.3	42.4	48.0	
Name on books of private employment agency	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	25.9	25.3	26.9	27.7	26.1	
Answering advertisements in newspapers	10.6	11.5	12.1	9.0	7.6	
Personal contacts Personal contacts	9.9	10.2	8.2	11-1	10·3 5·9	
Direct application to employers	7.8	9.3	6·4 1·4	5·7 3·2	0.8	
Other methods	1.7	1.9	1.4	3.2	0.0	
Men				100	400	
All methods	100	100	100	100 152	100 429	
(thousands)	1,573	739	245	152	429	
Of whom main method of seeking work:	45.0	42.0	47.0	43.0	50.1	
Visiting jobcentre, Government employment office, etc Name on books of private employment agency	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	21.0	18.6	22.7	24.1	23.2	
Answering advertisements in newspapers	9.5	10.6	10.9	8.9	7.0	
Personal contacts	11.0	11.4	9.5	12.8	10.7	
Direct application to employers	8.7	10.6	7.1	7.2	6.9	
Other methods	1.8	2.2	1.5	3.5	0.8	
Women						
All methods:	100	100	100	100	100	
(thousands)	952	642	147	58	101	
Of whom main method of seeking work						
Visiting jobcentre, Government employment office, etc	34.2	32.2	37.2	40.9	39.0	
Name on books of private employment agency	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	33.9	33.0	34.0	36·9 9·5	38·6 10·1	
Answering advertisements in newspapers	12·4 8·1	12·6 8·7	14·2 6·1	9·5 6·8	8.5	
Personal contacts	6.5	7.9	5.2	1.8	1.6	
Direct application to employers Other methods	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.3	0.7	

the length of time people had been looking for work, and shows clearly that those with higher levels of qualifications had been looking for work for the shortest time and those with no qualifications had been seeking for the longest

The main methods by which unemployed people sought work are summarised in table 13. The two most frequent main methods of jobsearch were visiting a jobcentre or Government employment office (37 per cent), and studying situations vacant columns in newspapers (23 per cent). The proportion who visited a jobcentre or Government employment office was markedly greater among young people, especially among 16 to 19-year-olds, than among those aged 25 or over. Conversely, the proportion for whom studying situations vacant columns in newspapers was the main method of seeking work was lowest among young people.

In all age groups women, especially married women. were more likely than men to look for work through newspaper advertisements; and unemployed women aged over 25 were more likely to use this as their main method of looking for work.

Technical note

The claimant count

The monthly unemployment count relates to claimants of benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the count, usually the second Thursday of each month; it is derived almost wholly from the computerised administrative records.

Claimants include those people who claim Unemployment Benefit, Supplementary Benefits and national insurance credits. The figures include some severely disabled, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. Students are those people claiming benefit during a vacation but who intend to return to full-time education when the new term begins. The temporarily stopped are those people who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work on that day and were claiming benefits.

Unemployment rates based on the claimant count are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year estimate of the working population (the sum of employees in employment, claimant unemployment, the self-employed and HM Forces).

Survey definitions of unemployment

ILO/OECD definition: The survey measure of unemployment given in this article, according to the ILO/OECD definition, comprises people who were

- without a paid job; and
- available to start work in the next fortnight; and
- had either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

This definition of unemployment is consistent with the uidelines of the International Labour Organisation as agreed n Resolution I of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1982, and now used by the Organisation for conomic Co-operation and Development and also the nited States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purposes of ompiling standardised unemployment rates for comparisons etween countries.

The ILO guidelines do not specify the reference period for bsearch, but four weeks is commonly used in many counies, including the USA and Canada, and preferred by the ECD and also the Statistical Office of the European Com-

abour force definition: People identified by surveys as nemployed on the alternative labour force definition are ose who, in the week preceding their survey interview were:

- without a paid job; and
- either seeking work, waiting to start a new job or for the results of a job application, or were prevented from seeking work only by temporary sickness or holiday.

Students in full-time education who satisfy both the above nditions are included as unemployed, unless they are not ailable to start work within two weeks because they must mplete their education.

It is not possible to estimate accurately from the LFS how ng people had been unemployed, because data are not colcted on how long the various conditions for being counted as employed had continually been fulfilled.

Unemployment rates on the ILO/OECD or labour force finitions are the appropriate unemployed number, expressas a percentage of all economically active people in the evant sex and age group (the sum of the employed and the employed on the corresponding definition).

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the principal example of usehold surveys of the labour force, and the principal basis the Department of Employment's estimates of the size of labour force, although other surveys such as the General busehold Survey also collect information on unemployment. The LFS is a sample survey of households and is carried out similar lines in all European Community countries. It was nducted in alternate years from 1973 to 1983, but from 1984 been enhanced and conducted annually.

In 1986 interviewing took place during March, April and ay in a sample of about 60,000 private households in Great itain. A fuller description of the survey is provided in the PCS reports, and preliminary results for 1986 were published the April 1987 edition of Employment Gazette.

nalysis of claimants and non-claimants using the aimant count and the Labour Force Survey

The claimant figures as shown in total in the bottom rows of bles 2 and 4 are appropriately based on the actual claimant ount. However, analysis of the characteristics of claimants nd non-claimants—for example, according to whether they

were seeking work—has to be obtained by including the following questions in the LFS to identify people who would be included in the claimant count.

- Were you claiming Unemployment Benefit last week?
- Were you signed on at an Unemployment Benefit Office to claim supplementary allowances as an unemployed person?
- Were you signed on at an Unemployment Benefit Office in order to get credits for national insurance contributions?

Inevitably the questions are not always answered correctly; for example, because of possible confusion between claims for benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices and benefits from

According to the LFS, more women tend to say they were included in the claimant count in response to these questions than actually shown by the count itself. Among men the opposite is true. To ensure that the figures are reconciled with the actual claimant count, an approximate adjustment for these biases has been made. Essentially, it has been assumed that the actual claimants of each sex have proportionally the same characteristics (whether unemployed, inactive or employed) as the claimants identified by the LFS. By implication, the non-claimants identified by the LFS have also been correspondingly adjusted to reconcile with the actual claimant count.

These adjustments do not, of course, in any way affect the total estimates of unemployment obtained from the LFS or indeed any other LFS estimates, which are independent of claimant status.

Sources

Earlier comparisons of unemployment statistics from different sources have appeared in the following articles in Employment Gazette:

"1986 Labour Force Survey and the revised employment estimates", April 1987, p 201.

"Unemployment figures: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey", October 1986, p 417.

"Unemployment: estimates from the Labour Force Survey compared with the monthly claimant count", October 1985,

"The Unemployed: survey estimates for 1983 compared with the monthly count", August 1984, p 367.

"The Unemployed: survey estimates for 1981 compared with

the monthly count", June 1983, p 265. Preliminary results for the 1986 Labour Force Survey were published in the April 1987 article listed above. More detailed

descriptions of the Survey are given in: Labour Force Survey 1985, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Series LFSS, HMSO 1987

Labour Force Survey 1983 and 1984, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, HMSO 1986.

Labour Force Survey 1981, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, HMSO 1982.

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Labour force definition.
People temporarily not seeking work in the reference week are excluded.



First step to the top

When the black community asks the question "Why is there no black or other minority representation at senior management level in industry and commerce" and industry answers "We can't attract them, they do not respond to our advertising," positive action to bridge the gap is called for.

The Windsor Fellowship was continues to house the Windsor created to meet the need. Taking its Fellowship office. name from the location of a 1984 conference on economic develop- lowship took on consultant Stephen ment strategies and the needs of the Carter to recruit sponsoring black community, the Windsor Fel- companies and make contact with lowship provides opportunities for undergraduates, mainly from the careers service and community minority ethnic groups, to enter organisations. They are selected on careers in industry, commerce and the basis of A-level passes including public administration, and possibly business studies, engineering, law gain management status.

It achieves this by identifying subjects. black and Asian students intending ties. Such students are then accepted as Fellows.

exclusively for the black community university. although it does target students from the black minority population.

The Fellowship's director, Beverlev Barnard, (ex-co-ordinator, Minority Enterprise Unit, Business in the Community), claims that 14 success stories have been chalked up so far. "We hope to add a further 30 successes by January, with hundreds more to follow," she said.

It was she, working with Norma Jarboe, (formerly vice-president of corporate affairs, Citibank), who brought experience of fellowship programmes from the United States, and Linbert Spencer, chief executive, Project Fullemploy, who decided to tackle the issue. They gathered ideas, designed the course content and prepared a three-year budget.

Drawing support

companies and 'start-up' resources and also in its computer and from Citibank and the Joseph communications centre. Rowntree Charitable Trust. Citibank also gave them office space of confidence in her ability adding and administrative facilities and it that it was happy to let her tackle

Within two months the Felpotential Fellows through schools, and accountancy, as well as arts

Development was further helped to go into higher education and by Marks and Spencer which matching them with companies seconded full-time administrator offering suitable career opportuni- Diana Rookledge to the Fellowship, and by the Bank of England, which brought together potential sponsors The Fellowship programme is not and A-level students heading for

The Windsor Fellows

Thanks to this and other support, 14 students were selected by 12

by **EVELYN SMITH**

public and private organisations, and the first Windsor Fellows were

Among them was Bina Shah, now in her second year at Manchester University where she is working for her BSc (Hons) degree in Computer Science and Information Systems. Bina has completed her first year's work experience with the Bank of England, where she had two specific work placements during her six weeks there in the summer vacation.

She worked in the Bank's They drew the support of several personnel division at head office

The Bank expressed a great deal

Case Study

operational tasks on her own "as she was quite competent to do so." Bina will return to the Bank next summer for her second stint of paid work experience.

Training seminars

During her other vacations she, like the other Fellows, attends short residential training seminars using facilities provided by sponsors.

Shell, for example, has hosted seminars at The Node, near Hitchin. Hertfordshire, and Barclays Bank did the same at Ashdown Park.

The training package includes communication, decision-making, eadership, organisation and planning skills with 'outward bound' activities as an added bonus.

Each Fellow is expected to get a good degree, play a full part in colege life, support each other, act as role models to younger students and undertake some form of community service in order to acclimatise them to working with people, perhaps from a different ethnic group at another level of society

"The first Windsor Fellows have made an excellent start," commented Beverley Bernard.

How it began

In November 1984, a conference held in Windsor discussed economic development strategies in relation to the needs of the black community. Sponsored by Business in the Community (BiC) and Project Fullemploy, the conference was chaired jointly by Lord Carr of Hadley, chairman of BiC, and Pranlal Sheth, director and company secretary of Abbey Life and a Director of Fullemploy.

The participants were drawn from a wide range of organisations, representing the private sector, charitable trusts, community agencies, and central and local government

The Prince of Wales, who is now President of BiC, was present to hear the conclusions of the conference.



Kevin Tanner, a BA (Hons) student reading accountancy with finance at North East London Polytechnic, has had his first year's work experience with Allied Dunbar. He described it as "a mixed experience.

The Swindon-based company sought to give him "useful all-round experience" and declared that he had performed extremely well, but Kevin found the work rather mundane and too basic.

Sally Randalls, the company's equal opportunities manager, said, "We enjoyed having him with us and we look forward to his return next year." She added that they had recognised the need to find something more demanding for him next time round.

For his community experience Kevin, an Afro-Caribbean with a black belt in karate, has chosen to teach his art to an Asian youth club.

Employer-sponsors not only bear all the programme costs of their Windsor Fellow(s) and provide two periods of paid work over the summer vacations. They also provide a mentor for each Fellow, whose role is to maintain regular informal contact with the undergraduates and to

"Support of sponsoring organisations goes beyond an equal opportunity policy, when companies recognise that harnessing talent within minority communities makes good business sense."

Linbert Spencer, trustee of the Fellowship.

"The aims of the Windsor Fellowship have our fullest support. It is important that all young people in the country are given the opportunity to realise their full potential".

> Caroline Gibbons. Metal Box

encourage more graduates from these communities to seek employment in the Service. The Windsor Fellowship provides us with an opportunity to do

"It is important for the

Civil Service to make con-

tact with minority ethnic

communities, in order to

"We are trying to encour-

age the growth of black

recruitment in the city.

and the Windsor Fel-

lowship is one way of

doing that. We are very

pleased to have our first

Fellow working at the

Hugh Harris,

Bank of England.

Kevin Tanne

Bank."

so." Mary Coussey, principal, Equal Opportunities Division, Cabinet Office

JANUARY 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Case Study

ease them into work placement.

One such is Dr J C Weeks of ICI's headquarters information service. As the mentor to Maia Baker, on a BA (Hons) Economics course at University College, London, he commented: "The company was very fortunate in finding a project which has brought real benefit to ICI—and fortunate to have someone as competent as Maia with the ability to work so efficiently and effectively."

Maia herself experienced some initial despair during the first job ICI gave her when she found herself engaged in "soul destroying" work filing charity applications. This, however, was outweighed by the useful project she was later given.

ICI asked her to research sources of information on the Korean chemical business. Her report stimulated interest in using the information sources to benefit ICI's business in Korea. Subsequently, action has been taken to supply the Korean office with regular information, and ICI staff from Korea are to be brought to this country to be trained in the use of on-line information services outlined in Maia's report.

Following her stint of satisfactory and useful work experience, Maia took a two-week break playing basketball for Britain at the World Student Games in Yugoslavia.

Helping disabled

Another sponsor which intends to follow up the recommendations of its Fellow is the Cabinet Office. Shirley Gregoire, an undergraduate at Bulmershe College of Higher Education, Reading, where she is reading English and American Studies for a BA (Hons) degree, was initially taken on during her summer vacation. She then found herself researching and analysing the Cabinet Office's personnel record of disabled employees.

She followed this up by preparing a simple questionnaire with which she interviewed disabled employees to discover problems at work.

For her voluntary service to the community, Shirley learned sign language so that she could help in a club for young deaf people.



Yvette Gyampoh (Hotel Management and Catering, Ealing College), Mark Artivor (Business Studies with Accountancy, Polytechnic of Central London), and Ashok Patel, (Computer Science and Accountancy, Manchester University) compare notes at a seminar

The future

There is no commitment after graduation, either on the part of the sponsoring organisation to offer permanent employment, or on the part of the student to accept. Most companies state their aim to be for their Fellow to join the company after graduation.

Last year, over 60 young people from Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford and London applied for a Fellowship. To help to meet the demand, 24 more organisations have offered sponsorship for 1987-88 than in 1986-87.

Through such response the Windsor Fellowship will be able to meet its aim of sweeping away the misconceptions which both certain large companies and ethnic minorities have about each other and so help to put young black graduates on the road to management.

The Windsor Fellowship is based at Citibank, 336 Strand, London WC2R 1HB (tel 01-438 1056).

... "I have met with some Windsor Fellows, and I know that this project has identified the kind of talent my company will want."

> David Rowland, Chairman, Stewart Wrightson

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Name	
Address	
Addi coo	

Questions in



Parliament

election of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to ders of Employment Gazette is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and 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

En ironmental work

Davies (Caerphilly) asked the etary of State for Employment how people were employed by onmental and conservation groups in Inited Kingdom under the Community ramme, at the latest available date; what he number in 1986; and if he is able to ast numbers for 1987 and 1988.

hn Lee: On October 14, 1987 there 62,868 authorised places on the munity Programme, primarily on ronmental and Environmental and scaping projects. On November 20. the nearest comparable date, there 81,256 such places; it is not possible to east the corresponding number of es for 1988. Other places often include ement of environmental and landscape ovement.

(November 2)

Comish tourism

atthew Taylor (Truro) asked the Secretof State for Employment what proposals as to increase employment in the tourist ustry in Cornwall.

ohn Lee: The English Tourist Board and Disabled workers est Country Tourist Board are currently otiating the setting up of a Tourism Depment Action Programme for Corn-The aim of this Programme will be to information is available on the percentage of ost investment and help realise the full urism potential of the county.

Between April and October this year the nglish Tourist Board had offered financial stance under Section 4 of the Developent of Tourism Act 1969 to 18 tourism rojects in Cornwall. The total value of sistance offered was over £249,000 to deelopment with a total capital cost of £1.57 employees and 1 per cent of private sector

employees were registered disabled.

Norman Fowler

Maria Fyfe (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the

Secretary of State for Employment what

disabled workers employed in: (a) the public

Patrick Nicholls: The only information

available is about the extent to which

employers covered by the Quota Scheme

meet their obligations under that scheme.

On June 1, 1968, 8 per cent of public sector

and (b) the private sectors.

Tourism employment

Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on information available to young people concerning the opportunities for employment in tourism.

John Lee: There is a wide range of frequently updated video and written material available for young people illustrating the many employment opportunities in tourism. Providers of relevant careers guidance material include the Manpower Services Commission's Careers and Occupational Information Centre, the English Tourist Board, the Hotel and Catering Training Board, trade organisations and individual employers in the industry, education foundations and professional associations, the trade press, commercial publishers, as well as my Department and the Department of Education and Science. The replies to a recent questionnaire my Department sent to all local authority principal careers officers showed how useful the existing material on careers in tourism is found

(November 18)

Fit for Work

Maria Fyfe (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many employers in: (a) the public and (b) the private sectors have won the Manpower Services Commission's Fit for Work award in each year since its foundation to 1986.

Patrick Nicholls: The numbers of employers in (a) the public and (b) the private sectors who have won the Manpower Services Commission's Fit for Work award in each year since awards were first made are as follows:

Public	Private	
3	97	
17		
15		
14		
24		
16		
20	80	
	3 17 15 14 24 16	3 97 17 87 15 86 14 88 24 76 16 85

(November 16)

(December 2)

(December 2)

Career Development Loans

Ron Davis (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many applications for loans under the career development scheme have been made to date in each pilot area and in total; and, in each case, how many were rejected.

John Cope: As at November 16, 1987 the total numbers of applications and formal rejections notified to my Department by participating banks for each of the four pilot areas and in total was as follows:

	No of Career Develop- ment Loan applica- tions	No of formal rejections			
Aberdeen	159	91			
Bristol and Bath	202	62			
Greater Manchester	385	245			
Reading and Slough	170	35			
Total of four areas	916	433			

¹ The participating banks receive a greater number of additional inquiries about the scheme which are withdrawn

(November 19)

Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the progress of the career development scheme to date in each of the pilot areas.

John Cope: The Career Development Loan Scheme has made an encouraging start in all the pilot areas. Greater Manchester, with the largest population, continues to attract most applications but the level of interest has steadily grown in the three other areas.

A wide variety of training has been made possible by the Scheme, including postgraduate courses in management, personnel and marketing; courses to gain professional qualifications in law and accountancy; secretarial, driver training, hairdressing, and hotel and catering courses. Over three-quarters of trainees completing their courses are already in employment and over half of these were unemployed when they made their applications.

(November 19)

Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many loans between: (a) £500 to £1,000; (b) £1,000 to £2,000; (c) £2,000 to £3,000; (d) £3,000 to £4,000 and (e) £4,000 to £5,000 have been made under the career Dock Labour Scheme ports profit and loss: 1970-85 development scheme to date in each of the pilot areas and in total.

Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many loans have been made under the career N development scheme in each pilot area and in total to date, the value of which be: (a) £300, respectively.

	Aberdeen	Bristol/Bath	Greater Manchester	Reading/ Slough	Total
£300-£499	2	15	12	1	30
£500-£1,000	20	40	69	36	165
£1,001-£2,000	6	22	22	30	80
£2,001-£3,000	13	26	21	24	84
£3.001-£4.000	14	14	8	11	47
£4,001-£5,000	13	23	8	33	77
All values	68	140	140	135	483

John Cope: At November 16, 1987 the Guaranteed loans number of Career Development Loans notified to my Department by the participating banks was as above:

£500 was the minimum level for Career Development Loans from the start of the scheme on April 15, 1986. This was reduced estimated cost of each job created b to £300 in November 1986.

(November 19)



John Cope

Dock Labour Scheme

Nicholas Bennett (Pembroke) asked the Secretary of State for Transport if he will give the profit or loss incurred by the Dock Labour Scheme in each port where it is in operation for each year since its inception.

Patrick Nicholls: I have been asked to

Full information of the type requested is not available without a disproportionate use of time and effort. I have given figures for five of the major ports in the country for selected years since 1970. These are all statutory harbour authorities falling within the scope of the Dock Labour Scheme.

Graham Bright (Luton South) asked th Secretary of State for Employment ho many loans have been made under the Loa Guarantee Scheme; and what is the recipient companies under the Scheme.

John Cope: From May 1981 to October 31, 1987 18,633 guarantees have bee issued under the Scheme. 6,10 guaranteed loans have ended in default b borrowers. The net Exchequer cost pe person leaving the unemployment count a result of the Scheme is estimated approximately £400. This estimate use information derived from a review carrie out by Robson Rhodes in 1983-84. further review of the effects of the Schem is currently being undertaken by Nation Economic Research Associates Ltd and expected to be completed in June 1988. Th cost figures may be revised in the light of th

(December

Shobuilder's benefit

rman A Godman (Greenock and Port

loyment if following the result of a test

involving a former British Shipbuilders

er in September 1986, he will publish

oyees in: (a) Greenock and Port

gow, (b) Strathclyde, (c) Scotland and

ved payment of unemployment benefit

x-British Shipbuilders employees and

lowed because of the 13-week payment

nants who have not already been paid

days of unemployment benefit (the

ximum amount payable in any period of

nemployment) have received a payment

In addition my Department is now

aking special payments to certain ex-

British Shipbuilders employees who at the

me of their redundancy did not make a

laim to unemployment benefit on the dvice of their Unemployment Benefit

Office. It is too early to say how many

ople have received the special payments.

owever it is anticipated that the average

mount of these payments will be

he arrears due

pproximately £314.

gow) asked the Secretary of State for

Voluntary YTS

Martyn Jones (Clwyd, South West) aske the Secretary of State for Employment ho many youth training schemes have been ru by voluntary organisations for each year since 1983.

John Cope: The table below shows th number of YTS schemes run by volunta organisations in 1983-84, 1985-86, 1986 7, and at October 31, 1987. Information for 1984-85 is not available.

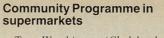
One-year YTS 1983–84 ⁽¹⁾ (estimate) 1985–86 ⁽¹⁾ (estimate)	75 52
Two-year YTS 1986–87 ⁽²⁾ 1987–88 ⁽²⁾	34 36
Source: (1) YTS Providers Survey (2) YTS Management Information System	

(November 25)

1970	1975	1980	1985
The state of the s			
-1,994,000	-8,381,000	-12.508.000	-1.566.000
-349,000	-114,000	-7.640.000	-4.030.000
+11,000	+264,000		+2,457,000
-3.028,000	-100,000		
+393,000	+1,704,000		+2,058,000
	-349,000 +11,000 -3,028,000	-349,000 -114,000 +11,000 +264,000 -3,028,000 -100,000	-349,000 -114,000 -7,640,000 +11,000 +264,000 +20,000 -3,028,000 -100,000 -3,717,000

between £300 and £500 and (b) less than Source of information: Department of Transport Statistics 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985.

(November 24)



Tony Worthington (Clydebank and Milngavie) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether supermarkets will be able to offer Community Programme places to column 349, what is the latest information on the unemployed under the new benefits plus the numbers of establishments accepted for

agents may wish to arrange work placements for their trainees with local employers, including those in the retail sector, as part of their personal development and where this would improve their chances of securing a job.

(November 12)

Unemployment flows

Jim Cousins (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will set out the annual flows: (a) onto and (b) off the unemployment register (excluding school leavers) in each calendar year since 1980; and if he will also give these figures for each standard region of Britain.

John Lee: Following is the available information. The table shows for each region of Great Britain, the annual flows into and out of the unemployed count, umber of former British Shipbuilders excluding school leavers, for each year range of options for the future development since 1983. This information is based on the of the Scheme is being prepared. count of unemployed claimants and is England and Wales who have now available only from October 1982.

Crown classification

Conal Gregory (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, pursuant to his reply of July 13, Official Report, Crown Hotel Classification in each category; how many hotels have failed to meet the John Lee: No. However, managing specification; and if he will make a statement.

> John Lee: According to the English Tourist Board, the information as at October), 1987 is as follows:

Category	Number
Listed	2,042
1 Crown	580
2 Crowns	2,802
3 Crowns	1,709
4 Crowns	1,134
5 Crowns	236
Total	8,503

Of those establishments which have applied, 105 have failed to meet the criteria for registration.

The English Tourist Board, in conjunction with the Wales Tourist Board, proposes to consult the industry about improvements to the Scheme, including the introduction of an element of qualitative assessment.

A consultation document outlining a

(November 19)

he first 13 weeks of their redundancy;	Inflows, annual totals, excluding school leavers*							
has been the average payment; what been the total amount paid so far to those	Region	1983	1984	1985	1986			
natitled to this payment of benefit; what hate he has of the number still to receive payment and of when they will receive payment; and if he will make a ment. The Lee: No record is kept of imployment benefit payments arising claims made in any particular set of	South East East Anglia London South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland	634,546 125,588 550,735 307,308 370,857 268,441 363,805 525,833 266,560 212,473 443,402	635,853 127,015 541,299 314,363 363,032 270,971 369,004 512,717 269,562 214,059	674,570 141,939 574,091 338,656 380,565 281,993 398,458 530,897 277,660 229,187	692,317 145,911 609,798 357,829 390,060 289,841 407,823 544,677 282,390 234,531			
aims for unemployment benefit made	Great Britain	4,069,548	448,560 4,066,435	470,041 4,298,057	490,495 4,445,672			

Outflows, annual totals, excluding school leavers* ved have been reviewed and those

Region	1983	1984	1985	1986
South East	648,363	620.004	675.035	718,949
East Anglia	129,106	125,212	138,720	149,253
London	535,572	520,830	564,592	629,156
South West	314,527	303,322	334,635	371.380
West Midlands	396,771	363,949	389,883	412,203
East Midlands	274,019	262,546	283,242	297,541
Yorkshire and Humberside	380,149	360,887	392,956	424,630
North West	532,163	514,119	539,190	573,285
Northern	278,827	264,687	281,206	300,283
Wales	222,713	208,184	229,859	251,642
Scotland	453,352	448,489	471,490	492,747
Great Britain	4,165,562	3,992,229	4,300,808	4,621,069

Note: The figures are not fully comparable over the periods shown due to changes in coverage. In particular, the outflows in 1983 were affected by the provisions of the 1983 Budget which meant that many older men no longer needed to sign on in order

to get their benefits.

School leavers are those under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since completing full time education. These flow figures do not balance with the changes in total adult unemployment. This is because the latter are also affected by unemployed school leavers who reach the age of 18 and are then classified as adults.

(November 24)

Press advertising

Tony Banks (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much has been spent by his Department on advertising in national newspapers in each of the past five years; and if he will provide a breakdown by newspaper titles.

John Cope: Total expenditure, including production costs by my Department on all newspaper advertising in each of the past five years is set out in the table below.

Figures for national newspaper advertising are not separately available and could only be obtained at disproportionate cost. The information regarding expenditure with individual newspapers is commercially confidential and cannot be given in the form requested.

Department of Employment	£	
1982–83	356,730	
1983-84	497,437	
1984-85	7,567	
1985-86	55,255	
1986–87	3,000,000	

(November 6)

Advertising

Michael Shersby (Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what advertising agents have been appointed by his Department, or by the Central Office of Information on behalf of his Department, to handle campaigns involving the communication of information on subjects for which his Department is responsible in Parliament during the year 1985-86; what was the subject of each campaign; and how much was spent on each campaign.

John Lee: During 1985-86 the Central Office of Information reappointed Davidson Pearce Ltd as my Department's sole advertising agency. In the course of that year Davidson Pearce conducted the following campaigns for my Department:

Campaign	Total cost (£)	
Part-time Job Release Scheme	28,150	
Career Development Loans	21,250	
Action for Jobs	29,750	

In addition the Central Office of on behalf of the Manpower Services Placement Scheme. Commission's campaigns for which I have responsibility in Parliament:

Women entrepreneurs

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he expects to publish the results of his Department's current research into the problems facing women entrepreneurs; and whether he will give the terms of reference make a statement. for this project.

Patrick Nicholls: The terms of reference for the study of female entrepreneurs commissioned jointly by my Department and Shell UK Ltd are as follows:

- 1 To establish the personal characteristics. motivations and social context of women who become successfully established in business:
- 2 To identify the specific problems faced by women in running a business and the methods whereby these are resolved;
- 3 To examine what advice, training and other support women entrepreneurs need and can obtain at the various stages of setting up and operating a business;
- 4 To provide an account of the different ways women can become engaged in enterprise and to identify particular factors which contribute to business
- 5 To advise on, and where possible, implement methods of dissemination of the research findings so that they reach the client group in question;
- 6 To advise on ways in which initiatives and programmes can be moulded to facilitate women's effective participation in

It is expected that the study will be completed by the end of 1987 and results are likely to be available in early 1988.

(November 5)

Sheltered pay

John Bowis (Battersea) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give details of the average weekly net pay for workers employed in sheltered workshops, and the average weekly net pay for workers employed on the Sheltered Placement

John Lee: Comprehensive statistical information is not available. A sample survey of wages paid in April 1986 suggested that the average net weekly pay of people with severe disabilities employed in sheltered workshops was £67, and £62 for Information retained the following agencies those employed under the Sheltered

(November 24)

Agency	Campaign	Total cost (£)
White Bull Holmes Ltd	Jobcentres	23,200
White Bull Holmes Ltd	Employment Mobility Scheme	5,260
White Bull Holmes Ltd	Training Courses	157,980
White Bull Holmes Ltd	Sepacs	2.150
White Bull Holmes Ltd	Fit for Work Award Scheme	28,380
White Bull Holmes Ltd	Enterprise Allowance Scheme	319.650
Saatchi and Saatchi Compton Ltd	Youth Training Scheme	4.233.400
Gold Greenlees Trott Advertising Ltd	Community Programme	209,300

(December 1)

Coal accidents

Terry Patchett (Barnsley East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will hold an inquiry into why major injuries in the coal industry per 100,000 man shifts have trebled in the last seven years; and if he will

John Cope: Pursuant to the reply, Mon day, November 2 at column 51.

There are no plans to call an inquiry Major injury rates over the last seven year are not comparable as two legislativ changes widened the definition of major injury to include new categories of injur and these increased the number of accident reported. The first change was on Januar 1, 1981 when the Notification of Accident and Dangerous Occurrences Regulation 1980 (NADO) came into force and th second on April 1, 1986 when the Reportin Injuries, Diseases and Dangerou Occurrences Regulations 1985 (RIDDOR came into operation.

A more accurate reflection of the acc dent rate is provided by fatal and total acc dents which were unaffected by thes changes. The coal mining fatal accident rate has fallen in this period from 0.08 (i 1980 per 100,000 manshifts to 0.05 (1986 87). The total accident rate has also falle from 72.66 (in 1980) to 45.22 (in 1986-87

(November



Patrick Nicholls

Sweatshops

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will investigate alleged sweatshop conditions in the city of Leicester.

Patrick Nicholls:: The Health and Safety Executive is investigating and will continue to investigate alleged sweatshop conditions in the city of Leicester.

(November 19)

Topics

Seeing red (and green)

eight per cent of men in the e born with a red/green vision defect and in a quarter es the condition is severe and ause problems in some types loyment

erited colour vision defect is re in women.

ealth and Safety Executive Guidance Note MS7. Vision, describes the most n types of colour vision and various tests that have evised over the years to defects and assess their

Note is aimed at managers av need to consider whether colour vision for certain jobs occupational health advisors. ply the tests. It emphasises os should be examined very lly to see whether normal vision is strictly necessary testing is introduced and that should be interpreted only neone who understands their

re are certain types of work, er, in which normal colour s important, whether for is of safety—for example, rail, sea and air transport—or asons of colour matching and v control.

ion. Guidance Note MS7 is available

.P. award

or new award for "technical ation in personnel" (T.I.P.), en introduced by the Institute sonnel Management in nction with Percom Ltd.

T.I.P. award is aimed at nising significant technical ations in personnel which a major contribution to ctivity and performance.

ure will be presented to the er with a cheque for £1,000. osing date for entries is ruary 12, 1988. The award sentation will be held in London ne Computers in Personnel ference, between June 28 and

specially commissioned

For further information contact manager, Organisation and power Planning, Institute of sonnel Management, IPM use, Camp Road, Wimbledon, ondon SW19 4UW (tel 01-946



Getting in line: At the launch of the RNID report, Communication Works, (I to r) Sir Peter Baldwin, chairman, SE Thames Regional Health Authority and RNID vice president; Winifred Tumin, chair of RNID and member of the Government's National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Disabled People; Jack Ashley MP; Sir Phillip Goodhart MP: Ron Leighton MP, chairman of the Select Committee on Employment; and Paul Redford,

Listening to deaf people

Employers are forgoing the talent and potential of some 1.4 million deaf people of working age, according to a report by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf (RNID)

Publication of the report, Communication Works, marks the start of a national campaign to highlight the difficulties faced by deaf people in employment.

The report, which the RNID claims is the first of its kind, draws on existing research, surveys, case studies and submissions and interviews with employers, trade unions and deaf people.

It states:

• that communication barriers significantly reduce the likelihood of gaining employment, or promotion, if already employed:

• that while technical aids are

Government's Special Aids to Employment Scheme, there are delays in provision and many employers are not aware of the Scheme; and that,

• there is a critical need for "human aids" — such as sign language interpreters, notetakers, palantype operators, lipspeakers — for deaf people in training and employment

Winifred Tumin, chair of RNID, speaking at the launch of the report, said the campaign was about changing attitudes.

"It is about making employers, government departments and trade unions aware that deaf people are a valuable resource," she said.

For this to happen, the report calls for increased publication on a regular basis, of statistical information on deaf people in

The RNID also recommends strengthening the quota system, which, under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, requires larger employers to employ a specific percentage of disabled people. And, it particularly notes the need to inform employers about the range of services available to help deaf people at work and to encourage employers to train key staff and personnel officers in ways of communicating with deaf people

Winifred Tumin praised services for deaf people initiated by the Manpower Services Commission, particularly through the YTS, but called for similar services to be extended to its other training schemes, and for the MSC to increase promotion of its services for disabled people to a wider number of employers.

Millions spent on transport training

The Road Transport Industry Training Board (RTITB) paid £18 million in training grants in 1986-87 to encourage training in road transport.

This is revealed in the Board's annual report and accounts for the financial year 1986-87.

The report also shows that the number of people trained in road transport rose to 88,000 from 77,000 the previous year, an increase of 14 per cent. Though this is below both the 1979-80 peak and forecast requirements for the 1990s, it is an encouraging trend, reflecting a

greater commitment to training than in almost any other industry in Great Britain, says the RTITB. During 1986–87 the Board's main

initiative has been its managerial training through the Supported Open Learning Management Development Scheme, known as

Through its "learning by doing" philosophy the scheme provides a training programme which is flexible enough to cope with the wide variety of managerial needs in the road transport industry.

Furthermore, over 50 per cent of

YTS trainees from the Board's modular training system, says the report, were taken into full-time jobs by employers in the road transport industry.

Also mentioned is the Board's involvement in the Young HGV Driver Scheme, the National (Dangerous Substances) Driver Training Scheme and results from its local test centre network.

Copies of the RTITB's Annual Report and Accounts 1986-87 are available from the RTITB, Capitol House, Empire Way, Wembley HA90N6. Price £5. □

Pension points

Regulations to delay the start date for the new personal pension arrangements from January 4 to July 1, 1988, have been put before Parliament.

The decision to postpone the start date was taken in the interests of investor protection, said Michael Portillo Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Social Security.

This follows an announcement by the Securities and Investments Board that certain key rules relating to the provision of product information to customers would not come into force until July 1, 1988.

Early leavers from occupational pension schemes will benefit from an Order made under the Social Security Act 1985.

People who left their employer's scheme after January 1, 1986, with at least one year to go before their pension is paid, will have part of the pension protected against price inflation

The protection relates to pensions which become payable this vear and to rights earned from January 1, 1985. It varies according to the length of the gap between leaving service and pension age. The maximum increase is 7.3 per

Nicholas Scott, Minister for Social Security, said: "This Order maintains the Government's commitment to protecting the position of early leavers from occupational pension schemes. The revaluation provisions together with the right to a fairly assessed capital transfer value ensure fairer treatment for job changers."

RIPA-HAY prize

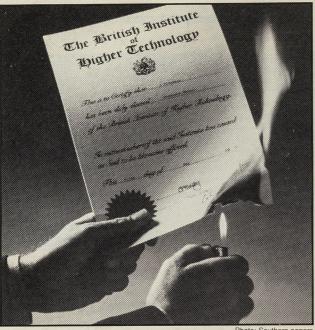
"Marketing Public Services" is the theme of the 1988 RIPA-HAY Prize, awarded annually by the Royal Institute of Public Administration and Hay Management Consultants Ltd, for a managerial innovation in the public

The sponsors hope to publicise new developments worthy of imitation and to demonstrate that good management flourishes as much in the public as in the private

The winner will receive £1,000 and an engraved glass plaque for the

Closing date for entries is February 1, 1988.

For further information contact RIPA, 3 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JH. (tel 01-222 2248).



NCVQ light their fire: illustration from the advertising campaign.

NCVQ's burning issue

How can you tell if a qualification is worth the paper it's printed on?

This burning issue is posed by the National Council for Vocational Oualifications (NCVO) in an advertising campaign which precedes its national conference to be held in London on January 8

The advertisement, pictured above, is part of a wider plan to gain support from employers for the development of a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) framework, to cover all occupations training organisations.

Each year nearly 2 million vocational qualifications are awarded in Britain. While some are valuable to employers, says the NCVQ, others reflect standards that are out of touch with the real needs of work.

A 'quiet revolution' in training is

taking place through PICKUP—

Hooper, Adult Education and

Training Minister, in a speech to

celebrate the fifth anniversary of

PICKUP, run by the Department

of Education and Science (DES),

aims to increase training and

colleges, polytechnics and

updating provided to employers

and their workforces by Britain's

Commercial Updating programme.

This was the message from Lady

Professional, Industrial and

To help provide opportunities for people to gain qualifications relevant to the needs of business and industry, it is vital that standards of competence are set by those in employment, argues the NCVO

Following the national conference in London, will be a series of regional conferences and workshops. These will be of interest to: employer/employee organisations, awarding bodies, colleges, industrialists and industry

Dates and venues are as follows: Manchester, January 26: York, January 29; Nottingham, February 2; London, February 5; and Bristol. February 8.

For full details contact the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (tel 01-387 9898).

PICKUP's quiet revolution in training

Speaking to business people and

industrialists at Lancaster House,

London, Lady Hooper said that at

the start of the programme in 1982,

growth in the amount of this type of

According to latest DES figures,

evidence suggested there was no

training. Alarmingly, she said, it

at least one in 30 of the working

increase on enrolments over the

This is only a beginning, said

Lady Hooper. "My aim is to make

population are now receiving adult

training, representing a 40 per cent

may have been decreasing.

Protection Act payments

The limit on the amount of a week's pay used for calculating redundancy payments, some unfair dismissal awards, and insolvency payments will be raised from £158 to £164 from April 1, 1988.

These increases are subject to the approval of Parliament.

A number of other increases, including compensation for unfair dismissal for membership or nonmembership of a trade union or for trade union activities will also be increased at the same time.

The draft Orders* to implement these increases have been laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State for Employment Norman Fowler following the annual review of a number of payments made under employment protection legislation.

The increase in the limit on a week's pay covers: redundancy payments; arrears of pay and other payments under the insolvency provisions of the legislation; and basic awards of compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for

reinstatement or re-engagement. The other increases are

- the basic and special awards of compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership or non-membership of a union in a closed shop. These will now range from £2,400 to £23,850, and
- the limit on the statutory guarantee payment to employees on short-time or temporary layoff will be increased from £10.90

These Orders are subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) draft Order 1987 Unfair Dismissal (Increase of Limits of Basic and Special Awards) draft Order 1987.

adult training for business and

industry as much part of the work of

colleges as the education of school

leavers, the provision of courses

research in polytechnics and

Updating Britain at Work is

universities," she said.

leading to initial qualifications, or

For further details of PICKUP's

progress since its launch, a report,

available free of charge, from the

Adult Training Promotions Unit,

Education and Science, Elizabeth

House, York Road, London SE1

Room 2/2, the Department of

MSC report questions training funding

ort that raises fundamental ns about the funding of al education and training n Britain has been d by the Manpower Commission ocument, which is expected late a major debate.

the first comprehensive of the way VET is paid for ntry, describing the role of ers, training institutions and ernment. ores the sources of funds

way this money flows the system, and forms part or funding study by the nich is expected to report to ment this summer. en, the Commission will be

stablish whether the ystem of funding is satisfactorily and, if not, commendations on the way improved," said the MSC's deputy director general, Ian

"Basically, the report is asking: 'are we, as a nation, getting it right, and if not, how should we change?" In other words, we are giving everyone with an interest in vocational education and training a chance to influence the way ahead.

The report, The Funding of Vocational Education and Training is being distributed to 6,000 organisations. representing academics, trade unions, employers, VET providers, local authorities and others.

The MSC is seeking comments from recipients, no matter how detailed or brief, general or specific, by January 22, 1988.

Copies can be obtained free from the Policy and Analysis Branch, Room F423. MSC. Moorfoot. Sheffield S1 4PO. (tel Sheffield (0742) 703342.)



All aboard for the moving picture show: the Davie brothers outside the

Just the ticket

The Davie brothers from Southampton have hit on a novel use for an old double decker busthey have turned it into a mobile cinema and successful business.

It was during a rainy camping holiday 20 years ago that Michael Davie first dreamed up the idea as a way to entertain his children.

But it was not until last year when falling membership threatened Michael's job as a club steward, and brother Christopher was made redundant, that they decided with their third brother, Robert, to put their idea into action.

Following advice from The Small Firms Service, the brothers

mortgaged their houses, then applied to Southampton City Council's Small Enterprise Finance Scheme and received a £10,000 interest free loan.

The bus, which cost £50,000 to set up, seats up to 50 people in cinema style, with two video screens, flush toilet and vending machine for the popcorn.

The brothers now take their mobile cinema to schools, colleges and camping sites showing films for children aged six to 14.

Demand for the bus has also come from companies wishing to use it for staff training, publicity and promotional work.

Safety on film and video

accident point: a man's arm trapped by tension rollers following a fall.

o and film catalogue which tails of films, videos and de presentations produced K on safety related topics, n compiled by the Health fety Executive Library and tion Services.

he listings, which contain HSE nd videos as well as those of ndent producers, will be of ice to employers needing to health and safety message to their workforces.

ubjects covered, include work

activities ranging from agriculture, construction, laboratory work and pollution to visual display units.

Each entry gives title, producer/ distributor, description of film/ video, running time and hire/sales cost.

Audio visual Resources in Occupational Health and Safety: films, videos and tape slides availabl from distributors in the United Kingdom. Compiled by J Gregory and R Thacker.
Published by The Health and Safety Executive Available from HSE sales point, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY. Price £6. ISBN 07176

UK tops the stress league

Stress disorders are the third most disabling condition in terms of disability allowances, claims Professor Cooper, professor of organisational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

"In the UK, stress-related heart disease has now brought us to the top of the world league table for deaths due to heart disease." he

"The British Heart Foundation has found that 21 per cent of all male absence from work is caused by heart disease, and a firm of about 10,000 employees can expect to lose 42,700 days per year for men and 14,700 for women as a result of heart disease.

"Alcoholism at work in Britain is costing us nearly £2,000 million a vear on sickness absence and premature death alone. The estimates suggest that stress at work is roughly ten times more costly than all the industrial relations disputes put together.

"The major causes are a management style in industry which punishes people rather than rewards them; lack of autonomy and participation in the workplace: a lack of awareness of personnel managers of the increasing problems of dual career families; and corporate personnel policies that disregard people's needs, circumstances and aspirations,' said Professor Cooper.

Topics

Work or play?

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution arguments have raged over the effects of reductions in working hours.

Even today, industrial disputes over working hours remain one of the most controversial of labour market issues

Advocates of shorter hours have seen a trade-off between labour and leisure as holding a promise of a cure for unemployment.

Opponents, however, predict that such a trade-off would be damaging or disastrous for business

Both groups, says Michael White, author of Working Hours: Assessing the Potential for reduction, have usually been wrong

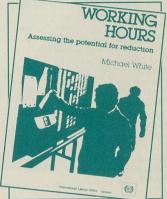


Neither side in the debate, he argues, has sufficiently reckoned with two factors: the flexibility of workers and resourcefulness of management

In an informative account of the debate, Michael White draws upon the lessons to be learned from history, current economic theory and international experiences.

With an emphasis on understanding the potential for reduced hours of work, tailored to suit the needs of the enterprise and

the workplace, the author's aim is to suggest how assessing possibilities for shorter working time can be made more realistic.



The book is pitched at management and trade union negotiators concerned with working conditions, and for those interested in labour relations.

Working Hours: Assessing the Potential for Reduction by Michael White. Published by the International Labour Office, 96-98 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4LY. Price £8.80. ISBN 92-2-1061515.

Game to train

A computer-based management training game with the emphasis on human resources, is being marketed by the Institute of Personnel Management and Peter Dye Associates.

The game called IMPPACT! (Improving Management of People, Performance and Company Trading) confronts the participant player from the IMPPACT! company with real-life situations that occur daily in management with a special bias towards human resource problems. The situation need decisions from the player, who has a range of choices. These decisions produce outcomes or "knock-ons", which in real life ca take effect several months after initiation

Simulation is constructed in monthly stages—up to one year— produce "reality" for the player. And each month, accounts are produced which assess the player performance.

Designed as a training tool for both the student and the experienced professional manage IMPPACT! aims to broaden understanding and demonstrate the different roles of personnel within an organisation.

IMPPACT! briefcase pack is £695 + VAT (educational discount £550 + VAT). Samp (educational discount 2504 v A1), Sainje) disk available for £10 (refundable on purcha of full pack). For IBM compatible machines with software on 5.25 floppy disks. Available from Institute of Personnel Management, II House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW (tel 01-946 9100).



Action on alcohol abuse

Misuse of alcohol in the workplace is not uncommon—though most employers will not openly admit to its existence.

However, employers who turn a blind eye risk abnormally high absence rates, missed appointments, particularly after lunch, poor performance and productivity and deteriorating health and safety standards.

Fortunately, employers are increasingly taking a responsible approach and introducing alcohol

Introducing such a policy does not infer total abstinence. What is more important, is that the policy is relevant to the needs of the organisation and its employees.

Alcohol Policies: A Guide to Action at Work, provides a good introduction to the subject for senior management, personnel staff and those involved in introducing a policy.

The guide represents a cooperative venture between The Industrial Society and a research project funded jointly by The Health Education Authority and industry

In short, well illustrated chapters, the guide takes the reader from assessing if a problem exists and the risk factors in employment, through to introducing a policy statement, communicating its terms and demonstrates the legal implications.

For those new to the subject, the guide will form a good starting

A list of useful addresses, sources of training aids and a bibliography are also provided for those wishing to take the subject further.

Alcohol Policies: A Guide to Action at Work. Published by The Industrial Society, Peter Runge House, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. Price £3.75. ISBN 0 85280 375 8.

A fair crack of the whip

A new advisory handbook on discipline at the workplace has been published by ACAS-the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service

Entitled, Discipline at Work, the handbook is intended to complement the Code of Practice on Disciplinary Practice and Procedures in Employment published by ACAS in 197

The handbook ranges over a wider area and takes account of case law and recognised good practice which have developed since the Code was introduced. It also contains guidance on practical matters, such as how to conduct a disciplinary interview

The book will help in the drawing up of rules and procedures and in ensuring that they operate effectively and fairly.

In addition to discipline, the handbook contains advice on matters of absence and substandard work

The handbook is free and has been designed to allow easy



reference. It also contains examples of disciplinary rules and of a disciplinary procedure which may be appropriate for small firms.

Discipline at Work: the ACAS Advisory Handbook can be obtained from any ACAS office in Great Britain or from ACAS Head Office, 11-12 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LA (tel 01-210 3644/5).

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