

# Employment Gazette



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Department of Employment

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#### COVER PICTURE

Laser cutting aluminium aircraft panels in three dimensions has been achieved by Laser Scientific Services Ltd, Huntingdon, Cambs, and is featured on the front cover of the White Paper Training for Employment. See page 111.

Photo: Crown copyright.



The position of different ethnic groups within the labour market is described on page 164.



Projections of the labour force up to 1995 appear on page 117.

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# Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

## General information

### Action for jobs

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

The above booklet translated into:

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

### Firm facts notice board kit

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

## Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

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

**A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752

### Industrial action and the law.

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

**The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms** PL715

**Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers** PL714

**Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers** PL716

**Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers** RPLI (1983)

**Code of practice—picketing**

**Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements**

**Sex discrimination in employment**

**Collective agreements and sex discrimination**

**Taking someone on?**  
A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

**Fact sheets on employment law**  
A series of ten, giving basic details for employers and employees

**Facing an unfair dismissal claim?**  
A leaflet describing an audio visual programme available on video cassette PL734

**Employment form (in packs of five)**  
A form to assist employers to provide a written statement of an employee's main terms and conditions.

## Race relations

**The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers** PL748

## Industrial tribunals

**Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings** ITL1 (1986)

**Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974** ITL19

**Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers** PL720

## Overseas workers

**Employment of overseas workers in the UK**  
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5

**Employment of overseas workers in the UK**  
Training and work experience schemes OW21(1982)

**A guide for workers from abroad**  
Employment in the UK OW17

## Equal pay

**Equal pay**  
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

**Equal pay for women—what you should know about it**  
Information for working women PL739

## Wages legislation

**The law on payment of wages and deductions**  
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages PL815

## Miscellaneous

**Jobshare**  
A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

**The Employment Agencies Act 1973**  
General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services PL594 (4th rev)

**Payment on time**  
Guidance for suppliers and buyers

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

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

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

# News Brief

## “We need a revolution in training”

A new training programme to help unemployed people back to work is to start in September. Detailed in a White Paper *Training for Employment* it will bring together existing programmes which help unemployed adults.

“It is,” said Employment Secretary Norman Fowler, “the most important and ambitious training programme for the adult unemployed ever brought forward in this country.”

The White Paper analyses the present employment situation and presents the Government's strategy for employment and training into the 1990s.

The White Paper quotes a number of surveys.

One, by IFF Research Ltd suggests that in a typical month, there are currently over 700,000 unfilled vacancies throughout the country and that in 1987 two-thirds of the vacancies filled were outside the South East.

Another, the latest Labour Force Survey shows that between June 1986 and June 1987 there was a rise of 234,000 in the numbers of self-employed people. (A special feature on the 1987 Labour Force Survey appears on p 144 of this edition).

And, following 1,000 interviews with longer-term unemployed people in January, it was found that about half of those interviewed did not know what benefits they might get once in work.

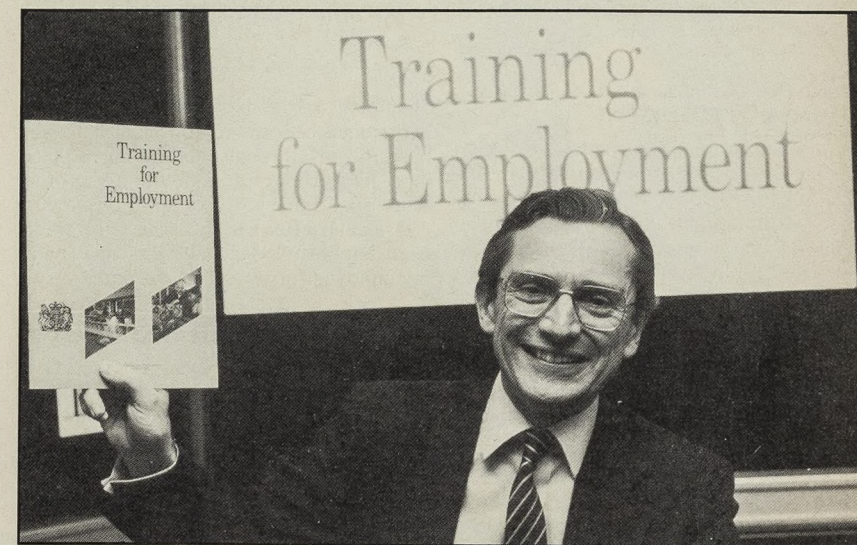
- The £1.4 billion training programme will provide training for some 600,000 people a year.
- All 18–24-year-old people who have been unemployed for six to 12 months will be offered help back into work.
- Similar help will be offered to 18–50-year-old people unemployed for two years or more.
- All trainees will be paid between £10 and £12 a week on top of benefit.

The new training programme will replace the Community Programme, the new and old Job Training Schemes and other training programmes for unemployed adults.

Its aim is to help unemployed people to get the skills they need to get and keep jobs.

It will offer up to 12 months full-time training designed to meet the needs of the individual, and will be open to those people who have been unemployed for more than six months.

With a budget of £1.4 billion the new training programme will provide training for some 600,000 people a year.



Norman Fowler launches the White Paper.

**“We need nothing less than a revolution in attitudes to training and retraining: a revolution which engages the commitment of employers and employees alike”.**

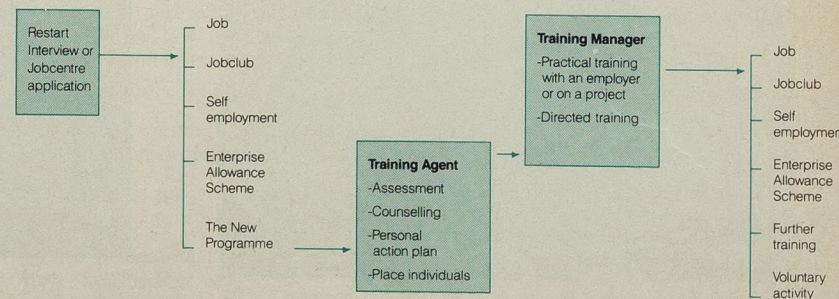
All trainees will be paid a training allowance which will give them a lead over their previous benefit entitlement.

They will receive between £10 and £12 a week over and above benefit entitlement. Some will be helped with the cost involved in travelling, lodging, child care and special clothing and tools.

## Getting people back into work

Alongside the new training programme

TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT: A TYPICAL ROUTE THROUGH THE NEW PROGRAMME





the South East (outside London) where the unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent, Thanet, Clacton and Harwich had rates of 16.8 per cent, 14.7 per cent and 13.5 per cent, respectively.

A high priority is to ensure that the full range of employment programmes is accessible to people living in inner cities and on council estates.

## Longer-term unemployment

Longer-term unemployment, the White Paper reports, is now falling sharply. In the 12 months to October 1987 it fell by some 281,000 for those out of work for 6 months or more. Three-quarters of longer-term unemployed people are under 50, and over a quarter are under 25 which confounds the opinion that predominately older people make up this group.

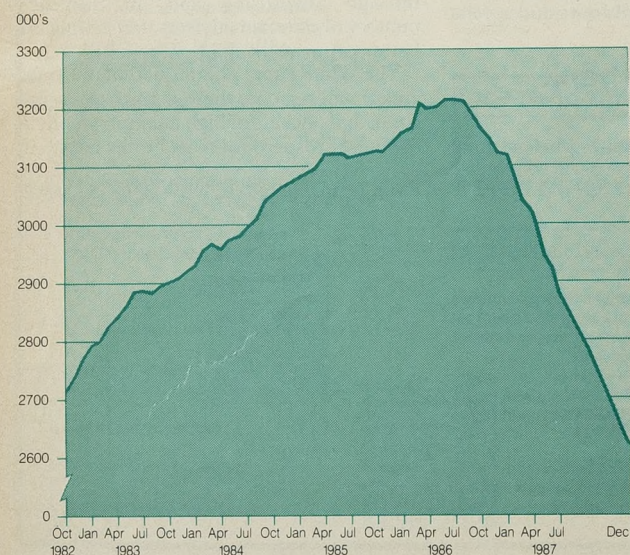
Many, however, lack the skills needed to fill the jobs becoming available. To try to answer this, all those aged from 18 to 24 and

### SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF LONGER TERM UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

	UNEMPLOYED ADULTS SEEKING WORK FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE	ALL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS
Aged 18-24	27%	19%
Aged 25-49	54%	59%
No qualifications	51%	32%
'A' level or higher qualifications	25%	41%
In council housing	49%	19%
With dependent children	39%	39%

Source - 1987 Labour Force Survey

### UNEMPLOYMENT: UK: 1982 TO 1987



**"If Britain invests in people and their skills, and does so through life, we can be confident of seeing greater and greater returns — to the country, to the economy, and to the individuals themselves".**

unemployed from six to 12 months will from September be offered the chance to get back to work through job training, a place in a jobclub, or through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme to set up in business.

A similar offer will be made to all those aged between 18 and 50 who have been unemployed for two years or more.

## Employment in the future

In the 1990s the working population is expected to stabilise at around 34 million with the number of 16 to 19 year olds

projected to fall from 3.7 million in 1983 to 2.6 million in 1994.

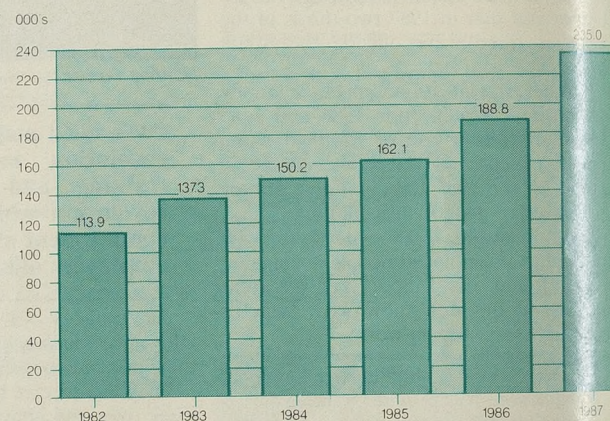
These demographic changes will result in employers competing for young staff and they will have to invest more in improving the effectiveness of those employed.

New jobs are likely to be in service industries with major areas of growth being the leisure industries and tourism, and financial and business services. The number of jobs in these sectors have, since March 1983, grown by over 1.5 million.

Also growing strongly is self-employment and the small business sector. Small businesses registered for VAT since 1979 rose by 500 a week. And, between 1982 and 1984 alone, firms with fewer than 20 employees created one million jobs.

The final message coming from the White Paper is that there will be a need for a highly flexible and adaptable workforce, with more people changing occupations. And there will be a greater need for training, retraining and acquiring new skills during working life.

### VACANCIES AT JOBCENTRES IN THE UK



### GB POPULATION AGED 16-19, 1971-2001 (PROJECTED)

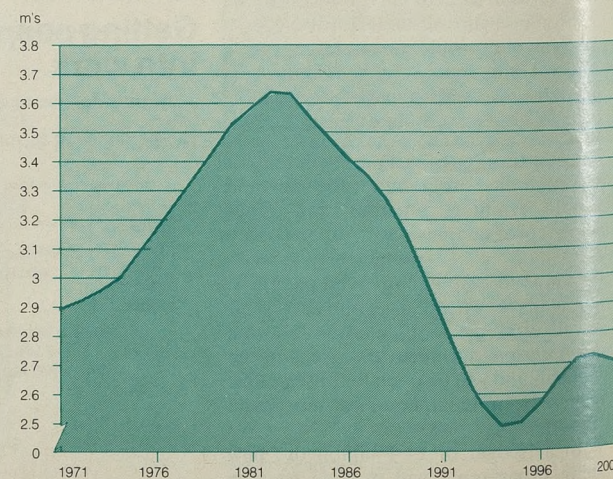


Figure 8 Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and Government Actuary's Dept.

## Training means business

Every company in Britain could improve its performance by at least 10 per cent by paying closer attention to developing effective training according to an MSC report on the first year of the National Training Awards.

The report, claimed to be the biggest single survey of training, links effective training with improved organisational performance. Examining the 1,132 entrants for the MSC's first National Training Awards—presented to 60 companies last year—the report criticises the absence of clearly expressed training needs and objectives by the majority of companies. There was also a lack of 'report-backs' after training, particularly in the work performance of those who had been trained.

However, there were obvious benefits when training was systematic and planned strategically with regard to a company's future.

Success stories quoted in the report include one high tech defence contractor which reported a 20 per cent increase in sales volume and an increase in export volume from five to 20 per cent. Another, a chain manufacturer achieved a three-fold increase in output on the existing machinery base, while a paper manufacturer gained an 11 per cent reduction in down time and a 20 per cent reduction in labour cost.

And a hospital reduced by some 30 per cent its turnover in professional clinical staff, while an electronics company developed a completely flexible, multi-skilled workforce so that its products could shift from electro-mechanical to an electronics base.

## Catch 'em young



Going down. Schoolchildren visit Islington's flood relief scheme.

**Developing early links between school and industry is important if enough young people are to be attracted to careers in engineering.**

This realisation lies behind the publication of a new booklet *Engineering, the Primary Connection* by the Engineering Careers Information Service.

It reinforces government action to promote school and industry links including:

- Support since 1985 for science and technology in the primary curriculum through education support grants. (From September this year all English local education authorities will receive support for expenditure totalling about £9 million a year—amounting to more than £33.5 million since the programme began.)

- a further programme of grants supporting about £24 million a year is being devoted to information technology in primary and secondary schools.

- support for Design Council work in primary schools, including the introduction of a newspaper on primary school design.

- support for greater school/industry understanding with some £4 million a year towards costs of teacher secondment and in-service training under that heading.

Copies of the booklet are available from: The Engineering Careers Information Service, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1LB (Tel. 0923 38441).

## Persuading the professionals

**Britain's professional bodies are to encourage their members to get more involved in schools through a new scheme—Professional Links in Schools—which aims to complement the MSC's Technical and Vocational Education Initiative.**

Since 1983, TVEI has helped give thousands of school students a better understanding of enterprise, modern approaches to technology, and how industry works. Professional bodies, such as the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and the Engineering Council,

however, feel there is still more that could be done, and are now organising themselves and others to meet the challenge.

The programme will aim to:

- Build on existing industry/education collaboration projects;
- start up new projects bringing together teachers and professional bodies;
- advise professional bodies which may have an interest and commitment to collaboration with education;

- initiate effective means to maintain and develop the project.

The Professional Links In Schools project is being led by RIBA, the Engineering Council, and Istock Building Products Ltd.

Roger Dawe, MSC's new director general, said: "It is important now that industry and commerce play their part fully, and this project should provide a catalyst to develop collaboration between education and every sector of industry and commerce, including the professions."



## Venture forth and prosper

The changing pattern of Britain's economy has presented a challenge to the financial institutions which, if met, would bring high rewards, according to Employment Minister John Cope.

The challenge is to match the enterprise of the growing small firms sector with the venture capital needed to allow them to expand and prosper.

Speaking at the British Venture Capital Association Conference in Manchester, Mr Cope drew attention to the recent rapid growth in both the number of self-employed people and the amount of venture capital invested. He said that all pension funds should invest in small businesses.

Mr Cope said: "Self-employment grew from 1.9 million to 2.9 million people from 1979 to 1987. Over a similar period venture capital invested increased from £10 million to £436 million. But small firms still find it difficult to raise small amounts of equity. It is vital that providers of capital should actively help new companies to grow.

"Some success has been achieved through The Business Expansion Scheme, in operation since 1983, and its predecessor the Business Start-up Scheme. In 1985-86 some £157 million was invested in 670 firms. Over 80 per cent of this total investment went to young or very young start-up companies. And about half the companies invested in were raising equity capital of £50,000 or less.

Mr Cope added that venture capitalists were needed with the vision to see the opportunities in the North West.

"We need those who are willing to back their initial investment with further capital injections and to assist managers in the difficult transition from start-up to fully fledged companies," he said.

Mr Cope commented that there was great scope for pension funds to achieve good investment returns from committing a proportion of their funds to smaller firms with good growth prospects.



Language lab in Abergele High School, North Wales.

## 'Poor showing' on languages

Learning a foreign language has educational and economic benefits as well as improving cultural understanding, but only about 40 per cent of British schoolchildren study a foreign language after the first three years of secondary school.

Because of this, Britain has a 'poor showing' compared with its competitors when it comes to speaking foreign languages, according to a policy statement *Modern Languages in the School Curriculum—a Statement of Policy* published by the Department of Education and Science.

The statement says that:

- Pupils should study a modern foreign language throughout compulsory secondary education, and more should

continue with a language into the sixth form;

- more pupils should study a modern foreign language other than French, such as German, Italian, Spanish or Russian;
- more emphasis should be placed on improving standards of communication in foreign languages among pupils of all abilities.

Copies of the policy statement have been sent to all secondary schools, local education authorities, further and higher education establishments, language associations and professional bodies with an interest in language teaching.

## Record year

Nearly 15 million visitors came to Britain last year creating a record for the tourism industry.

The figure (to November 1987) is a 9 per cent increase on the equivalent period in the previous record year of 1985, and is 14 per cent up on the same period in 1986.

And overseas visitors spent nearly £6 billion in the UK during the first 11 months of 1987.

Commenting on the figures, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "These figures confirm the enormous importance of the tourism industry. It now employs an estimated 1.4 million people and around 45,000 new jobs are being created each year.

## A better start

Young people with special training needs are to be given a better start in working life through a new code of practice.

*Special Training Needs in YTS—a Code of Practice* is being sent to those involved in YTS training programmes.

The MSC code offers a set of practical guidelines on identification, assessment, programme design, delivery of training, and the development of vocational qualifications.

"Once individual training needs have been identified, YTS has the flexibility to respond, and the ability to provide a suitable programme of training and work experience," said MSC's director of youth training Ken Atkinson.

## Roadshow on tour

The second Action for Jobs roadshow is currently touring the Midlands.

The regional promotion of the Government's employment, training and enterprise initiatives started in Birmingham on March 7 when Employment Secretary Norman Fowler spoke to leading industrialists, as did Graham Day, chairman and chief executive of the Rover Group, and Gary Allen, managing director of IML.

Nottingham saw a similar event chaired by Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls.

### Action centres

From March 14 the roadshow moves to West Bromwich and Telford where action centres will be set up to offer advice and information. Brierley Hill and Derby will experience the promotion from March 21 while Redditch and Wolverhampton have theirs from March 28.

In addition to the action centres, workshops and seminars are being held to encourage local involvement in enterprise, and the specially equipped Action Bus is touring the region.

Since the national campaign started in April 1986 over 6½ million copies of the Action for Jobs booklet have been taken up and it is estimated that around 60 per cent of the population have become aware of the campaign.



Bangor Pier which was restored by people from the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme has won a diploma of merit from Europa Nostra—a federation of conservation societies in 22 countries. The rebuilding of the pier in the Menai Straits cost more than £3 million. The work was led by CP manager for Gwynedd, David Huxley (left) and project manager, Hugh Edwards.

## Calling employee-owned businesses!

Employee involvement in business is being studied by the Department of Employment as part of the strategy for small firms.

The study will look at businesses where 10 per cent or more of the shares are owned by 10 per cent or more of the full-time employees. It aims to trace the development of

employee ownership and assess its potential for the future.

The study by Peat Marwick McLintock will look at the kind of help and expertise these businesses need and what kind of support they get from organisations such as enterprise agencies and small firms centres.

## Saving ways

Four young trainees have saved Jaguar Cars £969,000 a year through an electronics project devised for a national competition.

The technician apprentices, Tracey Weston, 19, from Birmingham, Joanne Bayley, 20, from Coventry, Ranjit Chagar and David Tucker, both 19 and also from Coventry, won the Technicians' Competition (TECCOM) organised by the Engineering Industry Training Board.

Over 12 weeks the Jaguar team designed and manufactured an integrated unit for the bulb failure module into the rear lighting cluster of an XJ6 Jaguar car. The saving per vehicle is £19,20.

Two of the team members, Joanne and Tracey were also notable in that they were the only female technicians to reach the final this year.

"We hope their success will encourage more women to come into engineering", said Jaguar's senior training officer, Barrie Chessell, who added that the company would also like to see more entrants from ethnic minorities.



Winning line-up. (Left to right) Kalvin Kirby, training officer, Jaguar Cars, Joanne Bayley, Tracey Weston, Ranjit Chagar, David Tucker and Oscar DeVil, chairman, NCVQ.



## Tourism investment up

Capital investment in England's tourism industry during the last six months of 1987 topped £1,229 million, 28 per cent more than the same period in 1986.

Figures, published in the English Tourist Board's *Tourism Investment Monitor July-December 1987*, show that 64 key developments, worth £224 million, were completed during the period. A total of 196 major tourism and leisure projects worth over a billion pounds, are currently under construction.

The report highlights trends and pinpoints the major growth sectors in English tourism. Key areas of investment are: hotels, £357 million; conference and theatre facilities, £154 million; museums and heritage projects, £124 million; marinas, £114 million, and sports and leisure facilities, £107 million.

England's largest current development is the Birmingham International Convention Centre, a £121 million project by Birmingham City Council.

## AIDS in employment

A calm, balanced and realistic attitude is necessary when confronting the problem of AIDS in the workplace.

This message is contained in a joint statement from the CBI, TUC and ACAS, aimed at employers, trade unions and employees.

The statement, published in a leaflet *AIDS in Employment* observes that AIDS problems may eventually affect every workplace.

"It is sensible that managers, employees and trade unions should prepare themselves as fully as possible to deal with problems which may arise," state the co-signatories Norman Willis, general secretary, Trades Union Congress, John Banham, director general, the Confederation of British Industry, and Douglas Smith, chairman, Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The leaflet contains practical advice about how potential problems

at work associated with the disease can, with understanding, be avoided or tackled.

It also states that while good industrial relations practices should take account of the safety of the working environment, people carrying the AIDS virus should be treated fairly and no differently from other working colleagues with life-threatening illnesses.

Groundless fears, it adds, can be reduced if the facts on AIDS and on company policies towards people with AIDS are communicated before the problems are experienced.

All concerned at the workplace should, the statement urges, anticipate potentially damaging employment situations so that, if and when such situations arise, they are treated in a considered way rather than as a panic response.

The leaflet is available free through the CBI, TUC or ACAS.

A special feature on AIDS appears on p 179.

## Defining skills

Competences needed by managers in the 1990s are to be defined through studies commissioned by the Manpower Services Commission.

The studies will identify up to three methods of categorising these competences—the skills that stem from the application of knowledge and experience.

Sir James Munn, MSC chairman, said: "The implications of this work are enormous. For too long management trainers and educationalists have delivered their products without a central focus.

He commented that the framework would help employers to decide what competences they needed from their managers and ensure those they employed had training in these competences.

## Small firms

### reference book

The computerised Small Firms Service Reference Book used in all Small Firms Centres is to be made available to other organisations.

This was announced by Employment Minister John Cope in the House of Commons.

The Reference Book contains a wealth of invaluable information on such subjects as Government schemes, franchising, training courses, patents and exporting.



Coila Clyne (left) with her photogenic mother Dorothy receives her prize from Terry Wogan on his TV show.

## A winning new career

Just a short time after switching careers from architecture to photography, Coila Clyne won the Search '88 Cancer Trust fund-raising event *One Day For Life*, which sought pictures taken on August 14 last year.

Coila had three photographs selected for the shortlist of 4,000 photos and her winning picture was a portrait of her 83-year-old mother, Dorothy.

Millions watched as Terry Wogan presented Coila with a copy of the book *One Day For Life* which includes 350 pictures out of 120,000 entries submitted.

But if it wasn't for the £40 a week she receives from the Enterprise Allowance Scheme Coila probably would not have been in business as a photographer in the first place.



Carpenter in renovation project, Cornwall.

Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

## Labour force outlook to 1995

This article presents new projections of the labour force in Great Britain up to 1995, incorporating preliminary information from the 1987 Labour Force Survey and a revised projection methodology. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates are reviewed, and the likely effects on the labour force of different assumptions about the future pressure of labour market demand are illustrated.

The civilian labour force in Great Britain, which consists of people aged 16 or over in civilian employment or seeking work in a reference week (see technical note on page 129 for a detailed definition), is estimated to have risen by over 0.4 million between mid-1986 and mid-1987, to reach 27.2 million. It is projected, on the

conventional assumption of an unchanging level of unemployment, to rise by a further 0.9 million to stand at 28.1 million in 1995.

The vast majority of this rise is projected to occur in the female labour force, rising by 0.8 million to 12.3 million (mainly because of continued rises in activity rates).



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

Thousands

	Estimates						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>Men</b>							
16-19	1,363	1,352	1,328	1,356	1,343	1,301	1,321
20-24	1,793	1,816	1,855	1,935	1,988	2,003	2,028
25-34	3,753	3,620	3,551	3,573	3,618	3,677	3,779
35-44	3,189	3,314	3,397	3,467	3,526	3,572	3,617
45-54	2,889	2,850	2,825	2,807	2,795	2,756	2,742
55-59	1,390	1,319	1,261	1,216	1,207	1,174	1,156
60-64	932	901	869	859	795	761	763
65-69	202	177	150	146	156	147	158
70 and over	132	122	112	118	114	103	101
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15,644</b>	<b>15,472</b>	<b>15,347</b>	<b>15,478</b>	<b>15,542</b>	<b>15,494</b>	<b>15,666</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>15,173</b>	<b>15,085</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>15,272</b>	<b>15,243</b>	<b>15,406</b>
<b>Women</b>							
16-19	1,265	1,239	1,204	1,216	1,227	1,204	1,230
20-24	1,412	1,441	1,472	1,537	1,561	1,586	1,588
25-34	2,188	2,145	2,133	2,258	2,328	2,429	2,554
35-44	2,227	2,321	2,387	2,537	2,629	2,693	2,772
45-54	2,088	2,077	2,073	2,102	2,103	2,110	2,130
55-59	876	830	792	790	795	786	794
60-64	354	345	335	358	301	293	286
65 and over	187	175	162	152	154	140	142
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>11,098</b>	<b>11,241</b>	<b>11,495</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>10,056</b>	<b>10,053</b>	<b>10,062</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>11,067</b>
<b>All</b>							
16-19	2,628	2,590	2,532	2,572	2,570	2,504	2,551
20-24	3,205	3,258	3,327	3,472	3,548	3,589	3,615
25-34	5,941	5,765	5,684	5,832	5,946	6,106	6,333
35-44	5,416	5,636	5,784	6,004	6,155	6,264	6,389
45-54	4,978	4,927	4,898	4,909	4,898	4,866	4,872
55-59	2,266	2,149	2,053	2,006	2,001	1,960	1,950
60-64	1,287	1,246	1,204	1,218	1,096	1,054	1,048
65 and over	521	474	424	416	424	390	402
<b>All ages</b>	<b>26,242</b>	<b>26,045</b>	<b>25,907</b>	<b>26,428</b>	<b>26,639</b>	<b>26,735</b>	<b>27,161</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>25,366</b>	<b>25,226</b>	<b>25,147</b>	<b>25,654</b>	<b>25,915</b>	<b>26,051</b>	<b>26,473</b>

\* Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Women aged 16 to 59 years.

The labour force aged under 25 is projected to fall by 1.2 million, to 5.0 million in 1995 (mainly reflecting the fall in the population in this age group).

The estimated labour force growth in the year to mid-1987 is more than double that given by the previous set of projections, published in the May 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup>. A large part of this underprojection can be explained by the fact that unemployment declined rapidly in that year, encouraging people to enter (or re-enter) the labour force, while the previous projections were based on the conventional assumption that unemployment would not change.

Between 1987 and 1991, the new projections also show a considerably faster rate of growth than the previous set. However, they are consistent with the previous projections in suggesting that the rate of growth in the labour force will slow down over the next few years.

The previous projections only extended to 1991; the new projections, which extend to 1995, suggest that the rate of growth may decline until about 1993, rising slightly thereafter.

In addition to their longer time horizon, the new projections are characterised by a number of other innovations. They incorporate preliminary data from the 1987 Labour Force Survey and estimates of the population in mid-1987 (as well as final estimates for 1986 in both cases), and—most importantly—a new method for projecting activity rates.

A major benefit of the new method is that it permits an assessment of the effect on the labour force projections of

varying the assumptions underlying them.

In particular, the projections have to make a working assumption about the pressure of demand in the labour market—specifically, about the future number of unemployed—because this is known to affect activity rates and hence the size of the labour force.

In line with past practice, the stylised assumption on which the projections are based is that unemployment remains broadly stable; in this case, at the level of the December 1987 monthly claimant count of 2.5 million (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted excluding school leavers).

Because this assumption is obviously subject to a great deal of uncertainty, sensitivity analyses are presented giving the projected labour force at alternative levels of unemployment: they suggest that for each 100,000 fewer unemployed, an extra 50,000 or so people are added to the labour force.

This article presents projections of the civilian labour force and activity rates in Great Britain on the conventional labour force definition from 1988 to 1995. Together with the estimates for 1986 and 1987, these supersede the projections published in the May 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* (the new 1987 estimates are provisional). Estimates for earlier years back to 1971 on the conventional labour force definition remain as previously published.

In addition, this article provides two sets of civilian labour force estimates on bases not included in previous years.

The first of these relates to the United Kingdom rather than Great Britain, and uses the conventional definition. The second, for Great Britain, uses a slightly different definition, which more closely follows international guidelines (see technical note for a fuller definition).

<sup>1</sup> "Labour Force Outlook for Great Britain", *Employment Gazette*, May 1987, pp 253-263.

Table 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain (Cont'd)

Thousands

	Projections							
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Men</b>								
16-19	1,300	1,256	1,202	1,135	1,076	1,028	1,004	1,005
20-24	2,020	1,990	1,942	1,915	1,869	1,814	1,738	1,664
25-34	3,875	3,961	4,052	4,121	4,179	4,210	4,228	4,222
35-44	3,645	3,648	3,652	3,661	3,583	3,557	3,569	3,605
45-54	2,792	2,844	2,888	2,929	3,060	3,147	3,210	3,261
55-59	1,150	1,136	1,129	1,122	1,124	1,136	1,149	1,155
60-64	779	770	763	757	750	742	732	726
65-69	158	156	143	133	124	117	111	105
70 and over	95	90	89	87	84	81	78	75
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15,815</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>15,861</b>	<b>15,849</b>	<b>15,832</b>	<b>15,819</b>	<b>15,818</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>15,561</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>15,627</b>	<b>15,641</b>	<b>15,640</b>	<b>15,633</b>	<b>15,629</b>	<b>15,637</b>
<b>Women</b>								
16-19	1,214	1,176	1,130	1,069	1,020	977	957	963
20-24	1,583	1,560	1,527	1,510	1,487	1,442	1,386	1,331
25-34	2,663	2,761	2,865	2,945	3,007	3,054	3,088	3,104
35-44	2,841	2,881	2,917	2,956	2,923	2,926	2,959	3,012
45-54	2,173	2,223	2,265	2,308	2,418	2,498	2,556	2,607
55-59	806	799	794	792	797	808	822	829
60-64	299	297	297	296	295	293	290	288
65 and over	145	142	138	135	132	129	125	122
<b>All ages</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>11,839</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>12,011</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>12,127</b>	<b>12,182</b>	<b>12,256</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>11,401</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>11,652</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>11,767</b>	<b>11,845</b>
<b>All</b>								
16-19	2,514	2,432	2,332	2,204	2,096	2,006	1,961	1,968
20-24	3,603	3,550	3,468	3,425	3,356	3,256	3,124	2,995
25-34	6,538	6,723	6,917	7,066	7,186	7,264	7,316	7,326
35-44	6,485	6,529	6,569	6,618	6,505	6,483	6,527	6,616
45-54	4,966	5,067	5,153	5,237	5,478	5,644	5,766	5,868
55-59	1,956	1,935	1,922	1,914	1,920	1,944	1,971	1,984
60-64	1,078	1,067	1,059	1,053	1,045	1,035	1,022	1,014
65 and over	398	387	370	355	341	327	315	303
<b>All ages</b>	<b>27,538</b>	<b>27,690</b>	<b>27,790</b>	<b>27,872</b>	<b>27,928</b>	<b>27,959</b>	<b>28,001</b>	<b>28,073</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>26,841</b>	<b>27,006</b>	<b>27,123</b>	<b>27,221</b>	<b>27,292</b>	<b>27,339</b>	<b>27,396</b>	<b>27,482</b>

### Trends in the civilian labour force

Essentially, the labour force or 'economically active population' as defined here comprises civilians aged 16 and over who are either in paid work or actively seeking it. Measurement of the labour force is based mainly on surveys of private households and Censuses of Population, but also incorporates information on the numbers of full-time students and HM Forces from the relevant Government Departments. (See technical note for more details).

Table 1 presents detailed estimates of the civilian labour force from 1981 to 1987, and projections up to 1995, for 17 individual age/sex categories (nine age groups for men and eight for women), while figure 1 summarises the movements in the total labour force over the whole period from 1971 (the detailed estimates for 1971 to 1980 are contained in the May 1987 *Employment Gazette* article).

The labour force of all ages 16 and over is estimated to have grown by 2.3 million between 1971 and 1987. Growth averaged around 130,000 a year between 1971 and 1981, but the labour force then fell by an average of 170,000 a year between 1981 and 1983. Since then it has risen rapidly, by an average of 310,000 a year. The projections are for another sharp rise of 380,000 between 1987 and 1988, followed by a steady decline in the rate of increase to reach 30,000 between 1992 and 1993, and a slight acceleration thereafter.

It is common to limit attention to the 'population of working age'—people aged above the minimum school-leaving age of 16 years and below the state retirement age of 60 for women and 65 for men. This gives a considerably faster labour force growth up to 1981 (180,000 a year) and smaller fall to 1983 (110,000 a year), but only a slightly

faster rise between 1983 and 1987 (330,000 a year) and projected rise to 1995.

This demonstrates that the decline in the numbers over state retirement age who are still economically active has slowed since 1983, and should serve as a useful reminder of the caution which needs to be exercised if the economically

Figure 1 Civilian labour force, Great Britain

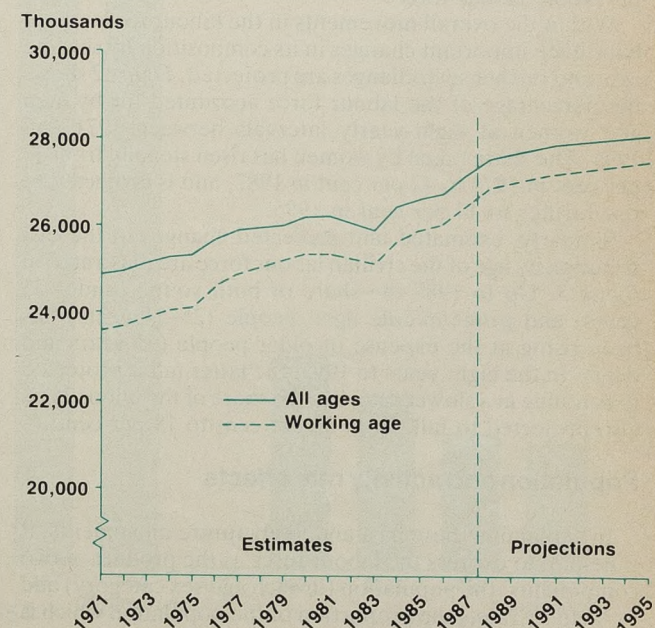
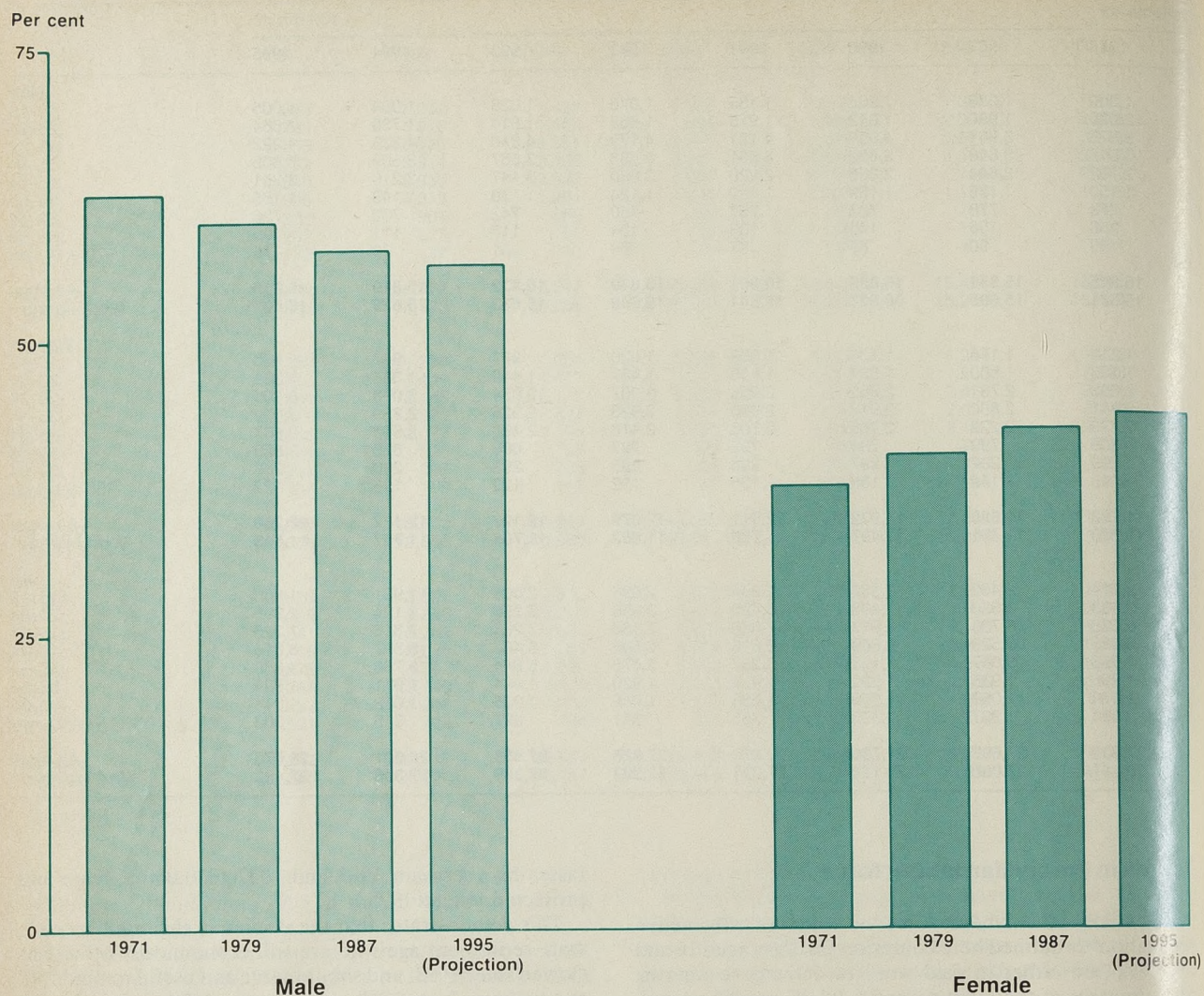




Figure 2 Civilian labour force by sex, Great Britain



active population of working age is used as an indicator of the whole labour force.

Within the overall movements in the labour force, there have been important changes in its composition by sex and age, and further such changes are projected. *Figure 2* shows the percentage of the labour force accounted for by men and women at eight-yearly intervals between 1971 and 1995. The share taken by women has risen steadily from 37 per cent in 1971 to 42 per cent in 1987, and is projected to rise further to 44 per cent in 1995.

Similarly, estimated and projected changes in the distribution by age of the civilian labour force are illustrated in *figure 3*. Up to 1987 the share of both young (under 25 years) and prime/middle aged people (25-54 years) has been rising at the expense of older people (55 years and over). In the eight years to 1995, the latter fall is projected to continue at a slower rate, but the share of the under 25s is also projected to fall, from 23 per cent to 18 per cent.

#### Population and activity rate effects

In explaining these past and likely future movements, it is helpful to express the labour force as the product of two components: the population (in each age/sex category) and its 'activity rate' (the proportion of the population which is

in the labour force).

*Table 2* presents the results of breaking down the annual changes in the labour force aged 16 and over into 'population effects'—the changes which would have occurred if the activity rate in each age/sex category had stayed at its initial level—and 'activity rate effects'—the remaining changes—for each year since 1981 (earlier years' data, by sex, are again given in the May 1987 article).

The table shows very different patterns for men and women and for the different age groups. Women generally exhibit a somewhat lower population effect than men but a far higher activity rate effect—nearly always positive, and sufficient to outweigh negative population effects in part of the projection period. This is due to a number of social and demographic factors which have led to higher female participation in the labour force, and are projected to continue to do so (though at varying rates, as will be discussed in connection with the projection methods).

People aged under 25 also exhibit generally positive activity rate effects—estimated and projected—but from 1985 they begin to show negative population effects which become stronger until about 1993, reflecting the decline in the number of births which occurred following the 'baby boom' of the 1960s. These overwhelm the small positive activity rate effects and produce large projected falls in the



Foreign exchange dealing room, Citibank, London.

Photo: Martin Mayer/Network

Figure 3 Civilian labour force by age, Great Britain

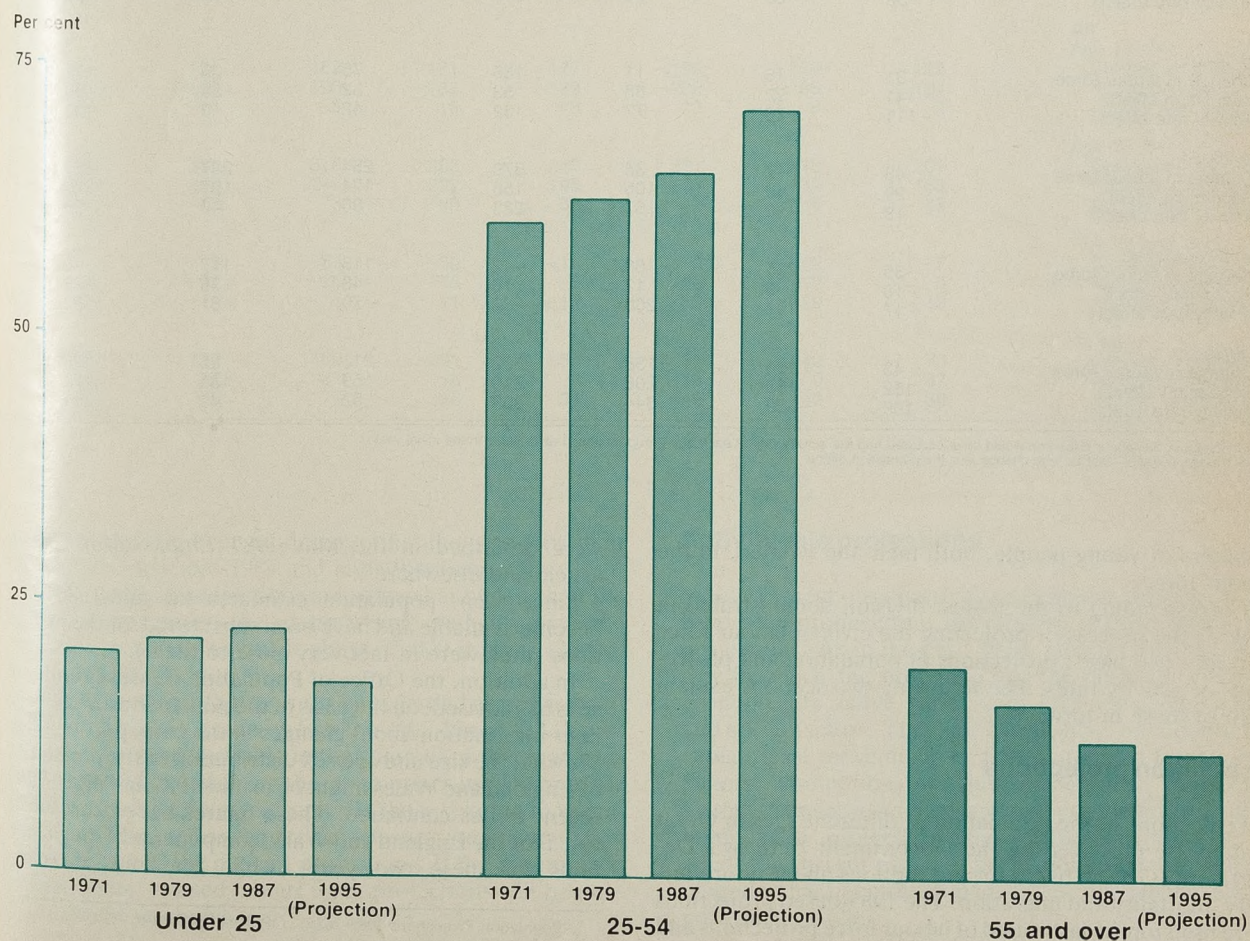




Table 2 Components of change in the civilian labour force in Great Britain

Thousands

	Estimates						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>Men</b>							
Age 16-24							
Change in labour force	35	12	15	108	40	-27	45
Population effect*	75	50	52	34	20	-13	-13
Activity rate effect†	-40	-38	-37	73	20	-15	58
Age 25-54							
Change in labour force	7	-46	-12	75	91	66	134
Population effect*	9	18	62	99	105	112	131
Activity rate effect†	-2	-64	-74	-24	-14	-46	3
Age 55 and over							
Change in labour force	-35	-137	-128	-52	-67	-86	-7
Population effect*	0	4	15	11	-30	-21	-14
Activity rate effect†	-35	-141	-143	-63	-37	-65	7
All ages							
Change in labour force	7	-172	-125	131	63	-48	172
Population effect*	84	72	129	145	95	78	104
Activity rate effect†	-77	-243	-254	-13	-32	-126	68
<b>Women</b>							
Age 16-24							
Change in labour force	-4	4	-4	77	35	2	27
Population effect*	67	41	36	19	12	-12	-18
Activity rate effect†	-71	-38	-40	58	23	15	45
Age 25-54							
Change in labour force	41	40	50	304	164	171	224
Population effect*	20	32	43	57	70	85	98
Activity rate effect†	21	8	7	247	94	86	125
Age 55 and over							
Change in labour force	0	-68	-59	10	-51	-30	3
Population effect*	-18	-12	-3	-2	-18	-15	-12
Activity rate effect†	18	-56	-57	11	-32	-16	16
All ages							
Change in labour force	36	-25	-13	390	148	143	254
Population effect*	68	61	77	74	64	58	68
Activity rate effect†	-32	-86	-90	316	84	85	186
<b>All</b>							
Age 16-24							
Change in labour force	31	16	11	185	75	-25	73
Population effect*	141	92	88	53	32	-25	-30
Activity rate effect†	-111	-76	-77	132	42	0	103
Age 25-54							
Change in labour force	48	-7	38	379	254	237	357
Population effect*	29	49	105	156	174	197	229
Activity rate effect†	19	-56	-67	223	80	40	128
Age 55 and over							
Change in labour force	-35	-205	-188	-42	-118	-117	-4
Population effect*	-18	-8	12	10	-48	-36	-26
Activity rate effect†	-17	-197	-200	-52	-70	-81	22
All ages							
Change in labour force	43	-196	-138	522	211	95	426
Population effect*	152	133	206	219	159	136	172
Activity rate effect†	-109	-329	-344	303	52	-41	254

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

numbers of young people, both men and women, in the labour force.

Corresponding to the logical division demonstrated in table 2, the process of projecting the civilian labour force falls into two parts: projections of population and projections of activity rates. The following two sections explain each of these in turn.

### Population projections

Projections of the population of different ages in Great Britain are produced by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD), based on assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration. The 1985-based projections were used for the last round of labour force projections and

were described in the May 1987 *Employment Gazette* article and elsewhere<sup>1</sup>.

Since then, population estimates for mid-1986 have become available and have been substituted for the projections (they were in fact very close to them).

In addition, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys has advised, on the basis of the mid-1986 estimates and later information about changes in the early part of 1986-87, what the size and age/sex distribution of the population of England and Wales might be in mid-1987 and mid-1988 if recent trends continued. These figures have been substituted for the England and Wales components of the projections for these two years, while for later years the

<sup>1</sup> "Population Projections 1985-2025", OPCS Series PP2 no 15, 1987.

Table 2 Components of change in the civilian labour force in Great Britain (Cont'd)

Thousands

	Projections							
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<b>Men</b>								
Age 16-24								
Change in labour force	-29	-74	-102	-94	-105	-103	-100	-73
Population effect*	-47	-77	-100	-96	-106	-104	-100	-69
Activity rate effect†	18	3	-2	1	1	2	0	-4
Age 25-54								
Change in labour force	173	142	138	120	109	92	93	81
Population effect*	152	148	145	127	116	99	100	89
Activity rate effect†	21	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
Age 55 and over								
Change in labour force	4	-31	-29	-24	-16	-6	-6	-9
Population effect*	-14	-16	-15	-11	-3	6	5	2
Activity rate effect†	18	-15	-14	-13	-13	-12	-12	-11
All ages								
Change in labour force	149	36	8	2	-12	-17	-14	-1
Population effect*	92	55	30	21	7	0	6	22
Activity rate effect†	57	-19	-23	-19	-18	-17	-19	-22
<b>Women</b>								
Age 16-24								
Change in labour force	-20	-61	-80	-77	-72	-87	-77	-49
Population effect*	-46	-73	-90	-92	-83	-97	-85	-56
Activity rate effect†	25	12	10	15	11	10	8	6
Age 25-54								
Change in labour force	221	189	181	162	139	129	125	120
Population effect*	107	109	102	95	80	75	73	69
Activity rate effect†	114	79	79	67	59	54	52	51
Age 55 and over								
Change in labour force	27	-12	-9	-6	0	6	8	3
Population effect*	-14	-15	-11	-8	-2	4	6	2
Activity rate effect†	41	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
All ages								
Change in labour force	228	116	93	79	68	48	56	73
Population effect*	47	22	0	-5	-5	-18	-6	15
Activity rate effect†	181	94	93	85	72	66	61	58
<b>All</b>								
Age 16-24								
Change in labour force	-49	-136	-182	-171	-177	-190	-178	-122
Population effect*	-93	-150	-190	-187	-189	-202	-185	-124
Activity rate effect†	43	14	8	16	13	12	8	2
Age 25-54								
Change in labour force	395	330	319	283	248	221	218	201
Population effect*	260	258	247	222	196	174	174	158
Activity rate effect†	135	73	73	60	52	47	44	43
Age 55 and over								
Change in labour force	31	-43	-37	-30	-16	0	2	-7
Population effect*	-28	-31	-26	-19	-5	10	12	3
Activity rate effect†	59	-11	-11	-11	-10	-10	-10	-10
All ages								
Change in labour force	377	152	100	81	56	31	42	73
Population effect*	140	77	31	16	2	-18	0	37
Activity rate effect†	238	75	70	66	54	49	42	36

projections have been modified so that they are consistent with these new mid-1987 and mid-1988 figures.

The modified projections are somewhat higher than the 1985-based figures, the excess rising gradually over the projection period to reach about 75,000 in 1995 (25,000 men and 50,000 women).

These modified figures must be regarded as provisional. They will be superseded when the 1987-based GAD projections become available in the summer of this year. It is likely that the revisions to the assumptions used to produce the latter projections—specifically those relating to migration—will be such as to produce a faster rate of population growth than in the present projections. If the difference is appreciable, revised labour force projections will be published later in the year.

### Activity rate projections

New projections of activity rates in each age/sex category have been produced for the purpose of these labour force projections. As in the past, these attempt to allow for the way in which the proportion of the population which is economically active varies with economic, demographic and social factors. They are based, first, on models which explain past movements in activity rates in terms of such factors; assumptions are then made which enable these factors themselves to be projected into the future; and this finally yields projected values for the activity rates.

For the current round of projections an entirely new set of models has been developed, as described in the technical note on page 129.



Table 3 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain (Cont'd)

Percent

	Estimates						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>Men</b>							
16-19	72.4	71.0	69.6	72.9	73.7	72.8	75.0
20-24	85.1	84.6	84.1	84.7	84.9	84.9	85.7
25-34	95.4	94.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.8
35-44	96.0	95.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	94.5	94.7
45-54	94.8	94.0	93.1	92.6	92.3	91.7	91.1
55-59	89.4	86.8	84.1	82.1	82.0	80.3	79.5
60-64	69.3	64.3	59.4	56.7	54.4	53.4	54.6
65-69	16.3	14.8	13.3	13.6	13.9	12.5	12.9
70 and over	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.6
<b>All ages</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<b>Women</b>							
16-19	70.4	68.5	66.8	68.8	70.7	70.8	73.2
20-24	68.8	68.6	68.2	69.2	68.7	69.3	69.5
25-34	56.4	56.8	57.0	60.2	61.4	62.7	64.4
35-44	68.0	67.9	67.7	70.4	71.5	71.8	72.9
45-54	68.0	68.1	68.1	69.2	69.4	70.2	70.7
55-59	53.4	52.0	50.6	51.1	51.8	51.7	52.6
60-64	23.3	21.9	20.5	21.3	18.6	18.8	18.8
65 and over	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7
<b>All ages</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>All</b>							
16-19	71.4	69.8	68.3	70.9	72.2	71.8	74.2
20-24	77.1	76.7	76.2	77.1	76.9	77.2	77.7
25-34	76.1	75.8	75.5	77.0	77.6	78.2	79.2
35-44	82.1	81.9	81.6	82.9	83.4	83.2	83.8
45-54	81.4	81.0	80.6	80.9	80.8	80.9	80.9
55-59	70.9	68.9	67.0	66.3	66.6	65.7	65.8
60-64	44.9	41.9	38.8	38.0	35.6	35.3	35.9
65 and over	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.7
<b>All ages</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>
<b>Working age††</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>

\*Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
†Women aged 16 to 59 years.

The new methodology has several advantages over the old (which was summarised in the May 1987 *Employment Gazette* article).

First, the use of a long continuous back series has resulted in models which 'fit' better, and which can be used to project forward with more confidence—hence the presentation of results up to 1995 for the first time; though, as with any set of projections, the figures for later years must be viewed with greater caution.

Moreover, the new models deal with male and female activity rates in a consistent way: previously male activity rate models had been produced using recent data only and were largely limited to economic explanatory factors, while female activity rate models had been based on less up-to-date data and concentrated on demographic explanatory factors.

Finally, as will be seen later in this article, the new methods allow the production of 'sensitivity analyses' to show the effect of different assumptions as to future movements in the explanatory factors.

Each of the economic, demographic and social explanatory factors which enter into the models requires assumptions about its future path. The economic factor of most relevance is the pressure of labour market demand, as indicated in the model by the number of claimant unemployed. This itself will clearly depend on a great many factors, and the Department of Employment does not make unemployment forecasts. For the purpose of these projections, the stylised assumption has been made that it will remain constant at the December 1987 level of 2.5 million.

The future paths of the demographic factors—the numbers of children aged 0-4 and 5-9 per woman in an age

group—which appear in some of the female activity rate models are derived from the fertility assumptions produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (and which underlie the 1985-based population projections referred to earlier).

Finally, social factors such as the increasing scope for women to go to work while there are young children in their families, on the one hand, and the move to earlier retirement especially among men, on the other hand, are assumed to affect activity rates through time trends in the models.

The results of the activity rate projections for 1988-95, along with estimates since 1981, are given by sex and detailed age category in table 3, and summarised (with estimates back to 1971) in figures 4 and 5.

For both men and women, the projection period can be divided into two parts: between 1987 and 1988 activity rates are projected to rise because of the continuing improvement in unemployment (the conventionally assumed fall of 300,000 is similar to that observed between 1986 and 1987); while after 1988—on the conventional assumption of no change in unemployment—the effect of other factors can be seen more clearly.

For men, activity rates are generally projected to show falls between 1988 and 1995—especially among those aged 55 and over—continuing trends which have been experienced in the past (no longer accelerated by rising unemployment, given the working assumption made). The exception to this is the 16-24 age group, where rising activity rates among students are projected to offset the otherwise downward trend.

The activity rate projections for women after 1988 are for general rises for all except the oldest age group (the rate for

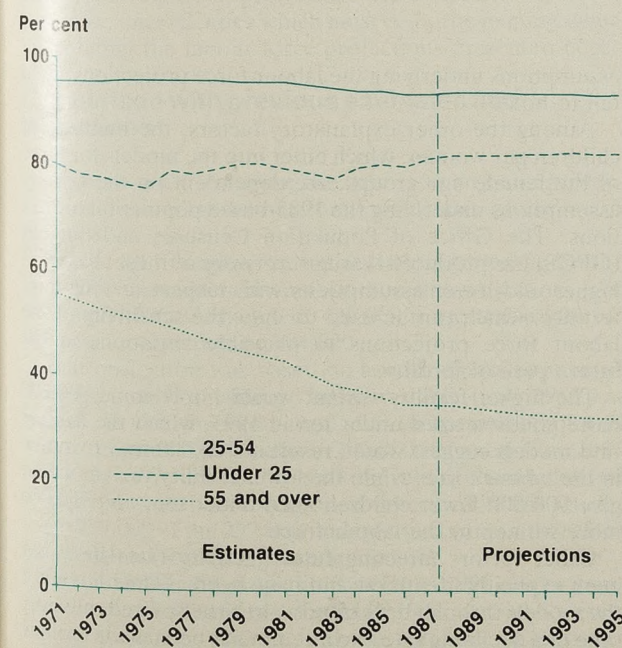
Table 3 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain (Cont'd)

Percent

	Projections							
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Men</b>								
16-19	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.6
20-24	86.2	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1
25-34	93.9	93.8	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.3
35-44	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
45-54	91.4	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.9	90.8
55-59	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9
60-64	56.4	56.3	56.1	56.0	55.8	55.7	55.5	55.4
65-69	12.3	11.7	11.2	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.2	8.7
70 and over	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
<b>All ages</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>
<b>Women</b>								
16-19	74.0	74.4	74.8	75.1	75.5	75.9	76.3	76.5
20-24	70.1	70.3	70.5	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.7	71.9
25-34	65.7	66.6	67.5	68.2	68.8	69.4	69.8	70.3
35-44	74.2	75.1	76.0	76.8	77.5	78.2	78.9	79.7
45-54	71.1	71.4	71.6	71.8	71.9	72.0	72.1	72.2
55-59	54.1	54.5	54.8	55.1	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.0
60-64	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.8
65 and over	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
<b>All ages</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>All</b>								
16-19	74.7	74.9	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.8	76.0	76.0
20-24	78.3	78.4	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.2
25-34	79.9	80.3	80.7	81.1	81.3	81.6	81.8	82.0
35-44	84.6	85.0	85.4	85.8	86.2	86.5	86.9	87.3
45-54	81.3	81.3	81.4	81.5	81.5	81.5	81.5	81.5
55-59	66.8	67.0	67.2	67.4	67.5	67.6	67.7	67.8
60-64	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.6	37.6
65 and over	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4
<b>All ages</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>62.8</b>
<b>Working age††</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>

those aged 55 and over is projected to remain roughly constant on balance). The increase is greatest for women aged 25 to 54, though it is mitigated towards the end of the projection period by the assumed rises in the number of children aged under ten (affecting the activity rates of women aged 20-44) and also by the projection that the effect of social factors is reducing as time goes on (for those aged 35-59).

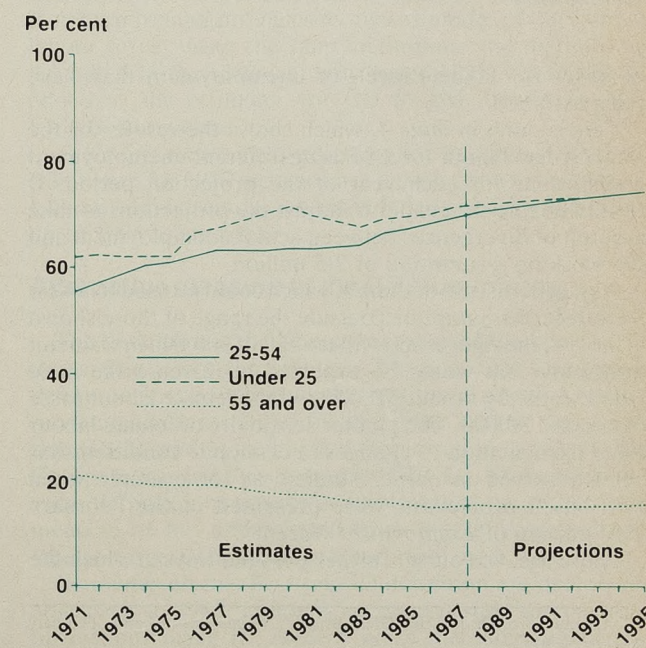
Figure 4 Activity rates by age: male



Effect of different assumptions

As has been made clear, the projections so far have been based on the assumption that the pressure of demand in the labour market, as measured by claimant unemployment, remains at its current level. In the light of the rapid falls in unemployment seen in recent months, it is of interest to know the likely effects on the future size of the labour force

Figure 5 Activity rates by age: female





**Table 4** Effects of different unemployment assumptions on projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain (all ages 16 and over) Thousands

	1987 (estimate)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Male civilian labour force with unemployment* from 1988 at:</b>									
3.0 million	15,666	15,710	15,746	15,754	15,756	15,744	15,727	15,714	15,713
2.9 million	15,666	15,731	15,767	15,775	15,777	15,765	15,748	15,735	15,734
2.8 million	15,666	15,752	15,788	15,796	15,798	15,786	15,769	15,756	15,755
2.7 million	15,666	15,773	15,809	15,817	15,819	15,807	15,790	15,777	15,776
2.6 million	15,666	15,794	15,830	15,838	15,840	15,828	15,811	15,798	15,797
2.5 million†	15,666	15,815	15,851	15,859	15,861	15,849	15,832	15,819	15,818
2.4 million	15,666	15,836	15,872	15,880	15,882	15,870	15,853	15,840	15,839
2.3 million	15,666	15,857	15,893	15,901	15,903	15,891	15,874	15,861	15,860
2.2 million	15,666	15,878	15,914	15,922	15,924	15,912	15,895	15,882	15,881
2.1 million	15,666	15,899	15,935	15,943	15,945	15,933	15,916	15,903	15,902
2.0 million	15,666	15,920	15,956	15,964	15,966	15,954	15,937	15,924	15,923
<b>Female civilian labour force with unemployment* from 1988 at:</b>									
3.0 million	11,495	11,568	11,684	11,777	11,856	11,924	11,972	12,027	12,101
2.9 million	11,495	11,599	11,715	11,808	11,887	11,955	12,003	12,058	12,132
2.8 million	11,495	11,630	11,746	11,839	11,918	11,986	12,034	12,089	12,163
2.7 million	11,495	11,661	11,777	11,870	11,949	12,017	12,065	12,120	12,194
2.6 million	11,495	11,692	11,808	11,901	11,980	12,048	12,096	12,151	12,225
2.5 million†	11,495	11,723	11,839	11,932	12,011	12,079	12,127	12,182	12,256
2.4 million	11,495	11,754	11,870	11,963	12,042	12,110	12,158	12,213	12,287
2.3 million	11,495	11,785	11,901	11,994	12,073	12,141	12,189	12,244	12,318
2.2 million	11,495	11,816	11,932	12,025	12,104	12,172	12,220	12,275	12,349
2.1 million	11,495	11,847	11,963	12,056	12,135	12,203	12,251	12,306	12,380
2.0 million	11,495	11,878	11,994	12,087	12,166	12,234	12,282	12,337	12,411
<b>Total civilian labour force with unemployment* from 1988 at:</b>									
3.0 million	27,161	27,278	27,430	27,530	27,612	27,668	27,699	27,741	27,813
2.9 million	27,161	27,330	27,482	27,582	27,664	27,720	27,751	27,793	27,865
2.8 million	27,161	27,382	27,534	27,634	27,716	27,772	27,803	27,845	27,917
2.7 million	27,161	27,434	27,586	27,686	27,768	27,824	27,855	27,897	27,969
2.6 million	27,161	27,486	27,638	27,738	27,820	27,876	27,907	27,949	28,021
2.5 million†	27,161	27,538	27,690	27,790	27,872	27,928	27,959	28,001	28,073
2.4 million	27,161	27,590	27,742	27,842	27,924	27,980	28,011	28,053	28,125
2.3 million	27,161	27,642	27,794	27,894	27,976	28,032	28,063	28,105	28,177
2.2 million	27,161	27,694	27,846	27,946	28,028	28,084	28,115	28,157	28,229
2.1 million	27,161	27,746	27,898	27,998	28,080	28,136	28,167	28,209	28,281
2.0 million	27,161	27,798	27,950	28,050	28,132	28,188	28,219	28,261	28,333

\* Great Britain claimant unemployed excluding school leavers, adjusted for seasonality and discontinuities.  
† As shown in table 1.

of lower (or higher) levels of unemployment than have been assumed.

This is done in table 4, which shows the results for the total civilian labour force of using different unemployment assumptions for each year of the projection period. It should enable the reader to adjust the projections to take account of divergences between actual unemployment and the working assumption of 2.5 million.

As a general rule of thumb, which could be used to assess the effect of assumptions outside the range of those shown in table 4, the figures show that a fall of 100,000 in claimant unemployment would be expected to increase the male labour force by around 20,000 and the female labour force by around 30,000. The greater sensitivity of female labour force participation to changes in economic conditions has been observed in earlier studies, as for example when 1981-based projections were presented in the February 1984 edition of *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup>.

There are, of course, further possible ways in which the

<sup>1</sup> "Labour Force Outlook for Great Britain", *Employment Gazette*, February 1984, pp 56-64.

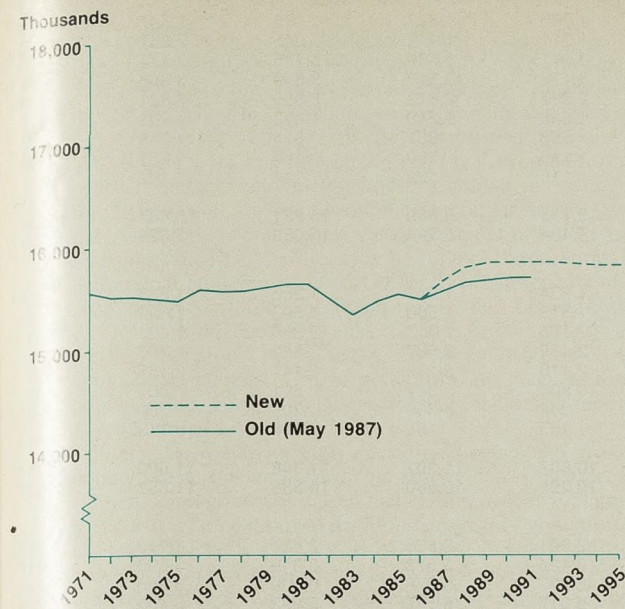
assumptions underlying the labour force projections could fail to hold.

Among the other explanatory factors, the numbers of children per woman, which enter into the models for three of the female age groups, are dependent on the fertility assumptions underlying the 1985-based population projections. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) has produced 'variant' versions of these, based on higher and lower assumptions with respect to long-term fertility, which can be used to show the sensitivity of the labour force projections to plausible variations in the future path of fertility.

The higher fertility variant would imply some 600,000 more children aged under ten in 1995, which the activity rate models suggest would result in 100,000 fewer women in the labour force; while the lower fertility variant would give 900,000 fewer children aged under ten, and 150,000 more women in the labour force.

Other factors affecting future activity rates have not been explicitly identified, but have been assumed to enter the models through time trends—at either a fixed rate over time or a declining rate. No attempt has been made to show

**Figure 6** Comparison with earlier figures: male labour force



the effect on the projections of variations in these rates.

Finally, the labour force (as opposed to activity rate) projections depend crucially on the projections of the population aged 16 and over. Here it is possible to use the variant population projections produced by OPCS, which allow for differences in the speed of improvement of mortality as well as the fertility variants just mentioned.

Only the mortality variants are relevant to the population aged 16 and over (since all the people who will be in it by 1995 have already been born). Moreover, if attention is limited to people aged under 70, the variant projections are only about 50,000 higher or lower than the principal projection by 1995; the effects on the labour force would, of course, be even smaller.

The only remaining qualification concerns migration, which has shown itself to be quite variable in recent years. No variant migration projections are available, but this is one of the uncertainties which must be borne in mind when interpreting the labour force projections presented here.

#### Comparison with previous estimates and projections

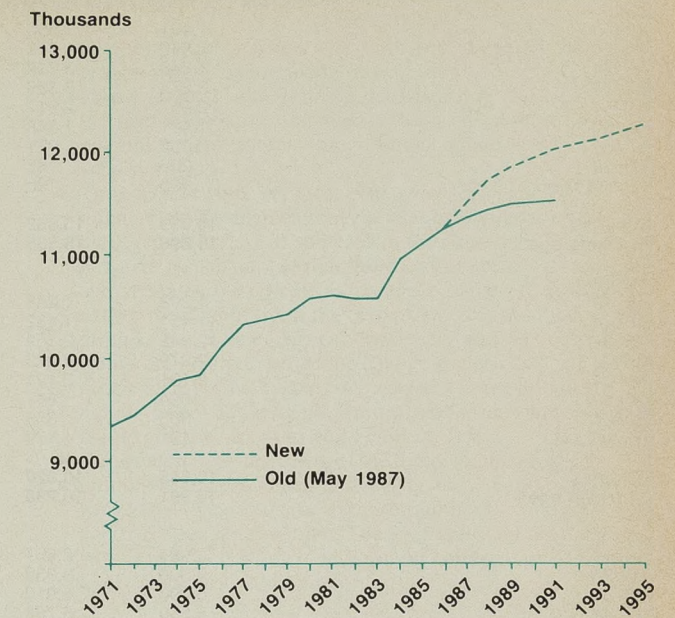
Figures 6 and 7 compare the new estimates and projections of the civilian labour force with those published in May 1987.

First of all, it can be seen that the estimated figure for mid-1987 is considerably higher than the projection—the estimated 1986-87 change of 426,000 is more than double last year's projection of 194,000.

That projection was based on a working assumption of unemployment remaining "broadly stable from 1986 onwards". In fact, the number of adult claimant unemployed in Great Britain fell by about 290,000 between June 1986 and June 1987. On the basis of the rule of thumb derived from the new activity rate models described in this article, some 150,000 of the 232,000 underprojection can therefore be 'explained' by falling unemployment.

Beyond 1987, the projections as far as 1991 can be compared with those published in May 1987. Again, the new figures are higher than the old: the total rise of just over

**Figure 7** Comparison with earlier figures: female labour force



700,000 compares with just under 300,000 in the old projections.

More than half the difference occurs in the rise in the year to 1988, which had been projected—on the assumption of no change in unemployment—at 147,000. The new projected rise is 230,000 higher than this, of which some 160,000 is due to the assumed fall in unemployment of 300,000 from mid-1987 (which has already happened).

Most of the remaining difference in the annual rise to 1988, and also of the difference in the rise over the years 1988-91, is due to the new models projecting larger rises in women's activity rates than had previously been projected.

#### Size of the United Kingdom labour force

All the figures presented so far relate to Great Britain. However, the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland produces its own estimates of the civilian labour force, using the same definitions and methods as described in the technical note (page 129). These can be added to the estimates for GB to give figures for the United Kingdom.

Table 5 presents such estimates for the period 1981-87 (the figure for 1987 incorporates a projection for Northern Ireland). In due course it is intended to publish projections up to 1995 for the UK.

#### Alternative measure of the GB labour force

The definition of the labour force which has been used in this article is not the only possible one. One alternative definition is more in line with international practice and the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and is used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This adopts the same definition of people in employment, but a different measure of the unemployed from the conventional GB labour force definition (see technical note, page 129).

Estimates on this ILO/OECD definition are only available back to 1984; and it is not yet possible to construct projections using it. Table 6 gives the estimates of the



Table 5 Estimates of the civilian labour force in the United Kingdom

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Thousands							
<b>Men</b>							
16-19	1,401	1,390	1,366	1,392	1,378	1,337	1,357
20-24	1,849	1,872	1,911	1,992	2,045	2,061	2,087
25-34	3,848	3,712	3,641	3,665	3,715	3,774	3,877
35-44	3,271	3,396	3,478	3,549	3,610	3,656	3,701
45-54	2,957	2,917	2,892	2,872	2,859	2,821	2,807
55-59	1,421	1,348	1,288	1,243	1,232	1,201	1,182
60-64	952	921	888	881	814	779	779
65-69	206	182	155	150	160	151	163
70 and over	135	126	116	122	117	107	104
<b>All ages</b>	<b>16,039</b>	<b>15,862</b>	<b>15,735</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>15,931</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>16,058</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>15,698</b>	<b>15,555</b>	<b>15,464</b>	<b>15,594</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>15,629</b>	<b>15,781</b>
<b>Women</b>							
16-19	1,293	1,268	1,234	1,243	1,256	1,233	1,259
20-24	1,451	1,482	1,513	1,580	1,603	1,629	1,630
25-34	2,242	2,199	2,185	2,313	2,386	2,491	2,617
35-44	2,279	2,373	2,439	2,587	2,682	2,747	2,827
45-54	2,131	2,121	2,118	2,149	2,147	2,155	2,177
55-59	894	847	808	807	811	803	811
60-64	363	353	344	366	307	300	293
65 and over	191	179	165	155	156	143	145
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10,845</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>10,807</b>	<b>11,202</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,760</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>10,291</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>10,680</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>11,057</b>	<b>11,322</b>
<b>All</b>							
16-19	2,694	2,657	2,601	2,635	2,634	2,570	2,615
20-24	3,300	3,353	3,424	3,572	3,649	3,690	3,717
25-34	6,090	5,910	5,827	5,978	6,100	6,265	6,495
35-44	5,550	5,769	5,917	6,137	6,292	6,403	6,529
45-54	5,088	5,038	5,010	5,021	5,006	4,976	4,985
55-59	2,315	2,194	2,096	2,049	2,044	2,004	1,993
60-64	1,315	1,274	1,231	1,247	1,122	1,079	1,072
65 and over	532	486	436	428	434	401	411
<b>All ages</b>	<b>26,883</b>	<b>26,682</b>	<b>26,542</b>	<b>27,068</b>	<b>27,279</b>	<b>27,387</b>	<b>27,418</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>25,988</b>	<b>25,843</b>	<b>25,763</b>	<b>26,274</b>	<b>26,538</b>	<b>26,686</b>	<b>27,113</b>

\* Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Women aged 16 to 59 years.

Table 6 Estimates of the civilian labour force in Great Britain on ILO/OECD definitions

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Thousands				
<b>Men</b>				
16-19	1,366	1,352	1,305	1,323
20-24	1,942	1,999	2,014	2,029
25-34	3,578	3,632	3,688	3,788
35-44	3,470	3,538	3,581	3,618
45-54	2,819	2,798	2,759	2,737
55-59	1,224	1,210	1,185	1,154
60-64	868	809	767	771
65-69	150	162	155	163
70 and over	120	113	103	101
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>15,613</b>	<b>15,559</b>	<b>15,683</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>15,267</b>	<b>15,338</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,419</b>
<b>Women</b>				
16-19	1,227	1,235	1,210	1,239
20-24	1,560	1,575	1,604	1,607
25-34	2,292	2,364	2,459	2,584
35-44	2,555	2,644	2,707	2,776
45-54	2,111	2,106	2,118	2,132
55-59	800	799	788	799
60-64	367	305	298	292
65 and over	154	152	140	141
<b>All ages</b>	<b>11,066</b>	<b>11,179</b>	<b>11,325</b>	<b>11,570</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>10,887</b>	<b>11,137</b>
<b>All</b>				
16-19	2,593	2,586	2,515	2,561
20-24	3,501	3,574	3,619	3,636
25-34	5,871	5,996	6,148	6,371
35-44	6,025	6,182	6,288	6,394
45-54	4,930	4,904	4,877	4,869
55-59	2,023	2,009	1,973	1,953
60-64	1,235	1,115	1,065	1,062
65 and over	423	426	398	406
<b>All ages</b>	<b>26,602</b>	<b>26,792</b>	<b>26,884</b>	<b>27,253</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>25,812</b>	<b>26,061</b>	<b>26,187</b>	<b>26,556</b>

\* Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Women aged 16 to 59 years.

civilian labour force in Great Britain for the four years 1984-87, using the ILO/OECD definition.

Comparison between this and *table 1* reveals that the excess of the labour force on the ILO/OECD definition over that on the conventional GB labour force definition has narrowed to slightly less than 100,000 in 1987. This mirrors the reduction in the difference between the two measures of unemployment, which is discussed in the article presenting the preliminary results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey on p 0000.



Committee meeting.

Photo: Raissa Page/Format

## Labour force definitions and measurement

The civilian labour force includes people in employment (employees, employers and self-employed people—but excluding those in the Armed Forces), together with unemployed people. The latter are conventionally defined in Great Britain labour force estimates as people without a job and seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained). An alternative definition of the unemployed, which more closely follows international definitional guidelines (the ILO/OECD definition), comprises people without a job who had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks (or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained) and were available to start work. Fuller details of these definitions are given in the Annex to the article on p 000 presenting the latest Labour Force Survey results.

Estimates of activity rates are derived principally from population census and household survey data which provide a full breakdown by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the 1971 Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and each subsequent year up to 1987 are based on sample estimates from the Labour Force Survey, supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. Activity rate estimates for other years are derived by interpolation.

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

### Projection of activity rates

A new method of projecting men's and women's activity rates has been developed since the last set of labour force projections was produced. This entailed the development of models explaining movements over time in male and female age-specific activity rates by changes in the values of variables which represent changing economic, social and demographic factors. These models were statistically estimated on the basis of previous years' data.

The new models identify the following factors as influencing changes in activity rates:

- Total claimant unemployment (excluding school leavers under 18 and adjusted for seasonality and discontinuities) in Great Britain. This variable represents the effects upon labour force participation of the level of

labour market activity. For both sexes and all age groups where unemployment was found to be a relevant factor in determining activity rates, the relationship is negative: in other words, an increase in unemployment, other things being equal, reduces activity rates.

- Time trends which represent changing social and economic factors which cannot be adequately measured by other variables. In some cases the time trends are negative, which implies that these factors act to reduce activity rates over time; an example is the effect of earlier retirement upon the activity rates of older age groups. For women aged between 20 and 59, time trends are positive, reflecting changing social and economic factors which have encouraged women into the labour force (for example, more part-time employment, greater access to child care facilities).
- For women between the ages of 20 and 44, the average number of children aged under five, and, in addition, for 25 to 34-year-olds the average number of children aged between five and nine. These variables reflect the extent to which women with young children are less likely to be in the labour force.

Other variables which economic theory and previous work by other researchers suggested might be relevant were also investigated during the development of new activity rate models. These included the shift in the employment structure of the economy away from the manufacturing sector, and the relationship between male and female wages. However, none of these factors were found to have a significant effect on the level of activity rates.

The new models—like those previously used to project forward activity rates—are of a simple statistical form, which is an asset when producing projections. However, they allow greater scope than previous models for changes in labour market activity to influence female activity rates and for male activity rates to alter over time in response to a changing social and economic background.

Projections of activity rates were generated by the models once values for all the variables explaining movements in activity rates had been specified for the projection period. These projected activity rates were then adjusted in order to correct for the small residual error between the activity rates for 1987 predicted by the model and the actual activity rates for that year. Some additional adjustment in the projections of activity rates for people aged under 25 was also found to be necessary, to bring the underlying rate of increase in students' activity rates more into line with that of other young people.

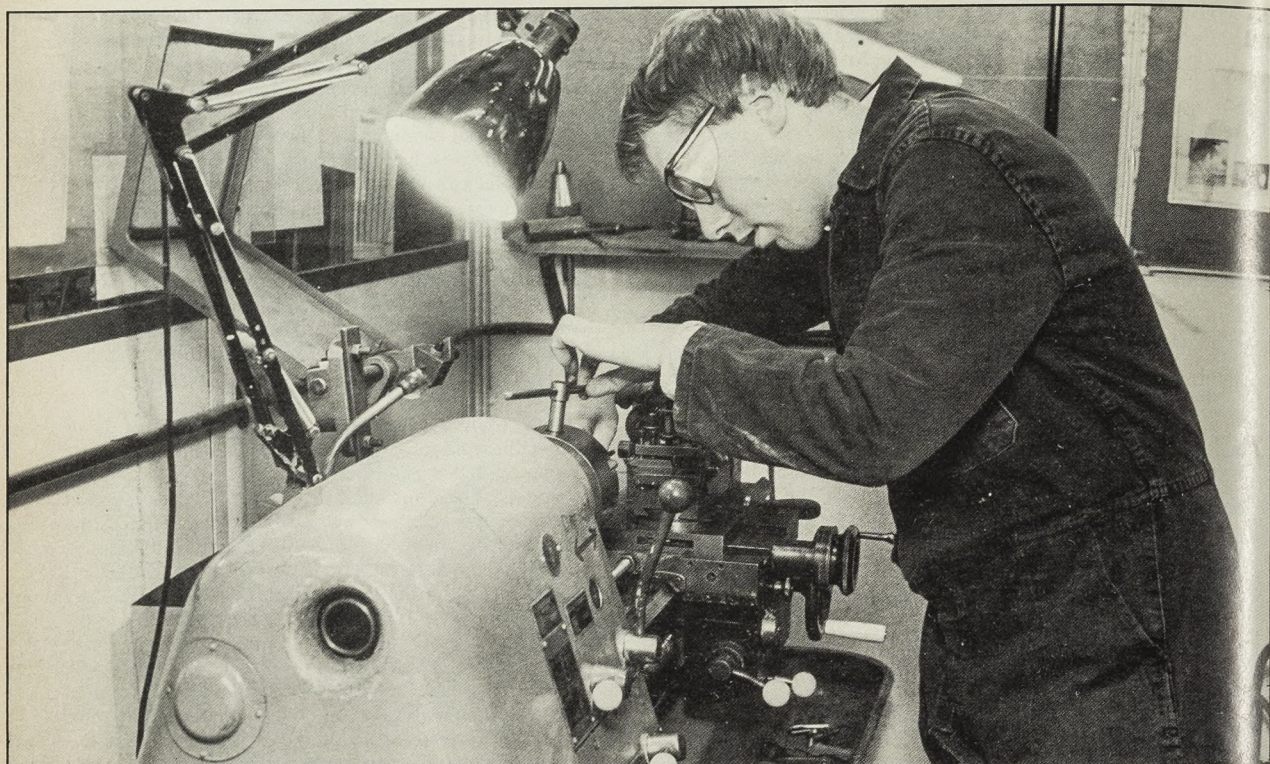
A note containing a more detailed exposition of the new method of projecting activity rates is available from: Employment Market Research Unit (Section 2), Department of Employment, Room 450, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

## EMPLOYMENT ADVICE AND INFORMATION

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# Special Feature



Basic engineering course at the Employment Preparation Unit, Birmingham

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

## Training in Britain: key statistics

This article presents key statistics on training and related topics, derived from various official sources. The summary results are taken from an abstract prepared by a Department of Employment-led working group on training statistics.

- The number of individuals attending education or training courses continues to show an upward trend. In a four-week period in spring 1986 an estimated 4.8 million people of working age in Great Britain attended a course of education or training. Within this total, 2.6 million economically active people received job-related training. These estimates compare with 4.6 and 2.1 million respectively in spring 1984.
- In summer 1985, 78 per cent of a cohort of young people in England and Wales, then mostly aged 17, were receiving some form of post-compulsory education or training. By spring 1986 the estimate for the same cohort was 62 per cent, and in spring 1987, when the young people concerned were 18 or 19, 60 per cent.
- In 1984 employers' vocational training costs in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were estimated to be 1.3 per cent of their total labour costs.
- In January 1987 some 319,000 young people in Great Britain were on the YTS and it is estimated that by

January 1988 this number had risen to approximately 400,000. In late 1985 YTS trainees (then all on one-year schemes) were on average receiving at least 15 weeks of off-the-job training.

- In spring 1986 apprentices in Great Britain accounted for 1.6 per cent of all employees of working age; apprenticeship in recent years has become less widespread as a method of initial training.
- The number of individuals without formal qualifications continues to decline. In spring 1986 an estimated 33 per cent of economically active people of working age in Great Britain had no qualifications compared with 45 per cent in spring 1979. Between 1970-71 and 1985-86 the proportion of school leavers without at least one GCE O-level (graded A-C) or equivalent qualification fell from some 53 per cent to about 44 per cent.

Training and education are vital ingredients for Britain's current and future economic success. Government, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), local education authorities, training institutions, employers, trade unions and individuals all need reliable information to judge the amount and type of training being undertaken.

Information is not only needed to plan provision for the young and unemployed. It is also needed to monitor how employers are responding to the need to train workers and upgrade their skills.

This article brings together some of the key statistics collected by the Department of Employment (DE), the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Education and Science (DES). These departments are working closely together to develop a wider range of education and training statistics. The MSC is currently undertaking further work on the supply of and demand for skills and the funding of training.

The information presented here has been selected to illustrate, on the basis of existing sources, the present situation and recent trends. The statistics require care in interpretation, especially where they are derived as a by-product from data sources primarily concerned with other topics. Notes on some of the main problems and limitations of the data are included in the tables (and footnotes) and, where appropriate, they are mentioned in the article itself.

### Numbers receiving education and training

An estimated 4.8 million people of working age in Great Britain attended or were attending some type of course of education or training (apart from leisure classes) in a four-week period in spring 1986. The estimate comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and covers those receiving full-time or part-time education, those still doing an apprenticeship, those on Government schemes and those receiving job-related training.

This number represented about one in seven of the working age population (see table 1 and figure 1) and comprised 2.8 million males and 2.0 million females.

About two-fifths of the total were in the 16-19 age group (1.9 million), representing 56 per cent of all young people in the age group. About three-quarters of the total were economically active (3.5 million), while the remaining quarter (1.3 million) included 0.8 million young people (aged 16-19) at school or receiving other full-time education (table 1 footnote).

In spring 1984, when LFS data on this topic were first collected, the corresponding number attending education or training was 4.6 million, so the increase from 1984 to

Figure 1 People of working age attending a course of education or training\* during last four weeks as a percentage of all in age group, Great Britain, spring 1986



Source: Labour Force Survey (see also table 1)

\* Excluding leisure classes.

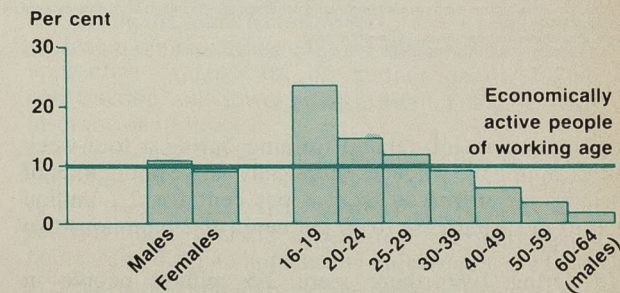
1986 was nearly 5 per cent. Between 1984 and 1986, the number of economically active people attending education or training rose by 11 per cent, from 3.2 million to 3.5 million.

In the same four-week period in spring 1986, some 2.6 million economically active people of working age in Great Britain (around 10 per cent of the total) received job-related training (see table 1 and figure 2).

Participation in training was highest among the younger age groups (especially 16 to 19-year-olds—24 per cent) and single people—16 per cent. For all ages combined, participation among males was on average slightly higher than among females, but at younger ages was more noticeably higher.

The figures for 1984, 1985 and 1986 in table 1 suggest a consistent rising trend in participation, both in education and training generally and in job-related training, for most of the population groups identified. For example,

Figure 2 Economically active people of working age receiving job-related training during last four weeks as a percentage of all economically active people in age group, Great Britain, spring 1986



Source: Labour Force Survey (see also table 1)



Table 1 Numbers attending a course of education or training, or receiving job-related training, during last four weeks, Great Britain, 1984 to 1986

Age/sex/economic status/marital status/type of training	Spring 1984		Spring 1985		Spring 1986	
	Number attending education/training* (thousands)	Per cent of all in group	Number attending education/training* (thousands)	Per cent of all in group	Number attending education/training* (thousands)	Per cent of all in group
<b>People of working age</b>						
16-19	2,042	57.6	2,000	57.5	1,907	56.5
20-24	871	19.8	886	19.6	939	20.7
25-29	443	11.6	469	11.9	511	12.6
30-39	673	8.8	723	9.4	769	10.0
40-49	364	5.8	408	6.4	448	6.9
50-59	169	2.8	202	3.4	199	3.4
60-64 (males)	24	1.6	22	1.5	27	1.9
<b>All</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Males	2,633	15.2	2,697	15.5	2,767	15.8
Females	1,953	12.4	2,014	12.7	2,032	12.7
<b>Economically active† people of working age</b>						
16-19	1,097	45.1	1,135	46.5	1,099	45.9
20-24	590	16.7	638	17.5	670	18.3
25-29	375	12.5	414	13.3	447	13.9
30-39	598	9.8	634	10.2	689	11.1
40-49	344	6.5	384	7.1	423	7.7
50-59	160	3.7	189	4.4	189	4.5
60-64 (males)	21	2.4	19	2.4	25	3.3
<b>All</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Males	1,907	12.5	2,033	13.3	2,102	13.8
Females	1,277	12.4	1,379	13.1	1,440	13.5
	<b>Number receiving job-related training** (thousands)</b>		<b>Number receiving job-related training** (thousands)</b>		<b>Number receiving job-related training** (thousands)</b>	
<b>Economically active people of working age</b>						
16-19	489	20.1	627	25.7	564	23.6
20-24	409	11.6	507	14.0	512	14.0
25-29	298	9.9	341	11.0	374	11.6
30-39	492	8.0	534	8.6	596	9.6
40-49	288	5.5	328	6.1	358	6.5
50-59	134	3.1	149	3.5	161	3.8
60-64 (males)	14	1.7	14	1.8	15	2.0
<b>All</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Males	1,278	8.4	1,519	9.9	1,546	10.1
Females	846	8.2	982	9.3	1,034	9.7
Single	974	13.9	1,244	17.3	1,176	16.3
Married	1,069	6.3	1,146	6.7	1,290	7.5
Widowed/divorced/separated	81	5.5	111	7.3	114	7.2
In employment‡	2,017	8.9	2,396	10.4	2,457	10.6
On-the-job training	631	2.8	715	3.1	703	3.0
Off-the-job training	997	4.4	1,242	5.4	1,308	5.6
On and off-the-job training	318	1.4	376	1.6	398	1.7
All except on-the-job training††	1,386	6.1	1,681	7.3	1,753	7.6
Unemployed‡‡	107	3.7	105	3.8	124	4.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* All types of education and training (except leisure classes) during a four-week reference period. People included are those receiving full- or part-time education, those still doing an apprenticeship, those on Government employment or training schemes, and those receiving job-related training.  
† At spring 1986, the estimated number of economically inactive people of working age attending a course of education or training during the last four weeks was 1,258,000 (665,000 males, 593,000 females). Of these, 563,000 were attending school (all aged 16-19) and 435,000 were receiving other full-time education (208,000 aged 16-19, 200,000 aged 20-24, 15,000 aged 25-29 and 13,000 aged 30 or over). The remaining 259,000 were receiving other forms of (part-time) education or training, with a more even age distribution (36,000 aged 16-19, 69,000 aged 20-24, 49,000 aged 25-29, 69,000 aged 30-39, 24,000 aged 40-49 and 13,000 aged 50 or over).  
‡ People who said they had received some job-related training during a four-week reference period.  
§ People on Government employment or training schemes are classified as in employment (with the exception of certain TOPS trainees: see *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 210) for each year analysed.  
†† Includes those not specifying type of training.  
‡‡ As defined in the Department of Employment's estimates of the GB labour force (see *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 210).

participation in job-related training during a four-week period among the whole economically active population of working age increased from 8 per cent (or 2.1 million people) in spring 1984 to 10 per cent (or 2.6 million) two years later.

In spring 1986 there were 2.5 million people in employment who were receiving job-related training, including those on Government schemes. Of these 2.5 million, about 70 per cent were in the service industries (see

table 2) whereas 63 per cent of all in employment were found in that sector.

The broad occupation group with the highest proportion receiving job-related training (15 per cent) was managerial and professional staff.

Rather more than a quarter of those in employment who were receiving job-related training received it entirely on the job, over half received it entirely off the job and about a sixth received both on and off-the-job training (table 1).

Table 2 People of working age in employment receiving job-related training during last four weeks, Great Britain, 1984 to 1986

Industry/occupation group	Spring 1984		Spring 1985		Spring 1986	
	Number receiving job-related training† (thousands)	Per cent of all in employment** in group	Number receiving job-related training† (thousands)	Per cent of all in employment** in group	Number receiving job-related training† (thousands)	Per cent of all in employment** in group
<b>Industry division (SIC 1980)</b>						
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	4.9	29	5.7	23	4.8
1 Energy and water supply industries	68	9.8	65	9.5	81	13.2
2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	71	8.9	82	10.7	84	10.6
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	208	8.2	248	9.9	261	10.3
4 Other manufacturing industries	109	4.8	136	5.6	138	5.8
5 Construction	110	6.3	141	8.1	121	7.2
6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	281	6.2	354	7.8	351	7.6
7 Transport and communications	111	7.8	139	9.9	123	8.7
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	229	12.0	289	13.6	319	14.3
9 Other services	754	12.6	856	13.8	913	14.4
1-4 All production industries	456	7.2	530	8.3	563	8.9
2-4 All manufacturing industries	388	6.9	465	8.2	482	8.4
6-9 All service industries	1,375	9.9	1,638	11.4	1,706	11.7
0-9 All industries and services‡	1,978	8.8	2,341	10.2	2,416	10.5
Other††	39	50.2	55	60.4	41	50.6
<b>All in employment‡‡</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Broad occupational grouping</b>						
Managerial and professional	859	12.9	1,013	14.5	1,084	15.2
Clerical and related	336	9.7	391	10.9	412	11.6
Other non-manual occupations	198	11.4	211	11.7	218	12.0
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen in processing, production, repairing, etc	312	7.8	365	9.3	350	9.1
General labourers	*	*	12	4.4	11	4.5
Other manual occupations	262	4.1	349	5.5	339	5.2
Not stated	43	32.4	55	42.6	43	44.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
† People who said they had received some job-related training during a four-week reference period.  
‡ People on Government employment or training schemes are classified as in employment (with the exception of certain TOPS trainees: see *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 210) for each year analysed.  
§ Includes those with industry division inadequately described or not stated.  
†† Includes certain trainees on Government schemes (for example, college based YTS trainees) and people whose workplace was outside the UK.  
‡‡ Includes those not specifying type of training.

## Employers' vocational training costs

Some partial information on the costs of training to employers is provided by the 1981 and 1984 Labour Costs Survey (LCS), but more comprehensive and up-to-date data should emerge from inquiries currently being undertaken as part of the MSC's Study of the Funding of Vocational Education and Training (VET). The MSC has also collected information on the costs incurred and benefits received by providers of training under the old one-year YTS (see next section); while corresponding information on costs and benefits under the new two-year YTS will be available shortly.

These various estimates of the costs of job-related training are not directly comparable with the data on numbers in training from the LFS, which is a survey of households.

Employers' vocational training costs (including apprentice wages) in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were estimated to be 1.3 per cent of their total labour costs

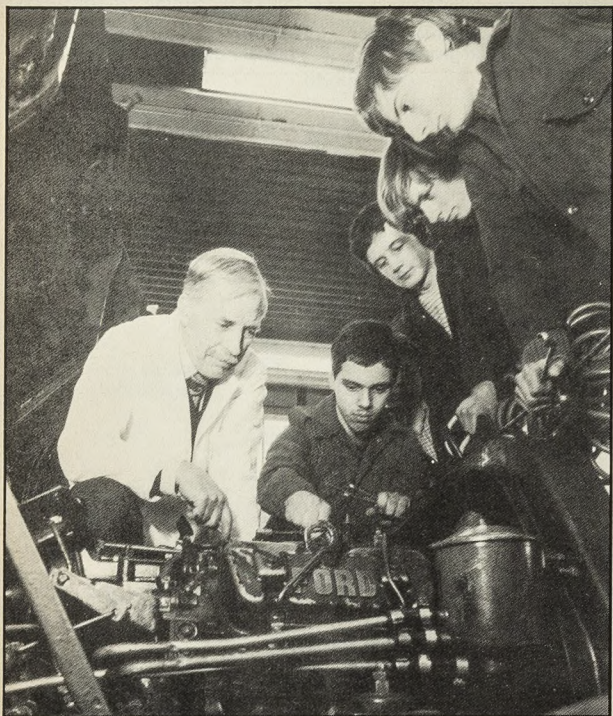
by the 1984 LCS (see table 3 and figure 3), compared with 1.8 per cent in 1981. However, certain important costs are excluded from these figures, notably the wages and salaries of trainees who were not full-time employees—details of the various cost components which are included in or excluded from the estimates are set out in a footnote to table 3.

Outside the manufacturing sector, LCS results show the corresponding vocational training costs (including apprentice wages) to be proportionally higher in construction and lower in distribution and in banking, insurance and finance.

Table 3 also shows results for vocational training costs excluding apprentice wages: comparison with the inclusive results suggests the extent to which different sectors concentrate their training expenditure on the apprentices being trained. In manufacturing industries as a whole, and in construction and distribution, apprentice wages account for most of the reported vocational training costs, and employers' training expenditure is therefore largely concentrated on those individuals undertaking



apprenticeships; this was also the case for most of the industry groups shown within manufacturing. In contrast, for banking, insurance and finance, where apprenticeships are uncommon, the alternative percentage figures are very



Trainees at Letchworth Skillcentre.

Photo: Crown copyright

similar and, with apprentice wages excluded this sector's expenditure on training as a percentage of total labour costs is at the upper end of the spectrum shown in the table rather than near the bottom.

For most of the industries shown in table 3, training expenditure apart from apprentice wages formed a broadly similar proportion of total labour costs in 1981 and 1984. The reductions between those years in corresponding figures inclusive of apprentice wages shown for manufacturing industries (and for construction and distribution) therefore reflect a shift away from training provided by means of traditional apprenticeships.

Apprenticeships are discussed further below.

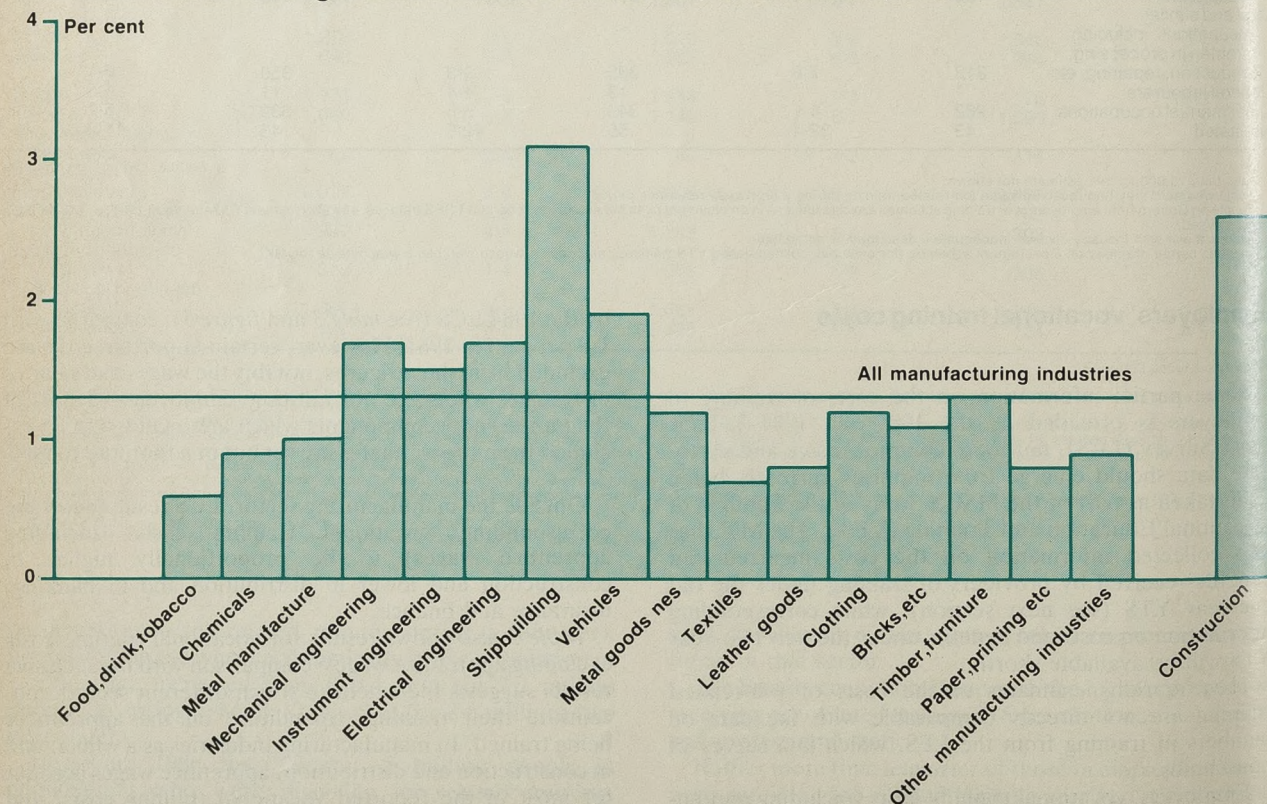
### MSC expenditure on VET

MSC net expenditure on vocational education and training in Great Britain was some £1,450 million in the financial year 1986-87 compared with £1,260 million in 1985-86. Of these totals, adult training expenditure accounted for about £430 million in 1986-87 compared with £350 million in 1985-86, with about two-thirds devoted to the Job Training Programme and the Wider Opportunities Training Programme.

There were some 490,000 starts reported in 1986-87 under the adult training programmes (including 300,000 starts on schemes within the Job Training Programme and a further 90,000 under the Wider Opportunities Training Programme, with the count also including 65,000 people trained under the five-year Open Tech programme), a sharp increase from the 270,000 of 1985-86 and from the 110,000 starts at 1983-84.

About three-quarters of the additional 220,000 starts

Figure 3 Employers' vocational training costs\* as a percentage of total labour costs: manufacturing industries and construction, Great Britain, 1984



\* Including apprentice wages, etc. For details of other cost components included or excluded, see footnote to table 3.

Source: Labour Costs Survey ( see also table 3 )

recorded in 1986-87 compared with 1985-86 were accounted for by three particularly expanded schemes: local grants to employers involved 78,000 more starts, Training for Enterprise 47,000 extra and the Wider Opportunities Training Programme (including training linked to the Community Programme) 37,000 extra.

MSC expenditure on training for young people was some £1,010 million in 1986-87 compared with £910 million in 1985-86, primarily devoted to the YTS but also covering the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI). Trainee numbers supported by the YTS programme are considered below.

Also, in 1983-84 MSC research carried out in conjunction with the YTS Providers Surveys has estimated there was a net annual cost to YTS training providers of about £120 per trainee, while in 1985-86 there was a net benefit of £50 per trainee, taking into account grants, agents' fees and trainees' productive contribution.

Table 3 Employers' vocational training costs\* as a percentage of total labour costs: manufacturing industries and construction†, Great Britain, 1981 and 1984

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Per cent			
	1981	1984	1981	1984
	With apprentice wages included*	With apprentice wages excluded*	With apprentice wages included*	With apprentice wages excluded*
All manufacturing industries	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.3
Food, drink, tobacco	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Chemicals	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
Metal manufacture	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.4
Mechanical engineering	2.6	0.4	1.7	0.4
Instrument engineering	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.4
Electrical engineering	2.0	0.4	1.7	0.5
Shipbuilding	4.2	0.4	3.1	0.7
Vehicles	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.4
Metal goods nes	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.2
Textiles	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1
Leather goods	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1
Clothing	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1
Bricks, etc	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.1
Timber, furniture	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.2
Paper, printing, etc	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.2
Other manufacturing industries	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.3
Construction	3.8	0.3	2.6	0.4
Distribution	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2
Retail distribution	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2
Wholesale distribution	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2
Banking, insurance, finance	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Banking	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other finance	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7

Source: Labour Costs Survey\*\*

\* Vocational training costs are taken with the wages and salaries, etc of apprentices and other full-time trainees (imputed for establishments with up to 100 employees), including in 1984 those on YTS if they had a contract of employment, either included or excluded as indicated by the column headings. Other costs included are the costs of courses for training employees; fees paid to instructors not employed by the company; expenditure on training materials; power, tools, depreciation of building and machines used exclusively for training; vocational training scholarships, etc; and the amount of levy payable to ITBs less grant received. Other costs excluded are the pay of instructors employed within firms to provide training; wages and salaries, etc of part-time trainees and, in 1984, of YTS trainees not having a contract of employment; and capital expenditure related to building and machinery only partly used for training. Much of the costs of on-the-job training is therefore excluded.

† Figures for certain services are also shown in the table.  
\*\* Results from the 1984 Labour Costs Survey were reported in Employment Gazette, June 1986, pp 212-218.

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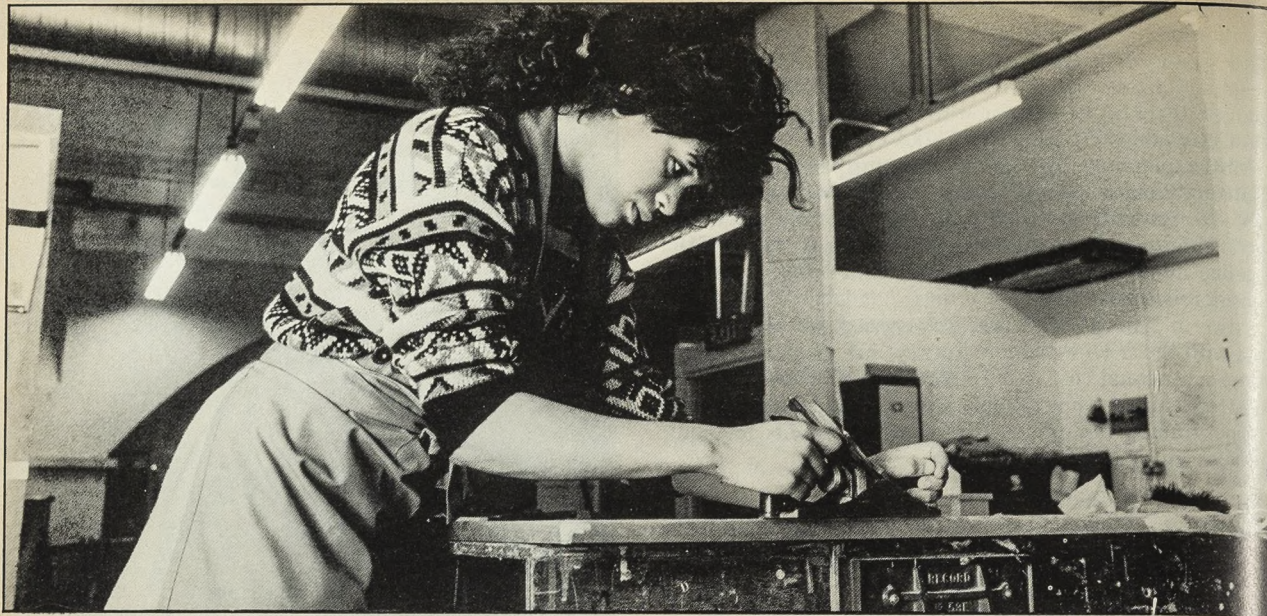
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### Employment News





Learning furniture making on the YTS.

Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format

Table 4 Early labour market and training experience of young people, England and Wales, 1985 to 1987

Destinations and training involvement	Cohort of young people reaching minimum school-leaving age (16 years) in academic year 1983-84			Per cent
	Summer 1985 survey*	Spring 1986 survey†	Spring 1987 survey**	Spring 1986 survey*
Total: estimated number (thousands) = 100 per cent	718	717	719	707
(a) Full-time education	37%	32	18	39
(b) Full-time job‡	29%	45	59	22
(c) Part-time job††	1	2	2	1
(d) YTS‡‡	17%	3	0	28
(e) Out of work	15%	15	14	10
(f) Something else	1%	2	6	1
(g) Not stated	0%	..	..	0
(b) Full-time job: estimated number (thousands) = 100 per cent	209	326	423	157
Training or instruction offered, either at work or elsewhere:				
Yes (including training not yet started)	61	52	66	64
No	37	46	33	34
Not stated	1	2	1	2
(b)-(f)†† Full-time job, part-time job††, YTS, out of work, or doing something else: estimated number (thousands) = 100 per cent	447	486	588	434
Whether started course at college or training centre since leaving school‡‡, including any under YTS:				
Yes (including courses left and still attended)	50	21	na	50
of which current status§:				
(b) Full-time job‡	22	15	na	13
(c) Part-time job††	na	0	na	na¶
(d) YTS‡‡	18	3	na	32
(e) Out of work	10	2	3%	4
(f) Something else	1	1	na	na¶
No	44	65	na	41
Not stated	6	14	na	9

.. Group reallocated to other categories.  
na Data not collected.

Source: Youth Cohort Studies in England and Wales

\* Respondents mostly aged 17 (summer 1985 survey) or aged 16 or 17 (spring 1986 survey). The samples were representative of young people from state-maintained schools; young people in independent and special schools were not covered by the surveys.

† Respondents aged 17 or 18. The sample was obtained by approaching summer 1985 respondents again.

\*\* Respondents aged 18 or 19. The sample was obtained by approaching spring 1986 respondents again.

‡ YTS trainees reported as in a full-time job are treated as on YTS in analysis. In the summer 1985 survey, 71 per cent of YTS trainees in group (d) reported that training or instruction at a college of further education was included in their YTS scheme (26 per cent none, 3 per cent not stated).

†† None of the surveys gave part-time job as an option for current activity. Those identified as having a part-time job are those who wrote in that they had one. For summer 1985 this group was not asked about courses started since leaving school.

‡‡ For the spring 1986 follow-up survey, the reference period for training courses is "since August 1985".

§ Comparisons of the first destinations shown for the two cohorts in the table are particularly affected by survey timing differences (summer in 1985, spring in 1986). Diary records for summer 1985 respondents show their destinations at March 1985 as follows: full-time education 41 per cent, full-time job 21 per cent, YTS 26 per cent, out of work 9 per cent, something else 1 per cent, not stated 3 per cent. The diary records are further analysed in *Labour Market Quarterly Report*, November 1986, pp 6-7 and September 1987, p 7.

¶ Estimate available only for group (e).

‡ Groups (c) and (f) together account for 1 per cent.

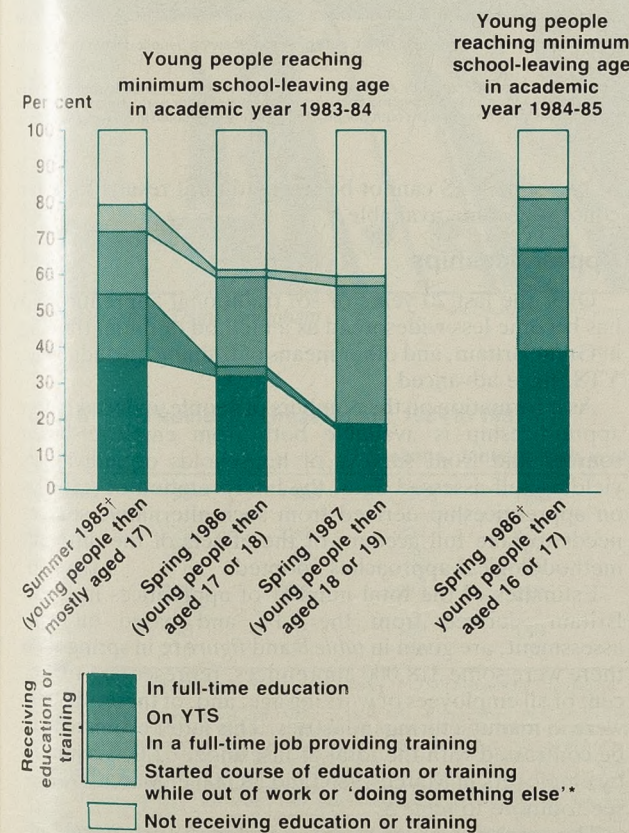
## Education and training experience of young people

Since the introduction of the YTS there has been a significant change in young people's work experience and training participation after leaving school. Information about the education and training involvement of young people is becoming available from a series of Youth Cohort Studies: table 4 and figure 4 show some results from the surveys covering England and Wales.

In summer 1985, 78 per cent of the initial cohort of young people, then mostly aged 17, were receiving some form of post-compulsory education and training, including three-fifths of those in a full-time job outside the YTS. In spring 1986, 62 per cent of the same cohort (then aged 17 or 18) were receiving education or training, including just over half of those in a full-time job outside the YTS. A year later, in spring 1987, 60 per cent of the young people (then aged 18 or 19) reported receiving education or training, including two-thirds of those in a job—this total may, however, be slightly understated as some data were not collected on that occasion.

First results for the next cohort of young people show that in spring 1986 (when they were 16 or 17) 84 per cent

Figure 4 Post-compulsory education/training undertaken by young people, England and Wales, 1985 to 1987



Source: Youth Cohort Studies in England and Wales (see also table 4)

† The effect of survey timing differences on first destinations is discussed in a footnote to table 4.

\* In the spring 1987 follow-up survey, young people 'doing something else' were not asked about training. They are all included here in the 'not receiving education or training' group, the size of which may, therefore, be slightly overstated.

were receiving some form of post-compulsory education and training. This figure, higher than the corresponding estimate for the previous cohort, includes more young people on the YTS (the survey was conducted at the time of its extension to two years) but differences in survey timing also affect the comparisons (see footnote to table 4).

Further information about the educational experience of 16 to 18-year-olds in Great Britain, including past data, is summarised in table 5, which is based on statistics from a range of official sources.

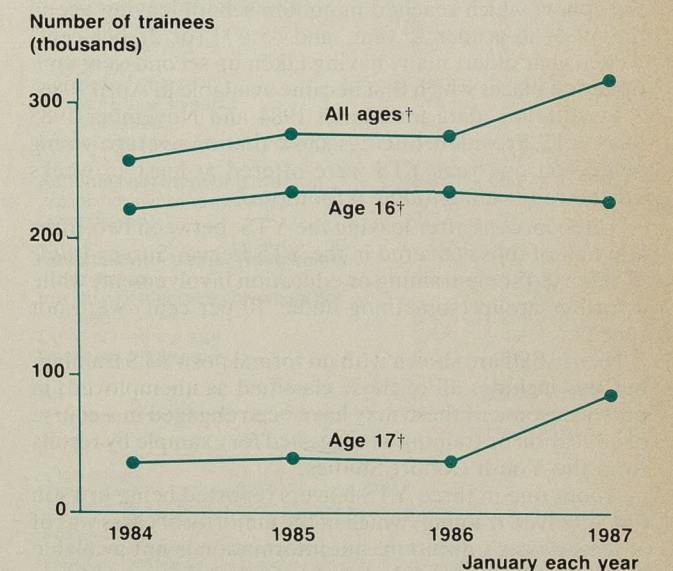
Between January 1975 and January 1987 there was a steadily rising trend in the proportion of 16 to 18-year-olds receiving education or YTS training, with gains in full-time education and the YTS outweighing the declining proportion receiving part-time public sector day education. Overall, the proportion of 16 to 18-year-olds receiving education or training rose from 40 per cent in 1975 to 52 per cent in 1987, while for 16-year-olds the increase was more marked, from 54 per cent in 1975 to 78 per cent in 1987.

In addition, it is estimated by the DES that some 10 per cent of 16 to 18-year-olds attend evening classes, and the available figures do not include education and training provided by the private sector (with the exception of independent schools). This gap is one of the areas to be covered by research into the harmonisation of these series and results from the Youth Cohort Studies.

## YTS

Table 6 and figure 5 give an indication of the contribution being made by the YTS to the training of young people in Great Britain, although the statistics shown (derived from the MSC's Spectrum database of YTS management information) do not fully reflect the impact of two-year schemes. This effect will be seen in the statistics for January 1988 (and for 1987-88) when these become available: at present, it is estimated that in January 1988 the number of

Figure 5 Young people in training in YTS, Great Britain, 1984 to 1987\*



Source: MSC Spectrum database of YTS management information (see also table 6)

\* The current estimate of the number of YTS trainees at January 1988 is approximately 400,000.

† Ages as at August 31 of preceding year. All ages totals include small numbers of trainees aged 18 or over.



Table 5 Educational activity of 16 to 18-year-olds\*, Great Britain, 1975 to 1987

	Estimated population† (thousands) = 100 per cent	Per cent of population in age group, January each year				
		Young people in full-time education** (a)	Young people on YTS‡ (b)	Young people receiving part-time day education†† (c)	Young people receiving education or YTS training† (a)+(b)+(c)	Other young people†
<b>Age 16*</b>						
1975	803	37	0	16	54	46
1980	910	41	6	12	59	41
1985	872	45	27	5	77	23
1986	860	45	27	5	77	23
1987‡‡	842	45	27	5	78	22
<b>Age 17*</b>						
1975	781	25	0	16	41	59
1980	894	26	2	15	44	56
1985	897	31	4	10	45	55
1986	870	31	4	10	45	55
1987‡‡	858	32	10	9	51	49
<b>Age 18*</b>						
1975	763	13	0	13	25	75
1980	876	15	1	14	29	71
1985	910	17	0	10	28	72
1986	895	17	0	10	28	72
1987‡‡	873	18	1	10	28	72
<b>Age 16-18*</b>						
1975	2,347	25	0	15	40	60
1980	2,680	28	3	13	44	56
1985	2,679	31	10	8	50	50
1986	2,625	31	10	8	50	50
1987‡‡	2,573	32	12	8	52	48

\* Ages as at August 31 of preceding year.  
 † Some 10 per cent of the 16-18 age group attend evening classes. The data available do not allow analysis by daytime activity and therefore cannot be incorporated into this table.  
 ‡ Pupil attending maintained, independent and special schools are included. Also full-time and sandwich students in further education, including higher education but excluding private further education. Excludes those on YTS within colleges.  
 †† Including those on YOP (in 1980) and those in further education establishments attending YTS/YOP courses. The increased numbers shown for 1987 of YTS trainees aged 17 reflect the provision of second-year continuation places.  
 ‡‡ Public sector part-time day study only, excluding those attending YTS courses. The majority of part-time students are in employment, but some are receiving benefit under the "21-hour rule".  
 ‡‡‡ 1987 estimates are provisional.  
 § DES estimates based on data from a range of official sources (revised to incorporate latest YTS data for 1986 and 1987: table 6). Analyses of the educational and economic activity of 16 to 18-year-olds in Great Britain from 1974 to 1987 appeared in *Employment Gazette*, September 1987, pp 459-464. Analyses for England only (including estimates for part-time day education) from 1975 to 1987 are given in *DES Statistical Bulletin 2/87*. Similar analyses (cf table 4) are becoming available from the series of Youth Cohort Studies being conducted in England and Wales (and from the Young People's Survey in Scotland).

young people in training on YTS schemes rose to approximately 400,000, with most of the increase being for 17-year-olds.

In January 1987 some 319,000 young people were on the YTS, of whom 228,000 (or 71 per cent) were members of the cohort which reached minimum school-leaving age in the 1985-86 academic year, and 85,000 (or 27 per cent) were a year older, many having taken up second-year continuation places which first became available in April 1986.

In addition, data for March 1984 and November 1985 from YTS Providers Surveys show that on average young people on one-year YTS were offered at least 15 weeks off-the-job training (table 6 footnote).

Three months after leaving the YTS, between two-fifths and half of those covered in the YTS Leaver Survey (table 7) reported some training or education involvement, while a further group (something under 10 per cent) were not specific.

Nearly half are shown with no formal post-YTS training, but this includes all of those classified as unemployed: in practice, some of these may have been engaged in a course of education or training as suggested for example by results from the Youth Cohort Studies.

About one in three YTS leavers reported being in a job that involved training, which in the majority of cases was of at least a year's duration; but information is not available from the survey about the reasons for the absence of training for those YTS leavers who were in a job that did not involve training.

Results for the April 1986-March 1987 leavers, the first cohort to include some young people who spent more than a year in the YTS, indicate an increased propensity to undertake further training or education, but the full effect

of two-year YTS cannot be assessed until results for later cohorts become available.

### Apprenticeships

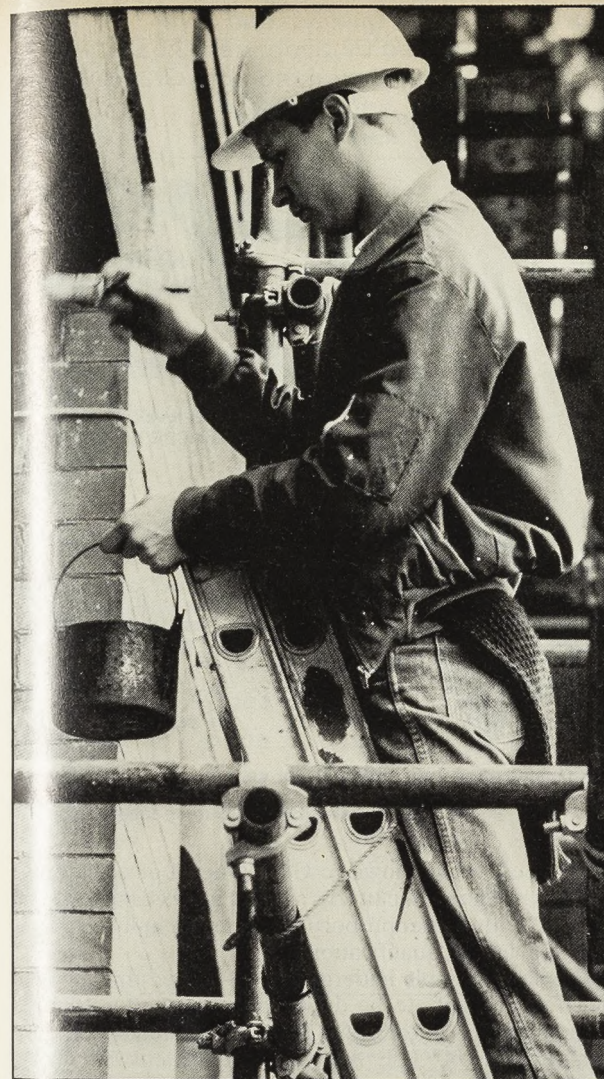
Over the last 20 years or so, traditional apprenticeship has become less widespread as a method of initial training in Great Britain, and other means of training, including the YTS, have advanced.

As information on the numbers of people undertaking an apprenticeship is available both from employer-based sources and from surveys of households or individuals yielding self-assessed data, the interpretation of statistics on apprenticeship derived from such alternative sources needs to take full account of the effects of the different methodological approaches adopted.

Estimates of the total number of apprentices in Great Britain, derived from the LFS and based on self-assessment, are given in table 8 and figure 6: in spring 1986 there were some 318,000 apprentices, representing 1.6 per cent of all employees of working age; and, of these, 106,000 were in manufacturing industries. This latter estimate may be contrasted with the total of just under 62,000 reported by employers in March 1986 (and 58,000 in March 1987)—see footnote to table 8.

The employer-based statistics include young people receiving apprenticeship training under the YTS only if they have a contract of employment. Perhaps more significantly, with the move away from traditional apprentice training in many industries, some long-duration schemes of a type which previously could have involved apprenticeships may no longer be so classified by employers.

Findings from the YTS Providers Surveys, combined with other evidence, suggest that, of all 16-year-old long-



Decorator on the YTS in Birmingham.

Photo: Judy Harrison/Format

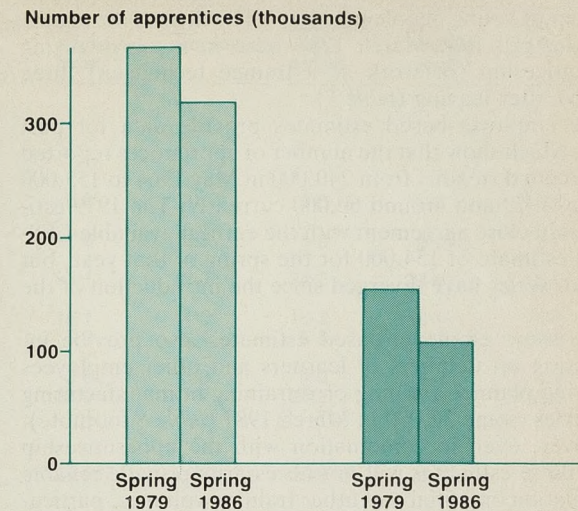
Table 6 YTS trainees\*, Great Britain, 1984 to 1987

Age/sex	Thousands, January each year			
	1984**	1985	1986	1987‡
16	222	234	234	228
17	36	39	38	85
18 and over	0	4	2	5
All	258	276	274	319
Males	148	156	158	186
Females	110	121	116	133

Source: MSC Spectrum database of YTS management information††

\* YTS Providers Surveys show that in March 1984 and in November 1985, off-the-job training of average minimum duration of 15 weeks was offered under YTS. At both survey dates, YTS was a one-year programme. The findings of these surveys (combined with other evidence) also suggest that of all 16-year-old long-term trainees, between 45 and 50 per cent had been brought within (one-year) YTS. YTS Leaver Surveys show that among April 1986-September 1986 leavers from one-year YTS 29 per cent gained some qualifications during YTS. Among April 1986-March 1987 leavers as a whole (covering leavers from both one-year and two-year YTS, apart from the small group of October 1986-March 1987 leavers from one-year YTS who were not questioned) 20 per cent reported some qualifications gained while on YTS, with 1 per cent awaiting results and 79 per cent reporting no qualifications gained. The types of qualification most often gained while on YTS were City and Guilds, (particularly for males) and RSA/Pitmans (particularly for females). Among April 1985-March 1986 leavers, 21 per cent reported some qualifications gained while on (one-year) YTS.  
 † Ages at preceding August 31.  
 †† There were in addition an estimated 15,000 17-year-olds and 4,000 18-year-olds (8,000 males, 11,000 females) on YOP at January 1984.  
 ‡ The increased numbers shown for 1987 of YTS trainees, particularly those aged 17, reflect the provision of second-year continuation places. The 1987 figures do not show the full impact of the transition to two-year YTS: this effect will be seen in the January 1988 data when these become available. The current estimate of the number of YTS trainees at January 1988 is approximately 400,000.  
 ††† The 1986 and 1987 estimates in this table supersede those shown in *Employment Gazette*, September 1987, pp 459-464.

Figure 6 Numbers of apprentices\* in Great Britain, 1979 and 1986



All industries and services Manufacturing industries

Source: Labour Force Survey (see also table 8)

\* Numbers undertaking apprenticeship training, based on self-assessment.

Table 7 Training undertaken by YTS trainees after leaving YTS, Great Britain, 1984 to 1987

Activity reported three months after leaving YTS	Per cent		
	June 1984-March 1985 leavers*	April 1985-March 1986 leavers†	April 1986-March 1987 leavers**
<b>Activities involving training</b>			
Another YTS scheme	43.9	42.5	48.8
In a job involving training	6.0	6.5	10.9
By type‡	34.5	33.0	34.6
Apprenticeship or trainee technician††	7.0	9.6	12.5
Course run by employer	5.3	5.3	5.4
Course run by college	8.2	9.7	10.8
Training from supervisor or training officer	12.2	13.3	15.4
Other training	2.0	3.4	4.1
By length			
Up to 1 year‡‡	na	11.2	11.8
More than 1 year‡‡	na	19.3	19.9
Not stated	na	2.5	3.0
School or full-time course at college	3.0	3.0	3.3
<b>Activities not involving training</b>	46.6	49.2	45.4
In a job not involving training§	14.4	21.3	22.5
Unemployed	32.2	27.9	22.8
<b>Activities with training involvement not stated</b>	9.6	8.7	5.8
In a job with training involvement not stated	6.4	2.4	2.1
Doing something else	2.4	4.3	3.0
Destination not known	0.8	2.0	0.6
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: YTS Leaver Surveys

na Not available.  
 \* Figures based on YTS 15 per cent follow-up surveys.  
 † Figures based on YTS 100 per cent follow-up surveys. Details of training supplied by a 10 per cent sample of leavers: details of destinations (jobs, unemployed, etc) supplied by all respondents.  
 \*\* Includes April-September 1986 leavers from one-year YTS (follow-up data collected as for April 1985-March 1986 leavers: see footnote†) and all April 1986-March 1987 leavers from two-year YTS (based on 100 per cent follow-up); excludes October 1986-March 1987 leavers from one-year YTS who were not questioned. About three-quarters of those followed up had left continuation places and had spent more than a year on YTS.  
 ‡ Some training involved more than one of the types listed.  
 †† Among April 1986-March 1987 leavers, those leaving two-year YTS were asked an additional question on apprenticeship/trainee technicianship which may have resulted in a slightly increased response.  
 ††† Categories as used for those leaving two-year YTS (in 1986-87). Leavers from one-year YTS who reported training of exactly one year's duration are mostly included in the "more than one year" category.  
 § Reasons for the absence of training were not sought.



term trainees, between 45 and 50 per cent had been brought within (one-year) YTS (*table 6* footnote). Further, findings from the YTS Leaver Surveys suggest that some 13 per cent of young people who left YTS schemes during the period April 1986-March 1987 were in a job involving apprenticeship (or work as a trainee technician) three months after leaving (*table 7*).

The employer-based estimates provide data for past years, which show that the number of apprentices reported has declined steadily from 240,000 in May 1964 to 155,000 in May 1979 and around 60,000 currently. The 1979 estimate is in close agreement with the earliest available LFS-based estimate of 154,000 for the spring of that year, but the two series have diverged since the introduction of the YTS.

The same employer-based estimates also provide information on numbers of learners and other employees receiving planned training or retraining in manufacturing industries: some 37,000 in March 1987 (*table 8* footnote). However, even in combination with the apprenticeship data, these estimates will not necessarily provide reliable information on initial and other training volumes, particularly since the introduction of the YTS.

The available LCS statistics on training costs inclusive and exclusive of apprentice wages have been discussed above (*table 3* and *figure 3*).

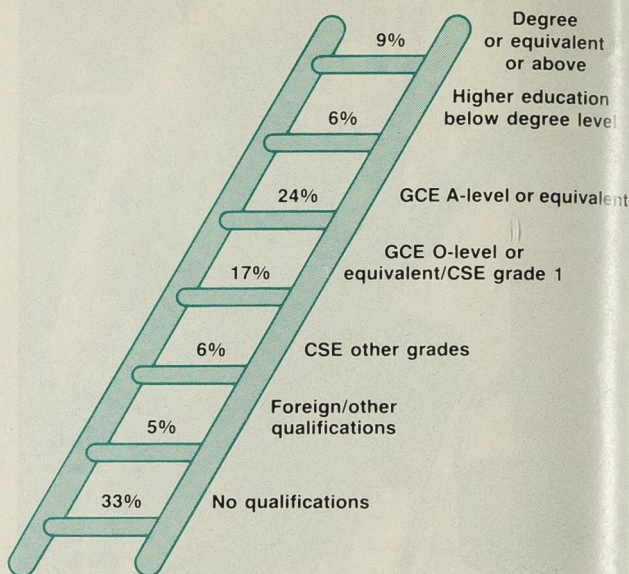
### Qualifications

One of the outcomes of education and training programmes is the possession of qualifications by individuals, and these are explored in *tables 9* and *10* and *figures 7* and *8*.

In spring 1986 an estimated 33 per cent of economically active people of working age in Great Britain had no formal qualifications, 39 per cent had qualifications at GCE A-level or equivalent and above (including completed apprenticeships) and a further 27 per cent possessed other qualifications (see *table 9* and *figure 7*).

Among those in employment (including those on Government schemes) in spring 1986, the distributions were broadly similar, but with a slightly greater incidence of the higher qualifications. However, among the unemployed (defined as those wanting a job, seeking work), 45 per cent reported that they had no qualifications and the incidence of qualifications was lower than among those in employ-

**Figure 7 Highest qualification level obtained by economically active people of working age, Great Britain, spring 1986**



Also: Qualifications not stated, 1 per cent

Source: Labour Force Survey (see also *table 9*)

ment at each level down to GCE O-level or equivalent.

The same general patterns applied in 1984 and 1985, but with a slightly higher proportion of the unemployed (48 per cent) having no qualifications.

Employed people undergoing job-related training were much more likely to be drawn from the better qualified population: in spring 1986 some 56 per cent possessed qualifications of GCE A-level or equivalent and above, compared to 40 per cent among employed people generally.

An analysis for spring 1979, on a slightly different basis and age range (see *table 9* footnote), shows that 45 per cent of the economically active population then had no formal qualification 32 per cent were estimated to have qualifications at GCE A-level or equivalent and above (including completed apprenticeships) and a further 21 per cent possessed other qualifications.

School leavers' qualifications are shown in *table 10* and *figure 8*, based on DES statistics.

In the academic year 1985-86, about 11 per cent of school leavers in Great Britain had no graded public examination results, while a further 33 per cent also left without at least one GCE O-level (graded A-C) or equivalent qualification. Some 18 per cent possessed at least one GCE A-level or equivalent.

The percentage without at least one GCE O-level (graded A-C) or equivalent qualification has been falling over time: the 44 per cent in 1985-86 compares with 47 per cent in 1975-76 and 53 per cent in 1970-71 prior to the raising of the minimum school-leaving age from 15 to 16 years.

Information is available from the YTS Leaver Surveys on qualifications gained while on YTS schemes (*table 6* footnote). For young people who left YTS schemes between April 1986 and March 1987 (some of whom spent more than a year on the YTS) 20 per cent reported qualifications gained—most frequently City and Guilds (among

**Table 9 Highest qualification level obtained by people of working age, Great Britain, 1984 to 1986†**

Highest qualification level obtained	Spring 1984			Spring 1985			Spring 1986			Per cent
	Economically active	In employment**	Unemployed‡	Economically active	In employment**	Unemployed‡	Economically active	In employment**	Unemployed‡	
<b>All economically active people of working age†</b>										
Degree or equivalent or above	7.9	8.5	3.1	8.3	8.9	3.3	9.0	9.6	3.8	
Higher education below degree level	5.8	6.2	2.6	6.1	6.6	2.5	5.9	6.3	2.7	
GCE A-level or equivalent††	24.0	24.7	18.5	24.4	25.1	19.0	24.0	24.6	18.6	
GCE O-level or equivalent/CSE grade 1	15.3	15.5	14.1	15.9	16.1	14.0	16.5	16.7	15.5	
CSE other grades	5.3	4.9	8.5	5.5	5.2	8.4	5.5	5.1	8.9	
Foreign/other qualifications	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.4	
No qualifications	36.2	34.7	48.4	34.5	32.9	47.7	33.2	31.8	45.0	
Not stated	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Total number (thousands) = 100 per cent	25,540	22,665	2,875	25,839	23,067	2,771	25,976	23,189	2,787	
<b>Economically active people of working age receiving job-related training during last four weeks</b>										
Degree or equivalent or above	16.3	16.6	9.3	16.0	16.3	9.4	17.4	17.8	10.2	
Higher education below degree level	10.3	10.5	*	10.7	10.9	*	10.3	10.4	*	
GCE A-level or equivalent††	28.1	28.0	29.9	27.7	27.5	32.3	27.6	27.3	33.2	
GCE O-level or equivalent/CSE grade 1	23.0	22.9	25.2	23.6	23.6	25.2	23.4	23.2	26.5	
CSE other grades	6.7	6.7	*	7.7	7.7	*	6.5	6.4	*	
Foreign/other qualifications	2.7	2.7	*	2.3	2.2	*	3.5	3.4	*	
No qualifications	12.1	11.9	16.8	11.1	11.0	12.4	10.6	10.6	10.9	
Not stated	0.7	0.7	*	0.9	0.8	*	0.7	0.7	*	
Total number (thousands) = 100 per cent	2,124	2,017	107	2,501	2,396	105	2,581	2,457	124	

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

† In spring 1979, for all economically active people aged 16-59 (not those of working age as taken for the 1984, 1985 and 1986 analyses, males aged 60-64 being excluded) the percentages in the highest qualification level obtained categories shown in the table were 6.5 (degree, etc), 5.4, 20.2, 12.6, 4.4, 3.8, 44.7 and 2.2 (not stated). For those in employment, the corresponding figures were 6.7, 5.5, 20.6, 12.8, 4.3, 3.8, 43.9 and 2.2; and for the unemployed 2.9, 2.6, 12.2, 9.8, 5.8, 3.8, 60.3 and 2.5. The unemployed (and consequently the economically active) included a small number of students in 1979 who, though seeking work, were not available to start because they had to complete their education; for the later years analysed, such students were excluded. 1979 data are not available for people receiving job-related training.

\*\* People on Government employment or training schemes are classified as in employment (with the exception of certain TOPS trainees: see *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 210) for each year analysed.

‡ As defined in the Department of Employment's estimates of the GB labour force (see *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 210).

†† Apprenticeships. People holding completed apprenticeships are included in the GCE A-level or equivalent group, unless they also hold qualifications appropriate to a higher group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 8 Number of apprentices\* in Great Britain, 1979 to 1986 All industries and services†, spring each year**

Year**	Number of apprentices* (thousands)			As percentage of all employees‡ of working age		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
1979	333	34	367	2.6	0.4	1.7
1983	314	49	363	2.8	0.6	1.8
1984	280	51	332	2.5	0.6	1.7
1985	288	69	357	2.5	1.1	1.8
1986	258	61	318	2.3	0.7	1.6

Source: Labour Force Survey††

\* Number undertaking apprenticeship training, based on self-assessment.

† LFS-based estimates of numbers of apprentices in manufacturing industries are as follows: 1979 154,000; 1983 117,000; 1984 113,000; 1985 111,000; 1986 106,000.

\*\* Estimates are available only for the years shown.

‡ Including apprentices.

†† Employer-based estimates of the number of apprentices in manufacturing industries in Great Britain are also available, see *Employment Gazette*, *table 1-14* (most recently published in July 1987). Some estimates from this source are as follows: May 1964 240,000; May 1979 155,000; March 1983 102,100; March 1986 61,800; March 1987 58,000. The employer-based statistics do not include young people receiving apprenticeship training under YTS unless they have a contract of employment (see also footnote to *table 6*). Further, with the move away from traditional apprentice training in many industries, some long duration schemes of a type which previously could have involved apprenticeships may no longer be so classified by employers. The 1979 estimate is in close agreement with the earliest available LFS-based estimate (see footnote † above), but the two series have diverged since the introduction of YTS. Estimates are also available from the same employer-based source of numbers of other trainees in manufacturing industries, including learners and other employees (not classified as apprentices) receiving planned training or retraining (practical or theoretical). In March 1987, 37,400 such 'other trainees' were reported; as with the apprenticeship figures, this total includes only trainees having employee status.

**Table 10 School leavers' highest qualifications\*, Great Britain, 1970-71 to 1985-86**

	Per cent of the relevant population†					
	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86		
				All	Males	Females
<b>Leavers, with GCE A-level or SCE H-grades</b>						
Two or more A-levels/three or more H-grades	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.2	13.6
One A-level/one or two H-grades	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.2
<b>Leavers with GCE O-level or CSE/SCE O-grades alone</b>						
Five or more grades A-C or CSE grade 1	7.2	8.3	8.9	10.5	9.6	11.6
One to four grades A-C or CSE grade 1	16.9	24.2	24.6	26.8	24.5	29.3
<b>Leavers with no higher grades**</b>						
One or more other grades‡	10.1	28.4	30.6	33.1	34.3	31.7
No GCE, CSE or SCE qualifications	43.3	18.1	12.8	11.4	12.7	9.9

Source: DES

\* Years shown are academic years ending August 31. Schools include both maintained and independent institutions. Qualifications obtained at levels shown by students after leaving school (for example, through non-advanced further education) are excluded from the table.

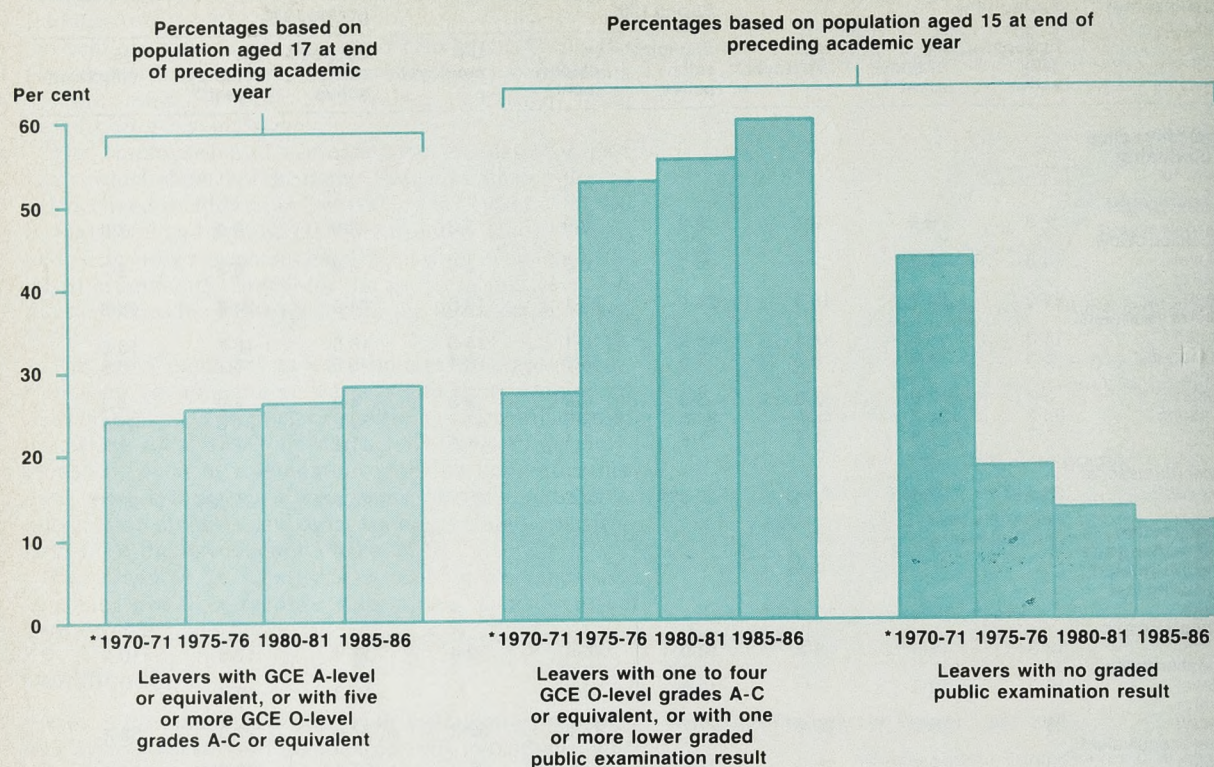
† Percentages shown are based on the population aged 17 years at August 31 (at the end of the preceding academic year) for five or more higher grade O-levels and above; and on the population aged 15 years at August 31 (at the end of the preceding academic year) for other qualification levels. In consequence the column entries do not sum precisely to 100 per cent. The total number of school leavers in Great Britain for the years shown is as follows (thousands): 1970-71 692.2, 1975-76 798.5, 1980-81 865.0, 1985-86 844.5 (430.5 males and 414.0 females).

\*\* The raising of the minimum school-leaving age in 1972-73 affected the numbers of pupils taking CSE and GCE/SCE examinations.

‡ Grades D-E at GCE O-level and grades 2-5 at CSE.



Figure 8 School leavers' highest qualifications, Great Britain, 1970-71 to 1985-86



\*In 1970-71 the minimum school leaving was 15 years.

Source: DES (see also table 10)

males) and RSA/Pitmans (among females)—with 1 per cent awaiting results and 79 per cent reporting no qualifications gained while on the YTS.

Further information should shortly become available from a special vocational qualifications survey conducted recently by MSC. This survey asked YTS providers for data on the range of qualifications offered to YTS trainees, and also covered the associated costs.

#### 'Summary Statistics on Training'

As noted at the beginning of this article, a wider selection of statistics on training and related topics has been brought together in an abstract, *Summary Statistics on Training*, now being made available by the Department of Employment. The report has been developed over the last year or two by members of the Training Statistics Group, a working party comprising officials from DE, MSC and DES, and

is being periodically updated and extended as new material becomes available.

The report gives details of the basis of the various statistics presented, and outlines some of the problems and limitations which affect them.

A companion report, *Register of Sources of Training Statistics*, also prepared by the Training Statistics Group, gives information about the various actual and potential official sources of training-related statistics, including details of what data are or could be made available (but not results themselves), and contact points for further information. The current edition, containing references to some 70 sources, was produced in August 1987.

Current editions of the two reports may be obtained at £5 each on application to Mr S A Hughes, Department of Employment (Statistics B2), Room 428, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 01-273 5524).

#### Sources

Results highlighted in this review have been drawn from the Labour Force Survey, the Labour Costs Survey, the Youth Cohort Studies in England and Wales, the DES-collated statistics on the educational activity of young people, the MSC's Adult Training and Spectrum databases, the YTS Providers and Leaver Surveys, DE Employment Statistics (L-returns), and the DES School Leavers Survey; but *Summary Statistics on Training* (discussed at the end of the article) contains, in addition to fuller information from these sources, data from a number of other sources such as the New Earnings Survey, DES Higher and Further Education Statistics, the General Household Survey, two MSC-sponsored Surveys of Adult Training in Britain, and Ministry of Defence statistics, together with accompanying commentary, a section on "key statistics on training" and a list of references (but not results) on international comparisons.

Other official sources of national training and related statistics include periodic *Employment Gazette* articles (for

example, special features "Education and labour market status of young people", September 1987, pp 459-464; "Preliminary Results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey", March 1988, pp 144; and "Ethnic origin and economic status", January 1987, pp 18-29; items published by the MSC, including regular features in *Labour Market Quarterly Report*, the six-monthly *Skills Monitoring Reports*, the newly instituted *YTS Evaluation Bulletin*, and papers (including the November 1987 consultation document) released as part of the Study of VET Funding; and various reports published by the DES, including those in the *Statistical Bulletin* series.

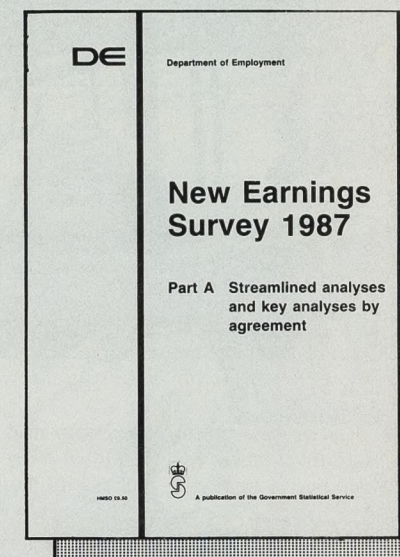
Further information about the publications available can be obtained in the first instance through the Department of Employment (Statistics B2) contact given at the end of the article, or from the MSC or DES—Mr L R Dare, MSC LM5, Room W815, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (tel 0742 753275, ext 4037) or Mr D J Hodges, DES Statistics A3, Room 2/47, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH (tel 01-934 9113).

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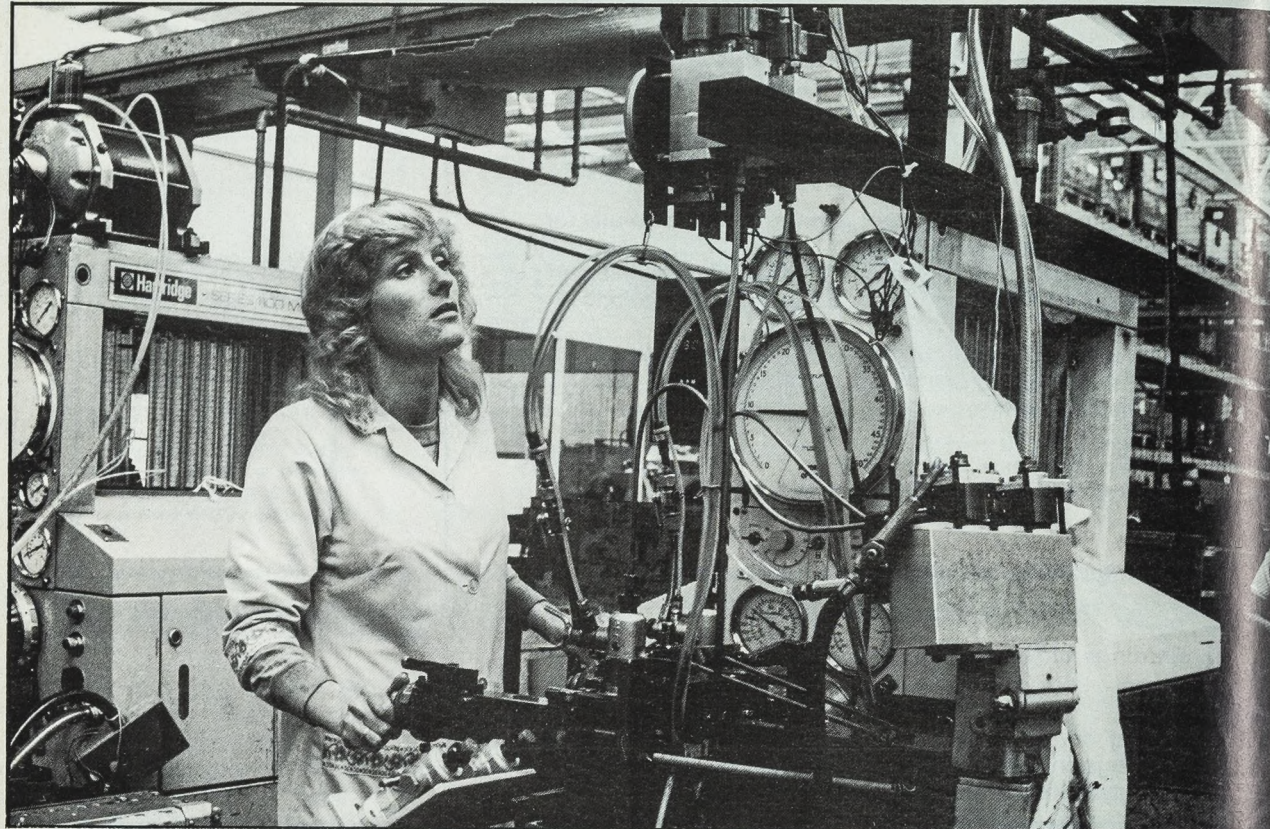
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# Special Feature



Engineering factory worker, Cheltenham.

Photo: Judy Harrison/Format

## 1987 Labour Force Survey—preliminary results

The 1987 Labour Force Survey shows further strong growth in employment, especially self-employment, and a fall in the number of unemployed people looking for work, compared with 1986. This article presents further results and comparisons with earlier years.

The preliminary results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey show an estimated 24.3 million people in employment and 2.9 million unemployed<sup>1</sup> among the GB private household population aged 16 and over in spring 1987. Compared with the 1984 survey results this represents an increase in employment of 870,000 and a fall in unemployment of 210,000 over three years.

<sup>1</sup> ILO/OECD definition; see section on p.000 on unemployment, and annex for detailed definition.

The increase in employment was particularly marked among the self-employed, whose number grew by an estimated 378,000 (14 per cent) between spring 1984 and 1987 compared with the overall growth in employment of about 4 per cent.

The strongest growth in employment has occurred among married women, among both those working full-time and those with part-time jobs. However, in relative terms the number of married women working full-time has

Table 1 Private household population by economic status  
People resident in private households

	Great Britain, spring 1987									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent
Economically active	27,046	49.6	15,660	58.9	11,386	40.7	7,606	54.3	3,780	27.1
of which:										
In employment†	24,257	44.5	13,958	52.5	10,299	36.8	6,981	49.8	3,318	23.8
Unemployed††	2,789	5.1	1,702	6.4	1,087	3.9	625	4.5	462	3.3
Economically inactive	27,501	50.4	10,931	41.1	16,570	59.3	6,409	45.7	10,161	72.9
of which:										
Aged 16 years and over	16,399	30.1	5,235	19.7	11,164	39.9	6,409	45.7	4,755	34.1
Aged under 16 years	11,102	20.4	5,696	21.4	5,406	19.3	0	0	5,406	38.8
<b>Total private household population</b>	<b>54,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,591</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,956</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,941</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economic activity rate**		62.3		74.9		50.5		54.3		44.3

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.  
† Working as employees, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training schemes (except those providing training only).  
\*\* Economically active people as a percentage of all people aged 16 and over.  
†† GB labour force definition (see annex).

risen more quickly than the number working part-time, and the proportion of married women in employment who work part-time has fallen. Moreover, a smaller proportion of those working part-time said that they were doing so because they could not find a full-time job.

The survey shows that unemployment on the ILO/OECD definition was lower than the claimant count, as in earlier years, although the fall in the ILO/OECD estimate between 1986 and 1987 was less than the corresponding reduction in the number of claimants. There was a marked fall between 1986 and 1987 in the number of discouraged workers (who do not look for work because they believe there are no jobs available). This, which is related to the faster fall in the claimant count than in the ILO/OECD estimate of unemployment, mainly reflects an improvement in the labour market with people perceiving that there are more job opportunities and so tending to seek work more frequently.

Unemployment in spring 1987 remained higher than average among the young, those with no qualifications and the ethnic minority groups, although unemployment rates were lower than in 1986 in all categories.

The survey identified a significant increase since 1986 in job-related training undertaken by employees.

The 1987 Labour Force Survey was the fourth since the survey became annual in 1984. The main questions on economic activity, etc have remained unchanged from year to year, enabling a consistent series of estimates to be constructed. This article presents a selection of preliminary results from the 1987 survey in the usual way, together with comparisons with earlier years<sup>1</sup>. All the estimates presented here relate to the spring of the year concerned and refer to people resident in private households in Great Britain<sup>2</sup>.

### Economic activity

People aged 16 and over are classified as economically active (or, equivalently, 'in the labour force') if they had a job or did some paid work in the week before interview, or if they were looking for work in that week<sup>3</sup>. The preliminary LFS estimates of economic activity for spring 1987,

<sup>1</sup> Time series estimates have been adjusted to take account of missing information and those for earlier years have been recalculated on a basis consistent with the preliminary 1987 estimates. Details are given in the technical note.

<sup>2</sup> A brief description of the grossing procedure used to transform the survey results into estimates relating to the whole population is given in the technical note.

<sup>3</sup> See annex for full definitions.

using the definitions conventionally adopted in the Department of Employment's estimates of the GB labour force, are summarised in table 1.

Almost 75 per cent of men aged 16 and over and just over 50 per cent of women aged 16 and over were economically active in spring 1987, the proportion being higher among married than non-married women. Altogether some 27 million of the private household population aged 16 and over were in the labour force, of whom nearly 24.3 million were in employment.



Council gardeners, Lewisham.

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format



**Table 2 Private household population by economic status—time series**  
People resident in private households

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands

	LFS time series estimates				Estimated changes			
	1984	1985	1986	1987*	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-87
<b>All aged 16 and over</b>	42,675	42,952	43,146	43,445	277	194	300	770
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	61.6	61.8	61.8	62.3				
Economically active	26,304	26,553	26,649	27,046	249	96	397	742
of which:								
In employment**	23,387	23,739	23,829	24,257	352	90	428	870
Unemployed††	2,916	2,814	2,820	2,789	-103	6	-31	-127
<b>Men</b>	20,489	20,637	20,748	20,895	148	111	148	406
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	75.6	75.4	74.8	74.9				
Economically active	15,487	15,569	15,527	15,660	82	-42	134	173
of which:								
In employment**	13,710	13,853	13,806	13,958	144	-47	151	248
Unemployed††	1,777	1,715	1,720	1,702	-62	5	-18	-75
<b>Married women</b>	13,692	13,828	13,917	14,015	136	89	98	323
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	51.4	52.2	53.0	54.3				
Economically active	7,043	7,219	7,373	7,606	176	154	233	563
of which:								
In employment**	6,437	6,633	6,770	6,981	196	138	211	545
Unemployed††	606	586	603	625	-20	16	22	19
<b>Non-married women‡</b>	8,493	8,486	8,481	8,535	-7	-6	54	41
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	44.4	44.4	44.2	44.3				
Economically active	3,773	3,765	3,749	3,780	-8	-15	30	6
of which:								
In employment**	3,241	3,253	3,253	3,318	12	-1	65	77
Unemployed††	533	512	497	462	-21	-15	-35	-71

Source: LFS time series estimates

\* Preliminary estimates (1987 only).  
† Economically active people as a percentage of all people aged 16 and over.  
\*\* Working as employees, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training schemes (except those providing training only).  
†† GB labour force definition (see annex).  
‡ Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

These preliminary 1987 estimates are compared with the final estimates for earlier years (1984-86) in table 2. The private household population aged 16 and over grew by more than three-quarters of a million, or 1.8 per cent, between spring 1984 and 1987. Over the same period the overall economic activity rate also rose from 61.6 to 62.3 per cent, so that the total labour force—broadly those working or looking for work—increased by an estimated 2.8 per cent, or about 740,000. The increase in the number of people in employment between spring 1984 and 1987, estimated as 870,000, was more than enough to absorb all of the increase in the economically active population; and unemployment on the conventional labour force definition fell over the period by nearly 130,000.

There are some interesting differences between the trends for men, married women and non-married women. As in the two previous years, the largest growth in employment between spring 1986 and 1987 occurred among married women. The total number of married women in employment rose by nearly 8.5 per cent between spring 1984 and 1987, much more quickly than the corresponding population aged 16 and over, and there was in addition a small rise in the number of married women looking for work. These trends are reflected in the strong increase in the economic activity rate for married women, from 51.4 per cent in spring 1984 to 54.3 per cent in 1987.

Among non-married women, on the other hand, the economic activity rate has hardly changed since 1984. The latest estimates, for spring 1987, show an increase of 65,000 non-married women in employment compared with 1986, following negligible changes in the two previous years, but this was partially offset by a fall of 35,000 unemployed, following the smaller annual falls between 1984 and 1986.

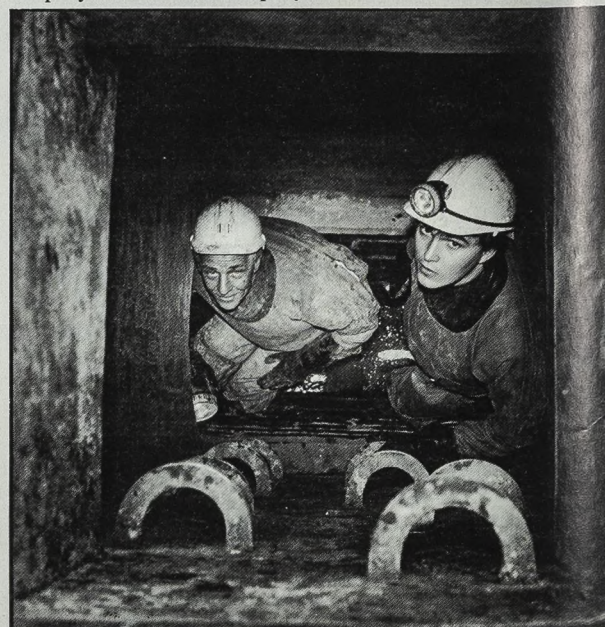
Unemployment (on the conventional GB labour force definition) among men also fell again slightly between 1986 and 1987, while the number of men in employment rose by about 150,000 following the estimated fall of nearly 50,000 in the previous year. The corresponding increase in the male labour force of 134,000 between spring 1986 and 1987

was enough to reverse the previous trend of falling economic activity rates among men observed between 1984 and 1986.

This information on activity rates has been used in the article "Labour Force Outlook to 1995" on page 117 of this edition of *Employment Gazette*.

### Employment

Table 3 presents the preliminary 1987 estimates of employment status. Nearly one in eight of the 24,257,000 people in employment were self-employed, the proportion being twice as high among men as among women. More than 95 per cent of men who were in employment as employees or self-employed were working full-time.



Repairing the brick work in sewer tunnels. Photo: John Sturrock/Network

**Table 3 Employment status of people in employment**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, spring 1987

	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent
<b>All in employment</b>	24,257	100.0	13,958	100.0	10,299	100.0	6,981	100.0	3,318	100.0
<b>Employees†</b>	20,764	85.6	11,405	81.7	9,359	90.9	6,347	90.9	3,013	90.8
of which:										
Full-time**	16,043	66.1	10,904	78.1	5,139	49.9	2,874	41.2	2,266	68.3
Part-time**	4,708	19.4	495	3.5	4,213	40.9	3,469	49.7	744	22.4
<b>Self-employed†</b>	2,995	12.3	2,233	16.0	761	7.4	616	8.8	146	4.4
of which:										
Full-time**	2,476	10.2	2,081	14.9	394	3.8	298	4.3	96	2.9
Part-time**	517	2.1	151	1.1	366	3.6	317	4.5	49	1.5
<b>Employees and self-employed††</b>	23,767	98.0	13,644	97.8	10,123	98.3	6,963	99.7	3,160	95.2
of which:										
Full-time**	18,519	76.3	12,985	93.0	5,534	53.7	3,172	45.4	2,362	71.2
Part-time**	5,225	21.5	646	4.6	4,579	44.5	3,786	54.2	793	23.9
<b>On government employment and training schemes‡</b>	490	2.0	314	2.2	176	1.7	18	0.3	158	4.8

\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.  
† Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.  
\*\* The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.  
†† Includes those (other than on Government employment and training schemes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
‡ Includes all on the Youth Training Scheme, Community Programme, Community Industry, and the Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those on other Government training schemes who said they did some paid work.

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

**Table 4 Employment status of people in employment—time series**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands

	LFS time series estimates*				Estimated changes			
	1984	1985	1986	1987†	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-87
<b>All in employment</b>	23,387	23,739	23,829	24,257	352	90	428	870
<b>Full-time employees</b>	16,076	16,152	16,112	16,059	76	-41	-53	-17
of which:								
Men	11,111	11,135	11,041	10,914	25	-95	-126	-196
Married women	2,649	2,726	2,800	2,876	77	74	76	227
Non-married women**	2,317	2,291	2,271	2,269	-25	-20	-2	-48
<b>Part-time employees</b>	4,378	4,477	4,595	4,713	98	118	118	334
of which:								
Men	426	437	451	495	11	14	45	69
Married women	3,260	3,334	3,414	3,472	74	80	57	211
Non-married women**	692	705	730	746	13	25	16	54
<b>Full-time self-employed</b>	2,167	2,248	2,285	2,478	81	37	192	310
of which:								
Men	1,847	1,899	1,928	2,083	53	28	155	236
Married women	239	263	269	298	24	6	30	60
Non-married women**	82	85	89	96	3	3	8	14
<b>Part-time self-employed</b>	450	466	442	518	15	-24	77	68
of which:								
Men	132	130	119	151	-2	-11	32	19
Married women	271	289	273	317	18	-16	45	46
Non-married women**	47	47	50	49	0	3	0	2
<b>On government employment and training schemes</b>	315	396	396	490	81	0	94	175

\* Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where employment status or full/part-time status was not known.  
† Preliminary estimates (1987 only).  
\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

Married women accounted for less than 30 per cent of all those in employment, but for more than 70 per cent of those working part-time as employees or self-employed; more than 50 per cent of married women in employment in spring 1987 were in such part-time jobs, compared with a quarter of non-married women.

The time series estimates for 1984-87, after allowance for cases where information is missing, are given in table 4. More than 60 per cent of the 428,000 increase in employment between 1986 and 1987 occurred among the self-employed, whose number grew by an estimated 269,000. Among men there were increases of 29,000 in full-time jobs (a reduction of 126,000 employees offset by an increase of 155,000 self-employed) and 77,000 in part-

time jobs. For women there were increases of 112,000 in full-time jobs and 118,000 in part-time jobs. There was also an increase in the number on government employment and training schemes.

These survey estimates are on a different basis from the Department of Employment's monthly and quarterly employment statistics published in the centre pages of *Employment Gazette*. The LFS results have been used, in the usual manner, to revise the monthly and quarterly series from March 1986 onwards. An article describing these revisions appears on page 159 of this edition.

The two most striking features of table 4 are the strong growth in self-employment since 1984, among both men and women, and the consistent growth in the number of



**Table 5 Reasons for taking a part-time job—time series**  
Employees and self-employed working part-time

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

Reasons for taking a part-time job	Men				Married women				Non-married women**			
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1987
All in part-time jobs† (thousands)=100 per cent	558	567	570	647	3,531	3,623	3,687	3,789	739	753	780	795
of which:												
Reasons for taking a part-time job												
Student/still at school	27.3	29.1	28.9	28.2	0.1	*	*	*	25.8	27.6	29.8	29.5
Ill or disabled	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7
Could not find a full-time job	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.0	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.7	16.5	16.6	16.7	14.0
Did not want a full-time job	34.2	30.9	29.5	28.7	79.3	77.5	76.8	77.2	42.0	37.0	36.0	37.1
Some other reason	16.5	17.4	18.2	18.8	13.1	15.1	15.9	16.2	13.8	17.4	16.0	17.7

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
† All in employment (except those on Government employment and training schemes) who were working part-time. The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.  
\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

Source: LFS time series estimates

married women working as employees. Over the whole period 1984–87 the growth in self-employment amounted to almost 14 per cent, and by spring 1987 nearly one in six of all men in employment were self-employed. More than half of married women in employment were working part-time.

The increase in employment among married women since 1984 has occurred among both full- and part-time jobs, but the growth in full-time employment has been stronger and the proportion of married women in employment who work part-time has actually been declining since 1984.

Most married women working as employees or self-employed part-time do so because they do not want a full-time job, rather than because they cannot find one. As shown in table 5, the reasons given by non-married women for taking a part-time job are rather different, and more similar to those given by men working part-time; many are students or still at school, and a significant proportion of the remainder said they had not been able to find a full-time job.

Among both married and non-married women the proportion who said they could not find full-time work was significantly lower in 1987 than in the previous three years, although among men the proportion unable to find a full-time job has been slowly rising.

Survey respondents who were working as employees or self-employed were asked whether their job was permanent or temporary<sup>1</sup>. The results for 1987 are shown in table 6; about 4 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women in employment (excluding those on government employment and training schemes) said they were in temporary jobs.

The time series estimates in table 7 show that the number of temporary workers increased by 60,000 between 1986 and 1987, almost entirely among men, in contrast with the

**Table 6 Temporary jobs**  
Employees and self-employed\*  
Great Britain, spring 1987  
Thousands

Whether job permanent or temporary, and reasons for taking temporary job	All	Men	Women
All employees and self-employed†	23,767	13,644	10,123
of which:			
Permanent job	22,288	13,016	9,272
Temporary, seasonal, casual or fixed period/contract job**	1,382	580	802
of which:			
Reason for taking temporary, etc job			
Had a contract which included a period of training	55	33	22
Could not find a permanent job	379	216	164
Did not want a permanent job	431	103	327
Other reasons	498	222	276

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

\* Includes those (other than on government employment and training schemes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
† Includes 97,000 who did not state whether their job was permanent or temporary, etc.  
\*\* Includes 19,000 who did not state their reason for taking a temporary, etc. job.

previous two years during which the number of men in temporary jobs had fallen slightly. The number of women doing temporary work had risen slightly between 1984 and 1986, but hardly changed between 1986 and 1987. Over the whole period 1984–87 the number of people in temporary jobs, excluding government employment and training schemes, rose by little more than 80,000, accounting for little more than 10 per cent of the total increase in the number of people working as employees or self-employed.

When asked why they took a temporary job rather than a permanent one, about one in five women in the 1987 survey said that it was because they could not find a permanent job—a lower proportion than in any of the three previous years. A greater proportion of men in temporary jobs give this as their reason—nearly 40 per cent in each year since 1984. More than a third of both men and women chose the 'other reasons' category; these reasons will be examined in greater detail in the 1988 survey.

### Second jobs

The preceding estimates all relate to a person's only or main job. Of the people in those jobs, an estimated 834,000 had a second job in spring 1987 in addition to their main activity. Details are shown in table 8. One-third of second jobs were self-employed compared with one in eight of main jobs, and those who were self-employed in their main job were more likely to be self-employed in their second job.

The number of people with more than one job has been growing in recent years, as shown in table 9. Of the increase of 133,000 in the number of second jobs between spring 1984 and 1987, 114,000 occurred among second jobs as employees and only 18,000 were second jobs as self-employed. More than 80 per cent of the increase since 1984 is accounted for by working women taking second jobs as employees, and more than half of all second jobs are now held by women. Among men, most of whom work full-time in their main job, the number with a second job fell slightly between 1986 and 1987.

### Unemployment

The Labour Force Survey information provides two measures of unemployment. The unemployment estimate in table 1 of 2,789,000 adopts the definition conventionally used for the Department of Employment's estimates of the GB labour force<sup>2</sup>. For 1987, as for previous years from 1984 onwards, an alternative measure of unemployment, more

<sup>1</sup> The question was as follows: "Was the job that you were in last week:—a permanent job?—a seasonal, temporary or casual job?—or a job done under contract or for a fixed period of time?" Interviewers were instructed to code the first that applied.

<sup>2</sup> See annex for detailed definitions.

**Table 7 Temporary jobs—time series\***  
Employees and self-employed

Great Britain, spring each year

Whether job permanent or temporary, and reason for taking temporary job	Men				Women			
	1984	1985	1986	1987†	1984	1985	1986	1987†
All employees and self-employed**	13,515	13,602	13,538	13,644	9,557	9,742	9,895	10,123
of which:								
Permanent job	12,949	13,045	13,008	13,059	8,814	8,971	9,093	9,316
Temporary, seasonal, casual or fixed period/contract job	567	557	530	585	744	771	802	807
= 100 per cent, of which:								
Reason for taking temporary, etc job								
Had a contract which included a period of training	6.4	5.5	4.8	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.8
Could not find a permanent job	38.7	37.9	36.6	37.6	26.1	22.6	23.1	20.7
Did not want a permanent job	19.9	18.3	19.1	18.0	42.7	39.4	37.7	41.5
Other reasons	34.9	38.3	39.4	38.7	27.9	35.2	36.2	35.0

\* Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where permanent/temporary, etc. status was not known.  
† Preliminary estimates (1987 only)  
\*\* Includes those (other than on government employment and training schemes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
†† Percentages are based on those who gave a reply.

Source: LFS time series estimates

**Table 8 Employment status of people with more than one job**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, spring 1987  
Thousands

Employment status in main activity	All in employment†	Employment status in second job			People with no second job
		Employee	Self-employed	All with second job	
All in employment	24,257	565	268	834	23,369
Employees	20,764	498	177	675	20,063
Self-employed	2,995	54	89	144	2,846
Employees and self-employed**	23,767	553	266	819	22,909
On government employment and training schemes	490	12	*	15	459

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
† Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job.  
\*\* Includes those who did not state whether they were working as employees or as self-employed.

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

**Table 9 Second jobs—time series**  
People aged 16 and over in employment with a second job

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands

	LFS time series estimates*				Estimated changes			
	1984	1985	1986	1987†	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1984–87
All second jobs	703	779	814	836	76	35	21	133
of which:								
Men	379	397	408	391	18	11	-17	12
Women	324	382	406	445	58	25	39	121
Second jobs as employees	452	519	528	566	67	9	39	114
of which:								
Men	215	233	230	221	18	-4	-9	6
Women	237	286	298	346	49	12	47	109
Second jobs as self-employed	251	260	286	269	9	26	-17	18
of which:								
Men	164	164	178	170	0	14	-8	6
Women	87	96	108	99	9	12	-9	12

\* Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where employment status in second job was not known.  
† Preliminary estimates (1987 only).

closely following the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation, has also been constructed from the Labour Force Survey data. This is referred to as the ILO/OECD measure and is used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in compiling standardised unemployment rates for international comparisons. On this measure, unemployment was 2,884,000. Both survey measures, as in previous years, were below the level of the claimant count, which averaged 2,953,000 for Great Britain over the survey period.

The ILO/OECD measure is based on those who said they were available to start work within the next fortnight and had sought work at some time during the last four weeks<sup>6</sup>. This gives an unemployment estimate 95,000 higher than the conventional labour force measure. This difference is the net result of adding to the labour force

measure some 325,000 people who said they were available for work and had looked for work during the previous four weeks although not in the reference week itself, and subtracting nearly 230,000 who were excluded from the ILO/OECD definition—mainly because they were not available for work.

Both of the survey estimates of unemployment are on a different basis from the monthly count published by the Department of Employment, which relates to the number of people claiming benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices. It is therefore to be expected that they produce different totals and may also show different trends.

Between the 1986 and 1987 survey periods, the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment fell by 84,000 and the conventional measure by 31,000. At the same time the claimant count showed a fall of over 210,000.



Table 10 ILO/OECD measure of unemployment compared with the monthly count

Great Britain, spring 1987  
Millions\*

	Spring 1987			Change since 1986		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
ILO/OECD unemployed (available for work and looked for work in the last four weeks)†	2.88	1.72	1.16	-0.08	-0.06	-0.02
of which:						
Not in the claimant count	0.88	0.22	0.67	+0.02	—	+0.02
Claimants**	2.00	1.51	0.49	-0.10	-0.07	-0.03
Claimants** not unemployed††	0.95	0.54	0.41	-0.11	-0.06	-0.05
of which:						
Not seeking in last four weeks or not available (inactive)‡	0.76	0.43	0.33	-0.10	-0.06	-0.04
Employed	0.19	0.11	0.08	-0.01	—	-0.01
Claimant count	2.95	2.05	0.91	-0.21	-0.13	-0.08

\* Figures may not appear to add because of rounding.

† See annex for detailed definition.

\*\* These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the preliminary 1987 LFS results. For a description of the method see the technical note to the article "Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed" in the January 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

†† Not unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition.

‡ People not in work, nor unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition.

Table 11 Labour force measure of unemployment compared with the monthly count

Great Britain, spring 1987  
Millions\*

	Spring 1987			Change since 1986		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Labour force estimate of unemployed people seeking work†	2.79	1.70	1.09	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01
of which:						
Not in the claimant count	0.85	0.24	0.61	+0.03	+0.01	+0.02
Claimants**	1.94	1.46	0.48	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03
Claimants** not unemployed††	1.01	0.58	0.43	-0.16	-0.10	-0.05
of which:						
Inactive (not seeking work)‡	0.82	0.47	0.35	-0.14	-0.10	-0.04
Employed	0.19	0.11	0.08	-0.01	—	-0.01
Claimant count	2.95	2.05	0.91	-0.21	-0.13	-0.08

\* Figures may not appear to add because of rounding.

† See annex for detailed definition.

\*\* These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the preliminary 1987 LFS results. For a description of the method see the technical note to the article "Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed" in the January 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

†† Not unemployed on the conventional labour force definition.

‡ People not in work, nor unemployed on the labour force definition.

Table 10 compares the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment with the monthly count. This shows that in spring 1987 there were some 760,000 people claiming unemployment benefits but not unemployed 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 190,000 people claiming benefits who had done some paid work in the survey reference week and were therefore classified as employed. Thus there were 950,000 claimants altogether not classified as unemployed according to the ILO/OECD definition. However, these were largely offset by 880,000 people who were available for and seeking work but not claiming benefits.

Table 10 also shows that the fall in the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment over the period spring 1986 to 1987 was some 130,000 less than the reduction in the claimant count. This was mainly the result of a sharp reduction in claimants not classified as unemployed on the ILO/OECD basis (because they had either sought work in the last four weeks, were not available for work or were employed)—a drop of 110,000 or 10 per cent; there was also a continued modest rise (20,000 or 2 per cent) in the number of non-claimants unemployed.

These differences in movements between the claimant count and the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment between 1986 and 1987 appear to reflect a response to extra job opportunities which changed the perception of many claimants who have still to find work.

For example, in the last few years many claimants became discouraged, that is they stopped looking for work because they believed there were no jobs available. As a result, they were no longer considered unemployed on the survey measures. However, between 1986 and 1987 the position changed and the evidence suggests that the improved climate had led many of those previously discouraged to start looking for work. There was a reduction of 40 per cent, about 50,000, in the number of these discouraged claimants who were available for work but did not look for work in the past four weeks. This is a major reason for the different movement between the count and the ILO/OECD measure. Many of these previously discouraged workers will have participated in Restart interviews. This scheme has undoubtedly encouraged the longer-term claimants to renew their job search activity, during a period when more jobs were becoming available.

The number of claimants who said they would not like work declined only marginally (by about 20,000 to 380,000) between 1986 and 1987. There was also a slight fall of some 10,000 among claimants who had done some paid work in the survey reference week. Others who said they were not available for work showed virtually no change, even though tighter tests of claimant availability were introduced in 1986.

Table 11 presents a similar comparison of the monthly count in the survey period with the conventional GB labour

Table 12 Comparison of alternative measures of unemployment, 1981-87

Great Britain, spring each year  
Millions\*

	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
ILO/OECD measure of unemployment	..	..	3.09	2.97	2.97	2.88
Labour force measure of unemployment	(2.48)**	2.85	2.92	2.81	2.82	2.79
Claimant count†† (unadjusted, including school leavers)	2.30††	2.99	2.98	3.13	3.17	2.95
Claimant count†† (seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers, allowing for discontinuities)	2.14	2.75	2.86	3.00	3.08	2.84

\* The ILO/OECD measure of unemployment if not available for years prior to 1984.

\*\* All figures individually rounded to the nearest 10,000.

† The unadjusted claimant count is not fully consistent over the periods shown. The seasonally adjusted series provides consistent comparisons, although it excludes school leavers. For a discussion of this, see *Employment Gazette*, July 1985 p 274 "Unemployment adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality" and also p 422 of the October 1986 edition which listed all the changes in coverage of the claimant count which have had to be taken into account.

\*\* The survey figures from 1983 are all on a consistent basis. However, the 1981 labour force estimate of employment is on a slightly different definition; if it could be calculated completely on the same basis as for later years, the 1981 figure would be marginally lower than the 2.48 million shown.

†† The 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) during the 1981 LFS survey period.

Table 13 Discouraged workers\*—time series

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands

	All discouraged workers				Job search in the last four weeks:							
					Looked for work in the last four weeks				Did not seek work in the last four weeks**			
	1984	1985	1986	1987†	1984	1985	1986	1987†	1984	1985	1986	1987†
Discouraged workers not unemployed on ILO/OECD definition††	222	221	221	149	na	na	na	na	222	221	221	149
of which:												
Available for work within two weeks	212	210	211	139	na	na	na	na	212	210	211	139
Not available for work§	10	12	10	9	na	na	na	na	10	12	10	9
Discouraged workers not unemployed on GB labour force definition‡	346	335	340	239	123	114	119	91	222	221	221	149
of which:												
Available for work within two weeks	335	322	329	227	122	112	118	88	212	210	211	139
Not available for work§	11	13	11	11	..	..	..	..	10	12	10	9

.. Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

\* Economically inactive people (on appropriate definition) who would like to have had a job and whose main reason for not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available.

† Preliminary estimates (1987 only).

\*\* Includes those who did not state whether they looked for work in the last four weeks.

†† Not in employment nor unemployed on ILO/OECD definition.

§ Includes those who did not state whether they were available to start work within two weeks.

‡ Not in employment nor unemployed on GB labour force definition.

na Not applicable.

Source: LFS time series estimates

force estimate of unemployment. On this basis the survey estimate included 850,000 people classified as unemployed who said they were not claiming benefits. On the other hand, there were 820,000 claimants who had not looked for work in the survey reference week and 190,000 claimants (the same group as identified using the ILO/OECD definition) who were classified as employed.

Factors similar to those described above contributed to the difference of 180,000 between the falls in the claimant count and the conventional labour force measure of unemployment.

Table 12 provides a comparison of the different measures of unemployment over a number of years. There are two features of interest. First, the differences between the claimant count and both survey measures of unemployment narrowed between 1986 and 1987 whereas they had been widening in previous years up to 1986. For example, over the period 1983 to 1986, while unemployment on the labour force measure was broadly stable, the claimant count increased by about a third of a million (on a consistent basis).

Second, there was also a marked difference between the movements of the ILO/OECD and labour force measures over the latest year (to spring 1987) whereas previously (since 1984 when the ILO/OECD measure first became available) the changes in the two measures were very similar; this largely resulted from a sharp fall, 30,000 or 26 per cent, among those available and who had looked for work in the last four weeks, but not in the last week because

they believed there were no jobs available.

Further analysis of the different measures of unemployment will be published in *Employment Gazette* when the final LFS estimates for 1987 are available.

### Discouraged workers

The falls in discouraged claimants mentioned above were part of a more general decline in the number of discouraged workers, that is those who would have liked a job but were not looking for work because they believed there were no jobs available. As shown in table 13, the estimated number of discouraged workers who had not looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview in spring 1987 was just under 150,000, about a third lower than in 1986. This sharp fall followed a period during which the number had remained remarkably constant at about 220,000 (from 1984 to 1986). The 1987 survey also identified an additional 90,000 or so people who had looked for work in the last four weeks but not in the reference week itself because of a perceived lack of job opportunities; this was some 30,000 fewer than in 1986.

### Unemployment rates

The ILO/OECD unemployment estimate of 2,884,000 in spring 1987 is equivalent to an unemployment rate of 10.6 per cent. The incidence of unemployment does, of course, vary substantially—by age, for example, as shown in table



Table 14 Unemployment rates† by age, sex, and for women, marital status

Great Britain, spring 1987  
Per cent

Age	All	Men	Women	Married women	Non-married women††
<b>ILO/OECD definition**</b>					
All aged 16 and over	10.6	11.0	10.1	8.8	12.9
16-19	18.0	19.6	16.3	26.8	15.8
20-24	14.1	14.6	13.5	16.0	11.9
25-34	11.9	11.2	13.0	13.4	11.7
35-49	7.6	8.0	7.1	6.2	12.6
50-59	8.3	9.5	6.7	5.1	12.6
60-64	9.8	11.2	4.8	4.5	*
65 and over	6.3	8.3			
<b>GB labour force definition‡</b>					
All aged 16 and over	10.3	10.9	9.5	8.2	12.2
16-19	17.5	19.4	15.5	26.5	15.0
20-24	13.7	14.6	12.5	14.4	11.3
25-34	11.4	11.0	12.0	12.5	10.4
35-49	7.6	8.0	7.0	6.1	12.6
50-59	8.3	9.7	6.3	4.8	11.8
60-64	8.6	10.3	3.7	*	*
65 and over	5.3	6.7			

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

† Unemployed people on appropriate definition as a percentage of all economically active people in the relevant sex and age group.

†† Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

\*\* Those who had looked for work at some time within the last four weeks (or were waiting to start a new job) and were available to start work within two weeks.

‡ Unemployed as defined in the GB labour force estimates: broadly those seeking work in the survey reference week (or temporarily sick, on holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application).

Students seeking work but not available for work because they have to complete their education are excluded.

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

Table 15 Unemployment rates by age and sex—time series

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

Age	Men				Women			
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>ILO/OECD definition</b>								
All aged 16 and over	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.1
16-19	22.9	20.7	20.6	19.6	21.0	18.5	19.2	16.3
20-24	19.0	17.8	17.9	14.6	16.0	14.1	14.5	13.5
25-34	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.2	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.0
35-49	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1
50-59	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.5	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.7
60-64	10.4	10.3	9.8	11.2	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.8
65 and over	7.9	8.9	9.4	8.3				
<b>GB labour force definition</b>								
All aged 16 and over	11.5	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.5
16-19	22.1	20.1	20.2	19.4	20.1	17.9	18.7	15.5
20-24	18.8	17.3	17.5	14.6	14.8	13.3	13.6	12.5
25-34	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.0	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0
35-49	7.9	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.0
50-59	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.3
60-64	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.3	5.2	5.0	3.9	3.7
65 and over	5.8	7.4	6.3	6.7				

\* Preliminary estimates (1987 only).

See also notes to table 14, and annex for detailed definitions.

Source: LFS time series estimates

14. (Tables 14-18 each have two panels, for the two different definitions described above. In each case the patterns shown by the two measures are very similar and the discussion that follows relates to the ILO/OECD figures.)

For both men and women unemployment rates are highest among the youngest age group. For men, the 1987 ILO/OECD estimate shows an average rate of 19.6 per cent among 16 to 19-year-olds, falling progressively to 8.0 per cent for the 35-49 age band; thereafter the rate increases as state retirement approaches, to 11.2 per cent for those aged 60-64. A similar pattern holds for married women, although without the increase for the pre-retirement age band. (The very high estimated rate for 16 to 19-year-old married women is based on a small sample size and hence subject to particularly high sampling error.) For non-married women, however, the unemployment rate varies little with age apart from the somewhat higher level among 16 to 19-year-olds.

Between 1984 and 1987 the ILO/OECD unemployment

rate fell from 11.7 per cent to 10.6 per cent but, as shown in table 15, the fall has not been uniform across years or age bands. Some of the smaller differences in the table may be due to sampling error between the surveys rather than underlying changes in the whole population. In fact, statistical analysis shows that there was no significant change in unemployment rate for any age group between spring 1985 and 1986; but the 1987 estimates represent a significant reduction, particularly among the two youngest age groups, for both men and women. In this respect the pattern between 1986 and 1987 is similar to that observed between 1984 and 1985.

Unemployment rates also vary considerably according to the highest level of qualification held. The 1987 estimates presented in table 16 (restricted to people of working age) show overall unemployment rates ranging from 15.8 per cent for those with no qualifications, to 4.1 per cent for those with degrees. The range is greater for men than women, and the pattern is very similar to that found in previous years, as shown in table 17. The unemployment

Table 16 Unemployment rates\* by highest qualification and sex  
People of working age†Great Britain, spring 1987  
Per cent

Highest qualification held	All	Men	Women
<b>Unemployment rates: ILO/OECD definition</b>			
All qualifications (people of working age)	10.7	11.0	10.3
Degree or equivalent	4.1	3.5	5.5
Higher education, below degree level	4.2	4.2	4.2
GCE A-level or equivalent**	8.3	8.0	9.3
GCE O-level or equivalent††	9.6	9.2	10.0
CSE other than grade 1	15.4	15.6	15.3
Other professional/vocational qualifications	9.7	10.9	8.4
No qualifications	15.8	18.2	12.8
<b>GB labour force definition</b>			
All qualifications (people of working age)	10.5	10.9	9.8
Degree or equivalent	4.1	3.6	5.6
Higher education, below degree level	4.3	4.4	4.2
GCE A-level or equivalent**	8.2	8.0	8.6
GCE O-level or equivalent††	9.4	9.2	9.6
CSE other than grade 1	14.9	15.3	14.5
Other professional/vocational qualifications	9.4	10.8	7.9
No qualifications	15.1	17.9	11.9

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

\* Unemployed people (on the appropriate definition) expressed as a percentage of all economically active men or women of working age with the relevant qualifications.

† Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.

\*\* Includes BTEC/BEC/TEC (National or General) and their Scottish equivalents, ONC, OND, City and Guilds, and completed trade apprenticeships.

†† Includes CSE grade 1 and Scottish equivalents.

Table 17 Unemployment rates by highest qualification and sex—time series  
People of working ageGreat Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

Highest qualification held	Men				Women			
	1984	1985	1986	1987*	1984	1985	1986	1987*
<b>Unemployment rates: ILO/OECD definition</b>								
All qualifications (people of working age)	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.7	10.9	10.8	10.3
Degree or equivalent	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	7.4	6.4	5.2	5.5
Higher education, below degree level	3.7	3.1	3.6	4.2	6.2	5.2	5.6	4.2
GCE A-level or equivalent	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	10.6	9.9	10.2	9.3
GCE O-level or equivalent	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.2	10.6	10.0	10.1	10.0
CSE other than grade 1	18.6	17.1	17.9	15.6	18.9	17.0	18.2	15.3
Other professional/vocational qualifications	10.4	12.9	12.0	10.9	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.4
No qualifications	18.2	17.5	17.8	18.2	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.8
<b>GB labour force definition</b>								
All qualifications (people of working age)	11.6	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.1	9.8
Degree or equivalent	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.6
Higher education, below degree level	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.4	5.8	5.1	5.6	4.2
GCE A-level or equivalent	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	10.2	9.3	9.7	8.6
GCE O-level or equivalent	10.7	9.7	10.5	9.2	10.1	9.2	9.8	9.6
CSE other than grade 1	18.6	16.6	17.3	15.3	17.7	16.1	17.5	14.5
Other professional/vocational qualifications	10.3	12.5	11.0	10.8	10.0	9.0	8.6	7.9
No qualifications	17.5	16.8	17.3	17.9	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.9

\* Preliminary estimates (1987 only).

See also notes to table 16, and annex for definitions.

Source: LFS time series estimates

rate has fallen since spring 1986 for most qualification levels, but among both men and women the rate among those with no qualifications is estimated to have increased slightly.

### Ethnic minority groups

The preliminary 1987 estimates of unemployment rates by ethnic origin are given in table 18. (Because of the different age distributions of the ethnic minority and white populations, especially among the young and old, the unemployment rates in this table refer to men aged 16-64

and women aged 16-59, in order to facilitate the comparison of the two populations.) Unemployment rates among the ethnic minority groups were again much higher than among whites in 1987, with much the same pattern as in previous years.

Time series estimates from 1983 are given in table 19<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 1983 estimates are included in this case in order to enable the trends to be compared over a longer period, since the small sample size for non-whites leads to relatively large sampling errors for individual years. The estimates in the table are based on the labour force definition only, since the ILO/OECD definition cannot be supported by LFS data before 1984.



**Table 18 Unemployment rates\* by ethnic origin and sex**  
People of working age†

Great Britain, spring 1987  
Per cent

Ethnic origin	All		Men		Women	
	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent
<b>Unemployment rates: ILO/OECD definition</b>						
All of working age**	10.7		11.0		10.3	
Whites	10.5		10.7		10.1	
Ethnic minorities	17.1		17.4		16.6	
of which:						
West Indian/Guyanese	18		21		16	
Indian	13		10		17	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	29		30		24	
All other ethnic origins	15		15		16	
<b>GB labour force definition</b>						
All of working age**	10.5		10.9		9.8	
Whites	10.2		10.7		9.5	
Ethnic minorities	16.4		16.5		16.3	
of which:						
West Indian/Guyanese	17		19		16	
Indian	13		10		17	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	29		30		27	
All other ethnic origins	14		14		13	

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

\* Unemployed people (on the appropriate definition) expressed as a percentage of all economically active men or women of working age in the relevant group.  
† Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.  
\*\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.

**Table 19 Unemployment rates (GB Labour force definition) by ethnic origin—time series**  
People of working age

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	Great Britain, spring each year				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987*
<b>All</b>					
All origins	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.7	10.5
Whites	10.9	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.2
Ethnic minorities	20.9	20.5	20.0	19.8	16.4
<b>Men</b>					
All origins	11.9	11.6	11.1	11.2	10.9
Whites	11.5	11.1	10.6	10.8	10.7
Ethnic minorities	21.7	21.4	20.8	20.0	16.5
<b>Women</b>					
All origins	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.1	9.8
Whites	9.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.5
Ethnic minorities	18.8	19.3	18.7	19.6	16.3

Source: LFS time series estimates

\* Preliminary estimates (1987 only)  
See also notes to table 18 for definitions.

**Table 20 Main method of seeking work of unemployed people by sex and, for women, marital status** Great Britain, spring 1987  
Unemployed people aged 16 and over

	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women‡	
	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent
<b>Unemployed: ILO/OECD definition†</b>										
All methods of looking for work**	2,884	100.0	1,722	100.0	1,163	100.0	670	100.0	493	100.0
Visiting a jobcentre, Government employment office, etc.	1,113	39.9	757	44.5	356	32.8	168	26.9	188	40.8
Name on private agency books	39	1.4	18	1.1	21	1.9	11	1.8	*	*
Answering advertisements	284	10.2	154	9.0	130	12.0	81	13.0	49	10.7
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	790	28.3	368	21.6	422	38.8	279	44.6	143	30.9
Direct application to employers	213	7.6	144	8.4	70	6.4	32	5.2	37	8.1
Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs	279	10.0	193	11.3	86	7.9	53	8.5	33	7.2
Other methods††	100	3.6	59	3.5	41	3.8	22	3.5	19	4.1

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimate

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
† See annex for definitions.  
\*\* Includes some unemployed people who were not looking for work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or because they were waiting to start a new job.  
†† Including those who were waiting for the results of job applications and a small number who said their main way of looking for work was advertising in newspapers.  
‡ Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

**Table 20 Main method of seeking work of unemployed people by sex and, for women, marital status (cont'd)**

Unemployed people aged 16 and over	Great Britain, spring 1987									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women‡	
	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent	Thous	Per cent
<b>Unemployed: GB: labour force definition†</b>										
All methods of looking for work**	2,789	100.0	1,702	100.0	1,087	100.0	625	100.0	462	100.0
Visiting a jobcentre, Government employment office, etc.	1,045	37.5	718	42.2	327	30.1	152	24.4	175	37.8
Name on private agency books	39	1.4	19	1.1	20	1.8	11	1.8	*	*
Answering advertisements	261	9.4	145	8.5	116	10.7	73	11.7	43	9.4
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	675	24.2	331	19.4	344	31.6	226	36.1	118	25.6
Direct application to employers	198	7.1	134	7.9	63	5.8	29	4.6	34	7.4
Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs	249	8.9	178	10.4	71	6.6	45	7.2	26	5.7
Other methods††	96	3.4	57	3.4	39	3.6	20	3.2	18	4.0

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
† See annex for definitions.

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

\*\* Includes some unemployed people who were not looking for work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or because they were waiting to start a new job.  
† Including those who were waiting for the results of job applications and a small number who said their main way of looking for work was advertising in newspapers.  
‡ Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

**Table 21 Main method of seeking work of unemployed people—time series**

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	Great Britain, spring each year			
	1984	1985	1986	1987†
<b>Unemployed: ILO/OECD definition (thousands) = 100 per cent</b>	3,094	2,968	2,969	2,884
of which:				
Main method of seeking work:				
Visiting a jobcentre, Government employment office, etc.	37.8	38.6	38.7	39.9
Name on private agency books	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
Answering advertisements†	14.9	10.7	10.1	10.2
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers†	23.1	26.1	27.3	28.3
Direct application to employers	9.6	8.4	7.6	7.6
Ask friends, relatives, colleagues of trade unions about jobs	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.0
Other methods	3.2	4.6	4.4	3.6
<b>Unemployed: GB labour force definition (thousands) = 100 per cent</b>	2,916	2,814	2,820	2,789
of which:				
Main method of seeking work:				
Visiting a jobcentre, Government employment office, etc.	39.7	40.5	39.8	37.5
Name on private agency books	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4
Answering advertisements†	15.4	11.3	10.5	9.4
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers†	21.0	24.5	25.7	24.2
Direct application to employers	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.1
Ask friends, relatives, colleagues of trade unions about jobs	10.0	10.2	10.1	8.9
Other methods	3.2	3.3	4.4	3.4

\* Preliminary estimates (1987 only)

† Comparison of the 1984 and 1985 estimates for answering advertisements and studying situations vacant columns in newspapers is affected by a questionnaire change. In 1984, those who said that they had answered advertisements were not asked whether they had studied situations vacant columns. In 1985 and thereafter, people who had answered advertisements were assumed also to have studied the columns and some of these subsequently reported the latter as their main method of looking for work.  
See also notes to table 20, and annex for definitions.

Between 1983 and 1986 unemployment fell by roughly the same proportion among whites and the ethnic minorities. The further improvement shown by the preliminary 1987 results was particularly marked for the ethnic minority groups, among whom the relative fall in unemployment was significantly greater than among whites.

### Methods of job search

Table 20 presents the preliminary 1987 estimates of main method of job search used by unemployed jobseekers. As in previous years the most frequently quoted main method for both men and non-married women was visiting a jobcentre (reported as the main method by nearly 45 per cent of men and about 41 per cent of non-married women), followed by studying the situations vacant columns in newspapers (the main method used by about 22 per cent of men and 31 per cent of non-married women looking for work). These were also the two most frequently reported

job search methods for married women but in the reverse order; married women were more likely to look for work by studying the newspaper advertisements (about 45 per cent) than visiting a jobcentre (27 per cent).

Of those relying mainly on other methods to find work, men were more likely than women to make a direct application to an employer or inquire about jobs through personal contacts.

The percentage distribution of job search methods found in each survey year since 1984 is shown in table 21. The pattern is remarkably stable; in particular, the public employment service has maintained its share, being quoted by nearly 40 per cent of jobseekers as their main way of trying to find a job. Among the specific methods listed in the table, none of the differences from year to year are statistically significant. (The apparent switch of a few per cent from answering advertisements to studying the situations vacant columns in newspapers between 1984 and 1985 is explained by a change in question wording which did not affect the total for the two methods combined.)



**Table 22 Training received by employees in last four weeks, by age**  
Employees of working age who received some training in the last four weeks

Great Britain, spring 1987

	All employees of working age*	Age					Thousands
		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	
All who received training in the last four weeks†	2,381	350	486	680	692	174	
of which:							
On-the-job training only	744	93	157	207	221	66	
Off-the-job training only	1,286	169	236	385	402	94	
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	345	88	91	87	67	13	
As a percentage of all employees in the age group:							Per cent
All who received training†	11.7	21.3	16.8	13.8	9.9	4.5	
of which:							
On-the-job training only	3.7	5.6	5.4	4.2	3.2	1.7	
Off-the-job training only	6.3	10.3	8.1	7.8	5.8	2.4	
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	1.7	5.3	3.2	1.8	1.0	0.3	

\* Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.  
† Includes some who did not state whether the training was on or off-the-job.

Source: Preliminary 1987 LFS estimates

### Job-related training

Nearly 2.4 million employees—11.7 per cent of all employees—reported that they had received some job-related training during the four weeks prior to interview, and for nearly 70 per cent of these at least some of the training was away from the job. Details are given in table 22. These results—which do not include those who received training as part of the YTS or one of the other employment and training schemes operated by the Government—represent a significant increase in employer training since 1986, continuing a trend observed since questions on training were introduced into the survey in 1984.

Table 23 shows that the number of employees receiving training has risen in each age group except the youngest. The biggest increases between 1986 and 1987 in the proportion receiving training occurred among those aged between 25 and 50. (Among 16 to 19-year-olds a substantial number of those undergoing training are participating in Government employment and training schemes, not included in table 12.) The increase applies to both on-the-job training and training away from the job. Over the whole period, spring 1984 to 1987, the number of employees who had received some training during the month before the survey interview rose by more than 30 per cent.



Mr Creeper, tenant farmer, North Cornwall.

Photo: Michael Ann Mullen/Format

**Table 23 Training received by employees—time series**  
Employees of working age who received some training in the last four weeks

Great Britain, spring each year

	1984	1985	1986	1987*
	Thousands			
All who received training in last four weeks	1,806	2,088	2,176	2,381
of which:				
Aged 16-19	333	393	362	350
20-24	369	456	459	486
25-34	491	548	600	680
35-49	481	544	595	692
50-64	131	147	159	174
As a percentage of all employees in the age group:				Per cent
All who received training	9.1	10.4	10.8	11.7
of which:				
Aged 16-19	20.2	23.9	22.3	21.3
20-24	13.5	15.9	16.1	16.8
25-34	10.7	11.8	12.5	13.8
35-49	7.1	7.9	8.6	9.9
50-64	5.4	3.6	4.0	4.5

\* Preliminary estimates (1987 only).  
See also notes to table 22 for definitions.

Source: LFS time series estimates

## Technical Note: Survey design

The 1987 Labour Force Survey estimates in this article are based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1987 (that is about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain).

These responding households constituted about 81 per cent of the eligible households found at addresses selected for the sample. The addresses were drawn by a random process from the Post Office's *postcode address file* in such a way that each standard region was represented in the correct proportion for the country as a whole, as were three strata of local authority districts defined by population size and density. Since 1984 approximately 30 per cent of each year's sample has been drawn at random from the list of addresses selected for inclusion in the previous year. No address is included in the sample for more than two years.

The survey was carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of the Department of Employment.

The survey also extended to Northern Ireland in order to provide estimates for the whole of the United Kingdom, as required by the European Community. However, the estimates in this article refer to Great Britain only.

The questionnaire covers household size and structure; accommodation details; basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. The latter was established by asking people about their paid work, job search, and so on, during a specified reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

However, if a member of a household was unavailable for interview, information relating to that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Information was provided by such 'proxy' informants in respect of 35 per cent of the responding adults in the 1987 survey.

The results have been scaled to give estimates relating to the whole population resident in private households in Great Britain in spring 1987. The sample was designed to be representative of this population, but some individuals and households declined to take part (the survey is voluntary) or could not be contacted during the interview period.

In order to adjust for this, each responding person in the survey was given a weight or 'grossing factor', related to that person's age, sex, marital status and region of

residence. In this way the 'grossed-up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region shown by the population figures.

The population figures used in producing these preliminary results are early estimates. As usual, the results are therefore subject to revision when mid-1987 population estimates become available later this year.

As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error. A detailed description of the sample design (which has remained substantially unchanged since 1984) and information about sampling errors are given in the OPCS report of each year's survey; the latest available at the time of writing is the 1985 survey report, and the 1986 report will be published later this year.

### Time series estimates

Where time series are presented in this article, the figures for earlier years are the final estimates based on the appropriate official mid-year population estimates. They therefore differ slightly from the preliminary estimates for each year published in *Employment Gazette*. In addition, the grossing factors for the 1984 results have been recalculated to take account of an improvement in the grossing procedure introduced in the preparation of the 1985 results (using the old method, the population aged 16-19 was underestimated by some 82,000 in the preliminary 1984 LFS results).

The estimates have also been adjusted to take account of cases where some respondents gave no reply to a question. Although the number of such cases is small, it tends to vary from year to year and this can affect the survey estimates of changes between years. The adjustment method takes account of other (known) characteristics of people for whom a particular item is missing. Essentially, it assumes that people for whom a certain item of information is missing are similar to other people who did provide information on the item and have similar characteristics in other respects.

### Confidentiality

The results of the Labour Force Survey are based on information provided voluntarily and in strict confidence by members of the public. Information is only released in a form which makes it impossible to identify individuals or their households or addresses.



## Annex: Concepts and definitions used in presenting the Labour Force Survey results

This Annex summarises the definitions of terms used.

**People in employment** comprise the following groups:

- People aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or as self-employed), other than under one of the Government's employment and training schemes, or who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday, for example). Employees and self-employed can be separately identified.
- People aged 16 and over participating in one of the Government's employment and training schemes (the Youth Training Scheme, Community Industry, Community Programme and the Voluntary Projects Programme), together with those on training courses under the Job Training Scheme, Training for Enterprise and Wider Opportunities Training Programme (successors to the Training Opportunities Programme or TOPS) who said they did some paid work in the reference week.

This definition has been applied consistently throughout the article, for all years. The same definition has been used in the presentation of preliminary LFS results since the 1985 survey but differs from that used in the presentation of preliminary results for 1984 and earlier years in the treatment of people participating in Government employment and training schemes. These differences were described in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986, p 144.

**Unemployed people** as conventionally defined in the GB labour force estimates are those without a job who were seeking work in the survey reference week, or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or who were waiting for the results of a job application or

waiting to start a new job they had already obtained. Those on training courses under the Job Training Scheme, Training for Enterprise or the Wider Opportunities Training Programme who said they were looking for work in the survey reference week are included as unemployed, but full-time students who were seeking work but said they were not available to start a job within two weeks because they had to complete their education are excluded and classified instead as economically inactive.

The ILO/OECD measure of unemployment used in the article comprises people without a job who were available for work and had either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

People in employment and unemployed people together comprise the **economically active population**, or **labour force**. The Department of Employment's estimates of the labour force in Great Britain conventionally adopt the first definition of unemployment presented above.

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed, including all those under 16, are referred to as **economically inactive**. Those aged 16 and over can be subdivided according to their characteristics—such as their main reason for not seeking work in the reference week, whether they were available for work, and whether they said they would like a job.

One sub-group of the economically inactive of particular interest is **discouraged workers**, defined here as those neither in employment nor unemployed who said they would like to have a job at the moment and whose main reason for not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available. This group, and the economically inactive of which it forms a part, can be defined using either of the two different unemployment definitions (leading to different estimates).

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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

Mar 17, Thursday  
April 15, Friday  
May 19, Thursday

Retail Prices Index

Mar 25, Friday  
April 15, Friday  
May 20, Friday

Tourism

Mar 2, Wednesday  
May 4, Wednesday  
June 8, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5599 (Ansafo Service).  
Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafo Service).  
Tourism: 01-273 5507.

Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 2570 (Ansafo Service).  
Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412



## Trends in labour statistics

### Summary

The results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey show further strong growth in employment, especially self-employment and a fall in the number of unemployed people looking for work, compared with 1986. The first preliminary results of the survey are given in an article on p 144 in this edition of *Employment Gazette*.

The employed labour force estimates have been revised to incorporate the 1987 Labour Force Survey results. The revised estimates show an increase of 453,000 in the employed labour force between September 1986 and September 1987 contributing to an increase of 1,509,000 between March 1983, when the current upward employment trend began and September 1987.

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted, claimants) fell again by 50,800 between December and January, continuing the sharp downward trend, and is now at its lowest level since April 1982. The series has now fallen continuously since July 1986, cumulatively by 647,000, the largest sustained fall on record.

Overtime working for operatives in manufacturing in the fourth quarter of 1987 was at its highest level since the start of the decade and the average per operative of about 3.7 hours compares with about 3 hours in 1979.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to December was 8½ per cent, ¼ per cent more than the increase in the year to November. This rise reflects increased bonus payments and overtime working, especially in service industries.

The rate of inflation in January, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, fell to 3.3 per cent from the 3.7 per cent recorded in December, with the overall level of prices remaining unchanged between December and January.

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action during 1987 was provisionally recorded at 3.5 million. This compares with 1.9 million days lost in 1986, 6.4 million days lost in 1985, and an annual average of 11.0 million days for the ten-year period 1977 to 1986.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to November was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, with the number of visits

from North America increasing by 32 per cent. Between September and November 1987 the number of visits abroad by UK residents was unchanged from the same period of 1986. The travel account of the balance of payments was in deficit by £390 million in the latest three months, compared with a deficit of £313 million in the period September to November 1986.

### Economic background

Economic activity in the UK continues to expand. Provisional estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (average estimate)* 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, although this may overstate the underlying rate of growth. A better guide to underlying growth may be the growth of 4 per cent between the first three quarters of 1987 and the same period of a year earlier. Preliminary output-based estimates of *Gross Domestic Product* indicate growth of about 1 per cent in the fourth quarter, and just over 5 per cent compared with the same period a year ago.

*Output of the production industries* in the fourth quarter 1987 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1½ per cent compared with the level of the previous quarter, and to have increased by 4½ per cent over the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the latest quarter was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and 5½ per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Within manufacturing, the output of the engineering and allied, and 'other manufacturing' industries increased by 2 per cent in the fourth quarter and there were increases of 1 per cent in the output of all the other broad industry groups. The output of the energy sector in the latest quarter was also 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

*Consumers' expenditure* in the fourth quarter of 1987 was £43.5 billion in 1980 prices (provisional estimate). This is a slight increase over the previous quarter and 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of *retail sales* rose by nearly 1 per cent in January, on the provisional estimate. In the three months November to January the volume of sales was 1 per cent above that of the previous three months and 6½ per cent higher

than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

*Capital expenditure* by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and the financial industries rose in the fourth quarter on the provisional estimate at 1980 prices, by almost 1 per cent compared with the previous quarter, and was nearly 7 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The volume of investment in 1987 as a whole was almost 8 per cent higher than in 1986. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry fell by just over 6 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1987, but was still 6 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was over 4½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and almost 7½ per cent higher than in the same period last year.

*Stocks held* by UK industry rose by about £960 million in the third quarter of 1987 at 1980 prices. Provisional fourth quarter estimates are now available for some sectors. There was an increase in stocks held by wholesalers of around £85 million, by manufacturers of around £25 million and by retailers of around £10 million in the fourth quarter. Retailers have now been

stockbuilding for eleven successive quarters.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in January is estimated to have been minus £6.3 billion (that is, a net repayment). In the first ten months of the financial year 1987-88 there was a cumulative PSBR of minus £6.9 billion compared with borrowing of £0.5 billion in the same period last year. The PSBR, excluding privatisation proceeds in the first ten months of 1987-88, is estimated to have been minus £1.8 billion, again a net repayment, compared with borrowing of £3.8 billion in the same period of last year.

*Sterling's effective exchange rate index* in January 1988 fell by more than 1 per cent to 75.0. Sterling fell by 2 per cent against the yen, by 1½ per cent against the dollar and by ½ per cent against both the Deutsche mark and the EMS currencies in total.

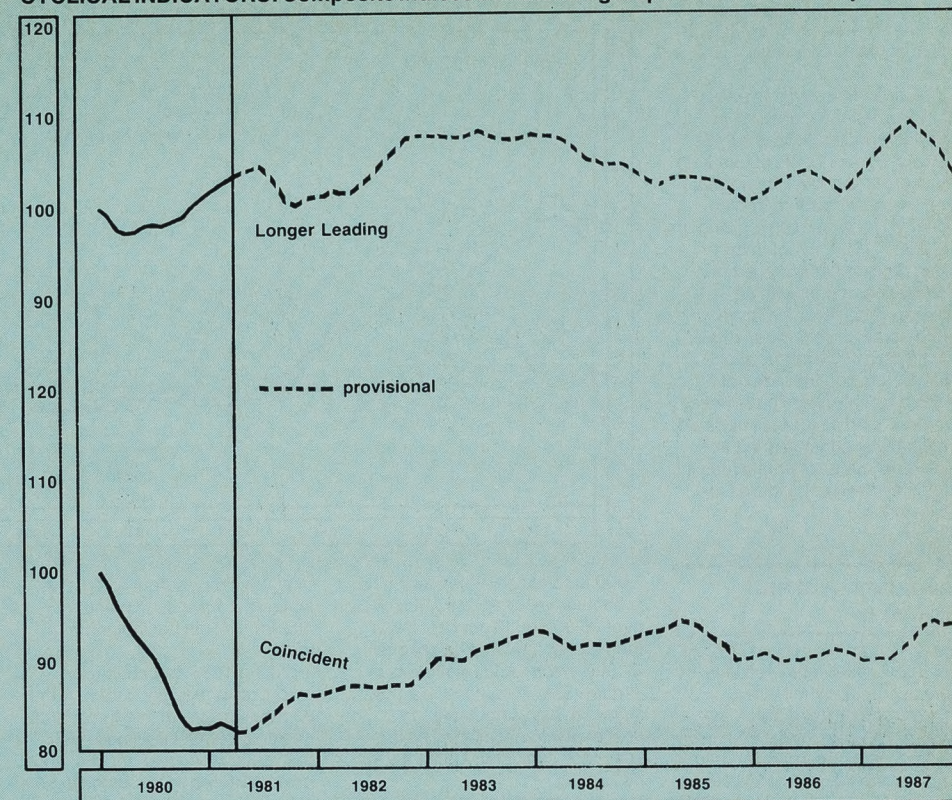
The sterling index was still 9 per cent higher than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting rises of over 19½ per cent against the dollar, 6½ per cent against the Deutsche mark and 7½ per cent against EMS currencies. Sterling did however fall by ½ per cent against the Japanese yen over the 12-month period. On Thursday,

February 4 the sterling exchange rate index was 74.3 and at the same level on Thursday, February 18. UK base rates were increased by ½ per cent to 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, partly reversing the three ½ per cent cuts between October and December.

On preliminary figures, the current account of the *balance of payments* in the fourth quarter 1987 is estimated to have been in deficit by £1.5 billion, compared with £1.1 billion in the previous quarter, with a deficit in visible trade of £3.3 billion being partly offset by an invisible account surplus of £1.8 billion. The slight worsening of the trade deficit in the fourth quarter reflected an increase in the deficit on non-oil visible trade from £4.0 billion to £4.3 billion. The surplus on trade in oil rose from £0.9 billion to £1.0 billion. In the fourth quarter 1987 the *volume of exports* rose by 3½ per cent over the previous quarter, and was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier. The underlying volume of non-oil exports has been rising steadily for over six months. The *volume of imports* rose by 3½ per cent in the fourth quarter 1987, and was 8½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The level of non-oil import volumes appear to have been on an upward trend.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups

January 1980 = 100



a fall of 55,000 over the year ending December 1987, including a reduction of only 7,000 since July.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was high again in December at 13.42 million hours per week, and the

fourth quarter average was at the highest level since the start of the decade. However, current levels are still below the late 1970's level of 15 million and more hours a week. There are now fewer operatives in manufacturing, but a higher proportion work overtime

and the average weekly hours of overtime per operative in December were about 3.7 hours compared with about 3 hours in 1979. Over the same period the normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) of operatives have fallen by about 1 hour.

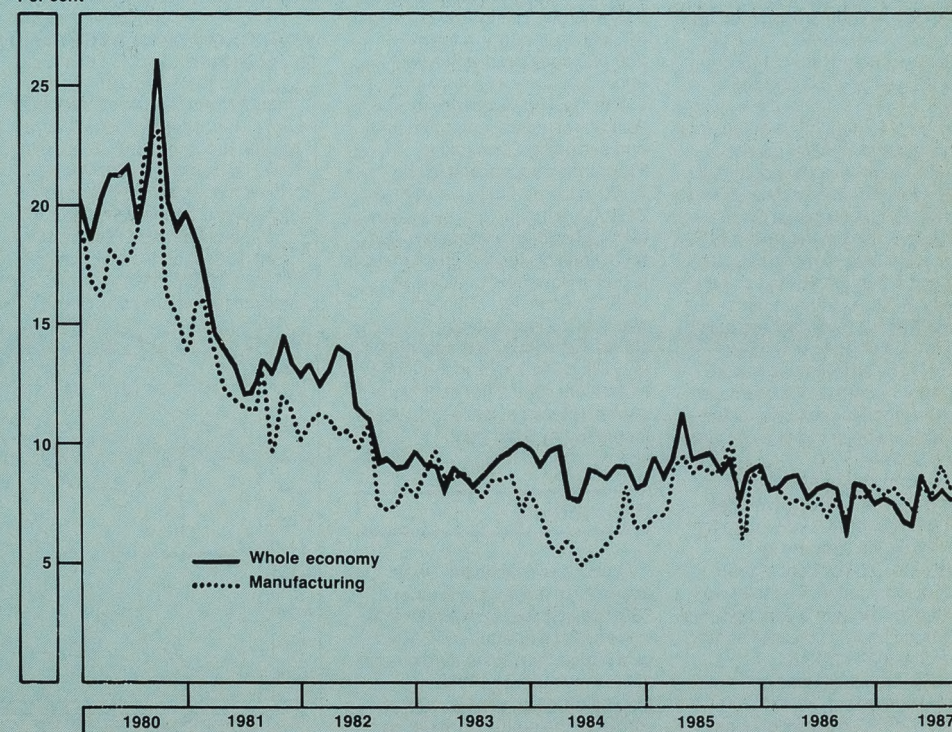
### Employment

Employment estimates have been revised this month to incorporate the preliminary results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey. This revision is described in an article, 'Revised Employment Estimates for 1986 and 1987' on p 159 in this edition of *Employment Gazette*.

The revised estimates for the *employed labour force*—which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces—in Great Britain led to an estimated growth of 1,509,000 in the employed labour force between March 1983 and September 1987 compared with previous estimates of 1,449,000. The employed labour force is now estimated to have increased by 75,000 in the third quarter and by 453,000 in the year ending September 1987. The increase of 75,000 included an increase of 44,000 employees in employment, which comprised an increase of 80,000 in services and falls of 29,000 in manufacturing, 3,000 in energy and water supply and 4,000 in other industries, and a projected increase in self-employment of 31,000.

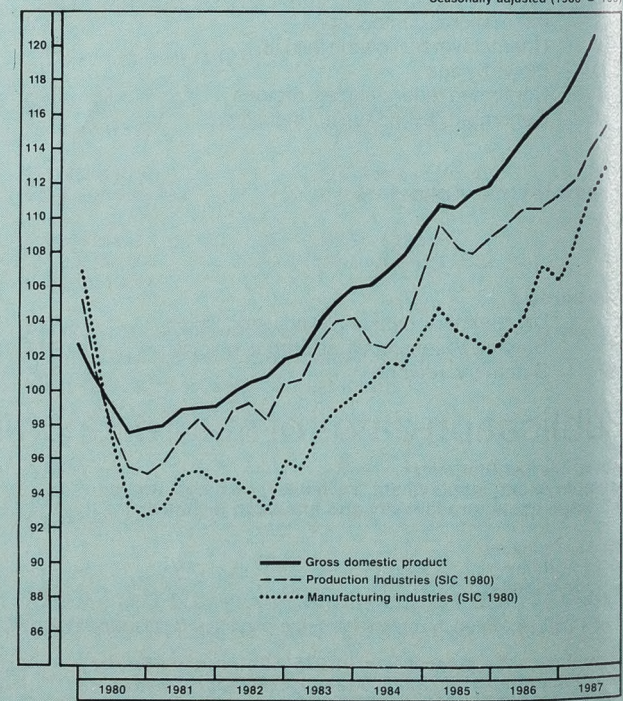
Estimates of the number of employees in the production industries for December 1987 are available for the first time this month. The number of *employees employed in manufacturing industries* in Great Britain decreased by an estimated 5,000 in December. The estimates show

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year  
Per cent



### OUTPUT INDICES

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)





Hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries remain very low at 0.28 million hours per week in December 1987.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 104.0 in December 1987, giving an average of 103.9 over the three-month period ending December 1987 and compares with an average of 102.8 for the three months ending December 1986.

Estimates of overtime, short-time working and the index of average weekly hours have been revised to take account of updated seasonal adjustments and the revised estimates of employees in employment. Recent figures are shown in table 1.12.

## Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school-leavers) fell again, by 50,800, between December and January, to 2,563,100, the lowest level (on a consistent basis) since April 1982. The series has now fallen for 18 consecutive months, by 647,000 since the peak in July 1986, the largest sustained fall at least since similar records began in 1948. The adult unemployment rate fell to 9.2 per cent in January.

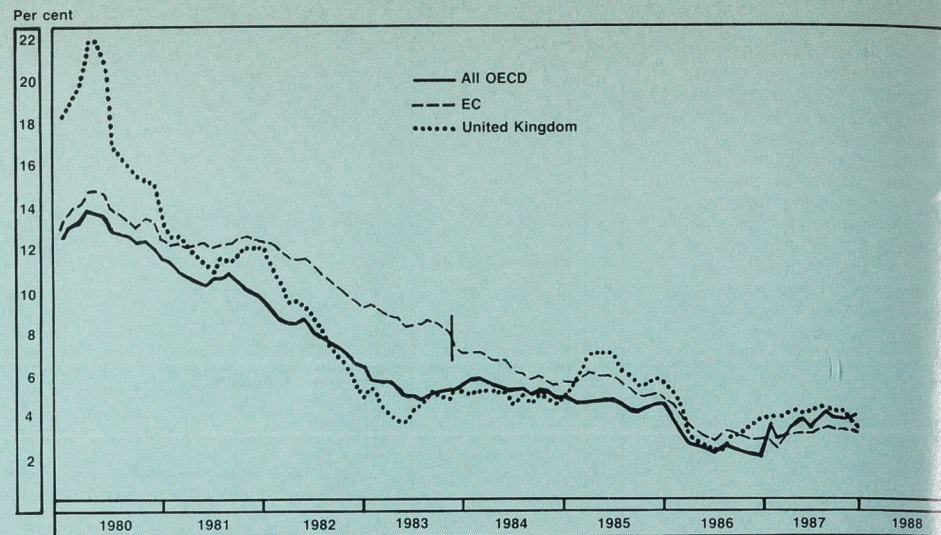
The latest fall of 50,800 was very close to the average fall over recent months of around 50,000 per month. In the six months since July 1987 there has been a record fall of 51,700 a month on average—36,600 among men and 15,100 among women. Over the past three months there has been an average fall of 50,200 per month.

Unemployment has continued to fall in all regions. Over the 12 months to January the adult unemployment rate for the UK has fallen by 2.0 percentage points. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in the West Midlands (2.4 percentage points), Wales (2.3 percentage points), the North West (2.2 percentage points) and the North (2.1 percentage points). The smallest fall was in Northern Ireland (1.3 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) rose by over 26,000 in January to 2,722,000, 9.8 per cent of the working population. The total was 575,000 lower than a year ago, the biggest 12-month fall since similar records began in 1948.

In January, there was an unadjusted rise of over 27,000 among adults and a fall of nearly

## CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



1,000 among school-leavers. The school-leaver total, at 63,000, was over 26,000 or 30 per cent lower than a year ago. The rise of over 27,000 among adult claimants in January was in contrast to a rise of some 78,000 attributable to seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 50,800.

In January, the number of claimants unemployed for more than a year in the UK was 1,101,000, a fall of 234,000 since January 1987, the largest 12-month fall on record. Over this period, unemployment has fallen among claimants of all durations except those unemployed for over five years, although the number of these claimants now seems to be levelling off.

The total number of claimants aged under 25 continues to fall very sharply. The total was 893,000 in January, a fall of 239,000 compared with a year ago.

The stock of vacancies at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell by 7,100 in the month to January to 249,500, although this was 18 per cent higher than a year ago. This reduction was the net result of a fall in both inflows and outflows of notified vacancies, although placings fell less sharply. Compared with a year ago inflows of notified vacancies in the month to January were 2 per cent higher as were placings, while the outflow increased by 6 per cent.

## Productivity

Output per head in the whole economy in the third quarter of 1987 was 1¾ per cent higher than in the second quarter and 3½ per cent higher than in the third quarter of the previous year. While employment has grown at 0.4 per cent over the quarter (1.6 per cent

over the year), output has grown faster at 2.1 per cent over the quarter (5.2 per cent over the year).

During 1986, manufacturing output grew steadily from its rather depressed level in the first quarter and employment declined (particularly between the first and third quarters), thus suggesting quite fast growth in productivity during the year. In 1987 manufacturing output has continued to show rapid growth which may have led to the stemming of the earlier decline in the manufacturing employed labour force. Productivity has therefore continued to show good growth in 1987. In the three months to December 1987 output per head increased by almost 1½ per cent compared with the previous three months and nearly

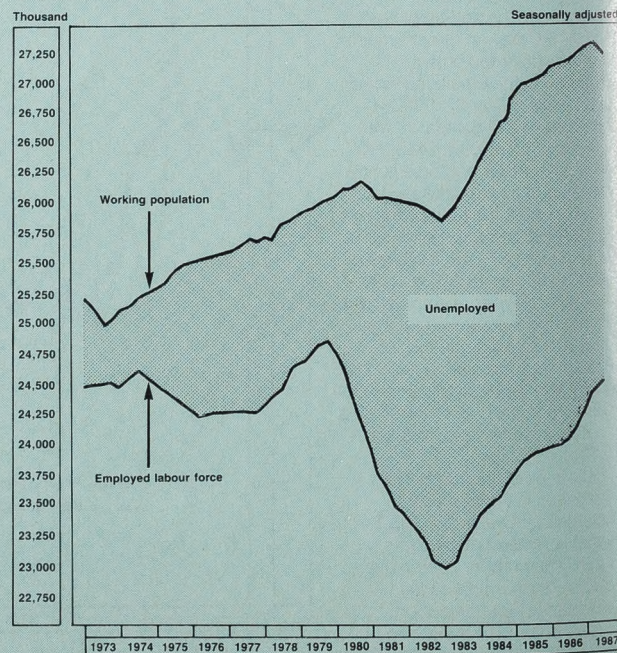
6½ per cent compared with a year earlier.

## Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to December was about 8½ per cent, an increase of ¼ per cent on the year to November.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to December was about 8¼ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to November. Within this sector the underlying increase in average earnings in manufacturing in the year to December showed an 8¼ per cent increase, similar to the increase in the year to November. These increases include the continuing effect of higher overtime

## WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE: Great Britain



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 December was about 8¾ per cent, an increase of ¼ per cent on the year to November largely stemming from increased bonus payments and pre-Christmas overtime working.

The actual increase for the whole economy for the year to November was 8.6 per cent, almost the same as the underlying increase.

In the three months to December, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in average earnings of 8.4 per cent being offset by a rise in productivity of 6.3 per cent. The corresponding unit wage cost increase for November has been revised to 1.4 per cent as a result of further revisions to the output figures.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy in the third quarter of 1987 were 3.3 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1986. The rate of increase has fallen from the second quarter's year on year increase of 4.1 per cent. Total wages and salary payments grew by 8.5 per cent over the year to the third quarter of 1987 but this was offset by the rise in output of 5.2 per cent.

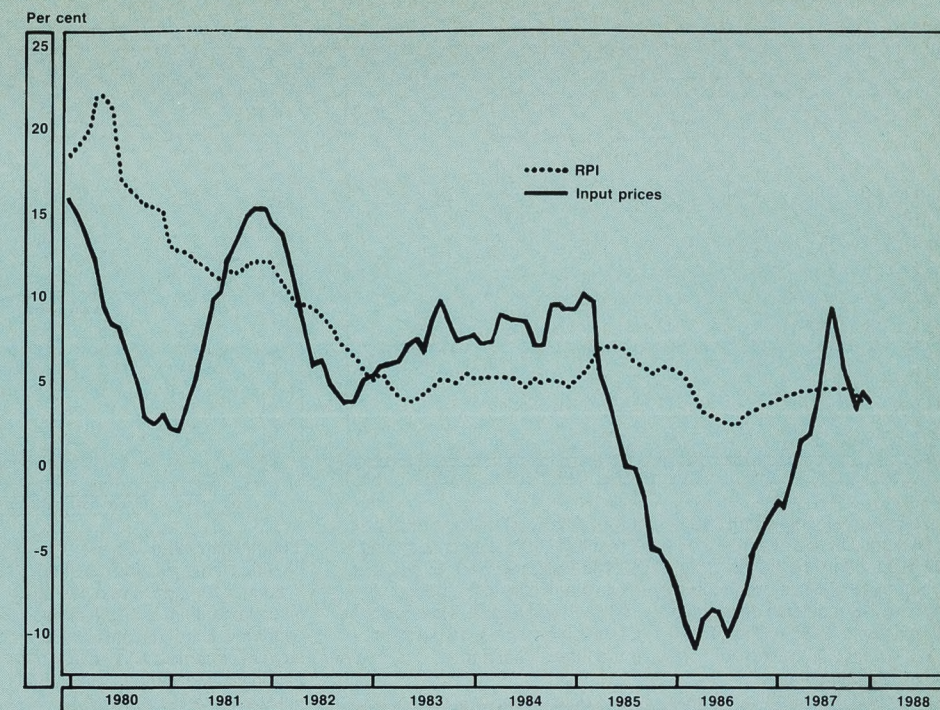
## Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail price index, fell to 3.3 per cent in January from the 3.7 per cent recorded for December.

The overall level of prices was unchanged between December and January compared with an increase of 0.4 per cent recorded between the corresponding months a year earlier. Food prices, motor insurance premia and (with the end of pre-Christmas discounts), prices for alcoholic drinks were higher in January.

However, winter sales reduced the prices of clothing, footwear and household durables. There was a small reduction in owner occupiers'

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



housing costs as the residual effects of the December cut in mortgage interest rates fed through to the index.

The price index for manufacturing industry output rose by 0.7 per cent between December and January, but much of this was due to the usual tendency for manufacturers to implement price rises at the beginning of the year. This left the 12-month rate virtually unchanged at 3.8 per cent which is above the latest RPI increase. This rate has been between 3½ and 4 per cent since March 1987.

Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 0.8 per cent between December and January, largely reflecting seasonal influences. The 12-month rate fell slightly to 3.5 per cent in January from the 3.7 per cent recorded in the 12 months ended December.

The tax and prices index increased by 1.4 per cent in the year to January compared with 1.9 per cent recorded for December.

## Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 38,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in December 1987 including an estimated 10,000 days lost as a result of stoppages in the motor vehicle industry. This compares with 109,000 days lost (also provisional) in November 1987, 97,000 in December 1986 and an average of 464,000 for December during the ten year period 1977-1986.

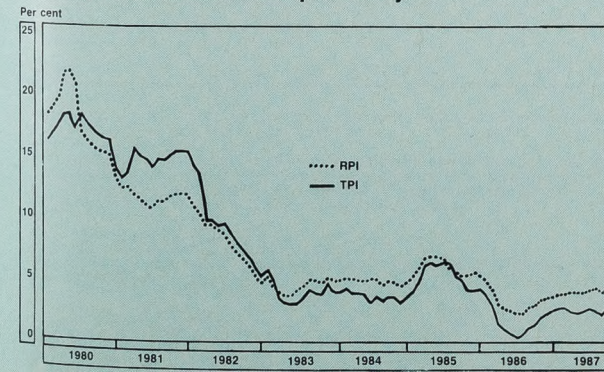
In 1987 there was a provisional total of 3.5 million working days lost, compared with 1.9 million days in 1986 and an annual average over the ten-year period 1977 to 1986 of 11.0 million days. The largest stoppage in 1987 in terms of working days lost was a dispute in the telecommunications industry in January and February which accounted for 1.5 million days lost.

During 1987, a provisional total of 899 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This figure will be revised upwards because of late notifications, but apart from the total for 1985 (903 stoppages), is still likely to be the lowest figure since 1940. This figure compares with 1,074 stoppages in 1986 and a ten-year average for the period 1977 to 1986 of 1,598 stoppages in progress.

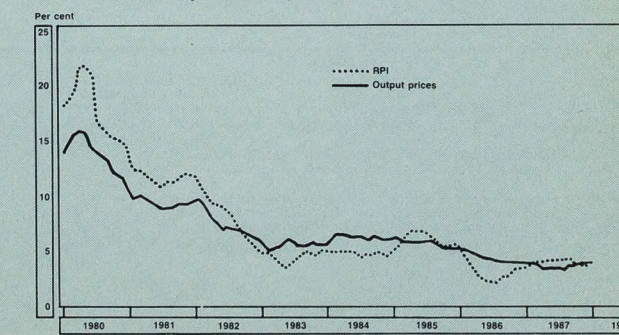
## Overseas travel and tourism

Overseas residents made 990,000 visits to the UK in November 1987, 9 per cent more than in November 1986. About 180,000 of these visits were from North America, 620,000 from Western Europe and 190,000 from other areas. UK residents made 1,530,000 visits abroad, 4 per cent more than in November 1986.

## RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



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





UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



Overseas residents spent £405 million in the UK in November 1987, 3 per cent less than in November 1986 while expenditure abroad by UK residents decreased by 2 per cent to £365 million. This led to a surplus on the travel account of the balance of payments of £40 million, compared with the previous November's surplus of £47 million.

Provisional estimates for the three months September to November 1987 show that overseas residents made 4.0 million visits to the UK, 17 per cent more than in the same period of 1986, and 18 per cent more than in the same period of 1985. UK residents made 7.3 million visits abroad in the three months, the same number as were made in September to November 1986.

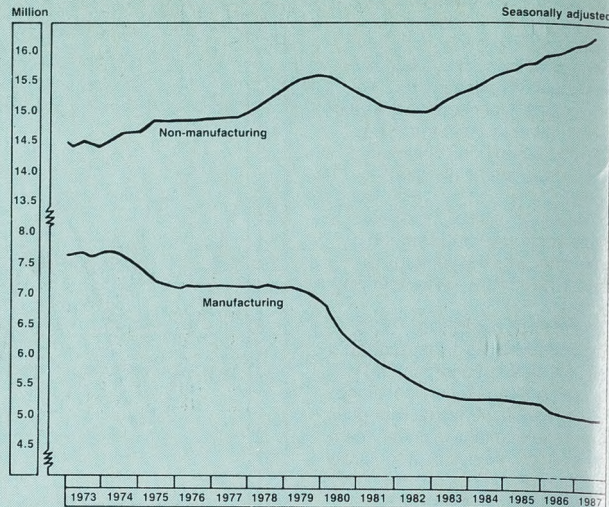
The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £390 million for the three months September to November 1987, compared with a £313 million deficit in the same period of

1986. This £390 million deficit was a result of UK residents spending £2,100 million abroad, 15 per cent more than in the same period of 1986, while overseas visitors spent £1,710 million here, 13 per cent more than a year earlier.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that while the unemployment rate remains relatively high in the UK compared with many other countries, it is now lower than many of our European partners: France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland (see the OECD's latest standardised rates in table 2.18). Moreover, during the past year the unemployment rate in the UK has been falling faster than in any other industrialised country. Countries experiencing a rise over the period include Italy and Spain. More recently, in the latest three

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



months compared with the previous three months (as shown in table 2.18) the UK rate has again fallen faster than in all the other countries. Other countries which have experienced a fall in the period include Canada, Belgium, France, Japan and the USA. Unemployment rose in Spain, the Netherlands and Italy, and there has been very little change in Germany.

The United Kingdom's manufacturing productivity performance relative to the other six major industrialised countries, has improved in recent years. In the 1960's and the 1970's the UK's productivity growth was below the other countries. Most of the countries including the UK, experienced a slowdown in productivity growth during the 1970's. Since 1980 however, this situation has reversed, with the UK's manufacturing productivity growth, at 5 per cent a year on average being greater than in all

the other major countries. The latest comparable figures for the third quarter of 1987 show an 8 per cent growth in manufacturing productivity in the UK over the same period a year earlier, compared with 7 per cent growth in Japan, 6 per cent in Italy, 5 per cent in Canada and the United States, 3 per cent in France and 1 per cent in Germany.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to December by 5.1 per cent in Italy, 4.4 per cent in the United States, and 4.2 per cent in Canada. There were increases of 3.1 per cent in France, 1.0 per cent in West Germany and 0.5 per cent in Japan. In the Netherlands prices decreased by 0.2 per cent over the period. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 3.7 per cent, was below the average for the OECD countries (4.0 per cent) but above the average for the European Community as a whole (3.2 per cent).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\* 0.1

Seasonally adjusted UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average 4measure <sup>2</sup>		Output GDP <sup>3,4</sup>				Index of output UK <sup>5</sup>				Income			
			Production industries <sup>1,5</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>1,6</sup>		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>7</sup>			
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%		
1982	100.7	1.6	100.1	1.7	98.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.4	-0.2	20.8	16.8
1983	104.0	3.3	103.3	3.2	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.6	2.2	24.6	18.2
1984	106.5	2.4	106.7	3.3	103.3	1.4	100.9 R	4.1	107.2	7.6	103.4	2.8	28.8	17.1
1985	110.3	3.6	110.6	3.7	108.1	4.7	103.8	2.9	110.5	3.1	106.1	2.6	38.8	34.7
1986	113.7	3.1	114.0	3.1 R	109.8 R	1.6 R	104.2	0.4	111.9	1.3	110.6	4.2	47.2	21.7
1987	..	..	119.5	4.8	113.2	3.1	109.9	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986 Q4	115.2	4.2	115.9	4.0	110.6 R	2.4 R	106.9 R	3.8	112.4	1.3	112.2	4.3	11.8	15.4
1987 Q1	116.3	3.4	116.9	4.6	111.3 R	2.5 R	106.5 R	4.3 R	113.1	1.5	113.9	4.7	12.7	13.2
Q2	117.3	3.7	118.3	4.3	112.1 R	2.5 R	108.6 R	5.0 R	114.5	2.7	114.2	3.4	13.7	12.8
Q3	119.8	5.2	120.8	5.2	114.0 R	3.8 R	111.4 R	6.7 R	..	..	..	..	14.6	18.7
Q4	..	..	122.0	5.3	115.4	4.3	113.0	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	113.3 R	2.8 R	110.4 R	5.5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	114.8 R	3.8 R	112.2 R	6.3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	113.9 R	3.4 R	111.7 R	6.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	115.2 R	3.1	112.9 R	7.0 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	115.2	3.1	113.2 R	6.1 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	115.9	3.1	112.8	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Expenditure</b>														
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investment <sup>8</sup>				General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices <sup>13</sup>		Base lending rates <sup>11</sup>	
	£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	Whole economy 1980 prices <sup>10</sup>		Manufacturing industries 1980 prices <sup>5,9</sup>		Construction distribution & financial industries 1980 prices		£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1982	138.8	0.8	102.1	1.9	39.54	5.2	5.6	-1.7	9.3	7.1	49.7	1.1	-1.04	10-10 1/4
1983	144.4	4.1	107.4	5.2	41.61	5.2	5.6	-0.8	9.5	2.6	50.6	1.8	0.70	9
1984	147.5	2.2	111.3	3.6	45.01	8.2	6.6	17.9	10.8	14.1	51.0	0.8	0.26 R	9 1/2-9 3/4
1985	153.3	3.9	116.4	4.6	46.40	3.1	7.5	15.0	12.1	11.4	50.0	-0.1	0.60	11 1/2
1986	162.6	6.0	122.6	5.3	46.55	0.3	7.1	-5.1	11.9	-1.4	51.4	0.8	0.56 R	11
1987	170.7	5.0	129.8 R	5.9 R	..	..	7.4	3.5	13.1	10.1	..	..	..	11
1986 Q4	41.3	6.0	126.5	7.3	11.86	4.6	1.7	-10.6	3.2	8.6	12.9	0.6	0.36	11
1987 Q1	41.5	4.3	125.5 R	5.2 R	11.90	2.9	1.8	-7.7	3.2	11.1	12.8	-0.5	-0.21 R	9
Q2	42.3	4.4	128.6 R	6.0 R	12.04	6.3	1.9	11.0	3.3	13.5	12.8	0.2	-0.02	0
Q3	43.4	5.9	131.7 R	6.5 R	..	..	1.9	6.2	3.2 R	8.9 R	13.0	1.2	0.96 R	..
Q4	43.5	5.3	133.4	5.5	..	..	1.8	6.0	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	131.0 R	5.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Aug	..	..	132.1 R	5.9 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sept	..	..	132.0 R	6.2 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1/2
Oct	..	..	133.0 R	6.1 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nov	..	..	133.6 R	5.7 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dec	..	..	133.5 R	5.4 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1988 Jan	..	..	134.5	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1/2
<b>Visible trade</b>														
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices		Producer prices index <sup>6, 14</sup>		
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	Visible balance	Current balance	Effective exchange rate <sup>11, 12</sup>	Normal unit labour costs <sup>1, 13</sup>	Tax and price index <sup>14</sup>	Materials and fuels		Home sales		
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1987 = 100	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	4.0	90.7	-4.8	101.9	-3.6	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.3	83.3	-8.2	95.9	-5.9	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9
1984	112.5	8.4	121.8	11.0	-4.4	1.5	78.7	-5.5	93.6	-2.4	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1
1985	118.7	5.5	126.0	3.5 R	-2.2	2.9	78.2	-0.6	95.0	1.5	190.3	5.3	137.7	1.6
1986	123.1	3.7	134.2	6.5	-8.5	-0.9	72.8	-6.9	90.0	-5.3	193.8	1.8	126.6	-8.1
1987	130.6	6.1	145.3	8.3	-9.3	-2.7	72.7	-0.1	..	..	100.4	1.8	130.6	-3.2
1986 Q4	130.5	9.1	144.0	12.5	-2.7	-1.0	68.3	-14.5	85.6	-12.1	195.9	2.0	127.4	-3.9
1987 Q1	130.0	10.6	133.2	7.0	-1.1	0.6	69.9	-6.9	88.4	-3.3 R	100.4	2.7	129.8	-2.0
Q2	126.3	3.6	140.9	9.1	-2.4	-0.7	72.8	-4.2	93.0	-1.1 R	99.8	2.7	128.7	2.3
Q3	130.7	6.6	151.0	8.6	-3.1 R	-1.2 R	72.7	1.1	93.3	5.1	100.0	2.5	131.0	8.4
Q4	135.6	3.9	156.1	8.4	-3.3	-1.5	75.0	9.8	..	..	101.3	2.6 R	132.6 R	4.1 R
July	130.9	2.9	147.8	8.1	-0.9	-0.3	72.8	-3.1	..	..	99.7	2.8	130.5	8.9
Aug	126.6	4.9	155.1	8.1	-1.5	-0.9	72.3	-1.5	..	..	100.0	2.6	131.3	9.1
Sept	134.6	6.6	150.1	8.7	-0.6	0	73.1	1.1	..	..	100.4	2.4	131.1	7.1
Oct	132.4	6.6	149.1	8.1	-0.9	-0.3	73.6	4.5	..	..	100.9	2.9	131.0	5.4
Nov	136.1	4.4	158.9	7.2	-1.2	-0.6	75.4	7.5	..	..	101.5	2.4	131.6	3.2
Dec	138.2	3.9	160.5	8.4	-1.2	-0.6	75.8	9.8	..	..	101.4	1.9	135.2 R	3.7 R
1988 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0	9.9	..	..	101.4	1.4	136.3	3.5

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, 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).



# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population‡	YTS non-employee trainees‡
	Male	Female	All					
	R	R	R					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Sept	12,022	9,575	21,597	2,615	326	24,537	27,883	281
Dec	11,979	9,665	21,645	2,619	323	24,587	27,860	264
1986 Mar	11,863	9,579	21,442	2,623	323	24,387	27,711	228
June	11,889	9,696	21,586	2,627	322	24,534	27,763	255
Sept	11,932	9,722	21,654	2,685	323	24,661	27,994	306
Dec	11,864	9,850	21,714	2,744	320	24,778	28,007	294
1987 Mar	11,798	9,772	21,569	2,802	320	24,691	27,835	271
June	11,877	9,925	21,801	2,861	319	24,981	27,886	321
Sept	11,954	9,948	21,902	2,892	319	25,113	27,983	390
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Sept	11,961	9,575	21,536	2,615	326	24,476	27,697	
Dec	11,960	9,608	21,568	2,619	323	24,510	27,758	
1986 Mar	11,927	9,644	21,571	2,623	323	24,517	27,832	
June	11,900	9,680	21,580	2,627	322	24,528	27,851	
Sept	11,871	9,722	21,593	2,685	323	24,601	27,877	
Dec	11,843	9,790	21,633	2,744	320	24,691	27,909	
1987 Mar	11,862	9,837	21,699	2,802	320	24,821	27,948	
June	11,888	9,909	21,797	2,861	319	24,976	27,968	
Sept	11,893	9,949	21,842	2,892	319	25,053	27,888	

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-1987 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1987 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1986 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 159.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction industries		Service industries																			
	SIC 1980																											
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments											
Divisions or Classes	0-9	2-4	1-4	1-5	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37															
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862											
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815											
1983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788											
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466	320	289	319	445	343	750	786											
1985 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	345	748	782											
1986 Jan	20,950	21,079	5,181	5,205	5,721	5,744	6,687	6,717	13,955	14,043	308	242	304	432	345	740	773											
Feb			5,184	5,212	5,728	5,757	240	304	431	344	737	768																
Mar			5,181	5,205	5,721	5,744	239	301	431	345	735	766																
April			5,170	5,197	5,708	5,734	237	301	426	344	734	768																
May R			5,141	5,165	5,675	5,699	233	301	424	343	729	759																
June R	21,096	21,091	5,133	5,147	5,662	5,676	230	300	425	343	723	758																
July R			5,139	5,127	5,664	5,652	226	299	425	342	724	762																
Aug R			5,132	5,112	5,654	5,633	222	299	424	344	721	760																
Sept R	21,166	21,105	5,142	5,104	5,661	5,623	220	299	424	346	718	758																
Oct R			5,131	5,098	5,647	5,614	217	299	424	346	715	756																
Nov R			5,120	5,097	5,630	5,607	212	299	423	347	712	752																
Dec R	21,225	21,144	5,105	5,090	5,613	5,598	210	298	421	343	710	751																
1987 Jan R			5,042	5,065	5,543	5,566	205	296	414	340	704	746																
Feb R			5,033	5,062	5,532	5,561	203	296	417	341	701	745																
Mar R	21,084	21,214	5,029	5,054	5,523	5,547	199	294	417	342	703	746																
April R			5,021	5,047	5,508	5,534	194	293	417	341	699	739																
May R			5,027	5,051	5,513	5,538	194	292	414	342	703	736																
June R	21,316	21,312	5,044	5,058	5,531	5,545	196	292	415	342	705	742																
July R			5,054	5,042	5,539	5,527	193	291	416	342	703	742																
Aug R			5,059	5,039	5,542	5,523	192	291	419	344	705	746																
Sept R	21,416	21,356	5,069	5,029	[5,554]	[5,514]	[6,546]	[6,498]	14,540	14,548	329	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]										
Oct R			5,065	5,031	[5,545]	[5,514]	[189]	[189]	14,540	14,548	329	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]										
Nov R			5,062	5,040	[5,541]	[5,518]	[189]	[189]	14,540	14,548	329	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]										
Dec			5,051	5,035	[5,528]	[5,513]	[189]	[189]	14,540	14,548	329	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]	[194]										

\* See footnote to table 1.1.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*					Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population‡	YTS non-employee trainees‡
	Male		Female		All					
	All R	Part-time	All R	Part-time	R					
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Sept	11,753	808	9,345	3,993	21,098	2,554	326	23,978	27,198	272
Dec	11,712	832	9,434	4,091	21,145	2,558	323	24,027	27,179	256
1986 Mar	11,601	819	9,349	4,058	20,950	2,563	323	23,835	27,034	221
June	11,629	853	9,467	4,146	21,096	2,567	322	23,984	27,088	245
Sept	11,671	843	9,494	4,120	21,166	2,625	323	24,113	27,311	297
Dec	11,604	867	9,620	4,236	21,225	2,684	320	24,228	27,329	285
1987 Mar	11,541	869	9,544	4,206	21,084	2,742	320	24,146	27,162	263
June	11,619	887	9,697	4,276	21,316	2,801	319	24,435	27,215	312
Sept	11,696	881	9,720	4,244	21,416	2,832	319	24,566	27,307	381
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Sept	11,692		9,345		21,037	2,554	326	23,917	27,024	
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	27,151	
June	11,640		9,451		21,091	2,567	322	23,979	27,169	
Sept	11,610		9,495		21,105	2,625	323	24,053	27,204	
Dec	11,584		9,560		21,144	2,684	320	24,147	27,232	
1987 Mar	11,605		9,609		21,214	2,742	320	24,275	27,275	
June	11,630		9,681		21,312	2,801	319	24,431	27,296	
Sept	11,635		9,720		21,356	2,832	319	24,506	27,216	

\*\* 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 1.2 Employees in employment: industry\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction industries		Service industries																										
	SIC 1980																																		
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments																		
Divisions or Classes	0-9	2-4	1-4	1-5	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37	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	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862	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	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,0																									



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment\*: production industries

THOUSAND

SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	Dec 1986 R†		Oct 1987 R†			Nov 1987 R†			Dec 1987			
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
<b>Production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>4,024.2</b>	<b>1,588.8</b>	<b>5,613.0</b>	<b>3,952.3</b>	<b>1,592.4</b>	<b>5,544.7</b>	<b>3,946.6</b>	<b>1,594.1</b>	<b>5,540.7</b>	<b>[3,937.1]</b>	<b>1,590.5</b>	<b>5,528.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>3,589.9</b>	<b>1,514.9</b>	<b>5,104.8</b>	<b>3,544.1</b>	<b>1,520.4</b>	<b>5,064.5</b>	<b>3,540.2</b>	<b>1,522.0</b>	<b>5,062.3</b>	<b>3,532.7</b>	<b>1,517.9</b>	<b>5,050.6</b>
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>508.2</b>	<b>408.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>480.2</b>	<b>406.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>478.4</b>	<b>[405.0]</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>477.6</b>
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	159.5	6.9	166.3	143.1	5.7	148.7	141.7	5.5	147.2	[140.2]	5.8	145.9
Electricity	161	117.1	27.9	144.9	115.3	28.0	143.3	115.3	28.1	143.4	[115.2]	28.1	143.2
Gas	162	63.5	22.3	85.8	60.3	21.4	81.7	60.0	21.4	81.4	[60.0]	21.4	81.4
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction, etc</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>589.0</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>764.4</b>	<b>586.5</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>764.4</b>	<b>586.5</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>763.0</b>	<b>586.2</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>762.7</b>
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>163.0</b>
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>228.7</b>
<b>Chemical industry/man-made fibres</b>	<b>25/26</b>	<b>242.3</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>241.6</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>343.9</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>342.4</b>
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103.2	20.7	123.9	103.3	20.8	124.1	103.7	21.0	124.7	103.2	20.8	124.0
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	139.1	79.9	219.0	138.3	81.6	219.8	137.8	80.2	218.1	137.8	80.6	218.4
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,797.3</b>	<b>470.6</b>	<b>2,267.9</b>	<b>1,759.3</b>	<b>470.0</b>	<b>2,229.3</b>	<b>1,755.5</b>	<b>472.7</b>	<b>2,228.2</b>	<b>1,752.2</b>	<b>473.3</b>	<b>2,225.4</b>
<b>Metal goods nes</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>302.3</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>294.8</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>295.9</b>
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>597.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>587.5</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>699.8</b>	<b>589.1</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>702.5</b>	<b>587.9</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>701.3</b>
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66.7	7.9	74.7	65.8	7.9	73.7	67.4	7.7	75.2	67.3	7.7	74.9
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	65.1	9.5	74.5	62.9	9.3	72.2	63.1	9.1	72.2	62.9	9.1	72.1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 327/328	430.3	85.8	516.1	424.5	86.1	510.6	424.4	87.6	512.0	423.8	87.7	511.6
<b>Office machinery, data processing equipment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>96.1</b>
<b>Electrical and electronic engineering</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>381.3</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>556.0</b>	<b>376.4</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>548.4</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>545.9</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>546.4</b>
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	146.0	52.9	199.0	139.9	52.4	192.3	138.3	52.3	190.6	138.2	52.9	191.1
Telecommunication equipment	344	114.3	52.9	167.2	111.1	50.9	162.0	110.6	50.9	161.4	110.5	51.9	162.4
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	121.0	68.8	189.9	125.3	68.8	194.2	124.2	69.6	193.8	123.9	69.0	192.9
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>241.2</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>239.4</b>
Motor vehicles and engines	351	83.7	7.9	91.6	81.7	8.9	90.6	81.3	8.9	90.3	80.9	8.9	89.8
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	128.6	21.0	149.6	128.6	21.4	150.1	129.1	21.0	150.1	128.6	21.1	149.7
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>249.4</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>247.0</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>245.5</b>
Aerospace equipment	364	138.4	21.4	159.9	133.9	20.7	154.6	132.7	20.6	153.3	132.3	20.6	152.9
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	94.4	9.0	103.4	85.4	9.4	94.8	84.4	9.3	93.7	83.4	9.2	92.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>100.8</b>
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,203.7</b>	<b>868.9</b>	<b>2,072.6</b>	<b>1,198.0</b>	<b>872.8</b>	<b>2,070.8</b>	<b>1,198.2</b>	<b>872.8</b>	<b>2,071.0</b>	<b>1,194.4</b>	<b>868.0</b>	<b>2,062.4</b>
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>41/42</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>551.2</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>547.6</b>	<b>318.7</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>316.2</b>	<b>226.1</b>	<b>542.3</b>
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55.5	37.8	93.3	53.7	37.9	91.6	54.2	37.9	92.1	54.4	38.5	92.9
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	67.7	23.4	91.1	68.0	25.0	93.0	68.5	24.8	93.3	67.8	24.2	92.0
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/ 429	200.2	166.5	366.8	196.1	166.9	362.9	196.1	166.4	362.5	194.0	163.5	357.4
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>219.0</b>
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>291.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>214.8</b>	<b>291.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>212.9</b>	<b>289.9</b>
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>212.4</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>484.3</b>	<b>311.9</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>481.6</b>	<b>312.9</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>483.1</b>	<b>312.0</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>481.6</b>
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	95.4	43.7	139.1	95.1	43.9	139.0	95.9	44.0	139.9	95.8	43.5	139.3
Printing and publishing	475	221.8	123.4	345.2	216.8	125.7	342.6	217.1	126.1	343.2	216.2	126.0	342.2
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>210.7</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>212.6</b>
<b>Other manufacturing</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>

See footnotes to table 1.1

† Revised estimates consistent with those above, for other dates after March 1986 are not yet published, but can be obtained from The Department of Employment (Room 144), East Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

## Employees in employment\*: Sept 1987

THOUSAND

SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Sept 1986 R**			June 1987 R**			Sept 1987 R**						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	All			
		All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>		<b>11,671.4</b>	<b>842.9</b>	<b>9,494.1</b>	<b>4,120.4</b>	<b>21,165.5</b>	<b>11,619.1</b>	<b>9,697.1</b>	<b>21,316.1</b>	<b>11,696.3</b>	<b>880.9</b>	<b>9,719.5</b>	<b>4,244.3</b>	<b>21,415.8</b>
<b>All industries and services ‡</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>11,671.4</b>	<b>842.9</b>	<b>9,494.1</b>	<b>4,120.4</b>	<b>21,165.5</b>	<b>11,619.1</b>	<b>9,697.1</b>	<b>21,316.1</b>	<b>11,696.3</b>	<b>880.9</b>	<b>9,719.5</b>	<b>4,244.3</b>	<b>21,415.8</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>300.2</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>329.3</b>
<b>Index of production and construction industries</b>	<b>1-5</b>	<b>4,916.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>1,715.7</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>6,632.5</b>	<b>4,818.7</b>	<b>1,695.9</b>	<b>6,514.6</b>	<b>[4,835.8]</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>1,710.3</b>	<b>361.2</b>	<b>6,546.1</b>
<b>Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>4,064.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>1,597.2</b>	<b>315.9</b>	<b>5,661.4</b>	<b>3,953.7</b>	<b>1,577.4</b>	<b>5,531.1</b>	<b>[3,962.2]</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>1,591.8</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>5,554.0</b>
<b>Service industries ‡</b>	<b>6-9</b>	<b>3,619.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>1,523.4</b>	<b>301.6</b>	<b>5,142.5</b>	<b>3,539.0</b>	<b>1,504.6</b>	<b>5,043.5</b>	<b>3,550.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>1,518.9</b>	<b>294.3</b>	<b>5,069.3</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>300.2</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>329.3</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	01	232.0	32.4	85.8	31.4	317.7	203.1	79.8	282.9	225.7	30.7	86.4	31.0	312.1
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>518.9</b>	<b>414.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>487.6</b>	<b>[411.8]</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>484.7</b>
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	167.2	0.1	7.0	1.7	174.2	146.0	6.4	152.4	144.1	0.1	6.2	1.4	150.4
Electricity	161	117.5	0.4	27.8	6.4	145.3	115.3	27.7	143.0	115.4	0.4	27.9	6.5	143.3
Gas	162	64.3	0.1	22.5	4.1	86.8	61.3	21.7	83.0	60.6	0.1	21.5	4.0	82.1
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction, etc</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>592.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>582.6</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>757.1</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>764.3</b>
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>163.9</b>
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>227.6</b>
<b>Chemical industry</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>235.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>235.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>336.9</b>
Basic industrial chemicals	251	104.2	..	20.8	3.0	125.0	103.2	20.8	124.1	103.3				



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: Sept 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	THOUSAND																	
		Sept 1986 R				June 1987 R				Sept 1987 R									
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
SIC 1980	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
<b>Retail distribution</b>	64/65	771.7	131.9	1,302.1	767.8	2,073.8	764.0	1,309.9	2,073.9	765.3	1,422.7	1,314.8	786.1	2,080.1					
Food	641	215.1	52.1	374.4	250.3	589.5	216.1	379.3	595.5	215.5	57.8	381.1	261.7	596.6					
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	35.2	13.9	99.2	73.4	134.4	34.9	99.0	133.9	34.3	14.4	97.4	72.5	131.6					
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17.4	4.9	94.1	51.5	111.5	16.3	95.9	112.2	16.2	4.6	95.4	52.6	111.5					
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	50.7	8.1	193.7	116.6	244.4	52.1	196.9	249.1	54.4	9.9	200.0	121.2	254.4					
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	109.0	..	97.1	49.0	206.1	106.5	97.5	203.9	107.1	..	97.9	51.6	205.0					
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	168.7	14.5	64.6	24.6	233.4	165.8	64.5	230.3	168.2	14.8	64.7	24.0	232.8					
Other retail distribution	653-656	162.5	28.4	369.3	197.7	531.8	159.3	367.5	526.8	159.8	29.3	367.6	24.0	527.5					
<b>Hotels and catering</b>	66	357.7	137.4	714.6	483.6	1,072.3	363.0	732.2	1,095.2	376.0	148.9	733.5	486.4	1,109.5					
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	85.7	27.3	140.6	95.7	226.3	88.3	149.8	238.1	94.5	34.6	144.4	97.4	238.9					
Public houses and bars	662	76.5	44.8	201.5	170.2	273.0	76.0	205.8	281.8	78.2	45.0	206.0	170.3	284.2					
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	57.3	37.2	88.4	74.8	145.7	58.0	88.6	146.8	57.4	36.5	93.0	77.8	150.3					
Canteens and messes	664	32.7	4.7	100.5	51.2	133.2	32.4	103.4	135.8	34.3	5.7	102.8	50.5	137.1					
Hotel trade	665	91.9	21.4	165.2	83.0	257.1	93.9	166.9	260.8	96.3	24.6	169.9	82.5	266.2					
<b>Repair of consumer goods and vehicles</b>	67	190.7	9.1	49.7	23.8	240.4	193.8	51.4	245.2	196.8	7.9	52.3	25.4	249.2					
Motor vehicles	671	167.8	..	41.7	20.1	209.5	170.2	43.7	213.9	172.4	..	44.7	21.5	217.0					
<b>Transport and communication</b>	7	1,052.6	30.6	275.9	63.6	1,328.5	1,049.6	277.3	1,326.9	1,059.1	32.6	281.8	65.0	1,340.8					
<b>Railways</b>	71	131.2	0.2	10.5	0.5	141.7	127.6	10.4	138.0	126.4	0.2	10.3	0.4	136.7					
<b>Other inland transport</b>	72	378.1	19.0	57.9	20.4	436.0	382.6	59.7	442.3	390.1	20.0	60.8	20.7	450.9					
Road haulage	723	199.9	..	30.9	13.0	230.8	203.8	31.3	235.2	209.5	..	32.5	12.9	242.0					
Other	721/722/726	178.2	10.4	27.0	7.4	205.2	178.7	28.4	207.1	180.6	11.0	28.3	7.7	208.9					
<b>Sea transport</b>	74	20.4	0.3	5.9	0.9	26.3	17.4	6.0	23.4	16.0	0.3	6.0	1.0	21.9					
<b>Air transport</b>	75	32.9	0.5	16.6	1.5	49.6	32.6	16.7	49.3	33.1	0.5	16.7	1.6	49.8					
<b>Supporting services to transport</b>	76	77.3	1.9	13.4	1.8	90.8	74.0	12.9	86.9	73.3	1.4	13.0	1.6	86.4					
<b>Miscellaneous transport and storage</b>	77	85.7	3.5	67.8	15.6	153.5	82.5	66.6	149.2	83.7	2.8	68.6	15.2	152.3					
Postal services	7901	164.9	4.6	37.9	13.7	202.8	170.5	40.2	210.7	172.6	6.8	41.2	15.6	213.8					
Telecommunications	7902	162.1	0.7	65.8	9.2	227.9	162.4	64.8	227.3	163.7	0.6	65.3	9.0	229.0					
<b>Banking, finance, insurance, etc</b>	8	1,131.4	57.5	1,087.3	295.7	2,218.7	1,164.2	1,135.0	2,299.2	1,185.8	66.2	1,163.5	312.3	2,349.4					
<b>Banking and finance</b>	81	240.7	19.2	297.2	69.0	537.9	246.8	300.9	547.7	253.5	16.9	310.3	72.6	563.9					
Banking and bill discounting	814	188.9	11.3	217.0	45.4	405.9	191.6	217.1	408.7	197.1	11.5	224.3	48.3	421.4					
Other financial institutions	815	51.7	7.8	80.2	23.7	132.0	55.2	83.8	139.0	56.5	5.5	86.0	24.3	142.5					
<b>Insurance, except social security</b>	82	125.5	2.1	109.4	15.7	234.9	125.7	113.8	239.5	128.2	2.2	116.4	16.1	244.6					
<b>Business services</b>	83	612.0	24.0	593.6	175.0	1,205.6	639.5	631.9	1,271.5	652.4	36.1	647.6	186.8	1,300.0					
Professional business services	831-837	363.7	15.4	375.5	103.3	739.2	375.9	395.7	771.6	384.0	14.8	403.4	109.7	787.4					
Other business services	838/839	248.3	5.4	218.0	71.7	466.3	263.7	236.2	499.9	268.4	18.8	244.2	77.2	512.6					
<b>Renting of movables</b>	84	80.0	3.0	29.3	11.9	109.3	81.4	29.8	111.3	81.6	3.0	30.4	12.3	112.0					
<b>Owning and dealing in real estate</b>	85	73.3	9.4	57.7	24.1	131.0	70.8	58.6	129.3	70.1	8.0	58.8	24.5	128.9					
<b>Other services</b>	9	2,359.3	347.3	3,949.7	1,990.3	6,309.0	2,398.2	4,096.1	6,494.3	2,386.9	352.0	4,058.3	2,080.6	6,445.2					
<b>Public administration and defence †</b>	91	859.0	69.4	710.6	236.2	1,569.6	866.6	715.0	1,581.6	870.6	73.0	717.5	248.6	1,588.1					
National government n.e.s.	9111	220.1	18.6	219.8	53.7	439.9	222.2	144.8	445.8	222.3	21.2	223.3	62.9	445.6					
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	288.4	30.9	308.0	153.1	596.4	290.6	309.4	600.0	293.4	31.4	312.1	156.6	605.6					
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	239.3	18.6	74.8	20.9	314.1	242.3	75.6	317.9	243.3	19.2	75.7	21.4	319.0					
National defence	915	79.0	1.2	40.1	4.6	119.1	78.9	38.5	117.5	79.0	1.1	38.5	4.2	117.5					
Social security	919	32.2	0.1	67.8	4.0	100.0	32.6	67.9	100.5	32.6	0.1	67.8	3.5	100.4					
<b>Sanitary services</b>	92	149.0	40.7	220.7	191.9	369.7	152.3	235.5	387.7	156.1	42.1	243.0	210.2	399.1					
<b>Education</b>	93	495.6	85.3	1,043.6	588.0	1,539.1	514.0	1,131.5	1,645.5	495.0	87.2	1,084.3	619.7	1,579.3					
<b>Research and development</b>	94	80.3	1.3	30.3	4.6	110.5	77.6	29.4	107.0	78.0	1.3	30.1	4.6	108.1					
<b>Medical and other health services</b>	95	[254.9]	[33.7]	[1,015.7]	[465.8]	[1,270.5]	[256.0]	[1,014.2]	[1,270.2]	[256.0]	[34.2]	[1,015.9]	[467.3]	[1,271.9]					
<b>Other services</b>	96	197.5	54.0	560.3	335.2	757.9	205.2	589.6	794.8	204.6	51.4	587.2	356.4	791.8					
Social welfare, etc	9611	122.3	33.4	490.1	299.9	612.4	128.4	514.8	643.2	128.8	33.2	515.5	314.6	644.3					
<b>Recreational and cultural services</b>	97	269.0	55.9	229.2	119.0	498.2	271.5	245.1	516.6	270.5	56.4	239.4	121.5	509.8					
<b>Personal services ‡</b>	98	54.0	7.0	139.4	49.7	193.4	54.9	135.8	190.7	56.1	6.4	141.0	52.4	197.1					

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

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.  
† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1.7 on a quarterly basis.  
‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

§ The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.  
\*\* Revised estimates consistent with those above, for other dates after March 1986, are not yet published, but can be obtained from the Department of Employment (Room 144), East Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region\* THOUSAND

Standard region	SIC 1980	Male			Female			Total	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production and construction industries = 100	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production industries = 100	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Manufacturing industries = 100	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Service industries = 100	Index Sept 1984 = 100		
		All		Part-time		All												Part-time	
		R	R	R	R	R	R											R	R
<b>South East</b>																			
1986 June	4,022	3,326	1,353	7,348	101.8	1,797	94.2	1,510	94.6	1,406	94.6	5,483	104.7						
Sept	4,034	3,328	1,334	7,361	102.0	1,799	94.3	1,512	94.7	1,408	94.7	5,488	104.8						
Dec	4,019	3,380	1,377	7,399	102.5	1,776	93.1	1,489	93.2	1,386	93.3	5,557	106.2						
1987 Mar	4,006	3,366	1,369	7,372	102.1	1,751	91.8	1,464	91.7	1,363	91.7	5,559	106.2						
June	4,025	3,418	1,379	7,443	103.1	1,749	91.7	1,460	91.5	1,359	91.5	5,628	107.5						
Sept	4,055	3,434	1,378	7,489	103.7	1,766	92.6	1,475	92.4	1,374	92.5	5,651	108.0						
<b>Greater London (included in South East)</b>																			
1986 June	1,954	1,515	504	3,469	100.2	701	92.3												



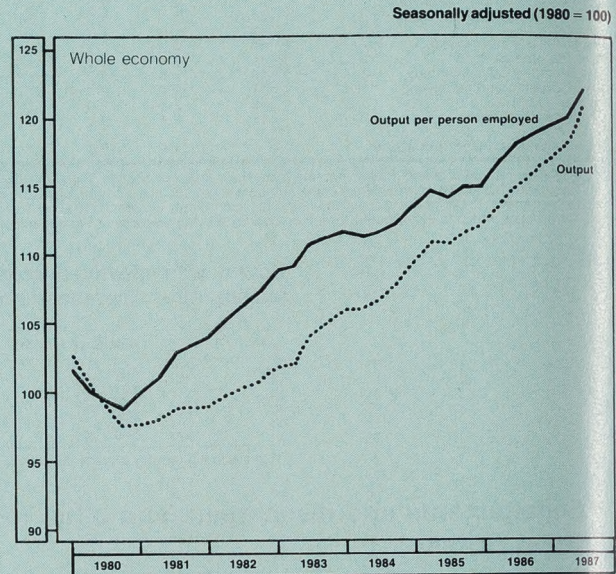
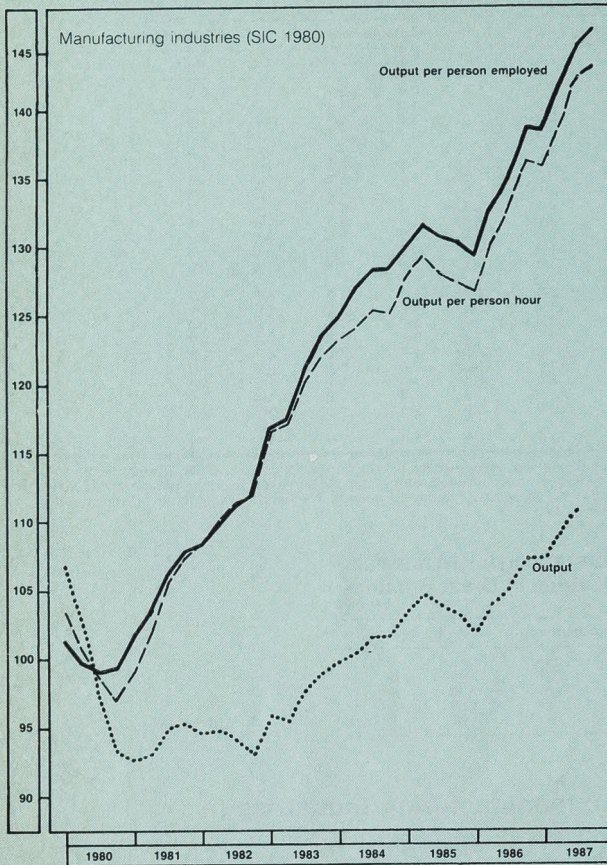




# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102.9	100.7	102.2	107.1	104.6	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.4	96.6	101.9	96.6	91.5	105.6 R	94.0	91.0	103.5	104.8
1982	100.1	94.6	105.7	98.4	86.3	114.1	94.2	85.5	110.4	110.4
1983	103.3	93.9	110.0	101.9	81.8	124.7	96.9	81.0	119.8	118.9
1984	106.7	95.5	111.7	103.3	80.3	128.7	100.9 R	79.8	126.4	124.4
1985	110.6	96.9	114.1	108.1	79.6	135.8	103.8	79.5	130.6	128.1
1986	114.0	97.5	116.9	109.8 R	77.5	141.7 R	104.2	77.9	133.9 R	131.6 R
1987				113.2			109.9	76.8	143.1	140.2
1982 Q1	99.1	95.3	104.0	97.3 R	88.3	110.2 R	94.8 R	87.6	108.4 R	108.4 R
1982 Q2	99.9	94.9	105.3	98.9 R	87.0	113.7 R	94.9	86.3	110.1	110.2 R
1982 Q3	100.5	94.5	106.4	99.2	85.6	115.9	94.1	84.7	111.1 R	111.2 R
1982 Q4	100.8	93.9	107.3	98.2 R	84.2	116.6 R	93.2 R	83.4	111.9	111.8
1983 Q1	101.8	93.5	108.9	100.4	83.0	121.0	96.0 R	82.1	117.0 R	116.7 R
1983 Q2	102.1	93.6	109.1	100.6 R	82.0	122.7 R	95.4	81.2	117.5	117.1 R
1983 Q3	104.0	94.0	110.7	102.9 R	81.3	126.6 R	97.6	80.6	121.2	120.1
1983 Q4	105.2	94.5	111.3	103.9 R	80.9	128.4 R	98.8 R	80.1	123.4 R	121.9 R
1984 Q1	105.9	94.9	111.7	104.3 R	80.5	129.6 R	99.8 R	79.8	125.1 R	123.3 R
1984 Q2	106.1	95.3	111.4	102.8 R	80.3	128.0 R	100.4	79.8	126.0	124.1 R
1984 Q3	106.8	95.7	111.7	102.6 R	80.1	128.1 R	101.6	79.9	127.3	125.3
1984 Q4	107.8	96.1	112.2	103.6 R	80.1	129.3 R	101.5 R	79.8	127.3 R	125.1
1985 Q1	109.4	96.6	113.2	106.7 R	80.0	133.4 R	103.8 R	79.6	130.4 R	128.0 R
1985 Q2	110.8	96.9	114.4	109.6 R	79.8	137.3 R	104.7	79.6	131.6	129.2
1985 Q3	110.7	97.1	114.0	108.1 R	79.5	136.0 R	103.5 R	79.4	130.4 R	127.8 R
1985 Q4	111.4	97.2	114.7	108.0 R	79.2	136.4 R	103.0 R	79.3	130.1 R	127.4 R
1986 Q1	111.8	97.3	114.9	108.6 R	78.5	138.3 R	102.1 R	78.8	129.6 R	127.1 R
1986 Q2	113.4	97.3	116.6	109.5 R	77.7	140.9 R	103.4	78.1	132.5	130.3 R
1986 Q3	114.8	97.5	117.8	110.4	77.0 R	143.4 R	104.4	77.4	134.9	132.7 R
1986 Q4	115.9	97.9 R	118.4 R	110.6 R	76.7	144.2 R	106.9 R	77.2 R	138.5 R	136.3 R
1987 Q1	116.9	98.3 R	118.9 R	111.3 R	76.2 R	146.1 R	106.5 R	76.9	138.7 R	136.2 R
1987 Q2	118.3	98.9 R	119.7 R	112.1 R	76.1 R	147.3 R	108.6 R	76.9	141.4	138.6
1987 Q3	120.8	99.3 R	121.7 R	114.6 R	75.9 R	150.2 R	111.4 R	76.8 R	145.3 R	142.3 R
1987 Q4				115.4			113.0	76.8	147.2	143.8

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

\* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on p 31 of January 1987 *Employment Gazette*.



# EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																		
	Thousand																	
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																		
1984 Q4	27,134	7,151	3,377	..	12,501	..	..	27,165	..	..	22,785	59,506	..	2,035	13,504	4,403	3,181	114,259
1985 Q1	27,240	7,192	3,353	..	12,521	..	..	27,228	..	..	22,728	59,650	..	2,049	13,530	4,426	3,187	115,028
Q2	27,371	7,218	3,359	..	12,621	..	..	27,274	..	..	22,828	59,553	..	2,040	13,478	4,414	3,185	115,175
Q3	27,328	7,290	3,342	..	12,650	..	..	27,360	..	..	23,003	59,670	..	2,087	13,557	4,427	3,200	115,467
Q4	27,435	7,397	3,364	..	12,765	..	..	27,392	..	..	22,998	59,645	..	2,095	13,635	4,427	3,202	116,187
1986 Q1	27,510	7,432	3,365	..	12,863	..	..	27,443	..	..	23,175	60,116	..	2,108	13,698	4,392	3,221	117,008
Q2	27,529 R	7,514	3,374	..	12,869	..	..	27,473	..	..	23,179	60,050	..	2,123	13,729	4,396	3,231	117,628
Q3	27,554 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,849	..	..	27,512	..	..	23,132	60,370	..	2,134	13,807	4,375	3,242	118,171
Q4	27,588 R	7,598	3,394	..	12,896	..	..	27,526	..	..	23,410	60,331	..	2,146	13,913	4,382	3,254	118,558
1987 Q1	27,629 R	7,637	3,418	..	13,028	..	..	27,572	..	..	23,414	60,569	..	2,162	14,002	4,420	3,267	119,202
Q2	27,659 R	7,696	..	..	13,099	..	..	27,632	..	..	23,334	60,760	..	2,167	14,294	4,423	3,273	119,615
Q3	27,565 R	7,753	..	..	13,139	..	..	27,677	..	..	23,505	60,888	..	2,176	..	4,413	3,285	120,038
<b>Civilian employment</b>																		
1984 Q4	23,951	6,527	3,252	..	11,114	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,956	..	1,976	10,566	4,274	3,145	105,938
1985 Q1	24,036	6,596	3,230	..	11,130	..	..	24,936	..	..	20,419	58,059	..	1,989	10,536	4,293	3,155	106,620
Q2	24,112	6,606	3,238	..	11,284	..	..	24,968	..	..	20,516	58,067	..	1,993	10,514	4,284	3,155	106,828
Q3	24,150	6,693	3,223	..	11,357	..	..	25,039	..	..	20,598	58,123	..	2,029	10,596	4,307	3,171	107,193
Q4	24,187	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,920	25,093	..	..	20,520	58,010	..	2,045	10,623	4,310	3,175	107,973
1986 Q1	24,194	6,849	3,253	..	11,610	..	..	25,170	..	..	20,645	58,451	..	2,066	10,650	4,270	3,185	108,752
Q2	24,207 R	6,917	3,272	..	11,638	..	..	25,234	..	..	20,594	58,403	..	2,083	10,767	4,276	3,204	109,249
Q3	24,278 R	6,935	3,305	..	11,607	..	..	25,310	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,093	10,883	4,264	3,217	109,980
Q4	24,377 R	6,958	3,285	..	11,682	..	20,931	25,354	..	..	20,659	58,669	..	2,102	10,959	4,268	3,230	110,420
1987 Q1	24,501 R	7,026	3,280	..	11,775	..	..	25,396	..	..	20,678	58,740	..	2,112	10,979	4,329	3,244	111,254
Q2	24,657 R	7,056	..	..	11,908	..	..	25,407	..	..	20,566	58,946	..	2,126	11,346	4,331	3,246	112,180
Q3	24,733 R	7,123	..	..	11,982	..	..	25,432	..	..	20,573	59,209	..	2,138	..	4,333	3,260	112,860
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1986 unless stated</b>																		
	Thousand																	
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>																		
Male	16,096	4,541	2,042	2,445	7,347	1,472	13,433	16,581	2,513	898	14,752	36,260	3,824	1,190	9,881	2,298	2,039	65,422
Female	11,345	2,995	1,343	1,668	5,523	1,250	10,045	10,904	1,379	384	8,473	23,950	2,020	938	4,392	2,087	1,206	52,413
All	27,442	7,536	3,385	4,113	12,870	2,722	23,478	27,485	3,892	1,282	23,225	60,202	5,844	2,128	14,273	4,386	3,244	117,834
<b>Civilian employment:</b>																		
Male	13,879	4,198	1,978	2,227	6,657	1,383	12,245	15,381	2,371	726	13,638	35,260	3,326	1,171	7,697	2,238	2,025	60,892
Female	10,333	2,748	1,301	1,380	4,977	1,139	8,720	9,876	1,217	331	6,977	23,270	1,757	914	3,262	2,031	1,193	48,706
All	24,212	6,946	3,279	3,607	11,634	2,522	20,965	25,257	3,588	1,056	20,614	58,530	5,083	2,086	10,959	4,269	3,219	109,597
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																		
	Per cent																	
<b>Male:</b>																		
Agriculture	3.5	7.3	7.6	3.7	6.9	..	..	4.6	24.3	..	10.6	7.3	..	9.0	16.7	5.6	7.6	4.4
Industry	41.0	35.1	48.7	39.0	34.1	..	..	50.3	32.9	..	38.1	38.7	..	37.7	38.8	44.2	47.1	36.6
Services	55.5	57.6	43.7	57.3	59.1	..	..	45.1	42.8	..	53.1	54.0	..	53.1	44.4	50.0	45.3	59.0
<b>Female:</b>																		
Agriculture	1.1	4.4	10.2	1.7	3.1	..	..	6.5	37.9	..	11.6	10.1	..	5.0	12.8	2.6	4.7	1.4
Industry	17.7	14.2	21.3	14.4	13.8	..	..	26.2	16.6	..	23.3	28.0	..	12.6	17.0	14.6	21.8	15.9
Services	81.2	81.4	68.6	83.8	83.1	..	..	67.3	45.5	..	65.2	61.9	..	82.3	70.2	82.8	73.6	82.7
<b>All:</b>																		
Agriculture	2.5	6.1	8.7	2.9	5.1	6.7	7.3	5.3	28.9	16.0	10.9	8.5	4.9	7.2	15.6	4.2	6.5	3.1
Industry	31.1	26.8	37.8	29.7	25.3	28.1	31.3	40.9	27.4	28.9	33.1	34.5	28.1	26.7	32.4	30.2	37.7	27.7
Services	66.4	67.1	53.6	67.5	69.6	65.2	61.3	53.8	43.8	55.3	56.0	57.1	67.0	66.1	52.1	65.6	55.8	69.2

Sources: OED "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.

See also footnotes to table 1.1.

- [2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.  
 [3] Annual figures relate to June.  
 [4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.

[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.

[6] Annual figures relate to 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.



# 1.11 EMPLOYMENT

## Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted R	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37	16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.93	8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776	12.4
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19	6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000	12.9
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39	6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645	14.4
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98	4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416	15.1
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72	5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4
1987	1,359	36.1	9.3	12.68	4	148	21	207	10.0	25	0.7	364	14.8
<b>Week ended</b>													
1985 Dec 14	1,407	36.1	9.3	13.07	3	123	18	144	8.1	21	0.5	267	12.8
1986 Jan 11	1,218	31.5	8.6	10.51	7	264	22	218	10.0	28	0.7	482	17.0
Feb 8	1,334	34.6	8.7	11.64	5	212	30	286	9.5	36	0.9	498	14.0
Mar 8	1,336	34.7	8.9	11.83	7	261	36	359	10.0	43	1.1	620	14.6
Apr 12	1,294	33.6	8.8	11.36	6	256	33	339	10.2	40	1.0	595	15.1
May 17	1,326	34.6	8.9	11.79	4	156	32	322	10.2	35	0.9	478	13.5
June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	12.7
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	14.3
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	13.3
Sept 13	1,280	33.8	9.2	11.81	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	13.8
Oct 14	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	14.9
Nov 15	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	13.5
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	14.0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30.6	8.6	9.75	11	423	28	281	9.9	39	1.0	704	18.1
Feb 14	1,305	35.1	9.3	11.97	4	172	34	341	10.0	38	1.0	514	13.4
Mar 14	1,354	36.3	9.2	12.44	3	109	35	339	9.8	37	1.0	448	12.0
Apr 11	1,329	35.8	9.2	12.25	4	103	29	273	9.5	33	0.9	435	13.3
May 16	1,353	36.4	9.3	12.65	3	129	23	229	10.1	26	0.7	358	13.9
June 13	1,396	37.2	9.3	12.97	3	129	14	132	9.4	17	0.5	262	15.2
July 11	1,334	35.3	9.4	12.54	4	172	16	153	9.9	20	0.5	325	16.4
Aug 15	1,268	33.5	9.4	11.88	3	116	15	124	8.4	18	0.5	240	13.6
Sept 12	1,377	36.0	9.5	13.09	2	89	12	104	8.7	14	0.4	193	13.6
Oct 10	1,468	38.4	9.7	14.10 R	3	117	15	140	9.5	18	0.5	264 R	14.5
Nov 14	1,516	39.6	9.5	14.24 R	3	105	15	245	15.9	18	0.5	395 R	19.5
Dec 12	1,476	38.6	9.7	14.32	3	106	14	118	8.5	17	0.4	224	13.5
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
<b>Week ended Dec 12, 1987</b>													
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>660.9</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Iron and steel (221)	23.2	40.0	10.2	237.0					9.0				9.0
Non-ferrous metals (224)	18.6	42.8	11.1	206.6			0.1	1.2	10.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	10.5
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>747.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Chemical industry (24)	64.8	33.2	10.5	680.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	1.7	6.0	0.3	0.2	4.0	11.5
Basic industrial chemicals (251)	27.2	32.2	10.5	284.2		1.9	0.1	0.6	11.7	0.1	0.1	2.5	25.3
<b>Metal goods nes</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1,181.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Foundries (311)	41.2	60.4	9.8	404.1	0.4	14.4	0.2	0.6	3.0	0.6	0.8	15.0	26.9
Hand tools, finished metal goods (316)	61.3	38.2	9.6	585.5		1.6	1.2	14.3	11.9	1.2	0.7	15.9	13.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2,449.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Metal-working machine tools, etc (322)	30.3	53.6	9.0	272.2				0.1				0.1	
Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328)	121.3	49.0	9.6	1,162.6	0.4	16.6	1.3	15.3	11.8	1.7	0.7	31.9	18.8
<b>Electrical and electronic engineering</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1,132.2</b>		<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Basic electrical equipment (342)	26.5	41.9	9.0	239.2			0.1	1.0	11.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	11.3
Industrial equipment, batteries, etc (343)	20.1	38.8	9.4	188.6									
Telecommunication equipment (344)	28.4	30.0	8.8	250.5			0.1	0.8	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	8.7
<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>650.4</b>		<b>0.4</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>			<b>0.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Motor vehicles and engines (351)	24.8	32.0	9.2	226.9									
Vehicle parts (353)	50.0	39.0	8.5	423.5		0.4		0.2	8.0			0.6	18.7
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>669.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>
Shipbuilding and repairing (361)	27.7	54.0	10.7	297.5	0.5	19.1	0.1	2.0	37.7	0.5	1.0	21.1	39.8
Aerospace equipment (364)	38.0	41.8	8.4	321.0				0.2	6.1			0.2	6.1
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>182.9</b>			<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Food, drink and tobacco (411-429)</b>	<b>174.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1,810.4</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Textile industry (411-429)	72.9	32.8	9.4	686.5	0.7	28.4	2.4	14.6	6.2	3.1	1.4	43.0	14.0
Footwear and clothing (453)	40.0	15.6	6.2	246.2	0.5	19.1	4.1	31.8	7.9	4.5	1.8	51.0	11.2
Clothing (453)	17.5	12.5	5.9	103.0	0.3	9.7	0.5	5.1	10.2	0.7	0.5	14.9	21.3
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>843.6</b>			<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1,083.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Paper and paper products (471, 472)	40.2	38.1	10.2	411.0		2.1	0.1	1.2	12.0	0.2	0.2	3.3	16.5
Printing and publishing (475)	74.5	33.9	9.0	672.3		2.2		0.4				2.5	
Rubber and plastics	70.7	44.8	9.8	689.9		1.5	0.1	0.5	8.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	20.3
Other manufacturing	16.8	25.8	8.0	134.6		0.8	0.1	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	10.5
<b>All manufacturing</b>	<b>1,475.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>14,316.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>223.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49			43-45	41, 42	21-49			43-45	41, 42
1981	89.0	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.3	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.6	85.0	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.5
1983	82.6	82.5	77.3	85.1	87.4	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.6	100.2
1984	83.4	84.3	73.6	87.0	84.3	102.7	103.5	104.5	105.8	100.3
1985	82.8	82.9	74.6	86.4	83.3	103.2	104.9	105.5	105.6	100.5
1986	80.1 R	78.6 R	68.5 R	85.1 R	82.7 R	102.9	103.8	103.9	104.5	100.0
1987	79.9	77.7	66.8	83.8	81.4	103.4	104.4	104.5	105.2	100.0
<b>Week ended</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>				
1985 Dec 14	82.4	82.4	74.3	87.0	84.2	103.6	105.5	105.6	105.8 R	100.8
1986 Jan 11	82.1					103.5				
Feb 8	81.4	80.0	72.0	86.5	84.6	103.2	104.3	104.8	105.0	100.4
Mar 8	81.1					103.1				
Apr 12	80.8					102.9				
May 17	80.3					102.8				
June 14	79.7	78.3	69.1	85.6	83.4	102.6	103.6	103.4	104.4	99.8
July 12	79.6					102.9				
Aug 16	79.4					102.9				
Sept 13	79.2	78.1	66.7	84.1	81.3	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.2 R	99.9
Oct 11	78.9					102.6				
Nov 15	79.1					102.9				
Dec 13	79.1	77.9	66.2	84.1	81.5	102.9	103.9	103.8	104.4 R	99.9 R
1987 Jan 10	78.5					102.7				
Feb 14	79.0					103.1				
Mar 14	79.2	77.1	66.5	83.8	82.1	103.3	104.1	104.6	104.9	99.7
Apr 11	79.2					103.3				
May 16	79.4					103.2				
June 13	79.7	77.4	66.6	84.3	81.3	103.5	104.2	104.5	105.1	99.8
July 11	79.5					103.3				
Aug 15	79.7					103.5				
Sept 12	79.8	77.7	66.9	83.8	81.					



# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
					Number	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†				Change since previous month
1984 } Annual averages	3,159.8	11.7	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.7	11.1	..	..	..	..	
1985 } Annual averages	3,271.2	11.8	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.5	11.3	..	..	..	..	
1986 } Annual averages	3,289.1	11.8	104.0	..	3,185.1	3,180.4	11.5	..	..	..	..	
1987 } Annual averages	2,953.4	10.6	73.4	..	2,880.0	2,880.0	10.3	..	..	..	..	
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,154.0	11.4	10.4	9.1	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	3,164.8 3,204.7	11.4 11.5	10.8 39.9	12.6 20.4	308 285	2,967 2,973	66 66
Apr 10	3,325.1	12.0	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,194.9	11.5	-9.8	13.6	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270.9	11.8	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,200.1	11.5	5.2	11.8	283	2,921	67
June 12	3,229.4	11.6	107.3	100.8	3,122.1	3,208.8	11.6	8.7	1.4	289	2,874	67
July 10	3,279.6	11.8	101.6	125.1	3,178.0	3,210.3	11.6	1.5	5.1	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280.1	11.8	92.3	113.8	3,187.8	3,206.3	11.5	-4.0	2.1	318	2,896	67
Sept 11	3,332.9	12.0	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,185.7	11.5	-20.6	-7.7	423	2,842	68
Oct 9	3,237.2	11.7	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,163.5	11.4	-22.2	-15.6	353	2,817	67
Nov 13	3,216.8	11.6	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,150.7	11.3	-12.8	-18.5	323	2,827	67
Dec 11	3,229.2	11.6	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,120.7	11.2	-30.0	-21.7	290	2,870	69
1987 Jan 8	3,297.2	11.8	89.2	..	3,208.0	3,112.2	11.2	-8.5	-17.1	297	2,930	71
Feb 12	3,225.8	11.6	79.9	..	3,145.9	3,066.5	11.0	-45.7	-28.1	291	2,867	68
Mar 12	3,143.4	11.3	72.3	..	3,071.1	3,037.3	10.9	-29.2	-27.8	261	2,815	67
Apr 9	3,107.1	11.1	66.6	..	3,040.6	3,021.4	10.8	-15.9	-30.3	284	2,758	65
May 14	2,985.5	10.7	74.9	..	2,911.5	2,950.9	10.6	-70.5	-38.5	246	2,577	63
June 11	2,905.3	10.4	69.4	103.6	2,835.9	2,922.2	10.5	-28.7	-38.4	243	2,501	62
July 9	2,906.5	10.4	63.9	128.9	2,842.5	2,873.1	10.3	-49.1	-49.4	287	2,522	60
Aug 13	2,865.8	10.3	56.1	115.7	2,809.7	2,825.5	10.1	-47.6	-41.8	287	2,522	57
Sept 10	2,870.2	10.3	92.4	..	2,777.8	2,772.2	9.9	-53.3	-50.0	358	2,457	55
Oct 8	2,751.4	9.9	83.2	..	2,668.2	2,713.6	9.7	-58.6	-53.2	311	2,386	54
Nov 12	2,685.6	9.6	69.4	..	2,616.2	2,650.8	9.5	-62.8	-58.2	282	2,353	51
Dec 10	2,695.8	9.7	63.7	..	2,632.1	2,613.9	9.4	-36.9	-52.8	264	2,382	50
1988 Jan 14**	2,722.2	9.8	62.8	..	2,659.4	2,563.1	9.2	-50.8	-50.2	270	2,402	51

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
					Number	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†				Change since previous month
1984 } Annual averages	3,038.4	11.5	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,886.1	10.9	..	..	..	..	
1985 } Annual averages	3,149.4	11.7	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,998.2	11.1	..	..	..	..	
1986 } Annual averages	3,161.3	11.7	101.6	..	3,059.6	3,055.1	11.3	..	..	..	..	
1987 } Annual averages	2,826.9	10.4	71.4	..	2,755.5	2,755.6	10.1	..	..	..	..	
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	12.1	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,034.0	11.2	19.6	8.1	308	2,907	65
Feb 6* Mar 6	3,211.9 3,199.4	11.9 11.8	90.3 83.1	..	3,121.6 3,116.3	3,043.2 3,081.9	11.2 11.4	9.2 38.7	11.3 19.2	298 277	2,852 2,858	65 65
Apr 10	3,198.9	11.8	109.8	..	3,089.1	3,071.0	11.3	-10.9	12.3	319	2,814	65
May 8	3,146.2	11.6	108.6	..	3,037.5	3,075.5	11.4	4.5	10.8	275	2,806	65
June 12	3,103.5	11.5	105.3	97.8	2,998.2	3,083.1	11.4	7.6	0.4	279	2,759	65
July 10	3,150.2	11.6	99.8	121.8	3,050.4	3,083.8	11.4	0.7	4.3	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150.1	11.6	90.7	110.5	3,059.4	3,078.9	11.4	-4.9	1.1	309	2,776	65
Sept 11	3,197.9	11.8	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,057.9	11.3	-21.0	-8.4	407	2,724	66
Oct 9	3,106.5	11.5	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,035.4	11.2	-22.5	-16.1	342	2,699	66
Nov 13	3,088.4	11.4	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,023.1	11.2	-12.3	-18.6	314	2,709	65
Dec 11	3,100.4	11.4	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,993.3	11.1	-29.8	-21.5	282	2,751	67
1987 Jan 8	3,166.0	11.6	87.0	..	3,079.0	2,984.9	11.0	-8.4	-16.8	288	2,809	69
Feb 12	3,096.6	11.4	78.0	..	3,018.5	2,940.4	10.8	-44.5	-27.6	283	2,748	66
Mar 12	3,016.5	11.1	70.6	..	2,945.9	2,911.9	10.7	-28.5	-27.1	253	2,698	65
Apr 9	2,979.9	11.0	65.0	..	2,914.9	2,895.4	10.6	-16.5	-29.8	275	2,641	64
May 14	2,860.3	10.5	72.8	..	2,787.5	2,824.8	10.4	-70.6	-38.5	237	2,561	62
June 11	2,779.8	10.2	67.5	100.5	2,712.3	2,796.7	10.3	-28.1	-38.4	234	2,486	60
July 9	2,778.5	10.2	62.2	125.8	2,716.3	2,747.9	10.1	-48.8	-49.2	325	2,395	58
Aug 13	2,738.5	10.1	54.6	112.1	2,683.9	2,700.9	9.9	-47.0	-41.3	278	2,405	55
Sept 10	2,740.2	10.1	89.2	..	2,651.1	2,648.5	9.7	-52.4	-49.4	344	2,343	54
Oct 8	2,626.7	9.7	80.5	..	2,546.2	2,590.9	9.5	-57.6	-52.3	301	2,274	52
Nov 12	2,564.6	9.4	67.2	..	2,497.4	2,530.1	9.3	-60.8	-56.9	274	2,242	49
Dec 10	2,575.2	9.5	61.8	..	2,513.4	2,494.2	9.2	-35.9	-51.4	256	2,270	49
1988 Jan 14**	2,600.4	9.6	61.1	..	2,539.3	2,444.8	9.0	-49.4	-48.7	261	2,289	49

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK Summary THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
					Number	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†				Change since previous month
1984 } Annual averages	2,197.4	13.5	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,102.1	13.0	..	..	..	..	
1985 } Annual averages	2,251.7	13.7	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,159.0	13.1	..	..	..	..	
1986 } Annual averages	2,252.5	13.7	59.7	..	2,192.8	2,190.1	13.3	..	..	..	..	
1987 } Annual averages	2,045.8	12.5	41.9	..	2,003.9	2,003.9	12.3	..	..	..	..	
1986 Jan 9	2,345.6	14.3	58.7	..	2,287.0	2,180.6	13.3	10.6	9.3	439	2,062.1	9.3
Feb 6* Mar 6	2,300.4 2,298.9	14.0 14.0	53.5 49.1	..	2,246.9 2,249.8	2,181.3 2,215.4	13.3 13.5	10,036.2 1,024.9	9.1 9.0	38.8 35.7	997.4 989.3	8.7 8.7
Apr 10	2,290.0	14.0	64.8	..	2,225.2	2,201.4	13.4	1,035.0	9.1	47.6	987.4	9.3
May 8	2,251.4	13.7	63.6	..	2,187.9	2,203.0	13.4	1,019.4	9.0	47.3	972.2	8.8
June 12	2,217.5	13.5	61.3	..	2,156.1	2,206.4	13.5	1,011.9	8.9	46.0	965.9	8.8
July 10	2,231.5	13.6	57.8	..	2,173.7	2,204.6	13.4	1,048.1	9.2	43.8	1,004.3	8.9
Aug 14	2,222.0	13.5	53.3	..	2,168.7	2,201.4	13.4	1,058.1	9.3	39.1	1,019.1	8.8
Sept 11	2,251.3	13.7	80.7	..	2,170.6	2,188.8	13.3	1,081.6	9.5	60.0	1,021.6	8.8
Oct 9	2,199.8	13.4	66.9	..	2,132.9	2,174.9	13.3	1,037.4	9.1	50.6	986.8	8.7
Nov 13	2,200.2	13.4	55.9	..	2,144.3	2,170.9	13.2	1,016.6	8.9	42.3	974.3	8.6
Dec 11	2,221.5	13.5	50.6	..	2,170.9	2,153.0	13.1	1,007.6	8.9	38.3	969.3	8.5
1987 Jan 8	2,272.4	13.9	50.8	..	2,221.6	2,147.4	13.1	1,024.8	8.9	38.3	986.5	8.4
Feb 12	2,233.9	13.7	45.5	..	2,188.4	2,122.5	13.0	991.9	8.6	34.4	957.5	8.2
Mar 12	2,181.0	13.3	41.1	..	2,140.0	2,105.5	12.9	962.3	8.3	31.2	931.1	8.1
Apr 9	2,158.2	13.2	37.9	..	2,120.3	2,095.3	12.8	948.9	8.2	28.7	920.2	8.0
May 14	2,060.4	12.7	42.9	..	2,037.5	2,051.9	12.5	906.1	7.9	32.0	874.0	7.8
June 11	2,023.0	12.4	39.8	..	1,983.2	2,033.2	12.4	882.4	7.7	29.6	852.7	7.7



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Seasonally adjusted			
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>															
1984	747.5	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.3	711.8	8.0				489.8	222.1
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.9	765.4	748.8	8.3				507.3	241.6
1986	784.7	524.7	260.0	14.6	8.6	9.9	6.8	770.1	768.4	8.4				515.6	252.8
1987	680.5	460.8	219.7	9.6	7.4	8.6	5.6	671.0	670.9	7.3				455.6	215.3
1987 Jan 8	774.1	520.0	254.1	12.3	8.4	9.7	6.5	761.7	744.0	8.0	-2.5	-6.0		498.7	245.3
Feb 12	756.0	511.3	244.7	10.9	8.2	9.5	6.3	745.1	727.6	7.9	-16.4	-9.3		490.2	237.4
Mar 12	733.6	497.1	236.5	9.7	7.9	9.3	6.1	723.9	716.1	7.7	-11.5	-10.1		482.8	233.3
Apr 9	721.5	489.1	232.4	8.8	7.8	9.1	6.0	712.6	708.6	7.7	-7.5	-11.8		478.2	230.4
May 14	690.9	469.3	221.6	9.5	7.5	8.8	5.7	681.4	692.8	7.5	-15.8	-11.6		468.7	224.1
June 11	669.4	455.4	214.0	8.9	7.2	8.5	5.5	660.5	681.3	7.4	-11.5	-11.6		462.1	219.2
July 9	670.8	454.0	216.9	8.5	7.3	8.5	5.6	662.4	668.0	7.2	-13.3	-13.5		454.9	213.1
Aug 13	665.6	447.6	218.1	7.6	7.2	8.4	5.6	658.0	654.3	7.1	-13.7	-12.8		447.1	207.2
Sept 10	653.3	440.7	212.6	10.4	7.1	8.2	5.5	642.9	639.8	6.9	-14.5	-13.8		438.6	201.2
Oct 8	624.5	423.4	201.1	10.6	6.8	7.9	5.2	614.0	623.4	6.7	-16.4	-14.9		427.9	195.5
Nov 12	603.1	410.3	192.8	9.1	6.5	7.7	5.0	594.0	603.9	6.5	-19.5	-16.8		414.1	189.8
Dec 10	603.5	411.8	191.7	8.5	6.5	7.7	4.9	595.0	590.8	6.4	-13.1	-16.3		403.7	187.1
1988 Jan 14**	597.6	407.7	189.9	7.6	6.5	7.6	4.9	590.0	572.5	6.2	-18.3	-16.9		389.4	183.1
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>															
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.0	10.5	6.9	370.4	362.1	8.6				254.2	107.9
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.9	7.3	393.8	385.0	9.0				267.9	117.2
1986	407.1	280.9	126.1	7.4	9.5	11.1	7.3	399.7	398.8	9.3				276.3	122.6
1987	363.8	254.4	109.4	5.2	8.5	10.0	6.3	358.6	358.6	8.4				251.6	107.0
1987 Jan 8	398.8	276.2	122.6	6.6	9.3	10.9	7.0	392.3	390.2	9.1	-0.3	-2.4		270.4	119.8
Feb 12	390.7	272.1	118.6	5.9	9.1	10.7	6.8	384.8	381.6	8.9	-8.6	-4.3		265.6	116.0
Mar 12	383.1	267.8	115.3	5.3	8.9	10.6	6.6	377.7	377.5	8.8	-4.1	-4.3		263.2	114.3
Apr 9	379.3	265.2	114.1	5.0	8.9	10.4	6.5	374.3	373.5	8.7	-4.0	-5.6		260.5	113.0
May 14	368.9	258.6	110.3	5.1	8.6	10.2	6.3	363.8	368.5	8.6	-4.4	-4.4		257.6	110.9
June 11	361.4	254.0	107.4	4.9	8.4	10.0	6.2	356.4	362.9	8.5	-5.6	-4.9		254.2	108.7
July 9	362.9	253.8	109.1	4.8	8.5	10.0	6.3	358.1	357.3	8.3	-5.6	-5.4		251.3	106.0
Aug 13	361.2	251.5	109.7	4.4	8.4	9.9	6.3	356.8	351.0	8.2	-6.3	-5.8		247.8	103.2
Sept 10	355.5	248.1	107.4	5.4	8.3	9.8	6.2	350.1	344.7	8.0	-6.3	-6.1		244.0	100.7
Oct 8	341.3	239.4	101.9	5.6	8.0	9.4	5.8	335.7	338.4	7.9	-6.3	-6.3		239.5	98.9
Nov 12	330.7	232.6	98.2	5.1	7.7	9.2	5.6	325.6	331.0	7.7	-7.4	-6.7		234.1	96.9
Dec 10	332.2	233.9	98.3	4.9	7.8	9.2	5.6	327.3	326.2	7.6	-4.8	-6.2		230.4	95.8
1988 Jan 14**	325.3	229.1	96.2	4.4	7.6	9.0	5.5	320.9	318.7	7.4	-7.5	-6.6		224.5	94.2
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>															
1984	77.4	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.6	9.5	7.3	75.2	73.9	8.2				50.1	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.8	9.3	7.7	79.3	77.9	8.3				51.3	26.6
1986	83.4	53.9	29.5	1.9	8.7	9.2	7.9	81.5	81.4	8.5				52.8	28.6
1987	72.5	47.4	25.1	1.2	7.2	7.8	6.2	71.3	71.4	8.5				46.8	24.5
1987 Jan 8	85.1	55.6	29.5	1.5	8.5	9.2	7.3	83.6	79.6	7.9	0.1	-0.4		51.9	27.7
Feb 12	83.6	55.2	28.4	1.2	8.3	9.1	7.1	82.4	78.0	7.8	-1.6	-0.9		51.1	26.9
Mar 12	81.1	53.6	27.5	1.1	8.1	8.8	6.8	80.0	77.0	7.7	-1.0	-0.8		50.5	26.5
Apr 9	78.9	52.0	26.9	1.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	77.9	76.0	7.6	-1.0	-1.2		49.8	26.2
May 14	75.1	49.5	25.6	1.2	7.5	8.2	6.4	73.9	74.0	7.4	-2.0	-1.3		48.7	25.3
June 11	71.3	46.9	24.4	1.1	7.1	7.7	6.1	70.2	72.9	7.2	-1.1	-1.4		48.0	24.9
July 9	70.0	45.6	24.4	1.0	7.0	7.5	6.1	69.0	71.3	7.1	-1.6	-1.6		46.9	24.4
Aug 13	68.3	44.2	24.1	0.9	6.8	7.3	6.0	67.4	69.8	6.9	-1.8	-1.5		46.0	23.8
Sept 10	67.2	43.4	23.8	1.4	6.7	7.2	5.9	65.8	68.1	6.8	-1.8	-1.7		44.9	23.2
Oct 8	64.2	41.5	22.7	1.4	6.4	6.8	5.6	62.8	65.7	6.5	-2.4	-2.0		43.2	22.5
Nov 12	62.3	40.3	22.0	1.1	6.2	6.7	5.5	61.2	62.7	6.2	-3.0	-2.4		41.0	21.7
Dec 10	63.1	41.1	22.0	1.0	6.3	6.8	5.5	62.1	61.3	6.1	-1.4	-2.3		39.9	21.4
1988 Jan 14**	64.6	41.8	22.8	0.9	6.4	6.9	5.7	63.7	59.4	5.9	-1.9	-2.1		38.2	21.2
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>															
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.8	10.8	8.3	188.7	184.6	9.3				121.9	62.7
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.1	11.0	8.7	200.4	196.1	9.7				127.6	68.4
1986	205.7	131.6	74.2	4.2	10.1	10.9	8.8	201.6	201.1	9.8				129.0	72.1
1987	178.9	115.0	63.9	2.7	8.7	9.6	7.4	176.3	176.3	8.5				113.5	62.7
1987 Jan 8	209.1	134.1	75.0	3.4	10.1	11.1	8.7	205.6	194.3	9.4	-1.0	-1.8		124.6	69.7
Feb 12	204.0	131.3	72.7	3.1	9.9	10.9	8.4	201.0	191.1	9.3	-3.2	-2.3		122.9	68.2
Mar 12	196.5	126.4	70.1	2.7	9.5	10.5	8.1	193.8	188.1	9.1	-3.0	-2.4		120.8	67.3
Apr 9	191.0	123.1	67.9	2.4	9.3	10.2	7.9	188.5	186.9	9.1	-1.2	-2.5		119.7	67.2
May 14	178.6	115.6	63.0	2.7	8.7	9.6	7.3	175.9	180.8	8.8	-5.9	-3.4		116.2	64.6
June 11	169.7	109.7	60.0	2.5	8.2	9.1	7.0	167.2	179.2	8.7	-1.6	-2.9		115.2	64.0
July 9	170.0	109.2	60.5	2.2	8.2	9.1	7.0	167.5	175.9	8.5	-3.3	-3.6		113.5	62.4
Aug 13	168.9	107.6	61.3	1.9	8.2	8.9	7.1	167.0	172.7	8.4	-3.2	-2.7		111.3	61.4
Sept 10	168.2	107.4	60.8	3.1	8.2	8.9	7.1	165.2	167.7	8.1	-5.0	-3.8		108.6	59.1
Oct 8	163.3	104.6	58.7	3.0	7.9	8.7	6.8	160.3	162.9	7.9	-4.8	-4.3		105.7	57.2
Nov 12	162.8	104.2	58.6	2.5	7.9	8.7	6.8	160.3	158.8	7.7	-4.1	-4.6		102.8	56.0
Dec 10	165.2	106.4	58.8	2.3	8.0	8.8	6.8	162.8	156.7	7.6	-2.1	-3.7		101.2	55.5
1988 Jan 14**	167.6	107.7	59.9	2.2	8.1	8.9	7.0	165.5	154.1	7.5	-2.6	-2.9		98.9	55.2

See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Seasonally adjusted			
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>															
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	13.7	15.7	10.6	332.6	329.3	13.1				233.9	95.3
1985	349.7	243.1	106.6	12.1	13.7	15.6	10.7	337.6	334.1	13.1				234.5	99.6
1986	346.7	238.6	108.0	11.7	13.5	15.3	10.6	334.9	334.6	13.0				232.1	102.5
1987	305.9	211.1	94.8	7.7	11.8	13.5	9.2	297.6	297.6	11.5				206.7	90.9
1987 Jan 8	341.6	235.9	105												



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Number
<b>NORTH</b>														
1984	230.4	165.8	64.6	9.8	16.6	19.6	11.8	220.7	218.8	15.7			159.0	59.8
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	16.6	19.7	12.1	227.2	225.2	15.8			161.9	63.3
1986	234.9	167.3	67.6	9.4	16.3	19.5	11.6	225.6	225.4	15.7			161.8	63.6
1987	213.1	155.1	58.0	6.1	14.9	18.3	10.1	207.0	207.0	14.5			151.4	55.6
1987 Jan 8	233.3	168.8	64.5	6.7	16.4	19.9	11.2	226.5	218.9	15.4	-1.0	-0.8	158.9	60.0
Feb 12	228.1	165.4	62.7	6.1	16.0	19.5	10.9	222.1	217.7	15.3	-1.2	-1.3	158.1	59.6
Mar 12	222.9	162.5	60.4	5.4	15.6	19.2	10.5	217.5	216.2	15.2	-1.5	-1.2	157.7	58.5
Apr 9	222.7	163.0	59.7	5.0	15.6	19.2	10.3	217.7	216.1	15.2	-0.1	-0.9	157.9	58.2
May 14	216.6	159.3	57.3	6.3	15.2	18.8	9.9	210.3	211.9	14.9	-4.2	-1.9	155.7	56.2
June 11	210.8	154.6	56.2	5.7	14.8	18.2	9.7	205.2	210.1	14.7	-1.8	-2.0	154.2	55.9
July 9	208.8	151.9	56.8	5.2	14.6	17.9	9.8	203.6	206.3	14.5	-3.8	-3.3	151.3	55.0
Aug 13	204.9	148.0	56.9	4.6	14.4	17.4	9.8	200.2	203.3	14.3	-3.0	-2.9	148.6	54.7
Sept 10	211.2	151.7	59.5	9.4	14.8	17.9	10.3	201.8	200.9	14.1	-2.4	-3.1	147.3	53.6
Oct 8	201.8	146.4	55.4	7.4	14.2	17.3	9.6	194.4	197.5	13.9	-3.4	-2.9	144.8	52.7
Nov 12	198.1	144.4	53.7	6.1	13.9	17.0	9.3	192.0	193.5	13.6	-4.0	-3.3	142.0	51.5
Dec 10	198.0	144.7	53.3	5.4	13.9	17.0	9.2	192.6	191.4	13.4	-2.1	-3.2	140.3	51.1
1988 Jan 14**	200.9	146.4	54.5	4.9	14.1	17.3	9.4	196.0	188.3	13.2	-3.1	-3.1	137.5	50.8
<b>WALES</b>														
1984	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	14.4	16.6	10.8	166.6	164.7	13.6			118.2	46.6
1985	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	14.9	17.2	11.4	173.8	171.9	14.2			122.6	49.3
1986	179.0	126.1	52.9	6.2	14.9	17.0	11.4	172.9	172.7	14.4			122.4	50.3
1987	157.0	111.8	45.2	4.2	13.3	15.8	9.6	152.8	152.7	13.0			109.2	43.5
1987 Jan 8	176.9	124.8	52.1	5.0	15.0	17.7	11.0	171.9	164.6	14.0	-1.4	-1.5	116.5	48.1
Feb 12	171.4	121.9	49.4	4.3	14.6	17.3	10.5	167.1	161.5	13.7	-3.1	-2.2	114.8	46.7
Mar 12	166.0	118.2	47.8	3.8	14.1	16.8	10.1	162.2	159.3	13.5	-2.2	-2.2	113.2	46.1
Apr 9	163.4	116.7	46.7	3.4	13.9	16.5	9.9	160.0	158.6	13.5	-0.7	-2.0	113.1	45.5
May 14	157.8	112.7	45.1	4.6	13.4	16.0	9.6	153.1	155.4	13.2	-3.2	-2.0	110.8	44.6
June 11	151.5	108.3	43.1	4.1	12.9	15.4	9.1	147.4	154.1	13.1	-1.3	-1.7	109.9	44.2
July 9	152.1	108.1	44.0	3.6	12.9	15.3	9.3	148.5	152.3	12.9	-1.8	-1.8	108.9	43.4
Aug 13	150.5	106.6	43.9	3.2	12.8	15.1	9.3	147.3	150.8	12.8	-2.3	-2.1	108.2	42.6
Sept 10	155.0	109.4	45.6	6.3	13.2	15.5	9.7	148.7	148.5	12.6	-3.2	-1.8	107.0	41.5
Oct 8	148.1	105.4	42.6	5.1	12.6	14.9	9.0	142.9	145.2	12.3	-3.3	-2.9	104.7	40.5
Nov 12	145.5	104.2	41.3	4.0	12.4	14.8	8.8	141.5	142.4	12.1	-2.8	-3.1	102.7	39.7
Dec 10	146.1	104.7	41.4	3.6	12.4	14.8	8.8	142.5	140.2	11.9	-2.2	-2.8	100.9	39.3
1988 Jan 14**	148.5	106.1	42.3	3.5	12.6	15.0	9.0	145.0	137.7	11.7	-2.5	-2.5	98.8	38.9
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1984	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	14.0	16.3	10.6	323.2	319.0	13.0			221.9	97.1
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	14.2	16.7	10.7	335.7	331.2	13.4			230.4	100.8
1986	359.8	248.1	111.8	17.9	14.6	17.0	11.0	341.9	341.5	13.8			237.1	104.4
1987	345.8	241.9	103.8	15.2	14.1	17.0	10.1	330.6	330.6	13.5			233.0	97.6
1987 Jan 8	380.4	265.0	115.4	20.1	15.5	18.6	11.3	360.3	348.6	14.1	1.7	1.0	244.4	104.6
Feb 12	372.5	260.3	112.2	18.8	15.2	18.3	11.0	353.8	345.9	14.0	-2.7	-0.2	243.0	102.9
Mar 12	363.8	254.8	109.0	17.2	14.9	17.9	10.6	346.6	343.3	13.9	-2.6	-1.2	241.7	101.6
Apr 9	363.5	254.5	108.9	16.1	14.8	17.9	10.6	347.4	345.9	14.0	2.6	-2.6	243.1	102.8
May 14	346.1	244.3	101.8	14.4	14.1	17.2	9.9	331.8	336.8	13.6	-9.1	-4.8	237.8	99.0
June 11	340.3	239.6	100.7	13.4	13.9	16.8	9.8	326.9	333.9	13.5	-2.8	-4.8	235.5	98.4
July 9	342.8	237.7	105.1	12.7	14.0	16.7	10.3	330.1	330.7	13.4	-2.8	-4.9	232.9	97.8
Aug 13	336.1	232.7	103.4	11.2	13.7	16.3	10.1	324.8	326.2	13.2	-4.5	-3.4	229.4	96.8
Sept 10	332.7	232.1	100.6	17.3	13.6	16.3	9.8	315.4	320.3	12.9	-5.9	-4.4	226.4	93.9
Oct 8	325.5	228.2	97.2	15.5	13.3	16.0	9.5	310.0	315.5	12.7	-4.8	-5.1	223.2	92.3
Nov 12	321.5	225.8	95.7	13.1	13.1	15.9	9.3	308.4	311.3	12.6	-4.2	-5.0	220.2	91.1
Dec 10	324.0	228.2	95.8	12.3	13.2	16.0	9.3	311.7	308.7	12.6	-2.6	-3.9	218.2	90.5
1988 Jan 14**	333.7	234.3	99.4	15.7	13.6	16.5	9.7	318.0	306.2	12.5	-2.5	-3.1	215.9	90.3
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	17.7	21.0	12.5	118.1	112.6	16.4			82.3	30.3
1985	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	17.6	21.0	12.4	119.4	115.2	16.7			84.0	31.2
1986	127.8	92.9	34.9	2.4	18.6	22.4	12.9	125.4	125.3	18.3			91.4	33.9
1987	126.5	92.0	34.5	2.1	18.4	22.2	12.7	124.4	124.4	18.3			90.7	33.7
1987 Jan 8	131.2	95.9	35.3	2.2	19.3	23.3	13.1	129.0	127.3	18.7	-0.1	-0.3	92.8	34.5
Feb 12	129.2	94.7	34.5	1.9	19.0	23.0	12.8	127.3	126.1	18.5	-0.8	-0.4	91.8	34.3
Mar 12	126.8	92.9	34.0	1.7	18.6	22.6	12.6	125.2	125.4	18.4	-0.7	-0.5	90.9	34.5
Apr 9	127.2	93.1	34.1	1.5	18.7	22.6	12.6	125.7	126.0	18.5	0.6	-0.3	91.6	34.4
May 14	126.1	92.3	33.8	2.1	18.5	22.4	12.5	124.0	126.1	18.5	0.1	—	91.8	34.3
June 11	125.6	91.5	34.1	1.9	18.4	22.2	12.6	123.7	125.5	18.4	-0.6	—	91.4	34.1
July 9	127.9	92.0	35.9	1.7	18.8	22.4	13.3	126.2	125.2	18.4	-0.3	-0.3	91.2	34.0
Aug 13	127.3	91.3	36.0	1.6	18.7	22.2	13.4	125.7	124.6	18.3	-0.6	-0.5	90.7	33.9
Sept 10	130.0	92.9	37.0	3.3	19.1	22.6	13.7	126.7	123.7	18.2	-0.9	-0.6	90.2	33.5
Oct 8	124.7	90.2	34.5	2.8	18.3	21.9	12.8	121.9	122.7	18.0	-1.0	-0.8	89.7	33.0
Nov 12	121.0	88.6	32.4	2.2	17.8	21.5	12.0	118.8	120.7	17.7	-2.0	-1.3	88.6	32.1
Dec 10	120.6	88.8	31.8	1.9	17.7	21.6	11.8	118.7	119.7	17.6	-1.0	-1.3	87.7	32.0
1988 Jan 14**	121.8	89.4	32.3	1.7	17.9	21.7	12.0	120.0	118.3	17.4	-1.4	-1.5	86.6	31.7

See footnotes to table 2.1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate	†per cent employees and unemployed		Male	Female	All	Rate	†per cent employees and unemployed
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS‡</b>											
<b>South West</b>											
Development Areas	8,488	4,504	12,992	20.8		Carlisle	3,159	1,858	5,017	8.9	
Intermediate Areas	15,236	8,467	23,703	13.0		Castleford and Pontefract	5,861	2,210	8,071	15.0	
Unassisted	83,964	46,961	130,925	8.6		Chard	345	241	586	6.7	
All	107,688	59,932	167,620	9.5		Chelmsford and Braintree	3,348	2,177	5,525	5.5	
						Cheltenham	2,936	1,552	4,488	6.2	
<b>West Midlands</b>											
Development Areas	153,437	66,026	219,463	13.1		Chesterfield	7,352	2,892	10,244	13.2	
Intermediate Areas	36,380	20,191	56,571	8.4		Chichester	1,994	1,093	3,087	5.3	
Unassisted	189,817	86,217	276,034	11.7		Chippenham	1,187	799	1,986	6.9	
All						Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,846	1,165	3,011	12.6	
						Cirencester	424	290	714	5.7	
<b>East</b>											



# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	1,747	894	2,641	11.0	Wolverhampton	15,115	5,944	21,059	14.9
Newbury	843	506	1,349	3.8	Woodbridge and Leiston	682	425	1,107	6.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	40,728	14,888	55,616	14.7	Worcester	3,307	1,741	5,048	8.1
Newmarket	865	657	1,522	5.9	Workington	2,450	1,321	3,771	13.7
Newquay	1,403	972	2,375	26.7	Worksop	2,690	1,014	3,704	14.7
Newton Abbot	1,615	965	2,580	11.3	Worthing	2,608	1,454	4,062	5.5
Northallerton	596	342	938	5.9	Yeovil	1,765	1,178	2,943	7.1
Northampton	4,717	2,492	7,209	6.6	York	4,859	2,737	7,596	9.0
Northwich	3,278	1,691	4,969	10.8					
Norwich	7,569	3,767	11,336	8.0					
Nottingham	27,009	10,632	37,641	11.2	<b>Wales</b>				
Okehampton	276	183	459	9.8	Aberdare	2,664	907	3,571	21.2
Oldham	6,620	3,284	9,904	13.1	Aberystwyth	827	417	1,304	11.2
Osprey	879	496	1,375	9.8	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,099	1,237	4,336	16.7
Oxford	5,347	2,692	8,039	4.5	Bienau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,162	1,392	5,554	16.6
Pendle	2,195	1,218	3,413	11.4	Brecon	414	232	646	9.0
Penrith	583	466	1,049	7.4	Bridgend	5,156	2,089	7,245	14.3
Penzance and St. Ives	2,332	1,157	3,489	20.4	Cardiff	17,713	6,131	23,844	12.2
Peterborough	6,143	3,006	9,149	9.3	Cardigan	1,085	497	1,582	24.3
Pickering and Helmsley	242	172	414	6.7	Cardmarthen	1,145	535	1,680	9.4
Plymouth	10,833	5,722	16,555	12.6	Conwy and Colwyn	2,997	1,521	4,518	15.2
Poole	2,846	1,511	4,357	7.3	Denbigh	734	421	1,155	11.1
Portsmouth	10,546	4,680	15,226	9.8	Dolgellau and Barmouth	424	207	631	13.6
Preston	9,840	4,809	14,649	10.0	Fishguard	418	170	588	20.7
Reading	4,544	2,014	6,558	4.3	Haverfordwest	2,314	879	3,193	17.4
Redruth and Camborne	2,625	1,161	3,786	19.4	Holyhead	2,468	1,148	3,616	21.7
Retford	1,671	823	2,494	11.6	Lampeter and Aberaeron	708	300	1,008	18.1
Richmondshire	719	632	1,351	11.2	Llandello	241	154	395	12.4
Ripon	391	306	697	7.1	Llandrindod Wells	537	357	894	11.5
Rochdale	5,726	2,660	8,386	13.2	Llanelli	3,403	1,512	4,915	15.9
Rotherham and Mexborough	14,890	5,259	20,149	19.5	Machynlleth	357	245	602	17.2
Rugby and Daventry	2,350	1,725	4,075	7.9	Merthyr and Rhymney	6,429	2,196	8,625	17.6
Salisbury	1,527	1,062	2,589	6.2	Monmouth	319	187	506	14.7
Scarborough and Filey	2,608	1,331	3,939	12.6	Neath and Port Talbot	4,618	1,624	6,242	15.5
Scunthorpe	5,389	2,236	7,625	14.2	Newport	7,417	3,018	10,435	13.0
Settle	220	160	380	6.7	Newtown	537	321	858	10.1
Sharncliffe	580	396	976	6.4	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,390	1,622	5,012	13.7
Sheffield	28,779	11,760	40,539	14.3	Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,831	2,256	9,087	15.5
Shrewsbury	2,399	1,360	3,759	8.2	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	611	322	933	14.5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,785	1,666	4,451	11.1	Pwllheli	781	357	1,138	24.2
Skegness	1,833	803	2,636	23.0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,927	3,133	10,060	14.9
Skipton	453	260	713	6.2	South Pembrokeshire	2,031	922	2,953	25.1
Sleaford	619	415	1,034	9.1	Swansea	10,555	3,833	14,388	15.1
Slough	5,221	2,758	7,979	4.7	Welshepool	474	305	779	14.5
South Molton	228	159	387	11.1	Wrexham	4,287	1,897	6,184	13.4
South Tyneside	9,898	3,211	13,109	22.7					
Southampton	11,247	4,755	16,002	8.6	<b>Scotland</b>				
Southend	16,009	7,947	23,956	9.5	Aberdeen	8,663	3,961	12,624	7.4
Spalding and Holbeach	1,163	862	2,025	8.5	Alloa	2,363	966	3,329	20.5
St. Austell	1,821	1,050	2,871	13.4	Arman	739	482	1,221	14.6
Stafford	3,236	1,974	5,210	7.5	Arbroath	1,089	567	1,656	19.9
Stamford	789	572	1,361	7.8	Ayr	4,358	1,917	6,275	14.8
Stockton-on-Tees	9,398	3,380	12,778	16.5	Badenoch	424	246	670	18.9
Stoke	12,685	6,494	19,179	9.0	Banff	715	327	1,042	11.8
Stroud	1,580	1,084	2,664	7.4	Bathgate	5,859	2,617	8,476	17.4
Sudbury	758	480	1,238	7.8	Berwickshire	452	258	710	14.2
Sunderland	24,073	8,215	32,288	18.6	Blairstown and Pitlochry	942	515	1,457	14.1
Swindon	4,705	2,737	7,442	7.7	Brechin and Montrose	1,084	641	1,725	13.9
Taunton	1,887	1,052	2,939	7.2	Buckie	390	274	664	16.1
Telford and Bridgnorth	6,456	3,005	9,461	14.5	Campbeltown	535	269	804	21.0
Thanet	4,598	2,134	6,732	16.4	Crieff	314	181	495	14.4
Theford	1,148	683	1,831	7.2	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,276	1,047	4,323	28.9
Thirsk	280	185	465	11.3	Dumbarton	3,571	1,972	5,543	20.2
Tiverton	511	334	845	7.9	Dumfries	1,435	807	2,242	9.3
Torbay	4,877	2,557	7,434	18.1	Dundee	9,765	4,433	14,198	14.8
Torrington	322	210	532	11.8	Dunfermline	51,84	2,433	7,617	14.5
Totnes	503	325	828	10.8	Dunoon and Bute	929	592	1,521	19.6
Trowbridge and Frome	1,817	1,408	3,225	6.9	Edinburgh	23,765	9,941	33,706	11.3
Truro	1,484	847	2,331	10.3	Elgin	1,108	741	1,849	11.7
Tunbridge Wells	2,154	1,196	3,350	3.7	Falkirk	6,376	3,203	9,579	16.0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	480	342	822	6.6	Forfar	728	474	1,202	12.0
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,505	4,201	14,706	13.0	Forres	422	269	691	22.6
Walsall	14,880	5,999	20,879	13.3	Fraserburgh	545	262	807	11.6
Wareham and Swanage	417	326	743	7.6	Galashiels	735	378	1,113	7.3
Warminster	266	230	496	7.7	Girvan	586	301	887	28.5
Warrington	5,527	2,550	8,077	11.1	Glasgow	75,573	27,857	103,430	16.6
Warwick	3,421	2,190	5,611	6.7	Greenock	7,162	2,450	9,612	20.7
Watford and Luton	14,087	6,771	20,858	6.3	Haddington	827	430	1,257	9.2
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,065	1,268	3,333	7.3	Hawick	493	232	725	8.9
Wells	1,031	675	1,706	7.3	Huntly	277	114	391	10.3
Weston-super-Mare	2,839	1,645	4,484	11.5	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,308	781	3,089	22.9
Whitby	844	427	1,271	17.9	Inverness	3,445	1,547	4,992	12.1
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	921	545	1,466	10.0	Irvine	7,767	3,125	10,892	22.8
Whitehaven	2,085	1,087	3,172	9.7	Islay/Mid Argyll	410	259	669	15.9
Widnes and Runcorn	6,925	2,683	9,608	17.5	Keith	457	274	731	18.4
Wigan and St. Helens	20,954	8,946	29,900	16.8	Kelso and Jedburgh	307	157	464	9.0
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,810	992	2,802	3.4	Kilmarnock	3,707	1,480	5,187	16.9
Windsor	342	291	633	8.8	Kirkcaldy	7,529	3,373	10,902	17.0
Wirral and Chester	23,482	9,343	32,825	16.7	Lanarkshire	21,102	8,535	29,637	18.8
Wisbech	1,559	705	2,264	11.8	Lanarkshire	1,526	898	2,424	18.1
					Lockerbie	349	202	551	13.8
					Newton Stewart	426	250	676	20.4

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	1,136	737	1,873	11.2	<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Oban	690	507	1,197	14.5	Ballymena	2,308	1,045	3,353	13.7
Orkney Islands	603	303	906	13.4	Belfast	42,610	17,022	59,632	17.3
Peebles	311	147	458	10.1	Coleraine	5,486	1,681	7,167	22.5
Perth	2,087	953	3,040	10.6	Cookstown	1,968	657	2,625	31.8
Peterhead	1,162	585	1,747	14.4	Craigavon	7,903	3,231	11,134	18.5
Shetland Islands	451	289	740	7.5	Dungannon	2,928	1,016	3,944	26.9
Skye and Wester Ross	731	499	1,230	23.6	Enniskillen	3,300	1,016	4,316	24.1
Stewartry	556	442	998	12.9	Londonderry	9,715	2,458	12,173	26.9
Stirling	2,899	1,486	4,385	13.2	Magherafelt	2,086	755	2,841	27.4
Stranraer	930	403	1,333	18.8	Newry	5,517	1,849	7,366	28.8
Sutherland	581	309	890	21.0	Omagh	2,639	939	3,578	22.1
Thurso	531	254	785	11.3	Strabane	2,988	661	3,649	32.6
Western Isles	1,595	554	2,149	21.9					
Wick	621	208	829	15.7					

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Employment estimates have been updated and revised this month.  
\* Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 editions of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 [p 467], March 1985 [p 126] February 1986 [p 86], and December 1987 [p S25] editions.  
† Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	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
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>																
1985 Oct	693.8	193.5	358.0	1,245.2	596.8	278.5	792.6	1,667.9	101.1	61.4	201.2	363.8	1,391.6	533.4	1,351.9	3,276.9
1986 Jan	678.7	218.6	349.6	1,246.9	672.4	295.5	814.5	1,782.4	108.8	62.1	207.5	378.4	1,459.9	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Apr*	572.1	280.3	331.5	1,183.8	626.8	317.0	819.3	1,763.0	104.3	68.1	205.8	378.2	1,303.2	665.4	1,356.5	3,325.1
July	608.7	247.8	321.2	1,177.7	595.5	312.4	821.9	1,729.9	99.7	67.6	204.7	372.1	1,304.0	627.8	1,347.9	3,279.6
Oct																



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Age and duration: January 14, 1988  
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
<b>South East</b>																
2 or less	11,840	13,952	2,915	28,707	8,360	7,967	583	16,910	4,155	4,687	855	9,697	3,251	2,832	140	6,223
Over 2 and up to 4	4,381	6,599	1,283	12,263	3,032	3,347	259	6,638	2,497	3,132	450	6,079	1,823	1,352	68	3,243
Over 4	12,391	17,289	3,159	32,839	7,397	8,436	638	16,471	5,702	6,780	1,031	13,513	3,369	2,892	158	6,419
8	12,893	18,432	3,619	34,944	8,131	9,585	778	18,494	6,537	7,611	1,225	15,373	3,747	3,409	216	7,372
13	24,079	33,931	7,815	65,825	16,640	19,288	1,723	37,651	13,056	12,845	2,614	28,515	8,649	6,827	514	15,990
26	18,731	35,873	11,047	65,651	12,630	22,917	2,160	37,707	10,102	13,440	3,748	27,290	6,217	8,040	698	14,955
52	13,961	36,459	9,663	60,083	7,072	13,129	2,810	23,011	7,970	15,103	4,309	27,382	4,034	5,016	966	10,016
104	5,912	21,755	5,548	33,215	2,783	6,607	2,053	11,443	3,602	10,981	4,844	19,427	1,704	2,452	766	4,922
156	2,643	14,276	4,524	21,443	1,243	4,095	1,832	7,170	1,768	6,679	1,952	10,399	792	1,458	632	2,882
208	1,415	11,153	4,016	16,584	685	2,995	1,513	5,193	1,056	5,648	1,650	8,354	477	1,112	544	2,133
260	1,515	25,773	8,831	36,119	763	5,284	3,154	9,201	1,316	15,991	4,411	21,718	583	2,276	1,270	4,129
All	109,761	235,492	62,420	407,673	68,736	103,650	17,503	189,889	57,761	102,897	27,089	187,747	34,646	37,666	5,972	78,284
<b>Greater London*</b>																
2 or less	6,008	7,118	1,110	14,236	3,766	3,624	237	7,627	6,109	6,466	1,065	13,640	4,692	4,073	260	9,025
Over 2 and up to 4	1,967	3,091	580	5,638	1,267	1,521	107	2,895	3,461	3,863	586	7,910	2,380	2,203	135	4,718
Over 4	6,375	8,794	1,336	16,505	3,607	4,151	307	8,065	7,876	9,077	1,278	18,231	4,434	4,299	252	8,985
8	6,931	9,679	1,429	18,039	3,955	4,614	336	8,905	9,031	10,350	1,521	20,902	5,274	4,718	389	10,381
13	13,837	19,146	3,247	36,230	8,792	9,433	831	19,056	18,538	18,190	3,304	40,032	11,189	9,343	810	21,342
26	11,569	21,580	4,690	37,839	6,557	10,870	1,058	18,485	14,190	19,875	5,062	39,127	8,002	10,752	1,087	19,841
52	8,858	22,654	4,674	36,186	4,209	7,421	1,407	13,037	11,200	21,636	4,596	37,432	5,500	7,377	1,541	14,418
104	3,791	13,626	2,613	20,030	1,678	3,774	933	6,385	5,214	14,083	2,714	22,011	2,342	3,874	1,141	7,357
156	1,719	9,084	2,271	13,084	755	2,421	918	4,094	2,724	10,211	2,095	15,030	1,206	2,392	862	4,560
208	887	7,012	2,094	9,993	395	1,741	727	2,863	1,767	8,698	2,165	12,630	749	1,721	922	3,392
260	918	15,633	4,781	21,332	381	2,899	1,494	4,774	2,280	29,181	6,590	38,051	840	3,829	1,955	6,624
All	62,860	137,427	28,825	229,112	35,362	52,469	8,355	96,186	82,390	151,630	30,976	264,996	46,608	54,581	9,454	110,643
<b>East Anglia</b>																
2 or less	1,214	1,493	343	3,050	1,113	1,015	60	2,188	2,837	3,587	586	7,010	2,256	1,967	123	4,346
Over 2 and up to 4	685	939	214	1,838	570	585	40	1,195	1,602	2,715	309	4,626	1,035	935	52	2,022
Over 4	1,633	2,019	410	4,062	1,019	1,081	66	2,166	3,974	5,621	652	10,247	2,074	2,000	121	4,195
8	1,409	2,097	495	4,001	1,120	1,198	115	2,433	4,874	6,138	939	11,951	2,568	2,461	147	5,176
13	2,446	3,465	1,054	6,965	2,123	2,522	219	4,994	10,137	10,810	1,972	22,919	5,767	4,664	380	10,811
26	1,674	3,036	1,313	6,023	1,561	2,532	251	4,344	8,043	11,189	2,592	21,824	4,269	5,526	476	10,271
52	1,239	3,209	1,108	5,556	772	1,264	326	2,362	5,140	11,248	2,751	19,139	2,579	3,467	731	6,777
104	576	1,938	609	3,123	305	657	270	1,232	2,335	7,536	2,156	12,027	1,149	1,821	619	3,589
156	251	1,181	430	1,862	134	386	173	693	1,252	5,440	1,687	8,379	576	1,174	522	2,272
208	157	999	373	1,519	87	282	189	558	904	4,686	1,669	7,259	380	825	418	1,623
260	182	2,646	976	3,804	106	562	363	1,031	1,168	16,021	3,795	20,984	446	1,932	1,051	3,429
All	11,466	23,012	7,325	41,803	8,910	11,814	2,072	22,796	42,266	84,991	19,108	146,365	23,099	26,772	4,640	54,511
<b>South West</b>																
2 or less	3,305	3,946	945	8,196	2,743	2,645	188	5,576	2,548	2,808	454	5,810	1,983	1,658	86	3,727
Over 2 and up to 4	1,510	2,008	382	3,900	1,190	1,220	89	2,499	1,329	1,599	210	3,138	896	781	29	1,706
Over 4	3,795	5,326	1,110	10,231	2,554	2,771	233	5,558	3,354	4,231	601	8,186	1,969	1,835	107	3,911
8	4,098	5,976	1,403	11,477	3,265	3,544	285	7,094	3,897	4,923	690	9,510	2,244	2,148	141	4,533
13	7,095	9,579	2,639	19,513	5,410	6,403	601	12,414	8,464	8,605	1,530	18,599	4,586	4,134	360	9,080
26	4,529	8,401	3,297	16,227	3,730	6,820	699	11,249	6,115	8,649	1,879	16,643	3,115	4,128	375	7,618
52	2,834	8,050	2,855	13,739	1,833	3,767	914	6,514	3,683	8,615	1,934	14,232	1,789	2,643	488	4,920
104	1,062	4,486	1,715	7,263	643	1,664	643	2,950	1,495	5,367	1,263	8,125	708	1,248	353	2,309
156	486	3,032	1,312	4,830	288	1,023	572	1,883	775	3,605	922	5,302	374	729	316	1,419
208	267	2,322	1,077	3,666	162	797	500	1,459	462	3,051	815	4,328	203	528	221	952
260	182	5,912	2,416	8,646	187	1,560	989	2,736	629	9,497	2,134	12,260	266	1,265	638	2,169
All	29,299	59,038	19,351	107,688	22,005	32,214	5,713	59,932	32,751	60,950	12,432	106,133	18,133	21,097	3,114	42,344
<b>West Midlands</b>																
2 or less	4,109	4,269	929	9,307	3,357	2,688	201	6,246	7,087	5,487	747	13,321	5,340	3,541	182	9,063
Over 2 and up to 4	2,014	2,355	459	4,828	1,444	1,375	86	2,905	3,381	4,383	499	8,263	2,231	1,995	97	4,323
Over 4	5,393	5,908	1,026	12,327	3,244	2,916	185	6,347	6,924	8,992	1,158	17,074	3,879	4,045	242	8,166
8	5,555	6,339	1,220	13,114	3,581	3,371	251	7,203	7,969	10,151	1,400	19,520	4,870	4,863	354	10,087
13	12,073	11,790	2,895	26,758	8,637	7,238	650	16,525	16,945	17,999	2,717	37,661	9,859	8,743	671	19,273
26	9,648	13,635	4,161	27,444	6,431	9,252	878	16,561	13,998	19,151	3,820	36,969	7,778	10,060	930	18,768
52	7,551	15,594	4,062	27,207	4,549	5,877	1,162	11,588	10,675	19,660	3,387	33,722	5,329	6,204	1,057	12,580
104	3,578	10,539	2,511	16,628	2,112	3,057	926	6,095	4,498	12,250	2,460	19,208	2,130	3,145	805	6,080
156	1,814	7,433	2,138	11,385	945	1,966	855	3,766	2,145	8,361	1,850	12,376	976	1,845	686	3,487
208	1,113	6,466	2,050	9,629	569	1,505	811	2,885	1,280	6,332	1,776	9,388	608	1,325	657	2,580
260	1,548	22,948	6,694	31,190	712	3,511	1,873	6,096	1,622	20,458	4,681	26,761	740	2,834	1,443	5,017
All	54,396	107,276	28,145	189,817	35,581	42,758	7,878	86,217	76,524	133,244	24,495	234,263	43,740	48,600	7,104	99,444
<b>East Midlands</b>																
2 or less	2,807	3,320	646	6,773	2,305	2,140	130	4,575	1,557	1,420	153	3,130	1,231	1,133	49	2,413
Over 2 and up to 4	1,563	1,910	392	3,865	1,096	1,108	62	2,266	889	900	95	1,884	555	570	27	1,152
Over 4	3,725	4,820	791	9,336	2,308	2,312	140	4,760	1,762	2,170	216	4,148				



## 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
Thousand									
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1987 Jan	162.2	297.9	672.6	809.7	515.0	456.1	304.6	79.0	3,287.2
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	61.4		2,751.4
1988 Jan	119.4	229.6	544.3	673.3	434.8	392.8	270.6	57.4	2,722.2
Proportion of number unemployed									
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
1988 Jan	4.4	8.4	20.0	24.7	16.0	14.4	9.9	2.1	100.0
Thousand									
<b>MALE</b>									
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	65.8		2,008.5
Oct	76.8	139.5	351.8	462.7	322.6	284.7	205.2	60.3	1,903.6
1988 Jan	67.1	135.4	354.7	470.0	325.9	281.6	201.8	56.5	1,892.7
Proportion of number unemployed									
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
1988 Jan	3.5	7.2	18.7	24.8	17.2	14.9	10.7	3.0	100.0
Thousand									
<b>FEMALE</b>									
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
1988 Jan	52.4	94.3	189.6	203.3	108.9	111.2	68.9	0.9	829.5
Proportion of number unemployed									
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
1988 Jan	6.3	11.4	22.9	24.5	13.1	13.4	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
Thousand								
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
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
1988 Jan	178.9	91.3	209.4	235.3	460.1	446.5	1,100.6	2,722.2
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 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
Oct	6.2	5.2	9.1	7.3	13.5	16.1	42.6	100.0
1988 Jan	6.6	3.4	7.7	8.6	16.9	16.4	40.4	100.0
Thousand								
<b>MALE</b>								
1987 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
1988 Jan	108.6	58.6	140.2	155.0	295.6	288.3	846.3	1,892.7
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 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
1988 Jan	5.7	3.1	7.4	8.2	15.6	15.2	44.7	100.0
Thousand								
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1987 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	94.9	72.9	135.2	153.6	276.9	847.8
1988 Jan	70.3	32.7	69.2	80.3	164.5	158.2	254.3	829.5
Proportion of number unemployed								
1987 Jan	6.1	4.5	7.9	9.2	20.2	20.9	31.2	100.0
Apr	6.1	4.4	7.6	8.6	16.4	24.7	32.3	100.0
July	9.0	5.6	7.6	7.7	15.9	21.8	32.4	100.0
Oct	7.2	6.3	11.2	8.6	15.9	18.1	32.7	100.0
1988 Jan	8.5	3.9	8.3	9.7	19.8	19.1	30.7	100.0

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

### Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate	
1 per cent employees and unemployed									
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>									
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	11,561	5,691	17,252	7.2					
Luton	5,952	2,324	8,276		<b>West Sussex</b>	7,549	4,434	11,983	4.3
Mid Bedfordshire	1,079	903	1,982		Adur	743	448	1,191	
North Bedfordshire	2,726	1,430	4,156		Arun	1,745	938	2,683	
South Bedfordshire	1,804	1,034	2,838		Chichester	1,159	649	1,808	
<b>Berkshire</b>	10,021	4,982	15,003	4.5	Crawley	956	563	1,519	
Bracknell	1,155	743	1,898		Horsham	754	484	1,238	
Newbury	1,110	657	1,767		Mid Sussex	934	635	1,569	
Reading	3,102	1,102	4,204		Worthing	1,258	717	1,975	
Slough	2,323	1,090	3,413		<b>Greater London</b>	229,112	96,186	325,298	8.5
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,352	730	2,082		Barking and Dagenham	4,306	1,713	6,019	
Wokingham	979	660	1,639		Barnet	5,752	2,933	8,685	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	8,062	4,499	12,561	4.8	Bexley	4,096	2,252	6,348	
Aylesbury Vale	1,406	961	2,367		Brent	10,479	4,304	14,783	
Chiltern	646	404	1,050		Bromley	5,081	2,413	7,494	
Milton Keynes	3,720	1,857	5,577		Camden	8,911	3,827	12,738	
South Buckinghamshire	555	318	873		City of London	67	26	93	
Wycombe	1,735	959	2,694		City of Westminster	7,659	3,122	10,781	
<b>East Sussex</b>	14,730	7,456	22,186	8.1	Croydon	6,845	3,240	10,085	
Brighton	5,324	2,457	7,781		Ealing	7,888	3,661	11,549	
Eastbourne	1,626	877	2,503		Enfield	5,967	2,731	8,698	
Hastings	2,377	973	3,350		Greenwich	8,358	3,665	12,023	
Hove	2,232	1,126	3,358		Hackney	13,067	4,816	17,883	
Lewes	1,090	746	1,836		Hammersmith and Fulham	7,587	3,016	10,603	
Rother	1,029	605	1,634		Haringey	10,425	4,454	14,879	
Wealden	1,052	672	1,724		Harrow	3,262	1,793	5,055	
<b>Essex</b>	29,242	15,750	44,992	8.2	Havering	4,345	2,136	6,481	
Basildon	4,130	2,157	6,287		Hillingdon	3,370	1,872	5,242	
Braintree	1,532	1,060	2,592		Hounslow	4,480	2,366	6,846	
Brentwood	899	413	1,312		Islington	10,143	4,139	14,282	
Castle Point	1,605	887	2,492		Kensington and Chelsea	5,384	2,368	7,752	
Chelmsford	1,799	1,185	2,984		Kingston-upon-Thames	1,811	939	2,750	
Colchester	2,577	1,725	4,302		Lambeth	15,257	5,638	20,895	
Epping Forest	1,737	938	2,675		Lewisham	10,857	4,154	15,011	
Harlow	1,738	989	2,727		Merton	3,334	1,520	4,854	
Maldon	730	423	1,153		Newham	10,424	3,763	14,187	
Rochford	994	585	1,579		Redbridge	4,952	2,342	7,294	
Southend-on-Sea	4,158	1,795	5,953		Richmond-upon-Thames	2,323	1,274	3,597	
Tendring	3,064	1,462	4,526		Southwark	13,473	4,725	18,198	
Thurrock	3,749	1,784	5,533		Sutton	2,325	1,262	3,587	
Uttlesford	530	347	877		Tower Hamlets	10,979	3,008	13,987	
<b>Hampshire</b>	31,315	15,343	46,658	7.2	Waltham Forest	7,013	2,971	9,984	
Basingstoke and Deane	1,527	794	2,321		Wandsworth	8,892	3,743	12,635	
East Hampshire	966	632	1,598		<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
Eastleigh	1,481	892	2,373		<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	11,775	6,367	18,142	6.1
Fareham	1,497	1,018	2,515		Cambridge	1,878	824	2,702	
Gosport	1,687	1,103	2,790		East Cambridgeshire	555	415	970	
Hart	577	421	998		Fenland	1,893	984	2,877	
Havant	3,353	1,383	4,736		Huntingdon	1,583	1,279	2,862	
New Forest	2,651	1,316	3,967		Peterborough	5,057	2,222	7,279	
Portsmouth	6,413	2,798	9,211		South Cambridgeshire	809	643	1,452	
Rushmoor	927	689	1,616		<b>Norfolk</b>	19,032	9,929	28,961	9.6
Southampton	7,975	3,087	11,062		Breckland	1,958	1,171	3,129	
Test Valley	1,179	652	1,831		Broadland	1,336	901	2,237	
Winchester	1,082	558	1,640		Great Yarmouth	4,258	2,005	6,263	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	13,496	7,440	20,936	4.8	N				



# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	9,965	5,639	15,604	7.3	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	38,247	14,557	52,804	11.4
Cheltenham	2,083	1,027	3,110		Ashfield	4,038	1,271	5,309	
Cotswold	766	547	1,313		Bassetlaw	3,977	1,745	5,722	
Forest of Dean	1,626	1,058	2,684		Broxtowe	2,654	1,215	3,869	
Gloucester	2,812	1,143	3,955		Gedling	2,703	1,344	4,047	
Stroud	1,612	1,121	2,733		Mansfield	4,323	1,447	5,770	
Tewkesbury	1,266	743	2,009		Newark	3,470	1,434	4,904	
					Nottingham	15,133	5,070	20,203	
<b>Somerset</b>	8,273	5,249	13,522	8.1	Rushcliffe	1,949	1,031	2,980	
Mendip	1,487	1,045	2,532						
Sedgemoor	2,028	1,217	3,245		<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Taunton Deane	1,801	992	2,793		<b>Humberside</b>	35,349	14,221	49,570	14.0
West Somerset	846	533	1,379		Beverley	1,941	1,207	3,148	
Yeovil	2,111	1,462	3,573		Boothferry	2,107	1,067	3,174	
					Cleethorpes	2,828	1,177	4,005	
<b>Wiltshire</b>	9,373	6,169	15,542	7.0	East Yorkshire	2,057	1,207	3,264	
Kennet	808	605	1,413		Glanford	1,800	922	2,722	
North Wiltshire	1,569	1,115	2,684		Great Grimsby	5,061	1,609	6,670	
Salisbury	1,480	1,020	2,500		Holderness	1,142	664	1,806	
Thamesdown	3,955	2,204	6,159		Kingston-upon-Hull	15,160	5,240	20,400	
West Wiltshire	1,561	1,225	2,786		Scunthorpe	3,253	1,128	4,381	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					<b>North Yorkshire</b>	14,637	8,469	23,106	8.8
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	15,149	8,734	23,883	9.4	Craven	727	470	1,197	
Bromsgrove	2,161	1,212	3,373		Hambleton	1,377	815	2,192	
Hereford	1,350	805	2,155		Harrogate	2,106	1,280	3,386	
Leominster	755	394	1,149		Richmondshire	736	636	1,372	
Malvern Hills	1,719	812	2,531		Ryedale	1,143	809	1,952	
Redditch	2,031	1,235	3,266		Scarborough	3,422	1,739	5,161	
South Herefordshire	919	575	1,494		Selby	1,752	1,161	2,913	
Worcester	2,306	1,112	3,418		York	3,374	1,559	4,933	
Wyche	1,805	1,082	2,887						
Wyre Forest	2,303	1,507	3,810		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	65,824	25,048	90,872	16.4
					Barnsley	11,602	3,915	15,517	
<b>Shropshire</b>	11,298	5,766	17,064	11.4	Doncaster	15,241	5,875	21,116	
Bridgnorth	1,021	685	1,706		Rotherham	12,256	4,609	16,865	
North Shropshire	1,042	641	1,683		Sheffield	26,725	10,649	37,374	
Oswestry	761	421	1,182						
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,169	1,207	3,376		<b>West Yorkshire</b>	71,937	30,546	102,483	11.2
South Shropshire	769	422	1,191		Bradford	17,872	6,865	24,737	
The Wrekin	5,536	2,390	7,926		Calderdale	5,385	2,876	8,261	
					Kirkstree	10,933	5,422	16,355	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	28,195	15,055	43,250	10.1	Leeds	24,956	10,386	35,342	
Cannock Chase	2,934	1,556	4,490		Wakefield	12,791	4,997	17,788	
East Staffordshire	2,700	1,411	4,111						
Lichfield	1,957	1,270	3,227		<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,986	1,620	4,606		<b>Cheshire</b>	28,867	13,675	42,542	11.3
South Staffordshire	2,812	1,535	4,347		Chester	3,953	1,790	5,743	
Stafford	2,378	1,463	3,841		Congleton	1,184	874	2,058	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,615	1,183	2,798		Crewe and Nantwich	2,637	1,451	4,088	
Stoke-on-Trent	8,175	3,681	11,856		Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,332	1,400	4,732	
Tamworth	2,638	1,336	3,974		Halton	6,569	2,463	9,032	
					Macclesfield	2,568	1,510	4,078	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	11,142	6,664	17,806	8.7	Vale Royal	3,097	1,637	4,734	
North Warwickshire	1,592	880	2,472		Warrington	5,527	2,550	8,077	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,781	1,955	5,736						
Rugby	1,776	1,232	3,008		<b>Lancashire</b>	44,840	20,783	65,623	12.2
Stratford-on-Avon	1,496	1,027	2,523		Blackburn	5,329	2,055	7,384	
Warwick	2,497	1,570	4,067		Blackpool	7,705	3,376	11,081	
					Burnley	3,147	1,368	4,515	
<b>West Midlands</b>	124,033	49,998	174,031	13.2	Chorley	2,136	1,254	3,390	
Birmingham	53,925	20,647	74,572		Fylde	1,418	760	2,178	
Coventry	14,363	6,288	20,651		Hyndburn	2,108	1,058	3,166	
Dudley	10,602	4,913	15,515		Lancaster	4,707	2,121	6,828	
Sandwell	14,550	5,792	20,342		Pendle	2,195	1,218	3,413	
Solihull	5,809	3,184	8,993		Preston	5,293	2,058	7,351	
Walsall	11,458	4,164	15,622		Ribble Valley	517	411	928	
Wolverhampton	13,326	5,010	18,336		Rossendale	1,508	752	2,260	
					South Ribble	2,127	1,309	3,436	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					West Lancashire	4,196	1,833	6,029	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	30,537	13,322	43,859	11.3	Wyre	2,454	1,210	3,664	
Amber Valley	2,929	1,357	4,286						
Bolsover	2,970	1,141	4,111		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	104,082	44,037	148,119	13.1
Chesterfield	4,263	1,690	5,953		Bolton	10,047	4,226	14,273	
Derby	9,316	3,527	12,843		Bury	4,599	2,415	7,014	
Erewash	2,956	1,316	4,272		Manchester	29,123	10,035	39,158	
High Peak	1,915	1,227	3,142		Oldham	7,298	3,644	10,942	
North East Derbyshire	3,432	1,527	4,959		Rochdale	7,610	3,531	11,141	
South Derbyshire	1,671	822	2,493		Salford	11,339	4,108	15,447	
West Derbyshire	1,085	715	1,800		Stockport	7,602	3,753	11,355	
					Tameside	6,644	2,791	9,435	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	20,377	10,055	30,432	7.5	Trafford	12,455	5,831	18,286	
Blaby	958	713	1,671		Wigan	12,455	5,831	18,286	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,529	927	2,456						
Charnwood	2,228	1,378	3,606		<b>Merseyside</b>	87,207	32,148	119,355	19.3
Harborough	708	506	1,214		Knowsley	12,019	4,228	16,247	
Leicester	11,060	4,418	15,478		Liverpool	37,047	13,113	50,160	
Melton	683	519	1,202		St Helens	8,858	3,340	12,199	
North West Leicestershire	2,216	870	3,086		Sefton	13,016	5,271	18,287	
Oadby and Wigston	614	440	1,054		Wirral	16,266	6,196	22,462	
Rutland	381	284	665						
					<b>NORTH</b>				
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	16,587	8,599	25,186	11.6	<b>Cleveland</b>	34,147	11,150	45,297	19.0
Boston	1,544	732	2,276		Hartlepool	5,969	1,831	7,800	
East Lindsey	4,256	2,012	6,268		Langbaugh	8,339	2,799	11,138	
Lincoln	3,804	1,594	5,398		Middlesbrough	10,441	3,140	13,581	
North Kesteven	1,550	977	2,527		Stockton-on-Tees	9,398	3,380	12,778	
South Holland	1,198	899	2,097						
South Kesteven	2,188	1,341	3,529		<b>Cumbria</b>	12,320	7,300	19,620	9.6
West Lindsey	2,047	1,044	3,091		Allerdale	2,887	1,668	4,555	
					Barrow-in-Furness	2,143	1,269	3,412	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	11,017	6,533	17,550	7.4	Carlisle	2,850	1,648	4,498	
Corby	1,862	1,044	2,906		Copeland	2,185	1,116	3,301	
Daventry	836	759	1,595		Eden	692	551	1,243	
East Northamptonshire	750	570	1,320		South Lakeland	1,563	1,048	2,611	
Kettering	1,310	786	2,096						
Northampton	4,258	2,101	6,359						
South Northamptonshire	550	482	1,032						
Wellingborough	1,451	791	2,242						

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
<b>Durham</b>	25,692	9,652	35,344	15.7	<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>	4,796	2,720	7,516	13.2
Chester-le-Street	2,009	792	2,801		Annandale and Eskdale	1,088	684	1,772	
Darlington	3,989	1,660	5,649		Nithsdale	1,796	941	2,737	
Darwenside	4,451	1,527	5,978		Stewartry	556	442	998	
Durham	2,927	1,209	4,136		Wigton	1,356	653	2,009	
Easington	4,667	1,531	6,198						
Easington	3,878	1,528	5,406		<b>Fife region</b>	14,061	6,605	20,666	15.4
Sedgfield	629	312	941		Dunfermline	5,127	2,330	7,457	
Teesdale	3,142	1,093	4,235		Kirkcaldy	7,419	3,319	10,738	
Wear Valley					North East Fife	1,515	956	2,471	
<b>Northumberland</b>	10,913	4,412	15,325	14.0	<b>Grampian region</b>	13,960	6,948	20,908	9.1
Alnwick	1,165	479	1,644		Banff and Buchan	2,422	1,174	3,596	
Barwick-upon-Tweed	899	439	1,338		City of Aberdeen	7,067	2,900	9,967	
Blyth Valley	3,356	1,262	4						



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>											
<b>Bedfordshire</b>											
Luton South	3,980	1,497	5,477	Epsom and Ewell	931	470	1,401				
Mid Bedfordshire	1,232	971	2,203	Esher	661	338	999				
North Bedfordshire	2,306	1,141	3,447	Guildford	922	399	1,321				
North Luton	2,356	1,077	3,433	Mole Valley	701	341	1,042				
South West Bedfordshire	1,687	1,005	2,692	North West Surrey	918	582	1,500				
<b>Berkshire</b>											
East Berkshire	1,392	850	2,242	Reigate	817	437	1,254				
Newbury	916	543	1,459	South West Surrey	696	307	1,003				
Reading East	1,885	697	2,582	Spelthorne	926	618	1,544				
Reading West	1,588	618	2,206	Woking	1,096	513	1,609				
Slough	2,323	1,090	3,413	<b>West Sussex</b>							
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,115	623	1,738	Arundel	1,461	805	2,266				
Wokingham	802	561	1,363	Chichester	1,159	649	1,808				
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>											
Aylesbury	1,050	716	1,766	Crawley	1,089	689	1,778				
Beaconsfield	752	437	1,189	Horsham	754	484	1,238				
Buckingham	1,151	623	1,774	Mid Sussex	801	509	1,310				
Chesham and Amersham	643	407	1,050	Shoreham	1,027	581	1,608				
Milton Keynes	3,121	1,617	4,738	Worthing	1,258	717	1,975				
Wycombe	1,345	699	2,044	<b>Greater London</b>							
<b>East Sussex</b>											
Bexhill and Battle	932	528	1,460	Barking	2,205	760	2,965				
Brighton Kempston	2,711	1,176	3,887	Battersea	3,642	1,440	5,082				
Brighton Pavilion	2,613	1,281	3,894	Beckenham	1,651	706	2,357				
Eastbourne	1,755	930	2,685	Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,811	1,386	7,197				
Hastings and Rye	2,592	1,113	3,705	Bexley Heath	1,113	673	1,786				
Hove	2,232	1,126	3,358	Bow and Popular	5,168	1,622	6,790				
Lewes	1,141	773	1,914	Brent East	4,527	1,754	6,281				
Wealden	754	529	1,283	Brent North	1,845	954	2,799				
<b>Essex</b>											
Basildon	3,163	1,563	4,726	Brent South	4,107	1,596	5,703				
Billerica	1,645	1,026	2,671	Brentford and Isleworth	2,151	1,053	3,204				
Braintree	1,328	908	2,236	Carshalton and Wallington	1,358	708	2,066				
Brentwood and Ongar	1,082	483	1,565	Chelsea	2,392	1,054	3,446				
Castle Point	1,605	887	2,492	Chingford	1,389	675	2,064				
Chelmsford	1,422	902	2,324	Chipping Barnet	1,071	603	1,674				
Epping Forest	1,361	770	2,131	Chislehurst	1,236	604	1,840				
Harlow	1,931	1,087	3,018	Croydon Central	1,820	721	2,541				
Harwich	2,689	1,207	3,896	Croydon North East	1,999	1,018	3,017				
North Colchester	1,895	1,193	3,088	Croydon North West	2,169	1,035	3,204				
Rochford	1,185	755	1,940	Croydon South	857	466	1,323				
Saffron Walden	920	612	1,532	Dagenham	2,101	953	3,054				
South Colchester and Maldon	1,787	1,210	2,997	Dulwich	2,822	1,168	3,990				
Southend East	2,468	967	3,435	Ealing North	2,089	983	3,072				
Southend West	1,690	828	2,518	Ealing Acton	2,749	1,212	3,961				
Thurrock	3,071	1,352	4,423	Ealing Southall	3,050	1,466	4,516				
<b>Hampshire</b>											
Aldershot	1,211	895	2,106	Edmonton	2,347	1,029	3,376				
Basingstoke	1,269	643	1,912	Eltham	1,958	868	2,826				
East Hampshire	1,083	718	1,801	Enfield North	2,074	930	3,004				
Eastleigh	2,065	1,162	3,227	Enfield Southgate	1,546	772	2,318				
Fareham	1,636	1,085	2,721	Erith and Crayford	2,089	1,049	3,138				
Gosport	1,815	1,219	3,034	Falham and Heston	2,329	1,313	3,642				
Havant	2,889	1,193	4,082	Finchley	1,472	829	2,301				
New Forest	1,268	636	1,904	Fulham	3,340	1,553	4,893				
North West Hampshire	975	569	1,544	Greenwich	2,774	1,153	3,927				
Portsmouth North	2,539	1,171	3,710	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,145	2,345	8,490				
Portsmouth South	4,338	1,817	6,155	Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,922	2,471	9,393				
Romsey and Waterside	1,845	914	2,759	Hammersmith	4,247	1,463	5,710				
Southampton Itchen	3,945	1,538	5,483	Hampstead and Highgate	3,353	1,651	5,004				
Southampton Test	3,446	1,279	4,725	Harrow East	1,907	1,042	2,949				
Winchester	991	524	1,515	Harrow West	1,355	751	2,106				
<b>Hertfordshire</b>											
Broxbourne	1,476	793	2,269	Hayes and Harlington	1,363	766	2,129				
Hertford and Stortford	910	520	1,430	Hendon North	1,610	769	2,379				
Hertsmere	1,240	677	1,917	Hendon South	1,599	732	2,331				
North Hertfordshire	1,489	867	2,356	Holborn and St Pancras	5,558	2,176	7,734				
South West Hertfordshire	1,057	540	1,597	Hornchurch	1,381	749	2,130				
St Albans	1,170	584	1,754	Hornsey and Wood Green	4,357	2,061	6,418				
Stevenage	1,853	1,064	2,917	Ilford North	1,408	707	2,115				
Watford	1,576	844	2,420	Ilford South	2,434	1,084	3,518				
Welwyn Hatfield	1,265	695	1,960	Islington North	5,662	2,270	7,932				
West Hertfordshire	1,460	856	2,316	Islington South and Finsbury	4,481	1,869	6,350				
<b>Isle of Wight</b>											
Isle of Wight	4,101	2,422	6,523	Kensington	2,992	1,314	4,306				
<b>Kent</b>											
Ashford	1,629	975	2,604	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,167	560	1,727				
Canterbury	2,114	1,070	3,184	Lewisham East	2,643	1,014	3,657				
Dartford	1,655	917	2,572	Lewisham West	3,100	1,275	4,375				
Dover	2,379	1,080	3,459	Lewisham Deptford	5,114	1,865	6,979				
Faversham	2,664	1,582	4,246	Leyton	3,287	1,317	4,604				
Folkestone and Hythe	2,684	1,184	3,868	Mitcham and Morden	1,970	883	2,853				
Gillingham	2,072	1,275	3,347	Newham North East	3,495	1,361	4,856				
Gravesham	2,466	1,363	3,829	Newham North West	3,418	1,244	4,662				
Maidstone	1,448	790	2,238	Newham South	3,511	1,168	4,679				
Medway	2,236	1,162	3,398	Norwood	5,026	1,836	6,862				
Mid Kent	1,989	1,186	3,175	Old Bexley and Sidcup	894	530	1,424				
North Thanet	3,009	1,490	4,499	Orpington	1,206	536	1,742				
Sevenoaks	1,008	565	1,573	Peckham	5,625	1,954	7,579				
South Thanet	2,519	1,168	3,687	Putney	2,133	972	3,105				
Tonbridge and Malling	1,180	714	1,894	Ravensbourne	988	567	1,555				
Tunbridge Wells	973	527	1,500	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,202	711	1,913				
<b>Oxfordshire</b>											
Banbury	1,348	842	2,190	Romford	1,415	704	2,119				
Henley	715	377	1,092	Ruislip-Northwood	725	441	1,166				
Oxford East	2,021	871	2,892	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,026	1,603	6,629				
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,329	636	1,965	Streatham	3,823	1,472	5,295				
Wantage	812	435	1,247	Surbiton	644	379	1,023				
Witney	899	612	1,511	Sutton and Cheam	967	554	1,521				
<b>Surrey</b>											
Chertsey and Walton	973	491	1,464	The City of London and Westminster South	2,947	1,096	4,043				
East Surrey	694	369	1,063	Tooting	3,117	1,331	4,448				
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>											
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>											
Cambridge	1,719	736	2,455	Tottenham	6,068	2,393	8,461				
Huntingdon	1,438	1,138	2,576	Twickenham	1,121	643	1,764				
North East Cambridgeshire	2,235	1,221	3,456	Upminster	1,549	883	2,432				
Peterborough	4,584	1,902	6,486	Uxbridge	1,282	665	1,947				
<b>Bedfordshire</b>											
Burton	2,700	1,411	4,111	Vauxhall	6,408	2,330	8,738				
Cannock and Burntwood	2,822	1,524	4,346	Walthamstow	2,337	979	3,316				
Mid Staffordshire	2,155	1,374	3,529	Wanstead and Woodford	1,110	551	1,661				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,274	1,148	3,422	Westminster North	4,779	2,052	6,831				
South East Staffordshire	3,025	1,631	4,656	Wimbledon	1,364	637	2,001				
South Staffordshire	2,812	1,535	4,347	Woolwich	3,626	1,644	5,270				
<b>Bedfordshire</b>											
South East Cambridgeshire	741	577	1,318	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>							
South West Cambridgeshire	1,058	793	1,851	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>							
<b>Norfolk</b>											
Great Yarmouth	4,258	2,005	6,263	Cambridge	1,719	736	2,455				
Mid Norfolk	1,489	973	2,462	Huntingdon	1,438	1,138	2,576				
North Norfolk	1,881	1,008	2,889	North East Cambridgeshire	2,235	1,221	3,456				
North West Norfolk	2,517	1,361	3,878	Peterborough	4,584	1,902	6,486				
Norwich North	2,088	986	3,074	<b>Staffordshire</b>							
Norwich South	3,543	1,480	5,023	Burton	2,700	1,411	4,111				
South Norfolk	1,362	928	2,290	Cannock and Burntwood	2,822	1,524	4,346				
South West Norfolk	1,894	1,188	3,082	Mid Staffordshire	2,155	1,374	3,529				
<b>Suffolk</b>											
Bury St Edmunds	1,250	992	2,242	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,274	1,148	3,422				
Central Suffolk	1,449	874	2,323	South East Staffordshire	3,025	1,631	4,656				
Ipswich	2,201	1,055	3,256	South Staffordshire	2,812	1,535	4,347				
South Suffolk	1,435	1,013	2,448	<b>Staffordshire</b>							
Suffolk Coastal	1,255	808	2,063	Stafford	2,087	1,190	3,277				
Waveney	3,406	1,758	5,164	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,615	1,183	2,798				
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>											
<b>Avon</b>											
Bath	1,957	958	2,915	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,230	1,331	4,561				
Bristol East	2,803	1,298	4,101	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,956	1,407	4,363				
Bristol North West	2,752	1,197	3,949	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,519	1,321	3,840				
Bristol South	4,130	1,606	5,736	<b>Warwickshire</b>							
Bristol West	3,927	1,721	5,648	North Warwickshire	2,784	1,547	4,331				
Kingswood	2,023	1,158	3,181	Nuneaton	2,755	1,409	4,164				
Northavon	1,531	1,195	2,726	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,922	1,370	3,292				
Wandsdyke	1,349	973	2,322	Stratford-on-Avon	1,496	1,027	2,523				
Weston-Super-Mare	2,459	1,349	3,808	Warwick and Leamington	2,185	1,311	3,496				
Woodspring	1,337	1,000	2,337	<b>West Midlands</b>							
<b>Cornwall</b>											
Falmouth and Camborne	3,650	1,700	5,350	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,345	1,096	3,441				
North Cornwall	3,114	2,082	5,196	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,270	1,318	4,588				
South East Cornwall	2,288	1,401	3,689	Birmingham Erdington	4,897	1,872	6,769				
St Ives	3,598	1,933	5,531	Birmingham Hall Green	3,478	1,424	4,902				
Truro	2,771	1,592	4,363	Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,782	1,801	6,583				
<b>Devon</b>											
Exeter	2,969	1,250	4,219								



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Stockport	2,547	1,128	3,675
Harrogate	1,576	874	2,450	Stretford	5,664	2,072	7,736
Richmond	1,951	1,345	3,296	Wigan	4,323	1,888	6,211
Ryedale	1,562	1,010	2,572	Worsley	3,499	1,550	5,049
Scarborough	3,097	1,584	4,681	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Selby	1,820	1,221	3,041	Birkenhead	6,451	1,971	8,422
Skipton and Ripon	1,257	876	2,133	Bootle	7,128	2,294	9,422
York	3,374	1,559	4,933	Crosby	3,132	1,562	4,694
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Knowsley North	6,120	2,057	8,177
Barnsley Central	4,142	1,260	5,402	Knowsley South	5,899	2,171	8,070
Barnsley East	3,726	1,262	4,988	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,663	2,195	7,858
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,734	1,393	5,127	Liverpool Garston	5,100	1,799	6,899
Don Valley	4,595	1,758	6,353	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,875	1,926	6,801
Doncaster Central	5,182	2,023	7,205	Liverpool Riverside	7,681	2,505	10,186
Doncaster North	5,464	2,094	7,558	Liverpool Walton	7,522	2,610	10,132
Rother Valley	3,754	1,577	5,331	Liverpool West Derby	6,206	2,078	8,284
Rotherham	4,387	1,501	5,888	Southport	2,756	1,415	4,171
Sheffield Central	6,966	2,317	9,283	St Helens North	4,084	1,559	5,643
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,835	1,606	5,441	St Helens South	4,775	1,781	6,556
Sheffield Brightside	5,344	1,679	7,023	Wallasey	4,868	1,834	6,702
Sheffield Hallam	2,642	1,442	4,084	Wirral South	2,287	1,153	3,440
Sheffield Heeley	4,599	1,835	6,434	Wirral West	2,660	1,238	3,898
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,339	1,770	5,109				
Wentworth	4,115	1,531	5,646	<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	2,929	1,346	4,275	Hartlepool	5,969	1,831	7,800
Bradford North	4,856	1,605	6,461	Langbaugh	5,031	1,753	6,784
Bradford South	4,569	1,373	4,942	Middlesbrough	7,018	2,083	9,101
Bradford West	5,458	1,789	7,247	Redcar	5,755	1,755	7,510
Calder Valley	2,111	1,308	3,419	Stockton North	5,723	1,865	7,588
Colne Valley	2,060	1,174	3,234	Stockton South	4,651	1,863	6,514
Dewsbury	2,837	1,417	4,254				
Elmet	2,093	989	3,082	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	3,274	1,568	4,842	Barrow and Furness	2,446	1,478	3,924
Hemsworth	3,786	1,329	5,115	Carlisle	2,380	1,295	3,675
Huddersfield	3,107	1,485	4,592	Copeland	2,185	1,116	3,301
Keighley	2,235	1,131	3,366	Fenrith and the Borders	1,633	1,235	2,868
Leeds Central	4,964	1,724	6,688	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,325	905	2,230
Leeds East	4,819	1,586	6,405	Workington	2,351	1,271	3,622
Leeds North East	2,704	1,264	3,968				
Leeds North West	2,255	1,110	3,365	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	3,417	1,452	4,872	Bishop Auckland	3,999	1,559	5,558
Morley and Leeds South	2,662	1,081	3,743	City of Durham	2,927	1,209	4,136
Normanton	2,226	1,140	3,366	Darlington	3,775	1,539	5,314
Pontefract and Castleford	4,053	1,455	5,508	Easington	4,033	1,359	5,392
Pudsey	1,563	933	2,496	North Durham	4,192	1,494	5,686
Shipley	1,754	967	2,721	North West Durham	3,641	1,333	4,974
Wakefield	3,205	1,317	4,522	Sedgefield	3,121	1,159	4,280
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>Cheshire</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,575	1,138	3,713
City of Chester	3,385	1,426	4,811	Blyth Valley	3,356	1,262	4,618
Congleton	1,263	957	2,220	Hexham	1,229	823	2,052
Crewe and Nantwich	2,558	1,368	3,926	Wansbeck	3,753	1,189	4,942
Eddisbury	2,517	1,251	3,768				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,604	1,571	5,175	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Halton	4,615	1,954	6,569	Blaydon	3,201	1,227	4,428
Macclesfield	1,576	1,007	2,583	Gateshead East	4,386	1,573	5,959
Tatton	1,868	1,082	2,950	Houghton and Washington	5,309	1,925	7,234
Warrington North	3,761	1,597	5,358	Jarrow	5,035	1,547	6,582
Warrington South	3,720	1,462	5,182	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,646	1,517	5,163
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,820	1,659	6,479
<b>Lancashire</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,980	1,520	5,500
Blackburn	4,585	1,547	6,132	South Shields	4,863	1,664	6,527
Blackpool North	3,818	1,536	5,354	Sunderland North	7,052	2,056	9,108
Blackpool South	3,887	1,840	5,727	Sunderland South	5,612	2,030	7,642
Burnley	3,147	1,368	4,515	Tyne Bridge	6,543	1,846	8,389
Chorley	2,247	1,332	3,579	Tynemouth	3,895	1,512	5,407
Fylde	1,648	861	2,509	Wallsend	4,951	1,921	6,872
Hyndburn	2,108	1,058	3,166				
Lancaster	2,031	893	2,924	<b>WALES</b>			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,850	1,338	4,188	<b>Clywd</b>			
Pendle	2,195	1,218	3,413	Alyn and Deeside	2,263	1,121	3,384
Preston	4,636	1,680	6,316	Clywd North West	3,443	1,547	4,990
Ribble Valley	944	708	1,652	Clywd South West	2,212	1,076	3,288
Rossendale and Darwen	2,252	1,260	3,512	Delyn	2,720	1,189	3,909
South Ribble	2,127	1,309	3,436	Wrexham	2,605	1,178	3,783
West Lancashire	4,085	1,755	5,840				
Wyre	2,280	1,100	3,380	<b>Dyfed</b>			
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Carmarthen	2,569	1,225	3,794
Altrincham and Sale	1,694	858	2,552	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,674	1,205	3,879
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,902	1,372	4,274	Llanelli	2,714	1,194	3,908
Bolton North East	3,306	1,286	4,592	Pembroke	4,411	1,821	6,232
Bolton North West	3,940	1,501	5,441				
Bolton South	2,801	1,439	4,240	<b>Gwent</b>			
Bury North	2,294	1,171	3,465	Blaenau Gwent	3,335	1,015	4,350
Bury South	2,305	1,244	3,549	Islwyn	2,348	892	3,240
Cheadle	1,228	838	2,066	Monmouth	1,759	960	2,719
Davyhulme	2,502	1,048	3,550	Newport East	2,919	1,231	4,150
Denton and Reddish	3,301	1,484	4,785	Newport West	3,285	1,220	4,505
Eccles	3,275	1,389	4,664	Torfaen	3,090	1,397	4,487
Hazel Grove	1,736	1,020	2,756				
Heywood and Middleton	3,167	1,520	4,687	<b>Gwynedd</b>			
Leigh	3,677	1,656	5,333	Caernarfon	2,515	1,012	3,527
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,875	1,201	3,076	Conwy	2,529	1,147	3,676
Makerfield	3,584	1,834	5,418	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,282	741	2,023
Manchester Central	7,709	2,332	10,041	Ynys Mon	3,013	1,408	4,421
Manchester Blackley	4,362	1,596	5,958				
Manchester Gorton	4,820	1,877	6,697	<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>			
Manchester Withington	4,550	1,845	6,395	Bridgend	2,268	971	3,239
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,466	1,398	5,864	Caerphilly	3,475	1,114	4,589
Oldham Central and Royton	3,595	1,595	5,190	Cynon Valley	2,978	996	3,974
Oldham West	2,492	1,243	3,735	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,434	1,131	4,565
Rochdale	3,779	1,616	5,395	Ogmore	2,922	864	3,786
Salford East	5,436	1,622	7,058	Pontypridd	2,891	1,049	3,940
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,253	1,614	4,867	Rhondda	3,285	1,072	4,357

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 14, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Powys</b>				<b>Strathclyde region</b>			
Brecon and Radnor	1,374	793	2,167	Argyll and Bute	2,418	1,500	3,918
Montgomery	1,114	695	1,809	Ayr	3,222	1,400	4,622
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,637	1,731	6,368
Cardiff Central	3,788	1,508	5,296	Clydebank and Milingavie	3,344	1,142	4,486
Cardiff North	1,537	682	2,219	Clydesdale	3,140	1,424	4,564
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,653	1,054	4,707	Cumbemauld and Kilsyth	2,783	1,336	4,119
Cardiff West	4,015	1,236	5,251	Cunninghame North	3,596	1,613	5,209
Vale of Glamorgan	3,011	1,333	4,344	Cunninghame South	4,181	1,577	5,758
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				Dumbarton	3,571	1,972	5,543
Aberavon	2,729	816	3,545	East Kilbride	2,861	1,627	4,488
Gower	1,966	957	2,923	Eastwood	1,970	1,038	3,008
Neath	2,629	1,089	3,718	Glasgow Cathcart	2,853	1,106	3,959
Swansea East	3,577	1,142	4,719	Glasgow Central	5,403	1,838	7,241
Swansea West	3,801	1,263	5,064	Glasgow Garscadden	4,321	1,235	5,556
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Glasgow Govan	4,321	1,394	5,715
<b>Borders region</b>				Glasgow Hillhead	3,572	1,722	5,294
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,242	647	1,889	Glasgow Maryhill	5,602	1,952	7,554
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,046	525	1,571	Glasgow Pollock	5,375	1,617	6,992
<b>Central region</b>				Glasgow Provan	6,022	1,723	7,745
Clackmannan	3,027	1,340	4,367	Glasgow Rutherglen	4,517	1,545	6,062
Falkirk East	3,195	1,473	4,668	Glasgow Shettleston	4,807	1,471	6,278
Falkirk West	2,639	1,295	3,934	Glasgow Springburn	6,021	1,922	7,943
Stirling	2,444	1,301	3,745	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,310	1,917	8,227
<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>				Hamilton	4,184	1,685	5,869
Dumfries	2,335	1,350	3,685	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,707	1,480	5,187
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,461	1,370	3,831	Monklands East	4,003	1,602	5,605
<b>Fife region</b>				Monklands West	3,202	1,422	4,624
Central Fife	3,702	1,721	5,423	Motherwell North	4,118	1,699	5,817
Dunfermline East	3,194	1,360	4,554	Motherwell South	3,505	1,248	4,753
Dunfermline West	2,354	1,128	3,482	Paisley North	3,619	1,512	5,131
Kirkcaldy	3,296	1,440	4,736	Paisley South	3,519	1,416	4,935
North East Fife	1,515	956	2,471	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,365	1,188	3,553



## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1987 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	—	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	2,440	11,082
July 9	22,949	10,015	2,783	6,631	10,941	6,962	12,329	14,940	6,721	8,531	19,435	112,222	7,997	120,219
Aug 13	29,620	14,557	2,792	8,320	12,814	8,114	13,633	18,293	7,192	9,354	19,795	129,927	8,561	138,488
Sept 10	31,640	14,780	3,179	9,082	13,789	9,181	15,335	20,237	8,161	10,321	18,797	139,722	9,494	149,216
Oct 8	5,393	2,737	308	981	1,364	1,003	1,484	2,003	713	1,227	5,821	20,297	2,269	22,566
Nov 12	907	740	19	86	137	81	160	244	72	90	250	2,046	—	2,046
Dec 10	785	663	25	78	139	64	110	202	68	72	195	1,738	—	1,738
1988 Jan 14	578	463	23	91	118	79	94	173	68	374	185	1,783	—	1,783

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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1984 Apr	18.9	24.6	17.1	11.7	7.3	8.0	13.0	5.7	11.4
July	19.3	23.4	18.1	11.6	7.2	7.9	12.6	5.2	11.4
Oct	27.5	18.4	17.8	11.9	7.3	8.0	12.9	5.3	11.5
1985 Jan	23.2	24.8	17.9	12.3	7.6	8.5	13.3	5.6	12.1
Apr	18.8	23.3	17.5	12.3	7.6	8.5	13.4	5.3	11.8
July	20.9	22.2	18.0	12.1	7.4	8.3	13.1	5.0	11.7
Oct	24.8	22.8	17.2	12.2	7.5	8.4	13.5	5.1	11.8
1986 Jan	21.5	23.7	18.1	12.6	7.9	8.9	14.2	5.5	12.2
Apr*	21.5	21.8	17.2	12.4	7.8	8.9	14.2	5.4	11.9
July	19.7	21.1	17.7	12.2	7.7	8.7	14.0	5.3	11.8
Oct	21.5	20.9	16.5	12.0	7.6	8.8	14.1	5.5	11.6
1987 Jan	17.5	22.7	16.8	12.3	7.8	9.1	14.8	5.6	11.8
Apr	13.8	20.6	15.7	11.7	7.5	8.8	14.4	5.3	11.1
July	12.6	18.8	15.3	10.8	7.0	8.3	13.6	4.8	10.4
Oct	14.6	18.2	13.6	10.1	6.6	8.0	13.3	4.4	9.9
1988 Jan	12.9	17.5	13.6	10.2	6.6	7.9	13.1	4.1	9.8
<b>MALE</b>									
1984 Apr	21.0	26.2	19.1	13.1	9.6	10.3	16.4	8.1	13.4
July	21.7	25.0	19.9	12.9	9.4	10.0	15.8	7.5	13.2
Oct	30.8	26.2	19.8	13.1	9.5	10.2	16.1	7.5	13.7
1985 Jan	26.5	26.9	19.9	13.7	10.0	10.8	16.6	7.7	14.0
Apr	21.6	25.6	19.7	13.6	10.0	10.7	16.7	7.4	13.8
July	23.9	24.3	19.8	13.2	9.5	10.4	16.1	6.9	13.4
Oct	28.4	24.5	19.0	13.2	9.6	10.5	16.5	7.1	13.6
1986 Jan	24.1	25.8	20.3	14.0	10.2	11.4	17.5	7.7	14.3
Apr*	24.0	23.9	19.4	13.7	10.2	11.2	17.5	7.6	13.9
July	21.8	22.7	19.5	13.3	9.8	11.0	17.2	7.4	13.6
Oct	23.9	22.3	18.4	13.1	9.7	11.0	17.2	7.6	13.4
1987 Jan	19.4	25.5	18.8	13.7	10.2	11.6	18.4	7.9	13.9
Apr	15.2	23.3	17.7	13.1	9.8	11.3	18.0	7.4	13.2
July	14.0	21.3	17.0	12.1	9.0	10.5	16.9	6.6	12.3
Oct	16.1	20.4	15.3	11.4	8.5	10.1	16.6	6.1	11.7
1988 Jan	14.1	19.8	15.4	11.6	8.6	10.0	16.3	5.7	11.6
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1984 Apr	16.6	22.7	14.3	9.2	3.9	4.9	7.7	0.2	8.5
July	16.7	21.6	15.6	9.6	4.0	4.9	7.6	0.2	8.7
Oct	24.1	23.6	15.1	9.9	4.2	5.1	7.9	0.2	8.3
1985 Jan	19.9	22.3	15.0	10.0	4.2	5.3	8.1	0.3	9.1
Apr	16.1	20.6	14.6	10.2	4.4	5.4	8.3	0.3	8.9
July	17.8	19.9	15.6	10.2	4.3	5.4	8.3	0.3	9.1
Oct	21.1	20.8	14.8	10.5	4.5	5.5	8.7	0.3	9.3
1986 Jan	18.8	21.3	15.1	10.5	4.6	5.7	9.0	0.3	9.3
Apr*	18.9	19.4	14.3	10.4	4.6	5.7	9.0	0.2	9.1
July	17.4	19.1	15.3	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.1	0.3	9.2
Oct	19.0	19.3	14.1	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.2	0.3	9.1
1987 Jan	15.5	19.6	14.1	10.0	4.6	5.9	9.3	0.3	8.9
Apr	12.2	17.5	13.0	9.4	4.4	5.7	9.1	0.3	8.2
July	11.1	16.1	13.0	8.6	4.1	5.4	8.6	0.3	7.8
Oct	12.9	15.9	11.3	8.0	3.9	5.2	8.4	0.3	7.3
1988 Jan	11.7	14.9	11.1	8.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	0.2	7.2

\* See footnotes to tables 2.1/2.2.

Notes: 1. Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of approximate mid-year estimates of the working population in the corresponding age groups, and are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3.  
2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.  
3. The working population estimate used to calculate the above unemployment rates exclude many YTS participants who have no contract of employment. Percentage rates for those aged under 18 which include all those on YTS in the UK working population are: 1983: Jan 24.3, Apr 22.7, July 20.6, Oct 27.5; 1984: Jan 20.4, Apr 16.0, July 16.4, Oct 23.3; 1985: Jan 18.6, Apr 15.1, July 16.7, Oct 19.9; 1986: Jan 17.9, Apr 17.9, July 16.4, Oct 17.9; 1987: Jan 13.7, Apr 10.7, July 9.8, Oct 11.4; 1988: Jan 10.1.

## 2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
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	67	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914
Oct 8	86	46	16	47	201	234	468	215	316	144	1,778	3,505	1,196	4,701
Nov 12	75	40	49	32	172	564	369	284	195	243	1,849	3,832	869	4,701
Dec 10	66	49	39	27	185	262	541	241	187	199	1,598	3,345	967	4,312
1988 Jan 14	88	40	172	37	346	436	568	437	403	245	2,626	5,358	1,154	6,512

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

\* Included in South East.



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

# 1988

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy	Japan†	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzerland*	United States xx	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1987 Jan	3,297	671	234	462	1,342	271	2,729	2,497	148	255	3,330	1,820	713	41.5	2,972	93	26.6	8,620	
Feb	3,226	700	225	453	1,335	252	2,699	2,488	146	253	3,404	1,860	709	39.7	2,988	94	25.4	8,503	
Mar	3,143	703	205	450	1,397	248	2,679	2,412	136	249	3,348	1,940	692	36.5	2,977	94	23.6	8,124	
Apr	3,107	652	167	442	1,271	232	2,593	2,216	116	251	3,143	1,900	668	31.1	2,946	82	22.5	7,306	
May	2,986	635	141	432	1,177	208	2,522	2,099	100	246	3,218	1,910	653	26.7	2,884	74	21.6	7,318	
June	2,905	604	122	424	1,142	195	2,459	2,097	91	247	3,213	1,760	658	28.8	2,839	74	20.7	7,655	
July	2,906	610	120	438	1,158	187	2,488	2,176	90	249	3,219	1,590	692	29.0	2,821	81	20.3	7,453	
Aug	2,866	602	119	429	1,102	199	2,575	2,165	84	249	3,262	1,660	694	31.7	2,812	108	19.7	7,088	
Sept	2,870	598	126	423	1,030	202	2,674	2,107	81	242	3,326	1,660	687	29.8	2,879	85	19.5	6,857	
Oct	2,751	585	147	423	1,000	208	2,697	2,093	87	238	3,328	1,620	638	31.3	2,956	76	19.7	6,845	
Nov	2,686	567	166	417	1,024	..	2,670	2,133	110	241	3,325	1,560	680	31.4	2,998	76	21.0	6,802	
Dec	2,696	620	201	422	1,025	..	2,677	2,308	137	250	..	..	697	..	..	71	..	6,526	
1988 Jan	2,722	..	..	..	1,161	..	..	2,519	..	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,603	
Percentage rate: latest month	9.8	7.8	7.1	15.4	8.9	7.6	10.9	8.8	7.3	19.6	14.3	2.5	14.3	2.1	21.0	1.6	0.7	6.3	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
	Excl. school leavers																		
1984	2,999	642	130	512	1,397	270	2,309	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,613	823	67.1	2,477	136	32.1	8,539	
1985	3,113	597	140	478	1,329	245	2,425	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,566	762	51.6	2,843	124	27.0	8,312	
1986	3,180	611	152	443	1,236	214	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,667	712	35.9	2,759	98	22.8	8,237	
1987	2,881	629	165	435	1,172	..	2,623	2,233	..	247	..	..	686	..	..	84	..	7,411	
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1987 Jan	3,114	638	176	444	1,255	216	2,613	2,193	..	245	3,238	1,790	691	35.0	2,869	80	..	8,023	
Feb	3,066	632	168	437	1,252	213	2,655	2,189	..	246	3,286	1,770	691	35.0	2,889	95	..	7,967	
Mar	3,040	651	179	440	1,254	217	2,676	2,225	..	246	3,263	1,740	693	34.3	2,897	95	..	7,854	
Apr	3,018	641	163	440	1,211	218	2,659	2,226	..	250	3,136	1,800	689	31.4	2,900	90	..	7,500	
May	2,952	634	162	438	1,188	218	2,661	2,219	..	250	3,233	1,940	684	31.6	2,912	82	..	7,546	
June	2,925	619	161	442	1,175	217	2,645	2,240	..	250	3,239	1,800	682	32.3	2,920	87	..	7,260	
July	2,876	645	154	441	1,190	217	2,638	2,251	..	250	3,297	1,660	686	30.5	2,926	81	..	7,224	
Aug	2,829	630	159	434	1,151	215	2,649	2,246	..	248	3,373	1,700	681	29.5	2,924	93	..	7,221	
Sept	2,773	596	160	430	1,130	216	2,597	2,252	..	247	3,376	1,670	681	31.8	2,946	65	..	7,091	
Oct	2,712	635	161	427	1,111	218	2,572	2,249	..	245	3,340	1,660	683	33.2	2,970	77	..	7,177	
Nov	2,649	619	159	425	1,081	..	2,546	2,243	..	245	3,335	..	682	33.6	2,965	82	..	7,090	
Dec	2,649	610	174 e	425 e	1,070	..	2,563	2,258	..	245	..	..	685	..	..	71	..	6,978	
1988 Jan	2,563	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	2,224	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,046	
Percentage rate: latest month	9.2	7.8	6.1	15.4	8.1	8.0	10.4	7.9	..	18.9	14.3	2.7	14.0	2.3	20.7	1.7	..	5.8	
latest three months change on previous three months	-0.6	-0.1	+0.3	-0.4	-0.5	N/C	-0.3	N/C	..	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	N/C	..	-0.1	
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>																			
Latest month	Dec	Dec	..	Dec	Dec	..	Dec	Nov	..	..	..	Nov	Dec	Nov	Aug	Dec	..	Dec	..
Per cent	9.0	7.7	..	10.5	8.0	..	10.5	7.0	..	..	(3)	2.7	9.5	2.3	19.0	1.6	..	5.7	..

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

\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.

\*\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

§ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

|| Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.

† Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.

xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

e Estimated.

N/C no change.



# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.19

THOUSAND

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1987	Jan 8	368.7	13.3	355.4	-8.3	231.5	7.5	224.0	-6.0	137.1	56.1	5.8	131.4	-2.3
	Feb 12	398.8	11.6	387.2	+11.8	263.2	6.6	256.6	+19.5	135.7	56.5	5.0	130.6	-7.7
	Mar 12	342.1	8.5	333.7	-23.7	221.0	4.9	216.2	-19.1	121.1	53.8	3.6	117.5	-4.6
	Apr 9	357.1	7.0	350.1	-3.8	232.6	4.0	228.6	+3.6	124.5	56.8	3.0	121.6	-7.3
	May 12	320.8	21.9	298.9	-38.2	204.8	12.9	191.9	-24.1	116.0	49.9	9.1	107.0	-14.1
	June 11	315.5	10.2	305.3	-38.3	201.9	5.8	196.0	-22.2	113.7	48.0	4.4	109.3	-16.1
	July 9	429.1	10.7	418.4	-35.2	263.3	5.7	257.6	-16.7	165.8	55.2	5.0	160.8	-18.5
	Aug 13	384.4	8.0	376.4	-14.8	237.6	4.4	233.2	-8.1	146.8	56.9	3.5	143.2	-6.7
	Sept 10	456.6	55.5	401.1	-41.9	281.3	32.2	249.1	-17.7	175.2	54.0	23.2	152.0	-24.3
	Oct 8	420.2	25.6	394.6	-40.2	264.9	14.2	250.6	-22.5	155.4	53.9	11.4	144.0	-17.7
	Nov 12	375.3	10.8	364.5	-38.5	241.1	6.1	235.0	-24.8	134.2	52.0	4.8	129.4	-13.7
	Dec 10	328.6	7.5	321.1	-26.8	217.6	4.3	213.3	-17.4	111.0	44.8	3.2	107.8	-9.4
1988	Jan 14	344.4	11.0	333.3	-22.1	214.7	6.2	208.5	-15.5	129.7	52.4	4.9	124.8	-6.6

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1987	Jan 8	294.9	8.1	286.9	+61.4	176.4	4.4	172.0	+37.1	118.5	53.9	3.7	114.9	+24.3
	Feb 12	460.8	14.5	446.3	+44.1	296.5	8.2	288.4	+32.0	164.2	70.8	6.3	157.9	+12.0
	Mar 12	431.4	11.5	419.9	+50.3	278.3	6.5	271.8	+35.8	153.1	64.9	5.0	148.1	+14.5
	Apr 9	396.4	8.4	388.0	+6.6	257.3	4.7	252.6	+3.5	139.1	59.3	3.7	135.4	+3.1
	May 12	425.4	10.7	414.7	+14.2	272.3	6.2	266.1	+5.7	153.2	67.7	4.6	148.6	+8.4
	June 11	403.4	11.7	391.8	+9.3	264.0	6.6	257.5	+8.3	139.4	59.3	5.1	134.3	+1.0
	July 9	427.9	12.1	415.7	+16.7	279.0	6.8	272.2	+13.5	148.9	60.5	5.3	143.5	+3.2
	Aug 13	419.6	10.1	409.6	+20.9	270.7	5.5	265.2	+16.2	148.9	56.4	4.6	144.4	+4.8
	Sept 10	451.8	12.9	438.9	-3.9	277.6	7.4	270.1	+2.9	174.2	67.1	5.6	168.6	-7.0
	Oct 8	549.0	30.5	518.5	-2.9	340.9	17.8	323.1	+4.4	208.1	68.4	12.7	195.3	-7.4
	Nov 12	432.3	18.4	413.9	+3.8	273.8	10.6	263.3	+9.7	158.5	61.9	7.9	150.6	-6.0
	Dec 10	317.5	10.1	307.4	-22.5	203.6	5.8	197.9	-7.1	113.9	42.7	4.3	109.5	-15.4
1988	Jan 14	321.5	8.4	313.1	+26.2	202.6	4.8	197.8	+25.8	119.0	49.8	3.6	115.3	+0.4

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2-20. While table 2-20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

‡ While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

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

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

2.20

THOUSAND

## INFLOW

Great Britain  
Month ending

## Age group

Under 18

18-19

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-44

45-54

55-59

60 and over

All ages

## OUTFLOW

Under 18

18-19

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-44

45-54†

55-59†

60 and over†

All ages

## MALE

1987 Jan 8	18.0	22.3	51.2	31.3	21.7	34.2	25.5	12.2	8.5	225.0	9.7	15.2	35.6	21.3	14.5	22.8	15.1	6.1	7.1	147.5
Feb 12	18.8	26.9	60.3	37.9	25.9	39.8	27.0	11.6	7.9	256.0	18.0	26.7	62.4	38.6	26.8	41.6	25.8	9.8	10.4	260.2
Mar 12	14.9	23.0	50.8	30.7	21.1	32.9	24.0	10.5	7.1	215.2	15.7	26.2	59.4	36.2	25.3	39.0	25.2	9.6	9.9	246.5
Apr 9	13.4	22.5	52.0	31.7	22.0	34.6	28.0	13.1	8.6	226.0	12.5	24.0	54.2	33.1	23.4	36.3	23.7	9.6	9.5	226.3
May 14	20.8	20.2	44.9	27.6	19.0	28.8	20.5	9.7	6.9	198.4	13.2	24.8	58.0	35.4	24.1	37.6	24.6	10.4	9.7	237.8
June 11	14.6	22.0	47.8	28.1	18.7	28.2	19.8	9.4	6.7	195.3	13.1	24.8	57.5	35.7	24.4	37.8	24.4	9.9	9.4	237.0
July 9	15.3	30.6	83.3	33.9	21.4	31.4	21.7	10.7	7.5	255.9	13.8	27.3	62.1	36.3	24.7	38.1	24.4	9.7	9.3	245.6
Aug 13	14.4	27.8	65.3	33.2	21.2	30.9	21.5	10.3	6.9	231.6	12.4	26.0	64.7	35.1	23.2	35.4	23.0	9.2	9.1	238.0
Sept 10	42.9	40.6	62.0	33.1	21.4	31.4	22.5	11.3	6.8	272.1	15.6	28.2	69.8	36.4	23.4	35.1	22.4	9.1	8.7	248.6
Oct 8 R	26.2	32.9	63.6	35.4	22.3	33.1	23.5	11.5	7.8	256.4	27.3	44.0	81.6	40.7	27.0	39.3	24.2	9.9	9.3	303.2
Nov 12	17.8	26.1	58.2	34.3	22.3	34.1	23.6	11.1	7.1	234.6	19.6	27.0	59.7	35.2	23.2	35.2	22.7	9.2	9.1	241.0
Dec 10	14.9	22.3	51.3	32.1	21.4	32.1	21.7	9.9	6.3	211.9	12.3	19.6	44.3	26.6	17.6	27.7	18.5	7.7	7.3	181.5
1988 Jan 14	16.0	21.6	49.9	31.0	20.5	30.8	21.3	10.3	6.9	208.4	10.9	17.1	41.7	26.5	17.5	26.1	17.2	7.2	7.3	171.6

## FEMALE

1987 Jan 8	14.6	18.1	35.2	20.2	12.0	17.9	10.9	3.6	—	132.5	7.9	13.3	27.5	18.6	10.9	14.3	8.0	2.7	0.1	103.4
Feb 12	14.1	18.6	35.0	21.2	12.1	16.4	10.4	3.3	—	131.0	13.6	20.1	39.5	25.7	15.0	18.7	11.1	3.4	0.1	142.2
Mar 12	10.6	15.2	30.5	19.3	11.3	16.3	10.4	3.2	—	116.9	11.7	19.1	37.6	23.8	13.7	17.9	10.9	3.2	0.1	138.0
Apr 9	9.7	14.7	31.2	20.6	12.0	17.2	11.4	3.7	—	120.4	9.3	17.3	34.5	21.8	12.4	16.0	9.7	3.1	0.1	124.2
May 14	14.7	13.3	27.5	18.1	10.5	15.1	9.6	3.0	—	111.8	10.0	18.5	37.4	24.3	14.1	18.7	11.2	3.6	0.1	137.9
June 11	10.5	14.7	29.0	17.7	10.1	14.4	9.4	3.1	—	108.9	10.0	17.3	34.7	22.0	12.6	16.6	10.4	3.4	0.1	127.0
July 9	11.8	23.6	58.9	21.2	12.0	17.7	10.4	3.5	—	159.1	10.4	19.7	37.5	22.9	12.8	16.1	9.9	3.3	0.1	132.7
Aug 13	10.7	20.2	44.4	21.4	12.2	18.6	11.1	3.6	—	142.1	9.6	19.3	42.1	21.8	12.0	15.6	9.6	3.2	0.1	133.1
Sept 10	31.2	33.3	39.1	20.4	11.9	17.2	10.7	4.0	—	167.8	11.4	21.4	49.9	24.1	14.5	21.1	12.2	3.6	0.1	158.4
Oct 8 R	20.7	25.3	39.8	21.2	11.6	16.5	10.8	3.7	—	149.5	19.9	34.9	54.5	26.2	15.1	20.9	12.0	3.7	0.1	187.3
Nov 12	13.7	18.3	35.3	20.3	11.1	16.3	11.1	3.8	—	129.9	14.6	21.5	39.2	22.5	12.8	17.7	10.9	3.4	0.1	142.8
Dec 10	11.0	14.3	28.6	17.3	9.7	14.2	9.4	3.1	—	107.6	9.3	15.0	28.9	16.6	9.2	12.5	8.2	2.5	0.1	102.5
1988 Jan 14	12.9	16.8	33.3	19.6	11.3	17.1	10.7	3.5	—	125.2	8.2	13.4	27.7	17.8	10.5	14.3	8.8	2.9	0.1	103.7

## Changes on a year earlier

## MALE

1987 Jan 8	-1.8	-0.7	+1.1	+0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-2.2	-0.6	-1.7	-6.5	+1.0	+1.7	+6.5	+4.6	+2.9	+4.6	+3.1	+1.0	+0.9	+26.5
Feb 12	-2.5	+0.1	+6.1	+4.7	+3.1	+4.8	+2.8	+0.6	-1.1	+18.5	-0.6	+0.2	+7.6	+6.4	+4.4	+7.7	+4.2	+1.6	+0.3	+31.9
Mar 12	-2.5	-2.2	-2.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.6	-19.2	+0.1	+0.7	+6.9	+5.1	+4.2	+6.1	+4.4	+1.6	+0.7	—
Apr 9	-18.4	-0.4	+2.2	+1.3	+0.8	+1.0	+2.5	-0.8	-2.3	-14.0	-0.1	-1.8	-0.5	+1.0	+1.1	+1.7	+1.9	+0.9	—	+3.4
May 14	-2.1	-2.6	-3.7	-2.4	-1.9	-3.7	-3.2	-1.9	-2.0	-23.5	-4.1	-2.4	+1.5	+2.1	+1.1	+1.7	+2.0	+1.2	+0.2	+2.9
June 11	-8.1	-3.5	-3.4	-1.9	-1.8	-3.7	-2.5	-1.0	-1.7	-27.5	-4.4	-2.5	+1.4	+3.0	+1.6	+2.4	+2.2	+1.1	—	+4.9
July 9	-8.6	-2.5	-4.4	-0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-2.2	-22.8	-6.3	-2.1	+2.8	+2.9	+2.0	+3.4	+2.4	+1.4	+0.3	+6.7
Aug 13	-6.4	-0.6	+1.9	-0.5	-0.4	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-2.4	-12.2	-4.4	-0.5	+3.5	+3.4	+1.9	+3.0	+2.2	+1.2	+0.2	+10.3
Sept 10	-19.0	-6.8	-0.6	+0.7	-0.4	-1.5	-1.9	-1.2	-2.4	-33.1	-10.9	-2.3	+1.0	-2.1	+0.7	+0.8	+1.2	+0.8	-0.7	-7.3
Oct 8 R	-1.8	-1.5	-3.6	-1.6	-2.0	-3.9	-2.8	-1.8	-2.7	-21.8	-7.4	-4.5	+2.8	+3.0	+2.4	+2.6	+1.6	+1.2	-0.2	+1.5
Nov 12	-3.0	-1.8	-3.0	-2.2	-2.7	-4.3	-3.6	-2.3	-2.6	-25.4	-3.3	-1.1	+1.0	+2.6	+0.9	+1.6	+1.6	+0.8	-0.5	+3.7
Dec 10	-2.0	-1.8	-3.1	-0.7	-1.4	-3.2	-2.8	-0.9	-1.3	-17.4	-2.8	-2.5	-2.8	+0.3	-0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.4	-0.6	-9.0
1988 Jan 14	-2.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-1.2	-3.4	-4.2	-1.9	-1.6	-16.6	+1.2	+1.9	+6.1	+5.2	+3.0	+3.3	+2.1	+1.1	+0.2	+24.1

## FEMALE

1987 Jan 8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	+0.1	—	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4	+4.6	+4.6	+2.6	+3.4	+1.8	+0.8	—	+20.2
Feb 12	-2.6	-1.9	-1.2	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	+0.2	—	-4.7	-0.6	-0.6	+2.2	+3.0	+2.3	+2.7	+1.9	+0.7	—	+11.5
Mar 12	-2.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	+0.1	—	+0.1	—	-5.5	-0.3	-0.5	+2.7	+3.0	+2.1	+2.6	+2.2	+0.6	—	—
Apr 9	-14.0	-1.9	-1.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	—	-20.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.1	+1.2	+0.9	+1.1	+0.8	+0.4	—	+2.4
May 14	-2.3	-2.4	-4.2	-2.7	-1.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	—	-14.5	-2.8	-0.9	+0.8	+2.3	+1.6	+2.1	+1.8	+0.7	—	+5.6
June 11	-6.6	-3.7	-4.2	-2.5	-1.2	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3	—	-21.0	-3.7	-2.3	-0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+1.0	+1.3	+0.6	—	+2.5
July 9	-7.5	-3.3	-6.6	-2.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.3	—	-23.8	-5.5	-1.8	-0.1	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+1.4	+0.7	—	-1.4
Aug 13	-4.0	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	—	-9.3	-3.8	-1.0	+0.9	+1.3	+0.7	+1.4	+1.0	+0.6	—	+1.0
Sept 10	-15.5	-9.1	-3.8	-3.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.8	-0.7	—	-36.6	-7.9	-2.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	+0.8	+0.3	—	-12.9
Oct 8 R	-1.0	-1.3	-5.5	-3.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.6	—	-16.9	-5.2	-0.6	+0.2	-0.2	+1.0	+1.1	+0.5	+0.0	—	-9.4
Nov 12	-1.9	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-1.4	-1.6	-0.8	-0.3	—	-14.1	-2.9	-2.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	+0.7	+0.2	—	-8.9
Dec 10	-1.5	-2.6	-2.8	-1.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	—	-9.8	-2.6	-3.3	-4.6	-2.8	-1.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	—	-16.5
1988 Jan 14	-1.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	—	-7.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.8	-0.4	—	+0.8	+0.2	—	+0.3

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

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

R=Revised.



## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.30

Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1983	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
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
1985	34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
1986	39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645 R	21,283	27,850	40,132	22,679	195,383 R	11,359	32,882	238,700 R
1986 Q3	10,857	7,169	1,142	3,524	4,985 R	4,823	7,140	9,707	6,334	48,512 R	2,929	8,337	59,778 R
Q4	7,330	5,201	2,003	3,688	4,016 R	5,327	5,447	12,059	6,552	46,422 R	2,573	7,337	56,332 R
1987 Q1	8,555 R	5,378	524	3,102	3,692 R	8,208	7,701	7,510	4,593	43,885 R	1,481	6,218	51,584 R
Q2	4,421 R	2,856	592	3,616	3,966 R	2,988	2,411	5,131	3,484	26,609 R	1,053	6,494	34,156 R
Q3	2,966	1,552	443	3,383	2,530 R	1,333	2,777	5,166	1,825	20,423 R	1,075	3,652	25,150 R
1986 Dec	2,715	1,935	421	607	1,421 R	2,589	1,791	3,986	1,459	14,989 R	1,060	2,553	18,602 R
1987 Jan	2,414 R	1,948	190	831 R	1,132 R	2,936	1,842	1,655	1,129	12,129 R	400	2,139	14,668 R
Feb	3,023 R	1,992	100	736	1,291 R	2,116	2,174	2,767	1,528	13,735 R	355	1,774	15,864 R
Mar	3,118	1,438	234	1,535	1,269 R	3,156	3,685	3,088	1,936	18,021 R	726	2,305	21,052 R
Apr	1,792	1,260	203	1,455	1,826 R	978	801	1,715	902	9,672 R	298	2,458	12,428 R
May	1,903 R	1,234	242	903	1,211 R	1,208	933	1,682	1,099	9,181 R	250	2,389	11,825 R
June	726 R	362	147	1,258	929 R	802	677	1,734	1,483	7,756 R	500	1,647	9,903 R
July	1,185	789	141	1,171	1,150 R	473	1,024	2,344	912	8,400 R	227	1,011	9,638 R
Aug	944	270	113	1,423	655 R	328	985	1,601	435	6,484 R	560	1,260	8,309 R
Sept	837	493	189	789	725 R	532	768	1,221	478	5,539 R	288	1,376	7,203 R
Oct	1,419	850	154	982	617 R	407	771	1,651	663	6,664 R	278	1,212	8,154 R
Nov	939	729	154	1,641	750 R	903	566	1,615	499	7,067 R	329	1,668	9,064 R
Dec†	1,313	714	296	604	461	695	519	1,382	726	5,996	441	972	7,409
1988 Jan†	822	535	0	428	189	1,077	214	1,108	562	4,400	411	250	5,061

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

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.31

Industry

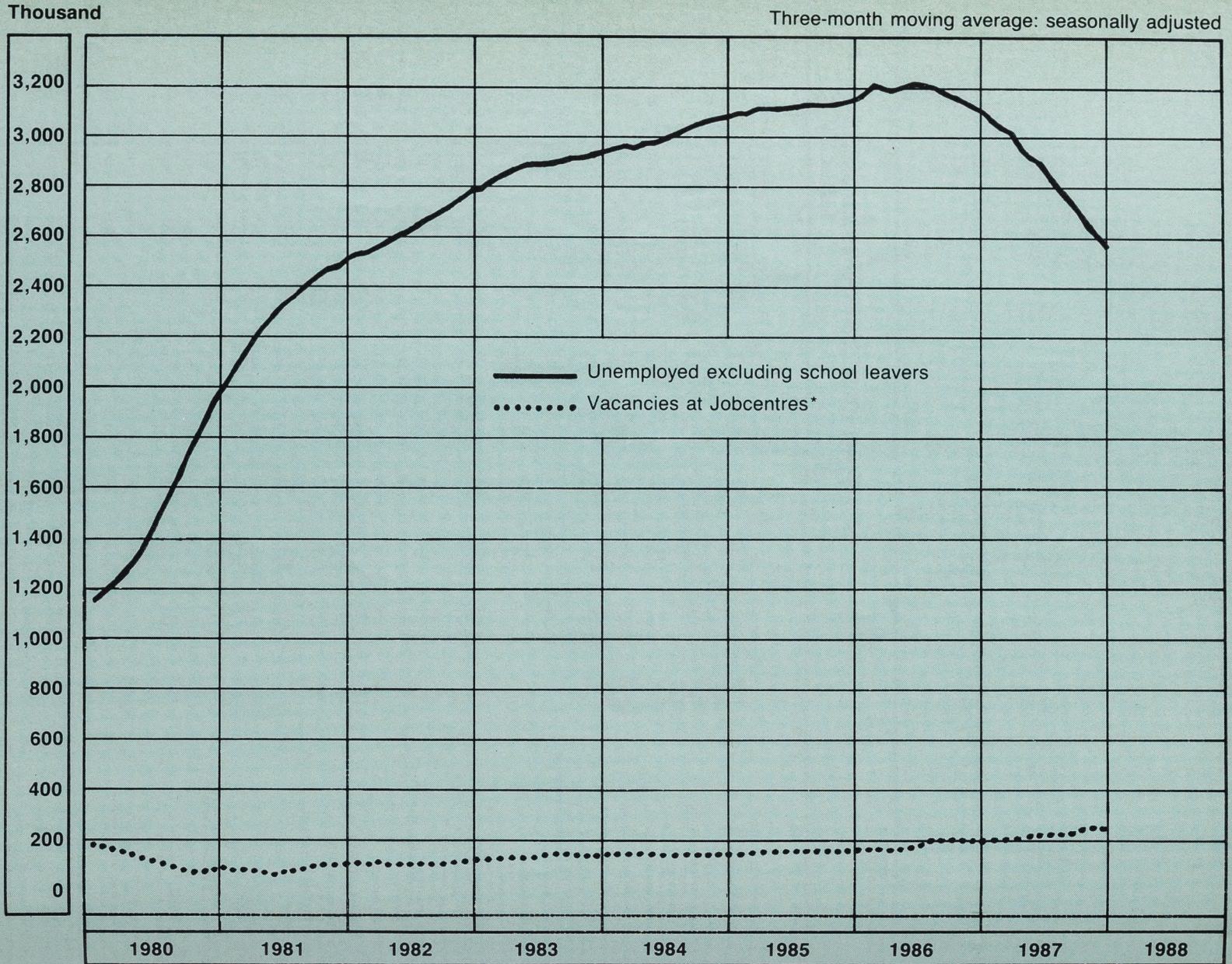
GREAT BRITAIN		Division	Class or Group	1985	1986	Q3	Q4	1987 Q1	Q2	Q3	November	December†	1988 January†
SIC 1980													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03		372	422	93	113	110	75	213	0	59	0
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>372</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>
Coal extraction and coke		11-12		28,301	16,418	4,155	3,683	10,540	755	462	639	595	724
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13		99	2,621	1,227	407	35	31	111	0	0	0
Mineral oil processing		14		1,301	1,432	375	486	170	269	103	4	0	42
Nuclear fuel production		15		0	33	0	33	97	48	77	27	27	27
Gas, electricity and water		16-17		660	591	252	138	72	130	0	0	0	0
<b>Energy and water supply industries</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>30,361</b>	<b>21,095</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>793</b>
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23		467	1,157	331	128	51	39	20	0	0	0
Metal manufacture		22		5,653	7,386	1,602	1,410	863	928	687	137	166	0
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24		4,486	4,159	1,235	949	787	586	368	91	3	45
Chemical industry		25		4,228	5,182	1,133	1,129	1,071	901	650	170	350	54
Production of man-made fibres		26		1,394	37	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>16,228</b>	<b>17,921</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>99</b>
Shipbuilding and repairing		30		2,523	3,773	1,043	1,528	1,220	346	172	0	3	3
Manufacture of metal goods		31		10,922	6,936	1,267	1,230	1,636	1,035	981	366	229	97
Mechanical engineering		32		22,210	28,424	6,788	6,603	3,819	4,483	2,554	1,904	1,226	747
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33		2,064	2,031	314	244	449	439	240	32	69	0
Electrical and electronic engineering		34		20,711	16,079	3,622	3,659	4,042	3,841	2,047	594	589	552
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35		9,448	10,932	1,922	3,091	1,437	1,250	445	222	276	23
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36		4,516	4,006	974	1,277	2,573	1,041	1,392	1,239	187	605
Instrument engineering		37		1,346	931	184	248	201	266	121	31	15	0
<b>Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>73,740</b>	<b>73,112</b>	<b>16,114</b>	<b>17,880</b>	<b>15,377</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>7,952</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>2,027</b>
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42		16,438	13,398	3,436	2,726	3,752	2,302	2,635	892	599	376
Textiles		43		4,849	6,278	1,798	1,482	1,089	1,192	1,024	57	186	212
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45		6,904	6,157	1,855	1,305	919	1,082	593	199	148	20
Timber and furniture		46		3,776	2,620	569	192	876	246	201	6	94	18
Paper, printing and publishing		47		6,130	9,340	3,184	2,385	1,010	941	1,426	188	168	43
Other manufacturing		48-49		9,570	5,231	1,317	929	1,168	1,320	691	278	241	195
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>47,667</b>	<b>43,024</b>	<b>12,159</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>7,083</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>864</b>
Construction		50		17,885	19,451	4,936	5,833	3,436	2,349	1,806	620	863	241
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>17,885</b>	<b>19,451</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>241</b>
Wholesale distribution		61-63		7,254	6,864	1,594	1,688	1,684	1,398	1,097	251	258	79
Retail distribution		64-65		11,350	12,425	4,034	1,498	2,436	2,258	1,530	592	284	393
Hotel and catering		66		2,973	3,674	549	1,906	1,124	874	132	10	194	50
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67		1,427	1,013	286	122	160	553	79	0	13	0
<b>Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>23,004</b>	<b>23,976</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>522</b>
Transport		71-77		6,276	17,198	4,218	6,566	1,514	921	995	121	267	118
Telecommunications		79		417	717	52	119	402	199	37	0	10	10
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>6,693</b>	<b>17,915</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>128</b>
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85		5,076	4,104	901	716	709	307	342	193	145	201
<b>Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>5,076</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>201</b>
Public administration and defence		91-94		7,388	9,122	2,654	1,216	1,023	785	1,207	123	53	38
Medical and other health services		95		4,080	5,948	1,532	1,035	652	619	641	39	0	57
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00		2,483	2,610	320	258	457	347	71	39	92	91
<b>Other services</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>13,951</b>	<b>17,680</b>	<b>4,506</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>All production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>			<b>167,996</b>	<b>155,152</b>	<b>38,609</b>	<b>35,262</b>	<b>37,877</b>	<b>23,471</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>7,076</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>3,783</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>			<b>137,635</b>	<b>134,057</b>	<b>32,600</b>	<b>30,515</b>	<b>26,963</b>	<b>22,238</b>	<b>16,247</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>2,990</b>
<b>All service industries</b>	<b>6-9</b>			<b>48,724</b>	<b>63,675</b>	<b>16,140</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>8,261</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,037</b>
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>0-9</b>			<b>234,977</b>	<b>238,700</b>	<b>59,778</b>	<b>56,332</b>	<b>51,584</b>	<b>34,156</b>	<b>25,150</b>	<b>9,064</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>5,061</b>

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 December 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in November and 9,000 in December.

\*\* Included in the South East.





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



# VACANCIES 3.1

## THOUSAND

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0	
1984 Annual averages	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	162.1			201.6		200.5		154.6	
1986	188.8			212.4		208.3		157.4	
1987	235.0			226.2		222.1		159.3	
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
1987 Jan 9	212.0	1.4	0.8	218.9	-0.7	217.0	-0.3	161.2	-0.4
Feb 6	207.0	-5.0	-1.8	209.2	-5.4	213.9	-2.3	159.0	-1.8
Mar 6	214.2	7.2	1.2	232.0	3.2	227.9	1.3	168.0	0.8
Apr 3	217.7	3.5	1.9	230.2	3.8	225.0	2.7	162.4	0.4
May 8	230.5	12.8	7.8	213.3	1.4	202.3	-3.9	147.6	-3.8
June 5	233.7	3.2	6.5	229.9	-0.7	223.5	-1.5	162.5	-1.8
July 3	235.2	1.5	5.8	220.0	-3.4	217.9	-2.4	154.3	-2.7
Aug 7	236.9	1.7	2.1	222.7	3.1	218.5	5.4	154.8	2.4
Sept 4	246.6	9.7	4.3	228.8	-0.4	215.9	-2.5	154.5	-2.7
Oct 2	261.4	14.8	8.7	235.9	5.3	224.2	2.1	158.0	1.2
Nov 6	268.2	6.8	10.4	237.5	4.9	230.9	4.1	159.7	1.6
Dec 4	256.6	-11.6	3.3	236.1	2.4	247.9	10.7	169.5	5.0
1988 Jan 8	249.5	-7.1	-4.0	223.6	-4.1	229.0	1.6	164.1	2.0

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 1/3 of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about 1/4 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 4 1/2 week month.

# VACANCIES 3.2

## THOUSAND

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

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1986 Jan 3	60.5	25.2	5.6	16.8	13.2	9.5	9.3	16.7	8.1	8.5	14.2	162.6	1.8	164.4
Feb 7	63.1	26.2	5.6	17.7	13.5	9.7	9.2	17.6	8.5	8.3	14.7	167.2	2.0	169.2
Mar 7	63.9	27.1	5.6	18.2	13.8	9.7	9.3	17.1	8.6	8.7	15.6	171.2	2.0	173.2
Apr 4	64.6	27.0	5.6	18.2	13.6	9.8	9.6	17.2	8.6	8.3	15.7	171.2	2.1	173.3
May 2	64.0	27.3	5.4	17.1	14.0	9.6	10.4	17.4	8.9	8.7	16.0	170.3	2.0	172.3
June 6	67.8	28.0	6.0	18.7	15.0	10.0	11.3	18.9	9.2	9.3	16.9	183.3	2.0	185.2
July 4	71.6	29.9	6.4	18.7	15.9	10.5	11.6	19.6	9.8	9.7	17.4	191.4	2.0	193.4
Aug 8	75.0	32.0	6.5	18.5	16.9	10.9	12.3	20.1	10.6	10.1	17.3	198.4	2.1	200.5
Sept 5	76.3	32.5	6.6	18.5	16.6	10.9	12.5	20.0	10.8	10.5	17.0	200.3	2.0	202.4
Oct 3	79.8	34.1	7.1	18.5	17.5	11.3	13.5	20.9	11.5	10.8	16.6	206.0	2.1	208.1
Nov 7	81.8	35.2	6.8	18.7	17.4	11.3	13.8	21.4	11.7	10.3	17.0	210.5	2.1	212.6
Dec 5	81.6	35.5	7.1	18.1	17.4	10.7	13.3	21.5	11.4	10.4	16.9	208.6	2.0	210.6
1987 Jan 9	81.9	36.1	6.8	18.1	17.6	10.8	13.7	21.8	11.4	10.4	17.2	210.1	2.1	212.1
Feb 6	79.6	35.4	6.9	18.0	18.1	10.9	14.1	21.2	11.1	10.6	17.3	205.2	2.1	207.3
Mar 6	81.7	35.5	7.3	18.6	17.9	10.6	14.8	22.0	11.0	10.1	17.6	212.6	2.0	214.6
Apr 3	82.7	35.3	7.4	19.3	18.4	11.6	14.9	22.7	11.5	9.7	17.2	215.1	2.1	217.1
May 8	87.1	35.7	7.9	21.5	20.6	12.8	15.9	24.5	11.7	10.5	18.1	229.2	2.0	231.2
June 5	87.5	35.8	7.9	20.4	20.9	12.6	15.6	24.6	12.1	11.8	18.2	232.0	2.0	234.0
July 3	89.5	36.9	8.0	19.4	21.5	12.4	15.1	25.2	12.3	11.0	18.3	233.2	2.0	235.2
Aug 7	89.9	36.3	8.1	19.4	21.5	12.5	15.7	25.4	12.3	11.2	18.7	234.9	2.0	236.9
Sept 4	93.9	38.5	8.3	19.9	22.8	13.1	16.3	25.8	12.4	11.5	19.6	244.5	2.1	246.6
Oct 2	101.6	41.9	8.9	21.1	24.6	13.3	17.1	26.7	12.9	12.4	20.7	259.2	2.2	261.4
Nov 6	108.3	44.0	9.1	20.4	25.2	12.9	17.1	26.3	12.9	12.1	21.4	265.7	2.5	268.2
Dec 4	104.0	41.5	8.8	19.9	24.3	12.6	16.5	23.5	12.2	11.1	20.8	253.6	3.0	256.6
1988 Jan 8	100.9	39.2	8.8	20.1	24.4	12.5	15.8	22.2	11.3	11.1	19.4	246.3	3.2	249.5

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



### 3.3 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

														THOUSAND													
														United Kingdom													
														South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)</b>																											
1983		52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	10.5	15.3	7.5	7.8	17.1	150.2	1.2	151.4												
1984	Annual	62.5	27.5	5.8	14.8	12.5	8.8	10.3	16.6	8.2	8.2	16.5	164.1	1.5	165.6												
1985	Averages	65.6	28.2	6.3	17.8	14.5	9.8	10.7	18.1	9.7	9.3	17.0	178.7	1.6	180.3												
1986		75.6	32.4	6.8	21.1	18.6	11.6	14.1	22.6	13.4	12.2	19.8	216.0	2.0	218.0												
1987		95.3	40.1	8.6	22.3	24.8	13.6	18.3	27.4	15.7	13.6	22.2	261.7	2.0	263.8												
1987	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												
	Dec 4	104.2	42.2	8.8	20.0	28.0	13.3	18.6	25.0	15.6	13.2	22.0	268.6	2.7	271.4												
1988	Jan 8	98.1	39.1	8.5	19.3	27.3	12.8	17.6	23.5	14.4	13.3	20.2	255.0	2.9	257.9												
<b>Community Programme vacancies††</b>																											
1983		2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	..	14.0												
1984	Annual	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	15.4	0.3	15.7												
1985	Averages	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6												
1986		4.8	2.4	0.6	3.0	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	29.2	0.6	29.9												
1987		4.6	2.3	0.6	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.4	28.5	0.5	29.0												
1987	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												
	Dec 4	5.2	2.7	0.6	2.6	4.4	1.5	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	30.6	1.0	31.7												
1988	Jan 8	5.3	2.8	0.6	2.8	4.5	1.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.2	3.5	31.9	1.2	33.1												
<b>Total excluding Community Programme vacancies</b>																											
1983		50.8	22.1	5.1	12.7	9.6	8.0	8.7	13.2	5.9	6.8	15.3	136.1	1.2	137.3												
1984	Annual	59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8												
1985	Averages	62.3	26.6	5.8	16.1	12.2	9.0	8.7	16.0	7.8	8.0	14.6	160.5	1.2	161.7												
1986		70.8	30.0	6.2	18.1	15.4	10.3	11.3	19.0	9.8	9.5	16.3	186.8	1.4	188.1												
1987		90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9												
1987	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												
	Dec 4	99.0	39.4	8.2	17.4	23.5	11.8	15.7	22.0	11.4	10.1	18.9	238.0	1.7	239.7												
1988	Jan 8	92.8	36.4	7.8	16.5	22.8	11.3	14.6	20.2	10.2	10.1	16.8	223.1	1.7	224.8												
<b>Vacancies at Careers Offices</b>																											
1983		3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4												
1984	Annual	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0												
1985	Averages	6.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.7	11.5												
1986		7.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.8	0.6	13.4												
1987		11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5												
1987	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	0.4	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	14.2	8.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	22.1	1.0	23.1												
	Nov 6	13.8	8.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	0.9	22.0												
	Dec 4	13.3	8.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.7	0.8	20.5												
1988	Jan 8	12.6	7.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.1	0.8	19.9												

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.  
 † Includes 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.

### 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

#### Stoppages: December 1987

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	41	23,600	38,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	33	16,500†	24,000
Continuing from earlier months	8	7,100‡	14,000

† Includes 14,800 directly involved.  
 ‡ Includes 1,700 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



# 4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\*

## Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thou)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1977	2,703	2,737	1,159	1,166	10,142	8,057
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
1979	2,080	2,125	4,586	4,608	29,474	22,552
1980	1,330	1,348	830†	834†	11,964	10,896
1981	1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	1,919
1983	1,352	1,364	573†	574†	3,754	1,776
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436†	1,464†	27,135	2,658
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	912
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	1,069
1987	887	899	854	857	3,476	569

1985 Dec	48	72	28	186	220	49
1986 Jan	75	96	41	183	217	74
Feb	83	116	42	188	248	78
Mar	69	91	40	66	184	104
Apr	112	128	57	82	145	80
May	78	99	40	49	288	243
June	97	116	45	64	170	112
July	82	100	18	22	67	46
Aug	77	92	26	28	67	53
Sept	90	102	57	67	154	125
Oct	128	148	41	48	167	84
Nov	89	107	88	98	117	45
Dec	73	91	43	50	97	25
1987 Jan	98	110	167	170	889	66
Feb	102	123	44	144	928	85
Mar	99	115	209	215	250	71
Apr	107	126	126	150	326	58
May	72	86	85	123	218	33
June	80	98	46	167	341	33
July	69	88	39	76	220	36
Aug	52	65	15	22	40	22
Sept	56	74	14	17	49	34
Oct	58	73	21	23	69	45
Nov	61	69	71	109	109	69
Dec	33	41	18	24	38	16

### Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries
	II	VI and XII	VII, VIII and IX	X	XI	XIII-XV	III-V, XVI-XIX	XX	XXII	I, XXI, XXIII-XXVII
1977	97	981	1,895	163	3,095	264	1,660	297	301	1,390
1978	201	585	1,193	160	4,047	179	1,514	416	360	750
1979	128	1,910	13,341	303	4,836	110	2,053	834	1,419	4,541
1980	166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	281	253	367
1981	237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	359	1,293
1982	374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301

SIC 1980	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services
	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)
1982	380	197	538	551	172	61	400	41	1,675	1,299
1983	591	177	507	191	191	32	324	68	295	1,024
1984	22,484	90	422	1,046	497	66	537	334	666	992
1985	4,143	109	155	70	256	31	291	50	197	1,100
1986	143	152	225	108	411	38	136	33	190	486
1987	205	36	196	153	63	49	72	19	1,694	990

1985 Dec	1	13	5	10	—	4	16	—	29	141
1986 Jan	6	37	3	2	2	3	27	2	10	124
Feb	6	22	5	33	3	15	3	3	11	150
Mar	16	50	11	19	8	2	14	3	22	38
Apr	21	22	8	15	23	5	6	14	17	14
May	12	6	3	6	210	7	10	1	25	6
June	5	1	10	4	86	1	10	—	21	31
July	10	2	28	1	2	3	11	—	6	5
Aug	4	3	27	5	4	3	12	1	6	3
Sep	11	1	44	9	57	—	14	—	6	12
Oct	19	—	63	7	4	—	9	7	39	18
Nov	16	3	17	8	—	10	6	1	18	37
Dec	16	4	6	—	13	—	2	1	7	48
1987 Jan	9	7	30	8	10	3	8	—	787	27
Feb	24	15	29	2	13	17	8	5	778	37
Mar	20	—	42	4	8	3	14	1	8	150
Apr	28	—	35	11	3	4	5	1	10	229
May	13	2	18	7	3	—	4	2	18	153
June	14	—	7	8	5	4	10	1	9	284
July	74	—	5	1	16	8	7	6	55	49
Aug	3	2	9	4	—	1	3	1	11	7
Sept	6	3	14	7	—	8	—	—	2	7
Oct	5	—	29	1	—	1	1	—	3	15
Nov	8	—	61	—	—	4	1	—	5	27
Dec	3	3	—	10	1	—	1	—	9	9

\* See 'Definitions' page at end of Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. The figures for 1987 are provisional.  
† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

# EARNINGS 5.1

## Average earnings index: all employees; Main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months	
SIC 1980			underlying†				underlying†				underlying†				underlying†	
1980	111.4				109.1				109.4				113.0		JAN 1980 = 100	
1981	125.8				123.6				124.1				127.8			
1982	137.6				137.4				138.2				138.9			
1983	149.2				149.7				150.0				151.1			
1984	158.3				162.8				158.5				160.7			
1985	171.7				177.6				176.2				171.4			
1986	185.3				191.2				190.8				184.6			
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8 3/4	144.8	146.4	8.8	
Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	8	143.7	144.8	9.0	8 3/4	144.1	145.2	7.8	8 3/4	149.3	150.8	11.4	
Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	7 3/4	145.1	145.0	7.9	8 1/2	145.9	145.3	7.9	8 1/2	148.6	149.1	9.5	
April	146.0	147.0	8.6	7 1/2	146.7	148.1	8.9	8 1/2	147.4	148.5	9.1	8 1/2	147.2	148.3	8.6	
May	148.3	148.6	8.7	7 1/2	149.2	148.2	8.6	8 1/2	149.3	148.4	8.4	8 1/2	150.4	150.8	9.6	
June	149.7	148.2	8.2	7 1/2	150.2	147.8	8.1	8 1/2	150.4	148.2	7.7	8	151.4	151.4	9.1	
July	151.7	150.3	7.7	7 1/2	151.2	149.7	8.6	8 3/4	151.8	150.0	8.3	8 1/2	153.9	152.3	7.6	
Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	7 3/4	149.9	150.8	9.0	8 3/4	150.4	151.3	8.6	8 1/2	152.8	151.8	8.7	
Sept	150.5	150.7	8.5	7 3/4	150.9	152.4	9.4	9 1/4	151.4	153.0	9.1	9	151.8	151.5	8.9	
Oct	151.7	152.0	8.7	7 3/4	153.3	154.4	9.6	9 1/2	154.1	155.4	10.1	9 1/4	152.1	152.2	7.8	
Nov	152.8	152.1	7.3	7 3/4	156.5	155.6	9.9	9 3/4	155.7	154.7	8.3	9 1/4	153.1	153.6	6.8	
Dec	155.1	153.4	8.0	8	157.0	156.6	9.7	9 3/4	155.9	155.8	8.3	9 1/4	157.3	155.1	8.4	
1984 Jan	152.7	154.7	7.1	7 3/4	155.9	157.0	9.0	9 1/2	154.9	156.0	7.9	9	154.3	155.9	6.5	
Feb	153.8	155.6	5.7	7 3/4	157.5	158.7	9.6	9 1/2	156.5	157.8	8.7	9	154.5	155.2	3.4	
Mar	154.2	154.4	5.5	7 3/4	159.3	159.2	9.8	9 1/2	154.3	153.7	5.8	9	156.5	157.0	5.3	
April	154.7	155.8	6.0	7 3/4	158.0	159.5	7.7	9 1/4	153.4	154.5	4.0	8 3/4	157.8	158.9	7.1	
May	155.7	156.0	5.0	7 3/4	160.6	159.5	7.6	9 1/4	155.7	154.7	4.2	8 3/4	158.3	158.7	5.2	
June	157.5	156.0	5.3	7 3/4	163.8	161.1	9.0	9 1/4	158.4	156.1	5.3	8 3/4	158.8	159.0	5.0	
July	159.6	158.2	5.3	7 1/2	164.6	162.9	8.8	9	159.5	157.6	5.1	8 1/2	162.1	160.3	5.3	
Aug	159.2	159.0	5.9	7 1/2	162.8	163.7	8.6	8 3/4	157.7	158.7	4.9	8 1/4	162.7	161.8	6.6	
Sept	159.9	160.2	6.3	7 1/2	164.5	166.1	9.0	8 3/4	159.7	161.4	5.5	8 1/4	162.3	162.4	7.2	
Oct	164.2	164.5	8.2	7 1/2	167.2	168.3	9.0	8 1/2	162.2	163.6	5.3	8	168.6	168.7	10.8	
Nov	162.8	162.0	6.5	7 1/2	169.1	168.1	8.0	8 1/2	164.4	163.4	5.6	8	164.5	165.1	7.5	
Dec	165.3	163.5	6.6	7 1/2	170.0	169.5	8.2	8 1/2	164.9	164.7	5.7	8	168.4	165.9	7.0	
1985 Jan	163.4	165.5	7.0	7 1/2	170.5	171.7	9.4	8 1/2	165.9	167.1	7.1	8 1/4	165.0	166.7	6.9	
Feb	164.6	166.5	7.0	7 1/2	170.6	172.0	8.4	8 1/2	166.3	167.6	6.2	8 1/4	166.3	166.9	7.5	
Mar	168.1	168.3	9.0	7 1/2	173.9	173.8	9.2	8 3/4	171.7	171.0	11.3	8 1/4	168.2	168.6	7.4	
April	169.4	170.6	9.5	7 1/2	176.0	177.6	11.3	8 3/4	174.3	175.5	13.6	8 1/4	168.8	170.0	7.0	
May	169.4	169.7	8.8	7 1/2	175.6	17										



# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	167.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	179.1	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1986	194.6	166.8	195.6	195.4	193.4	185.7	193.2	184.3	196.9	183.6	184.4	176.2	190.1	181.9
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	192.7	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5
1986 April	183.2	164.7	188.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	179.8	172.1	187.3	177.2
1986 May	186.0	159.6	199.7	191.1	185.9	183.3	189.4	182.3	193.6	182.2	178.6	175.8	188.7	180.0
1986 June	193.2	159.4	195.4	191.5	191.5	191.5	192.8	184.1	199.7	190.6	184.7	176.2	192.9	184.1
1986 July	197.3	160.7	194.8	204.7	205.6	186.6	192.3	187.1	196.9	184.4	182.1	176.9	189.9	183.5
1986 Aug	213.4	161.7	194.2	207.2	189.8	185.5	192.4	183.0	195.8	182.6	188.8	176.2	186.6	181.0
1986 Sept	218.0	168.8	197.3	198.1	189.7	190.5	193.1	183.9	196.6	183.2	183.9	177.4	191.1	182.8
1986 Oct	213.7	171.0	194.5	199.2	207.9	188.7	196.6	185.6	199.9	183.2	186.1	178.2	191.0	183.7
1986 Nov	198.0	172.6	219.3	199.6	190.9	191.0	211.6	189.0	202.2	189.7	194.9	184.7	199.9	189.0
1986 Dec	195.7	174.2	203.1	199.1	203.9	197.2	210.6	191.4	207.2	194.6	194.5	182.5	202.1	187.6
1987 Jan	188.9	174.6	203.7	207.8	205.4	190.2	198.4	189.1	204.0	189.8	193.2	181.1	201.5	188.5
1987 Feb	188.3	175.7	203.7	203.2	196.2	192.6	200.7	192.0	204.6	194.7	193.4	184.6	195.3	192.3
1987 Mar	189.5	178.5	205.3	202.3	196.9	195.5	198.9	193.4	208.6	196.6	201.7	185.5	195.9	194.8
1987 April	199.1	185.1	209.9	201.4	220.2	195.8	203.7	192.0	213.5	194.7	191.6	184.9	202.5	188.0
1987 May	196.7	172.7	220.2	203.0	205.8	196.5	205.8	193.6	210.9	198.3	191.6	187.1	205.8	193.7
1987 June	206.0	178.0	214.0	202.8	204.8	205.4	208.8	198.6	217.5	208.6	197.0	191.4	204.7	200.5
1987 July	210.2	177.0	223.1	211.9	234.4	205.0	212.9	200.7	216.7	201.8	196.3	192.1	205.1	201.8
1987 Aug	218.0	178.6	212.5	226.4	201.4	201.2	209.6	198.8	214.7	197.4	195.6	190.9	203.2	197.6
1987 Sept	229.0	177.9	209.3	216.1	208.2	206.2	205.2	199.4	216.6	199.8	197.9	193.7	207.0	199.0
1987 Oct	225.5	181.8	210.9	215.4	236.0	203.8	210.3	201.0	218.1	201.8	197.9	194.4	205.7	200.3
1987 Nov	222.5	183.5	238.4	218.8	207.9	206.7	229.0	205.1	220.9	202.8	202.3	200.9	210.7	205.1
1987 Dec	185.3	221.6	212.3	212.3	221.9	217.2	230.1	207.6	225.3	204.3	214.2	198.1	218.1	201.8

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

# EARNINGS 5.3

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
JAN 1980 = 100													
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	108.0	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.3	111.4	1980
121.4	115.2	128.2	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.5	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	1981
134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.6	140.0	147.9	143.7	137.6	1982
145.2	139.9	156.6	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	1983
155.6	150.2	170.1	157.1	156.7	153.9	148.0	154.1	170.4	159.3	170.3	169.4	158.3	1984
168.4	161.0	184.8	169.7	169.5	165.2	157.2	166.2	184.8	169.0	178.3	182.3	171.7	1985
180.8	172.3	198.6	183.0	182.9	176.7	168.7	177.0	203.5	178.5	196.3	196.7	185.3	1986
177.1	159.4	190.8	176.1	178.4	175.0	171.0	171.3	210.0	173.7	183.6	191.8	180.0	1985 Dec
175.8	169.7	189.6	176.7	173.7	170.1	158.4	170.4	189.2	172.4	179.5	191.6	176.9	1986 Jan
176.8	169.3	190.8	177.6	174.7	171.8	159.8	170.7	193.7	174.7	180.4	190.2	177.9	1986 Feb
179.9	161.0	194.4	178.3	180.9	173.0	159.9	172.8	210.6	175.7	197.4	187.2	182.4	1986 Mar
180.1	167.1	196.4	180.3	179.8	179.5	163.6	174.2	193.3	174.9	203.6	189.4	184.0	1986 April
177.8	165.7	197.8	180.2	178.7	174.3	169.4	177.2	202.4	175.3	189.5	194.5	182.3	1986 May
181.8	167.0	202.6	186.5	185.3	176.5	170.1	175.8	201.2	182.2	194.7	195.1	185.7	1986 June
180.9	171.4	199.8	186.4	186.5	176.8	167.7	178.9	207.7	180.0	206.1	201.8	187.9	1986 July
179.3	190.3	197.0	181.3	179.3	176.3	174.2	179.6	202.0	177.0	211.1	193.4	187.2	1986 Aug
182.3	185.4	201.5	183.5	185.4	178.1	170.7	178.5	198.3	178.2	199.8	199.8	186.8	1986 Sept
182.5	172.3	202.8	184.3	185.7	177.5	171.1	178.5	203.0	185.3	199.4	203.2	188.3	1986 Oct
183.9	179.0	204.8	189.3	190.9	179.8	172.9	182.2	222.6	182.0	197.5	205.7	191.2	1986 Nov
188.7	169.8	205.9	192.1	193.6	187.1	186.8	184.9	217.7	183.8	196.1	208.0	193.4	1986 Dec
187.1	184.8	205.2	189.9	186.6	183.3	171.8	177.0	210.3	184.2	196.0	206.3	190.4	1987 Jan
188.6	188.3	208.4	190.5	189.4	181.4	173.3	179.2	209.5	184.3	199.9	202.8	191.2	1987 Feb
193.2	174.6	210.5	195.6	196.6	185.4	176.2	187.7	231.1	186.0	197.4	201.7	194.5	1987 Mar
186.5	175.9	211.0	191.2	194.4	192.8	182.8	191.9	217.6	185.5	197.2	205.8	196.0	1987 April
192.1	184.2	213.4	198.0	192.9	187.8	182.4	190.9	221.5	186.6	217.7	208.2	198.1	1987 May
193.6	188.0	217.3	199.7	199.4	189.9	179.8	191.2	235.4	188.4	206.9	206.2	200.0	1987 June
195.3	184.8	215.6	201.1	200.2	189.2	176.8	195.2	221.7	195.7	222.1	215.1	203.1	1987 July
191.4	189.7	215.3	196.2	196.0	189.9	181.0	189.4	219.0	191.2	226.9	207.8	201.6	1987 Aug
193.2	190.9	219.8	198.1	199.4	192.0	180.8	189.9	222.8	193.9	211.1	213.8	201.4	1987 Sept
193.8	207.0	218.2	199.4	200.4	189.6	184.2	194.9	228.0	195.4	214.2	213.0	203.4	1987 Oct
196.7	199.5	220.2	207.9	205.1	193.8	190.6	201.8	247.6	197.3	213.3	216.8	207.3	1987 Nov
202.3	182.6	220.7	213.4	210.3	201.1	204.2	201.1	236.7	199.0	220.1	223.4	210.1	1987 Dec

† Excluding sea transport.  
 ‡ Excluding private domestic and personal services.  
 Revised



## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
October SIC 1980 CLASS	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
<b>MALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	£ 120.66
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48
1987	219.89	198.94	215.84	192.92	179.27	210.58	197.89	184.19	197.82	162.93
<b>Hours worked</b>										
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	41.0	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	42.6	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.0	44.5
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	pence 274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	347.9	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	349.7	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
1987	513.7	439.3	498.3	442.1	420.8	503.5	467.9	422.8	439.2	366.3
<b>FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	£ 77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106.16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	123.99	130.64	102.13
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	38.7	37.8
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	pence 203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1	251.4
1987	319.2	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7	270.1
<b>ALL (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
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	172.71	145.58	156.17	148.15	118.15
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.68
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.69	135.89
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.2	41.5
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	pence 246.4
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355.1	319.3	380.1	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	386.5	497.1	463.1	403.1	413.3	327.4

† More detailed results will be published in an article in the April 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*. Previous articles can be found in the March 1987 edition and in February editions for earlier years. See Topics item on p 194.

## 5.5 EARNINGS

### Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults\*

Great Britain	Manufacturing Industries								
April of each year	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†
Men	689	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3	604.5	657.5	724.7	776.8
Women	311	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4	743.9	807.2	869.4	947.0
Men and women	1,000	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3	682.0	748.4	804.6

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

## EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

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

Leather, footwear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All industries covered SIC 1980
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£ 148.63
119.59	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	..
134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	..	..
142.55	174.76	253.77	190.88	197.92	222.22	180.62	..	..
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	41.3	44.0	..	..
42.0	44.4	43.0	43.7	43.5	41.4	44.1	..	..
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	..
323.6	374.7	558.6	409.6	426.8	504.9	389.3	..	..
339.7	393.9	590.7	436.3	455.1	536.3	409.4	..	..
73.50	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£ 91.26
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	..
89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	98.55	..	..
96.51	128.43	152.00	113.63	118.79	163.79	104.68	..	..
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2
37.1	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.9	38.3	..	..
36.8	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.1	39.4	37.8	..	..
37.2	39.1	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.0	..	..
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239.1
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9
229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	250.4	..	..
243.3	315.5	361.3	278.8	289.7	399.4	260.8	..	..
258.8	328.3	387.7	293.7	309.5	424.7	275.8	..	..
82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	139.80	160.58	£ 138.74
88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	147.59	171.39	148.69
95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	160.11	181.06	160.39
99.31	159.09	215.74	161.91	164.74	208.03	170.99	193.47	171.02
106.78	170.20	233.61	171.85	178.54	221.48	180.30	206.73	184.10
38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46.2	42.4
38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	43.3	46.5	42.5
38.2	43.6	41.6	42.2	41.8	41.1	43.9	46.4	42.8
37.9	43.1	41.4	42.3	41.6	41.3	44.0	47.0	42.7
38.2	43.8	42.2	42.5	42.2	41.4	44.1	47.0	43.1
217.2	304.2	411.4	303.1	320.5	413.9	320.9	347.3	pence 327.3
231.4	320.7	437.2	324.9	343.0	440.5	341.0	368.7	349.5
249.2	343.8	476.2	345.7	370.6	468.9	364.4	390.0	374.7
262.4	369.4	521.0	382.9	396.1	503.6	388.8	411.3	400.6
279.3	388.2	553.3	404.4	422.7	535.0	409.0	439.5	426.7

\* Except sea transport.

### All Industries and Services

	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Men	5								



# 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours			
	including those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	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		
<b>April of each year</b>										
<b>FULL-TIME MEN†</b>										
Manual occupations										
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983†	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1986	172.6	177.6	44.6	385.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8
1987	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8
1987	191.2	195.9	44.7	437.6	423.8	182.0	185.5	44.6	416.5	404.3
Non-manual occupations										
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982*	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1983†	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1985	192.9	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
1986	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2
1987	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8
1987	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	263.9	265.9	38.7	679.9	679.3
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	684.1	684.0					
All occupations										
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1986	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
1987	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6
1987	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0	219.4	224.0	41.9	527.3	526.2
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	511.0	506.5					
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN†</b>										
Manual occupations										
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1985	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.3	225.3	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
1986	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9
1987	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2
1987	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	111.4	115.3	39.7	292.0	287.4
1987	113.8	119.6	40.3	297.2	291.9					
Non-manual occupations										
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1985	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
1986	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6
1987	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8
1987	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2	155.4	157.2	36.8	418.0	415.9
1987	147.7	149.1	37.5	391.6	389.4					
All occupations										
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1986	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4
1987	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	137.7	140.7	37.3	362.5	360.7
1987	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	144.9	148.1	37.5	388.4	386.2
1987	128.2	133.4	39.0	339.2	335.9					
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
<b>(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
All occupations										
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9					
<b>(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over</b>										
All occupations										
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8					
<b>(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates</b>										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	444.4	437.7	181.2	184.7	40.4	450.8	446.8
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	474.1	467.6	194.9	198.9	40.4	484.7	481.1

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.

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

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

# LABOUR COSTS 5.7

## All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

Labour costs	1975	1978	1981	Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	Index of production industries§§	Whole economy
				1975	1978	1981	1984	1985	1984
									Pence per hour
	161.68	244.54	394.34	249.36	365.12	156.95	217.22	166.76	..
	249.36	365.12	603.34	603.34	222.46	357.43	324.00	249.14	..
	509.80	595.10	..	..	..	..	595.10	405.57	..
	554.2	..	..	..	..	..	811.41	..	..
	554.2	..	..	..	..	..	860.6	..	..
<b>Percentage shares of labour costs *</b>									Per cent
Wages and salaries	84.3	82.1	84.0	76.2	85.0	86.8	78.2	83.9	..
	82.1	84.0	84.7	73.3	86.0	85.0	75.8	81.6	..
	84.0	84.7	..	..	86.6	86.8	77.7	..	..
	84.7	..	..	..	86.6	86.8	78.6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	9.2	9.3	10.0	9.3	6.8	6.8	11.2	9.0	..
	9.3	9.3	10.0	8.7	7.8	7.8	11.5	9.7	..
	10.5	10.6	..	..	8.0	8.0	11.5	..	..
	10.6	..	..	..	8.0	8.0	11.5	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	8.5	6.7	9.0	6.7	9.1	9.1	6.9	8.4	..
	6.7	7.0	9.0	7.0	9.9	9.9	7.0	8.9	..
	7.4	6.7	..	..	7.7	7.7	5.5	..	..
	6.7	..	..	..	7.2	7.2	5.1	..	..
Private social welfare payments	4.8	5.2	..	9.4	2.3	2.3	12.2	5.1	..
	5.2	10.1	..	2.8	2.8	2.8	13.1	5.6	..
	5.3	..	..	..	4.1	4.1	12.1	..	..
	5.3	..	..	..	4.1	4.1	12.2	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	2.3	3.7	..	7.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	..
	3.7	..	..	9.6	2.3	2.3	4.1	3.9	..
	3.3	..	..	..	2.2	2.2	4.7	..	..
	3.3	..	..	..	2.1	2.1	4.1	..	..
<b>SIC 1980</b>									
Labour costs per unit of output §									% change over a year earlier
1980 = 100									% change over a year earlier
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.9
1981	100.5	105.5	105.5	100.9	108.4	100.0	119.2	110.1	11.0
1982	112.6	126.6	126.6	105.9	109.2	100.0	122.9	111.3	4.2
1983	111.5	127.3	127.3	99.8	107.0	100.0	127.3	110.0	3.5
1984	113.2	133.8	133.8	107.4	107.4	100.0	133.8	111.6	3.2
1985	117.0	148.8	148.8	111.4	111.4	100.0	148.8	115.4	



# EARNINGS

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

5.9

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8)(10)
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	1980 = 100
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	..	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	..	91.9	95.1	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	112.3	105	127	116	123.1	105.6	103	110	122.6	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	131.9	110	170	133	144.1	110.7	110	121	142.0	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	125.3	146.7	114	203	149	172.3	115.0	113	132	163.4	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	123.7	128	136	134.4	158.0	117	256	164	192.0	120.3	114	143	182.5	140.9	..	126
1985	162.9	131.2	133	142	141.0	167.1	122	307	176	212.9	125.1	120	154	200.7	151.5	..	131
1986	175.4	137.0	136	146	147.7	174.0	126	346	188	223.1	128.0	122	170	222.7	162.7	..	134
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1986 Q3	176.2	137.4	134	145	148.3	174.3	128	347	189	224.0	127.7	122	173	222.3	161.9	..	134
Q4	181.0	138.3	139	149	151.0	175.5	129	359	192	227.4	128.7	123	177	227.9	165.3	..	135
1987 Q1	184.0	138.4	135	149	154.9	176.7	129	371	..	231.2	130.7	123	189	235.5	170.2	..	135
Q2	186.9	140.8	138 R	148	162.3	178.3	131	377	..	236.5	130.4	123	195	239.5	174.2	..	136
Q3	191.1	142.0	137	149	162.7	179.6	133	..	..	238.8	131.2	123	..	..	172.4	..	136
1987 May	185.6	137.7	..	149	161.8	..	..	..	..	237.6	130.3	123	..	..	174.8	..	136
June	187.8	144.0	138 R	146	163.6	..	..	..	..	237.9	130.3	123	..	..	173.3	..	136
July	190.4	143.6	..	148	164.6	179.6	133	..	..	238.7	128.2	123	..	..	172.7	..	136
Aug	190.0	137.2	..	149	160.1	..	..	..	..	238.8	131.8	123	..	..	171.6	..	136
Sept	192.8	145.2	137	151	163.5	..	..	..	..	238.8	133.5	124	..	..	173.0	..	138
Oct	194.8	..	..	152	164.7	..	..	..	..	241.2	134.1	..	..	..	174.5	..	137
Nov	195.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	Per cent
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	9
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	4	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	6	7	10	..	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	5	3	9	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	11	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	1	11	10	8	10	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	7	4	20	7	11	4	5	8	10	8	..	4
1986	8	4	2	3	5	4	3	13	7	5	2	2	10	11	..	..	2
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1986 Q3	7	5	2	3	4	4	4	14	7	4	2	1	12	15	7	..	2
Q4	8	3	1	3	5	4	4	11	6	4	2	1	12	10	8	..	2
1987 Q1	8	2	-1	3	8	3	4	10	..	5	2	2	18	5	6	..	1
Q2	8	3	1	2	10	3	5	10 R	..	7	2	1	17	11	7	..	2
Q3	8	3	2	3	10	3	4	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	6	..	1
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1987 May	8	1	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	6	..	2
June	8	5	1	2	11	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	7	..	2
July	9	4	..	2	9	3	4	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	7	..	1
Aug	8	4	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	6	..	2
Sept	8	4	2	3	11	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	6	..	3
Oct	8	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	7	..	2
Nov	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

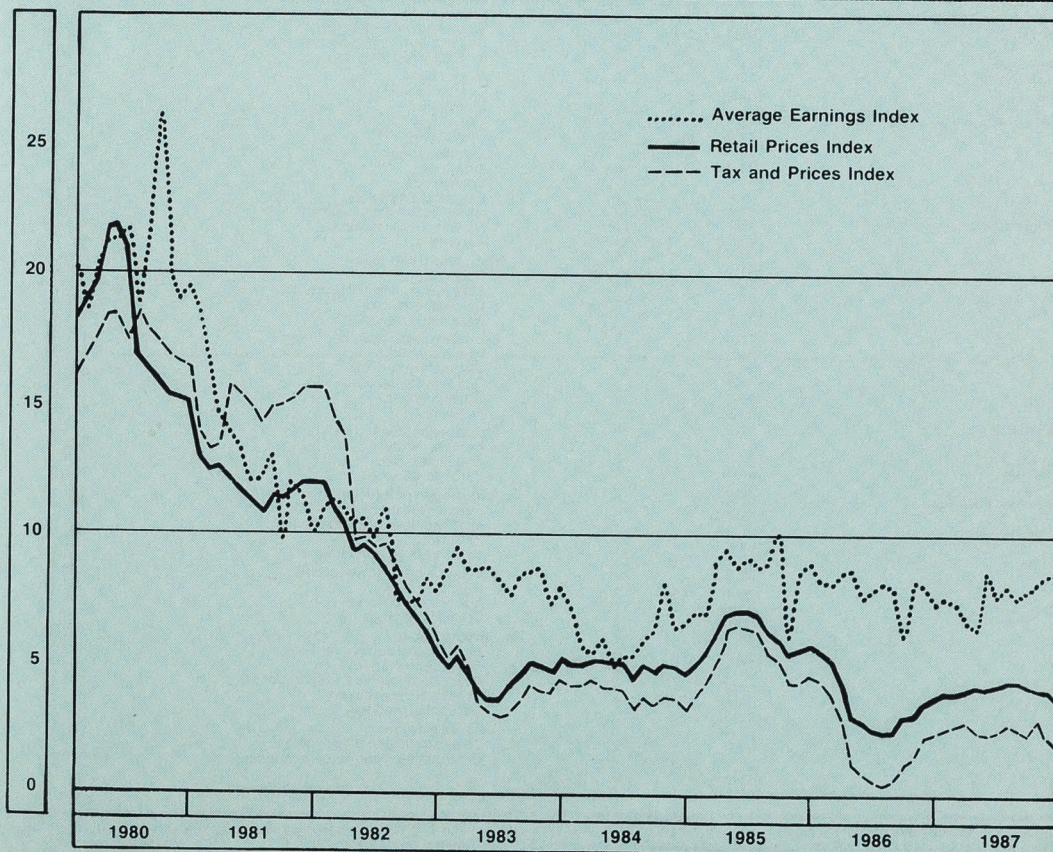
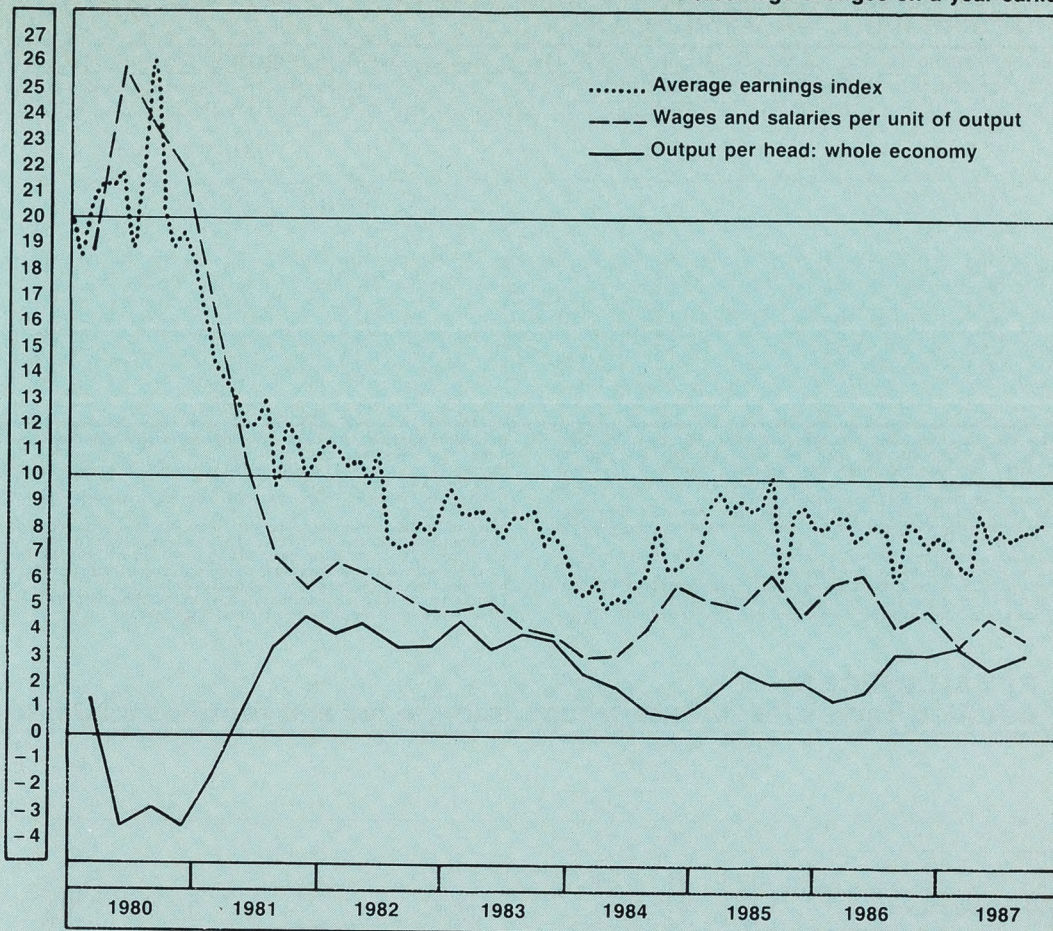
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
2 Seasonally adjusted.3 Males only.  
4 Hourly wage rates.  
5 Monthly earnings.  
6 Including mining.7 Including mining and transport  
8 Hourly earnings.  
9 All industries.  
10 Production workers.



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

Percentage changes on a year earlier

C2





## RETAIL PRICES

### 6.1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for January 12

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
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	100.4	0.4	2.6	3.9	100.3	0.3	2.5	
Mar	100.6	0.2	2.3	4.0	100.6	0.3	2.3	
Apr	101.8	1.2	3.4	4.2	101.6	1.0	3.0	
May	101.9	0.1	2.6	4.1	101.7	0.1	2.2	
June	101.9	0.0	2.3	4.2	101.8	0.1	2.1	
July	101.8	-0.1	1.8	4.4	101.9	0.1	1.9	
Aug	102.1	0.3	1.7	4.4	102.2	0.3	1.9	
Sept	102.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	102.6	0.3	2.0	
Oct	102.9	0.5	1.1	4.5	103.1	0.5	1.5	
Nov	103.4	0.5	1.5	4.1	103.6	0.5	1.9	
Dec	103.3	-0.1	1.4	3.7	103.3	-0.3	1.5	
1988 Jan	103.3	0.0	1.5	3.3	103.3	0.0	1.4	

The overall level of the RPI in January showed no change compared with December. There were increases in the prices for food, motor insurance premiums and, with the end of pre-Christmas discounts, alcoholic drinks. Winter sales reduced the price of clothing, footwear and household durables. There was a small reduction in owner occupiers' housing costs as the residual effects of the December cut in mortgage interest rates fed through to the index.

**Food:** The index for seasonal foods rose by around 1 1/4 per cent. There were many small increases in the prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. The index for all foods increased by around 1/2 per cent. Poultry fell in price.

**Catering:** The group index increased by a little over 1/2 per cent. There were price rises throughout including some for school meals with the start of a new term.

**Alcoholic drink:** Removal of Christmas discounts on the prices of wines and spirits contributed to an increase of a little more than 1/2 per cent in the index for this group.

**Tobacco:** Some cigarette price increases led to an increase of around 1/4 per cent in the index for the group.

**Household goods:** Many prices in this group were reduced in the January sales, and the group index fell by around 1 per cent.

**Household services:** The index for the group increased by around 1 per cent. Some fees and subscriptions increased in price.

**Clothing and footwear:** This group was affected by the January sales, and the index fell by nearly 2 1/4 per cent.

**Personal goods and services:** The group index increased by around 1/4 per cent.

**Motoring expenditure:** A fall in petrol and oil prices was balanced by increases elsewhere in the group, notably for motor insurance premiums. There was little change in the group index.

**Fares and other travel costs:** Increases in rail and London Underground fares contributed to an increase of around 1 1/4 per cent in the group index.

**Leisure goods:** The group index fell by a little less than 1/2 per cent. Prices of some audio-visual equipment, records and tapes were reduced in the sales.

## RETAIL PRICES

### 6.2 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 12

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	103.3		0.0	3.3
<b>Food and Catering</b>	103.7	0.6	3.7			
Alcohol and tobacco	103.0	0.5	3.0			
Housing and household expenditure	102.9	0.0	2.9			
Personal expenditure	102.2	-1.4	2.2			
Travel and leisure	104.5	0.2	4.5			
All items excluding seasonal food	103.3	0.0	3.3			
Seasonal food	103.4	-0.1	3.4			
Food excluding seasonal	102.7	0.3	2.7			
All items excluding housing	103.2	0.0	3.2			
Nationalised industries	102.8	0.9	2.8			
Consumer durables	101.2	-1.9	1.2			
<b>Food</b>	102.9	0.5	2.9			
Bread	105.8		6			
Cereals	103.8		4			
Biscuits and cakes	103.0		3			
Beef	104.8		5			
Lamb	99.3		-1			
of which, home-killed lamb	99.3		-1			
Pork	101.1		1			
Bacon	102.2		2			
Poultry	101.5		2			
Other meat	100.7		1			
Fish	105.1		8			
of which, fresh fish	108.1		9			
Butter	101.5		2			
Oil and fats	99.5		-1			
Cheese	104.2		4			
Eggs	110.7		11			
Milk, fresh	104.2		4			
Milk products	105.7		6			
Tea	100.6		1			
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.9		-8			
Soft drinks	107.7		8			
Sugar and preserves	107.6		8			
Sweets and chocolates	100.7		1			
Potatoes	99.8		0			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	97.9		-2			
Vegetables	105.0		5			
of which, other fresh vegetables	107.2		7			
Fruit	101.3		1			
of which, fresh fruit	101.2		1			
Other foods	102.8		3			
<b>Catering</b>	106.4	0.6	6.4			
Restaurant meals	106.5		7			
Canteen meals	106.5		7			
Take-aways and snacks	106.3		6			
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	103.7	0.6	3.7			
Beer	104.3		5			
— on sales	104.5		5			
— off sales	102.9		3			
Wines and spirits	102.8		3			
— on sales	104.0		4			
— off sales	102.0		2			
<b>Tobacco</b>	101.4	0.2	1.4			
Cigarettes	101.7		2			
Tobacco	99.7		0			
<b>Housing</b>	103.9	0.0	3.9			
Rent	105.7		6			
Mortgage interest payments	96.3		-4			
Rates	107.7		8			
Water and other charges	107.6		8			
Repairs and maintenance charges	104.1		4			
Do-it-yourself materials	104.7		5			
<b>Fuel and light</b>	98.3	0.1	-1.7			
Coal and solid fuels	101.8		2			
Electricity	100.0		0			
Gas	95.5		-5			
Oil and other fuel	97.3		-3			
<b>Household goods</b>	103.3	-1.0	3.3			
Furniture	102.7		3			
Furnishings	103.3		3			
Electrical appliances	102.8		3			
Other household equipment	103.6		4			
Household consumables	105.6		6			
Pet care	100.5		1			
<b>Household services</b>	105.0	1.0	5.0			
Postage	100.6		1			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	101.2		1			
Domestic services	105.8		6			
Fees and subscriptions	108.4		8			
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	101.1	-2.2	1.1			
Men's outerwear	101.6		2			
Women's outerwear	99.2		-1			
Children's outerwear	101.0		1			
Other clothing	103.0		3			
Footwear	101.8		2			
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	104.3	0.2	4.3			
Personal articles	100.6		1			
Chemists goods	105.1		5			
Personal services	106.9		7			
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	105.1	0.1	5.1			
Purchase of motor vehicles	106.9		7			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	105.8		6			
Petrol and oil	98.9		-1			
Vehicles tax and insurance	112.2		12			
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	105.1	1.8	5.1			
Rail fares	107.1		7			
Bus and coach fares	106.7		7			
Other travel costs	102.0		2			
<b>Leisure goods</b>	102.8	-0.4	2.8			
Audio-visual equipment	95.3		-5			
Records and tapes	100.0		0			
Toys photographic and sport goods	102.2		2			
Books and newspapers	109.0		9			
Gardening products	104.3		4			
<b>Leisure services</b>	103.6	0.0	3.6			
Television licences and rentals	99.4		-1			
Entertainment and other recreation	106.9		7			

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

## RETAIL PRICES

### 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on January 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

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

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

#### Average prices on January 12, 1988

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>							
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>				<b>Flour</b>			
Sirloin (without bone)	241	310	239-380	Self-raising, per 1 1/2kg	206	52	45-54
Silverside (without bone) †	317	224	208-249	<b>Butter</b>			
Best beef mince	315	125	99-160	Home-produced, per 250g	282	53	48-60
Fore ribs (with bone)	223	158	120-198	New Zealand, per 250g	259	51	48-53
Brislet (without bone)	282	165	139-188	Danish, per 250g	262	57	56-62
Rump steak †	308	301	259-330	<b>Margarine</b>			
Stewing steak	311	157	138-179	Soft 500g tub	269	32	25-57
				Low fat spread 250g	290	38	31-44
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				<b>Lard, per 250g</b>	299	16	13-22
Loin (with bone)	289	208	168-249	<b>Cheese</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	282	104	89-134	Cheddar type	286	130	112-154
Leg (with bone)	285	176	159-208	<b>Eggs</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	245	114	88-128
Loin (with bone)	185	150	129-179	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	194	101	82-112
Shoulder (with bone)	178	89	78-98	<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (with bone)	195	146	139-167	Pasteurised, per pint	292	26	23-27
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Skimmed per pint	270	25	22-27
Leg (foot off)	277	109	78-149	<b>Tea</b>			
Belly †	255	84	72-96	Loose, per 125g	255	41	32-52
Loin (with bone)	319	150	130-159	Tea bags, per 250g	310	96	85-110
Filet (without bone)	248	191	139-279	<b>Coffee</b>			
<b>Bacon</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	606	134	87-175
Collar †	120	115	99-139	Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	260	145	105-179
Gammon †	242	185	150-212	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, vacuum packed	179	162	130-208	Granulated, per kg	319	52	49-54
Back, not vacuum packed	167	158	136-178	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb</b>	301	58	47-72	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Sausages</b>				White	209	12	8-17
Pork	337	83	68-98	Red	77	11	9-14
Beef	245	80	62-94	Potatoes, new loose			
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can</b>	184	48	42-54	Tomatoes	330	59	45-69
<b>Corned beef, 12oz can</b>	196	81	69-99	Cabbage, greens	262	26	15-48
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Cabbage, hearted	291	23	15-30
Frozen, oven ready	211	64	52-86	Cauliflower	266	53	38-75
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	255	81	69-90				



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food			Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
					All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food		
Weights 1974	1,000	747	951.2-925.5	80	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	51	70
1975	1,000	768	961.9-966.3	77	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	48	82
1976	1,000	772	958.0-960.8	90	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	47	81
1977	1,000	753	953.3-955.8	91	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	45	83
1978	1,000	767	966.5-969.6	96	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	51	85
1979	1,000	768	964.0-966.6	93	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	51	77
1980	1,000	786	966.8-969.6	93	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	41	82
1981	1,000	793	969.2-971.9	104	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	42	79
1982	1,000	794	965.7-967.6	99	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	38	77
1983	1,000	797	971.5-974.1	109	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	39	78
1984	1,000	799	966.1-968.7	102 Feb-Nov 87 Dec-Jan	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	36	75
1985	1,000	810	970.3-973.2	86	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	45	75
1986	1,000	815	973.3-976.0	83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan	185	24.0-26.7	158.3-161.0	44	82

Year	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink		
1974	108.5	109.3	108.8	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2	109.7
1975	134.8	135.3	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3
1976	157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3	159.3
1977	182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	190.3	197.0	189.1	185.7	183.4
1978	197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	180.1	208.4	207.8	196.0
1979	223.5	222.2	224.1	246.7	228.3	211.1	231.7	239.9	217.1
1980	263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	255.9	224.5	262.0	290.0	261.8
1981	295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0	287.7
1982	320.4	326.2	322.0	417.6	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7	341.0
1983	335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0	365.5
1984	351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8	387.7
1985	373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3	412.1
1986	385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6

Year	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink		
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118.2
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9
1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8
Feb 11	381.1	391.4	383.3	489.5	343.6	328.2	346.9	428.9	425.9
Mar 11	381.6	391.5	383.4	489.5	345.2	337.5	347.3	429.9	426.5
Apr 15	385.3	395.6	387.0	497.8	347.4	343.7	348.7	434.3	427.6
May 13	386.0	395.8	387.3	495.9	349.4	356.8	349.4	436.2	428.8
June 10	385.8	395.3	387.0	496.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	439.3	429.4
July 15	384.7	394.9	386.8	498.3	347.4	332.2	350.7	440.4	431.0
Aug 12	385.9	396.1	387.9	498.3	348.6	336.5	351.4	442.6	432.5
Sept 16	387.8	398.5	390.0	500.5	348.3	331.7	351.8	445.3	434.6
Oct 14	388.4	399.6	390.9	500.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	447.8	436.6
Nov 11	391.7	403.7	394.3	500.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	449.5	436.0
Dec 9	393.0	404.7	395.3	499.7	349.8	333.3	353.4	452.9	434.6
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	Nationalised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	46	76
1987 Annual Averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.7
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feb 10	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.3	100.7	103.2	100.4
Mar 10	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.0	100.8	100.7	103.0	100.6
Apr 14	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.2	100.8	101.0	101.6	107.4	101.4
May 12	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	100.7	101.2	102.2	110.6	101.8
June 9	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.6	100.7	101.1	101.6	105.2	101.4
July 14	101.8	102.1	101.9	101.4	100.9	99.9	100.4	97.0	102.9
Aug 11	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	101.3	100.3	100.7	98.6	103.6
Sept 8	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.1	101.4	101.7	100.4	95.7	104.3
Oct 13	102.9	103.3	103.1	102.6	101.5	102.2	101.1	96.8	104.7
Nov 10	103.4	103.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	102.9	101.6	98.8	103.3
Dec 8	103.3	103.5	103.6	103.2	101.9	103.2	102.4	102.4	103.1
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	103.7

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57
46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54
46	113	60	64	80	70	140	56
44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59
40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62
36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66
41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63
36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65
37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62
40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58

Year	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.2	111.0	106.8
1975	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	138.6	143.9	135.5
1976	171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	161.3	166.0	159.5
1977	209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	190.3	173.3
1978	226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	206.7	207.2	192.0
1979	247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	236.4	243.1	213.9
1980	290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	276.9	288.7	262.7
1981	358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	300.7	322.6	300.8
1982	413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6
1983	440.9	367.1	485.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9
1984	489.0	400.7	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3
1985	532.5	452.3	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3
1986	584.9	478.1	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5

Year	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expenditure*	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*
1974	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	118.6	125.2	130.3	115.8	115.8	115.8
1975	162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	131.5	152.3	157.0	154.0	154.0	154.0
1976	193.2	154.1	198.8	157.0	148.5	148.5	175.2	178.9	166.8	166.8	166.8
1977	222.8	164.3	219.9	175.2	163.6	163.6	198.8	198.7	186.6	186.6	186.6
1978	231.5	190.3	233.1	187.3	176.1	176.1	216.4	218.5	202.0	202.0	202.0
1979	269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	197.1	258.8	268.4	246.9	246.9	246.9
1980	296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	207.5	293.4	299.5	289.2	289.2	289.2
1981	392.1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207.1	207.1	312.5	330.5	325.6	325.6	325.6
1982	426.2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	210.9	337.4	353.9	337		



# 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

# 6.6 RETAIL PRICES

## Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

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

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.7

## Group indices: annual averages

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

Note: 1. The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits.  
2. The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987 (see General Notes below).

## GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

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

### Structure

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100.

Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

### Calculations

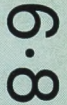
Calculations of price changes which involve periods spanning the new reference date are made as follows:

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



# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices



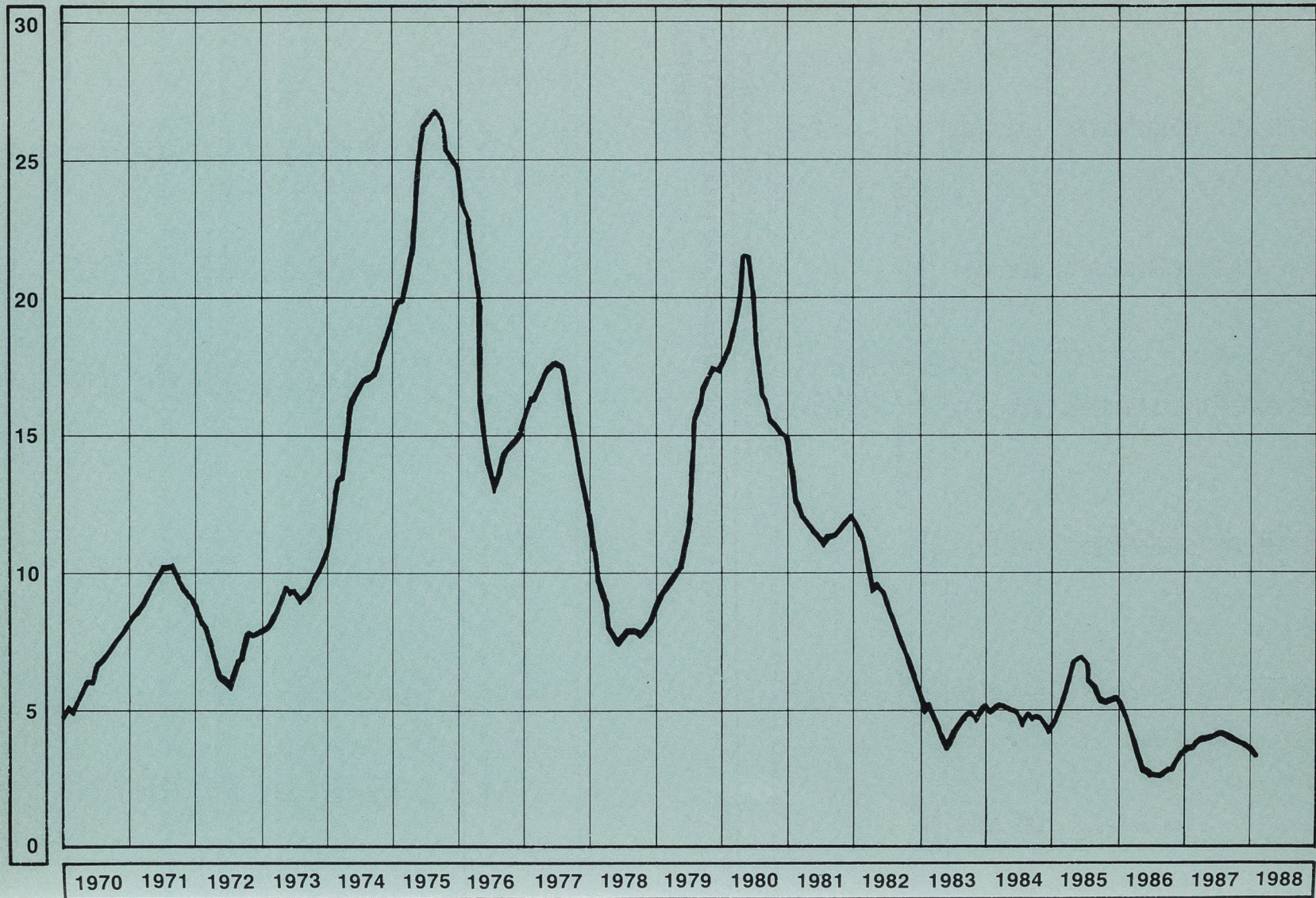
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)		
<b>Annual averages</b>																				<b>Indices 1980 = 100</b>	
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2		
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7		
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8		
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7		
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6		
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5		
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1		
1983	127.1	134.1	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3		
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.3	126.1	131.7		
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	154	123.3	130.5	137.6		
1986	146.3	162.4	129.0	142.3	149.0	152	162.2	120.7	314.7	185.2	201.4	114.9	122.9	165	193.7	160	124.2	133.1	141.1		
1987	152.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																					
1987 Q1	150.1	172.0	129.4	143.5	152.7	155	165.5	120.7	345.9	189.6	207.2	113.7	121.5	176	201.0	165	125.7	135.5	143.5		
Q2	152.4	174.6	130.5	144.5	154.8	157	166.9	121.1	365.5	190.8	209.6	115.1	122.1	178	202.3	165	125.7	137.3	145.3		
Q3	152.7	177.5	132.2	145.3	156.6	159	167.9	121.1	367.1	191.8	211.8	114.7	122.3	181	204.9	168	126.0	138.8	146.5		
Q4	154.4	..	131.4	144.9	157.7	160	168.7	121.2	386.8	..	215.1	115.1	123.1	183	207.3	170	126.8	140.0	147.9		
<b>Monthly</b>																					
1987 July	152.3	..	132.0	145.1	156.6	158	167.6	121.3	365.5	..	210.9	114.2	121.9	180	204.4	167	125.8	138.1	145.9		
Aug	152.7	177.5	132.7	145.6	156.7	158	168.0	121.2	363.8	191.8	211.6	114.4	122.3	180	204.2	168	126.3	138.9	146.5		
Sept	153.2	..	131.9	145.3	156.7	159	168.1	120.9	371.9	..	212.9	115.5	122.7	183	206.1	169	126.0	139.5	147.2		
Oct	153.9	..	131.6	145.2	157.2	160	168.5	121.1	383.5	..	214.7	115.5	123.3	183	207.3	170	126.5	139.9	147.7 R		
Nov	154.7	..	131.2	144.7	157.9	160	168.7	121.1	386.1	191.9	215.0	114.9	123.2	183 R	206.9 R	171	127.0	140.1 R	147.8 R		
Dec	154.5	..	131.4	144.7	158.1	160	168.8	121.3	390.8	..	215.6	114.8	122.9	184	207.7	170	127.0	140.1 R	148.1 R		
1988 Jan	154.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																					
<b>Annual averages</b>																					
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3		
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7		
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.3	8.9		
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0		
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8		
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9		
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5		
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8		
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3		
1984	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.3	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1		
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.5		
1986	3.4	9.1	1.7	1.3	4.1	3.6	2.7	-0.2	23.0	3.8	5.8	0.4	0.2	7.1	8.8	3.9	0.7	2.0	2.6		
1987	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																					
1987 Q1	3.9	9.4	0.3	1.1	4.1	5.0	3.2	-0.5	16.4	3.4	4.1	-1.3	-1.2	10.0	6.1	3.8	0.9	2.2	2.3		
Q2	4.2	9.3	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.3	3.4	0.1	17.8	2.8	4.2	-0.2	-1.0	9.2	5.6	3.4	1.0	3.8	3.9		
Q3	4.3	8.3	2.3	2.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	0.6	16.0	3.2	4.9	0.1	0.2	7.9	4.6	4.7	1.8	4.2	3.7		
Q4	4.1	..	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.4	..	5.3	0.5	-0.1	7.0	4.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	4.0		
<b>Monthly</b>																					
1987 July	4.4	..	..	2.4	4.7	4.1	3.4	0.7	16.9	..	4.7	-0.4	0.1	8.1	4.8	4.3	1.9	3.9	3.5		
Aug	4.4	8.3	2.6	2.3	4.5	3.9	3.5	0.8	16.4	3.2	4.8	0.1 R	0.2	7.8	4.6	4.9	1.9	4.3	3.9		
Sept	4.2	..	1.9	1.7	4.5	3.6	3.2	0.4	14.6	..	5.2	0.5 R	0.2	7.8	4.4	5.0	1.6	4.3	3.9		
Oct	4.5	..	1.8	1.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	0.9	15.3	..	5.3	0.4 R	0.1	7.5	4.6	5.1	1.9	4.5	3.9		
Nov	4.1	..	1.7	1.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.3	3.1 R	5.2	0.4	-0.1	7.5	4.7	5.4	2.1	4.5	3.9		
Dec	3.7	..	1.7	1.4	4.2	4.1	3.1	1.0	15.7	..	5.1	0.5	-0.2	7.4	4.6	5.1	1.9	4.4	4.0		
1988 Jan	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

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

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



Per cent





# 8.1 TOURISM

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
<b>Self employed *</b>							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
<b>Employees in employment †</b>							
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3	219.5	309.4		
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4	336.8		
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2	327.0		
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6	309.2		
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2	307.0		
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2	312.8		
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3	334.9		
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0	314.1		
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1	311.2		
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7	333.6		
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0	330.1		
December	209.3	259.8	139.5	228.9	315.3		
1985 March	207.1	258.3	138.0	226.8	320.6		
June	222.2	271.5	142.4	276.3	379.0		
September	225.4	266.1	142.9	280.5	372.3		
December	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4	335.8		
1986 March	214.2	260.1	142.5	242.1	334.0		
June	228.0	271.8	144.5	285.6	384.9		
September	226.3	278.0	145.7	289.1	378.0		
December	223.6	278.7	147.3	255.6	349.2		
1987 March	222.0	274.1	147.4	246.8	348.6		
June	238.1	281.8	146.6	293.0	396.0		
September	238.9	284.2	150.3	299.0	388.1		
Change September 1987 on September 1986 Absolute (thousands)	+12.6	+6.2	+4.6	+9.8	+10.1		
Percentage	+5.6	+2.2	+3.2	+3.4	+2.7		

\* Based on Census of Population.

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

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

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

# 8.2 TOURISM

## Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1980	2,961		2,738		+223	
1981	2,970		3,272		-302	
1982	3,188		3,640		-452	
1983	4,003		4,090		-87	
1984	4,614		4,663		-49	
1985	5,442		4,871		+571	
1986 P	5,435		6,070		-635	
Percentage change 1986/1985			+25			
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,334	896	1,372	+16	-38
2nd quarter	1,250	1,295	1,456	1,513	-206	-218
3rd quarter	2,055	1,368	2,539	1,632	-484	-264
4th quarter	1,218	1,438	1,179	1,553	+39	-115
1987 P 1st quarter	1,013	1,473	1,081	1,647	-68	-174
2nd quarter	1,503	1,549	1,818	1,861	-315	-312
3rd quarter (e)	2,385	1,590	2,920	1,844	-535	-254
1986 P January	332	441	259	412	+73	+29
February	264	451	237	435	+27	+16
March	316	442	399	525	-83	-83
April	364	427	367	463	-3	-36
May	424	440	497	560	-73	-120
June	463	428	593	490	-130	-62
July	633	440	695	526	-62	-86
August	778	456	968	559	-190	-113
September	644	472	877	537	-233	-65
October	451	419	578	504	-127	-85
November	418	522	371	583	+47	-61
December	350	497	230	466	+120	+31
1987 P January	411	549	356	554	+55	-5
February	265	453	316	569	-51	-116
March	336	471	408	524	-72	-53
April	416	490	465	602	-69	-112
May	478	497	611	673	-133	-176
June	608	562	721	586	-113	-24
July (e)	750	523	825	612	-75	-89
August (e)	930	547	1,105	638	-175	-91
September (e)	705	520	990	594	-285	-74
October (e)	600	558	745	635	-145	-77
November (e)	405	508	365	561	+40	-53

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

# 8.3 TOURISM

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986 P	13,844		2,843	8,302	2,699
1986 P 1st quarter	2,560	3,761	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter	3,312	3,058	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter	5,054	3,335	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter	2,917	3,690	575	1,815	526
1987 1st quarter P	2,620	3,887	502	1,632	486
2nd quarter P	4,101	3,855	938	2,528	635
3rd quarter (e)	5,760	3,885	1,390	3,250	1,120
1986 P January	920	1,263	179	523	218
February	726	1,300	133	459	134
March	914	1,198	214	553	147
April	1,025	985	185	689	151
May	1,123	1,093	224	677	222
June	1,164	980	263	651	250
July	1,677	1,079	319	1,023	385
August	2,043	1,162	431	1,229	383
September	1,334	1,094	321	681	332
October	1,188	1,219	241	738	209
November	905	1,217	163	573	169
December	823	1,255	171	504	148
1987 P January	1,031	1,440	174	640	216
February	672	1,226	127	410	135
March	917	1,221	200	582	135
April	1,337	1,310	191	978	168
May	1,321	1,311	343	771	207
June	1,443	1,234	404	779	260
July (e)	1,930	1,266	460	1,140	330
August (e)	2,250	1,301	520	1,320	410
September (e)	1,580	1,318	410	790	380
October (e)	1,430	1,494	370	790	270
November (e)	990	1,352	180	620	190

Notes: See table 8.2.

# 8.4 TOURISM

## Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986 P	25,181		1,167	22,110	1,905
1986 P 1st quarter	3,734	6,172	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter	6,410	6,015	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter	10,026	6,480	437	9,147	442
4th quarter	5,011	6,514	301	4,242	467
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	7,058	254	3,400	584
2nd quarter P	7,447	7,009	347	6,568	532
3rd quarter (e)	10,310	6,637	680	9,100	530
1986 P January	1,137	1,976	69	866	202
February	1,012	2,030	48	809	155
March	1,586	2,166	42	1,345	199
April	1,623	1,736	85	1,339	199
May	2,139	2,222	71	1,948	120
June	2,647	2,057	113	2,414	120
July	2,896	2,192	114	2,680	102
August	3,777	2,156	194	3,407	176
September	3,353	2,132	129	3,060	164
October	2,475	2,191	137	2,187	151
November	1,475	2,281	104	1,169	201
December	1,062	2,042	60	886	116
1987 P January	1,305	2,254	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,582	53	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,222	81	1,339	222
April	2,110	2,249	104	1,759	247
May	2,436	2,517	130	2,164	142
June	2,902	2,243	114	2,646	142
July (e)	3,030	2,282	140	2,790	100
August (e)	3,920	2,234	300	3,390	230
September (e)	3,360	2,121	240	2,920	200
October (e)	2,420	2,127	260	1,980	180
November (e)	1,530	2,347	90	1,250	190

Notes: See table 8.2.



## 9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April 1987-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 1987-January 1988	33,303	16,538	23,771	38,028	37,477	34,619	48,409	22,167	17,987	32,063	304,362
Total in training† January 31, 1988	45,311	22,005	33,141	50,640	49,789	46,559	64,660	30,217	24,530	46,197	413,049

\* 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.

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec
Community Industry	7,000	8,000	1,690	1,714	871	885
Community Programme	221,000	222,000	30,209	30,146	19,454	19,570
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	95,000	96,000	8,833	8,924	5,886	5,944
Job Release Scheme	19,000	19,000	1,488	1,485	712	703
Jobshare	896	870	38	40	85	80
Jobstart Allowance	4,000*	4,000†	418*	461†	286*	331†
New Workers Scheme	19,000	19,000	2,072	1,972	1,930	1,915
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	1,657,961**	1,486,238††	207,090**	185,726††	95,335**	86,218††

\* Number benefiting as at January 1, 1988

† Number benefiting as at November 30, 1987.

\*\* April 10 to December 25.

†† April 10 to November 30.

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

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, January 8, 1988	53,737
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, December 7, 1987 to January 8, 1988	6,292
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, December 7, 1987 to January 8, 1988*	2,275

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1986 Oct	24.8	21.7	49.3	38.1	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.0
1987 Jan	22.2	19.5	43.6	33.2	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.7
Apr	22.9	20.0	46.3	35.5	4.1	3.6	2.5	1.9
July	25.5	22.2	52.6	41.0	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.3
Oct	23.6	20.1	49.7	37.4	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.1

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive. SIC 1968, Orders II-XXI.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

### VACANCY

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

R revised

e 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	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Mar 88:	1-1	<i>Manufacturing and certain other industries</i>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 88:	117	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Mar 88:	5-4
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Mar 87:	65
<i>Industry: GB</i>				<i>Manufacturing</i>			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Mar 88:	1-4	International comparisons	M	Mar 88:	5-9
: time series, by order group	M	Mar 88:	1-2	<i>Aerospace</i>	A	Aug 86:	340
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Mar 88:	1-3	<i>Agriculture</i>	A	Mar 87:	157
<i>Occupation</i>				<i>Coal mining</i>	A	Mar 87:	155
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 87:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Mar 88:	5-5
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 87:	1-7	Basic wage rates: manual workers			
<i>Region: GB</i>				Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	135
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Mar 88:	1-5	Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	132
Self-employed: by region		Mar 88:	162	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
: by industry		Mar 88:	161	Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 88:	1-11
Census of Employment: Sept 1984		Jan 87:	31	Region: summary	Q	Mar 88:	1-13
GB and regions by industry		Sept 87:	444	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 88:	1-12
UK by industry		Mar 88:	1-9	<b>Output per head</b>			
International comparisons	Q			Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Mar 88:	1-8
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				Wages and salaries per unit of output			
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 87:	1-14	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 88:	5-7
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 88:	5-7
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 87:	1-15	<b>Labour costs</b>			
Employment measures	M	Mar 88:	9-2	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65	Per unit of output	M	Mar 88:	5-7
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Mar 88:	1-6	<b>Retail prices</b>			
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84	General index (RPI)			
<b>Unemployment and vacancies</b>				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 88:	6-2
Unemployment				percentage changes	M	Mar 88:	6-2
Summary: UK	M	Mar 88:	2-1	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods			
GB	M	Mar 88:	2-2	Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 88:	6-4
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Mar 88:	2-5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 88:	6-5
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 88:	2-1	Annual summary	A	Mar 87:	117
Broad category: GB, UK	M	Mar 88:	2-2	Revision of weights	A	Apr 87:	185
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 88:	2-6	<i>Pensioner household indices</i>			
Region: summary	Q	Mar 88:	2-6	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Mar 88:	6-6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 88:	2-7	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Mar 88:	6-7
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 88:	2-15	Revision of weights	A	May 87:	241
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 88:	2-8	<i>Food prices</i>	M	Mar 88:	6-3
Region and area				London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 88:	2-3	International comparisons	M	Mar 88:	6-8
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Mar 88:	2-4	<b>Household spending</b>			
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	Mar 88:	2-9	All expenditure: per household	Q	Feb 88:	7-1
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 88:	2-10	: per person	Q	Feb 88:	7-1
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 88:	2-6	Composition of expenditure			
Flows:				: quarterly summary	Q	Feb 88:	7-2
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2-19	: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 87:	7-3
UK, time series	M	Mar 88:	2-19	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 87:	7-3
GB, Age time series	M	Mar 88:	2-20	<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Feb 88:	2-23/24/26	Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 88:	4-1
GB, Age and duration	Q	Feb 88:	2-21/22/25	: time series	M	Mar 88:	4-2
Students: by region	M	Mar 88:	2-13	Latest year and annual series	A	Sept 87:	466
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 88:	9-3/4	Industry			
International comparisons	M	Mar 88:	2-18	Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Mar 88:	4-1
Ethnic origin	M	Mar 88:	164	Annual Detailed	A	Sept 87:	466
Temporarily stopped: UK				Prominent stoppages	A	Sept 87:	474
Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 88:	2-14	Main causes of stoppage			
Vacancies				Cumulative	M	Mar 88:	4-1
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 88:	3-1	Latest year for main industries	A	Sept 87:	471
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 88:	3-2	Size of stoppages	A	Sept 87:	473
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Mar 88:	3-3	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Sept 87:	470
Vacancies (previous definition)				International comparisons	A	Nov 87:	562
<i>Industry UK</i>	(Q)	Sept 85:	3-3	<b>Tourism</b>			
<i>Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK</i>	(Q)	Sept 85:	3-4	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Mar 88:	8-1
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sept 85:	3-6	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Mar 88:	8-2
<b>Redundancies</b>				Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Mar 88:	8-3
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Mar 88:	2-30	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Mar 88:	8-4
Regions	M	Mar 88:	2-30	Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Jan 88:	8-5
Industries	M	Mar 88:	2-31	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Jan 88:	8-6
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jan 88:	8-7
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573	: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jan 88:	8-8
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284	: visitor nights	Q	Jan 88:	8-9
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	<b>YTS</b>			
<b>Earnings and hours</b>				YTS entrants: regions	M	Mar 88:	9-1
Average earnings							
Whole economy (new series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 88:	5-1				
Industry	M	Mar 88:	5-3				
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 88:	197				
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)							
Latest key results	A	Nov 87:	567				
Time series	M (A)	Mar 88:	5-6				

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



Photographic instrument maker and repairer, Central London.

Photo: Patrick Ward

## Revised employment estimates for 1986 and 1987

This article describes revisions which have been made to the employment estimates—both of employees and of the self-employed—to take account of the preliminary results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey which are now available.

The Labour Force Surveys (LFS) have been used since July 1984 to help derive the estimates of employees in employment. The LFS data enable the Department of Employment to make allowance for the persistent tendency for the figures derived from the regular sample

survey inquiries of employers to underestimate the number of employees.

The LFS also provides the estimates of annual change in the number of self-employed which are used to update the benchmark figure provided by the Census of Population.



Table 1 Employed labour force in Great Britain: previous and revised estimates

Seasonally adjusted	Employees in employment				Self-employed	Employed labour force*
	Manufacturing	Services	Other	All		
	Thousands					
<b>Previously published estimates</b>						
1986 Mar	5,205	14,043	1,832	21,079	2,563	23,964
June	5,151	14,127	1,822	21,100	2,567	23,988
Sept	5,113	14,214	1,801	21,128	2,592	24,042
Dec	5,106	14,280	1,794	21,180	2,618	24,118
1987 Mar	5,075	14,394	1,794	21,263	2,643	24,226
June	5,085	14,493	1,796	21,374	2,669	24,362
Sept	5,063	14,578	1,791	21,432	2,695	24,446
Changes:						
Sept 1986-Sept 1987	-50	364	-10	304	103	404
Mar 1983-Sept 1987	-422	1,547	-222	903	548	1,449
<b>Revised estimates</b>						
1986 Mar	5,205	14,043	1,832	21,079	2,563	23,964
June	5,147	14,123	1,821	21,091	2,567	23,979
Sept	5,104	14,205	1,797	21,105	2,625	24,053
Dec	5,090	14,266	1,788	21,144	2,684	24,147
1987 Mar	5,054	14,375	1,785	21,214	2,742	24,276
June	5,058	14,468	1,786	21,312	2,801	24,431
Sept	5,029	14,548	1,778	21,356	2,832	24,506
Changes:						
Sept 1986-Sept 1987	-75	343	-19	251	207	453
Mar 1983-Sept 1987	-456	1,517	-235	827	685	1,509

\* Employees in employment plus the self-employed plus HM Forces.

These uses of LFS data have been described in a number of articles in *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup>.

The preliminary results of the 1987 survey have been used to derive the revised estimates described below in the same way as the results of the 1986 survey were used when they became available<sup>2</sup>. Estimates for recent dates will be

reviewed again when results from the 1988 LFS become available.

The revised estimates show an increase of 453,000 in the employed labour force between September 1986 and September 1987, contributing to an increase of 1,509,000 between March 1983, when the current upward employ-

Table 2 The employed labour force in Great Britain

	Thousands, seasonally adjusted											
	Employees in employment*				Self-employed†				HM Forces		Employed labour force**	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
1983 Mar	10,961	745	5,110	3,713	1,528	123	233	263	306	15	13,663	9,334
June	10,908	766	5,121	3,761	1,526	126	241	267	306	16	13,633	9,406
Sept	10,887	772	5,151	3,801	1,566	136	250	277	309	16	13,670	9,496
Dec	10,847	798	5,184	3,841	1,606	145	258	289	309	16	13,705	9,588
1984 Mar	10,847	784	5,213	3,862	1,646	155	267	299	310	16	13,741	9,657
June	10,837	790	5,233	3,871	1,685	164	275	311	310	16	13,786	9,706
Sept	10,866	771	5,258	3,887	1,703	165	281	315	312	16	13,817	9,757
Dec	10,885	801	5,276	3,933	1,719	167	286	320	311	16	13,883	9,831
1985 Mar	10,909	791	5,298	3,956	1,736	169	291	326	310	16	13,915	9,887
June	10,888	821	5,318	3,977	1,753	170	297	331	309	16	13,941	9,939
Sept	10,884	808	5,319	4,026	1,758	168	300	328	309	16	13,928	9,990
Dec	10,861	832	5,336	4,040	1,763	166	304	325	307	16	13,930	10,021
1986 Mar	10,846	819	5,327	4,087	1,768	165	307	323	306	16	13,904	10,060
June	10,786	853	5,326	4,125	1,774	163	311	319	305	16	13,882	10,097
Sept	10,768	843	5,340	4,155	1,804	173	317	331	306	16	13,894	10,158
Dec	10,717	867	5,378	4,182	1,834	184	322	343	304	16	13,906	10,242
1987 Mar	10,736	869	5,373	4,236	1,865	194	328	355	304	16	13,967	10,308
June	10,743	887	5,426	4,255	1,895	204	334	367	302	16	14,032	10,399
Sept	10,754	881	5,441	4,279	1,910	208	340	373	303	16	14,057	10,450
Changes:												
Sept 1986-Sept 1987	-14	38	101	124	106	35	24	42	-3	0	163	292
Mar 1983-Sept 1987	-207	136	331	566	382	85	108	110	-3	1	394	1,116

\* The full- and part-time female employee estimates are seasonally adjusted versions of those regularly published in table 1.1 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. The part-time male employee estimates for dates from September 1984 are those regularly published in table 1.1; because only a short time series is available, these estimates have not been seasonally adjusted. The approximate estimates for dates prior to September 1984 have been derived by interpolation of the proportion of male employees who were part-time. The full-time male employee estimates are derived by subtracting the part-time estimates from the seasonally adjusted figures for all male employees in employment.

† The self-employment estimates, separately for males and females, for the June of each year are split between full- and part-time in the proportions indicated by The Labour Force Survey for the year concerned. Estimates for other dates are, as for total self-employment, calculated by interpolation and extrapolation.

\*\* Employees in employment plus self-employed plus HM Forces.

Table 3 Self-employed\* people—industrial analysis

SIC 1980 Division	Great Britain	Thousands			
		June 1984	June 1985	June 1986	June 1987
0-9	<b>All industries and services</b>				
	Male	1,850	1,923	1,937	2,099
	Female	586	628	630	701
	All	2,435	2,550	2,567	2,801
2-4	Manufacturing industries				
	Male	147	158	161	195
	Female	34	48	48	51
	All	181	206	209	246
6-9	Service industries				
	Male	1,027	1,084	1,081	1,163
	Female	514	540	541	604
	All	1,541	1,624	1,622	1,767
0	Agriculture, forestry, fishing				
	Male	221	220	220	217
	Female	28	28	28	28
	All	249	249	248	245
3	Metal goods, engineering, vehicles				
	Male	47	50	58	65
	Female	2	3	4	7
	All	49	53	62	72
1,2,4	Other production industries				
	Male	101	110	104	131
	Female	32	45	44	44
	All	133	154	147	175
5	Construction				
	Male	454	458	474	523
	Female	10	12	13	19
	All	464	470	487	542
6	Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs				
	Male	530	529	516	527
	Female	266	263	265	280
	All	795	792	782	807
	of which:				
	Retail distribution				
	Male	278	275	271	296
	Female	164	163	158	174
	All	442	437	429	470
	Hotels and catering				
	Male	90	92	101	96
	Female	84	84	90	90
	All	174	176	191	186
7	Transport and communication				
	Male	111	98	102	147
	Female	7	6	9	8
	All	118	103	111	155
8	Banking, finance, insurance, etc				
	Male	171	207	217	233
	Female	55	53	58	69
	All	226	260	275	302
	of which:				
	Business services				
	Male	151	183	196	201
	Female	32	32	38	43
	All	183	215	234	244
9	Other services				
	Male	215	251	245	256
	Female	186	218	209	247
	All	401	469	454	504

\* Self-employed, with and without employees.

ment trend began, and September 1987; the previous estimates were 404,000 and 1,449,000.

This article describes the effect of the new LFS data on the employment estimates and gives a commentary on the new series.

<sup>1</sup> "1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 201.

<sup>2</sup> "1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, January 1987, p 31.

<sup>3</sup> "Revised employment estimates for 1983 to 1985", *Employment Gazette*, May 1986, p 161.

<sup>4</sup> "Revised employment estimates for 1981 to 1984", *Employment Gazette*, March 1985, p 114.

<sup>5</sup> "Revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, July 1984, p 319.

<sup>6</sup> "Employment and the working population, adjustments for underestimation", *Employment Gazette*, June 1983, p 242.

<sup>7</sup> "1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 201.

<sup>8</sup> These were published on February 18, 1988 in the Department of Employment's Labour Market press notice.

Effect of the 1987 LFS

The 1987 LFS data have been used to calculate revised employment statistics in the same way, described in the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*<sup>2</sup>, as the 1986 LFS data were used when they became available. That is, the previous preliminary projection of the scale of the growth in self-employment between 1986 and 1987 has been replaced by an estimate based on the LFS, and the size of the quarterly adjustment to the employees in employment series has also been revised.

As a result, the growth in self-employment between June 1986 and June 1987 is estimated at 234,000 compared with the previous preliminary projection of 102,000.

Following past practice, provisional estimates of self-employment for dates after June 1987 have been derived by projecting forward the average rate of growth observed between 1981 (the date of the benchmark from the Census of Population) and the date of the most recent LFS, thus evening out the annual variations. The assumed rate of growth of 31,000 a quarter since June 1987 derived in this way compares with the assumed rate of 25,600 a quarter used for dates after June 1986 in the previous estimates.

The revised additions incorporated in the estimates of total employees in employment to allow for the persistent underestimation in the sample inquiry of employers are 38,400 in the second quarter of 1986 and 33,900 a quarter from then on. These figures compare with the previous additions, based on extrapolation from the evidence of the 1986 LFS, of 47,400 a quarter from the third quarter of 1985.

New denominators for unemployment rates incorporating the latest employment estimates for June 1987, taking account of the 1987 LFS and replacing the previous June 1986 denominators, have been introduced<sup>3</sup>. The effect of this revision is to reduce the national rate by about 0.1 of a percentage point. At the same time, the routine annual revisions to the seasonal adjustment of the unemployment series were carried out.

The new employment estimates have also been used in calculating the productivity and unit wage cost series reported in tables 1.8 and 5.7 of the Labour Market Data section.

Commentary on the new estimates

Table 1 compares the revised series with the previously published estimates. Both show an increase in employment since March 1983 following the earlier decline. For September 1987 the revised series show 76,000 fewer employees in employment and 137,000 more self-employed than the previous estimates. This reflects 1987 LFS data which suggested a slower rate of employee growth between 1986 and 1987 than had been indicated by the previous estimates and a considerably faster growth in self-employment than the provisional projection, which assumed continuation of the average rate of growth between 1981 and 1986.

The employed labour force in September 1987 is now estimated to be 24,506,000 (seasonally adjusted); that is, 60,000 greater than the previously published estimate. The employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 1,509,000 between March 1983 and September 1987 with an increase of 168,000 between March and September 1983. There were followed by increases of 409,000 in the year to September 1984; 343,000 between September 1984 and September 1985; 135,000 between September 1985 and September 1986 and 453,000 in the year to September 1987.

The increase of 1,509,000 in the employed labour force between March 1983 and September 1987 comprises in-



Table 4 The civilian employed labour force in regions of Great Britain

Thousands: (not seasonally adjusted)

	June 1983			June 1984			June 1985			June 1986			June 1987		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>South East:</b>															
Employees in employment	3,995	3,087	7,082	4,003	3,179	7,182	4,030	3,253	7,283	4,022	3,326	7,348	4,025	3,418	7,443
Self-employed	567	163	730	647	211	858	868	217	1,085	667	237	904	778	254	1,032
Civilian employed labour force	4,562	3,250	7,812	4,650	3,390	8,040	4,716	3,470	8,186	4,689	3,563	8,252	4,803	3,672	8,475
<b>Greater London</b>															
Employees in employment	1,979	1,475	3,454	1,967	1,491	3,458	1,960	1,498	3,457	1,954	1,515	3,469	1,934	1,540	3,474
Self-employed	220	60	280	256	73	329	280	80	360	260	86	346	303	95	398
Civilian employed labour force	2,199	1,535	3,734	2,223	1,564	2,788	2,240	1,578	3,817	2,214	1,601	3,815	2,237	1,635	3,873
<b>East Anglia</b>															
Employees in employment	401	287	688	407	297	704	425	310	735	441	322	763	458	338	796
Self-employed	72	22	94	83	26	109	86	28	114	81	24	105	88	39	127
Civilian employed labour force	473	309	782	490	323	813	511	338	849	522	346	868	546	375	923
<b>South West</b>															
Employees in employment	857	658	1,515	864	678	1,542	871	692	1,563	862	706	1,567	865	727	1,593
Self-employed	161	52	213	171	62	233	186	65	251	193	63	256	206	72	278
Civilian employed labour force	1,018	710	1,728	1,035	740	1,775	1,057	757	1,814	1,055	769	1,823	1,071	799	1,871
<b>West Midlands</b>															
Employees in employment	1,127	815	1,942	1,131	834	1,965	1,142	856	1,998	1,146	871	2,017	1,156	896	2,051
Self-employed	137	40	177	151	36	187	145	40	185	144	43	187	164	45	209
Civilian employed labour force	1,264	855	2,119	1,282	870	2,152	1,287	896	2,183	1,290	914	2,204	1,320	941	2,260
<b>East Midlands</b>															
Employees in employment	819	607	1,426	818	625	1,443	862	650	1,511	856	662	1,518	852	677	1,529
Self-employed	127	30	157	129	37	166	124	33	157	127	40	167	144	45	189
Civilian employed labour force	946	637	1,583	947	662	1,609	986	683	1,668	983	702	1,685	996	722	1,718
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>															
Employees in employment	1,019	753	1,772	1,001	767	1,768	996	784	1,780	992	795	1,787	987	815	1,802
Self-employed	130	39	169	159	44	203	162	60	222	163	53	216	176	60	236
Civilian employed labour force	1,149	792	1,941	1,160	811	1,971	1,158	844	2,002	1,155	848	2,003	1,163	875	2,038
<b>North West</b>															
Employees in employment	1,276	1,026	2,302	1,255	1,034	2,289	1,239	1,048	2,286	1,206	1,055	2,262	1,191	1,071	2,262
Self-employed	163	61	224	183	75	258	193	74	267	196	71	267	209	70	279
Civilian employed labour force	1,439	1,087	2,526	1,438	1,109	2,547	1,432	1,122	2,553	1,402	1,126	2,529	1,400	1,141	2,541
<b>North</b>															
Employees in employment	605	451	1,057	593	466	1,059	599	473	1,072	599	487	1,086	600	490	1,090
Self-employed	64	27	91	73	19	92	79	25	104	79	26	105	78	30	108
Civilian employed labour force	669	478	1,148	666	485	1,151	678	498	1,176	678	513	1,191	678	520	1,198
<b>Wales</b>															
Employees in employment	510	377	888	503	383	886	496	381	877	483	378	861	479	385	863
Self-employed	94	32	126	108	36	144	111	35	146	120	34	154	105	43	148
Civilian employed labour force	604	409	1,014	611	419	1,030	607	416	1,023	603	412	1,015	584	428	1,011
<b>Scotland</b>															
Employees in employment	1,060	839	1,899	1,043	858	1,901	1,040	864	1,904	1,022	866	1,888	1,006	880	1,886
Self-employed	137	42	179	145	40	185	151	49	200	165	40	205	152	42	194
Civilian employed labour force	1,197	881	2,078	1,188	898	2,086	1,191	913	2,104	1,187	906	2,093	1,158	922	2,080
<b>Great Britain</b>															
Employees in employment	11,670	8,900	20,570	11,618	9,121	20,739	11,699	9,312	21,011	11,629	9,467	21,096	11,619	9,697	21,316
Self-employed	1,652	508	2,160	1,850	586	2,435	1,923	628	2,550	1,937	630	2,567	2,099	701	2,801
Civilian employed labour force	13,322	9,408	22,730	13,468	9,707	23,174	13,622	9,940	23,561	13,566	10,097	23,663	13,718	10,398	24,117



Milkwoman.

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

creases of 685,000 self-employed and 827,000 employees in employment and a reduction of 2,000 HM Forces. The increase in employees in employment is the net result of an increase of 1,517,000 in services and decreases of 456,000 in manufacturing and 235,000 in other industries.

The self-employment estimates for selected industries are presented in table 3. Self-employment is estimated to have increased between 1986 and 1987 in each of the industries identified except hotels and catering, and agriculture. There were increases of 37,000 (18 per cent) in manufacturing and 145,000 (9 per cent) in services. Self-employment estimates for regions are included in table 4.

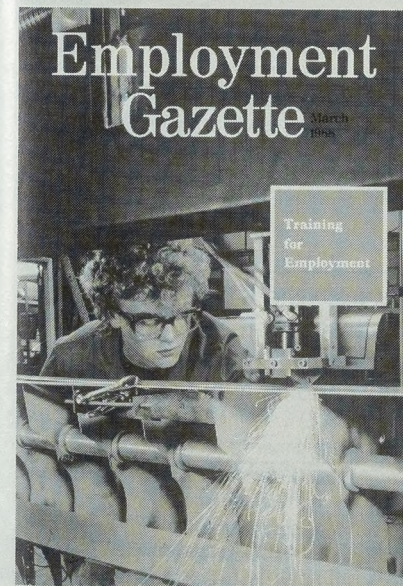
The revised series is presented with separate estimates for men and women and for full and part-time jobs in table 2. Between March 1983, when employment began to increase, and September 1987 the male employed labour force increased by 394,000 and the female employed labour force by 1,116,000. The increase in the most recent year for which estimates are available—September 1986 to September 1987—was 453,000, comprising 163,000 men and 292,000 women. These increases can also be broken down as follows:

**Increases in GB employed labour force**

Thousands (seasonally adjusted)

	Male		Female		All
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Mar 1983–Sept 1987	172	221	441	675	1,509
Sept 1986–Sept 1987	89	73	125	166	453

Civilian employed labour force estimates for regions are shown in table 4. The estimates show increases since 1983 in each region of GB except Wales, with East Anglia, East Midlands, South East, South West and West Midlands regions experiencing a growth between June 1983 and June 1987 faster than the GB average of 6 per cent.



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On the buses: people from ethnic minorities are strongly represented in the transport industry.

Photo: Val Wilmer/Format.

## Ethnic origins and the labour market

This is the latest in a series of articles<sup>1</sup> presenting data from the Labour Force Survey on the position of different ethnic groups in the labour market in Great Britain. Drawing on data from surveys in recent years, it identifies similarities and differences between ethnic minority groups, and compares them with the white population.

The Labour Force Survey shows that 4.6 per cent of the population of working age, or some 1.54 million people in Great Britain were from ethnic minority groups, and that, for demographic reasons, this proportion is likely to increase gradually in the coming years. Each of the main ethnic minority groups had a distinctive level of participation and pattern of involvement in the labour market, and particular ethnic groups tend to be clustered in certain regions, occupations or industries. Overall, unemployment rates for ethnic minorities were about

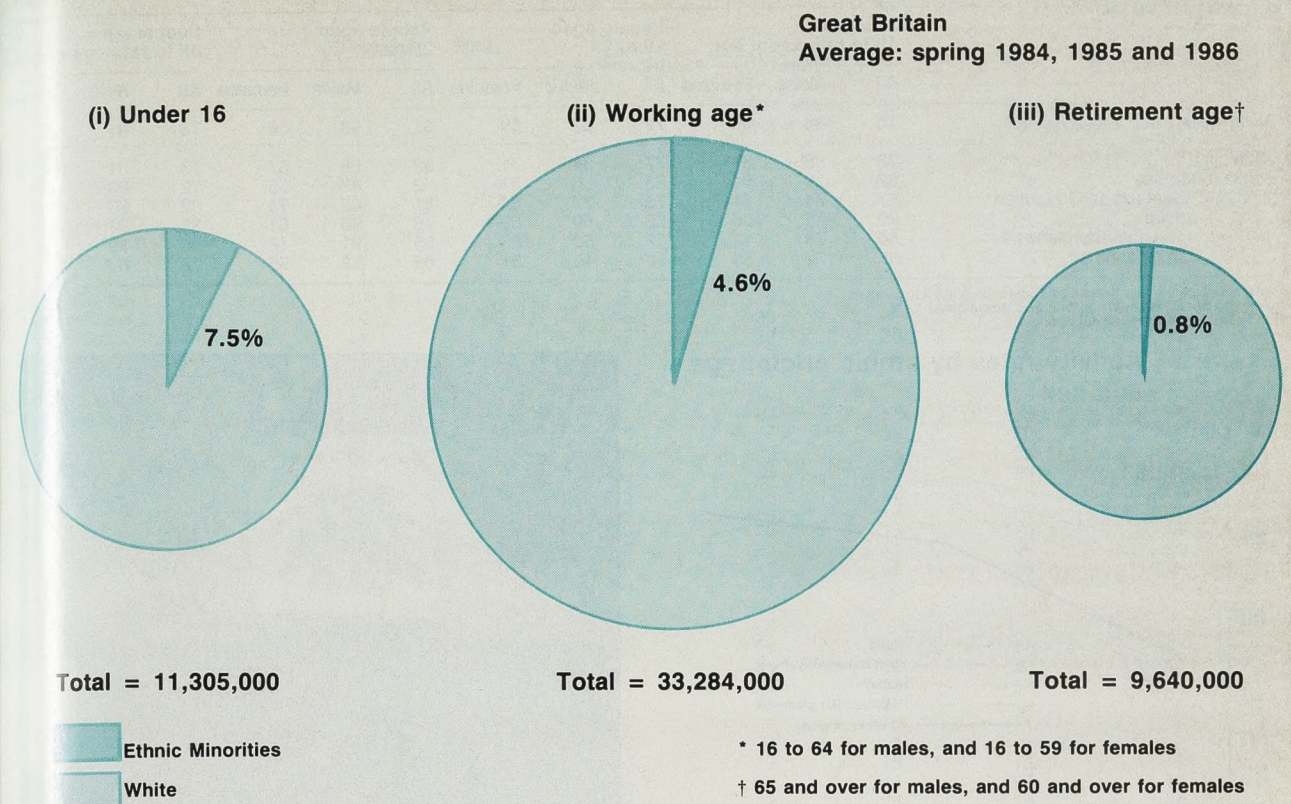
double those for whites, and between 1983 and 1986 unemployment rates fell slightly for ethnic minorities, in a similar proportion to the fall for whites.

Because ethnic minorities are only a small fraction of

<sup>1</sup> 'Ethnic Origin and Economic Status,' *Employment Gazette*, October 1983; 'Unemployment and Ethnic Origin,' *Employment Gazette*, June 1984; 'Ethnic Origin and Economic Status,' *Employment Gazette*, December 1985; and 'Ethnic Origin and Economic Status,' *Employment Gazette*, January 1987, 1986 Labour Force Survey and Revised Employment Estimates, *Employment Gazette*, April 1987.

See also Labour Force Survey 1985, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Series LFS no 5 (London: HMSO, 1987) and Labour Force Survey 1983 and 1984, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys series LFS no 4 (London: HMSO, 1986).

Figure 1 Ethnic minorities as a proportion of each age group of the population



the population, and because of the sampling basis of the Labour Force Survey, estimates of ethnic minority groups are subject to considerable sampling error. Many of the apparent changes in the labour force position of ethnic minorities from year to year are within sampling error, as are many of the apparent differences between ethnic groups<sup>2</sup>. Most of the estimates presented in this article are therefore based on taking the average of survey results for three years, 1984, 1985 and 1986, rather than a single year. Broadly, the figures confirm patterns described in previous articles, but give a more reliable estimate of the different characteristics of ethnic groups than do data for a single year.

### Participation in the labour force

Around 4.6 per cent of the population of working age<sup>3</sup>, or some 1.54 million people, identified themselves as members of ethnic minority groups, according to LFS figures averaged over the last three years. Of these, 489,000 were of Indian origin, 375,000 were West Indian or Guyanese, and 269,000 were of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origins, while the remainder were mainly of mixed, Chinese, African or Arab origins.

The age structure of the various ethnic groups is such that the proportion of ethnic minorities in the population of working age is likely to increase for demographic reasons alone in coming years. *Figure 1* shows that there was a much greater concentration of ethnic minorities in the younger age groups than among older people, with 7.5 per cent of young people under 16 being from minority groups, compared with 4.6 per cent of the working age

population and only 0.8 per cent of those over retirement age. The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had a particularly young age-profile, whereas for the West Indian group the ratio of people under the age of 16 to people of working age was similar to that among whites. These differences reflect patterns of migration and family size, discussed in more detail in OPCS Labour Force Survey reports.

Overall, economic activity rates were highest for men, for people in the middle age range (25 to 44), and for those people of white or West Indian/Guyanese ethnic origins. However the variation in activity rates, by sex and by age, combined to give distinctive patterns of economic activity for each of the main ethnic groups, as shown in *table 1* and *figure 2*. The variations were particularly marked for women. Whereas the participation rate for West Indian women rose from 64 per cent in the 16 to 24 age group to 78 per cent in the 45 to 59 age group, that for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women was highest among the under 24 age group, at only 23 per cent, falling to only 9 per cent in the 45 to 59 age group. Participation rates were around 50 to 70 per cent for women in the other main ethnic groups, and each had a distinctive pattern. Except in the younger age group (see below), domestic and family responsibilities were the main reason given why women were not economically active, in all ethnic groups.

*Table 2* shows that young people aged between 16 and 24, were more likely to be economically active if they were white than if they were from another ethnic group; over three-quarters of young whites were in the labour force, compared with 55 per cent of others. Activity rates for those of West Indian/Guyanese origins were a little below those of whites, at 70 per cent, whereas for other groups they were considerably lower: 55 per cent for Indians, 37 per cent for Pakistani/Bangladeshis, and 50 per cent for those of other or mixed origins.

<sup>2</sup> Comments in the text are restricted to changes or differences which are not within sampling error, or which appear consistently in several years' data.  
<sup>3</sup> In this article, working age is taken as 16 to 64 for males and 16 to 59 for females.

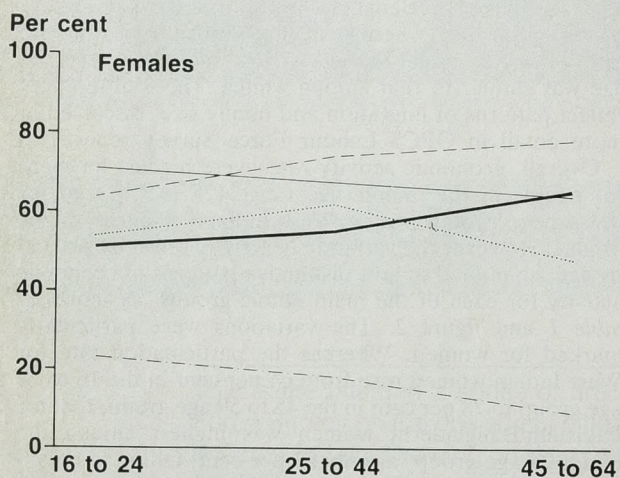
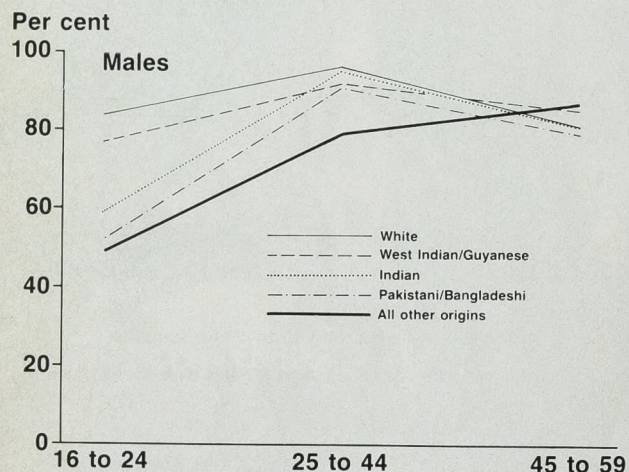


Table 1 Economic activity rates by ethnic origin, age and sex; average: 1984 to 1986

	Great Britain, spring each year Per cent											
	All aged 16 to retirement age			People aged 16 to 24			People aged 25 to 44			People aged 45 to retirement age		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All origins*	76	88	66	76	82	69	81	96	66	73	81	64
White	78	88	67	77	84	71	82	96	67	73	81	64
Ethnic minorities	67	79	54	55	60	51	72	89	55	72	83	55
of whom: West Indian/Guyanese	77	84	71	70	77	64	81	92	74	82	85	78
Indian	70	83	56	55	59	52	78	95	61	68	81	48
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	50	78	18	37	52	23	55	91	18	55	79	9
Other origins†	65	72	55	50	49	51	68	79	55	78	87	65

Note: Retirement age is defined as 65 for men and 60 for women.  
\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
† Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.

Figure 2 Activity rates by ethnic origin, age and sex



These differences are explained partly by the different proportions of young people staying in full-time education, and partly by the different proportions of young women whose domestic and family activities meant they were not available for work. Among young men, the proportion in this age group who were students was much lower for whites and West Indian/Guyanese (14 per cent and 17 per cent respectively), than for Indians (39 per cent), Pakistanis/Bangladeshis (43 per cent) or other groups (47 per cent). In the white and West Indian/Guyanese groups, the proportion of young women continuing in education was similar to that of young men, but in other groups, especially the Pakistani/Bangladeshi



Fishmongers, Southall, London.

Photo: Suzanne Roden/Format.

Table 2 Economic status of people aged 16 to 24 by sex and ethnic origin; average: 1984 to 1986  
Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent for all in age group

	All origins*	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:				Other origins**
				West Indian/Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other origins**	
All	7,952	7,386	451	134	126	71	795	
All (thousands)								
Economically active	76	77	55	70	55	37	50	
In employment	63	64	38	47	41	21	35	
of which: Employees†	56	57	32	39	33	17	32	
Self-employed	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	
On Government schemes	4	4	3	6	3	1	2	
Unemployed	13	13	18	23	15	16	15	
Economically inactive	24	23	45	30	45	63	50	
of which: Students	14	13	29	18	32	30	38	
Looking after family/home	7	7	11	7	10	26	8	
Males	4,038	3,759	221	64	59	35	63	
All (thousands)								
Economically active	82	84	60	77	59	52	49	
In employment	67	68	41	49	45	32	34	
of which: Employees†	58	59	33	38	35	26	31	
Self-employed	4	4	4	2	7	5	2	
On Government schemes	5	5	4	8	3	2	2	
Unemployed	16	15	20	28	15	19	15	
Economically inactive	18	16	40	23	41	48	51	
of which: Students	15	14	36	17	39	43	47	
Looking after family/home	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Females	3,914	3,627	230	71	67	35	57	
All (thousands)								
Economically active	69	71	51	64	52	23	51	
In employment	58	60	35	45	37	10	36	
of which: Employees†	54	56	31	40	32	8	33	
Self-employed	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
On Government schemes	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	
Unemployed	11	11	16	19	15	13	15	
Economically inactive	31	29	49	36	48	77	49	
of which: Students	13	13	22	19	25	16	28	
Looking after family/home	14	13	22	12	19	53	17	

\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origins.  
† Excluding those on Government schemes.  
\*\* Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.

Table 3 Economic status of people in employment by sex and ethnic origin; average: 1984 to 1986  
People of working age (16 to 59/64)  
Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	All origins*	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:				Not stated
				West Indian/Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other**	
All								
Economically active	25,785	24,454	1,030	290	342	135	263	
In employment (thousands)	22,974	21,887	823	227	286	93	217	
of which: Employees†:	87	87	84	91	80	76	86	
Full-time	70	69	72	77	70	70	71	
Part-time	18	18	12	14	10	6	15	
Self-employed	11	11	14	5	19	23	13	
On Government schemes	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	
Males	15,268	14,468	631	149	208	114	161	
Economically active	13,547	12,900	500	111	176	80	133	
In employment	84	84	80	87	75	77	82	
of which: Employees†:	82	82	76	84	72	74	78	
Full-time	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	
Part-time	14	14	18	9	24	22	16	
Self-employed	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	
On Government schemes								
Females	10,517	9,986	399	141	134	21	102	
Economically active	9,426	8,986	323	115	110	13	84	
In employment	92	92	91	95	87	—	91	
of which: Employees†:	52	52	65	71	66	—	60	
Full-time	40	40	25	24	21	—	31	
Part-time	6	6	7	2	11	—	7	
Self-employed	1	1	2	3	2	—	2	
On Government schemes								

\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
† Excluding those on Government schemes.  
\*\* Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.



group, it was markedly lower. Lower activity rates among young women in these groups are largely explained by greater proportions being unavailable for employment for domestic and family reasons. Over half of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women in the age group were in this category compared with less than one-fifth of those of Indian or other origins, and one in eight white or West Indian young women.

### Types of employment by ethnic origins

Table 3 shows how the employment status of those in employment varied with ethnic origin. Overall, 84 per cent of all working age men in employment were employees, and 14 per cent were self-employed. The proportion self-employed was markedly greater for men of Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi origins (around 24 per cent and 22 per cent), and lower for those of West Indian/Guyanese origins. There was a similar, though less marked, pattern of differences among women of different ethnic groups, although the estimates of the employment status of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women are too unreliable to be of value owing to the small sample numbers involved. These differences in employment status are also related to the industries and occupations of different ethnic groups; for example, nearly two-thirds of self-employed men from ethnic minority groups were in the distribution, hotels or catering industries, compared with one quarter of whites.

### Industry distribution

Table 4 shows a marked difference in the industries in which people of different ethnic origins were employed, and also the difference in the patterns for men and women. Twenty-seven per cent of men from ethnic minorities were in hotels, catering and repairs, compared with 16 per cent of whites. The proportions of Pakistani/Bangladeshi men and men from 'other' ethnic groups were especially high in this sector, while 20 per cent of Indian men were employed in retail distribution.

Ethnic minorities were also fairly strongly represented

in transport and communications, health services, and some manufacturing industries, while there were relatively few ethnic minority men in construction or agriculture.

The female workforce as a whole was concentrated into relatively few industries. Ethnic minority women were more likely than whites to be working in the health services and the manufacturing sector, and white women were more likely than others to be in education or banking services. Over half of employed West Indian women were in 'other services'<sup>1</sup>, one-quarter of the total being in health services. Women of Asian or 'other' origins were

<sup>1</sup> Division 9 of the 1980 SIC, including central and local government administration, education, health, welfare and recreational services.



Hostel cleaner, London.

Photo: Maggie Murray/Forum

Table 4 Employment\* by industry and ethnic origin; average 1984 to 1986  
All ages 16 and over

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands/per cent

SIC 1980	Males		Females	
	White	Ethnic minorities	White	Ethnic minorities
<b>All industries†</b>	<b>12,911</b>	<b>100 493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,414 325</b>
0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	415	3	—	114
1 Energy and water supply industry	560	4	—	91
2 Extraction of minerals, etc metal	593	5 15	3	173
3 Metal goods, eng and vehicles	1,914	15 79	16	494
4 Other manufacturing industries	1,369	11 71	14	899
43 Textile industry	105	1 17	3	94
45 Footwear and clothing industries	80	1 13	3	250
5 Construction	1,505	12 26	5	151
6 Distribution, hotel and catering, etc	2,017	16 131	27	2,435
64/ Retail distribution	964	7 65	13	1,461
66 Hotels and catering	277	2 40	8	691
7 Transport and communication	1,072	8 57	12	268
72 Other inland transport	408	3 22	5	48
8 Banking, finance, etc	1,095	8 30	6	963
9 Other services	2,322	18 71	14	3,781
91 Public administration and national defence, etc	778	6 14	3	479
93 Education	527	4 12	3	1,049
95 Medical/health/vet services	272	2 25	5	978
Industry inadequately described/no reply/not available	37	0 —	—	43

\* Excluding those on Government schemes.

† The total includes those who did not specify industry.

more concentrated in the distribution, hotels and catering sectors.

### Occupational distribution

There were significant differences in the occupational pattern of different ethnic groups, as shown in table 5. A similar proportion (around 46 per cent) of white and ethnic minority men were in non-manual occupational

groups. However, there were considerable differences between the different ethnic minorities: only one in five West Indian/Guyanese men, and one in three Pakistani/Bangladeshi men were non-manual workers, compared with well over a half for men of Indian or other origins. These differences mainly reflect the different proportions in managerial and professional occupations.

Among women, differences among ethnic groups were less marked, though a higher proportion of whites than

Table 5 Employment† by occupation, ethnic origin and sex; average 1984 to 1986  
All ages 16 and over

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	All origins*	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:				Not stated
				West Indian/Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other origins	
<b>All</b>	<b>23,283</b>	<b>22,204</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>269</b>
All (thousands)								
All non-manual	54	54	51	40	55	40	59	57
Managerial and professional	31	31	31	19	36	28	37	34
Clerical and related	15	15	14	17	13	6	14	16
Other non-manual	8	8	6	4	6	6	8	7
All manual	46	46	49	60	44	60	40	42
Craft and similar	17	17	16	18	19	17	10	16
General labourers	1	1	1	2	1	2	—	1
Other manual	28	28	32	39	24	41	30	26
<b>Males</b>	<b>13,552</b>	<b>12,911</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>148</b>
All (thousands)								
All non-manual	46	46	45	21	54	35	57	48
Managerial and professional	34	34	33	10	42	27	42	37
Clerical and related	5	5	7	7	8	3	8	5
Other non-manual	6	6	5	4	5	5	7	6
All manual	54	54	55	78	45	64	43	51
Craft and similar	26	26	21	34	20	17	13	25
General labourers	2	2	2	3	2	3	0	1
Other manual	26	26	32	40	23	45	29	26
<b>Females</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>9,293</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>121</b>
All (thousands)								
All non-manual	65	65	59	58	57	69	63	69
Managerial and professional	25	25	27	27	25	35	30	29
Clerical and related	30	30	25	27	23	23	25	31
Other non-manual	10	10	7	4	9	11	8	9
All manual	35	35	40	42	43	31	36	31
Craft and similar	4	4	9	3	17	14	6	5
General labourers	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other manual	31	31	31	38	25	16	30	26

\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.

† Excluding those on Government schemes.

\*\* Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.



Young fashion designer.

Photo: Katalin Arkell/Network



other ethnic groups were in non-manual (especially clerical and related) occupations. Also, Indian women were more likely than others to be in skilled manual work.

### Qualifications and training

Differences in the levels of qualifications achieved by people from different ethnic origins were reflected in their position in the labour market. Qualification levels generally, are also related to age, so in interpreting the overall levels of qualifications of each ethnic group the

younger age profiles of minority ethnic groups need to be borne in mind.

Table 6 shows that white people were more likely to have qualifications of some kind than ethnic minorities, with the biggest difference occurring in the over-45 age group.

Different ethnic groups had different patterns of highest qualifications. Overall, people with Pakistani/Bangladeshi origins were the least likely to have any qualifications, with 61 per cent of men and 73 per cent of women in this

group having no formal qualifications. Men of West Indian origin also tended to have a lower than average level of qualifications, although West Indian women were relatively well qualified.

The broad qualifications bands used in this analysis (see note to table 6) should, however, be borne in mind when interpreting these figures. For example, a much greater proportion of the 'higher qualifications' obtained by West Indian women, compared with white women, are nursing qualifications.

### Unemployment

Overall, unemployment rates for ethnic minorities were about double those for whites; 20 per cent, compared with 10 per cent, over the three year period. There was some variation on these figures according to ethnic origin, age and sex, though many of the differences apparent in table 7 are not statistically significant. The overall figures reflect the younger age-profile of ethnic minority groups, and the fact that generally unemployment was higher among those aged under 24 than in the other broad age groups. Nonetheless, as figures 3 and 4 show, people of ethnic minority origins were more likely to be unemployed than whites of the same age group and sex.

The highest unemployment rates were among the Pakistani/Bangladeshi community, and West Indian men also had higher unemployment rates in each age group than Indians or those of other origins. There was less difference among female unemployment rates in the ethnic minority groups, and the high figure for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women needs to be treated with some



Food shop, Southall London.

Photo: Suzanne Roden/Format

Figure 3 Unemployment rates by ethnic origin and age: males

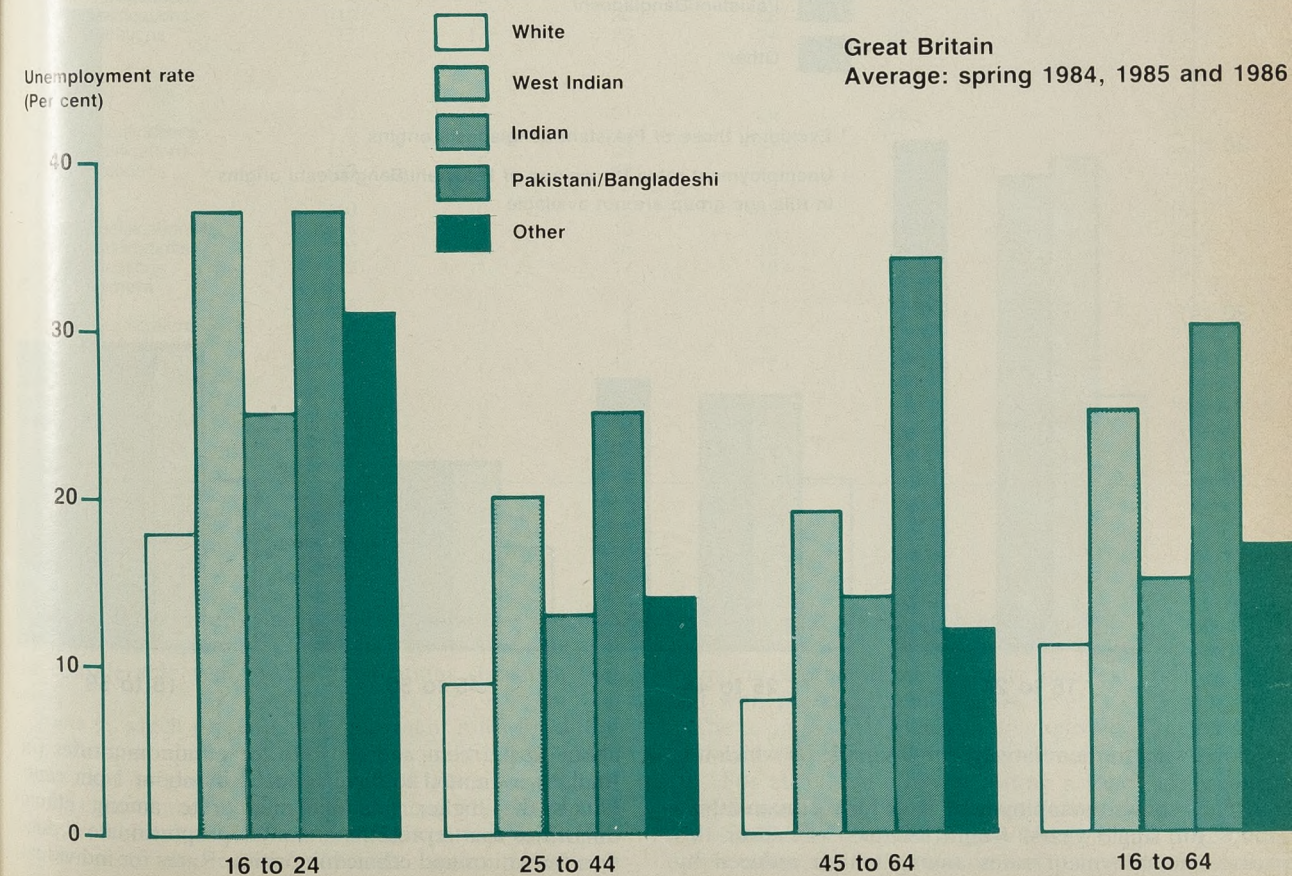


Table 6 Highest qualification level by ethnic origin, sex and age; average; 1984 to 1986

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	All origins†	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:			
				West Indian/ Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other origins**
<b>ALL</b>							
<b>16 to retirement</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	33,284	31,351	1,539	375	489	269	407
of which: Higher	13	13	14	8	16	7	22
Other	47	48	40	46	41	24	45
No qualifications	39	38	43	43	40	66	30
<b>16 to 24</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	7,952	7,386	451	134	126	71	119
of which: Higher	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other	69	69	64	69	68	42	65
No qualifications	26	25	31	28	25	57	27
<b>25 to 44</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	14,918	14,016	730	126	257	130	217
of which: Higher	17	17	21	15	20	10	32
Other	47	47	35	45	36	19	38
No qualifications	35	34	41	37	40	68	27
<b>45 to retirement</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	10,414	9,949	358	114	105	68	58
of which: Higher	12	12	12	7	17	7	16
Other	32	32	20	19	19	15	28
No qualifications	55	54	65	70	60	78	51
<b>MALES</b>							
<b>16 to retirement</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	17,422	16,429	795	177	250	146	222
of which: Higher	14	13	16	—	20	9	25
Other	50	51	41	46	42	27	45
No qualifications	35	34	40	46	34	61	27
<b>16 to 24</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	4,038	3,759	221	64	59	35	63
of which: Higher	5	5	6	—	—	—	—
Other	68	68	64	65	70	49	64
No qualifications	27	27	30	32	20	51	28
<b>25 to 44</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	7,490	7,050	358	48	128	66	117
of which: Higher	19	18	25	—	25	—	37
Other	51	51	37	49	39	21	39
No qualifications	29	29	35	38	33	61	21
<b>45 to retirement</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	5,893	5,620	216	65	63	45	42
of which: Higher	13	13	12	3	21	9	19
Other	38	38	24	24	23	20	29
No qualifications	48	47	60	68	53	71	48
<b>FEMALES</b>							
<b>16 to retirement</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	15,862	14,922	744	198	238	123	185
of which: Higher	12	12	12	11	12	—	18
Other	44	44	39	45	39	20	45
No qualifications	43	43	46	41	46	73	35
<b>16 to 24</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	3,914	3,627	230	71	67	35	57
of which: Higher	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other	70	70	64	73	66	34	67
No qualifications	25	24	33	25	30	64	27
<b>25 to 44</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	7,428	6,966	371	78	129	64	100
of which: Higher	16	16	17	18	16	—	26
Other	42	43	34	42	34	17	37
No qualifications	40	40	46	37	48	75	34
<b>45 to retirement</b>							
All (thousands)= 100 per cent	4,520	4,329	143	49	42	23	28
of which: Higher	11	11	11	—	—	—	—
Other	24	24	13	—	—	—	—
No qualifications	64	64	72	73	71	91	59

\* Includes people who did not specify the level of qualification.  
† Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
\*\* Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.  
Note: Retirement age is defined as 65 for men and 60 for women.



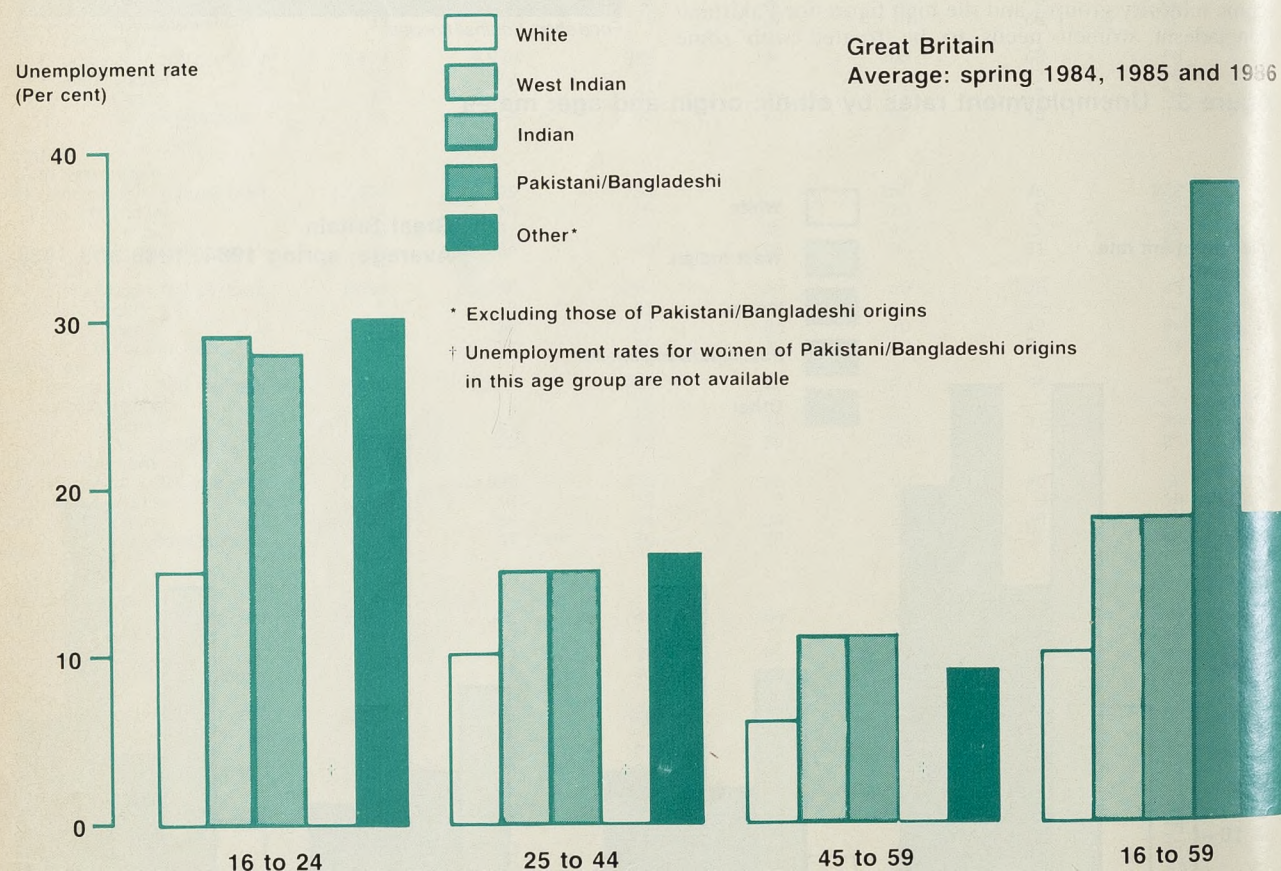
Table 7 Unemployment rates by sex, age and ethnic origin; average: 1984 to 1986

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	All origins*	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:			
				West Indian/ Guyanese	Indian Guyanese	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other†
<b>All</b>							
All ages	11	10	20	22	16	31	18
16 to retirement	11	10	20	22	16	31	18
16 to 24	18	17	32	33	26	43	30
25 to 44	10	9	16	17	14	25	15
45 to retirement	8	7	17	16	13	35	11
<b>Males</b>							
All ages	11	11	21	25	15	30	17
16 to retirement	11	11	21	25	15	30	17
16 to 24	19	18	32	37	25	37	31
25 to 44	10	9	17	20	13	25	14
45 to retirement	8	8	19	19	14	34	12
<b>Females</b>							
All ages	10	10	19	18	18	38	18
16 to retirement	10	10	19	18	18	—	18
16 to 24	16	15	31	29	28	—	30
25 to 44	10	10	15	15	15	—	16
45 to retirement	6	6	12	11	11	—	9

Note: Retirement age is defined as 65 for men and 60 for women.  
\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
† Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.

Figure 4 Unemployment rates by ethnic origin and age: females



caution owing to the relatively small sample on which it is based.

Table 8 shows unemployment rates for the main ethnic groups for single years, from 1983 to 1986. Over this period unemployment rates among whites reduced by

about 1/2 per cent and the rate for ethnic minorities (in total) is estimated to have reduced by about 1 per cent. Given the higher unemployment rate among ethnic minorities this represents a similar proportionate reduction for whites and ethnic minorities. Rates for individual

Table 8 Trends in unemployment rates by ethnic origins, 1983 to 1986  
people of working age (16 to 59/64)

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

	All				Males				Females			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
All origins*	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.9	11.6	11.1	11.2	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.1
Whites	10.9	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.5	11.1	10.6	10.8	9.9	10.4	9.9	9.7
Ethnic minorities	20.9	20.5	20.0	19.8	21.7	21.4	20.8	20.0	18.8	19.3	18.7	19.6
of whom												
West Indian/Guyanese	23	23	21	22	28	29	23	24	19	17	19	20
Indian	18	15	17	17	17	13	18	15	20	19	15	19
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	32	35	31	28	31	34	28	28	—	—	—	—
All other ethnic origins†	16	19	17	17	17	18	17	17	15	20	18	17

\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
† Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.

Table 9 Unemployment rates by highest qualification, ethnic origin, age and sex; average: 1984 to 1986

Great Britain, average: spring each year  
Per cent

	All origins	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:			
				West Indian/ Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other†
<b>Male</b>							
<b>16 to 24</b>							
All	19	18	32	37	25	37	31
Higher qualifications	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Other qualifications	15	14	31	35	23	—	28
No qualifications	33	33	40	44	—	34	—
<b>25 to 44</b>							
All	10	9	17	20	13	25	14
Higher qualifications	3	3	9	—	7	—	9
Other qualifications	8	7	14	20	8	23	14
No qualifications	18	17	24	22	24	28	22
<b>45 to retirement</b>							
All	8	8	19	19	14	34	12
Higher qualifications	3	3	8	—	5	—	—
Other qualifications	8	7	18	21	13	—	12
No qualifications	11	10	23	18	18	39	17
<b>16 to retirement</b>							
All	11	11	21	25	15	30	17
Higher qualifications	4	3	9	—	8	16	8
Other qualifications	10	9	20	28	13	30	18
No qualifications	17	17	26	24	22	32	24
<b>Females</b>							
<b>16 to 44</b>							
All	16	15	31	29	28	—	30
Higher qualifications	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other qualifications	13	13	29	27	29	—	26
No qualifications	30	29	40	—	—	—	—
<b>25 to 44</b>							
All	10	10	15	15	15	23	16
Higher qualifications	6	6	13	5	13	—	16
Other qualifications	10	10	16	16	14	—	18
No qualifications	12	11	17	19	17	—	15
<b>45 to retirement</b>							
All	6	6	12	11	11	—	9
Higher qualifications	3	3	4	—	—	—	—
Other qualifications	6	6	15	—	—	—	—
No qualifications	7	7	13	13	16	—	4
<b>16 to retirement</b>							
All	10	10	19	18	18	38	18
Higher qualifications	6	6	12	4	13	—	16
Other qualifications	11	10	22	23	20	—	22
No qualifications	12	11	19	19	18	—	14

Note: Retirement age is defined as 65 for men and 60 for women.  
\* Includes people whose ethnic origin was not stated.  
† Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.  
\*\* Includes people whose highest qualifications were not stated.

minority ethnic groups, and for ethnic minority women, are subject to high levels of sampling error. This explains the considerable year-to-year fluctuations shown in the table.

Table 9, which presents unemployment rates for different ethnic groups by sex and highest qualification level, shows that in general unemployment rates are higher among ethnic minority groups than among whites with the same broad level of qualifications. This pattern persists if age is taken into account although, again, there is a

distinctive pattern for each ethnic group, with those of Indian or 'other' origins generally faring better than members of other ethnic minority groups of the same age and with the same qualification level.

The main method by which unemployed people looked for work varied somewhat with ethnic origins (see table 10). For all ethnic groups, visiting a jobcentre was the most frequent main method (especially among men), but it was still more common among West Indians. In general, ethnic minorities relied less on newspaper advertisements



Table 10 Main method of seeking work among the unemployed, by ethnic origin; average: 1984 to 1986  
Great Britain, average: spring each year.

All people of working age (16 to 59/64)	All origins†	White	Ethnic minorities of whom:					Males		Females	
			West Indian/Indian Guyanese			Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other origins	All origins†	All origins**‡		
			West Indian/Indian Guyanese	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other origins						
All (thousands) = 100 per cent*	2,811	2,568	207	63	56	42	46	1,721	1,090		
Visiting jobcentre or similar	38	37	40	43	41	40	34	42	31		
Answering adverts in newspapers	12	12	10	12	10	7	12	10	14		
Studying sits vacant in papers	22	22	15	17	14	10	19	18	28		
Applying direct to employers	8	8	10	9	10	12	8	9	7		
Personal contacts	9	9	14	8	15	22	15	11	7		

\* Includes those people not looking for work in the last four weeks, who gave other methods of seeking work, or who did not give a method of seeking work.  
† Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
\*\* Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.

than white people when looking for jobs, and Asians depended considerably more than whites or West Indians on personal contacts to seek a job.

### Ethnic minorities in the regions

The regional concentration of economically active members of ethnic minority groups is shown in table 11. This shows that over half the economically active members of ethnic minorities live in the South East region, including about two-thirds of West Indians, 54 per cent of Indians, and 36 per cent of Pakistanis or Bangladeshis; this compares with 31 per cent of whites. The table shows that there was a high degree of clustering of particular ethnic groups into particular parts of the country, although the full extent of geographical clustering cannot be seen from the Labour Force Survey

### The Labour Force Survey

This article is based on analysing results mainly of the 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys, carried out in the spring of each year. It is a sample survey based on interviews with members of about 60,000 households throughout Great Britain. Methodological details of the surveys are given in OPCS reports for each year up to 1986, and in an article in the January 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*. Previous results have been published in articles in *Employment Gazette*, as well as in the OPCS reports.

Labour Force Survey estimates relating to ethnic group (or country of origin) are subject to relatively high sampling errors, because the populations in question are relatively small in number and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. This limits the detail in which the results can be presented. To give a more reliable picture of the pattern of ethnic groups' labour market position, most tables in this article are based on combining the results of three years' surveys. Further discussion of sampling methods and error levels attached to estimates can be found in Chapter 2 of the OPCS Report, *Labour Force Survey 1985*.

Further estimates of the labour market status of ethnic minority groups may be obtained (subject to the constraints of sampling, discussed above) by writing to: Stats C5, Department of Employment, Caxton House, London SW1H 9NF. A charge may be made.

### Definition of ethnic origins used

People interviewed in the Labour Force Survey were asked to classify their own ethnic origin and that of others in their household by means of the question: "To which of these groups (listed on a card) do you consider . . . belongs?"

The card contained the following list:

#### Ethnic Group:

White, West Indian or Guyanese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, Arab, Mixed Origin, Other.

The last two groups were asked for further specification.

In this article, those of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin are grouped together, and those of Chinese, African, Arab, Mixed Origin and other origins are also grouped together, unless otherwise specified. The numbers in these groups are too small for their labour market characteristics to be reliably analysed separately. In 1986, there were some 439,000 people aged over 16 who did not state their ethnic group, most of these are likely to be white.



Clothing machinist, Tower Hamlets, London

Table 11 Economically active people of working age (16 to 59/64) by ethnic origin, for regions and metropolitan counties; average: 1984 to 1986

Region of residence	All origins*	White	Non-white	of whom:				Thousands	
				West Indian/Indian Guyanese		Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi		Other† origins
				West Indian/Indian Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other† origins		
All Great Britain	26,502	25,157	1,035	292	343	135	265		
England	24,069	22,769	1,016	290	341	130	256		
Northern	1,423	1,398	13	—	—	—	—		
Tyne and Wear	508	496	—	—	—	—	—		
Rest of Northern	915	902	—	—	—	—	—		
Yorks and Humberside	2,328	2,243	59	15	13	19	12		
South Yorkshire	592	575	10	—	—	—	—		
West Yorkshire	988	937	43	11	12	16	—		
Rest of Yorks and Humberside	748	732	—	—	—	—	—		
East Midlands	1,904	1,820	66	10	41	—	10		
East Anglia	942	918	16	—	—	—	—		
South East	8,622	7,909	597	196	184	48	169		
Greater London	4,362	3,805	492	175	149	36	132		
Rest of South East	4,260	4,104	105	21	35	12	37		
South West	2,119	2,067	22	—	—	—	—		
West Midlands	2,490	2,322	145	43	65	25	13		
West Midlands Met County	1,231	1,096	123	39	55	22	—		
Rest of West Midlands	1,259	1,226	22	—	—	—	—		
North West	3,021	2,898	84	15	26	19	24		
Greater Manchester	1,238	1,173	49	13	14	13	—		
Merseyside	663	641	12	—	—	—	—		
Rest of North West	1,121	1,084	24	—	10	—	—		
Wales	1,244	1,211	15	—	—	—	—		
Scotland	2,408	2,371	17	—	—	—	—		
<b>Males</b>									
Great Britain	15,528	14,721	633	149	209	114	162		
England	13,372	12,610	612	149	205	105	153		
Northern	839	822	—	—	—	—	—		
Tyne and Wear	297	289	—	—	—	—	—		
Rest of Northern	541	533	—	—	—	—	—		
Yorks and Humberside	1,368	1,312	42	—	—	17	—		
South Yorkshire	355	343	—	—	—	—	—		
West Yorkshire	575	540	30	—	—	15	—		
Rest of Yorks and Humberside	439	428	—	—	—	—	—		
East Midlands	1,118	1,070	37	—	23	—	—		
East Anglia	561	546	11	—	—	—	—		
South East	5,016	4,604	350	100	110	38	102		
Greater London	2,527	2,206	286	89	88	29	80		
Rest of South East	2,489	2,397	64	11	21	—	22		
South West	1,237	1,207	13	—	—	—	—		
West Midlands	1,476	1,370	93	22	40	23	—		
West Midlands Met County	736	650	79	21	35	19	—		
Rest of West Midlands	740	720	13	—	—	—	—		
North West	1,756	1,679	56	—	17	17	14		
Greater Manchester	718	678	33	—	—	11	—		
Merseyside	391	379	—	—	—	—	—		
Rest of North West	647	623	17	—	—	—	—		
Wales	736	717	—	—	—	—	—		
Scotland	1,420	1,395	13	—	—	—	—		
<b>Females</b>									
Great Britain	10,974	10,436	402	142	135	21	103		
England	9,478	8,966	392	140	133	20	99		
Northern	585	576	—	—	—	—	—		
Tyne and Wear	211	207	—	—	—	—	—		
Rest of Northern	374	369	—	—	—	—	—		
Yorks and Humberside	960	932	17	—	—	—	—		
South Yorkshire	237	232	—	—	—	—	—		
West Yorkshire	413	397	13	—	—	—	—		
Rest of Yorks and Humberside	310	303	—	—	—	—	—		
East Midlands	787	750	29	—	18	—	—		
East Anglia	381	372	—	—	—	—	—		
South East	3,606	3,306	247	96	75	—	67		
Greater London	1,834	1,599	206	86	61	—	52		
Rest of South East	1,771	1,707	41	10	14	—	15		
South West	881	860	—	—	—	—	—		
West Midlands	1,014	951	53	20	24	—	—		
West Midlands Met County	495	446	44	18	20	—	—		
Rest of West Midlands	519	506	—	—	—	—	—		
North West	1,265	1,219	28	—	—	—	—		
Greater Manchester	520	496	17	—	—	—	—		
Merseyside	272	262	—	—	—	—	—		
Rest of North West	474	461	—	—	—	—	—		
Wales	508	494	—	—	—	—	—		
Scotland	988	976	—	—	—	—	—		

\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origins.  
† Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.



Figure 5 Percentage of economically active people in each metropolitan county or regional remainder who are from ethnic minority origins

Average 1984 to 1986

Key: Ethnic minorities as percentage of economically active population

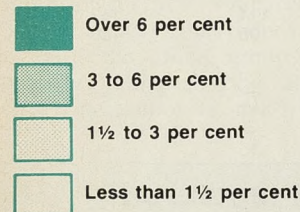


Table 12 Unemployment rates by ethnic origin and sex for regions and metropolitan counties; average 1984 to 1986 people of working age (16 to 59/64) spring each year Per cent

	All Origins*	White	Ethnic minorities	of whom:			
				West Indian/Guyanese	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other origins†
<b>All</b>							
<b>Great Britain</b>	11	10	20	22	16	31	18
<b>England</b>	10	10	20	22	16	31	17
Northern	15	15	17	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	12	11	28	31	18	36	22
West Yorkshire	11	10	27	25	20	35	—
East Midlands	10	9	20	24	18	—	18
East Anglia	8	8	14	—	—	—	—
South East	8	8	16	18	11	26	16
Greater London	9	8	16	19	11	26	17
Rest of South East	7	7	14	14	13	25	11
South West	8	8	18	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	13	12	29	30	26	40	24
West Midlands Met County	15	13	32	31	28	46	—
Rest of West Midlands	11	11	14	—	—	—	—
North West	13	13	29	37	26	32	26
Greater Manchester	12	12	28	37	19	30	—
Rest of North West	11	10	33	—	39	—	—
Wales	14	14	21	—	—	—	—
Scotland	14	14	21	—	—	—	—
<b>Males</b>							
<b>Great Britain</b>	11	11	21	25	15	30	17
<b>England</b>	11	10	21	25	16	30	17
Northern	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	13	12	29	—	—	35	—
West Yorkshire	12	11	28	—	—	34	—
East Midlands	10	9	20	—	20	—	—
East Anglia	7	7	11	—	—	—	—
South East	8	7	16	21	9	26	15
Greater London	9	8	17	22	9	27	15
Rest of South East	7	7	13	12	10	—	13
South West	8	8	19	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	14	12	31	36	24	37	—
West Midlands Met County	17	15	34	38	27	43	—
Rest of West Midlands	10	10	11	—	—	—	—
North West	15	14	31	—	29	30	28
Greater Manchester	13	13	29	—	—	26	—
Rest of North West	11	11	35	—	—	—	—
Wales	15	14	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	15	15	18	—	—	—	—
<b>Females</b>							
<b>Great Britain</b>	10	10	19	18	18	38	18
<b>England</b>	10	9	19	18	18	37	18
Northern	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	11	11	25	—	—	—	—
West Yorkshire	10	9	24	—	—	—	—
East Midlands	9	9	20	—	16	—	—
East Anglia	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
South East	8	8	16	16	14	—	17
Greater London	9	8	16	16	13	—	19
Rest of South East	8	7	16	16	19	—	9
South West	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	12	11	27	23	29	—	—
West Midlands Met County	12	11	28	24	30	—	—
Rest of West Midlands	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
North West	12	11	26	—	—	—	—
Greater Manchester	11	10	26	—	—	—	—
Rest of North West	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	12	12	—	—	—	—	—

\* Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.  
† Includes people of mixed ethnic origin.

data as it cannot be analysed below metropolitan county level. Figure 5 illustrates how minority groups are concentrated in particular regions, and metropolitan areas, showing that while about 10 per cent of the labour force in Greater London and the West Midlands are from ethnic minorities, the proportion is less than 2 per cent in Scotland, Wales, the North, North Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West.

Ethnic unemployment rates also vary according to region, as shown in table 12. Unemployment rates for

minority group populations were generally higher than for whites, and broadly followed the sort of pattern that would be expected, given the overall regional pattern of unemployment and the national rates for each ethnic group. There is, of course variation in local unemployment rates within each region, as well as clustering of ethnic groups into particular areas within regions; it has not been possible to quantify how these affected the regional unemployment rates for ethnic groups.



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## Special Feature



Photo: Popperfoto  
The Princess Royal tours the exhibition at the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS prevention when she opened the three day conference in London. She is seen with Dr Kenneth Baum, Jamaica's Health Minister at the Caribbean stand.

## AIDS—Concern for the world

by John Roberts

This article outlines UK policy on AIDS (the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), the UK contribution made at the World Health Organisation summit on the prevention of AIDS and the part played by the voluntary sector in caring for people affected.

“There is a saying”, said the Princess Royal opening the World Summit of Ministers of Health on January 26, 1988, “often quoted at me in my youth . . . that prevention is better than cure. Where there is no cure, prevention is the only answer. It is also cheaper, because the cost in financial terms—never mind in human terms—is far more than most countries can support.”

By January 1988, the World Health Organisation (WHO) had received reports of 75,392 cases of AIDS from about 130 countries, a figure which the Organisation believes represents under half the actual number of cases of the disease world wide.

In 1988 WHO believes that there will be approximately 150,000 new cases of AIDS. Current estimates put the total



number of people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which causes AIDS at 5 to 10 million world wide. And a cumulative total of one million cases of the disease is expected by 1991.

While recognising—in Dr Jonathan Mann's words<sup>1</sup>—that HIV infection and AIDS has “stolen a march on us”—for the disease had been spreading silently in the 1980's but its world wide scope was not realised until the 1980s—the global response has been rapid. The Global AIDS Strategy developed by the WHO's Special Programme on AIDS has received the support of every nation of the world and the gathering of representatives—three-quarters of them being Ministers of Health—from 148 countries at the joint UK WHO summit in Westminster in January was evidence of the unprecedented global mobilisation taking place to prevent and control the disease.

This gathering enabled countries from all over the world to exchange views and share their experiences as well as presenting reports of the latest position and the action being taken in their respective countries.

There was a universal consensus that the whole international community must work together to prevent the spread of HIV infection. The 'London Declaration', adopted at the Summit, focused on the need for both national and international action. It recognised the need for information and education patterns, which would be designed to meet the circumstances of particular countries, international co-operation and the central role of WHO. Most importantly, there was acknowledgement of the rights and dignity of people infected with HIV and with AIDS.

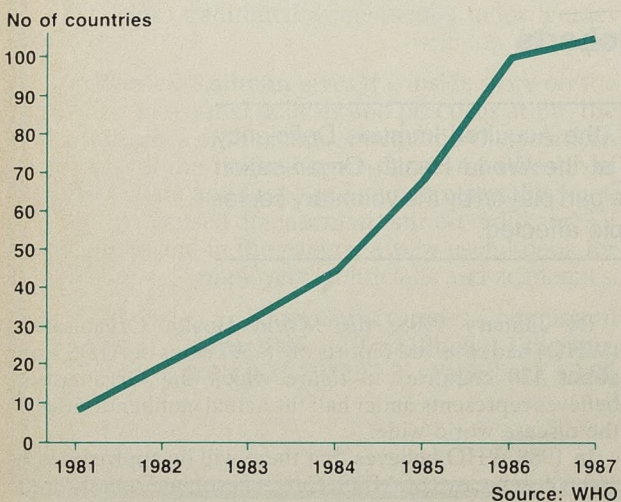
As Tony Newton, UK Minister of Health said: “We must avoid infected people being excluded from society, stigmatised and discriminated against. And we must ensure that people with AIDS receive care and support of the same standard as we would extend to people who are sick for any other reason.”

### The international dimension

Of all AIDS cases officially reported to WHO, 75 per cent are from 42 countries in the Americas, 12 per cent from 27 European countries, 12 per cent from 38 African countries and the remaining 1 per cent from 23 countries in Asia and Oceania.

<sup>1</sup> Dr Jonathan Mann is Director of the Special Programme on AIDS, World Health Organisation, Geneva.

Figure 1 Number of countries reporting one or more cases of AIDS, 1981-87



“A major tragedy of the AIDS epidemic is its impact upon young children and this has affected me deeply”.

The Princess Royal

“If we are to succeed in slowing down or stopping the spread of this virus, rapid, profound and wide-spread changes in human behaviour will have to take place.

“To bring about such changes is, as must be abundantly clear, far beyond the capacity or skill of the medical profession alone or of scientists or of their allies in the field of health care. Sexually transmitted diseases have their origins in the cultures of the societies in which we live. Medical scientists will accomplish nothing without the help and guidance of not only politicians and religious leaders but society as a whole.”

Sir Donald Acheson  
UK Chief Medical Officer

The number of AIDS cases reported to WHO continues to rise rapidly, see figures 1, 2 and 3. In the three years to January 1988, the cumulative number of AIDS cases increased over six-fold. But the number of reported cases may often substantially underestimate the actual number of cases due to problems in recognising or diagnosing AIDS or in reporting AIDS cases to the national authorities.

### Patterns of the epidemic

The epidemic is world wide yet it has not developed same way everywhere. There are three distinct patterns.

In Western Europe, North America and in some areas in South America, Australia and New Zealand, homosexuals and bi-sexuals and intravenous drug users are the major affected groups. Sexual transmission is predominantly homosexual; over 50 per cent of homosexual men in some urban areas are infected with HIV. After homosexual and bi-sexual men, intravenous drug users account for the next largest proportion of HIV infections—although in some countries the majority of cases occur among intravenous drug users.

The second group of countries include parts of Africa, principally Central, Eastern and Southern and parts of the

Figure 2 AIDS cases worldwide, 1981-91

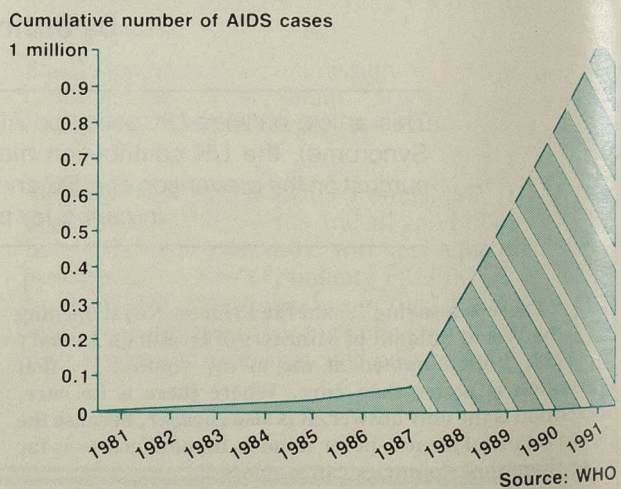


Figure 3 Countries reporting cases of AIDS, as of April 15, 1987



Source: WHO

Caribbean. In these areas, sexual transmission is predominantly heterosexual and therefore the male/female sex ratio for AIDS cases is approximately equal. In some urban areas up to 25 per cent of the 20 to 40-year-old age group may be HIV infected, and perhaps 75 to 90 per cent of female prostitutes. Substantial variation has however been observed between urban and rural areas.

A reflection of the predominantly heterosexual HIV transmission, the problem of transmission from mother to child is also substantial. In some areas 15 per cent or more of pregnant women are HIV infected.

In the third group of countries, Asia, most of the Pacific region, the Middle East and Eastern Europe—HIV seems to have appeared more recently, in the early to mid-1980s. Most AIDS cases in these countries involve homosexual or heterosexual contact or through receiving transfusions with infected blood or blood products.

### Impact of society

The impact of AIDS on young adults may be severe in both industrialised and developing countries. In the first group of countries referred to above (principally Western Europe and America), by 1991 the national mortality rate among 25 to 34-year-old men may well increase by two-thirds. By then, the number of deaths from AIDS among men aged 25 to 34 years could be greater than the number of deaths now occurring in this group from the four current major causes of death—traffic accidents, suicides, heart disease and cancer.

In the second group (Africa and parts of the Caribbean) if, for example, in a city of 1 million inhabitants, 10 per cent of adults between 20 and 50 years are HIV infected, a total of 650 AIDS deaths might be expected in 1988. This would raise the overall adult mortality rate by one-third. By 1991 even assuming that no additional people become infected the 2,100 AIDS deaths expected would raise the adult mortality rate by over 100 per cent.

Infants are particularly vulnerable, due to transmission from infected mothers. In areas where 5 per cent of pregnant women are HIV infected, the increase in the infant mortality rate due to HIV infection—approximately

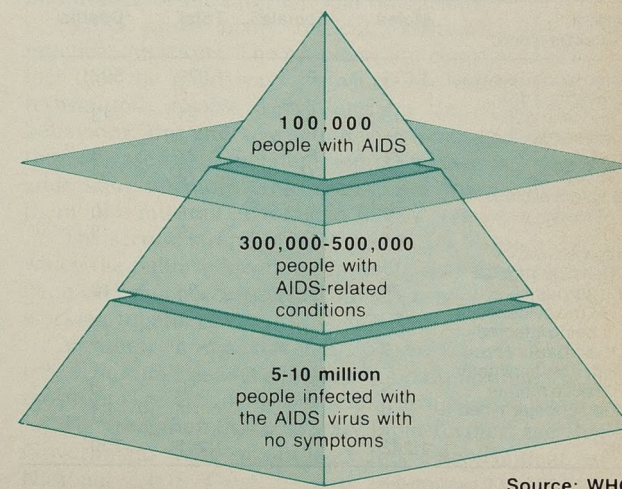
13 per 1,000—is greater than the total infant mortality rate from all causes in many industrialised countries. In countries where 20 per cent of pregnant women are infected, increases in infant mortality of 50 per 1,000 may be expected. Thus, the projected gains in infant and child health from public health efforts, including the Child Survival Initiatives, may be tragically cancelled by AIDS.

The effect of AIDS on societies is dramatic in the selective loss of people in the most productive period of their lives—20 to 40 year old men and women, who provide economic support to children and to old people for whom the family may be the only means to support. Many young orphans and old people will be left behind without support.

### The Global Strategy

The first objective of the Global Strategy on AIDS is to prevent HIV transmission by influencing behaviour

Figure 4 AIDS: the hidden epidemic





patterns and changing unhealthy practices through national and international efforts. Emphasis is put on information and education to help prevent the adoption of lifestyles or behaviours which put people at risk or to help them to abandon or modify them. Education programmes are aimed at the general public, target groups at risk in the population, individuals and health workers.

The second objective of the Global AIDS Strategy is to reduce the personal and social impact of HIV infection. This means providing humane care—of a quality not inferior to that for other diseases—and providing counselling, social support and services to those infected but not ill.

### UK policy

In Britain a total of 1,283 cases of AIDS had been confirmed by the end of January 1988, out of which there have been 720 deaths. Total UK AIDS cases are shown in *table 1* by patient characteristics and *table 2* gives cumulative totals of HIV positive cases to end-December 1987. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the number of people infected in Britain. Among those infected are about 1,200 haemophiliacs who have caught the virus from the use of an infected blood clotting agent—Factor 8. However, since all Factor 8 now used by haemophiliacs in Britain is heat-treated to inactivate the virus and is made from screened plasma, no further cases of new HIV infection are expected from this source.

The UK Government has developed a comprehensive strategy to face the challenge of AIDS. This comprises action on:

- public education;
- infection control and surveillance;
- research; and
- the development of health and other services for people with AIDS or HIV infection.

### Public education

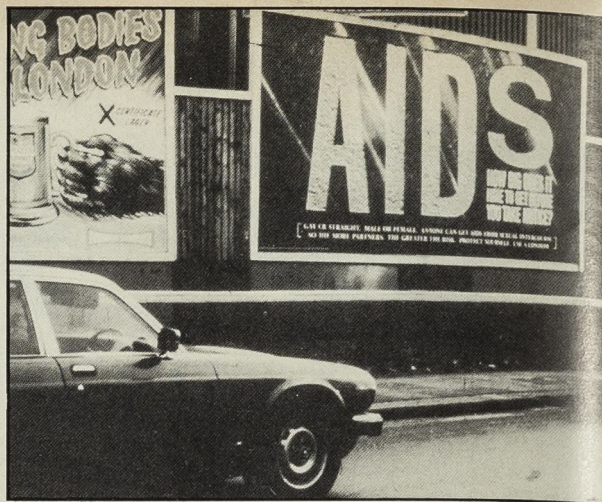
The aim of the Government's campaign has been to raise and maintain public awareness about AIDS, how infection is transmitted and how the risk of infection can be reduced.

A national campaign began in March 1986. This was expanded in the autumn of that year and £20 million allocated to it for a mass media effort to get across the basic facts about AIDS and HIV. It has included national press

**Table 1 UK AIDS cases by patient characteristics**  
Cumulative totals up to end of January 1988

Patient characteristics	Males	Females	Total	Deaths
Homosexual/bisexual	1,079	0	1,079	597
Intravenous drug abuser (IVDA)	16	5	21	13
Homosexual and IVDA	21	0	21	8
Haemophilia	72	1	73	54
Recipient of blood:				
Abroad	9	7	16	10
UK	7	2	9	8
Heterosexual:				
Possibly infected abroad	24	11	35	13
UK (no evidence of being infected abroad)	3	6	9	7
Child of HIV antibody positive mother	5	8	13	6
Other/undetermined	6	1	7	4
<b>All</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>720</b>

Source: CDSC and CD (Scotland) Unit.



A poster in the public health education campaign.

and television advertising; a general poster campaign; a campaign directed to all young people and the distribution of a leaflet to all 23.5 million households in Britain. The most recent phase, an anti-injecting campaign concentrates on drug-related risks of infection. Material has also been produced for specific groups in the community as well as a booklet giving general guidance to employers and more specific guidance for certain occupational groups.

The future development of the campaign will be the responsibility of the Health Education Authority. The Authority will seek to maintain public awareness, direct messages to specific groups, provide support for health professionals<sup>1</sup> and conduct evaluative research.

### Infection control and surveillance

Cases both of AIDS and HIV infection are reported on a confidential voluntary basis to the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre and the Communicable Diseases (Scotland) Unit. Since 1985 when reliable tests became available all blood donations have been tested for HIV antibodies as are other organs or tissues donated. The risk

<sup>1</sup> A pack is available from DHSS: "AIDS: UK Guidance for Health Professionals".

**Table 2 Cumulative totals of HIV antibody positive people reported, by patient characteristics, up to end December 1987 in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland<sup>†</sup>**

Patient characteristics	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Homosexual/bisexual	3,435	0	0	3,435
IVDA	310	168	5	483
Homosexual and IVDA	52	0	0	52
Haemophilia	1,007	3	1	1,011
Recipient of blood	35	29	0	64
Heterosexual:				
contact with above groups	5	57	1	63
contact with other groups*	113	75	0	188
no information	35	19	3	57
Child of HIV antibody positive mother**	12	9	2	23
Several risks	8	0	0	8
No information	1,118	48	85	1,251
<b>All</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6,635</b>

Source: CDSC.

\* Includes people without other identified risks from countries where heterosexual transmission is believed to play an important role.

\*\* The presence of antibodies in a baby's blood is not an accurate guide to infection.

<sup>†</sup> A further 1,381 reports have been reported from Scotland.



Some AIDS education literature.

of transmission of HIV infection by this means is now considered extremely remote in Britain.

### Research

Since there is at present no vaccine to protect against HIV infection nor any drugs to cure the disease itself, research is a major priority.

The Government has allocated to the Medical Research Council an additional £14.5 million over the next three years for a directed programme of research aimed at developing a vaccine to prevent HIV infection and new antiviral drugs to treat people already infected.

A further grant of £3 million over three years to the Medical Research Council for general AIDS research has also been announced.

The British pharmaceutical industry is investing heavily in AIDS research. The new drug, zidovudine, now marketed as "Retrovir" and formerly known as AZT, has been produced by Burroughs Wellcome. It acts by inhibiting replication of the virus and can prolong the life and improve the health of some people with AIDS.

### International commitment

In support of international measures to combat AIDS, John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services announced the Government's intention to provide £4.5 million from its Overseas Aid Programme towards the funding of the WHO Special Programme on AIDS in 1988-89. This is in addition to the £3.25 million already given towards the funding of that programme.

As Mr Moore said: "AIDS is no respecter of national boundaries and we need a global response to contain it. The world must pool its knowledge on research care and treatment and on the effective use of information and education programmes."

### General philosophy

Mr Moore set out in his speech to the World Summit of Health Ministers the Government's philosophy and whole approach to the question of AIDS. "There are three strands," he said.

"These are the need for the exercise of leadership, the need for co-operation across the whole of society and the importance of the international dimension.

"AIDS raises many difficult, cultural, ethical and practical questions. The problems are compounded by the fact that the main ways by which the infection may be transmitted involve very sensitive areas of personal behaviour. But effective action to contain and then defeat this disease is dependent on Governments squarely addressing uncomfortable issues, not shying away from them. We must all give a lead to our countrymen.

"The second strand of our approach is co-operation, of which the public education campaign is an example. It has been very much a response from all parts of British society working together.

"Voluntary bodies have also played a particularly vital role. They have delivered information rapidly and in a form most appropriate to the particular groups they assist.

"To strengthen this voluntary input further, the British Government has encouraged the establishment of a National AIDS Trust" (see p 184-5).



## AIDS and employment

The spread of AIDS and related infection and the growing public awareness of the problems raise a number of issues in relation to employment. The health and safety of employees (and others) must be considered. There may be implications for employment relationships and measures taken to prevent the spread of infection may have an impact on particular areas of employment.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is concerned with the health, safety and welfare of people at work and the public who may be affected by work activity. The Employment Medical Advisory Service of HSE has a network of doctors and nurses who are able to give free advice to employers, employees and trade unions about all occupational health matters including AIDS.

The Department of Employment and the HSE have published a free booklet, *AIDS and Employment* which is part of the public information campaign<sup>1</sup>. It deals with risks of infection at work and provides general guidance on legal obligations. Over 3 million copies of the booklet have been distributed and many employers are using the booklet as a basis for drawing up their own policy on AIDS.

A joint statement on AIDS in Employment was published on February 10, 1988 by the CBI and TUC in conjunction with ACAS (see p 000).

### Preventive aspects

The booklet points out that normal social and work contact with a person with AIDS and HIV infection is safe for both colleagues and the public. At places of work cases of transmission have been recorded only from blood, and these (very few) instances world wide have followed accidents in the health care sector.

Employers need to review working methods to see whether there may be a risk of anyone coming into contact with infected body fluids but in general this risk is only likely to arise from accidents and their treatment. The usual good hygiene practices adopted

<sup>1</sup> Copies of the 'AIDS and Employment' booklet can be obtained from The Mailing House, Leeland Road, London W13 9HL.

### The voluntary sector

A number of voluntary organisations provide care and support for those infected with HIV or who have AIDS, together with their carers. In addition, some provide information and educational material for the general public and for particular groups.

The Government has supported them with grants. The Terrence Higgins Trust (named after the first person in Britain to die of AIDS) has received grants of £600,000. This trust was set up in 1982 and has been energetically supported by the Lesbian and Gay Switchboard. It provides telephone helplines, 'buddying' and support services for people with Aids and their lovers and families and a range of other legal or drug referral services.

Other organisations receiving Government funds to enable them to provide material or advice include the

to prevent the spread of infection will be sufficient to prevent infection by the AIDS virus. Thus, the vast majority of employees are not at risk through contact with fellow workers—or members of the public—who may be infected, and the same applies to members of the public in contact with infected employees. In addition, the majority of those infected with HIV will be completely well and their performance should therefore be unaffected.

It follows from the basic position outlined above that there are generally no grounds for treating those who are or may be infected differently from other employees or potential employees, or for seeking to know who they are. Discrimination in respect of recruitment or dismissal is seen to be irrational in most circumstances once the lack of risk is properly understood.

There is generally no obligation on individuals to disclose their infection or to submit to medical tests for the virus nor indeed any need for them to do so in most occupations. Anything which can be interpreted as an inquisition into an employee's lifestyle should be avoided.

### Employment rights

The booklet says that employers are free in law to decide whom they wish to employ, but they must not discriminate either directly or indirectly on the grounds of sex or race. In almost all occupations there is no risk of an infected person passing the virus on to others and therefore this would not generally be a reason for treating them any differently from other job applicants.

Employees have statutory rights of appeal to an industrial tribunal against unfair dismissal which are not reduced in any way because an employee is infected.

An employer who dismisses an infected employee simply because of pressure from the workforce, caused by ignorance of the facts, could well be exposing him or herself to a claim of unfair dismissal. It is vital that employers educate their workforce about AIDS now before the problem arises and the climate becomes emotionally charged.

Standing Conference on Drug Abuse, the Haemophilia Society, London Lighthouse, the London Lesbian and Gay Switchboard and, in Scotland, the Scottish AIDS Monitor.

### National AIDS Trust

Recognition of the role to be played by the voluntary sector was given by Norman Fowler, then Secretary of State for Social Services when he announced last May the setting up of the National AIDS Trust.

"The response to AIDS should not be, and has not been, a matter primarily for the Government," he said. "The response of the voluntary sector has been an essential element from the start. I pay tribute to what has been done in this field."

"To be fully effective, however, and to avoid wasteful duplication, there needs to be effective co-ordination of the

voluntary effort. I was approached by a number of people to help establish a national co-ordinating body, which would cover the wide spectrum of the interests we need to engage if we are to have a truly national response.

The National AIDS Trust is an independent charitable trust, whose work is divided into two parts:

- first, the co-ordination of voluntary effort in the AIDS field, the distribution of funds to voluntary organisations and the provision of advice and information to those in the field;
- second, the co-ordination and encouragement of public support and fund-raising for AIDS work.

The Council provides a forum for the interests of voluntary agencies and it seeks to reflect their views to statutory bodies and Government. It has published a detailed statement of aims.

During the WHO Summit Conference in January 1988 the present Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr John Moore, announced that the Government was making £500,000 available to the trust for distribution to the voluntary sector.

### National AIDS Helpline

The Health Departments provide financial support to the National AIDS Helpline (NAH) to answer questions or deal with worries which anyone may have about AIDS. Run by Broadcasting Support Services, the NAH is buttressed by an AIDS freephone literature ordering service. Callers can request free leaflets and booklets from Government and health education agencies.

Callers to the NAH are given confidential advice and may discuss their worries with a trained advisor. Many callers find the courage to make local contact after they have made the first, anonymous, step of talking to the Helpline.

The NAH has been enhanced by a pre-recorded dial-and-listen information service in Bengali, Hindi, Gujerati, Punjabi, Urdu and Cantonese. Trained advisors are also available to deal with any questions or worries callers may have.

Provision is also made for in-service training to allow advisors to assist those worried about the drug-related risks of infection.

### National AIDS counselling training units

Courses are offered by National AIDS counselling training units run at specific hospitals to give basic information about HIV infection and AIDS and provide an introduction to counselling for HIV related problems.

Participants will receive instructions in:

- the medical aspects of HIV, ARC and AIDS transmission, recent developments and the blood test;
- the concepts of a counselling service and the possible need for cross-referral to another service;
- the varied nature of sexuality.

This multi-disciplinary course gives the opportunity to exchange ideas in order to encourage a team approach for the care of patients.

### Health and other services

Services being developed for those HIV infected or who have AIDS include treatment, care, counselling and special training for health professionals.

About three-quarters of all cases of AIDS in Britain have been reported from London and south-east England (see table 3), and a number of London hospitals have acquired expertise in treating AIDS patients. Consequently, the Government has allocated an additional £3 million over and above existing care and treatment programmes in 1986-87 and £22.5 million in 1987-88, the latter figure including £1.6 million to help with the immediate costs of prescribing "Retrovir". Additional funds of £624,000 have been allocated to Haemophilia Reference Centres in England, for counselling haemophiliacs and their families, while a grant of £10 million has been awarded to the Haemophilia Society for distribution among haemophiliacs and their dependents affected by the AIDS virus; £1.3 million was provided in 1987-88 to enable drug misuse services play a growing role in the fight against AIDS and £800,000 was provided for other special AIDS-related projects. For 1988-89, £58 million has been set aside to help develop preventive, counselling and diagnostic services and to make a contribution towards the costs of care and treatment in hospitals and in the community for those with AIDS and HIV infection.

The Government considers that the provision of services for the care and support of those with HIV infection and AIDS, wherever possible, should be community-based to enable people to be cared for in their own homes. To achieve this, the Government aims to promote co-operation between health authorities, local government and the voluntary sector in providing a range of services including treatment, counselling and special training for staff. A working group has been established to consider the provision of care in the community, while special working groups within the Department of Health and Social Security are examining social services care and support for AIDS patients, including training needs, and the implications of AIDS for the National Health Service.

In Scotland, the Government set up an expert working party in November 1986 to examine the health service implications of HIV infection in Scotland and has asked health boards to take its recommendations into account in their forward planning for AIDS and HIV infection.

Table 3 UK AIDS and HIV positive cases by region of report  
Cumulative totals

	UK AIDS cases to end-January 1988		HIV positive cases to end-December 1987
	Total cases	Total deaths	Total reports
<b>England</b>			
<b>Regional Health Authority</b>			
Northern	31	22	247
Yorkshire	20	15	244
Trent	22	8	213
East Anglia	18	12	141
NW Thames	572	284	2,151
NE Thames	239	141	1,252
SE Thames	115	69	751
SW Thames	45	28	191
Wessex	30	15	197
Oxford	23	12	277
South Western	22	18	183
West Midlands	21	16	307
Mersey	17	12	119
North Western	40	29	245
Channel Islands	—	—	7
<b>Wales</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,381</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>All UK</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>8,016</b>

Source: CDSC and CD (Scotland) Unit.





Princess Diana shakes hands with an AIDS patient at the Middlesex hospital when it opened in January 1987—the first hospital in Britain to open a specialist AIDS ward.

Photo: Associated Press

runs a needle exchange service for drug abusers. Although perhaps controversial, to the extent that this prevents the spread of AIDS, the Middlesex believes that the scheme will more than pay for itself.

### Community care

All AIDS patients are likely to require some form of hospital treatment during their illness. Most often this will be for short periods. On discharge as out-patients they will require different forms of care.

Community care facilities operated by hospitals provide the bridge with the primary health services (GPs and district nurses), the voluntary sector and the social security services.

Dr Rob George, Director of the Community Care Team for Bloomsbury and a senior lecturer at the Middlesex and University College hospitals, believes that there is no prospect of the statutory services—full-time professionals funded by the taxpayer—providing comprehensive services in the community to AIDS patients. "In order to function," he says, "The statutory sector will continue to be highly dependent on organisations in the voluntary sector such as Body Positive, Frontliners, London Lighthouse, the Terrence Higgins Trust and the Wellspring Trust (see p 187) whose experience and expertise in befriending and assisting sufferers is essential. So the funding and training of voluntary agencies, must form part of any programme of health care into the community."

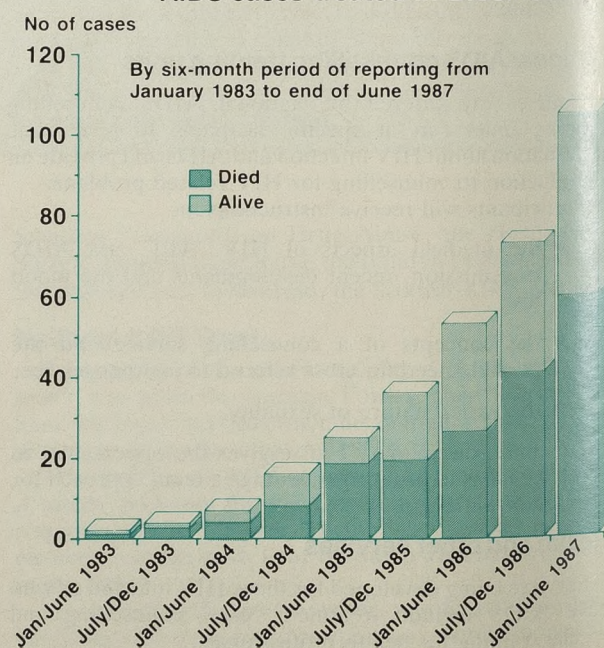
### Conclusion

Perhaps the final word in this article also belongs to Dr George who gave us figures on the increasing incidence of the disease dealt with in Bloomsbury, by no means the most affected area in the UK (see table 3 and figure 5).

He believes that the public education campaign has been very effective in raising the awareness of the dangers of the disease and of risky lifestyles. However, the major changes in sexual practices have been in the gay community, where the risk of HIV infection is taken very seriously.

"But there seems to be no evidence of a similar sense of

**Figure 5 Cumulative incidence of notified AIDS cases treated in Bloomsbury**



Reports submitted by health authorities on their plans to combat the spread of the disease have shown that the rate at which services are being developed varies across the country. First priority is being given to developing facilities for free and confidential counselling and testing services for people wanting advice about HIV infection.

Such facilities are provided mainly in hospital clinics, but several authorities have provided or plan to provide these in alternative locations.

### Specialist hospital facilities

One example of modern hospital facilities is at the Middlesex Hospital in London which has a ward of 12 beds dedicated to the care, including terminal care, of AIDS patients enabling it to handle 104 cases in 1987 and it can provide for 252 cases in 1988 (a cumulative total of 445 cases).

The Mildmay Mission Hospital in East London, is the first of the voluntarily funded hospitals, to open a ward of nine beds for patients in the terminal stages of AIDS and is expecting to expand to 17 beds in the near future with a further potential of 23 beds. It has a fully equipped operating theatre, X-ray department, day care facility and it operates a home care and counselling service. The total capital cost of refurbishing the hospital to acceptable standards to provide AIDS beds was £954,000, of which the Government provided £150,000. The annual running costs of the hospital are estimated at £1 million. Over and above contributions by health authorities for each bed in use, a further £300,000 has to be found, and towards this the Government has made a single contribution of £50,000.

The London Lighthouse Project, which expects to open early summer will offer a 24-bed residential unit counselling and information service, a home support service, a range of health programmes as well as a restaurant and drop-in centre. The capital costs of £3.4 million has now been met with £1.25 million from the Government. Running costs of £1 million a year have still to be met.

Out-patient facilities at hospitals give further care to patients visiting by appointment. The Middlesex Hospital

## Wellspring Trust and other voluntary foundations

Traditionally, churches have provided the inspiration for the foundation of hospitals, schools, hospices for the elderly, sick and dying throughout the world—wherever there is a human need to be met and compassion and care is called for.

The churches have substantial human resources, and are generally well-organised. There are many well-established networks, which facilitate communication with whole groups of churches, as well as experience in working together and complementing one another's efforts. They have a great deal of financial resources and property. And quite apart from this they have a faith in Jesus Christ, which—as many people have proved—is more powerful than education in changing lifestyles and patterns of moral behaviour, as well as bringing peace at times of sickness or bereavement.

One organisation set up in October 1987 with the aim of co-ordinating and releasing the resources of churches in the UK in the care of people with AIDS is the Wellspring Trust which is backed by the Evangelical Alliance representing over a million Christians in the UK. These organisations encouraged the setting up of a new agency to initiate, co-ordinate and facilitate a caring Christian response to AIDS by churches from all traditions.

The Wellspring Trust is committed to caring for all who seek their help in matters relating to HIV infection, irrespective of their sex, sexual orientation, nationality or race, class or culture. More specifically it seeks to:

- co-ordinate, complement and serve the needs of local churches wishing to develop their own caring response to infected people;
- act as a relief organisation with its own resources and personnel;
- provide teaching material for churches, suitable for their own members on a Biblical basis;
- integrate into the national response to AIDS working with government, local authorities and other voluntary bodies;
- establish working relationships with other faiths and with secular organisations on this issue;
- promote links with international relief agencies and groups with similar aims in overseas countries.

Training is a major part of its work. It has so far provided or assisted with training courses for over 1,000 people either centrally or in conjunction with groups of churches or Christian agencies. Or it will design special courses for various categories of voluntary helpers in churches including writing of teaching notes and appropriate resource materials. And it is building up a reference library.

It is working in association with a number of other voluntary organisations including the Mildmay Mission Hospital see p 186.

**Pioneers for Aids**—which provides educational information on AIDS initiatives, community projects, volunteer networks and counselling. It aims to have 300 fully trained volunteers able to care for AIDS patients by the end of 1988. Churches in Ealing, for example, have 40 volunteers undergoing practical training. Further training programmes are in hand for 100 volunteers in Bristol and Dundee. It is also engaged in a number of special study projects, such as, to identify the best approach to the Caribbean community and mothers and babies.

**Earls Court Project**—with the support of Holy Trinity, Brompton, London and other churches, Youth With A Mission aims to provide hostel accommodation for homeless young people who are sero-positive or with HIV infection.

**New Frontiers**—a group of nearly 70 churches in South East England are holding special training for pastors and wives, preliminary to training courses for volunteers in churches.

**Shaftesbury Society**—will provide residential and/or respite care accommodation for people with AIDS and for others who are sero-positive. Wardens and assistant wardens at the Society's homes are undergoing AIDS care training.

Wellspring is helping other large churches such as the Southampton Community Church and the Ichthus Christian Fellowship in South East London to develop suitable programmes or facilities with accommodation.

Such programmes may involve a very extensive range of services for many people affected with AIDS who may have severe problems relating to drug rehabilitation, housing and accommodation or may want help to come out of lifestyles which place them at risk.

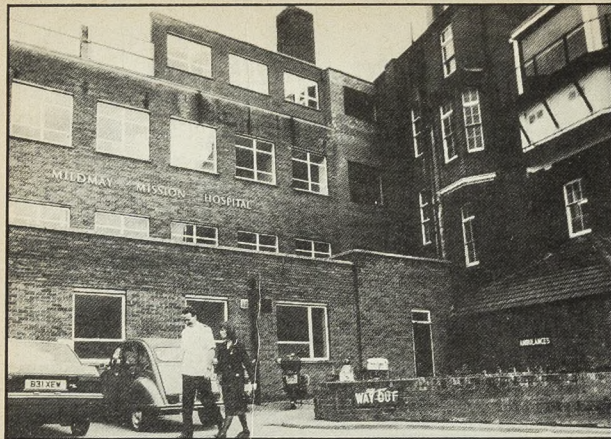
Nor are the needs forgotten of the carers who are already under stress and feeling overwhelmed by the demands of the work and of coping with the psychological or physical sickness arising from the disease. This involves ministry to the carers including hospitality and the provision of seminars, for example, in conjunction with Caring Professions Concern and other Christian organisations.

Further information about the trust can be obtained from Wellspring Trust, PO Box 659, London SE23 1HD.

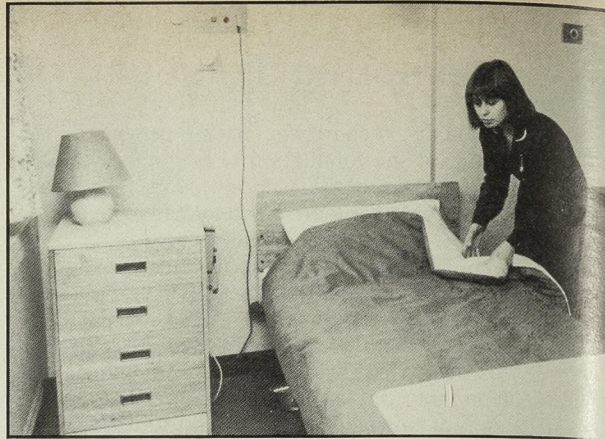
**"We greatly appreciate the support of the Churches in the fight against HIV infection and AIDS. The question of how to respond to this illness raises profound moral issues for individuals and society as a whole. The Churches clearly have a central role in the formation of public attitudes and in working alongside other bodies in the development of services for those infected. I particularly welcome the Trust's call for a caring and compassionate Christian response to all those affected."**

**Mrs Edwina Currie,  
Junior Health Minister**





Mildmay Mission Hospital.



Ann Taylor, clinical nurse specialist in charge of the hospice unit, Mildmay Mission Hospital.

responsibility in the heterosexual population. What a tragedy it will be if we have to wait until deaths among heterosexual people reach similar proportions before people start taking notice, for then it will be too late," he said. "The epidemic in the heterosexual community may take

many years to reach the levels seen in the gay community. But the experience of those working with people with AIDS is that in many cases it has been contracted after sleeping with only one or two partners. It certainly is becoming a significant problem."

Phone  
**FREE**  
-in  
confidence

## Questions about AIDS

Call us at the **National AIDS Helpline**

### Dial and Listen Service

People who speak the languages shown below can phone a **freephone** taped message to obtain facts about AIDS and HIV.

Bengali (Silheti) Telephone **0800 622 501**  
Hindi telephone **0800 622 502**  
Gujerati telephone **0800 622 503**  
Punjabi telephone **0800 622 504**  
Urdu telephone **0800 622 505**  
Cantonese telephone **0800 622 506**

### National AIDS Helpline

For those who have particular questions or need more personal advice, trained advisors are available.

For **free** and **confidential** advice simply phone:

**English and Afro-Caribbean**  
telephone **0800 567 123**  
(24 hours a day).

**Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Urdu**

telephone **0800 282 455**  
on Wednesdays 6pm to 10pm.

**Cantonese**  
telephone **0800 282 446**  
on Tuesdays 6pm to 10pm.

### AIDS literature ordering service

A free 24 hours a day literature ordering service, providing DHSS and Health Education Authority literature, can be obtained by phoning **0800 555 777**.

Transcripts of the Dial and Listen tapes can also be ordered.

### Hard of Hearing

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## Questions in

# QA

## Parliament

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



### Department of Employment Ministers

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



Norman Fowler

### Tourist information centres

*John Cummings (Easington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will grant aid to more tourist information centres on the A19 from Disforth to the Tyne Tunnel and the A1 from Disforth to Newcastle.*

John Lee: I understand that both the Northumbria and Yorkshire and Humberside Tourist Boards are considering the provision of tourist information on the main routes north. The English Tourist Board is prepared to consider applications for assistance from the Section 4 Scheme towards the costs of developing tourist information facilities in appropriate locations.

(January 25)

### Open Tech

*Marjorie Mowlam (Redcar) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the principal achievements of the Open Tech project since its inception; what is the current operating status of the project; and what are: (a) the total costs to date, (b) the total contribution by employers, (c) the total contribution by other organisations, (d) the total contributions by local authorities, and (e) the number of students and trainees enrolled per year, by region, employer, local authority, other organisation, employment status, gender, whether disabled, racial origin and by subject studied.*

John Cope: The Manpower Services Commission's (MSC's) Open Tech Programme was a four-year developmental programme which concluded on March 31, 1987. An evaluation by the Tavistock Institute will be available shortly and their report will be placed in the library.

1983-84	6,000
1984-85	12,000
1985-86	32,000
1986-87	65,000

(January 12)

The aims of the programme were to extend the training opportunities available to adults, mainly employed, at technician, supervisory and management levels, to improve access to that training, and to provide an exemplar structure of open learning materials and services.

Employers, local authorities, colleges and other training providers, trade unions, industry training boards, etc. participated through 140 projects. These were required by their contracts to become self-sustaining.

The principal achievements of the programme include the creation of about 35,000 learning hours of self-study packages and the establishment of a range of producers and suppliers of open learning materials and trainee support services. The packages continue to be available for sale on a commercial basis and almost all the projects are continuing to deliver open learning materials.

Total costs of the programme to the MSC were some £51 million. Additional resources contributed by sponsors during the life of the programme are estimated at £8.8 million in cash and in kind. I regret that it is not possible to allocate this between types of sponsor.

The Open Tech Programme did not enroll students directly but made open learning materials available to organisations and individuals alike. Packages purchased by employers, colleges, etc will generally have been made available to several students. An accurate breakdown of the beneficiaries of Open Tech materials and the subjects they studied has not been possible therefore. The MSC's best estimate of the trainees known to have received help from the Programme is as follows:

### Child care payments

*Harry Cohen (Leyton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the latest total amount paid out under the Job Training Child Care Payment system.*

John Cope: Child care payments for single parents who participate in the new Job Training Scheme were introduced, on a pilot basis, in ten areas on September 1, 1987. Up to the end of January 1988, £4,000 had been paid under these arrangements.

(February 4)

### Small businesses

*Michael Fallon (Darlington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many small businesses have been established in the northern region since 1983.*

John Cope: The best estimate available of the number of small businesses is from VAT information. In the three years 1984 to 1986 there were an estimated 20,100 new VAT registrations in the northern region.

(February 10)



## Deregulation

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give details of the progress made by his Department in implementing the policy of deregulation over the last 12 months.

John Cope: The Department of Employment Group has continued in the last 12 months to review existing regulations and seek new opportunities for deregulation, including further reductions in burdens on small firms.

The progress report on deregulation, *Encouraging Enterprise*, which the then Secretary of State for Employment made to Parliament in May 1987, described action being taken on a number of proposals for reducing the burden of employment protection and health and safety legislation on employers, while maintaining necessary protections. Since then the Department has issued a consultative document on the restrictions on the employment of young people and the removal of sex discrimination in legislation. The Health and Safety Commission has issued a consultative document with proposals to replace the existing requirements to post up abstracts of the Factories Act and Office, Shops and Railways Premises Act with a simpler and more effective requirement to provide information to employees by means of a poster or leaflet.

Work has also continued on simplifying and speeding up administrative procedures which affect business and on improving means of communicating information and advice to employers about the DE Group's services, programmes and responsibilities. Since *Encouraging Enterprise* we have, for example, speeded up the process of making decisions on loans to small firms under the Loan Guarantee Scheme. The Group has won two Plain English awards—one for DE's series of fact-sheets explaining employment law in clear and simple language; the other for ACAS's handbook for small firms, *Employing People*. We have issued staff with guidelines on good buying practice and introduced training to help ensure that contacts with firms are dealt with efficiently.

(January 26)

## Job Training Scheme

Allen McKay (Barnsley West and Penistone) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the number of places available under the present Job Training Scheme; what is the number of places not filled; and how many individuals have obtained credits or qualifications as a direct result of their time on the Scheme.

John Cope: The Government has indicated that it was willing to provide resources for up to 110,000 people to be in training on the new Job Training Scheme at any one time.

(January 29)

At the end of December 1987, the latest date for which figures are available, there were 24,418 formerly unemployed people participating in the new Job Training Scheme.

Information on credits or qualifications is not yet available. The Manpower Services Commission has commissioned a follow-up survey which will give some information on qualifications. The results should be known in the spring.

(February 5)



John Cope

## PER income

Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the income to Professional and Executive Recruitment in each year since 1979 from: (a) social welfare subvention and (b) the Manpower Services Commission.

John Cope: The information requested is below.

Year	Thousand £		
	Social subvention*	Manpower Services Commission†	MSC/DE grant‡
1979-80	3,535	205	Nil
1980-81	4,914	131	Nil
1981-82	4,920	370	Nil
1982-83	4,591	618	Nil
1983-84	Nil	2,886	123
1984-85	Nil	2,179	170
1985-86	Nil	2,754	170
1986-87	Nil	3,514	271

\* Until March 31, 1983, PER operated with the assistance of a subvention from public funds to cover the identifiable costs of PER's non-commercial activities. On April 1, 1983, this subvention was withdrawn. PER was given a new 'break-even' objective requiring that operating costs are met in full from earned revenue.

† Net income from recruitment work for MSC programmes.

‡ Grant from MSC/Department of Employment for non-commercial work.

## Cash limits

Quentin Davies (Stanford and Spalding) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether any changes will be made to his department's cash limits or running costs limits for 1987-88.

John Cope: Subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary supplementary estimates, the following changes will be made. The cash limit on class VII, vote 1 will be increased by £10 million from £1,414,276,000 to £1,424,276,000. This is due to additional expenditure of £15 million on the Community Programme, on which take-up is running higher than expected, partly offset by reduced expenditure of £5 million on the Job Release Scheme, where take up is slightly lower than expected. The net £10 million increase in the cash limit on class VII, vote 1 is more than offset by a reduction of £13,999,000 in the cash limit on class VII, vote 5 (Manpower Services Commission), from £1,949,853,000 to £1,935,854,000, due to lower than expected take-up of the new Job Training Scheme.

There is a token £1,000 increase in the DE administration cash limit (class VI, vote 2). Therefore overall there is a net reduction in DE Group cash limits of £3,998,000.

The Department of Employment's running costs limit on Class VII, vote 2 will be reduced by £2,590,000 from £474,347,000 to £471,757,000 and the MSC's running costs limit on Class VII, vote 5 will be correspondingly increased by £2,590,000 from £346,543,000 to £349,133,000. This is to adjust for an over-provision on DE's running costs when expenditure for the employment service was transferred from MSC to DE in the winter supplementary estimates. The running costs total for the Department of Employment Group as a whole remains unchanged at £924,159,000.

(January 22)

## Disabled workers

Maria Fyfe (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has on the percentage of disabled workers employed in: (a) the public sector and (b) the private sector.

John Lee: Pursuant to the reply, Official Report December 3, 1987 at column 600 (published in the January 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*, p 43).

I regret that there was an error in line 4 of the original text and the figure 8 per cent should read 0.8 per cent. The correct text should read as follows:

"The only information available is about the extent of which employers covered by the quota scheme meet their obligation under that scheme. On June 1, 1986, 0.8 per cent of public sector employees, and 1 per cent of private sector employees, were registered disabled."

(January 15)

## Unentitled benefits recouped

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total value of unentitled benefit claims discovered and recouped by his Department in each year since 1979.

John Lee: My Department's fraud investigation work was reorganised in 1984 and comparable figures for earlier years are not available.

The estimated value of benefit saved by fraud investigation work in the Department for each year is as follows:

1984-85	£19.2 million gross
1985-86	£33.8 million gross
1986-87	£54.9 million gross

(January 20)

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the average change in the value of unentitled benefits recouped per Department of Employment investigating officer in each year since 1984.

John Lee: The estimated value of benefits saved per fraud investigator in each year since 1984-85 is as follows:

1984-85	£49,450
1985-86	£73,015
1986-87	£82,860

(January 20)

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his estimate of the ratio of current costs of his Department's investigation into fraud to the benefits recouped; and what are the figures for each year since 1984.

John Lee: The ratios between costs and estimated benefit saved are as follows:

1984-85	1:2.4
1985-86	1:2.9
1986-87	1:3.7
1987-88	1:4.4

(first half year)

(January 20)

## Code of good practice

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he has plans to update the Manpower Services Commission's booklet, *Code of Good Practice on Employment of Disabled People*, to include more details on deafness and hearing impairment.

John Lee: The *Code of Good Practice on the Employment of Disabled People* will be reviewed in the light of the results of current research into employers' attitudes towards the quota scheme and the impact of the Code. I will bear in mind the hon member's suggestion.

(February 2)



John Lee

## MSC press releases

Alistair Darling (Edinburgh Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the number of press releases issued by the Manpower Services Commission in each month since August 1985.

John Lee: The total number of press releases issued in each month includes those prepared and issued by the MSC Press Office and COI Regional Offices on MSC's behalf.

	1985			1986			1987					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Change (%)	+2.7	+2.0	-20.8									
Jan		169	143									
Feb		144	178									
Mar		153	284									
Apr		159	198									
May		138	64									
June		147	110									
July		186	147									
Aug	116	120	149									
Sept	159	150	209									
Oct	190	183	169									
Nov	148	142	140									
Dec	134	110	89									

(January 14)

## The Employment Service

Ian Taylor (Esher) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a further statement on the progress of the new Employment Service.

John Lee: The Employment Service now provides under a single management the full range of services formerly provided by the separate unemployment benefit and jobcentre services.

We are developing new approaches to helping unemployed people, and particularly long-term unemployed people, which take advantage of this single management. We are introducing a number of changes to ensure both that benefit claimants can be offered the most appropriate help available and to enable us

to check more systematically that people claiming benefits continue to be available for work.

We are looking at ways of helping with job-finding and making benefit payments simpler, more accessible and more effective. A current management priority is to test a range of models which will bring together services currently delivered from separate premises.

(January 28)

## Unemployment by age group

Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the percentage change in: (a) employment levels and (b) unemployment levels of those aged under 25 years, 25 to 54 years, and 55 years and over: (i) from mid-1979 to mid-1986 and (ii) from mid-1986.

John Lee: The regularly published working population series does not separately identify those in employment by age. Also estimates by age from the monthly unemployment count for 1979 and 1986 are not comparable because of changes in coverage. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information on a different basis.

LFS estimates of the percentage change in the number of persons in employment in Great Britain between spring 1979 and spring 1986, for the age groups requested, are as shown below:

Age (years)	16-24	25-54	55 and over
Change (%)	+2.7	+2.0	-20.8

LFS estimates of the percentage change in the number of persons unemployed in Great Britain are not available for 1979 on a basis consistent with later years. The estimated percentage changes from spring 1981 to spring 1986 are as follows:

Age (years)	16-24	25-54	55 and over
Change* (%)	(+2.9)†	+29.0	-12.3

\* Estimated change in the number unemployed on the definition adopted in the Department of Employment's estimates of the GB labour force.

† The 1981 LFS estimate for 16-24 year olds is on a slightly different basis from later years and the estimated change since 1981 is therefore less reliable than for the older age groups.

Figures on this basis are not yet available for 1987. However, the percentage changes in claimant unemployed in Great Britain from July 1986 to October 1987, for the age groups requested, are as shown below:

Age (years)	16-24	25-54	55 and over
Change (%)	-22.6	-14.1	-9.8

These claimant unemployed figures are affected by seasonal influences.

(January 27)



## Accidents at work

Peter Fry (Wellingborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people at work have been: (a) killed (b) injured off the highway by vehicles reversing and what are the figures for each of the last five years for which they are available.

Patrick Nicholls: The table below gives the available information for deaths of employees at work struck by reversing vehicles. The deaths are those reported under the reporting regulations for accidents at work (see note\*). Accidents reportable under the Road Traffic Act 1972 are excluded.

Information for non-fatal injuries could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

### Reported deaths of employees, resulting from vehicles reversing\* (not on the highway)

Great Britain						
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986-†	
				Jan-Mar		
16	8	13	6	4	7	

\* Including only accidents in which injury resulted from person being struck by the vehicle and reported to HM Factory, Agriculture, Explosives and Mines and Quarries Inspectorate, under the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1980 (for 1982 to March 1986) and under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1986-7).

† Provisional data for year commencing April 1.

(February 1)

## Dock workers

Robert Key (Salisbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the total amount of Government funding in the years 1972 to 1986 for the severance of registered dock workers from the ports covered by the Dock Labour Scheme; and how many permanent registered dock workers left the industry in this period under severance arrangements.

Patrick Nicholls: In the period April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1987 the Government provided grants of £80 million and loans of £162 million to the National Dock Labour Board towards the cost of severances of registered dockworkers. In the same period 34,361 registered dockworkers left the industry under the national employers' release arrangements.

(January 25)

Teddy Taylor (Southend East) asked the Secretary of State for Transport how many persons were employed as registered dockers on the most recent date for which figures are available; and what was the comparable number ten years previously.

Patrick Nicholls: I have been asked to reply:

There were 10,455 registered dockworkers at the end of December 1987 compared with 29,168 at the end of December 1977. The latest available figure, for the week ending February 9, 1988 is 9,873.

(February 15)

## Deafness awareness

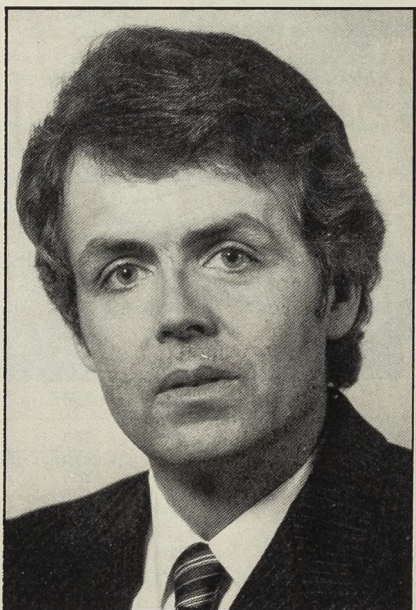
Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has to provide deafness awareness training for all jobcentre staff and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: We intend that jobcentres will participate in the Sympathetic Hearing Scheme, and intend that all jobcentre staff will receive appropriate training this year.

We have recently made induction hearing loops available to all jobcentres, and are monitoring their usage and effectiveness.

Help is also available from specialist social workers belonging to local authority social services departments and from relevant voluntary organisations when professional interpreting assistance is required for communicating with some profoundly deaf clients.

(February 2)



Patrick Nicholls

## Dangerous substances

Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement pursuant to his answer, Official Report, December 15, 1987, column 914, on the consideration by the Health and Safety Commission of the report by the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances, on proposals for the future controls over flammable gases and liquids, including standards relating to the keeping and use of liquefied petroleum gas.

Patrick Nicholls: The Health and Safety Commission sought the advice of its Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances on controls over flammable gases and liquids. The committee recommended a number of specific initiatives to improve controls and standards and to fill particular gaps. These

initiatives include the development of up-to-date standards and guidance in close co-operation with industry, in such fields as piped gas transmission and distribution, the keeping and use of liquefied petroleum gas at residential premises, and the construction and operation of petrol filling stations.

The Commission has accepted the Committee's advice and the Health and Safety Executive has embarked on discussions and consultations to carry the initiatives forward.

(January 27)

## Job broking facilities

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what job broking facilities his department has: (a) at Sizewell B power station (b) at Ashford for the Channel Tunnel and (c) in London Docklands.

John Lee: The Employment Service is providing special help for people to get jobs on the Sizewell B power station and Channel Tunnel projects through on-site jobcentres. We are considering what more can be done in London Docklands to help local unemployed people take advantage of the increasing number of jobs which are available there.

(February 11)

## Employment in manufacturing

Peter Pike (Burnley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give a regional breakdown of the reduction of employment in manufacturing industry in August, September and October 1987.

John Lee: Estimates of employment in regions are made only for quarter months. The available information on net changes to September 1987 is as follows:

### Employees in employment in manufacturing industry

Net changes between June and September 1987	
South East	16,000
East Anglia	5,000
South West	-1,000
West Midlands	1,000
East Midlands	4,000
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,000
North West	-2,000
North	-1,000
Wales	5,000
Scotland	-3,000

Some of the decrease in the figures will be the result of the re-classification of jobs such as industrial cleaning, computer services and road haulage, previously done by manufacturers' own employees and now done by sub-contractors. This developing feature of our economy has the effect of exaggerating the extent of the move from manufacturing to service sector employment.

(January 25)

## Civilian employment

Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been: (i) the numerical, and (ii) the percentage, loss or gain in: (a) manufacturing industry, (b) service industries and (c) the public service from 1979 to 1987 in: (i) the United Kingdom, (ii) West Germany, (iii) the United States of America and (iv) Japan.

Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) asked

the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the total increase or decrease in jobs in: (a) manufacturing industry, (b) service industries and (c) the total economy from 1979 to 1987 in: (i) the United Kingdom, (ii) West Germany, (iii) Japan and (iv) the United States of America.

John Lee: There are no figures for job losses or job gains and estimates are not available for all the dates, areas and categories specified. The available information is as follows:

### Numerical changes in the levels of civilian employment\*

	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	Totals in civilian employment
Great Britain			
1979-85	-1,783,000	1,119,000	-919,000
1979-87	-1,954,000	1,856,000	-432,000
West Germany			
1979-85	-793,000	627,000	-505,000
Japan			
1979-85	1,200,000	3,210,000	3,280,000
United States of America			
1979-85	-1,579,000	9,370,000	8,326,000

### Percentage changes in the levels of civilian employment\*

	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	Totals in civilian employment
Great Britain			
1979-85	-25	8	-4
1979-87	-27	13	-2
West Germany			
1979-85	-9	5	-2
Japan			
1979-85	9	11	6
United States of America			
1979-85	-7	15	8

\* Civilian employment is the sum of employees in employment and the self-employed in Great Britain. In West Germany, Japan and the United States of America the figures include unpaid family workers.

(February 10)

## Special Aids to Employment

Malcolm Bruce (Gordon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many aids provided under the Manpower Services Commission's Special Aids to Employment Scheme in the last five years were issued to people categorised as: (a) deaf without speech, (b) deaf with speech and (c) hard of hearing.

John Lee: The figures showing the number of aids issued under the Special Aids to Employment Scheme to the three categories of people with hearing impairment are only readily available for the latest 2½ years (April 1985-October 1987):

(a) Deaf without speech	97
(b) Deaf with speech	248
(c) Hard of hearing	347

(February 10)

## Disablement Advisory Service

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has as to the use of the Disablement Advisory Service; and if he has any plans to encourage an expansion in its use.

John Lee: The Disablement Advisory Service was introduced in 1983. Up to October 1987, well over 37,000 employers had been visited by staff of the service to promote and advise on the implementation of good policies and practices in the employment of people with disabilities, and advice had been given in over 24,000 cases involving retention, career development and promotion of individual disabled employees, provision of aids to employment etc. The Service has an important role in marketing the Code of Good Practice on the Employment of Disabled People. The Service has recently

been supplemented by a major organisation's development unit to liaise at senior levels with very large employing organisations. Marketing of these services to employers will continue as in the past. There are no further plans for expansion.

(February 2)

## Jobcentre facilities

Dafydd Elis Thomas (Meirionnydd Conwy) Nant asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his policy regarding the provision of jobcentre facilities via other agencies in communities not served by jobcentres and will he list such agents.

John Lee: My Department's policy is to provide jobcentre facilities for everybody who needs them. In some parts of the country, especially rural areas a community may be served by a jobcentre which is at some distance away. Very often in these circumstances, arrangements have been made to provide a service to the community through initiatives such as local displays of vacancies and information, the use of freefone, mobile jobcentres, and the payment of interview fares for all unemployed people who travel more than three miles to attend an interview at their jobcentre.

The Employment Service is also seeking to provide jobclub services in such areas through agents normally chosen by competitive tender. Such agents include chambers of commerce, local education authorities and private training providers.

(January 19)

## Rural unemployment

Ieuan Wyn Jones (Ynys Mon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress is being made by his Department in reducing unemployment in rural areas; and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: Information on unemployment in rural areas is not readily available. However, an independent unemployment analysis carried out for the Development Commission for Rural England suggests that rural areas are sharing in the general drop in unemployment. The analysis estimated that the average unemployment rate in the Development Commission's Rural Development Areas as a whole fell from 10.4 per cent in the year to April 1987. During the same period, the unemployment rate nationally fell from 11.5 per cent to 10.9 per cent and since then has fallen further to 9.4 per cent.

My Department is playing its part with other interested Departments in fostering these improvements by helping rural economies to diversify and generate new jobs through support for local enterprise agencies, encouragement of rural enterprise, and our enterprise, employment and training measures.

(February 1)



## Training for engineering

Training organisations of all sizes—from the Manpower Services Commission down to small, specialist training providers—will be competing for the engineering industry's attention at "Into '88", to be held at Birmingham National Exhibition Centre on March 22-24.

Alongside the exhibition will be a conference on the engineering industry's training needs, which is being organised with the help of the Engineering Industry Training Board. At the same time the NEC is hosting four other exhibitions related to engineering.

A number of new training aids and packages are due to be unveiled at Into '88. These include an interactive video disc on robotics and videos on various aspects of computing. At least one company is offering a discount on training courses booked during the exhibition. And there will be opportunities to view—and sample—some of the mobile training facilities that are now available.

The exhibition aims to satisfy both the company looking for an off-the-shelf training package and the company seeking a custom-designed one for its own specialised needs.

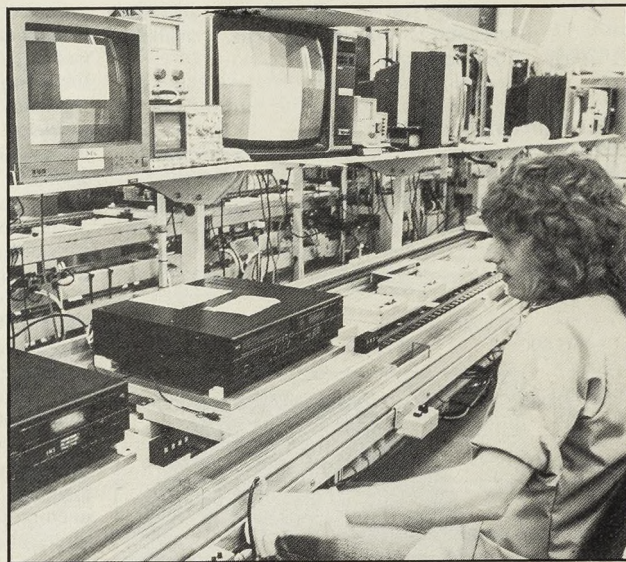
Further details about Into '88 are available from Annie Gould or Elizabeth Coles, EMAP International Exhibitions Ltd, 12 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DU (tel 01-404 4844). □

## Christmas YTS pledge met for 1987

Figures for 1987 show that a commitment to offer all unemployed 16 and 17-year-olds a place on the YTS by Christmas has been effectively met.

In 1987 some 330,000 young people joined the YTS. On January 4, 1988 only 1,951 16-year-olds and 354 17-year-olds were waiting for the offer of a place.

The results were welcomed by Sir James Munn, chairman of the MSC: "We must now try to ensure that more young people entering employment have the opportunity to receive quality training. More school leavers taking jobs should get YTS training as part of their employment," he said. □



Final inspection: production-line worker Jackie Davis checks video recorders at NEC Technologies (UK) Ltd in Telford.

## A yen to invest

Few British homes are without a Japanese electronics product of some kind. What is less well-known is that our 'Japanese' television or microwave is increasingly likely to have been made in Bridgend, Livingston or Lowestoft rather than Osaka or Tokyo.

In 1970 not a single Japanese manufacturer operated a plant in Britain—today there are 57.

Although hard-headed commercial reasons lay behind the influx of Japanese electronics companies, their decision to invest here has produced benefits for Britain.

In 1987 Japanese electronics companies had invested some £560 million in Britain, creating or safeguarding nearly 14,000 jobs—and indirectly many thousands more among suppliers and dealers.

## Grants for leaving port

The limit on Government grants to help registered dockworkers leave the industry was raised to £27 million from February 2, 1988. This is the result of parliamentary approval of an Order under Section 1(4) of the Ports (Finance) Act 1985.

Section 1(3) of the Act provides that the total amount of these grants shall not exceed £10 million, or such larger sum (not exceeding £40 million) as may be specified by such an Order. The previous limit of £20

million has already been reached. Grants are paid through the National Dock Labour Board to individual registered dockworkers under the terms of an agreement between the Government and the National Association of Port Employers. The agreement currently provides for Government assistance of 50 per cent of ordinary severance costs up to a maximum of £25,000 for each dockworker leaving. □

Many of these jobs have been targeted at areas in greatest need of investment—Wales, Scotland and the north of England.

Wales is the most popular UK location for Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers. Firms based there include: Aiwa, Hitachi, Kyushu Matsushita, and Sony.

Japanese companies have also brought innovative technologies and new management styles to the attention of British employers. So that their story becomes more widely known, a pamphlet which details Japanese involvement in Britain has been published by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ).

*Investing in Britain: Japan's Electronics Industry* is available free from the EIAJ, 1, Deans Yard, Westminster, London SW1P 3NR.

## International rescue

Investigating fatal accidents resulting from gas explosions or the fire disaster at the Kinross gold mine in South Africa are all part of a day's work for some people.

These and many other diverse activities of the staff at the Research and Laboratory Services Division (RLSD) of the Health and Safety Executive are highlighted in their annual report for 1986-87.

Last year, the RLSD continued its role in advancing workplace health and safety through its work on electrical hazards, analyses of dusts, fumes and biological fluids, and standards-setting for new industrial processes.

Also outlined in the report is the development of a new computer-based model for assessing risks to the public from the siting of major hazard installations. The international reputation of the RLSD is reflected in a growing number of requests for direct assistance from other countries in their accident research work.

*Health and Safety Research and Technological Services 1986-87* is available from HMSO or booksellers. Price £12 ISBN 0 11 883 969 0.

## Back on board

Countess Spencer, Sir Colin Marshall and Rocco Forte have been reappointed to the board of the British Tourist Authority, each for a period of two years.

Countess Spencer has been reappointed from January 1 and Sir Colin Marshall and Rocco Forte from February 1, 1988.

The BTA board is made up of a chairman—Duncan Bluck—and five members. The other members are John Broome and George Hill. □

The April edition of *Employment Gazette* will include two annual statistical articles: **Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1987** will present and comment upon results of the October 1987 survey of earnings and hours of manual employees in manufacturing, electricity, gas, water, construction, transport and communication industries in the UK. **Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements—manual employees** summarises changes affecting manual employees covered by national collective agreements. □

## District councils—not just there to grit the roads

District councils are not just there to collect the rates and grit the roads—they also make a valuable contribution in job creation and in encouraging local enterprise, according to a report published by the Association of District Councils (ADC).

The report shows that by providing industrial and commercial sites, premises, financial and other assistance, district councils are making an effective response to the needs of local entrepreneurs.

The report also incorporates results from two previous surveys among the Association's member councils—the 334 non-metropolitan districts of England and Wales. One evaluates the extent of economic development, the second surveys their expenditure on industrial development.

By making comparisons with previous surveys the report shows that:

- since 1984 the number of

authorities which provide business advice has increased from 65 to 75 per cent;

- about a third of the district councils that responded give grants for economic development, compared to 27 per cent in 1984 and 16 per cent in 1982; and
- total capital expenditure by district councils on economic development has increased by nearly 30 per cent in the past four years.

The highest level of involvement in the provision of premises was recorded in the north and in Wales.

On the whole, district councils have been particularly active in providing small units of under 2,000 sq ft, as the growing demand for this size of unit has not always been met by the private sector. (See right). □

*Economic Development Initiatives and Innovations*, best practice paper six (revised). Available from the ADC, 9 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LE. Price £4 including postage and packing.



The village's Job-Link noticeboard.

## Pop in store for jobs

People living in villages are less likely to be able to keep a regular check on local job vacancies than those who live in towns with an easily accessible jobcentre.

Reg Lawrence, of Wroxham, Norfolk, decided to do something about this problem. Together with other volunteers from his own village and the nearby villages of Hoveton and Belaugh, he set up a scheme called Job-Link, which in 16 months has found jobs for more than 100 people.

Instead of having to make regular trips into Norwich to visit the jobcentre, unemployed villagers now only have to pop into their local general store and look at the cards

on display on the noticeboard there.

The Job-Link volunteers obtain details of vacancies from local businesses in the three villages, compile a register of jobs and immediately display the job details on cards pinned onto a board.

The cards carry the employer's name and telephone number, a description of the work involved, and a note encouraging the applicant to telephone the employer direct.

Employers are not charged for the service but are merely asked to tell Job-Link when they have filled their vacancies and also how many workers they have recruited as a result of the Job-Link scheme. □



'Mr Enterprise': Centre manager, Neil Davies standing in front of the entrance display at Stoke-on-Trent's Enterprise Centre.

## Flying start for small firms

Fledgling firms in Stoke-on-Trent are being nurtured into high flyers through the council's Enterprise Centre.

Situated in a converted pottery, the centre provides low cost premises, office facilities and business advice for over 50 up-and-coming companies. Some 250 people are employed at the centre, including ceramic artists, steel fabricators, glaziers and welders who are all being given their first chance to make good.

The project is a 'seed-bed' centre for the growth of new businesses, which encourages them to take root. Once they have taken off, businesses move out, quickly to be replaced by an eager newcomer. □

## The human touch

Human Resource Development Week—the Institute of Training and Development's second annual conference and exhibition—is to be held at the Barbican Centre in London, from April 12-14.

Leading personalities from the fields of education, training and human resource development have been invited to speak.

Among them will be John Banham, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry;

Sheila Innes, chief executive of the Open College and Peter Thompson, chief executive of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

Norman Fowler, Employment Secretary, will make the keynote address.

For further details contact Queensdale Exhibitions and Conferences Ltd, Blenheim House, 137 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 2EQ (tel 01-727 1929). □





Stonehenge: One of the haunting mysteries from Wiltshire's prehistoric landscape.

## Timeless Wiltshire welcomes the world

Views of Stonehenge at sunrise and peaceful scenes of Savernake forest are just some of the highlights from a promotional film designed to encourage tourism in Wiltshire.

*Wiltshire: A Timeless Enigma*, produced by The British Tourist Authority depicts a day in the life of the county, from daybreak over Salisbury Plain to evening in Stourhead.

All aspects of Wiltshire are captured on film: stately homes, historic

towns, villages, choir-singing in Salisbury Cathedral and the world-famous Wilton Carpet factory.

The film will be available throughout the world from the BTA's overseas offices, British Embassies and the British Council. Souvenir hunters in Britain will be able to buy a video version soon.

This is the fourth in BTA's series of films on English counties. Other titles are Kent, Staffordshire and Shropshire. □



Sixteen-year-old bricklaying trainee, William Guiver of Westcliffe-on-Sea, the 75,000th trainee to join the CITB's YTS.

## Building up the workforce

Some 3,000 extra YTS trainees have been recruited by the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) to help combat skills shortages.

According to the CITB's latest annual report there is evidence of shortages in carpentry and joinery; bricklaying; plastering; and painting and decorating, particularly in London and the South East.

The CITB, will be managing agents for 2,000 of the new trainees. □



In a bid to reduce under-reporting of work-related accidents, the Health and Safety Executive are distributing two million copies of a free leaflet to remind employers of their duties.

The leaflet sets out the obligations placed on employers and the self-employed by the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations.

According to the HSE, there is a widespread under-reporting of injuries, particularly those less serious injuries that lead to more than three days off work.

Dr John Cullen, chairman of the HSE said that it was impossible for the Commission and Executive to do their job effectively without a comprehensive picture of what is happening in every sector of industry.

Copies of the leaflet, *Report that Accident*, are available from all 20 HSE area offices and the public inquiry points at London (tel 01-221 0870); Bootle (tel 051 951 4381) and Sheffield (tel 0742 752539).

## Workshops for change

A series of workshops is being held around the country to help companies get the best out of new manufacturing or office technology.

Managers seeking to introduce new technology projects will be able to join the workshops to discuss problems and share their experiences.

The workshops will focus on an 'action learning' approach based around the *Technical Change Audit*, a set of five guides to help managers implement and use new technology.

Developed at Glasgow University and published by the Manpower Services Commission, the *Audit* identifies key issues that need to be dealt with and gives examples of how other companies have approached them.

The workshops are designed to help participants gain benefits at less cost, manage projects in a structured way, identify key issues, make things happen more quickly, gain new ideas and to take a new look at old problems.

Centres where workshops are being held include; Leeds, (contact John Sparrow, tel 0532 439222); Lancaster (Chris Preston, tel 0524 65201); Glasgow (David Boddy, tel 041-339 8855 ext 5660) and Newcastle (Gordon Ollivere, tel 091-261 9015). □

## Changes in average earnings—4th quarter 1987

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1987.

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

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

is slightly above the underlying increase for the quarter of 8¼ per cent. Back pay in this quarter was a little higher than in the same quarter of 1986.

In manufacturing industry, the underlying increase was also 8¼ per cent for the quarter, while in service industries the underlying increase was 8½ per cent. The rise in the service industries' rate of increase from the previous quarter's 7¼ per cent included the effects of the substantial increases paid to teachers and local authority manual workers.

It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings contributed about ¾ per cent to the increase in average earnings in the whole economy with the effect for manufacturing industry being about 1 per cent. □

for the fourth quarter of 1987, average weekly earnings showed an actual increase of 8.4 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This

Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series

	Seasonally adjusted index	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months
		Arrears	Timing etc		
1986 Jan	179.1	-0.4	-0.4	178.3	7½
Feb	180.0	-0.5	+0.3	179.8	7½
Mar	182.6	-2.1	-0.1	180.4	7½
Apr	185.3	-2.6	-0.8	181.9	7½
May	182.6	-0.8	+1.9	183.7	7½
Jun	183.9	-1.7	+0.4	182.6	7½
Jul	186.3	-0.7	-0.9	184.7	7½
Aug	187.0	-1.4	+0.2	185.8	7½
Sep	187.1	-0.7	+0.6	187.0	7½
Oct	188.7	-0.9	+0.4	188.2	7½
Nov	190.2	-0.5	-0.4	189.3	7¾
Dec	191.3	-0.4	+0.6	191.5	7¾
1987 Jan	192.8	-0.4	-0.7	191.7	7½
Feb	193.4	-0.6	+0.7	193.5	7½
Mar	194.8	-0.7	—	194.1	7½
Apr	197.4	-1.1	-0.2	196.1	7¾
May	198.5	-2.2	+1.8	198.1	7¾
Jun	198.1	-0.9	-0.3	196.9	7¾
Jul	201.3	-2.2	-0.2	198.9	7¾
Aug	201.3	-1.4	—	199.9	7¾
Sep	201.8 R	-0.6 R	+0.4 R	201.6 R	7¾
Oct	203.8	-0.6	+0.1	203.3	8
Nov	206.3	-0.5	-0.8	205.0	8¼
(Dec)	207.8	-1.1	+0.9	207.6	8½

(R) Provisional \* Includes the effect of industrial action.  
Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

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

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

## Special exemption orders

Changes in the legislation which restricts the hours worked by women and young people age under 18 employed in factories, introduced by the Sex Discrimination Act 1986, took effect on February 27, 1987. From that date the provisions in the Factories Act 1961 and related legislation apply only to young people; women are still prohibited from working at night by the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936.

Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 remains, thereby enabling the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions

from these restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and 17 by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories.

Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended December 1987, the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 15,921 women and 4,219 young people.

On the day of the count a total of 59,535 women and 12,209 young people were covered by 1,885 orders. □

## A house for all seasons



Murder evenings, Victorian music halls, plays and concerts held at Hagley Hall have helped to make it a house for all seasons.

Such imaginative use of the Hall, particularly in January and February, has led to it being voted 'Britain's most off-peak tourism minded historic house.'

Hagley Hall, home of Viscount Cobham, is set in a landscaped park, just outside Birmingham.

Runner-up for the award was Longleat House, which opens 364 days a year.

The awards were made jointly by the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board. □

Hall of fame: Viscountess Cobham proudly displays the winner's plaque.



## No such thing as a free lunch

There was a time when an employee's 'fringe benefits' meant a half-crown luncheon voucher to buy Brown Windsor soup, meat and veg, jam roll and custard.

But 'jam roll' today could be anything from profit-sharing to a five-speed Orion. Although expenses and benefits are a 'tax-efficient and motivating force', if dished out carelessly they can be a waste of money.

The latest edition of *Expenses and Benefits of Directors and Higher Paid Employees 1987-88* by John F Staddon, is a succinct and readable guide for management.

With tight reference to the law, including the latest Finance Acts, the book gives detailed information on all kinds of emoluments and dispensations, at all times keeping to its central precept: "The cost to the employer measured against the real benefit to the employee must always be the prime consideration."

"The author even takes a frank look at the position of the 'business' wife (or husband): "Probably only in the unreal world of tax—and possibly haute coiffure—could a wife be said to be a fringe benefit."

With an intimate knowledge of the Inland Revenue, John Staddon, explains its treatment of these issues.

There is a cautionary word on claiming against management training costs. It would be unwise to follow the example, of the hapless county surveyor who attended a conference in Tokyo out of his own pocket. His claim for expenses was disallowed. Training costs are a grey area upon which the author throws a brief but helpful light.

As well as a store of sensible advice, the book also contains useful facts, such as the rate of taxable benefit on cars by age and engine size.

There are also chapters on medical insurance, national insurance, PAYE-linked option schemes, inducement payments, entertainment expenses, financial counselling and golden handshakes.

For directors and higher-paid employees (those on £8,500 and up) this book could be a wise investment. You may even be able to write the cost of it off against tax. □

*Expenses and Benefits of Directors and Higher Paid Employees 1987-88* by John F Staddon. Published by Kogan Page. Price £14.95. ISBN 1 85091 296 3.

# REVIEWS

## No stick without the carrot

It has been said that "organisational change is like pulling up your plants to see how the roots are 'coming along', or more succinctly 'with that lot at the top, what's the point!'"

Such sentiments to change are not uncommon.

Lack of information, no perceived benefit and poor relationships are all part of the "complex mix of historic, factual and emotional issues", which, according to Roger Plant, are frequent causes of resistance to change.

In his book, *Managing Change and Making it Stick*, Plant views 'managing' as the keyword: "It means taking control and shaping the direction, then influencing in some way the outcome, of changes."

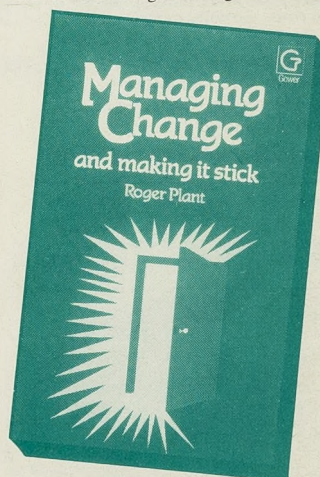
To achieve this he sets out change as a five-stage process; recognising the need to change, mobilising commitment of the critical mass, building a shared vision, diagnosing current reality, and 'getting there'.

Much of the book is then taken up in explaining the key activities for successful implementation of the change process.

In essence this involves—providing help to face up to change, avoiding over-organising,

communicating "like never before", ensuring early involvement, turning perceptions of 'threat' into opportunity and working at gaining commitment.

A recurring theme is that a clever well thought through



strategy of *what* you want to change is of no use without a parallel strategy for *how* you are going to implement it and make it stick. □

*Managing Change and Making it Stick* by Roger Plant. Published by Gower. Price £17.50. ISBN 0 566 02736 4.

## Psst! comrade, wanna buy a pair of Levis?

From moonlighting in Madrid to selling Levis in Leningrad, the black economy is a global phenomenon.

Also known as the 'parallel', 'secondary', 'hidden', 'shadow', or 'underground' economy this complex illegal pursuit is a sign of the times.

Because of its very nature, the causes, size and consequences of clandestine employment are not sufficiently known. Furthermore, writers on the subject tend to differ on concepts, methodology and its policy implications.

Interest is reflected by a rapid growth of literature on the subject. The International Labour Office

have now listed many of these works in an *Annotated Bibliography on Clandestine Employment*.

The bibliography provides a wide range of references which are the focus of current concern. Monographs, journal articles, reports and conference proceedings in various languages and from different countries are included.

If you are concerned with labour market flexibility, social security policies and taxation you may find this book useful. □

*Annotated Bibliography on Clandestine Employment*. Published by the International Labour Office. Price £7.70 ISBN 92 2 105726 7.

## Safe schools

A bibliography relating to health and safety in all educational premises from schools to university research laboratories has been published by the Health and Safety Commission.

The bibliography contains references to publicly available documents such as books, leaflets, codes of practice, legislation, conference proceedings, British Standards and journals. It also contains references to in-house LEA codes of practice. The contents range from academic texts to those with a wider appeal. A comprehensive list of useful organisations and addresses is also included.

The latest catalogue which lists all HSC and HSE publications issued during the last six months has been published and will be of interest to anyone working in occupational safety and health. □

*Health and Safety in Education* is available from HSE sales point, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Trinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY. Price £6. ISBN 07176 02982.

*Publications in Series: January 1988* is available free from any of HSE's 20 area offices or the three public inquiry points: Sheffield (tel 0742 752530), Bootle (tel 051 951 4381) or London (tel 01-221 0870).

## Books of the year

Two books on industrial relations, both sponsored by the Department of Employment, have won accolades in *Personnel Management's* book-of-the-year list.

Bill Daniel's 'well researched and crisply written' *Workplace Industrial Relations and Technical Change* is the choice of John Monks, Deputy General Secretary of the TUC. Mr Monks recommends it—not least for confronting some 'well established myths' about unions attitudes to technical change.

Another 'must' is Neil Milward and Mark Stevens' *British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980-1984*, chosen by Peter Wickens, Director of Personnel at Nissan's.

A weighty but 'unsurpassed body of knowledge', it provides facts not prejudices, according to Peter Wickens and, if used sensibly, will considerably benefit internal company debates. □